

FEAR DAILY WORKER EXPOSURES

Unemployment Biggest Issue of Campaign

POLICE PROTECT DAILY NEWS; JAIL DAILY WORKER MEN FOR ANNOUNCING REPLY TO LIES

By MANUEL GOMEZ

That it is decent and legal for the Chicago Daily News to publish Jake Spolansky's lying "expose" of the Communists, but impermissible for the DAILY WORKER to expose the would-be exposers, is the apparent interpretation which has resulted in the arrest of two active members of the Workers Party, John Heinrichson and Peter Lucas, charged with disorderly conduct.

They were arrested at the corner of Milwaukee and Fullerton avenues, where they were putting up posters announcing the present series of anti-fink articles in the DAILY WORKER. The Labor Defense Council furnished bail for their release.

The lurid posters of the Daily News are in the street cars, in the "L" trains, on the billboards, all over the city. But when the DAILY WORKER attempts to put up a few posters, its men are arrested!

This illustrates what we meant when we declared yesterday that Spolansky, the Daily News and the police department are all bound together in the same system.

Somebody Getting Feverish.

Apparently the articles in the DAILY WORKER are beginning to make somebody decidedly feverish under the collar. The DAILY WORKER will continue its exposures, in spite of interferences. Copies of the paper will be obtainable at all important newsstands.

With coy carelessness of truth, the News neglected to say anything about posters in its front-page story of the arrest. Instead, it informed its readers that "anarchistic literature and pamphlets designed to inflame workingmen were taken from the men." The item starts out with obvious malicious intent and innuendo, noting the apprehension of the two Communists and adding, gratuitously, "both of whom are said to have come recently from Russia."

Daily News Wrong Again.

The DAILY WORKER would like to know where the News got its information that Heinrichson and Lucas "are said" to have come recently from Russia. As a mere matter of fact, both of them have been living in Chicago for the last fifteen years or more.

Instead of quitting Spolansky after the DAILY WORKER exposed him as liar and a fraud, the News is resorting to his methods.

In chapter V. of Spolansky's ponderous narrative, he begins to talk about the "red raids" of 1919 and 1920. These are the raids of which Louis F. Post, at that time Assistant Secretary of Labor, has written: "The whole 'red' crusade seems to have been saturated with 'labor spy' interests—the interests of private detective agencies which, in the secret service of masterful corporations, were engaged in generating and intensifying industrial suspicions and hatreds." In other words, powerful capitalists and their hired gangs of union wreckers and frame-up men, in the government and out of it.

It is not generally known how important these same interests were in securing the passage of the reckless "sedition laws" and "criminal syndicalism" laws, under which thousands of workers have been thrown into jail in defiance of the constitution. More than 35 state legislatures have been induced to pass such laws, after a similar statute failed of adoption in the United States congress. The laws were passed because they were "good for business"—especially the detective business.

Exposes Thiel Agency.

Readers of the DAILY WORKER will be particularly interested in the criminal syndicalism law which is on the statute books of the state of Illinois. The labor defense council has reason to believe that it was due in no inconsiderable degree to a sterling patriot by the name of Michael Flanagan. (Continued on page 2)

Trotsky Warns Against Foe

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.—Leon Trotsky, Soviet Commissar for War, speaking to a cossack assembly at Kabardino Balkarsk today urged his hearers "to be ready to mount their horses at a moment's notice to fight for Russia."

"Sooner or later the enemy may compel us to shoulder our arms for our country's defense," said Trotsky. "That is why we cannot disband the army. Our enemies, the vultures and imperialists—those who now disrupt China—don't permit us to do so. We do not want to be torn and crushed.

"States composing the Soviet Alliance can adjust their mutual differences peacefully, but we could not take such a course with London or New York. Our army is strong not alone with its own strength, but because it has with it the peasants and workers."

On a Labor Faker's Trail

FARRINGTON IN BIG LAND DEAL WITH OPERATORS

By J. T. O'FLAHERTY
(Sixth Article)

The official machinery of the Illinois Miners' Union is today being used by Frank Farrington to support for re-election the most notorious capitalist grafter and all round political crook that ever sat in the governor's chair at Springfield. Considering Farrington's past dealings with other capitalist politicians it is a fair assumption that the price of his treachery in this case comes to a pretty stiff figure.

While the thousands of Illinois miners are unemployed and in a serious condition for want of the necessities of life, this master faker is putting up a united front with Small, Dawes, Brundage and Coolidge to put over the republican ticket in Illinois and in the United States while giving lip service to LaFollette and the so-called progressives.

Dunne For the Workers.
The only candidate for governor of Illinois that deserves the support of the working class is William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, member of the electrical workers' union and a man whose career in the (Continued on page 3)

REMOVAL OF G. E. B. IS ACTION TAKEN BY THE I. W. W. CONVENTION

Yesterday saw the removal from power of all the Industrial Workers of the World officials involved in the recent injunction controversy. The convention went on record as repudiating the action of the officials on both sides in the controversy by temporarily electing a committee of administration from the delegates and completely excluding any of the old officers.

A committee of three was elected by the convention to act as temporary officers under the instruction and jurisdiction of the convention and to take charge of the Industrial Workers of the World national affairs until the factional controversy is decided upon by the convention.

This means that Tom Doyle and Joe Fisher on the one side and Griffith, Rowan and Bowerman on the other side, have been ousted. With them also went James Morris, assistant secretary to Doyle.

The motion also stipulates that the duly elected administration make its headquarters at 1001 W. Madison street, the regular national office and the officials be notified of their temporary suspension.

Supplies, books and other belongings of the Industrial Unions Nos. 330, 310 and 120 are to be returned to the Industrial Unions and that Industrial Unions Nos. 440 and 520 with other property be controlled by the administration elected by the convention. This action, however, cannot be taken until the temporary injunction is lifted.

Editor's Note:—Earlier story on Page Two.

INDIANA COURTS FAIL TO BAN WORKERS PARTY

By ARNE SWABECK

Connivance of the old party politicians, the lackeys of capitalism and the self-styled progressives following the usual "democratic" pattern to rule the Workers (Communist) Party candidates off the ballot failed once more.

On Oct. 14 the Workers Party sued with the governor of the state of Indiana petitions for nomination of presidential electors containing 1,000 signatures obtained from all parts of the state but principally from the steel workers who have never for one moment lost faith in William Z. Foster as a true working class representative and in the Communist Party as the leader in the struggles of the workers. The tools of the steel trust immediately got busy to take measures to prevent the Workers Party going before the working class voters in this election.

A Lame Excuse.

An injunction was obtained restraining the board of election commissioners from placing seven of the so-called minor parties on the ballot giving the excuse that many of the signatures to their petitions had been obtained by fraudulent methods and that a total of twelve parties had filed nominations which would prevent the use of voting machines and thus disfranchise large numbers of Indiana citizens. Just how this would mean a disfranchisement was not stated, nor was any particular proof submitted to substantiate the contention of fraudulent methods. The board bowed to the commands of the injunction and ruled that only five of the so-called major parties, including the LaFollette "progressives" could be placed on the ballot.

The Plot Failed.

The Indiana election law provides for the acceptance of independent candidates when nominated thru petitions by 500 voters of the state. During a period of two weeks 1,000 workers signified their willingness to support the Communist candidates and the Communist program and signed their names to petitions being circulated. But what is law to the lackeys of capitalism? When it serves their purpose they will enforce it to the letter, when that is not the case it will be as utterly disregarded as the scrap of paper it is written on. And in this instance, despite the one thousand signatures, the tried and true method of injunction was made use of to attempt to (Continued on page 2)

COMMUNISTS DECLARE RELIEF FOR WORKERS WITHOUT JOBS IS EVADED BY LA FOLLETTE

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has issued a statement calling upon the workers to demand action for relief of the unemployed.

This statement declares that there are now more than two million workers unemployed in the United States and that the army of men without jobs is increasing daily.

Neither the republican candidate, the democratic candidate, nor LaFollette has dared to take up this most pressing issue for the workers of this country, is the charge of the Workers Party.

Shows Up LaFollette.

The statement is particularly directed against the LaFollette-Wheeler Progressive organization which is making an appeal for labor support but which is silent on the biggest issue in the lives of the workers of this country at the present time.

The statement declares that it is the capitalist system of industry which is responsible for periodic hard times with the consequent misery and suffering for the workers which unemployment brings. It demands immediate relief thru compelling the employers to pay wages to

the unemployed to whom they cannot give work and thru government taxation of industry for the purpose of maintaining the unemployed.

Publish Statement in Leaflet.

It calls upon all workers who want to make a fight against the scourge of unemployment to join in the formation of unemployment councils to bring pressure upon the government and the bosses for immediate relief and to support the Workers Party candidates as a demonstration of their demand for the abolition of the capitalist system which causes unemployment.

The statement in full, of which hundreds of thousands of copies will be distributed in leaflet form, follows:

WORK OR WAGES FOR UNEMPLOYED!

Make Bosses Pay Unemployed Workers If They Can't Give Them Jobs!

HAVE we the right to "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness?" According to the Declaration of Independence every human being has certain inalienable rights "and among these are the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Do the workers of this country enjoy these inalienable rights? In order to enjoy the right to life they must have the opportunity to earn a living. The workers who work in the shops, mines, mills, factories and on the railroads of this country are dependent upon the work they do and the wages they receive for their living. If they are unable to secure work they are unable to live.

The right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to them means an opportunity to work and earn these things.

The Workers Without Jobs.

Today there are already two million workers in the United States without jobs. They are denied the opportunity to earn a living.

Hundreds of thousands of miners have been unemployed from periods running from three to six months, some even longer. The steel industry has been running at less than 50 per cent of capacity for many months, which means more hundreds of thousands of workers who are denied the right to work.

The textile industry has thrown a large part of its workers on the street. The clothing industry has its tens of thousands without work. The automobile industry has laid off a hundred thousand or more men.

All over the country the number of men and women without jobs is growing. The bosses' system of industry is breaking down again. In 1921 this breakdown of the capitalist industrial system threw FIVE OR SIX MILLION WORKERS OUT OF JOBS.

These workers didn't have any "inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The bosses couldn't make big profits because their system of industry wasn't working, so they sent these workers out on the streets to starve.

Thrown on the Junk Pile.

Is it the inalienable right of the capitalist bosses to throw the workers on the streets to starve? Must we go without wages to buy food, clothing and pay the rent, whenever the capitalist bosses can't make big profits

out of our work? Are the workers mere machines to be used when the bosses need them?

Why should Gary of the steel trust, Ford, the automobile king, Wood, the textile industry boss, the coal barons, the railroad owners and the other capitalist bosses have the power in their hands TO PUT FIVE OR SIX MILLION WORKERS ON THE STREETS TO STARVE WHENEVER THEY CAN'T MAKE PROFITS? During the war the capitalist bosses and their government told the workers they must "WORK OR FIGHT." When the capitalist bosses needed the labor of the workers they compelled them to work.

WHY SHOULDN'T THE WORKERS COMPEL THE CAPITALISTS TO PAY THEM WAGES WITHOUT WORK IF THEY CAN'T GIVE THEM THE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK AND EARN A LIVING?

Make the Bosses and Their Government Pay.

Workers! Demand that the government and the capitalist bosses pay the unemployed.

The capitalist bosses make big profits out of the labor of the workers. The BILLION DOLLAR fortunes of Rockefeller, Morgan and Ford were produced by the labor of the workers. The wealth owned by the tens of thousands of millionaires and multi-millionaires were produced by the labor of the workers.

If the capitalist bosses take big profits when times are good, make them pay the unemployed wages when they can't give them jobs.

Make the government levy special taxes on the capitalist bosses and create an unemployment fund to be administered by the labor unions out of which to pay the workers without jobs. Let the workers still in the capitalist bosses can't make big profits (Continued on page 2)

WORK OVERTIME IN NEW YORK

Foster To make Award

The weekend in New York will see the final spurt in a campaign of the D. W. B. U. (DAILY WORKER Bricklayers' Union). Over 900 hustling super-builders have been in overalls for weeks, with special folders of five subs each for the DAILY WORKER in a drive to establish "The National Labor Daily" in New York City.

Over 500 subscriptions have been piled up to this week and an effort is now being made to double the figure with one last three day effort ending in the Foster meeting at Arcadia Hall, 918 Halsey St., Brooklyn on October 19. Here the Communist presidential candidate, Wm. Z. Foster will award a beautiful silk banner (hand work of the Lithuanian comrades) to the winning branch having scored most subs in the contest. Those comrades having subs on hand must turn them in here previous to the meeting to be counted in the banner award.

No past effort made in New York

for the DAILY WORKER can complete last three days of the Banner Award Contest every Communist, friend and sympathizer—and especially those holding sub card folders are asked to put a final "kick" into the contest. Here is real constructive work to build the American Labor movement—get in the D. W. B. U.!

It has been due entirely to the efforts of these hard working builders that it has been possible to place the DAILY WORKER on the news stands of New York. Beginning Monday, October 20, every news stand in that city will carry the makings of future Communists. The DAILY WORKER can be maintained, become better established, when every New York "Red" will see that subscriptions are asked for from every worker, everywhere—and especially in the last days of special effort to carry the Communist message—thru the DAILY WORKER by getting subs. Wind up with a bang—make the last three days of the Banner Contest—RED letter days!

TODAY WE BEGIN

Of all the occasions upon which workers gather in meeting halls none find more whole-hearted support, enthusiastic welcome, greater response in the masses than the yearly celebration of the victory of the Russian Proletariat. Of the many demonstrations Communists hold, celebration of the birth of Soviet Russia should outstrip them all. Arranging details for huge mass meetings upon the SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, NOVEMBER 7th is now in order. Your immediate attention to this task. Begin this work TODAY!

REMOVE G. E. B. IS INSTRUCTION TO I.W.W. DELEGATES

Want New Deal in Drive to Settle Controversy

Many of the delegates to the general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, now meeting in Emmet Memorial Hall, have been instructed by their industrial unions to remove all members of the present general executive board of the organization and elect a new temporary G. E. B. until the controversy within the organization is settled.

Effort to Release Delegates.

Joe Jordan, of I. U. 110, tried to have the delegates released from their instructions on all matters pertaining to grievances, which included the factional controversy. The chair ruled this motion out of order on the grounds that the delegates had no right to remove the instructions. The chair, however, was not sustained after an appeal. Jordan's motion that instructions on matters of grievances be removed was lost.

Debate on Jordan's motion developed that I. U. 440 instructed delegates to demand an itemized financial statement of expenditures of the general executive board of the I. W. W.

Delegates for I. U. 120 were instructed to vote to remove the present general executive board from office and elect a temporary G. E. B. until the controversy between the two I. W. W. factions can be thrashed out.

Delegates representing I. U. 210 and 220 were also instructed to see that officials belonging to both factions were temporarily removed from office and a temporary G. E. B. elected.

The convention, thru the press committee, issued a statement declaring that "Tom Doyle claims he gave no interview to any reporters on this convention," and stating in part:

"We wish to inform the public in general, that there is no antagonism among the delegates relative to this controversy. The convention is going on in a very orderly manner and is impartial.

"Neither Doyle, Fisher, nor the executive board members have been or will be shown any partiality.

"Nor is there any hard feeling among the delegates. We wish to emphatically deny the allegation that the delegates who had come to the Memorial Hall from the Washington street hall, had come to 'filibuster, make trouble and delay proceedings.'

"The delegates from all industrial unions, that are present have agreed on their respective voting power and have also set the voting power which will be granted to the other industrial unions which have no delegates present, as yet.

"The convention has gone into permanent session and all committees necessary have been elected. Sessions will be held daily in the Emmet Memorial Hall, except Sundays. The public in general will be allowed to sit thru the entire convention."

After prolonged debate, the rules of the convention were adopted, including the rule that two delegates representing different industrial unions are required to get a roll call or record vote before it will be taken.

Workers' Hotel Ready. TUCSON, Ariz.—A clean room and a job is awaiting the migratory worker that chooses this city for his winter abode. The city jail has been renovated even to the extent of washing the blankets, and sufficient vacancies are reported on the chain gang to assure employment to all comers.

POLICE PROTECT THE DAILY NEWS

(Continued from page 1)

gan, of the Thiel Detective Service Co. The Thiel agency, with Chicago headquarters at 53 W. Jackson Blvd., is almost as large as Burns. It is one of the three outstanding agencies (Burns, Thiel and Sherman) who make a practice of furnishing labor spies to large corporations. It also maintains an army of armed guards, gunmen and professional strikebreakers.

The usefulness of such a law was discussed many times in the Thiel headquarters, and in the offices of clients. The matter was taken up with individual members of the state legislature. One day, Mike Flanagan set off for Springfield with \$40,000 in his pocket. Shortly afterwards the law was passed.

Under the White Terror. The so-called "red raids" marked a period of governmental terrorism unparalleled in American history. They were conceived by Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer and the group of labor-baiting plutocrats who owned him. The ground was carefully prepared.

In early May, 1919, the newspapers blazed with accounts of sixteen explosive packages which were intercepted in the post office at New York. A number of other bombs had been sent thru the mails at that time, and one of them had actually exploded, in the house of ex-Senator Hardwick of Georgia. The whole thing was at once proclaimed by the police to be "a gigantic conspiracy by an organized gang."

A hue and cry was raised, with every now and again a police assurance to reporters that "the net tightens" or "the lightning is about to strike."

The Public Got Weary. But so much tightening of nets and no fish, and so much thunder with no lightning, made the public weary. The sensation had not been dramatic enough in its staging for a lasting scare, and the futile detective tactics hurried it on to an anti-climax.

Hardly had the "May Terror" subsided when newspaper readers were terrorized anew by the so-called June bombardments, reports coming from no less than seven cities of bombing assaults upon the homes of prominent capitalists. A bomb was exploded at Attorney-General Palmer's home at Washington, damaging the front porch. Then a fresh horror was sighted in the office. The "radicals" who were responsible for the June explosions and the May postal packages were discovered by the gunshoe men to be "launching" a campaign of terrorism to begin on the approaching Fourth of July. But, alas, the campaign was never heard of more. And nobody was arrested for any of the other "outrages."

The lack of real "leads" in these cases is remarkable—remarkable enough to be significant. How was it possible for so gigantic a conspiracy of plotters to have escaped detection when most of the detective agencies of the country, public and private, regardless of expense and frequently of lawful methods, were pursuing the perpetrators with tireless zeal? There is nothing comparable to this enigma except the fruitless efforts of the detectives to fix the responsibility for the death-dealing explosion in Wall street, New York, which occurred at mid-day more than a year after the episodes of May and June, 1919.

Quite significant too is the attention given by Mr. Palmer's "general intelligence division" to the steel strike and the coal strike of 1919—a significance which is emphasized by a statement in Palmer's official report for 1920, in which he explains his arrests of agitators and declaring that "altho their offenses were not crimes, they were responsible for a considerable amount of the industrial and economic unrest."

10,000 Workers Arrested. Then followed the "red raids," in which over 10,000 workers were arrested, thousands of them jailed, and thousands more deported. Raiding was carried on with extreme brutality, and disregard of law. In Chicago, the prosecutions were in charge of former State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne, the same man who is now charged with attempted blackmail in the Freeman Coal Mining Co. case.

The observant Spolansky writes naively in the Chicago Daily News that the "red raids" failed somehow to halt the Communist movement. He has yet to learn that the movement cannot be stopped by raids, however, numerous and ruthlessly carried out. The Communists are the advance guard of the working class in its daily struggle with the bosses, and in its final struggle for the overthrow of capitalism. And the working class movement cannot be stamped out by arresting individuals on ridiculous trumped-up charges of conspiracy.

Arrests Did Not Stop. At the time of the 1920 raids the Labor Defense Council was not yet in existence, but it has had occasion to go thoroly into the frame-up methods on which they depended. Arrests of working-class leaders did not stop in 1920. In the summer of 1922, came the brutal arrests at Bridgman, Michigan. Only Communists were involved in the Michigan cases, but prominent non-Communists, such as Eugene V. Debs, Roger Baldwin and Rev. John Haynes Holmes rallied to their defense. And so the Labor Defense Council was formed, with offices at 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. That was the starting point from which the present greatly extended activities of the Labor Defense Council have developed. The council is now the official defense organization for members of the Workers Party and is collecting funds to be used in cases in all parts of the country.

Communist Open Air Meetings in Chicago Saturday, Oct. 18. North avenue and Orchard, auspices Hungarian branch. Speakers, D. E. Earley and others. 30th and State, auspices South Side English branch. Speakers, Gordon Owens and others. Roosevelt and St. Louis, auspices Y. W. L. Area branch No. 4. Speakers, Karl Reeve and others. Division and Washtenaw, auspices North West Jewish branch. Speakers, George Maurer and others. Monday, Oct. 20. Madison and Green, auspices Mid-City branch. Good speakers. Tuesday, Oct. 21. Wilton and Belmont, auspices North Side English branch. Good speakers. 14th and 49th court, auspices Cicero branches. Good speakers. Vote Communist This Time!

LEADERS BETRAY HARPER SCHOOL PARENTS' STRIKE

Portables Not Solution to Our Problem

With the assistance and in co-operation with the treacherous leaders of the Harper school strike, the board of education succeeded in putting over on the striking parents one of the trickiest and dirtiest of deals. The culmination to the betrayal of their leaders, William F. Peak, president of the West Englewood Lions Club, Frank McGarr, president of the Business Men's Club and E. F. O'Rourke, who the strikers charge went into this strike with the express purpose of breaking it, came at the end of an eight-week fight.

Over 500 parents, with their children, some mothers carrying babies in their arms, crowded into the basement of the Thoburn Methodist church at 64th and Paulina streets. They were there to hear the report of their leaders who had been negotiating with the mayor and the board of education. They demanded the reinstatement of the children of the 4th, 5th and 6th grades into the classes from which they were ousted.

Crooked Leaders Hate Foster. Peak was in the chair. He distributed ballots signed by Morgan G. Hogge, assistant superintendent of schools, giving the only alternative to that of sending the children to distant schools, to agree on part time classes in portables put up on the Harper school grounds.

The trick worked. The parents voted to accept the portables with only one courageous dissenting voice. Hogge was expected to address the meeting but as one of the parents put it, "Why should he come? He knew O'Rourke and Peak would do the dirty job for him."

At the close of the meeting, the DAILY WORKER reporter handed out copies of the paper to the parents while Peak, notorious for breaking up Young Workers League meetings in West Englewood, shouted at the top of his voice that the paper was a "Foster" paper, and the parents should not read it. But their trust in him ended at the meeting and this remark only brot the parents closer to the reporter.

Mothers Talk to DAILY WORKER. With an expression in their eyes which told the story of their disappointment they led the reporter to the grounds of the Harper school at 65th and Ogden and then they opened up. "Shame on them. They fooled us. They went into this fight to help the board against us. We should have picketed the school like men do on strike instead of sitting at home and waiting."

The reporter learned that Peak has no children. McGarr sends his children to a private school. O'Rourke during this fight took his children out of a private school and sent them to the Harper school, but they are back again in their private school. Parents Against Portables. The parents are signing petitions distributed by property owners in the neighborhood to have the portables taken down. They are signing these petitions because the children have been deprived of their playgrounds, they explained.

The school certainly does present a disgraceful sight. Rows and rows of little shacks and not a foot of space to walk around in. The junior high school students in addition to the 1st to 6th grade children make the congestion even greater. The only possible space for the children to stand around in while waiting for classes to begin is the middle of the road.

Mr. C. F. Doyle of the Civic League of West Englewood said the matter would come up for consideration at the next meeting of the league at which time it will be decided to reorganize the fight with other leaders in charge.

Workers Party Stays on Indiana Ballot

KEEP the Workers Party off the ballot. However, this time even the injunction method failed. The party representatives in Indianapolis appeared before the board and demanded a rehearing which was granted. This rehearing could not ignore the one thousand signatures and the board ruled that the Workers Party candidates for presidential electors be placed on the ballot.

There is a striking similarity in this action of the avowed reactionary politicians in the state of Indiana and the self-styled progressive LaFollette politicians in control of the Wisconsin administration. Both fear the entry of the Communist candidates armed with a program of proposed practical measures for the immediate needs of the workers and armed with a program which presents the only solution for the labor problem—the proletarian revolution. No matter how much these two sets of politicians may denounce one another they will readily unite against the force which organizes the working class for the proletarian revolution—the Communist Party. They will just as readily unite to defeat every measure the working class may strive for.

THE name of the ZR-3 has been changed to Los Angeles. This is an indication of the peace character of the new airship. But Japan will not take that point of view. Los Angeles is nearer Japan than Plymouth, Vt. The ship could be rechristened "Silent Cal," for instance. He is also lighter than air.

The Cause He Died for Shall Live, Pledge of Red Youth to John Reed

By J. LOUIS ENGD AHL.

TODAY, our comrades of the social revolution in Moscow will be putting flowers on the grave of John Reed beside the walls of the Kremlin. In the United States the revolutionary youth of this country, in many memorial meetings, will recount his services in the struggle against capitalist oppression.

For today is the anniversary of the death of the young American revolutionist, John Reed, who died at his revolutionary post, in Moscow, October 17, 1920, when his work had hardly begun.

It is very fitting that the John Reed Memorial Meetings should be held by the Young Workers (Communist) League. Our comrade, to the last, until the strangling grip of the dread typhus took life from him, was the personification of the restless spirit and fearless daring of revolutionary youth. Down thru the years John Reed will continue to be a growing inspiration to youth enlisted under the standards of America's Bolshevik revolution. The pledge uttered by Max Eastman, at a John Reed Memorial Meeting, held in New York City, Oct. 25, 1920, will find expression from new myriads of lips with the passing of the years:

"OUR TRIBUTE TO JOHN REED IS A PLEDGE THAT THE CAUSE HE DIED FOR SHALL LIVE."

John Reed was a literary genius. He could have been the pampered pet of the "best publishers." He was a journalist of rare ability. But instead of occupying an editorial chair, comfortable and remunerative, on some "Brass Check" daily, John Reed helped edit the poor and hunted publications of the revolutionary wing of America's working class.

It is Robert Minor who tells best how Jack, "one of the most brilliant students at Harvard University, the object of pedagogic and bourgeois adulation, disdained the praise and allurements of capitalist culture.

"He was too sincere, too great an artist to commercialize his talent or to pander to popular dictums," is the tribute of one great Communist artist to another, of Robert Minor to John Reed.

"Even those high priests of capitalist attainment, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, were attracted to Jack Reed by his extraordinary talent and personal charm," says Minor. "Both endeavored to bring him to conformity, but failed. Jack was not a whit dazzled by the strong personality of Roosevelt, or the mellifluous phrases of Wilson, apprehending the egotistic demagoguery of the former (actually refusing to associate with him) and the sophistic idealism of the latter."

Thus, instead of another Jack London, prostituting his talents to the sordid purposes of Hearst's demands for sex stories for his magazines, we have the immortal John Reed, author of a book that will never die, his "Ten Days That Shook the World."

John Reed struggled with the same zeal and ardor to revolutionize American labor that he showed in helping the Russian workers and peasants to maintain the fruits of their victory.

In the stormy days of 1919, within the socialist party, he was conspicuous in his zealous endeavor to crystallize all revolutionary elements into the Communist movement. He had his convictions and he fought for them. It was while returning from Moscow, where he had gone to present the position of the Communist Labor Party to the Communist International, that he was arrested and imprisoned by the White Terror in Finland. Those were days when the blockade of the world imperialists surrounded Soviet Russia like an impenetrable wall. Hunger and disease were claiming many victims in the Workers Republic when John Reed returned there in 1920. Counter-revolutionary movements, supported by the imperialists of the "cordon sanitaire," were pounding away at the Soviet Rule on many fronts. John Reed took his place with the defenders of revolution. Half starved and undernourished he worked endless hours until struck down by the typhus. He was buried with the highest Communist honors.

John Reed is dead but his memory freshens with the passage of the years. He lives in the new efforts of greater numbers inspired by his valiant deeds for the revolution. Standing shoulder to shoulder the ranks of American revolutionists grow, "that the cause he died for shall live."

BAZAAR WORK IN FULL SWING

Chicago Comrades Out to Strengthen Their Press and Defense

WITH six weeks to go before the Big Bazaar for the DAILY WORKER and Labor Defense Council starts, the City Bazaar Conference will meet Saturday afternoon to take stock of the work done so far, to lay out further plans for an intensive drive for the collection of goods and articles of all sorts and the sale of tickets, and to decide on the best possible entertainment and attractions.

All delegates, from party branches and sympathetic organizations, are to meet together at the Greek Hall, 722 Blue Island Ave., at 3 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 18. Reports are expected from each language section as to what talent they will provide for entertainment and to add color to the festivities. Ten or twelve features are already arranged for—choruses, orchestras, dancers, gymnasts, special booths, etc.—and, of course, the Thanksgiving Day banquet (a la Latvia). The management committee warns that those who don't get their banquet seats early will be out of luck, as the number is very limited.

The Czech-Slovak Women's branches will run a feature booth of their own. Already these women comrades are going from house to house and store to store collecting goods and selling tickets. All branches with the will to help will follow their example.

Comrade "Steve" Rubicki of the Bazaar Executive urges every branch and member to: "Get the five hundred donation sheets that have been given out, FILL 'EM UP. Ask everybody—neighbors,

LAWYERS ARGUE ON CONVICTION OF RUTHENBERG

Walsh and Ferguson in Court for Communist

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 17.—The supreme court of Michigan today heard arguments for reversal of the conviction of C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, for "assembling with" the Communist Party at the Bridgman convention in 1922.

Attorney Frank P. Walsh opened the hearing with a statement of the facts in regard to the case, showing that there was no evidence submitted that the Communist Party had at the Bridgman convention made any advocacy in violation of the criminal syndicalist law of the state of Michigan and that the said case was based upon the assumption that the mere assembling of an organization which elsewhere had adopted a statement of principles construed to be in violation of the criminal syndicalist law in the state of Michigan was a crime and that a person assembling with such an organization could be convicted of a crime.

Judges Ask Questions.

The statement of the facts in the case by Walsh brought a flood of questions from the judges, who seem particularly interested in the fact that literature and documents which the prosecution claims were found in a barrel buried on the grounds where the convention was held has been used as evidence against Ruthenberg.

It was one of the contentions of the defense that this "evidence" was inadmissible and that the trial judge, Charles E. White, erred in permitting the prosecution to read from "The A B C of Communism" and the program of the Communists, particularly to read sections dealing with religion during the process of the trial.

Assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith followed Walsh. His method was the same as during the trial at St. Joseph, depending upon vituperation against the Communists in place of argument to meet the legal points of the defense.

Under the questioning of the judges Smith finally was forced into a corner and admitted "if there is no evidence to show that the Communist advocated doctrines in violation of the criminal syndicalist law at the Bridgman convention, then we are out of court."

Attorney I. E. Ferguson replied to Smith for the defense. He declared, "There is nothing in this record to show that the Communist Party advocated ideas in violation of the criminal syndicalist law in the state of Michigan.

"If Mr. Smith admits that he is out of court, if there is no proof of advocacy in Berrien county and the state of Michigan, then this court cannot do otherwise than to reverse the judgment of the trial court.

"For, in instructing the jury, the trial judge, Charles E. White, said the following: 'In order to convict this respondent it is not necessary that the jury should find that the Communist Party of America, that is the group or society which assembled at Bridgman actually advocated the doctrines of criminal syndicalism within the county of Berrien.'

Hits "Assembly Clause"

Continuing his argument, Ferguson said: "The statute declares a felony punishment for the mere enunciation of a doctrine without regard to the circumstances of the enunciation. We content that the 'clear and present danger' rule marks the limits of constitutional use of police power in punishment of advocacy and the essence of the 'clear and present danger' rule is that the criminal character of all advocacies is to be tested by the circumstances under which they are made.

"The assembly clause of the statute is contrary to the constitutional guarantees because it is an arbitrary and unreasonable infringement upon personal liberty. The punishment proceeds upon the assumption that there will be future advocacy of criminal syndicalism as a result of the assembly, even though such advocacy may not occur in the state of Michigan and even though such advocacy may never be presented anywhere under circumstances of imminent danger of substantial criminal injury. Assumption of future advocates (some place and sometime, to whomsoever may be and under whatever circumstances may be) is superimposed upon the primary assumption of inherent tendency in the proscribed documents. To punish the acts of assembly without regard to acts of present unlawfulness by the assembly is to deprive citizens of the right of peaceful assembly."

It will probably be a month or six weeks before the court renders a decision.

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 THESE PAMPHLETS in the hands of the workers you work together with in shops and factories. Sell them everywhere. Now is the time. The LaFollette Illusion—As revealed in an Analysis of the Political Role of Senator LaFollette, by Jay Lovestone. Single copy.....15c Parties and Issues in the Election Campaign—By Alexander Bittelmann. Questions and answers, how the different parties view the conditions affecting the working class. It's a gem. No worker should go to the polls this year without first reading this pamphlet.....10c Unemployment—Why It Occurs and How to Fight It, by Earl R. Browder. This pamphlet deals with the most important issue before the workers today. In lots of 5 or more at 35 per cent discount. Place your orders at once. LITERATURE DEPARTMENT Workers Party of America 1113 Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

PLANNING MANY MASS MEETINGS IN POLL DRIVE

Chicago Congressional Campaigns Get Up Pep

Many indoor mass meetings are to be conducted thruout the entire city of Chicago, in the Workers Party congressional campaign as soon as the open air mass meetings discontinue because of chilly weather, Martin Abern announced yesterday.

Gordon Owens, Negro candidate for congress on the South Side, whose campaign has drawn hundreds of Negro workers into the Communist fold, will speak at a monster mass meeting Oct. 30, in the Community Center Hall, 3201 S. Wabash Ave. Jack Johnstone, Workers Party candidate for congress from the 9th district, will speak at this mass meeting.

Congressional Fights Warm Up.

The Communist campaign waxes hot also in the 8th, 9th, 4th and 7th congressional districts, among others. Indoor meetings are being held regularly once a week in the 7th district, at which Samuel Hammersmark, the Communist standard bearer in that district, is the principle speaker. These meetings are held at 1902 W. Division street.

J. W. Johnstone, Workers Party candidate for congress in the 9th district, will be the main speaker at Imperial Hall, in a mass meeting, Sunday, Oct. 26. The Workers Party in the 9th district, with George Maurer as the Communist candidate, and the 4th district where Joseph Podkolski is the Communist candidate, is also conducting a whirlwind campaign.

More than 25,000 special Chicago editions of the DAILY WORKER were distributed by the Chicago Communists to advertise the Foster-Gilroy meeting held in the Ashland Auditorium last Sunday. Many new members

Farrington In Big Land Deal With Mine Owners

(Continued from Page 1.)

trade union movement of this country is a long record of service rendered to the working class.

Dunne is running on the Communist ticket. He is the candidate of the Workers Party and as such is outside the pale of Farrington and the other labor fakers. The Workers Party is the party of the workers and exploited farmers. It is not purchasing votes or endorsements and furthermore, it is a terrible challenge to the system on which sewer rats who are in the business of selling the workers, thrive on.

Will Repudiate Graft.

Farrington sells his influence to Small in 1924 as he sold it to Smith in 1916. But the rank and file of the Illinois miners are not going to follow Small into the thieves' den of capitalist politics. They will repudiate Farrington and his alliance with the open shop brigade as they did his deal with Smith in 1916.

Another violation of the constitution that Farrington was guilty of was his giving to Frank L. Smith, the democratic candidate for governor, a complete list of the secretaries of the Illinois miners' union and also a list of the members who had attended conventions. For this he was well paid.

The Broken Article.

Section six, article XX, of the international constitution reads as follows: "Any member of the United Mine Workers of America who furnishes a complete or partial list of our membership to any person or persons, ex-

were brot into the Workers Party following Foster's appeal for members at the meeting.

Celebrate 7th Soviet Anniversary.

Another special Chicago edition of the DAILY WORKER, to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Russian Soviet government, will be distributed by the Chicago Workers Party members in time to reach the workers before election day.

All voters who signed the petitions to place the Communist candidates on the ballots are being sent literature advising them of the activities of the party and of the DAILY WORKER, and asking them to join the Communist ranks.

cept to those whose official business requires them to have such a list, shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars and be debarred from holding office in the organization for a period of one year."

This little thing did not bother Farrington's conscience in the least. It was a part of his business and his business as head of the miners' union is to make money.

The coal diggers of Illinois who pay Farrington's salary consider themselves fortunate if they have enough space around their shacks to grow a few vegetables on. It is safe to say that none of them have orange groves in Alabama. Some progress since the days Frank Farrington worked at the mine in Streator!

The Orange Groves.

A document issued from Indianapolis, tells the story of Farrington's holdings in Alabama. It reads as follows:

"Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, is the owner of the following described land purchased from the Horticultural Development company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Alabama and holding lands suitable for the growing of pecans and oranges in Mobile county, Alabama:

"7-31-16. Recorded 8-4-16. Deed Book 170, page 183, to Frank Farrington, Springfield, Ill. N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4, Sec. 31, T. 4 S. R. 3 W.; 40 acres \$2,600.00. Bought in St. Louis. Notary public, Hermann A. Weil."

(In all the books in the assessor's office, the collector's office and the pro-

bate court's recording department, these forty (40) acres are all the holdings of Frank Farrington of Mobile county.)

This land was contracted for by Frank Farrington in 1915, but the deed was not recorded until 1916.

The Money Paid.

The following summary shows the expenditures to date of Frank Farrington covering the purchase of this land, cost of planting trees and upkeep:

Purchase price of 40 acres...\$2,600.00
Planting, clearing, fencing, etc., 40 acres at \$200.00..... 8,000.00
Cost of upkeep at \$32.50 per acre, 40 acres per year, 1-1-16-300.00, 3 years, (1916-17-18) 3,900.00

Total\$14,500.00

Farrington was charged at the special convention with entering into land deals in Alabama with coal operators. The miners could not understand how Farrington, out of his salary as president of the union could purchase a handsome home and orange groves in Alabama. A sum in excess of \$14,000 is a tidy bit of money to lay out on land, for a poor man like Farrington.

Used Frank As Come-On.

The Mobile Citrus company, a real estate company operating where the mine leader Farrington purchased his orange groves, sent out literature to prospective buyers in which the importance of those who have purchased land there was put forth as an incentive. The names of bankers, railroad presidents, manufacturers and politicians appear on the list. Also the names of the following coal operators:

Mr. P. J. Wilson, commissioner, 5th and 9th districts, Coal Operators' Association of Illinois, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. W. E. Tator, secretary, Willis Coal and Mining company, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. E. J. Krause, president Willis Coal and Mining Co., St. Louis, Mo., president Horticultural Development Co., St. Louis, Mo.; vice-president and treasurer Columbia Quarry Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. C. H. Krause, president Columbia Quarry Co., St. Louis, Mo.; vice-president and general manager Willis Coal and Mining Co., St. Louis, Mo.; secretary Horticultural Development Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Frank Farrington, president United Mine Workers of America of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Herman Perry, general superintendent Donk Bros. Coal and Coke Co., Collinsville, Ill.

Was Quite at Home.

Here we have Farrington "sitting pretty" with this group of exploiters.

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POLLS BATTLE OPENS IN THE BRITISH ISLES

DeValera is Contesting Ulster Seats

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 17. — The political pot is not yet boiling furiously in England despite the fact that the elections are only fifteen days off.

The liberals will open their campaign this afternoon in Queen's Hall, with former premiers Asquith and Lloyd George and Sir John Simon, all on the program.

Stanley Baldwin, tory leader, will open his campaign in the same hall tomorrow.

Ulster Is Active.

If interest lags somewhat in England there is no lack of excitement in northern Ireland where DeValera candidates are contesting for thirteen seats. This is the so-called Orange stronghold, and strange to say the birth place of Irish republicanism. In the great industrial city of Belfast, however, the message of James Connolly, the outstanding social-revolutionist that the working class of Ireland have contributed to the world revolutionary movement, would make a stronger appeal to the exploited masses than the shallow vapors of the bourgeois nationalist DeValera.

Auto a Handicap.

Ramsay MacDonald is finding his "endowed automobile" anything but an asset to him in this campaign. While his health may be conserved thru its use rather than the use of the subway, the workers are leary about accepting the excuses of the social-democrats and pink radicals, that because it is a common thing in England to accept the benevolence of a wealthy "angel" Ramsay's conduct should not be used against him by the Communists.

Following articles will throw more light on the character of this prince of labor fakers.

Next Sunday Night and Every Sunday Night, the Open Forum.
Join the Workers Party!

How to Be Healthy
For many years people have been suffering from many sicknesses. Many have gone to doctors who gave them medicines for a trial. After several trials and operations they failed to regain their health.
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If you are suffering from any ailments come to my office and I will try to help you without the use of medicine or an operation.
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makes your blood tingle with joy the minute you taste it. Take a wine glass full of

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Youth of Harlem And Bronx, N. Y., to Greet Communists
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The youth of Harlem and Bronx will greet our candidates at the first Communist campaign ball at the Park Palace (The Carlton), 6 W. 111th St., Saturday, Oct. 18, at 8 p. m.

This is the first opportunity for the comrades in New York to celebrate the entrance of the Workers (Communist) Party in the first Communist campaign. Many of the local, state and national candidates will be present. Part of the proceeds will go to the campaign fund of the Workers Party. Many novelties and surprises have been arranged among them, a tango dance by the generalissimo of the campaign, Harry M. Winitzky. The well-known Red Revellers will furnish the music.

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Communists and the Constitution

In the brief filed for the prosecution in the supreme court of Michigan, O. L. Smith, assistant attorney general, argues, in reply to the defense claim that the criminal syndicalist law is unconstitutional, that "He (Ruthenberg) should spurn any assistance that document might afford him rather than to plant his entire defense within the protecting folds of the document, by claiming that the act he has been convicted of violating is unconstitutional in six different particulars."

The assistant attorney general is of the opinion that Communists should not appeal to the constitution since they are opposed to that document and declare that the claims made for it, of protecting the liberty of the American people and securing them democratic government, are a sham and a fraud. The Communists, says Mr. Smith, want to overthrow the constitution and adopt a new constitution providing for a Soviet form of government, and what right have they under these conditions to appeal to our constitution?

The answer is very simple. The only way the Communists can prove to the working class of this country that the constitution is a class document, is by showing them thru its actual operation that it never protects the workers in the exercise of such rights as freedom of speech, press and assembly and always protects the capitalists' property rights.

The constitution says: "Congress shall make no law abridging the rights of freedom of speech, press or assembly." That sounds as if we have freedom of speech, press and assembly in the United States. But the test is not the words in the constitution, but how it operates.

During the war congress passed the espionage law which abridged the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly. The supreme court said it was not a violation of the constitution, provided that the speech or writing which was prohibited and punished created a clear and present danger of criminal overt act on the part of the reader or hearer. Thus the first test of the constitution, by appealing to it, showed that there were limits to freedom of speech, press and assembly altho the constitution said congress could not abridge these rights.

By appealing to the constitution and testing it in practice its high sounding words were shown not to mean what they seem to say.

The test of the criminal syndicalist law carries the exposure a step further. In the case of the espionage law, the supreme court ruled that there must be clear and present danger of violence, destruction of property, or some other overt act resulting from writings or spoken words to make them punishable. The criminal syndicalist law punishes the mere utterances of ideas or the mere statement of these ideas in writing. They make punishable the advocacy of a doctrine or principle. In the Michigan case the process of whittling away the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly is carried even farther, and the state of Michigan seeks to punish for "assembling with" an organization which advocates a doctrine even tho that organization has not advocated the doctrine in the state of Michigan.

The supreme court of the United States has had the question whether mere utterance or writing of a document can be punished, under the constitution, before it for two years and has not rendered a decision. It has heard arguments in the Gitlow case, which raises this issue, for the first time in the supreme court, twice, the first time in March 1923 and again in November 1923, but has not handed down its decision. Evidently the supreme court is evading the rendering of a decision on this issue.

The Ruthenberg case raises a question which means the emasculation of the constitutional prohibition to a further degree than the Gitlow case. An adverse decision in the Ruthenberg case means that the fraud of the claim that the constitution protects the liberties of the people is still further exposed.

The Communists raise the constitutional issue in order to make the courts themselves tell the truth about the constitution. There could be no better Communist propaganda against the illusion of "American democracy" than to have the supreme court of the state of Michigan or the supreme court of the United States tell the workers of this country that when principles and ideas are involved which threaten the class rule of the exploiters, members of the working class can be sent to prison for mere utterance or writing of these ideas, in spite of the constitutional clause, "Congress shall make no laws abridging the right of freedom of press, speech or assembly."

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Probing the Slush

Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, is conducting an investigation into the campaign expenditures of three capitalist parties: the republican party, the democratic party and the LaFollette party.

The investigation is a fake. The three parties are tarred with the same brush as far as contributions are concerned. It is true that the big capitalists lean toward Coolidge. They know Davis has not the ghost of a chance, so they are placing their eggs in "Silent Cal's" basket.

LaFollette is just as willing to accept money from millionaires as Coolidge is. None of them draw the class line. What is the difference between a Vanderlip and a Lamont?

In contests where the balance between the republicans and democrats is fairly even, Wall Street contributes evenly to both sides. As far as Wall Street is concerned, it has implicit confidence in both of the old parties. Neither does it fear that LaFollette will interfere with its business, but it does not like the idea of supporting a man who has so many workers and farmers in his train.

Wall Street fears the masses. It fears them just as much as Threadneedle Street fears the masses behind the traitorous government of Ramsay MacDonald.

Wall Street prefers the devil it knows to the devil it does not know so well. It prefers the avowed candidates of big business to the spokesmen of the disgruntled bourgeoisie. It does not like the idea of having querulous politicians poking their noses into its private affairs. But it can't help it. The politicians know that the best way to attract the attention of the money bags is to begin by making trouble. It is the most successful form of blackmail.

The Pacifism of LaFollette

The pacifism of LaFollette, like that of Ramsay MacDonald, is only skin deep. When subjected to analysis, we find it is no different from the pacifism of J. P. Morgan, Calvin Coolidge or any other distinguished proponent of capitalism.

LaFollette is engaged in a great vote-catching contest. Even if he had the intention of doing justice to whatever scruples he has saved after a career in the political bawdy house at Washington, his socialist allies would not stand for it.

"Fightin' Bob," speaking in Cincinnati, made his position on war quite clear. "I am not a pacifist nor an advocate of peace at any price. I can conceive of conditions under which I would fight to repel aggressive acts of any power that attempted to seize territory or imperil the national life of our institutions," he declared.

This sounds familiar, does it not? Almost like what Secretary of State Hughes would say!

"Our institutions" may be situated in the state of Wisconsin, in the Philippines or in China. They may be the properties of the Standard Oil company in Roumania or the dollars of the House of Morgan loaned to Persia. And the "pacifist" LaFollette would call the armed forces of the United States to action in behalf of those "institutions" just as readily as the "pacifist" Ramsay MacDonald orders British airships to bomb Indian villages in the interests of British capitalism.

Soviet Recognition

One of the most vocal advocates in congress of the recognition of Soviet Russia is Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. Tho the senator made it quite clear that Communism was anathema to his American conscience yet he professed to hold that the principle of self-determination was worthy of resurrection from the grave in which it was laid by its principal supporter, Woodrow Wilson.

But of late, the Idaho orator has kept quiet on the question of Soviet recognition. While the bearded Baptist, who runs the department of state, combs the sewers for his anti-Russian propaganda, the mighty-voiced senator from Idaho, on his once favorite hobby, is as silent as Coolidge is on the Ku Klux Klan issue.

What is the reason? On what meat have our erstwhile valorous defenders of the "right of all peoples to govern themselves as they see fit" been feeding, that they have grown so dumb? We have not heard a peep from Senator LaFollette since he formed the alliance with Gompers, Vanderlip and Spreckles.

The suspicion is growing that our gallant Borahs, LaFollettes and Co. who hurl verbal thunderbolts at the "predatory interests," have lately been listening to their "masters' voice" and are as anxious not to irritate the Wall Street boss as is Charles Evans Hughes.

But the decision of France to recognize the Soviet Republic may knock the padlocks off the lips of our "progressive" senators.

Peace and Tin Soldiers

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur desires that the airship ZR-3 should serve as a peace symbol between Germany and the United States. It is rather easy to talk peace to a man when you have your foot on his neck. The Dawes plan is the United States' foot on the German neck and unfortunately it is not the capitalist neck, but the neck of the German working class. The ZR-3 is a warship, not a peace ship.

While Wilbur drools about peace, the chief magistrate of the nation is presented by Rodman Wanamaker with a set of tin soldiers equipped with aircraft, which was manufactured in Germany and brought over on the Zeppelin. Wanamaker is a millionaire department store owner. Tin soldiers and peace!

A "New Volapuker" as I.W.W. Editor

By HARRISON GEORGE.

"The mountains look on Marathon, And Marathon looks on the sea." But both of them look startled, When fools write history.

We are moved to improve thus upon Byron by reason of the interminable nonsense filling the editorial columns of the Seattle Industrial Worker, in attacks upon the theory of working class "leaders." The most recent example, from the issue of Oct. 8, written by the editor, whose modesty we respect by permitting him to remain unnamed, is the following distortion of history:

"In the ancient years European culture was threatened by imperial barbarism. At Marathon the hosts of brute, supreme power met the democratic forces of human freedom. At Marathon, liberty, such as was then developed, was so jealous of authority that its supreme command was divided among ten generals, any of whom only ruled for a single day. And this power of democracy met the idea of efficiency as expressed in selfish rule and so vanquished authoritarianism that the story rings today, and long sought victory is called a Marathon." Aside from the rather extraordinary interpretation of the Athenian slaveholders being the protagonists of "the democratic forces of human freedom," there are other and bewildering stupidities in the quotation, which is a fair sample of the whole unintelligible editorial. Everybody, except this befuddled fool, knows that "a Marathon," far from being a "long sought victory," is the symbol of physical endurance, especially in a race. We have "Marathon dances" and "Marathon races," in which athletes of all nations join, not because of any military significance of Athenian spearsmen, but because, after the battle, Pheidippides, the runner, already exhausted, raced about the twenty-two miles between Marathon and Athens and fell dead. Browning has made it the theme of a great poem.

But when pedagogy combines with demagoguery to confuse the honest workers who read I. W. W. papers, silliness has its serious side. These workers, busy with dodging blacklists and getting a living out of Weyerhaeuser's lumber camp foremen, have little time to dissect the historical distortions of an editor, who was indicted upon them by a committee, imbued with a sense of responsibility and impressed by a gray pompadour and a precise pronunciation. These workers are semi-weekly and gravely informed that "leaders" are threatening their "democracy," their "liberty." They have none of these blessings, but nevertheless, the editor warns that they are seriously endangered.

These menacing "leaders" are usually classified indefinitely as "politicians." Many times they are disclosed as "Communists." Nearly every issue they are connected more or less directly with "Harrison George." And with what purpose? It is not that, as said by Lenin, "instead of old leaders who have a common sense viewpoint on things, new leaders are put forth (concealed under the slogan of 'Down with leaders!'), who prattle supernatural nonsense and spread confusion."

So we see that it is not a question

of "shall we have leaders?" but of "shall we have sincere, levelheaded, able and revolutionary leaders, or leaders who get out injunctions against each other in capitalist courts, who close the columns of our papers to us if we disagree with their peculiar ideas as to the economic foundation of the Soviet form of government, or the necessity of international labor unity, etc. In short, shall we have good leaders or bad leaders?"

Among the other qualities of bad leadership which should be added to the above, is the astounding perversion of historical analogy. For instance, the reference to the "ten generals." Herodotus, the only one mentioning that such an arrangement prevailed at Marathon, unfortunately for our editor, goes on to show that only by the violation of this idiotic rule of a divided command was the battle won.

Professor West in his work on the "Ancient World," referring directly to Herodotus, says, "At first (when threatened with Persian invasion of Attica) most of the Athenians wished to fight only behind their walls. Sooner or later this must have resulted in ruin. Happily, Miltiades, one of the ten generals, persuaded the commanders to march out and attack the Persians at once. The result was due to the generalship of Miltiades and to the superior equipment of the Greek hoplite." There is little indication here of the "power of democracy" mentioned by our cross-eyed historian. The same view is vouched for by the Encyclopedia Britannica, which says that, "Miltiades, who seems thrust to have played a more prominent part than his superior, the polemarch Gallimachus, drew up the Athenian army and charged down upon the enemy." And again, "The Athenians, on the recommendation of their strategus, Miltiades, etc. Nowhere is it indicated that by the happy change of pulling straws it was Miltiades' day to command. In fact it is clearly shown that he commanded for at least three consecutive days.

More, is was not out of the Athenian slaveholders' great love for "democracy" that the "ten strategoi" also called the "ten generals" were given to history. They were merely tribal representatives to the central government, one strategus being elected by each tribe, and their functions were more than merely military, having regard to all foreign policy, conducting religious festivals and handling the trade in corn. Tribal jealousy of a folk living 3,000 years ago, appears as an excuse in 1924, for decentralization in the I. W. W., a covert argument for the secession of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union from the I. W. W.!

Can there be worse leadership than this?

But even these ancient Greeks, so exemplary in their "democracy" according to the Industrial Worker, never reached the folly of some of the present I. W. W., who insist that all officials, good, bad or indifferent, shall be retired after twelve months of experience in office, and a brand new lot, bad, good or indifferent according to the will of the gods of chance, take control of the organization. True, this has brought the I. W. W. little but confusion and a sense of having

done something desperately democratic, but the habit sticks and our Industrial Worker says it is good because of the "ten generals." Unfortunately, the Encyclopedia Britannica says that, "The strategoi (ten generals) acquired great power from the fact that they were frequently re-elected for many years together, and so had greater experience and continuity of policy."

There is little left of our editor's argument. However, it may be noted what happened to this wonderful nation whose "culture" of slave massacres by the ephori, and whose leading philosopher described the workers as "articulate instruments." After the increasing "democracy" under Ephialtes and Pericles, the "disciplinarians" and the "brute forces" of Sparta fell upon the "democratic forces of human freedom," ten generals and all, and made an end of Athens. Let the Encyclopedia tell why. "In the Peloponnesian war," it says, "which ruined the Athenian empire, the issue of the conflict was determined less by any intrinsic superiority on the part of her enemies, than by the blunders committed by a people unable to carry out a consistent foreign policy on its own initiative, and served since Pericles by none but selfish or short-sighted advisers." The applicability of the last words to I. W. W. editorial policy is particularly apt.

But demagogues need no excuse from history for their meddlesomeness. They continually play upon the sincere workers of the I. W. W. membership in an effort to convince them that they are not the leaders but the led. At least such is the threat they postulate. Yet, in the estimation of the Communists, the most obscure member of the I. W. W., who knows the rudiments of the class struggle and talks of them to the backward workers, the scissorbills around him, is a leader.

These class conscious fighters of the I. W. W. are leaders, and insofar as the I. W. W. itself takes direction

of the spread of revolutionary ideas, it is a leader of the class struggle; it is taking the function of a revolutionary political party. Unfortunately or fortunately, its ranks have become so filled with ordinary workers that it no longer expresses a clear revolutionary ideology. It is more of a union than a revolutionary political party. It fights for wages and not for power. So it is fighting leaders. We prefer, to the silly editorials of the present day editor of the Industrial Worker, the cry that rang from the deck of the Verona at Everett in 1916, when the armed white guard, asking for leaders, was met with the cry, "We're all leaders." They were in 1916, but not in 1924.

Better than anything I could say to answer the ignoramus-cry of "Down with leaders!" put forth by this insect-minded editor of the Industrial Worker is the words of the great leader Lenin, who says:

"People bend every effort to conceive something extraordinary, and in their zeal to intellectualize, they become ridiculous. It is common knowledge that the masses are divided into classes; that the classes are usually and in most cases led by political parties; . . . that political parties, as a general rule, are led by more or less stable groups of the more influential, authoritative, experienced and independent leaders, elected to the most responsible positions. All this is elementary. It is simple and plain. Why then, this whole rignarole, this new Volapuker?" (Note: An artificial language. H. G.)

The only reason for it is, as mentioned, that under the alarmist cry against leaders, leaders of experience, ability and revolutionary ideas, new leaders, leaders whose devastating harmfulness has all but wrecked the I. W. W., are to engage in a fight—not to hold office—but to direct the ideology of the I. W. W. to mere job unionism and against revolutionary unionism. The issue is not "No leaders" but "Which leaders?"



Victims OF Capitalism

Workers Imprisoned		
In Germany	about	7,000
" Italy	"	8,000
" Spain	"	23,000
" Belgium	"	2,300
" Lithuania	"	200
" Latvia	"	500
" Finland	"	1,200
" Poland	"	12,000
" Hungary	"	70,000
" India	"	253,000
" Roumania	"	3,000

They are in for us who are out

Their wives are blacklisted. They can get no work. Their children need help. Winter is coming.

The class war knows no geographical boundaries. Today the workers of Europe need OUR help. Tomorrow we may need THEIR help.

GIVE

in the spirit of
Self Help and International Class Solidarity
and get others to

GIVE

Our Aim

To give aid to all needy workers and class war victims of the laboring masses without conditions, discrimination, when ever and wherever the existence of a working class is menaced by economic or natural catastrophe or by political oppression.

International Workers' Aid,
19 So. Lincoln Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Here is my contribution to help the prisoners of and their families.

Name

Address

City and State

Trade or profession

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

WORK OR WAGES FOR UNEMPLOYED

(Continued from page 1)
tories unite with the unemployed to compel the bosses to keep the unemployed on their pay roll.

UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCILS.

The way to get relief for the unemployed is thru unemployment councils. The workers employed and unemployed must unite to carry on a struggle for the unemployed. They must fight as a class against the scourge from which the workers suffer.

Send delegates from the factories, from the trade unions, from labor political organizations, from groups of unemployed, and organize the unemployment council to make the demand and carry on the struggle to compel the capitalist bosses and the government to pay the unemployed wages.

Hold mass meetings, send delegations to the shops and the city councils, the state legislature and congress to demand action to relieve the unemployed.

Put an End to Unemployment.

There is only one way in which to put an end to the frequent hard times and the suffering it causes for millions of workers who are unemployed. That is by ending the system of industry which causes unemployment.

It is because the industries are owned by the capitalist bosses and run for their profit that we have hard times so frequently. It is the capitalist system which is responsible for millions of worker being without jobs.

If we want to stop the periodic course of unemployment we must fight against the capitalist system. It is the government which maintains and holds that system. It is by taking the governmental power in their own hands—by establishing a workers' and farmers' government and abolishing the capitalist ownership of industry—that unemployment can be finally ended.

The Workers Party is the only party which is carrying on a fight to achieve

that goal. It is organizing and mobilizing the workers for a revolutionary struggle to end the dictatorship of the capitalists which now exists in Washington and establish the rule of the workers and farmers.

Work and Vote for the Workers Party.

The Workers Party is carrying on the fight for relief of the unemployed now and the struggle to abolish the system which causes unemployment.

It is the only party which is making this fight for the workers. Coolidge stands for the capitalist system and if need be will use soldiers as an answer to the demands of the unemployed. Davis will fight against the workers and for the capitalists.

LaFollette, who is asking labor support, hasn't anything to say about unemployment either in his speeches or platform. He stands for the capitalist system which causes unemployment. He will help uphold that system against the demands of the unemployed.

Workers! Join the Workers Party in the fight against unemployment and the system which causes it.

Join the Workers Party in organizing unemployment councils to fight for immediate relief for the unemployed.

Vote for the Workers Party candidates, Foster and Gitlow, and demonstrate your demand for abolition of the system which is responsible for unemployment.

Make the bosses pay the unemployed.

Abolish capitalism which causes unemployment by creating a workers' and farmers' government.

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America,
William Z. Foster, Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

Join the Workers Party!

INNOCENT NEGRO MEETS DEATH AT HANDS OF INFURIATED MOB

By GORDON W. OWENS.

The white fiends, ghouls, vultures and morons on the staff of the blood-thirsty anti-Negro capitalist newspaper, the Chicago Tribune, must feel highly elated now that a Nigger has been lynched in Chicago.

The foul and filthy Tribune, like a poisonous rattlesnake, has been spitting forth its Negro-baiting venom, for ever and anon.

This Nigger-hating newspaper on its front page last week, printed in lurid details, of how a white girl was dragged into a hall way by a Negro, who attempted to attack her there, and how an infuriated mob of whites kicked and beat the Negro assailant to death.

It was later proven that an innocent, unmolesing Negro worker was killed by a mob of white boozie hounds, and that the girl had not been molested by a Negro at all.

The next day on page 10, in small type appears an article in this race-riot breeding newspaper telling how an innocent Negro was killed by the white hoodlums.

This is the way the Tribune reports everything in reference to a Negro or Negroes, by printing dastardly, vicious and bare-face lies. The stench of this yellow newspaper is so rank that it stinks to high heaven.

And what is true of the Tribune, is also true of the other capitalist newspapers. Negroes should boycott the Tribune, and cease buying it.

The Chicago DAILY WORKER, the Communist daily, is the one and only daily newspaper in the United States which is fair and square to Negroes. The DAILY WORKER prints truthful and unbiased Negro news and articles.

Negroes all over the county are duty bound to read and support, and subscribe to the DAILY WORKER. Fortunately many Negroes read, buy and subscribe to The DAILY WORKER, and more will continue to do so.

As the circulation of The DAILY WORKER increases, prejudice against Negroes and other people decreases. The Negroes can help to decrease prejudice against them, by helping to increase the circulation of the DAILY WORKER.

Yep, War Is Hell!

To The DAILY WORKER:—"Forbes," is a magazine for capitalists and the would-bes. At the end of an article appearing in the October 15 issue, is the statement, evidently intended as a climax, that Sherman was right when he said that war was hell.

Don't imagine for a moment tho, that the writer, J. F. Lisman, member of the New York Stock Exchange and expert on railroad consolidations, is shedding tears because of the millions of lives lost in the world cataclysm. Nor should you suppose that the crippled and maimed, the widowed and orphaned, have aroused his compassion. Oh no! Not even the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives of his fellow countrymen is terminating this investment banker . . . even before he makes his home in Hades.

What is causing Lisman so much concern, is the repudiation of the czarist debts by the Russian Soviet Republic. What greater calamity could befall any capitalist than that he should be deprived of his loot? What does it matter that men turn

into beasts, disemboweling each other with a curse. The blind, the shell-shocked, the limbless remains of what were once men, these are necessary sacrifices for "democracy." What makes war hell, is the rise to power of the working class and the abolition of the exploiters by means of confiscation and repudiation. If that's hell, let's have more of it.—Jay Engel.

We Greet Our New Comrade.

To the DAILY WORKER:—Cannot fully express my gratitude to Comrade Meyer for sending me the DAILY WORKER. I appreciate the literature sent and I am trying my best, in this sparsely settled neighborhood, to get the literature before thinking people, not bourgeois nor capitalists, of which I have more than I need.

I do enjoy T. J. O'Flaherty. He writes a terrific shillelagh, many a "hearty grunt" will escape from the mauled capitalist system when he strikes, and that Berzerk of my own blood, Engdahl, when Berzerkgang takes him, the plutes have something dangerous on their hands.

As I am in my 70th year, I cannot be as useful as I'd like to be, but I will send you from time to time, little versus like the enclosed, as "the spirit moves." I would like to be considered a comrade in the ranks,

Thorjus Rinden.

Editor's Note—We print Comrade Rinden's poem in another section of this issue.

RED KERCHIEFS.

To the DAILY WORKER: In Monday's DAILY WORKER, on the report of the Foster-Gitlow campaign meeting, it was stated that "other union groups were conspicuous for the red kerchiefs, etc." May I please inform you that the groups referred to were the Chicago Juniors. They were out in full force.

As for the kerchiefs, at the last C. C. C. of the Juniors, this Kerchief was adopted as the Junior symbol, after the form of the Russian Pioneers. Hereafter, if you see a young comrade with a red kerchief around his neck, you may be sure he is a Chicago Junior.

Eva Stolar, City Publicity Manager of the Juniors.

Русская Вечеринка

Russian Yeherinka, performance and dance will be given by the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, TODAY, Sat., Oct. 18, at 8 P. M. at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St. A good time is promised to all. Are you coming?

Learn the International Language IDO
16-page pamphlet, giving outline of language, showing its superiority over Esperanto, etc., sent free.
The Workers Ido Federation
Room 5, 805 James St., N. S.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Take Metropolitan "L" to Marshfield Sta., or surface lines on Van Buren

Single admission 25c

Tickets good for any three admissions, 50c

To All Communists In America

We Quote

"But an especial feature, out-distancing anything we have ever done before, will be the beginning in the November issue (Workers Monthly) of the 'History of the Russian Communist Party,' by Gregory Zinoviev. This unexampled account of the greatest movement the world has ever known, written by its chosen chief, the President of the Communist International, who lived thru its early struggles as the intimate associate of Lenin, has been put into English for the first time for serial publication by monthly installments which will cover a period of several months. For those who wish to understand in intimate detail the tremendous force that is remaking the world—to know the meaning of history while it is in the making—and above all for those who wish to throw smug timidity to the winds and to become an active part in the glorious struggle—the reading of this great work is indispensable. Especially for those courageous men and women (and boys and girls!) who have already become members of the American Communist party, the Workers Party, this series is their opportunity."

In the November Issue
"Paterson—Field of Battle"
By Rebecca Grecht
"Seven Years of Workers' Rule"
By Moissaye Olgin

ROBERT MINOR—in the October, last issue, of The Liberator.

Publication date of the Workers Monthly—November First.

Subscription rates \$2.00 a Year—
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Single copies 25 cents

USE THIS BLANK

THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

For the enclosed \$..... send me THE WORKERS MONTHLY for..... months.

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"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION

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

OCTOBER 18, 1924.

Communism Versus LaFolletteism

By Alexander Bittelman

In the last analysis, Communism versus LaFolletteism is the same thing as working class against capitalist class. That may not be as yet apparent to the American working masses at this time, but it is true, nevertheless, and as time goes on this truth will become the inalienable property of every loyal member of the working class.

Two Angles of Communism

What does Communism stand for? If a straw vote were to be taken on this question among the working masses, the common answer would be something like this: Revolution, Soviet Russia, some future order of society, the millennium on earth, etc.

In all these answers there would be found a certain measure of truth. Communism stands for Revolution, of course, for the social revolution which will abolish capitalism and lay the foundation for the communist order of society. Communism stands for Soviet Russia. In what sense? In the sense that Soviet Russia is the living example of how the working class all over the world will eventually break the chains of capitalism.

But this is not all that Communism stands for. Or, rather, the above is only one phase of Communism, the phase that embodies the final aims of the proletarian class struggle. But what about the struggle itself? Has Communism anything to contribute to the immediate needs of the masses? This is the second angle of Communism, the one which deals with the methods of struggle of the working masses to be employed by them today and tomorrow and until the very moment when they become ready to seize power, for the overthrow of capitalist rule. Communism, therefore, is not only the ideal of the future order of society but also (and mainly) the theoretical and political expression of the everyday struggles of the working masses against capitalist exploitation.

The Communist message to the workers is a message of struggle against the capitalists. Whatever affects the wellbeing of the workers is therefore of immediate and practical concern to Communism and to the Communist Party. It is primarily from this angle that one must consider the challenge of the Workers Party against LaFolletteism.

Between Big Capital and the Workers

What is LaFolletteism? It is a political movement seeking political power. It makes its appeal from two bases. To the middle classes LaFolletteism appeals in the name of capitalism (yes, capitalism) and against the danger of violent revolutions, while to the working masses the appeal is made on the basis of fair play to labor.

Just read LaFollette's campaign propaganda. You will find that the basic idea of all the utterances of the LaFollette group directed to the middle classes is: Save the existing order! Don't permit the struggle between capital and labor to reach the point of violent revolution! If necessary let us grant to the upper sections of labor and to the trade union bureaucracy some minor concession, but, for heaven's sake, don't let the class struggle assume the proportions of civil war.

This is the essence of LaFolletteism. It represents the groups and classes that stand between the working class and Big Capital. Economically these classes come into conflict not only with Big Capital but also with the workers. The rich farmer, the independent manufacturer, the small merchant and banker—and these groups

know quite well which side their bread is buttered on. They are conscious of their respective group interests which they are determined to defend.

Now, what happens is this. When these middle classes come into sharp collision with the monopolized industries and big bankers, which usually happens in times of crisis and economic depression, they (the middle classes) incline more towards the workers. On the other hand, when business is comparatively good and the workers attempt to utilize the situation to better their own conditions, the middle classes immediately

as it reflects itself in the minds of the middle classes themselves, that is, when considered from a subjective point of view. Objectively, however, this LaFollette movement is merely one of the means in the hands of capitalism for the perpetuation of the present order of society. Whatever the motives of its participants and whatever the intentions of its leaders, the LaFollette movement can do nothing else but strengthen capitalist rule and the system of capitalist exploitation in the United States.

The fact that the trade union bureaucracy is in alliance with LaFollette does not change the funda-

struggle. The trade union bureaucracy then decided to strike up an alliance with the middle classes led by LaFollette thereby diverting the rising anger of the masses into the safe channels of petty-bourgeois reformism.

The Workers Party Against LaFolletteism.

By this move of the trade union bureaucracy, the movement for a farmer-labor party has been defeated, but not the class struggle. The latter continues and so does the political expression of the class conscious workers of America—the Workers (Communist) Party.

This party stands for the social revolution. It is the most implacable and uncompromising enemy of American capitalism. And because of that the Workers Party is the only labor organization in America ready at all times to engage in struggle against any and all manifestations of capitalist rule. The Workers Party therefore stands up against LaFolletteism as the only defender of working class interests.

LaFolletteism is a political alliance of the petty-bourgeoisie and the trade union bureaucracy. The Workers Party is the party of the class conscious workers and the political expression of the proletarian class struggle. As against surrender to the middle classes, which eventually spells surrender to Big Capital, we say: The proletarian class struggle on the economic and political field. And as against a LaFollette party we say: A political party of workers and poorest sections of the farmers—the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

LISTEN HERE, NOW!

There's only one Sunday night in every week, and every one of them is going to be made interesting—full of pep.

We're letting you in on this early. It's going to begin a week from now—Oct. 19, at eight o'clock at the Lodge Room (not the big hall, but the "Lodge Room"), at the Ashland Auditorium. And it'll keep going in the same place every Sunday night. We're expecting you to get the habit.

"What's it all about?"
"What's going on?"

"Who's going to be there?"
"Why, it's the Open Forum! Didn't you know? The Workers Party is going to have an Open Forum every Sunday night during the next few months. Current history, politics, science, in lectures by the foremost speakers of the labor movement. Come and see! And hear! And discuss! That's an Open Forum!"

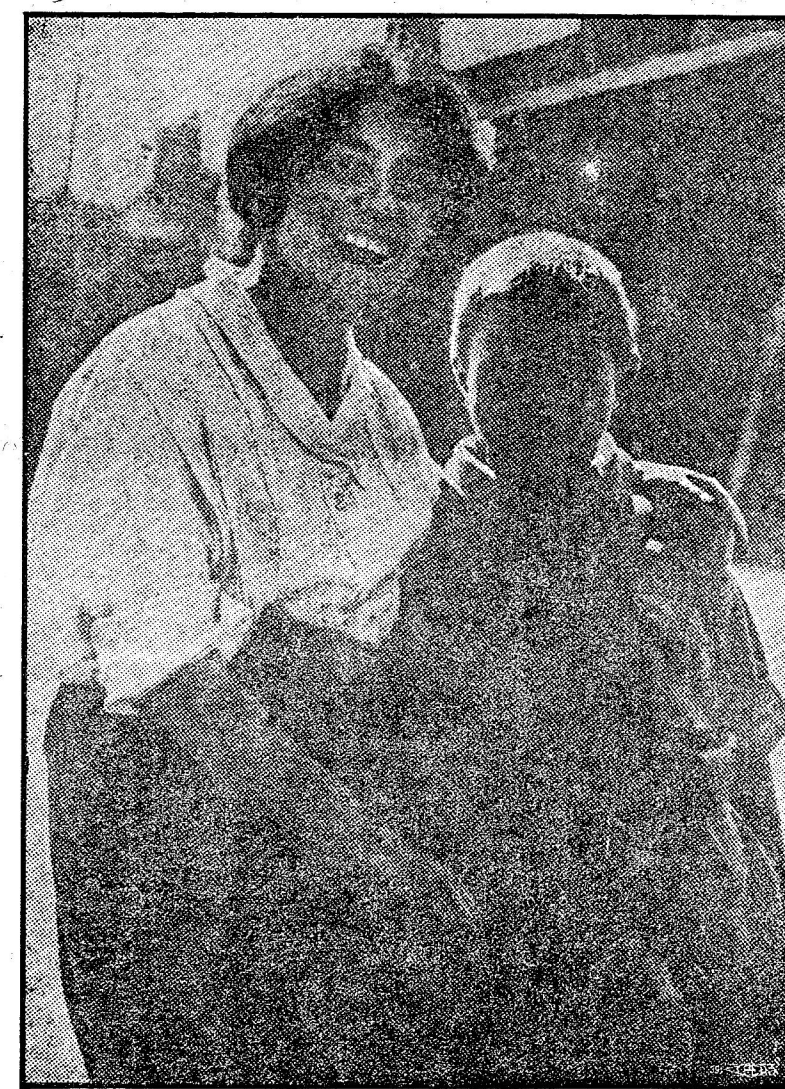
On October 19th, C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party of America, will open the forum with a lecture on "Political Forces in the Election."

On October 26, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER and candidate for U. S. senator, will speak on "Wall Street and Us." "Us" will be there. Will you?

On November 2nd, Alexander Bittelman of the central executive committee of the Workers Party, will speak on "Communism versus LaFolletteism." Say! If you think Bob LaFollette will free the workers from Big Business, come and listen to this one!

The week after, on November 9th, Oliver Carlson, who spent two years in Soviet Russia, will lecture on the lives of Russian youth, and compare the lives of American youth. Hey, you young workers! Will you be there? Everybody get the Open Forum habit. Beginning October 19. Don't forget!

YOUTH AND JUNIOR



Two Generations of Russian Communists

get on their guard and run for shelter into the arms of Big Capital. That is, the normal political state of mind of LaFolletteism is one of vacillation between the demands of Big Capital and the demands of the workers, always deciding in favor of the former whenever fundamental capitalist interests are at stake.

Incline Towards Labor

At present, because of the general decline of capitalist economy and the downward trend of affairs in the United States, the middle classes find their interests greatly encroached upon by Big Capital. Hence, the dissatisfaction of the small capitalist with present conditions. Hence, his determination to build a political weapon for himself with which to protect his property and profits against the devouring appetites of Big Capital. Hence, his apparent "sympathy" with the aspirations of Labor. Hence, the present rise of the LaFollette movement.

This is the picture of LaFolletteism

mental nature of the movement. On the contrary, this alliance offers additional proof for our contention that LaFolletteism is the political expression of the middle classes. The bureaucracy of the American trade unions, in order to retain its present position of leadership, is compelled to resort to political maneuvers. Gompers and Johnston and the rest of them have proven completely bankrupt as leaders of the economic organizations of the workers. The result was dissatisfaction and restlessness in the ranks of labor, which has been threatening to find its expression in an independent political party of workers and poor farmers.

And what would that mean? The beginning of a real class struggle in the United States, the first step towards concerted political action by labor against the daily manifestations of capitalist exploitation and against capitalist rule in general.

But such prospects Gompers and his crew couldn't accept without a

Karl Marx to Frederick Engels

On the Founding of the First International

4th November 1864.

Dear Frederick,

Some time ago the London workers sent an address to the Paris workers with reference to Poland, calling upon them to take common action in this matter.

The Parisians for their part sent a deputation over here, headed by a workman called Tolain, who was actually labor candidate at the last election in Paris, and who is a very nice fellow. (His companions were very good fellows too.) A public meeting was convened in St. Martin's Hall for Sept. 23 by Odger (shoemaker, chairman of the local London Trades Council of the council of all London trade unions, and especially of the Suffrage Propaganda Society of the London trade unions, connected with Bright) and Cremer, a stonemason and secretary of the stone masons' trade union. (These two men brought about the great meeting of the trade unions for North America, under Bright, at the St. James' Hall, as also the Garibaldi manifestation.) A certain Le Lubez was sent to me, asking if I would participate on the part of the German workers and especially if I would send a German speaker for the meeting, etc. I sent Eccarius, who managed splendidly, whilst I assisted him as dumb figure on the platform. I knew that on this occasion real "powers" both from London and Paris would be figuring, and thus decided to depart from my otherwise fixed rule of declining all such invitations.

Le Lubez is a young Frenchman, that is, he is the thirties, but he was brought up in Jersey and London, speaks splendid English, and is an excellent intermediary between the French and English workers. He is a music teacher, and has given French lessons as well.

At the meeting, which was packed to suffocation (for there is obviously a revival in the working class at the present time) the London union of Italian workers was represented by Major Wolff (Thurn-Taxis, Garibaldi's

adjutant). It was resolved to found an International Labor Association, whose general council is to have its headquarters in London, and to act as intermediary between the labor unions of Germany, Italy, France, and England. It was further resolved to convocate a general labour congress in Belgium in 1865. A provisional committee was nominated at the meeting, Odger, Cremer, and many others, in part old Chartists, old Owenites, etc., for England. Major Wolff, Fontana, and other Italians for Italy; Le Lubez, etc., for France; Eccarius and I for Germany. The committee was authorized to add as many members as it thought necessary.

So far good. I attended the first meeting of the committee. A subcommittee was nominated (including me), commissioned to draw up a declaration of principles and provisional articles. I was prevented by illness from attending the session of the subcommittee, and the session of the whole committee following this.

At these two meetings—the one held by the subcommittee, followed by that of the whole committee—at which I was not present, the following had occurred:

Major Wolff had submitted his statutes of the Italian labor unions (which possess a central organization, but, as turned out later, consist essentially of associated auxiliary unions) to be utilized by the new association. I saw the stuff later. It was obviously a piece of Mazzini's handiwork, so you can imagine for yourself in what spirit and in what phraseology the real question, the labor question, was dealt with. And how the nationality matters were edged in.

Besides this, a program had been drawn up by an old Owenite—Weston, now himself a manufacturer, a most agreeable and well meaning man full of the utmost confusion and of unspeakable breadth.

The general committee session following this had commissioned the subcommittee to remodel Weston's program and Wolff's statutes. Wolff himself left for Naples, to attend the

conference of the London union of Italian workers there, and to induce this union to join the London labor association.

The subcommittee held another meeting, at which I was again not present, as I got to know of the rendezvous too late. Here Le Lubez had submitted a declaration of principles and a revision of the Wolff statutes; these had been accepted by the subcommittee for submitting to the general committee. The general committee met on Oct. 18. As Eccarius had written me that danger was to be expected, I attended, and was truly horrified to hear the good Le Lubez read an introduction, in frightful phraseology, badly written, and entirely immature, claiming to be a declaration of principles. Mazzini peeped through everywhere, overlaid with the vaguest shreds of French socialism. Besides this, the Italian statutes had been almost completely accepted, altho, apart from their other faults, they actually aim at something impossible, a sort of central government (with Mazzini in the background of course) of the European working classes. I opposed mildly, and after much discussion Eccarius proposed that the subcommittee should once more submit the matter to a fresh "editing" contained in the Lubez declaration were however accepted.

Two days later, on Oct. 20, there was a meeting at my house; Cremer for the English, Fontana (Italy), and Le Lubez. (Weston was unable to come). I had not had the papers in my hands up to then (Wolff's and Le Lubez's) and was unable to prepare anything, but was fully determined that not one line of the stuff was to be allowed to stand. In order to gain time, I suggested that we should discuss the "statutes" before beginning to "edit". This was done. It was one o'clock in the morning before the first of 40 statutes was accepted. Cremer said (and this is what I had been aiming at): "We have nothing to submit to the committee meeting on Oct. 25. We must postpone this meeting until Nov. 1. The subcommittee, on the other hand, can meet on Oct. 27,

and try to come to a definite result." This was agreed to, and the "papers" left behind with me for me to look through.

I saw that it was impossible to make anything of the stuff. In order to justify the extremely peculiar way in which I intended to "edit" the "accepted principles", I wrote an address to the working class (though this was not in the original plan): a sort of review of the development of the working class since 1845. On the pretext that all essentials were contained in this address, and that we must not repeat the same things three times, I altered the whole introduction, threw out the declaration of principles, and finally replaced the 40 statutes by 10. In so far as international politics are mentioned in the address, I speak of countries, not of nationalities, and denounce Russia, not the smaller states. My proposal were all accepted by the subcommittee. I was however obliged to take up two "duty" and "right" phrases, and one on "truth, morality, and justice" in the introduction to the statutes, but they are so placed that they cannot do any damage.

My address, etc. was accepted with great enthusiasm (unanimously) at the session of the general committee. The debate on the manner in which it is to be printed, etc., takes place on Tuesday. Le Lubez has received a copy for translation into French, Fontana one for translation into Italian. I myself have to translate the stuff into English.

It has been very difficult to manage the matter so that our views can appear in a form acceptable to the present standpoint of the labor movement. These same people will be holding meetings within a few weeks for suffrage, with Bright and Cobden. It will take time before the reawakened movement permits of the old boldness of speech. We must hold firmly to the cause itself, but be moderate in form. As soon as the thing is printed you shall have it.

Salut.
Yours,
K. M.

Herlock Sholmes Catches Reds

By A. DONAN COYLE.

"My dear fellow," said Herlock Sholmes, the great New York detective as we were seated on either side of the fire in Centre St. headquarters, "These commoanists get far greater sums of money than you can conceive of. It undoubtedly runs into the millions of dollars."

"And yet I am not convinced of it," I answered. "The reports and rumors have never been substantiated in any way."

"He fell into a reverie. No great detective speaks hurriedly. Not because he cannot speak quickly, but rather because it does not befit a great detective to do so. One would think at first glance that he was an ordinary plain-clothesman. And in truth he looked like any other man on the force. But yet he was Captain Herlock Sholmes; known the world over as having run down the Wall St. Bomb Plot perpetrator and having exposed and nipped in the bud the various attempts to start May Day riots. His slight graceful body, beautifully delicate nose, pointed sensitive chin, clear blue eyes and long slender tapering fingers bespoke his similarity to any other policeman. He lifted his head.

"Whatsewer," he said, "wait here a few minutes until I change clothes and I will prove to you that I am right."

He disappeared into the bathroom. Soon he reappeared. I was amazed at his complete disguise. It was even more complete than that which he used when he caught the queen of Bohemia and the prince, but I promised not to tell that story until a later day. It involves too much royalty. The bit of cactus on his upper

lip had been removed, his neck was white, and in place of the jazz-bo he usually wore, was a red Windsor tie.

"Come," he said, "the scheme is this. I have here a check for fifty thousand dollars with Lenin's signature forged on it. It is made out to this guy William X. Foster and endorsed to me. We will find a Bullshewik and ask him to cash it. If he does, you will admit, that it proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that such checks are common to them."

I nodded assent. I had to nod because such ingenious power awed me into speechlessness. We had to walk north to the next street corner in order to take a car to the heart of the city. About half way up the block we met Smith, an old friend of mine. Having acquired Herlock's remarkable ability at perception to a small degree I noticed his yellow egg-stains on his chin and shirt.

"Hello Smith!" Sholmes called as we approached each other. "Pretty rotten combinations of food you are eating nowadays."

"You don't know what I ate, today," Smith retored.

"I'll wager you the best five cent cigar made, I do," challenged our hero. The wager was made.

"You had watermelon, chicken and coffee," Herlock said confidently.

Smith reluctantly admitted that this was correct and paid the dues. After we parted I asked Sholmes how he knew.

"Well," he replied, "I knew he ate watermelon because I saw a watermelon seed sticking out of his left ear. He ate chicken surely, because he looked hungry. Those egg stains that misled you are from some other

day. The price of chicken is as high as the price of eggs and it is logical that between the two he should choose the former."

I gasped at such genius. My readers will agree that had the czar one such detective, that rascal Vladimir Trotzky would now be eating beans rather than helping nationalize the Russian women. To this day I regret that Herlock didn't go to Russia. The six billion rubles that I bought for three cents might have made me rich, but let us go on with the story.

When we were settled in the street car Sholmes pointed to a man sitting opposite us who looked like the ambassador from Roumania, saying, "There is our man!"

"But how do you know that he is a bolshevik?" I objected.

"By his beard," he answered intently. "I suspect a bomb under it." Presently the ambassador from Roumania and alleged bolshevik, rose and left the car. Herlock rose to follow him and I followed Herlock. We overtook our hairy friend in a side street.

"Comrade," said Herlock in a deep growl imitating the N. Y. Tribune's description of how reds speak, "I have a slight favor to ask of you."

The ambassador turned around but said nothing. He must have felt the presence of the powerful personality.

Herlock continued, "I want you to change this check for me. It came from the revolution to buy guns with and the hock shop owner hasn't any loose change about so you will have to cash it."

The bolshevik or ambassador scratched his chin and looked dubious. He started to walk away.

"You must change it or the attempt

on Washington will fail." Herlock shrieked at the same time putting on a wild look and dishevelled his hair to convince the stranger that he was the real thing. "Karl Radek himself sent me to you!"

The stranger looked convinced. He put his arms around the detective and caressed him.

"Sure," he said in a half apologetic, half pleading tone, "come to my house and I will change it for you."

The victory was Herlock's. He looked an I-told-you-so look and chuckled.

The stranger's house was a large, dark and gloomy building set in the midst of a little park and enclosed with rather heavy iron gates. This was rather disappointing in view of my having expected to be lead into a cellar. However, it looked convincing. The building cast fantastic shadows; just the kind that bolsheviks would enjoy carrying out their bomb throwing proclivities in. We followed him thru an important and luxurious looking office, probably this guy Ruthenberg's, passed a long corridor, up a narrow flight of stairs and finally into a spacious hall. Here we heard queer, long drawn-out noises and occasional shrieks that sent chills down my spine. The detective whispered that this must be the place where they cut up the babies of Rotary Club members and make hamburger steak to sell to strikers. Finally we stopped in front of a door with a window such as bank tellers usually have. Here he opened the door and asked us to step inside. We thought that this must be the counting house. No sooner had we stepped inside than the door slammed. Our ambassador from Rou-

(Continued on page 7.)

The Shop Nuclei Branch

By Martin Abern

The relation of the shop nucleus to the territorial branch was taken up in a previous article. The relation between the shop nucleus and the shop nuclei branch is herein briefly touched. This second form is a good deal different and works much more simply and effectively.

The shop nuclei branch is one made up of the shop nuclei existing within a given territory. Naturally, then, both in the shop nucleus and the shop nuclei branch, the members have full powers on all matters.

The branch executive committee of a shop nuclei branch is composed of members elected from the various shop nuclei or at a general shop nuclei branch membership meeting. Sometimes in a shop nuclei branch, there will be members not yet attached to a particular shop nucleus. The branch, in such instances, takes care that there are members on the branch executive committee from every shop nucleus in the branch.

If the shop nucleus members were all attached to a definite shop nucleus then, of course, only work-shop members would be on the shop nucleus branch committee. But there will naturally be party and other workers, very active comrades, etc. not belonging to a particular shop nucleus. They are likely to be wanted and elected on committees. And it is correct that these live-wire comrades shall be placed at the disposal of the shop nuclei. To make certain, however, that members of the shop nucleus proper, that is, those who actually work in the shop, are on the main committees, there is the provision that every shop nucleus shall have its delegate on the shop nuclei branch committee.

Shop Nuclei Branch Supervises Work of Nuclei

It is the duty of the shop nuclei branch to lay out and direct the work in the branch and in the various shop nuclei.

The branch or its committee takes up mainly the ways of developing the work of the nuclei. The activity of a shop nucleus is but the activity of a shop nucleus enlarged and continued. Its work is not different from that of a nucleus. Rather, gathering the experiences of the various nuclei, it makes use of such information to help concretely the work of each of the nuclei.

The work of the shop nuclei branch is both general and specific. It is general in the work laid out for the party shop nuclei branch in a certain locality, unions, etc. It is specific in the work planned out for each nucleus and, if possible, its members.

The branch committee assigns its members to meet with the shop nucleus, to participate actively in the shop nucleus work. This aids in coordinating the work of the nucleus and the branch and developing the activity of the individual members.

The shop branch, or its committee, takes up the general political, educational, economic, trade union and other work in the branch and nuclei. It arranges for public propaganda and educational meetings in order to

HERLOCK SHOLMES

(Continued from Page 2.)

mania was not with us. It was pitch dark. We felt at the walls and could find no lights. Both the walls and the floors had that same soft yielding softness. Suddenly the room was flooded with light—we were in a padded cell.

The little window that gave it the appearance of a bank, was opened and two faces peered in.

"Here they are doctor," said the ambassador from Roumania and alleged red, "the one with the kindergarten tie thinks he is a detective and the other one seems just plain ordinary dumb."

At this point I fainted. But as I fell over I could hear him saying, "See I told you so." It was the ambassador talking not Herlock Sholmes, the great New York detective.

attract other elements. Its organizes study classes; it discusses the trade union problems of the nuclei members and the workers, the development of shop committee work. It lends aid to weak nuclei in arranging meetings for the workers. It puts forward a program for the systematic political development and education of the members. The branch aims at the proper training of functionaries, officials, propagandists, etc. The branch distributes the party literature, official organ, the DAILY WORKER, and other information received from higher committees, to the shop nuclei. It receives a share of the dues and other moneys from the nuclei to carry on its work. It institutes the organization of other nuclei and organizes membership campaigns.

The shop nuclei branch, briefly, then, supplements on a larger basis the work and program of the nuclei and the individual members. To make the nuclei members work and to direct that work in every possible field for Communist activity—that is the main function of the shop branch. It is no easy task for it is making the Communist revolution.

Shop Branch Must Get Accurate

Knowledge of Working Conditions
The nuclei members must collect data on every matter connected with the work in the shop. All information should be collected for use in their propaganda. Detailed knowledge must be got of the local industrial conditions. The shop branch and the nuclei can lay out work for the individual members in the shop or territory, such as distributing literature, visiting prospective members, trade union work, etc. The more real knowledge of facts and how to use them, the more productive the work. Members should write up notes of their experiences for the benefit of the others. Wall bulletins can serve to this end.

Forward to Shop Nuclei!

These few lines indicate but the outlines of the work, both in the period of transition to shop nuclei and the time when the ideal form, the shop nuclei branch, is developed. It is going to take a long time before the shop nuclei branch becomes commonly prevalent in the Workers Party of America. But we must know what we are aiming for, organizationally

and politically. Hence these lines. Meanwhile, we must take up the immediate steps toward reorganization.

In America we have no shop nuclei experiences of the party; the Young Workers League has had some, but the organizational problem is so much different that the league's experiences in the initial stages cannot help the party very much except in an inspirational way. The party must build its own road. That means to try organization in the most favorable places. The party is laying out a program for that purpose. The various activities of a shop nucleus, such as shop committee work, union activity, literature, finance, and many more matters must be dealt with in detail. However, it will be trying to ORGANIZE SHOP NUCLEI, no matter how difficult, that will give us a clear picture and understanding, instead of a mere formula, of the undoubted superiority of the shop nuclei over the present territorial branch. Then, as in every other country, the membership will enthusiastically respond to the work of making the WORKERS PARTY A PARTY OF SHOP NUCLEI!
Forward to shop nuclei!

Solovetzky, the "Red Hell"

By LUDWIG MAGYAR.

The delegation of menshevik and social-counter-revolutionary emigres have recently instituted a great campaign against the Soviet Union. They wish to arouse the public opinion of the working class and of the bourgeoisie against the Soviet power, and, as a pretext, they make use of the alleged heart-rending, terrible fate of political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

They are supplying the parties of the Second International with propaganda material on this question and these cronies of the Russian mensheviks are, in the French chamber of deputies and in the columns of the "Vorwarts" and the Vienna "Arbeiterzeitung" shedding crocodile's tears over the martyred, tortured Russian socialists, who—alas!—are languishing in the terrible dungeons of the Tchecha, and are being shot several times every day. The social-counter-revolutionary Suchomilov is pestering comrades Anatole France and Severin with tedious letters of complaint, while the London and Amsterdam Internationals issue appeals and protests. The anti-Soviet campaign is in full swing. Let us examine the facts a little more closely.

How many political prisoners are there in the Soviet Union? We will not make comparisons. We will not point out how many revolutionary workers and peasants the Bulgarian social democrats, as members of the murderous Zankoff government, have caused to be slaughtered. We will not ask why the social democrats in the Bayarian diet voted against an amnesty for the Niederschonenfeld prisoners. We do not ask how it comes about that, with the consent of social democracy, over 7000 Communists are eating their hearts out in the prisons of Germany. We do not ask how many Indian revolutionaries are expiating their revolutionary deeds in the prisons of the labor government of Ramsay MacDonald. We will not call attention to how many Communists have been arrested and murdered with the consent of the Polish socialist party. We also leave aside the question as to how the social democrats in Finland, Lettland, Esthonia, Hungary and Yugoslavia have acted. We would only state that in the Soviet Union—which embraces one-sixth of the earth and which has a population of 150 millions—there are only five hundred political prisoners. Mensheviks, social-counter-revolutionaries, anarchists, monarchists, fascists are doing their utmost to set up illegal organizations in the Soviet Union. And in spite of everything there are only—let us repeat it—five hundred political prisoners.

This number includes menshevik, social-counter-revolutionaries, anarchists, monarchists, fascists and all enemies of the proletarian revolution, whatever they may choose to call themselves.

How are the political prisoners treated? What life do they lead in the "Red Hell" as the appeals of the mensheviks so "mildly" describe it. On the Solovetzky Peninsula, where "the bolsheviks, these hangmen of innocent socialists, act with the greatest cruelty," and over which the greatest outcry has been raised, the political prisoners have complete self-administration. They have absolute freedom of movement the whole day, and the system prevailing in Solovetzky is the wish and the demand of all political prisoners in Russia. Wassiliev, a member of the central bureau of the mensheviks, who is confined at the Susdal camp, proposed to the political prisoners in Susdal to commence a struggle for the improvement of the prison regulations.

"Our general demand is clear: We want the system obtaining in Solovetzky be introduced in Susdal," he writes to one of his comrades.

And the brother of Martov, Zederbaum-Levitzky, stated, that the demand for the introduction of the Solovetzky system was a too far-reaching demand. "This demand can only be regarded as a maximum aim," he writes.

And this is how all prisoners in Susdal write. Their slogan is: The Solovetzky regime in Susdal.

The administration at Solovetzky have allowed the members of the prisoners' families who visit them, to live with the prisoners a whole week. Nowhere in the world do prisoners enjoy such privileges. It is easily understood that this regime is desired by the prisoners in other places. Complete self-government, a whole week in company with the members of their families, a prison diet at which the prisoners themselves never complain;

this is the picture furnished by the "Red Hell."

The prison group of the Georgian mensheviks writes to Wassiliev, member of the central bureau of the mensheviks:

"Regarding the general regime we can only repeat that nobody can consider it a crying evil. If in reply to our hunger-strike there would be admitted, to investigate the conditions, an anti-soviet minded commission, even including European socialists, they would only be able to report that the Soviet system and its justice are not the pleasantest institutions, but that there is nothing to complain about regarding the prison regime in Susdal."

In Susdal therefore the prison regime is quite satisfactory. In Solovetzky it is still better and therefore, prisoners at the former wish to obtain the Solovetzky regime.

We could publish hundreds of quotations from, or facsimiles of such letters.

There are therefore only five hundred prisoners in the Soviet Union. These are given humane treatment, as the prison regulations in the Soviet Union are of a remarkably mild character. The prisoners themselves recognize that even the sworn enemies of the Soviet power would have to admit them to be thoroughly satisfactory. And the mensheviks and the social counter-revolutionaries in emigration, who during the civil war have rivalled the bands of Kolchak and Denekin in acts of bestial cruelty, work up a spurious indignation over this regime. And the heroes of the Second International, who persecute revolutionary workers, issue appeals, pass resolutions of protest and relate lying stories to the workers as to the "Red Hell."

A gang of hypocrites and calumniators against the Soviet Union. The workers must spurn these lies and calumnies with loathing and disgust.

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Youth Day in Moscow

By Anna Porter

Sunday was International Youth day, and Moscow seemed all youth from my window overlooking the Theater Place or "Ploshchad." Every day, almost in Moscow seems a day of demonstrations, with the "Young Leninists" and other groups and companies of Red soldiers marching by to the Red Square around the corner.

But looking down from my red cushion on the high, broad window-sill, I became aware that this was nothing ordinary, and I then recalled from my sub-consciousness the word "molodyosh" that had been staring me in the face from the billboards for several days past. Such words make no impression at the moment, holding out no meaning for me until I spell them out; and now I spelled out with a retrospective eye, "Internatsionalni Molodyosh," and I knew what it signified that for four hours those solid ranks of youth and childhood with their red banners and drums and bands, marched past my window, by the gay flower-beds of the plaza, where two years ago were dusty heaps of stones and trash, around to the tomb of Ilych in the Krasni Ploshchad.

And in my mail the same day, came clippings from the home papers,—denunciations of the Youth movement as subversive of the political teachings of our country,—as an insidious effort of traitors to introduce bolshevism into the ranks of our youth. At this distance,—in this place,—it all sounds so blatant and silly and futile. Here, we take it all for granted—the forward march of youth over the dead traditions of the capitalistic past. A young woman friend here is eager to visit America "to see what a capitalist country is like" before it passes away. At twenty-four, capitalism to her is ancient history, and the U. S. of A. an anachronism and a curio. So let the reactionaries rave, as the solid ranks of youth march by to pay homage to Lenin.

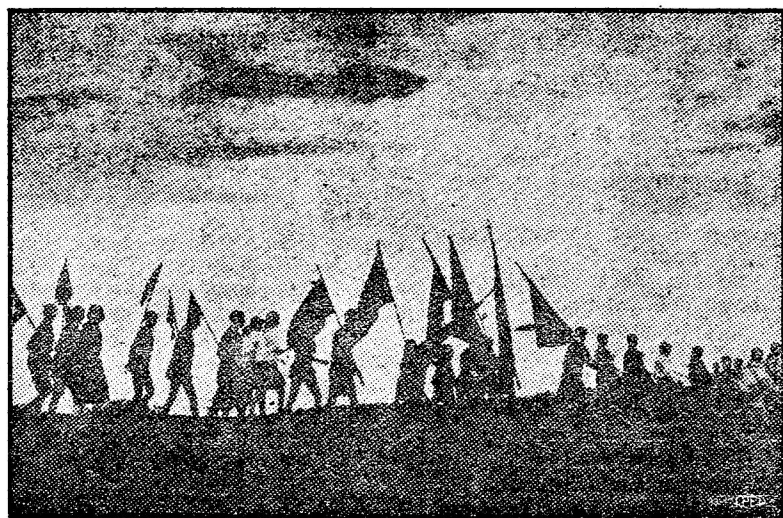
Another clipping was from an interview with Dr. Clappett. This well-meaning liberal has some authentic information to give on several subjects, but when he speaks of a man "fortunate enough to enter and leave (Russia) in safety," he betrays a childish ignorance, a wilful desire to mislead, or a guilty conscience. Everyone is safe who enters with proper credentials. Without such, he may not enter at all. If he abuses the confidence placed in him, he will not be safer than in other countries. His statement that after August 1, letters addressed to Petrograd will not be forwarded to Leningrad, the new name of the city, is unworthy of an intelligent person.

Dr. Clappett refers to and quotes from the "Educational Principles of the Soviet Government," but without comment. There is much complaint against this policy,—and especially in its immediate application by dropping out a large group of bourgeois students, by visitors who do not understand the vital necessity to the government, of training up an expert proletariat to carry on the reconstruction of Russia. One sad lesson the revolution taught — a lesson that Marx impressed;—that even the sympathizing elements of the former bourgeoisie cannot be trusted completely in face of the realities of the revolution and its class alignment, except here and there individually, and that counter-revolution and sabotage must be met by a proletariat thoroughly equipped to carry on the work.

The revolution is not established in a day—a long and still dangerous period lies ahead; when the intensification of the class struggle in all countries will reflect back to Russia, and Russia must be 100 per cent prepared, with its proletarian army and its proletarian experts, to meet the situation of the future. Hence in this year of small export crops, and a consequently diminished budget, the necessity of dropping out of the universities even those bourgeois students who has already made a few years' progress. The hardship of this

policy, so much criticized even by sympathetic liberals, is to be ameliorated in a measure, by distributing these students so far as may be possible, in the technical schools. It must be remembered that the cost of education is not alone its equipment and staff, but largely the maintenance of the students as well. Perhaps the most amusing of my

RUSSIA'S YOUTH IN CAMP



THE SEVENTH VICTORIOUS YEAR AND THE TASK OF EVERY COMRADE

WEDNESDAY, November 7, 1917. John Reed arose very late. The noon cannon boomed from Peter-Paul as he walked down the Nevsky. It was a raw and chilly day.

On the corner of the Morskaya Reed ran into Captain Gombert, Menshevik oboronetz, secretary of the military section of his party. When he asked him if the Bolsheviki insurrection had really happened he shrugged his shoulders in a tired manner and replied, "Tchort znayet! (The devil knows!) Well, perhaps the Bolsheviki can seize the power, but they won't be able to hold it more than three days. They haven't the men to run the government. Perhaps it's a good thing to let them try. That will finish them."

A whole crop of new appeals against insurrection had blossomed out on the walls during the night—to the peasants, to the soldiers, to the workmen of Petrograd. One was from the Petrograd Duma and informed the citizens that at an extraordinary meeting on November 6 the Duma had formed a Committee of Public Safety. This was actually a declaration of war against the Bolsheviki.

Further down the Nevsky Reed bought a second-hand copy of Dien from a soldier for fifty kopeks. The Bolsheviki paper, printed on large sized sheets, in the conquered office of the Russkaya Volia, had huge head-lines: "ALL POWER TO THE SOVIET OF WORKERS, SOLDIERS AND PEASANTS! PEACE! BREAD! LAND!" The leading article was signed "Zinoviev,"—Lenin's companion in hiding.

It was 10:40 p. m. On the platform at Smolny sat the leaders of the old Tsay-ee-kah—for the last time dominating the turbulent Soviets, which had now risen against them. The election of the presidium had given the Bolsheviki 14 as against 7 for the Social Revolutionaries, 3 Mensheviki, and 1 Internationalist (Gorky's group). The "right" shouted that it would refuse to participate. The Tsay-ee-kah stepped down and in their places appeared Trotsky, Kamenev, Lunacharsky, Kollontai, Nogin

The hall rose, thundering. How far they had soared, these Bolsheviki, from a despised and hunted organization less than four months ago, to this supreme place, the helm of great Russia in full tide of insurrection.

Outside the methodical boom of cannon sounding the revolution. The Winter Palace was being attacked. Inside the delegates screaming, the lefts assuming authority, the rights being shouted down as traitors and counter-revolutionists.

So, with darling and the crash of artillery, a new Russia was born! Since this hour, nearly seven years have passed, seven victorious years for the proletariat of Soviet Russia. And there again comes from the victors in Russia to the proletariat of all lands a call to hold world-wide demonstrations on November 7th in celebration of proletarian rule over one hundred and fifty millions of people.

How will the Workers Party and its supporters respond? Have we built during the year? Are we stronger today than we were last November 7th? Has our Communist understanding grown and has discipline increased?

The number of demonstrations we hold this November 7th will tell. Every organized point in the land ought celebrate this seventh anniversary of the birth of Soviet Russia. In 400 cities there are Workers Party branches and locals. No less than 400 demonstrations in honor of the deeds and accomplishments of our Russian comrades should be held.

Every loyal comrade and disciplined Communist will begin this minute to help in the details necessary to make the celebration of the SEVENTH VICTORIOUS YEAR FOR SOVIET RUSSIA in his city a huge success.

SPEAKERS READY TO ADDRESS NOV. 7TH MEETINGS

HERE is a partial list of speakers ready to take the field to address meetings on November 7th, 8th and 9th. Speakers not here listed are requested to send in their names and addresses. District organizers are asked to send to the national office a full list of speakers residing in their districts.

Can be routed from Buffalo:

Franklin P. Brill.
Rudolph Katz.
James Campbell.
Jos. Siminoff.
T. R. Sllivan.
Can be routed from Minneapolis:

J. O. Bentall.
J. F. Emme.
Tom Lewis.
C. R. Hedlund.
Jack Bradon.
Emil S. Youndahl.
Thurber Lewis.
Walter Frank.

clippings is the solemn announcement of the destruction by the Government Committee (headed by Lenin's widow, Krupskaya,) of all the works of Tolstoi, and the banning from Russia of the works of Plato, Kant, Maeterlinck, Spencer, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche and Nordau, and "even of Kropotkin." I read this aloud amid shouts of derision to a group of a dozen at a friendly intellectual evening gathering at the house of a Russian professor. The article added to these works all such as "deal with liberalism," and God with a capital letter—could absurdity go further?—as well as fairytales of kings and princesses. Most of us had been, the evening before, to an elaborate ballet in the gorgeous Grand Opera house, staging princesses et al, in all the most alluring phases of their pampered lives. Well, let these propagandists against Russia amuse themselves with their twaddle. We should worry!

And Soviet Russia goes straight forward, and its solid ranks of youth march by for hours to do honor to its founder, and the echo of their tramp across the water fires our own Youth and confounds the "patriots."

O. H. Wangerin.
C. A. Hathaway.
Leslie Hurt.
Carl Cowl.
C. Forsen.

Can be routed from Cleveland:

W. J. White.
Lotta Burke.
J. Kobylak.
A. V. Severino.
John Brahtin.
Max Lerner.
Scott Wilkins.
C. Buehler.
Rebecca Sacharow.
Carl Hacker.

Can be routed from New York City:

Ben Gitlow.
Ludwig Lore.
Wm. Weinstein.
Rose Pastor Stokes.
Alex. Trachtenberg.
Harry Winitzky.
H. M. Wicks.
Juliet Stuart Poyntz.
Julius Codkink.
Benjamin Lifshitz.
Jack Stachel.
Pascal P. Cosgrove.
Emanuel Elston.
Otto Huiswood.
Rebecca Grecht.
Charles Krumbien.
Carl Brodsky.
M. J. Olgin.
Solon DeLeon.
Jos. Brahdny.
Morris Pasternak.
I. Glass.

Can be routed from Seattle:

Norman H. Tallentire.
Can be routed from San Francisco:
J. H. Dolson.
Jack Carney.
Ella Reeve Bloor.

Can be routed in North Dakota:

Chas. H. Heck.
H. R. Martinson.
Alfred Knutson.

Can be routed from Chicago:

J. W. Johnstone.
Martin Abern.
Manuel Gomez.
D. E. Early.
Harrison George.
George Maurer.
Arne Swabeck.
A. Overgaard.
Peter Herd.

C. E. Ruthenberg.
Wm. Z. Foster.
Alexander Bittelman.
Jas. P. Cannon.
Wm. F. Dunne.
Max Bedacht.
J. Louis Engdahl.
Jay Lovestone.
Earl Browder.
Jos. Manley.
T. J. O'Flaherty.
Robert Minor.
William F. Kruse.
Max Schachtman.
John Williamson.

(Additional names will be listed in Monday's issue.)

The Play That Displeased the Brass-Buttoned Bullies

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD.

Arthur Hopkins, the producer of "What Price Glory?" ran into a piece of luck, and much obliged to the admirals and generals who tried to suppress the play. In all fairness, Rear Admiral Pluncket, who so vehemently denounced the play as a piece of pacifist propaganda, full of nasty cuss words, is entitled to a rake-off on the box office receipts. No amount of paid press-agenting could have accomplished half as much.

But the professional wits in the New York dailies are giving the admiral the razz and poking fun at the whole affair. Which is viciously stupid, for the attempt to censor this war play is not merely a whim of a single militaristic patriot, but a characteristic expression of the bullying temper of the imperialist gang that lords over us. Still worse are the editorial hypocrites who are congratulating themselves upon having won a victory over military censorship of public morals. They know damned well that they have won nothing of the kind and that the stage, the screen and the printed fiction will continue to truckle under the standards imposed by our lords of war and imperialism.

For the time being, the particular gang of brass-buttoned bullies who tried to gag the play, appears to be licked. "What Price Glory?" minus some of its best swear-words, will stay on, much to the delight of the producer and the edification of our "American liberties." But the very fuss raised about this play shows that it is a rather novel thing for a playwright to dare tell the truth about war and the men who make it. Verily, the exception proves the rule, and the rule is for our staged, screened and written fiction to conform to the unwritten code of lies about the glamor of soldiery and the glories of war. So long as an author conforms to this unwritten law, he is free to lie in his own way about the army, the navy and the romance of the battlefields. But no sooner he attempts to portray the hellish truth of the murder profession than a hue and cry is raised against him. The fact that so few pieces of war fiction have aroused the ire of the militarists simply shows that there has been little attempt at artistic truth and honesty about the war. Militaristic censorship of peace time art and literature, is not a menace—it is an insidious fact, a stinking element that pollutes our spiritual life at its source, a corruptive devil that guides the pen of every purveyor of popular fiction. Militarism is the watch-dog of capitalism, and part of its duty is to foster alluring lies about the sordid business, to instill in the mob a sense of glamour and glory about the insignia and the symbols of war, of killing for profits and markets. Whether directly or by implied terrorism, the brass-button lords see to it that capitalist art remains capitalist.

Yet the attack of the militarists upon "What Price Glory?" maneuvered many of us into the awkward position of defending a play that really is not much as a piece of theatrical art. It was not this play that he meant when Hamlet, the prince of blues, said, "the play is the thing." Even before the piece achieved its pacifist notoriety it was more a riot of peppery soldier-slang and humding cuss-words than serious significant drama. To be sure, the spicy lines were not put into the play with the idea of bringing down the house. The untidy language of the American soldiers is of the very essence of the play and serves as an effective means of portraying the soldiers as they really are. Nor is the unseemly conduct of the men toward their officers and the officers toward women and booze portrayed with a view of furnishing either delicious thrills or pacifism. But the audience manages to pick out from this rather truthful and lifelike mess the choicest, spiciest bits of slang, obscenity and sex allusions. For the respectable ladies, whose good manners bid them call a leg a limb, a performance of "What Price Glory?" is an occasion for being naughty while remaining respectable. For the men the play has

thrills of he-man talk and gladness of its spirit. But the protest is with him a chaotic, emotional reaction, finding expression in torrents of filthy oaths, rather than a conscious philosophy of pacifism. Neither Captain Flag nor anyone else in the play, voices pacifist ideas. But the hideous truth about the marines, the army and the war induces in the audience a mood of resentment against war, and a feeling of disgust with the soldier proasson. In this sense Rear Admiral Pluncket is perhaps right when he says that after reviewing this play, no mother would allow her son to join the army.

The play, however, lacks in dramatic coherence and purpose. The emotional side of the drama revolves about the rivalry between Captain Flag and Sergeant Quirt over the French prostitute. Both men are brutalized by a long career of soldiering to the point of slothful, will-less lust. They hate each other enthusiastically enough, but they also have admiration for each other, since both are capable soldiers and daring adventurers. They have some old scores to settle, and

the presence of the girl serves to kindle all of their former feud spirit. There follows a rather implausible series of intrigues between the two men, each of whom in turn gets the better of the other. But in the end war gets the better of both of them. They are in a position to dodge the order to go to the front, but the hypnotic curse of war is upon them. The army has paralyzed their will, and they proceed to the front, hating war and despising themselves for their lack of will.

The fabric of the play is genuine enough. The atmosphere is portrayed with a competence that proceeds from thoro familiarity and fine artistic choice of significant detail. But the garment that is made of this genuine cloth is a rather uncouth affair, showing neither elegance of workmanship nor qualities of usefulness. If not for the pacifist notoriety it achieved "What Price Glory?" would be no more than a fairly good play, realistically staged and superbly acted.

Ibanez Starts a Bourgeois Revolution

By HARRISON GEORGE

"My people are in captivity! I can no longer remain silent! I am going to speak. It will make a noise in the world. Alphonso XIII must go. Only a republic can save Spain. The Spain of honest men will rise to overthrow the tyrants. There must be an end to this new era of inquisition. We must strike at its head. Those greatest in position are the guiltiest!"

So speaks Vincente Blasco Ibanez on the front pages of the capitalist newspapers throughout the world. And this mountebank literateur, whose "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," the most spiritualized expression of allied war propaganda against Germany, was inspired by confidential and unquestionably remunerative conversations with Clemenceau and Poincare, has the audacity to add—"Remember, I am to get nothing for it. My writings about Spain I am going to give to the press of the world."

True, Ibanez may get nothing from the newspapers. Publicity men seldom do. But what about someone else? What about the Spanish bourgeoisie, who have with ever increasing avidity watched the progress of capitalist economy across the Pyrennes and bewailed the feudal restrictions still burdening Spanish business with the remnants of medievalism? Or, how about the French foreign office, which watches with anxious gaze the perilous adventure of Prima de Rivera in Morocco? Does France feel that she must "take a hand," as she has for some time threatened, to guarantee her own colonies from native revolution? Time will tell.

But one thing is certain, the capitalist newspapers do not herald upon their pages any revolution that is not a capitalist revolution. If Ibanez, the prostitute novelist, is setting out to overthrow Alphonso the Syphilitic,—with his pen—it is because there is both money in it, because the bourgeoisie are behind it. This dilettante revolutionist who makes war with his pen, now takes as example the "flaming D'Annunzio" who took Fiume for the Italian bourgeoisie in the same name of "liberation."

Ibanez was "silent too long." But even now when he speaks it will not be for the Spanish proletariat, whose leaders by the scores have reddened the streets of Barcelona with their life blood, struck down by hired assassins of the bourgeoisie. Ibanez has been silent. He has uttered no protest while the "new inquisition" was crushing the organizations of the Spanish workers. He said no word of indignation when the Fascist-marchist bands descended upon the unions with iron hands, and even now he raises no voice for the Communists who fill the dungeons of Spain where died the victims of Torquemada.

Ibanez has "been silent too long" to now be trusted when he speaks, as he does and as he will, in the name of

"liberty," in the name of "revolution." The Spanish LaFollette has declared war on the Spanish king in behalf of the untrammelled dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and not in the interests of the workers. The workers will be asked to fight for "liberty" only to find that it means the liberty of capitalism to exploit them. It is not that Ibanez has been silent too long, but that too long capitalism has permitted the dead hand of clerical feudalism to suppress, not liberty, but business on the Iberian peninsula.

GRAFTER FORBES WILL NOT BE TRIED UNTIL VOTES ARE COUNTED

The trial of Colonel Charles R. Forbes, former head of the United States veterans' bureau and John W. Thompson, St. Louis contractor, on charges of defrauding the government in connection with the hospital contracts, this afternoon was set for November 24.

The date was fixed after the court had first postponed definitely fixing it until tomorrow.

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Wars and Revolutions

By L. Trotsky

THE American "pacifist" program of world subjugation is by no means a program of peace. On the contrary it is pregnant with wars and with great revolutionary upheavals. It is not just for the fun of it that America is building up her fleet. America is actively engaged building light and fast cruisers, submarines and other auxiliary warships. And when England whispers a feeble protest, America points to the fact that Japan has an excess of light cruisers, which "compels" the United States to build more warships in order to maintain the ratio 5:5:3. In this manner America continues to increase the number not only of her light cruisers, but of every other type of warship as well.

And it is impossible for the other governments to compete with the United States, for the latter can turn out warships as easily and speedily as she turns out pies. Preparations are thus being made for the greatest sea battles the world has ever seen to be staged (in the not very distant future) on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, provided, of course, that the bourgeoisie will still rule the world for a considerable length of time.

For it is impossible that the bour-

geoisie, than such an aspect, is hard to imagine.

The point to consider then is not what the actual forces of social-democracy are. The main question is whether or not American capital, thru a parsimonious financing of Europe, will succeed in establishing there its regime. It is impossible to foretell events with any degree of certainty. Especially is it hard to be definite as to the time it may take for events to develop. It is sufficient to understand the new forces that are affecting world affairs today, to have a clear idea of the fundamental factors which will determine the fate of Europe, and in the light of such knowledge to follow the course of events strictly marking down the success and failures of the chief boss of our age, the United States of North America.

At the same time we must understand and expose the political maneuvers of European social-democracy. It is also well to remember that those contradictions which caused the imperialist war ten years ago, still remain in force like an open yawning wound. They have become more pronounced during the war, they have been strengthened by the peace of Versailles, and have become more deeply rooted with the development of the class struggle in Europe. And America will come face to face with these

all as simple a task as they imagine it to be.

We are now at the initial stage of this process of America's attempts to colonize Europe. After years of starvation the German proletariat has felt now some relief, pitiful and insignificant tho that relief may be. We know that the worker, who has been exhausted by long years of suffering will be appreciative even of the smallest improvement in his position. And such a minor improvement is now evident in Germany as a result of the stabilization of the currency and wages. It is due to this fact mainly that the German social-democracy is still retaining a certain degree of political prestige.

Such a state of affairs, however, will not last very long. America does not intend at all to increase the German ration, especially that portion of it which is meant for the German worker. The same holds true of the French and English worker. For what is America aiming at? America wants to make certain of the lion's share of the spoils of world capitalism, so as to insure a privileged position to the upper layers of the American working class at the expense of the laboring masses of Europe and the rest of the world. Without the co-operation of the American labor aristocracy, American capital could

United States of Europe! America is powerful. Against the British islands with their dependence upon her colonies all over the world, America is almighty. But we say that all of America's might and strength will prove feeble and ineffective against a Europe of workers and peasants united with us into a single Union of Soviets.

American capital is fully aware of this danger. American capital is the most avowed, the most bitter enemy of bolshevism today. The policy of Mr. Hughes with regard to Russia is not just an incidental whim or caprice. It is the expression of the will of the most centralized part of American capital which is now entering upon a career of open struggle for world domination. American capital cannot very well avoid contact with us because the waterways of the Pacific lead into China and Siberia. The idea to turn Siberia into an American colony is the most cherished dream of American imperialism. But here American imperialism hits against the rock of a proletarian, revolutionary government. We have monopolized our foreign trade, we have a socialist foundation for our economic policy, and such conditions are not at all favorable to the monarchistic, autocratic aspirations of American imperialism.

BLESSING THE DAWES PLAN



geoisie of the world will complacently retreat to the rear seats assigned to it by America and become the vassals of American capital. Too great are the appetites for gain, too strong is the instinct to preserve the old dominating position, too deeply rooted are the traditions of a world empire in England to permit such a possibility. Military conflicts are inevitable. "Pacifist" Americanism is preparing the ground for new wars of unusual scale and of unimaginable monstrosity.

If we should now turn again to the main question of the future position of European reformism, we shall have to say that the success of European reformism is directly dependent upon the success of American "pacifism." If American will succeed in her ambition to turn Europe into a dominion of the new type, i. e. if she will not encounter in the very near future the resistance of the masses of the people in the form of war or revolution, then European social-democracy, as the shadow of American capital, will also preserve its influence to a certain extent. And Europe will sink to a state of degeneracy and indifference thriving on remnants of her old glory and leading a meager existence on a strict American ration. All this will be covered over with an ideological dressing made up of stale, warmed-over maxims of European social-democracy and spiced with ingredients (pious phrases) from the American Quaker-pacifist kitchen. Anything uglier, anything more repulsive, more de-

sharp contradictions as time goes along.

It is a difficult task to put a hungry people on a ration. We know it from our own experience. True, our situation, as well as our motives were different. We were prompted to adopt the expedient of food rationing by the iron necessity of a desperate life and death struggle of a revolutionary country. But from our experience we learned that a regime of scanty rations is under all circumstances apt to cause discontent and insurrections. The sinister Kronstadt insurrection is an illustrative example of the shortcomings of a regime based on rations. So that when we see now America making a rationing experiment on this gigantic scale, involving many foreign nations and doing it from purely capitalist motives, with the sole purpose of imperialist plunder,—we cannot help but think that she will meet with strong resistance from the masses of the people.

Without a bitter struggle along both class and national lines America will not carry out her project. The more American capital becomes politically self-reliant the broader the scope of its world influence, and the greater the control of American bankers over the governments of Europe, the more concerted, the more decisive will be the resistance of the masses of Europe, not only of the proletariat, but even of the petty-bourgeois peasantry. For we wish to warn our American friends that to turn Europe into a colony is not at

not hold its own. Without Gompers and his bureaucracy, without the aid of the highly paid skilled workers, the entire political machine of American capital would break down. And in order to keep the American labor aristocracy in its privileged position, it is necessary to place the European "rabble," the European proletarian "mob" on a meager, stingy American ration.

The firmer this regime of an American ration becomes established in Europe, the more difficult will it be for the European social-democracy to keep up the faith of the laboring masses in the religion of Americanism, and the more energetic will become the resistance of the workers of Europe against this master of masters—American capital. It is then that the slogan of a European revolution, of a Union of Soviet Republics of Europe will receive an immediate, practical, militant meaning for the workers of Europe.

By what means does the European social-democracy poison and lull into drowsiness the consciousness of the European proletariat? Social-democracy declares that Europe, dismembered and sliced into pieces by the peace of Versailles, cannot exist without America. But the Communist parties of Europe answer: It is a lie. We can exist without America, if we only wish to. Europe does not need to be torn to pieces. She can become a United Europe. And it is only the revolutionary proletariat who can unite and consolidate Europe into the

Even in China, into which country American capital is penetrating under the slogan of "open doors," we find that the ideas popular among masses of the people are not the religion of Americanism, but the political program of bolshevism translated into Chinese. Not Wilson, not Harding, not Coolidge, not Morgan or Rockefeller, not these names are familiar to the Chinese coolies and peasants. It is the name of Lenin that is being hailed with joy and hope not only in China, but all over the Orient.

America can undermine the strength of England only by hypocritically championing the cause of the oppressed peoples of the colonies. We find, however, in the Orient, side by side with the American consul, American merchant, American professor and American press agent also devoted fighters for Communism and revolutionists who were able to translate into the native languages the really liberating program of bolshevism. All over Europe as well as in Asia, American imperialism has to face the challenge of revolutionary bolshevism.

I remember how in 1919, on the occasion of Wilson's arrival in Europe, when the entire bourgeois press was full with the names of Wilson and Lenin, I once remarked jokingly to Vladimir Ilych: "Lenin and Wilson, these are the two apocalyptic figures of new history." Vladimir Ilych laughed. I did not suspect at the

(Continued on Page 5.)

What Does Your Boss Look Like? By T. J. O'Flaherty

There is an old saying that poets are born, not made. This is only a half truth, which is the most dangerous kind of a lie. Poets, in order to be made must first be born. Most of them could stay unborn and unmade, as far as we are concerned.

Prose writing comes easier to some than to others. Those who write best are not usually the most prolific writers. This is unfortunate, but it cannot be helped.

Invited Again.

The DAILY WORKER has extended several invitations to its readers to tell of their experiences thru these columns. The invitations were usually given the frozen lid. Perhaps our readers were led to believe that a correspondence school in journalism is necessary in order to qualify one to write for THE DAILY WORKER. On the contrary, those who have been spoiled on capitalist papers and by capitalist schools of journalism have a hard time living down their past on a working class paper.

Read the title of this article. "What does your boss look like?" We are not building up a rogues' gallery. Nothing of the sort. But we would like the workers who read this paper, to write in and tell us about the work in the shop or wherever they toil for the boss.

We want a picture of the life in the industries. The boss is a very irritating part of that picture. He may be the owner of the factory, or he may be only the owner's lieutenant, whose job is to drive the workers to the limit of their endurance, turning out wealth for the owners' profit.

Everything Interesting.

Not alone would we like to have you write about the boss, but also about incidents that take place in the shop, anything that has news value or propaganda value. And to a Communist a piece of news that has not propaganda value is as flat as a pancake and not near as palatable. A Communist can turn anything into propaganda, or else he is not a Communist. Your boss may be a lean and hungry individual—the kind that Caesar did not like in his vicinity. Remember what he said about Cassius?

Fat and Lean.

Or your boss may be a fat man, half a dozen chins trembling under the original, bushy eyebrows, such as the bouncer in one of Charlie Chaplin's early comedies sported. His stomach may prevent him from picking up a dime off the ground, without considerable difficulty. He may have to use a special chair from which to give his weighty decisions to the

Prospect of War

(Continued from page 4)

time what a great meaning history had in reserve for that innocent joke. Leninism and American imperialism—these are the main two forces now struggling in Europe, over the Atlantic and the Pacific and the fate of humanity depends upon the outcome of this struggle.

Our American capitalist enemy is more powerful than our disorganized, European capitalist enemies. America is doing now part of our work. It is organizing European labor. The revival of the Second International means that, temporarily and outwardly at least, the European proletariat will have to conduct its struggles not on a national scale, but on a continental scale. As the recognition of the necessity for resistance penetrates into wider and wider masses of workers, their slogans and ideas become more and more revolutionary. And more revolutionary ideas mean a more favorable ground for bolshevism. Every success of Americanism, as far as it will be successful, will inevitably result in a greater concentration of energies on the part of the proletariat, which fact alone insures the growth of bolshevism on a larger scale and in a more concerted, more revolutionary form. The future is with us!

"help." But lean or fat, light or weighty, we want to hear about him.

We are not merely concerned with his personal appearance—that will serve to embellish the story. What he does in general or better, what he did in particular. That is what we are after.

We Want The News.

The DAILY WORKER is interested in getting the news from the work-shops. And we would like to have it told just as one worker would tell it to another after the day's work. Forget that you are writing for publication. Take your pen, or better still, your typewriter, as if Steve Brown was sitting in front of you, and begin at the beginning. There is no particular way to begin telling a story. That depends on you. I usually begin at the beginning.

For example, Jack MacLaughlin comes home one evening and while his wife is getting supper ready, she notices that his brow is flushed and inquires "What's the matter this evening, Jack? The boss getting under your skin again?"

Jack Curses Amiably.

"Yes," replies Jack, deleting the string of terms that would lend emphasis, if not dignity, to his language, but for the moderating influence of Mrs. MacLaughlin, "that beetle-browed, empty-headed, atavistic moron pulled off as dirty a trick today as I ever witnessed in my life."

MacLaughlin works in a railroad freight yard and his boss is a beefy fellow by the name of Sidebottom.

The Surly Sidebottom.

"You know old Finklestad," continues MacLaughlin, as he proceeds to demolish the supper. Wife nods. "Well, shortly after the noon hour today, Sidebottom told the old man who had a fairly easy job, oiling trucks and doing the odd jobs, that he would have to pull his pound from now on or look around for another job. Finklestad has been there for over fifteen years and has given the best years of his life to the company.

"But Sidebottom, in order to make himself strong with the railroad chiefs, has lost whatever spark of humanity he ever had in his soul. He forced poor Finklestad to take a truck and haul heavy loads for the rest of the day. The old fellow was barely able to walk home.

Had No Union.

"I told Sidebottom I had a good mind to knock some of the mutton out of him, but he just growled and walked away. What can we do? We had a union once and did not have enough brains to keep it."

You could tell your story in this conversational style.

On the other hand, there is Bill Stafford, the foreman on the docks. He is a shabby looking fellow, with a very vile tongue. John Casey, comes home one evening and while smoking his pipe after supper, Tom Shachtstein, a neighbour, walked in. Casey is laughing. Shachtstein asks him what he is laughing at. "I am laughing at Stafford, that sawed-off foreman of ours. He was as mad as a hatter today. Everything was going wrong with him. He hired two men early in the morning. They were hauling flour to the gangplank, every truck carrying 1,200 pounds. The man on the handles was pulling like the devil, but his partner who was supposed to shove, was more of a liability than an asset. Stafford fired him after cursing a blue streak at him.

A Catholic Cursing.

"According to the union rules, there must be two men on each truck and the greenhorn on the handles knowing that, sat down on his machine, took out his pipe and lit up. "Stafford was fit to be tied. He is a good Catholic and it is said that he goes to holy communion every day in the year. But he swore like the devil. 'Holy jumpin' Jesus!' says he as he sat in front of the fellow sitting down on his truck smoking. 'Suffering baldheaded Christ!' That was not the worst of it by any means. Stafford Had a Fit.

"Old Stafford chased around looking for a partner for the boy with the pipe and finally landed one. But after a few minutes the new arrival got

thirsty and walked out to the soft drink parlor, and when Stafford came around again, here was my brave lad sitting on his truck with the old reliable in his mouth. Well, if 'Old Bill' goes to communion tomorrow morning, he'll have to tell the priest a long string of sins first."

Perhaps you are an insurance agent. It is not a key industry, but there are thousands of insurance agents wearing out shoe leather collecting nickles and dimes that build castles for the financiers who own the companies. The capitalist government used the insurance companies to good advantage during the war to sell liberty bonds, thrift stamps and boost every move of theirs to keep the people calm while the war raged. The agents go into the homes of the workers and if they are loyal white collar slaves, they inject the poison of the master class into the minds of the workers, particularly the women. Useful Propagandists.

These agents are continually driven by the officials of the companies in the endeavour to produce more "business," the shop word for insurance policies. On every Saturday the dis-

trict superintendent gives the agents a lecture. It is usually a fusillade of insults that no worker in overalls would stand for.

Plenty of News.

An insurance agent could tell a very interesting story of one of those meetings. In fact there is wealth of good material that the DAILY WORKER is more than anxious to get lying around the country. We depend on our readers to send it to us.

Do not forget in writing that you are telling a story. If your grammar is not perfect, we will take care of that deficiency. But we want to get the news, the live throbbing news that is turned out every day in the mills, mines, factories, railroads and every other place where the workers give their brain and brawn to create wealth, the major part of which goes to the master class.

In writing about your boss, and of the incidents of your employment, you will be helping materially to lift the heavy hand of oppression from the shoulders of your class and to abolish the cursed system which has made of this world a valley of tears for the workers.

MENSHEVISM IN GEORGIA

(Interview with the deputy chairman of the People's Commissariat of the Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republics, Comrade Mirsa-Daut-Gusseinov.)

After his arrival in Moscow, Comrade Mirsa-Daut-Gusseinov gave the following details of the recently attempted revolt of the mensheviks in Georgia:

The chief aim of the revolt was, according to the declaration of the leaders of the menshevik gang of bandits, to show to the entente countries that unrest prevailed in Georgia and that the mass of the Georgian people were against the Soviet power. In the event of the revolt being a success, its leaders had intended to induce the western European countries to intervene in our affairs. According to the declaration of Dshugeli and other members of the "Committee of Independence of Georgia," the English, and in particular the French, imperialists exercised pressure upon the foreign bureau of the mensheviks to organize a revolt in Georgia. And in this connection the leaders of the revolt apparently hoped for timely support for the rebels, chiefly on the part of France. It is characteristic that everywhere where sporadic revolts broke out, the menshevik leaders based their propaganda among the population upon the rumor that the French fleet was approaching the coast of Batum with landing forces, and also that mass revolts had taken place in North Caucasia.

It was therefore, I repeat, the chief aim of the mensheviks to create the appearance of a powerful revolt of the whole population and then to raise the question of the necessity of the intervention of west Europe.

The working class of Georgia has remained quite unaffected by the revolt, of course, with the exception of those isolated workers who are members of the menshevik party.

With regard to the peasantry, the whole of East Georgia and a whole number of other provinces of the Republic were quite undisturbed and only a few bandit-like assaults by the detachment of Tscholokashvili gave evidence as to the events which were proceeding. It might be mentioned by the way, that this Tscholokashvili did not succeed in rallying a group of more than 15 men and the rumors he spread abroad regarding an army of 20,000 insurgents, proved, as was to be expected, mere empty talk. In West Georgia the mass of the peasants likewise refrained from taking part in the revolt.

It must be pointed out that everywhere where the mensheviks temporarily gained the upper hand they immediately restored the land to the landowners and transferred the municipal and state property back into private hands. All this served to expose to the peasantry the true fea-

tures of the leaders of the revolt. The peasants could not help seeing that the movement was led exclusively by nobles, landowners and generals.

The red army of Georgia has shown that it is thoroughly worthy of the designation of a revolutionary red army.

The fundamental importance of the declaration of the "Committee for the Independence of Georgia" consists in the fact that the mensheviks have admitted their complete bankruptcy and the loss of every particle of influence among the broad circles of the workers and peasant population of the country. As regards the remaining sections of the republic, the intellectuals and the petty bourgeoisie of Georgia, contrary to the expectations of the leaders of the revolt, have remained loyal. In addition to this we have in our possession, declarations by professors, teachers and physicians, which strongly condemn this adventure of the mensheviks, as it threatened the economic and cultural prosperity of Georgia with very harmful results.

The revolt has now been finally crushed and the mensheviks, who have taken to the mountains, are handing over their arms and delivering up the prisoners they made during the attacks of the bandits. By these acts they wish to some extent to atone for their serious crime against the workers of Georgia.

A Correction

In a previous article, THE SHOP NUCLEUS AND THE BRANCH, I said, "There shall be representatives of the shop nucleus on the branch (old style—territorial) executive committee and vice versa. This is necessary for working purposes, even tho the shop nucleus members are already attached to various branches. . . . in order to influence the work in the territorial branch. . . ."

Rather, this should read, "Wherever possible, there shall be representatives etc. . . ." With the existence of both Shop Nuclei and territorial branches, it will not be possible at all times, because of particular conditions, to arrange for mutual representation between nuclei and branches, especially so when a shop nucleus is composed of very many former branch members. When the Shop Nucleus Branch is in existence, that problem, however, is solved. Meanwhile, matters will have to be adjusted on the basis of the special conditions. This should also apply to the point, "The shop nucleus executive meets regularly with the territorial branch executive committee."

M. Abern.

Open Forum, Sunday Night, Lodge Room, Ashland Auditorium.