

SEEK CENSURE OF M'DONALD RULE Communists on Ballot in State of Washington

BIG OVERFLOW AT FOSTER MEET IN LOS ANGELES

Communist Candidate Is Given Big Reception

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 8.—A mass of over four hundred people were turned away from the Gamut Club Auditorium, and every inch of seating and standing room was filled to overflowing; to hear the Communist candidate for president, William Z. Foster, here.

The auditorium was filled before 7:45 p. m. and with the opening of the meeting the stage and every other possible place where it was possible to either sit or stand was taken.

Foster Dissects Capitalism.
Foster's appearance brought the audience to its feet with cheers, enthusiasm reigned for over ten minutes. Even Foster's motions commanding the ovation to be shortened was of no avail.

For an hour and three-quarters, Foster held his audience spellbound with his keen and lucid analysis of the system under which the working class suffers, what it entails, and the problems confronting the proletariat and the real remedy that will forever sweep off the face of the earth the basic factors that cause exploitation, misery, unemployment and war.

He analyzed the present political campaign and the parties participating in it. He showed the distinction between the two old parties as being the difference between twin brothers fed out of one and the same dish—WALL STREET.

Stakes on Coolidge.

He pointed out that the only reason Wall Street does not support the LaFollette movement is because big capital and its parties can still befuddle the minds of the workers, and make them vote for Coolidge. "Capitalists always bet on the winning horse," said Foster, "and in this campaign Coolidge is the horse their stakes are on." But when capitalism finds itself in this country in the same position that German capital found itself at the end of the world war, it will then turn to the LaFollette movement to save it for them, just as the German exploiters turned to the social democrats to save them.

Urge Workers' Rule.

After analyzing the capitalist system and its institutions, Foster showed what the system means to the workers, how the government and all institutions under capitalism are owned, controlled and directed by the capitalists, and the only way that the working class can emancipate itself is by abolishing the system and substituting for the capitalists' dictatorship, the rule of the working class.

Have you heaved your brick?

Shoe Strike in Massachusetts

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Shoe Workers' Protective Union is conducting a strike against the L. B. Evans Shoe company which declared open shop recently after 15 years with the union. The company had asked for the Haverhill price list and then would not accept it. More than 300 workers are picketing the shop.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

BIG MINE OWNERS DECLARE FOR WORKING CHILDREN IN THE MINES

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 8.—The American Mining Congress, composed of mine owners, meeting here, has gone on record in favor of child labor in the mines by opposing the proposed twentieth amendment to the constitution of the United States which proposes to regulate labor of children under the age of 18. Although the reason given for being against the child labor amendment, was that the mine owners believe the separate states should govern child labor, it is believed here that the mine owners do not want their boys who do various jobs in the mines prevented from working. The Mining Congress also condemned the corporation income tax laws, which take some of their huge profits away from them, and declared against government ownership of mines. E. L. Doherty, of Los Angeles, was elected first vice-president, and also one of the 13 national directors.

RELIEF COMMITTEE OF WORKERS PARTY ISSUE IN PATERSON STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 8.—The Workers Party Relief Committee for the Paterson silk strikers has issued an appeal for funds. Declaring that, "The silk manufacturers of Paterson with the aid of police and the Paterson courts, are doing their best to starve the Paterson silk strikers into submission."

"The silk workers of Paterson are conducting a militant struggle to win the eight-hour day, recognition of the right to organize and to establish the two-loom system," states the Workers Party committee.

"Show your solidarity with the ten thousand silk strikers. Help them to win their just demands; help to defeat the injunction brot against them by the bosses; give at once as much as you can to keep up the splendid spirit and solidarity of the Paterson silk strikers in this struggle."

Workers Party Candidates Draw Open Air Crowds

Greater crowds than ever before are attending the Communist open air meetings, at which Workers Party speakers and candidates are listened to with great interest as the campaign draws toward the home stretch. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, and candidate for United States senator from Illinois, spoke last night at Wilton and Belmont to a great audience which eagerly bought DAILY WORKERS, the Young Worker, the latest pamphlets of the Workers Party, and tickets to the Foster-Gitlow mass meeting, to be held in the Carmen's Auditorium, Oct. 12.

Other Workers Party candidates speaking in the local outdoor campaign, "Bob" Minor, Communist candidate for congressman-at-large, first district, Sam Hammersmark, Workers Party, candidate for congress in the seventh district; Jack Johnstone, candidate for congress in the ninth district, and George Maurer, Workers Party candidate for congress.

Thursday, Oct. 9.

47th and Ashland—Auspices of Polish branch. Speakers, W. F. Kruse and Polish comrades.

North Ave. and Orchard—Auspices German branch. Speakers Paul Cline, George Maurer.

62nd and Halsted—Auspices English branch. Speakers M. Shachtman and Sam Hammersmark.

Friday, Oct. 10.

Roosevelt and Homan—Auspices D. P. Jewish branch. Speakers George Maurer and others.

Wilton and Belmont—Auspices North Side Y. W. L. branch. Speakers Karl Reeve and others.

North Ave. and Fairfield—Auspices Northwest English branch. Speakers Arne Swaback and others.

Lawrence and Sawyer—Auspices Irving Park Workers Party and Young Workers' League branches. Speakers Pete Herd and others.

Fruits of the War.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Set down another triumph of the war to end war. Joseph Betz, 24, came out of France totally disabled and with an acquired drug habit. A girl took pity on his plight, loved him and cared for him, she had a husband who would not divorce her. The zealous police, urged on by a rejected admirer of the girl, arrested the pair. They paroled Helen and she threw herself from a speeding train. "I don't care what happens to me now," says Betz. "All I want is to see Helen once more."

They let him see Helen—in the morgue.

W. P. TICKET ON BALLOT IN WASHINGTON

Coast State Makes the Twelfth

A wire from N. H. Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers Party at Seattle, Washington, advises that the secretary of state of the State of Washington has certified the nomination of Workers Party presidential electors and the workers and farmers of that state will have the opportunity of casting their ballot for Foster and Gitlow.

There are now eleven states in which the Workers Party has placed its candidates on the ballot. These states are: Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Colorado, Montana and Washington.

May Get Four More.

There are still four states where the time limit for filing of presidential electors has not expired and in which the Workers Party ticket may be filed. These states are Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana and Missouri.

In the state of Michigan, altho the legal requirements were complied with by the Workers Party, the secretary of state has barred the Workers Party ticket from the ballot on a trumped up technicality.

CHICAGO SCHOOL HEAD IS OLD TIME LACKEY OF EMPLOYING CLASS

Proof that superintendent of Chicago schools, William McAndrew, is an old time educational lackey of big business, is contained in a delicate appeal to the owners of the public schools—the employing class—which appeared in the bulletin of the Brooklyn chamber of commerce on March 9, 1923, when McAndrew was associate superintendent of public schools. McAndrew asks the capitalists how he can best serve them, what they think of the product he is turning out and how he can make "it" more valuable to the employers.

McAndrew's statement, which appeared at the time when big business wanted to know whether he would serve them well if they gave him a good job, follows:

"An appeal to employers—What's the use of night schools? If you were elected superintendent of them and were determined to make them the best you know how, what would YOU do? As a citizen or as an employer, what do you find most needed that the high schools can supply? If you have had experience with the output of night schools, what do you think of it? Please particularize. We are engaged in a periodic survey of the service and need advice." (Signed) William McAndrew.

McAndrew is now engaged in making a sneaking assault upon the teachers' salaries, and upon the teachers' salaries.

Negro Hits Coolidge Candidacy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Bishop John Hurst of the African Methodist Episcopal church, once a missionary to Haiti and now chancellor of a college in Florida and trustee of several universities in the south, has issued a denunciation of Coolidge as the Klan candidate for the presidency.

DAWES PLAN WAS LOGICAL STEP IN DEVELOPMENT OF U. S. IMPERIALISM

By JAY LOVESTONE
(Sixth Article)

No event since the close of the world war has been of as great importance to the American capitalist class as the recent London Conference.

Here the Dawes Plan was put over. Here the world supremacy of American capital was given international recognition.

(Continued on page 5)

Scene in Moscow, the Red Capital of the Soviet Republic



At left, Leo Kamenev; at right, Gregory Zinoviev; prominent Russian Communists and leaders in the Communist International. Also scene of Moscow as it appears today on the eve of the Seventh Anniversary of Russian Soviet Rule.

SIX RED NIGHTS FEATURE PARTY FIGHT IN N. Y.

58 Speakers to Talk at Open Air Meetings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Putting the Workers Party presidential electors on the ballot in New York State with many more than the required 20,000 signatures secured, was just a start for the New York City party members.

Six RED NIGHTS have been arranged, Charles Krumbain, district organizer, reports to the DAILY WORKER, with eleven large open air meetings every night, at which 30,000 pieces of Communist literature will be distributed, and 58 speakers will be rushed into the campaign every night.

Five thousand people are expected to march to the main meetings with banners and red lights.

Each of the six RED NIGHTS will cover a different section of New York City. Tomorrow night the Williamsburg section will be covered, with the main speeches on Grand St.

The Grand St. meetings will be followed by meetings in Harlem Saturday night, with the main speeches at 110th St. and Fifth Ave. The other sections are to be announced later. The marchers will parade to the main speaking corners.

RAISE QUESTION OF FIRING WOMEN WHEN THEY DECIDE TO MARRY

The United States railroad labor board today took under advisement the question of whether or not a railroad has a right to discharge a woman employe when she marries. The question arose in a dispute between the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Express and Station Employes and the Kansas City Southern railroad. The decision on the case will affect thousands of women employes of railroads throughout the country.

SPRINGFIELD COAL MINERS DEMAND SPECIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION IN FIGHT ON EXPULSION OF McDONALD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 8.—At a meeting of Local Union No. 448 (Klondyke) held last night it was decided to demand a special district convention to combat the high handed method of Frank Farrington in his effort to have Duncan McDonald expelled from membership.

This effort on the part of the miners at the head of the United Mine Workers is in line with their general policy of trying to get rid of every progressive member who is not in harmony with the policy of the officialdom who act in concert with the bosses and carry out their desires.

When interviewed McDonald stated that this matter had been pending for some two years and arose over a mistake in the secretary of the local of which McDonald is a member. As McDonald found it impossible to attend the meeting at that time he wrote the secretary asking how much he owed for dues and assessments and on being informed sent a check for the amount due. Some months later some of the gum shoe sleuths of Farrington checked up the books of the local and found the secretary had failed to charge McDonald with some two dollars for the alleged Herrin assessment. This money was supposed to be used for the Herrin miners, but in reality was used to buy votes for Farrington in the miners' election.

History of Case.

When the secretary discovered he had made a mistake he notified McDonald and received the amount due for this alleged Herrin assessment. Some seven months later Farrington notified the members of this local to drop McDonald from membership because of the mistake of the secretary which the local as promptly refused to do. The matter rested until eleven months later when again Farrington notified the local to have representatives appear before the district board to show cause why their charter should not be revoked for failure to expel McDonald.

Notwithstanding the fact that the miners' constitution does not give either Farrington or his board the power to revoke charters he holds this over their heads at every opportunity and especially when they go out on strike against the wishes of the bosses who Farrington serves.

The local then sent representatives to Indianapolis at the invitation of vice-president Murray, who promised them a hearing before the charter would be revoked. When they reached there they were told they must obey the mandate of Farrington and expel McDonald before their case could be heard. At first he promised to give them a hearing later, but reversed himself at Farrington's suggestion and stated that the time for appeal had passed. When the committee reported the results of their conference with Murray a motion was made and passed refusing to expel McDonald at the behest of Farrington. McDonald was present and suggested to the members that in order to save their charter so that they could vote in the coming election they reverse themselves and drop him from membership under protest. This was finally done and then the fireworks started. It was finally agreed to send out a message to the members in all other locals in the state informing them of

the action taken and also appeal for a special district convention to take up this question. A mass meeting in Springfield to pass on this matter is under consideration.

Farrington Inconsistent.

It was pointed out that Farrington had himself denounced Lewis for the expulsion of Alex Howat, for expelling him from membership without even the formality of a trial and thus far no charges have been preferred against McDonald who is a charter member of the United Mine Workers. Farrington reserves the right to set aside the constitution at his will and not long ago was found giving the list of secretaries to a republican candidate for governor.

He also furnished a letter of endorsement for the same party on the official stationery both of which offenses are in violation of the miners' constitution and subjects the guilty party to loss of membership. But Farrington got away with it.

Accused of Crookedness.

It was also pointed out in the meeting where he had stolen elections, kept his entire family from funds of the Illinois miners' treasury, made trips to New York, Seattle, California and many other places at the expense of the organization. That he loaded down the miners' treasury with plea-counter patriots, and packed every convention with pay-rollers to keep him in office. McDonald told of Farrington burglarizing his office and stealing the carbon copies of letters and how later the attempt to burglarize the safe in his office was made, but it was such a crude job the perpetrators were well known to be amateurs at this sort of thing. That not even a lock was broken to get in and the party who did it had keys to the office and he knew who had the keys.

Farrington's Election Trickery.

McDonald is known to be in opposition to Farrington in the coming miners' election and Farrington apparently thought this was the time to push the case. John J. Watt, candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Workers Party ticket is a member of the same local and is a candidate for re-election to the position he now holds as sub-district secretary-treasurer. Several other members of the same local are candidates for office in the coming election and the effort to get McDonald may have been made to prevent these other members from running for office.

McDonald Popular.

A committee was selected to prepare and send out the appeal to all other locals in the state and a merry row is looked for. McDonald has already received invitations to go to different parts of the state and explain this matter and will probably tour the entire state in defense of his position.

BRITISH TORY LEADS IN FIGHT ON LABOR PARTY

Dropping of Attack on Communist Editor Hit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, October 8.—Great Britain is now face to face squarely with the question of whether the MacDonald cabinet is to continue in office.

Sir Robert Horne, a tory, has placed before the House of Commons a motion to censure the Labor cabinet on the ground that it quashed a criminal indictment against the editor of the official organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, the "Workers' Weekly," MacDonald in Weak Defense.

Sir Horne declared that this action by the laborites was due to pressure from the extremists. The attorney-general who handled the case is being charged with inefficiency.

So far MacDonald has not made a vigorous defense. The labor premier said: "If administration of law becomes the subject of political expediency, then justice will disappear." Whether he will demand the dissolution of parliament upon being defeated on the issue, is still a question. MacDonald is not very anxious to go before the country on an issue that would bring out the class alignments so sharply and in which the Communists fare so prominently.

Situation is Complicated.

The situation is further complicated by a new factor. Usually it is only a matter of formality for the king to assent to a dissolution request. The king, as the rubber stamp of the biggest industrial and financial interests, is now intimating that he will reject such a request if it comes from the cabinet.

These capitalist groups would rather see Stanley Baldwin, the prominent steel manufacturer, again take his place at the head of a conservative cabinet than throw the country into a sharp election struggle.

Expect Bitter Debate.

The debate is expected to be a very bitter one. Communism will be the central issue. The liberals and tories will make it so, the MacDonald will do all in his power to show his enmity to the Communist workmen. In order to prove his enmity to the Communists and to make himself invulnerable from such sharp class criticism and disapproval by the capitalist parties, Mr. MacDonald is even planning to outfight the Lloyd George-Baldwin alliance in their fight against the Communists. The premier is proposing to expel every Communist who is a member of the labor party. There is much bitterness in the debate because of the amendment of the liberals to appoint a special committee to investigate the entire matter of the Workers' Weekly indictment. MacDonald has branded the liberal proposal as a "piece of medieval crookedness."

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

Hunt Cure for Cancer.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 8.—The Australian federal government is appropriating \$25,000 for research into the cause of cancer. A commission will be appointed to consider health legislation and administration.

CARLSON TO SPEAK IN WORCESTER ON EUROPEAN SITUATION

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 8.—Oliver Carlson, back in the United States after twenty months in Europe, will speak here in A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull street, Saturday evening, Oct. 18, on the subject, "What is happening in Europe." Carlson will also talk on the labor government of England, radicals in power in France, socialist government in Sweden and Denmark, fascist in power in Italy, Hungary and Spain, proletarian dictatorship in Russia, and the LaFollette movement in the United States.

NEW TASKS IN WOOLEN MILLS FORCE STRIKE

Workers Walk Out Under Heavier Burdens

(By The Federated Press) MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Oct. 8.—Two hundred and fifty woolen workers in the Nemasket Mills are on strike against additional tasks. The company ordered each of the two-loom weavers to do additional tasks connected with the fancy fabrics.

The strike is partially under the control of the Amalgamated Textile Workers' Council, an independent organization restricted to the woolen industry. This union claims 1,500 to 2,000 members. It sprang up after the 1923 strike. Its program calls for industrial organization with departmental features and it declares its readiness to recognize the card of any other union without insisting on affiliation with its own organization.

Develop Open Shop Policy. CROMPTON, R. I., Oct. 8.—John Swanson, superintendent of the Crompton mills, who worked himself up from weaver, has been on a prolonged vacation, which seems likely to be permanent. His place has been taken by a Crompton company salesman named Moran.

The latter is now trying to "sell" a company union to the workers. Moran used his sales car during the big strike of 1922 to transport strikebreakers. Recently he fired five members of the Amalgamated Textile Workers' organization. The theory of union workers is that the change in superintendents is in line with the developing open shop policy of the company.

Investigate Conciliator. BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—United States conciliator Charles G. Wood is under investigation by the joint committee of the Boston Central Labor Union and the Waltham Central Labor Union for misuse of his office in connection with the Waltham watch makers' strike.

The charges are that Wood wrote a letter to Ernest Faulkner, president of the Waltham Employees' Protective Association, strongly urging acceptance of the company's "shop plan of settlement" and the acceptance of a wage cut.

At a meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union it was decided to proceed judicially in the matter—the facts, as borne out by a copy of the commissioner's letter, seem perfectly clear. Should Wood be formally declared guilty of the charges, a strong protest to the U. S. department of labor, based on his unfitness, will be made.

Standard Oil Trust Protests That It Is Serving Public

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—An answer to ouster proceedings seeking to bar it from further operation in this state on grounds that it was guilty of violating the anti-trust laws, was filed in the supreme court here today by the Standard Oil company of Indiana.

The answer makes specific denial of all charges in the petition for ouster and declares that "the corporation has served the public and has voluntarily enlarged the trade opportunities of its competitors, instead of reserving all the benefits of its patents for itself as it might lawfully have done."

Join the Workers Party!

HARD TIMES HIT THE MOVIES

An army of seven million men out of work looks bad to the owner of a small "picture show." The movies are the theatre of the working class, and when workers cannot go to work they cannot go to the show either. In the largest houses in New York and Chicago the pinch is not felt so quickly, but it has hit the smaller houses so hard that many of them have had to close up.

Wide-awake sections of the labor movement have taken advantage of the little movie-owner's plight to persuade him to run working class films which otherwise he would never touch. If a local committee representing trade unions, fraternal societies, or even the Workers Party alone, approaches one of these managers with a proposal of organized support for a certain picture they are interested in, he will be found, these days, to be thoroughly interested. He needs crowds in his theatre if he is to make money, and our crowds look good to him.

In several Minnesota and Michigan towns the Finnish workers have done this. In a single day three dates were made in small communities for "The Fifth Year," one of the older pictures released by the International Workers'

PAYROLLS IN NEW YORK STATE ARE SLIPPING BACK TO 1921 LEVEL

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

A gain of 1 per cent in total wage payments by the manufacturers of New York state between July and August indicates to state industrial commissioner Shientag that the low point in the industrial depression has been reached. His report, however, shows that the depression is still general and that the change in total wage disbursements is small.

It is estimated, says Shientag, that weekly payrolls are about \$4,800,000 less this August than August, 1923. This is not a measure of the full difference for payrolls for August, 1923, were slightly reduced on account of the closing of many places for president Harding's funeral.

Shientag goes on to make a comparison between the low point of the present depression and the low point of approximately \$4,000,000 or 8 per cent higher than the lowest point of that depression which came in August, 1921.

Industry Irregular. The comparison shows that the industrial situation is very irregular. On the one hand are the building supply industries with payrolls half again as high as in 1921 and actually higher than in previous periods of prosperity. On the other are the textile and clothing industries where payrolls are today lower than in the middle of 1921. Between the two come the metal and wood industries with payrolls one-third higher than in August, 1921, and the chemical, paper, paper goods and food industries which are to a smaller degree above the 1921 level.

The most significant thing about the clothing and textile industries, according to Shientag, is not the reduction in employment so much as the slowness of recovery, in contrast with the way in which they led the movement of 1921. This is part of a downward trend for these industries in New York state which shows in good and bad times alike.

Shientag's comparison with 1921 should be carried further. Factory payrolls 8 per cent above August 1921 are still about 13 per cent below August, 1923 showing that they have fallen nearly two-thirds of the way back in the direction of the worst de-

pression the country had known in years.

Getting Close to 1924.

If we take the employment figures instead of the wage disbursements it appears that the number on factory payrolls in August was less than 6 per cent above the level of August, 1921, indicating that industrial employment has fallen more than three-quarters of the way back into that depression.

The outstanding fact about the present depression down to most recent reports is that it has resulted in less severe wage cutting than in the 1920-21 period. This accounts for the fact that total factory payrolls present a somewhat more favorable picture than actual employment figures.

Streetcar Men's Gains.

MONTREAL.—Great improvement in conditions among Montreal street railway workers in the last 15 years, owing to the operations of the union, are called attention to by W. B. Fitzgerald, first vice-president Amalgamated Assn. of Street & Electric Railway employes. Fifteen years ago, he said, wages were 12 to 15 cents an hour as compared with 60 cents now. Nine hours is the average today with some runs involving 14 to 15 hours, while 15 years ago the working day ran 17, 18, and 19 hours. Fitzgerald is here to prepare for the biennial convention of his organization next September. A thousand delegates are expected to represent the 135,000 members of the union.

WOOLEN TRUST FOR METCALF IN RHODE ISLAND

Bucks Millionaire for the U. S. Senate

(By The Federated Press) PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8.—Nomination of Jesse H. Metcalf, millionaire woolen manufacturer, strikebreaker and father of the two-loom, speed-up system in the woolen mills of Rhode Island, for United States senator by the republican convention, surprised few persons in the state.

The Rhode Island textile manufacturers control the political machine of the high tariff party and it is considered logical that a woolen manufacturer should take the field in person instead of leaving the job to a political satellite. Metcalf was named for the unexpired term of another open shop manufacturer, the late senator Le Baron B. Colt.

Wars on the Workers. Jesse H. Metcalf is remembered by woolen operatives for the long drawn out strike in his Providence mill thirty years ago when a movement for better living conditions led by the American Federation of Labor was crushed.

Several years after the strike Metcalf inaugurated the two-loom system, by which each weaver ran twice the machinery he had run before. Other manufacturers followed; the two-loom system became universal and its author today is backed by his fellow manufacturers for the highest legislative office in the land.

THE THREAT OF SOVIET RULE



When the Workers Seize Power.

Shoe Strike in Sixth Week. CHELSEA, Mass., Oct. 8.—The Amalgamated Shoe Workers' local union No. 1, is in its sixth week of strike against the James Miller company. The workers went out when a 12 1/2 per cent wage cut was given after a 25 per cent cut had been in effect only a month. The Chelsea aldermen offered to select a committee to arbitrate the matter. The Amalgamated is really a part of the old United Shoe Workers' organization and may join the Protective which grew out of the United.

It's your paper—Build on it! Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

Sure to Show "The Beauty and Bolshevik" In Philadelphia, Penn. (Special to The Daily Worker) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 8.—In spite of the fact that the Pennsylvania board of censors fears that this new film will start a revolution in America, and on that ground refused to grant a license to show it, Philadelphia is going to experience the rare thrill of seeing the first Soviet film that has yet come to America. This is made possible only after legal pressure was used to convince the board that it had no authority whatever to hold up a film on grounds of differences of political or social theories.

"The Beauty and the Bolshevik," the fascinating Red Army romance, tells the story of the young commandant of the Red Army and the daughter of the reactionary landowner and priest of the village in which the army settles after four years of severe warfare. It is very humorous to follow all the incidents that lead finally to the marriage of Kombrig, the commandant and the girl, daughter of Kulak, the priest, and the final stirring scene of the Red Army marching out of the village, led by Kombrig and his bride, and followed by the curious population of the village.

This picture has been postponed for this Saturday night, Oct. 11, at Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Streets, Philadelphia. There will be two performances starting at 6:30 and 8:30 p. m. Those who have already bought tickets, may use them for this week's showing. There will be additional programs consisting of special music and a three reel picture "Russia in Overalls," a graphic picture showing the industrial development of Russia since the revolution.

Saturday, Oct. 11. Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra. Dance at Roosevelt Hall, 3437 W. Roosevelt Road, 8 p. m. Admission 50 cents, including ward.

Australian "Big Biz" Has Few Stunts of Its Own to Put Over ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Sensational evidence showing how the recent anti-labor government of the state of South Australia tried to drive state-owned trading concerns established by a previous labor government out of action, in order to prevent competition with private enterprise, was given by the manager of the South Australian state shipping service before a commission appointed by the present Labor government.

By order of the recent anti-labor government profits from the state concerns were paid into the general fund of the state, and if subsequently a concern showed a loss, instead of subtracting the loss from the previous profit, the loss was set down against the concern. In this way, some were pronounced as losses and closed down.

Compulsory Labor in Bulgaria. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A report from Bulgaria, issued thru the international labor office, Washington branch, shows that the compulsory labor law in that country is now in operation. Any municipality which needs labor for its local work may obtain a minimum of 50 persons from the compulsory labor office. The maximum who may be so compelled to labor for the city or town must not exceed the number already at work. Payment of wages must be made, half of it in advance, to the office furnishing the conscripts. The municipalities must see to the feeding, clothing and other care of the laborers, according to a fixed scale by the office, and must employ the labor not less than two months nor more than six months per annum.

Sunday, Oct. 12. Grand opening of Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra at 3337 W. Roosevelt Road, 8 p. m. Splendid program. Workers invited.

Build United Front of Native and Foreign Born to Aid Communist Press

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

TODAY, on the editorial page, we publish an appeal of our Lithuanian Communist daily, Laisve, calling upon its readers to support the subscription getting drive of the DAILY WORKER.

Similar appeals have already been published in the Italian Communist daily, IL LAVORATORE, and our Russian Communist daily, NOVY MIR. We shall gladly publish these in early issues. All of our foreign language publications, daily, as well as weekly and monthly, will join hands in this campaign of the DAILY WORKER, because they realize that the triumph of the American Communist movement will only be assured when it has enlisted the workers of all nationalities under its grim standards.

The DAILY WORKER is just as much the weapon of the foreign-born as of the native-born worker. It is the champion alike of all oppressed labor. It speaks the common language of the universal fight against the enemy, capitalist class.

The foreign-born worker, intelligent and aggressive in his own language, must not dodge support of the English-language Communist press by the excuse so often heard, "I cannot read the English language." That is the excuse of a shirker.

That the Communist foreign-language press does not intend to shirk any responsibilities in the present campaign of the DAILY WORKER for a greater army of readers, is shown by the enthusiasm with which it is taking up its share of this task of today.

Every foreign-language worker is in close touch, in his neighborhood, and on his job, with English speaking workers.

This present drive is a good time to introduce the DAILY WORKER to native-born toilers, many of whom are dropping much of the 100% pay-triotism with which they were super-saturated during the war. The growing unemployment, the continued high cost of living, the efforts of the bosses to cut wages, are all contributing to the complete awakening of "The Great, Free-Born American Citizen." He is beginning to realize which side of the class struggle he ought to be fighting on. He will welcome the Communist message that the DAILY WORKER will bring to him.

That is a very good suggestion that the editor of the Lithuanian Daily, Laisve, has to offer to the foreign-language speaking fathers of native-born children. He urges that the fathers subscribe for the DAILY WORKER for their children. It is pointed out that in this way the children will develop a desire for Communist literature. They will be won away from the capitalist press.

Winning the children for Communism is probably the greatest task of the American Communist movement. It is the same in other countries. Unless the children turn against the Moloch social order of capitalism; the social revolution is impossible. For the children of today are the grown workers of tomorrow. Public school education, the contents of the whole capitalist press, the movie, the radio and every other avenue of communication and propaganda are all used to hold the children as staunch supporters of the established social order, which clutches them frantically in its profit grip.

The slogan of the Laisve should be raised by every other foreign-language Communist publication. Every reader of our foreign-language press should get a young worker to read the DAILY WORKER. Bring the DAILY WORKER into the home of every foreign-born worker.

But there is a way for the English-language speaking workers, who have already been won for Communism, or who sympathize with its message, to reciprocate. They also have a task to perform. Their duty is also clear.

Let every English-language speaking worker, who reads this appeal, interest some foreign-born worker, not yet reached, in the foreign-language Communist publication issued in his language.

The foreign-born toiler constitutes the majority of those who labor in the nation's great basic industries; in the mines, and in the steel mills. This is also true of the great textile and other industries. Criminally long hours give them little time to learn the English language. The cruel exploitation of the body numbs the brain and leaves it incapable of study. Leisure moments are rare. The days of unemployment are worse than those on the job, because they carry with them the nerve-wrecking hunt for another place to toil. But the foreign-born worker will read literature in his own language. The Communist message will come to him like a welcome deliverer.

It is the duty of every English-language worker, while the DAILY WORKER is carrying on its subscription campaign, to get as many new readers as possible for our foreign-language Communist press. In order to acquaint our readers with our press published in the various foreign languages, a list of these publications, is published herewith:

- UKRAINIAN DAILY NEWS, 17 E. 3rd St., New York City.
- NOVY MIR (Russian) 231 E. 14th St., New York City.
- IL LAVORATORE (Italian) 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.
- ROVNOST LUDO (Slovak) 1510 W. 18th St., Chicago.
- DESTEPAREA (Roumanian) 4534 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.
- PROLETAR (Armenian) Box 441, Madison Square St., New York.
- ROBOTNICZY TRYBUNA (Polish), 1113 W. Wash. Blvd., Chicago.
- TYOMIES (Finnish) Box 553, Superior, Wis.
- TOVERI (Finnish) Box 99, Astoria, Ore.
- SAZNANIC (Bulgarian) 1343 E. Ferry Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- RADNIK (South Slavic) 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.
- NY TID (Scandinavian) 2003 N. California Ave., Chicago.
- ELORE (Hungarian) 33 E. 1st St., New York City.
- ETEEPAIN (Finnish) 64 Belmont St., Worcester, Mass.
- VILNIS (Lithuanian) 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- LAISSVE (Lithuanian) 2513 So. Halsted St., Chicago.
- NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG (German) 15 Spruce St., N. Y.
- FREIHEIT (Jewish) 153 E. Broadway, New York City.
- UUS ILM (Estonian) 1787 First Ave., New York City.
- EMPROS (Creek) 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.
- OBRAHA (Czechoslovak) 326 E. 73rd St., New York City.

Today we have outlined a big task to be accomplished. Let all workers, native and foreign-born, unite in its complete and successful achievement.

RECOGNIZE THE WORKERS' RULE, LABOR DEMANDS

N. Y. Toilers Also Urge Prisoners Be Freed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Resolutions demanding the full recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States and calling upon the governors of the states, and upon the president of the United States to release working class men and women sent to prison under laws which limit and curtail the right of free speech, were adopted and sent to Calvin Coolidge by a conference of representatives from trade unions, fraternal and political organizations held at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., here recently.

The resolutions, which have been sent to "Silent Cal," are as follows:

For Recognition of Soviet Russia Whereas, the nations of the world are one by one extending recognition to the Union of Soviet Republics, the union of workers' republics; and

Whereas, such recognition has not only been of material assistance in promoting employment for the workers, but also has been a step toward the establishment of friendly relations between the workers of all nations and those of the Union of Soviet Republics and therefore a step toward real world peace;

Be it therefore resolved, that we call upon the president of the United States to immediately enter upon negotiations with the Union of Soviet Republics to the end that full recognition may be speedily accorded to them; and

Be it further resolved, that we call upon the workers of the United States to use their organized power in order that such recognition may be speedily extended to the government of their fellow workers in the Union of Soviet Republics.

For Release of Political Prisoners. Whereas, the prisons of various states in the Union are today occupied by the members of the working class, men and women convicted under laws which limit and curtail the right to free speech and free expression of opinion;

Be it resolved, that we send greetings to these men and women and pledge them our whole-hearted support in order to secure their early release; and

Be it further resolved, that we call upon the governors of the various states in which these workers are imprisoned and upon the president of the United States, to immediately free these men and women, who have been guilty of no crime but that of freely expressing their opinion, as guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States; and

Be it further resolved, that we call upon the workers thruout the nation to use their organized effort to free those who have been imprisoned in their behalf, and to use every effort to have removed from the statute books those laws which in any way limit or prevent the free exercise of freedom of speech, press or assemblage.

Greek Government Ousted for Failure To Crush Strikes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Oct. 8.—The democratic party headed by Michalacoopoulos, has come into power in Greece following the fall of the Sofoulis government.

A vote of lack of confidence in the present cabinet is understood to have been due to the failure of Sofoulis to crush the recent strikes among the workers in the printing trades and on the railroads. Members of the new cabinet are expected to take severe measures against the General Confederation of Labor, which has stood solidly behind the strikers.

The ministry of the interior is now in the hands of General Kondylis, leader of the Fascist forces of Greece. Kondylis recently toured the southern part of the country, denouncing the World War Veterans, a revolutionary organization.

The democratic party is popularly known as the Venizelos party. Venizelos who is now in London is openly the agent of Paris allies, pledging Greece to make use of the Greek army in the event of Communist uprisings in the Balkan states.

Need the Law's Consent.

Mrs. Shirley Iva Knox Hall-Quest and the unidentified man for whom a "perfect, passionate love" drove her to violate conventions, leave the home of her husband, Prof. Alfred Lawrence Hall-Quest, noted educator, and seek a "love nest" in exclusive Evanston today were free to put the stamp of legal sanction upon their relations.

RUSS EMIGRES IN WASHINGTON HEAR AN ECHO

Story Is Retold About Port Arthur Deal

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Russian emigres who have found fashionable refuge in Washington, are reminded of the "good old days" by the publication of a detailed account of the agreement of the Japanese Imperial government to pay to the late General Stoessel, who surrendered Port Arthur to Japan and thereby made Japan a world power, the sum of 10,000,000 pounds sterling (\$50,000,000.)

A copyrighted story from the Paris bureau of the Chicago Daily News, printed in the Washington Star, gives them the savory morsels of this affair as set forth by a millionaire associate of J. Pierpont Morgan, who was asked by an Englishman to buy a share in the claim of General Stoessel's widow against the Japanese government.

For Tokyo did not pay for the "act" to be performed by Gen. Stoessel, mentioned in the agreement which turned up in London after the world war. It is explained that the Japanese embassy officials in London agreed that the document was genuine, but inasmuch as Stoessel had died, and no promise to pay his heirs was found in the bargain, and no proof as to the character of "act" was found, the whole incident was closed.

Diplomatic Washington sees a nice point in this deal. If only the Soviet Union can be overturned, and Grand Duke Cyril be restored to the throne of the czars, then Mme. Stoessel's claim can be put up to Japan as an issue on which the diplomats and soldiers can get new credit. And it gives new cause for their anxiety lest Moscow and Tokyo make a treaty which will wipe out all past claims, including those based on treachery such as this story seems to prove.

World Co-operative Guild Is Organized with London Offices

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Women with the power of the market basket are now organized into the International Co-operative Women's Guild with headquarters in London. This new international of housewives and mothers consists of the national women's co-operative guilds of Austria, Belgium, England, France, Holland, Ireland, Norway, Scotland, Sweden and Switzerland.

At its first conference held in Ghent the end of August the guild came out for a co-operative form of society, demanded world organization for peace and urged the learning by co-operators of a common international language, preferably, Esperanto.

A. Honora Enfield is secretary with headquarters at 29 Winchester Rd., London NW3.

Fight City Workers' Wage Cut.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 8.—This city's practical bankruptcy has called the Toledo Central Labor union into active service for wage workers. Their pay sliced 30 per cent by the city council because of an acute shortage of funds, city water works employees appealed to organized labor for relief. Attorneys for the Central Labor union were immediately detailed. Suit will be instituted if the city refuses to restore the normal wage.

In With the Dollars!

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT.

THE trinity of ADVANTAGES ENJOYED by Standard Oil Company employes has been completed. The Republic of Labor, invented by John D., Jr., is advantage number one. Under its beneficent rule, labor and capital are to be married, never to part. Labor disputes are to be settled by a joint committee upon which, say, a thousand workers elected six representatives and a couple of representatives of Standard Oil elected the other six. The superintendent of the works has the veto power. This was called a Republic of Labor.

The opportunity to purchase stock at \$60 a share was advantage number two. The dividends of shares purchased by the workers are to accumulate and are to be used to buy more shares. Workers would never strike against the Standard Oil if they were in the company upon an equal footing with John D.—all shareholders together!

And now the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has established a DEATH BENEFIT plan for its 25,000 employes. The insurance costs the employes nothing.

The Standard Oil Company understands the importance of a RIGHT labor policy. Did not Walter C. Teagle, chief of the New Jersey wing of Standard, rob a developing strike of his workers both of its first and second wind by adroitly using the Republic of Labor to throw oil on the troubled waters? Teagle said to his workers at the time that he sincerely wished they would not strike because he needed their co-operation to tide the company over a "very critical situation."

This "critical situation" afterwards was discovered to be the filching from the workers of the largest first quarterly dividend since 1913.

Standard Oil proclaims that it does not work upon the lemon-squeezer principle. It is not one of those industries which are iron-heeled despotism squeezing blood profits out of the poor, down-trodden worker. Having read O'Sullivan's advertisements, it no doubt uses rubber heels.

But heels are used nevertheless, and very effectively. Each of the trinity of advantages, wherever they obtain, is a heel pressed squarely upon the Adam's apple of every worker.

Republic of Labor, Join the Company, Death Benefit—all three of them are melodies sung to put the workers to sleep. They all proclaim the "behave now and you'll get your reward in heaven" policy of capitalism.

BE NICE TODAY AND AFTER DEATH YOU'LL HEAR THE ANGELS SING! Either this or you will join the awakened advance guard of the working class in its forward surge for ownership of the world.

The mobilization of all Workers Party members and sympathizers for a three million distribution of literature during the week of October 26 to November 2 is on.

Every party branch will meet October 12 to receive contributions from its members for this literature. Every member is to contribute fifty cents.

IT IS IN CAMPAIGNS LIKE THIS THAT OPPORTUNITY IS AFFORDED FOR PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATION WHICH WILL AROUSE THE MISLED SLAVES OF STANDARD OIL AND ALL OTHER VULTURES.

YOU, TOO, MUST JOIN THIS ATTEMPT TO REACH THREE MILLION WORKERS WITH OUR MESSAGE DURING RED WEEK.

COOLIDGE PICTURE ADORNS WALLS OF COTTON MILLS AND SPEAKEASIES IN RHODE ISLAND FACTORY DISTRICT

By ART SHIELDS
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8.—Eight to sixteen families drinking water out of the same well; wells taking water that drains by earthen cesspools; the smell of out-houses and garbage in the air.

These are some features of the B. B. & R. Knight company town of Natick in the Pawtuxet Valley. Another is the Coolidge photo, hung from the walls of mills and speakeasies to encourage cotton mill workers to keep things as they are.

The Natick mills have not operated since April. They are part of the Knight string that has more than a half-million spindles in Rhode Island and Massachusetts and is controlled by the Consolidated Textile Corporation, which runs mills in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky and Texas.

William M. Wood, chairman of the board of directors of both concerns, is also president of the American Woolen company and one of the links binding them to larger textile aggregations.

Productivity Is Doubled.
Textile work in Pawtuxet Valley began in the eighteenth century. Remarkable development of manufacturing technique has taken place since then. Even in the last twenty years productivity per operative has nearly doubled. But eighteenth century conditions continue so far as housing and village sanitation are concerned. Especially in Natick. Company tenements here—all but a few—lack those fundamentals of modern sanitation, indoor plumbing and sewage.

Pawtuxet Valley is beautiful at this season. The hills that slope to the winding river that furnishes the power to the mills are glorious in the rosy hues of autumn. But the company tenements have no picturesqueness. They are oblong, shabby, two-story frame buildings, of tarnished white, housing each from two to six families. Sometimes there is space for a vegetable garden and grape arbor but frequently there is room for nothing more than the uniform outhouses and community pumps that are set amidst each set of four tenements. Health officers do little to correct the noisome conditions that prevail. In Rhode Island there is a \$134 property qualification for voters in local elections and company towns have few eligible. It must also be said that health officers' efforts are limited so long as sewage facilities are lacking and workers, on low wages, or unemployed, as at Natick, lack funds for good food. So

this mill town goes on as it has for years, with a high record of epidemic diseases.

Young Italians Restless.

Natick is occupied by Italian workers almost exclusively. The younger generation, particularly, is becoming restless. During the 1922 strike Natick mills were among the first to be closed by the movement, which locally was under the control of the Amalgamated Textile Workers. There is a spirit of resistance in the air and it is doubtful if the company will follow the example of the Manville-Jenckes company in the Blackstone Valley and attempt a wage cut when the mills open again.

Machine Guns on Roofs.

Workers pointed out to the writer the places on the mill roofs where machine guns were placed during the nine-month struggle. The town was patrolled by national guardsmen and deputy sheriffs. These deputies were appointed by the county sheriff, who in turn was chosen by the legislature. To realize how far removed these peace officers are from popular control it must be understood that the upper house of the legislature is elected under a rotten borough system that grossly discriminates against the industrial districts.

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

Postpone Deportation of Ben Legere from Canadian Coal Country

By BARBARA FENINGSTON.
(For The Federated Press.)

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, Oct. 8.—Deportation proceedings against Ben Legere, One Big Union organizer, of Lawrence, Mass., who has been active in the Nova Scotia coal fields, are postponed by the Canadian authorities.

Legere's activity was in Pictou county and on Cape Breton Island among the miners and steel workers, where he has been unsuccessfully attempting to get the miners to join his dual union—the One Big Union. Legere was taken into custody by the Canadian immigration officer at Sydney. A complaint had been made to Ottawa that he had entered the country in violation of the immigration law. The charge was that he had served time in the United States. He admitted having served a year for participation in a textile strike in Little Falls, N. Y., in 1913, but held that this section of the immigration law applied only to offenses involving moral turpitude. The officer, ignorant of the meaning of the term and instructed to get Legere decided to hold him on that charge notwithstanding. An appeal was entered, bond of \$1,000 presented and hearing set.

Miners and steel workers in Nova Scotia and other parts of Canada held protest meetings. The case was postponed. The miners in Nova Scotia and the workers throughout Canada are determined to continue the protest until the case is dropped.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

RICH PALMER ESTATE STEALS \$514,000 FROM CITY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Board of Education says: "Cut the teachers' salaries, increase the size of the classes, cut the teaching staff to the minimum."

The teachers say: "Stop tax-fixing and tax-dodging."

Both the teachers and the business men and manufacturers on the board of education admit that there is an alarming shortage of funds with which to run the public schools. The business men want to make up the deficit by cutting salary rates, firing 1,500 of the teachers, platonizing the schools to avoid having to get more class rooms.

The teachers know that the trouble lies with graft among the ranks of the school officialdom, with the failure of rich corporations to pay their taxes, with the willingness of Chicago's city administration to let the tax-fixing go on.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation has issued a circular showing a typical example of tax-dodging by under-assessment. The valuation of land comprising the Palmer House site, as fixed by the real estate appraisers for the purpose of a loan, was \$20,000,000. The valuation of the same land, as fixed by the board of assessors for the purpose of taxation, is only \$7,425,000.

"In other words, at the present rate of taxation, \$514,000 is in this one instance being withheld from the public schools thru illegal under-assessment."

Railways in Canada Fire Large Numbers of Workers in Shops

MONTREAL.—The Canadian unemployment problem is being seriously increased by the large number of men now being laid off by the railways. Four hundred shopmen have been laid off here by the Canadian National, while thruout central Canada the number laid off by that railway is stated to be nearly 1,000. Several thousand are also to be laid off by the Canadian Pacific, the employees having voted for reduction in staff rather than in working time.

A new phase of the problem has arisen by the appeal to the minister of railways by the secretary of the Canadian National federation of railway employes asking him to take up the question of employment. The federation has suggested that the reconditioning of engines and cars for future use would provide more work.

Clerks Strike for Raise.

PERTH, Western Australia, Oct. 8.—Clerks and stenographers employed in business shops and offices in the city of Fremantle and suburbs, on strike for increased wages, won a big victory. The minimum wage for adult clerks was raised by \$2.50 per week, with proportionate increases for juniors. The new minimum rate for adult male clerks is \$22.50 and \$15 for adult females. Where females are employed in the same capacity as males they will be paid the same wage. A 38-hour week was conceded, with overtime at time and a half.

NOTICE! CHICAGO COMRADES!

Comrades will please call for the Special Chicago DAILY WORKER Edition on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week at the local office, 166 W. Washington Street, Room 303. The Chicago edition will be distributed free at factories, house-to-house, street meetings, etc. The edition advertises the William Z. Foster election campaign meeting Sunday afternoon, October 12, at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren. Branches of the party and Young Workers League shall appoint special squads to distribute at factories and shall assign territory to every member of the branch. 30,000 copies of the Special Chicago Edition have thus far been ordered. Branches can phone in at State 7985 additional orders at the rate of \$8.00 per thousand. How many will your branch buy?

STRIKE TALK HEARD AGAIN IN LAWRENCE

Multiple-Loom System Recruits Jobless Army

By ESTHER LOWELL
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 8.—Weavers employed by the Pacific Mills, largest cotton mills in the city, are debating whether or not to strike against the introduction of the multiple-loom system, which is hanging over their heads ready to shove three out of every four of them into the ranks of unskilled workers.

All summer long the weavers in Dover, N. H., fought against the destruction of the weavers' craft and their lack of success makes the Lawrence weavers hesitate.

Already the Pacific mills have had a picked weaver trying out the new plan by which the weaver acts as petty boss tending 72 looms instead of his accustomed 18. Three unskilled workers are allotted to each weaver under the multiple-loom system.

Will Scrap Veterans.

An old German weaver who has worked in the mills more than 30 years predicts that the new system will throw him and his fellow skilled craftsmen who have grown old in service into the class of boys. He says: "The younger men will be the petty boss weavers and we will be left to compete with unskilled workers and accept their wages in order to work at all."

Strike sentiment is weakened by the long slack period of the past year during which the mills, excepting the American Woolen company's six factories, have been running only six to sixteen days a month. Workers who had jobs at all found that there was work on only three or four days every two weeks. The cotton mill workers have been hardest hit, although work is increasing slightly now. Woolen workers in the Selden, International, United States wool and worsted, and other Lawrence woolen mills have had work four days a week every week most of time.

Accept Low Wages.

Normally there are 35,000 textile workers in Lawrence. Less than a third of that number are now employed, workers estimate. Few of the jobless have succeeded in getting any other kind of work. After 14 months of part-time work all the workers whom I asked agreed that there was no possibility of a general strike in Lawrence, not until all the mills are working full time. Even the low wages—the weaver who tends 72 looms gets a paltry \$30 a week for 48 hours work—are accepted for the present.

Lawrence has had three big strikes in 12 years and each time been well organized during the fight. Today there is only a trace of any organization functioning among the textile workers. The same fate of neglect befell the One Big Union which controlled the city during the 1922 strike as befell the I. W. W. and the Amalgamated Textile Workers after 1912 and 1919 respectively. Pacific mills workers are in the American Federation of Textile Operatives if they are in any union. The O. B. U. has closed its office and the United Textile Workers has practically no organization in the city, except among the loomfixers. The Amalgamated still claims a few members, but there is actually no actively functioning union of textile workers left in Lawrence, judging from the statements of the many workers who talked to me and told of their former activities.

Seeks Cheap Labor.

William M. Wood, of the American Woolen company, "scoured Europe for cheap labor. As one supply was exhausted he tried another; Turks, Greeks, Syrians, Arabs, etc., until it is a babel here and in time of a wage cut anyone can come in and organize the workers. The United Textile Workers is a conservative craft organization, originally built of the Irish, British and French workers who were first in the mills. The U. T. W. resented the influx of other aliens and did not attempt to organize them. Whenever anyone comes in during a crisis and appeals to these unorganized workers, by blackening all officials who have gone before, he gets the response of these workers who do not understand organizations well."

THE OTHER SIDE

THE Chicago Tribune is a fighting, aggressive newspaper. It is frankly for the interests of the Capitalist class. But in a burst of fairness (?) it devotes very often a part of its editorial page to "The Other Side."

HERE it presents the viewpoint of interests opposed to theirs. Since the opposite interest is that of the workingman the Chicago Tribune consistently chooses the articles and editorials of the DAILY WORKER to present "The Other Side."

THE Chicago Tribune recognizes the leading paper in the world of Labor presenting the views of the worker and defending his interest.

If you work for a living your interests are on "The Other Side." You'll find them well defended in the pages of

The Daily Worker

"The National Labor Daily"

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Your remittance with this blank will bring it to you EVERYDAY

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For the enclosed \$..... send the Daily Worker to the address below for..... months..... year.

Name

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Stir the Shops!

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

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

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 Bittelman. 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

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Why It Occurs and How to Fight It, by Earl R. Browder. This pamphlet deals with the most important issue before the workers today. More than 35 per cent discount. Place your orders at once. In lots of 5 or more at 35 per cent discount.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
Workers Party of America

1113 Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.

MANCHURIANS HAMMER AWAY AT WU FORCES

Russ Pact with Chang Angers Imperialists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 8.—The Manchurian forces are continuing their fierce assaults on the Chihlian sector. An intense drive has been launched against the Peking army's position at Shankaikwan. Manchurian airplanes are inflicting heavy losses on their enemy lines. Several troop trains have been bombed successfully.

The effect of the severe defeat met by the Wei-Pu Fu forces at Jehol has been demoralizing to the Chekiang army. The loss of ten thousand men may be the undoing of the Peking defense and bring about an end of hostilities much sooner than many expect.

At this moment the foreign powers are extremely disturbed over the brilliant stroke of Soviet diplomacy in China. The imperialist groups are losing out with the Peking as well as the Chang sympathizers. The Manchurian war lord has imprisoned several "whites" who were in the management of the Eastern Chinese railway. The "white" official Ostromov and three of his colleagues are now behind the bars.

The arrangement between Chang and the Soviets as to the railway is especially important. First of all the imperialist interests have been interested in keeping it out of Soviet hands in order to enable them to utilize the lines as a base for hostilities against the Communist government. Besides, the leading powers are financially interested in the railway.

According to the Ivestia the situation sums itself up as follows: "The agreement is a new victory for Soviet diplomacy, a new victory over entente diplomacy, a new failure of entente imperialism and a defeat of the imperialist powers in China."

Firemen Brotherhood in Open Defiance of Railway Labor Board

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8.—Openly defying the railway labor board, D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, has invited managers of western railway systems to negotiate directly with the brotherhood on revising the wage scale.

The labor board recently assumed charge of the negotiation of the new contract and haled the brotherhood men to appear in Chicago. The issue is now in federal district court in Chicago.

The Brotherhood officials have ignored the labor board's summons and their latest step is a polite invitation to the corporation-controlled board to keep its hands off the railwaymen's disputes. The firemen are asking increases of 24 to 36 cents a day, which have already been granted by the eastern roads.

Help! Help!

A campaign for increasing the circulation of the DAILY WORKER has heaped loads of work on our force. We need Help—NOW—QUICKLY. Comrades wishing to assist report at the DAILY WORKER office any day this week during the day or evening. We have work to spare. We want volunteers quickly.—HELP! HELP!

McANDREW PLAN FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS ACCEPTED BY 'EDUCATORS'

Superintendent of Schools McAndrew's recommendation to the board of education for the installation of 14 junior high schools was passed by the board of education at its bi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon.

McAndrew, who is trying to cut budget must be reduced, in pushing the project to further departmentalize the public schools, increases the budget \$1,200,000. Mrs. Heffner made an indirect attack upon Andrew White, in charge of the bureau of requisitions under McAndrew, when she suggested in talking on McAndrew's recommendation, that the four junior high schools now operating in the city are badly equipped and in need of funds, the shops not having been installed as yet.

Mrs. Heffner declared the lack of equipment to be "due to the intolerable conditions prevailing in this era of requisitions."

Mrs. Heffner declared it is impossible to put through the recommendation for 14 more junior high schools unless some change in the system of requisitions is made so as to allow the change to be put thru.

The question of whether or not principals of schools will be allowed to meet with the teachers was postponed until the next meeting two weeks hence. No reason was given for the postponement.

News From Our Readers On Different Subjects

The Navy As It Is.

To The DAILY WORKER:—I have read your comment on secretary of the navy Wilbur. Your last sentence, "It is not the vulgar but the truthful picture of war that the playful question presents which is causing the concern of our employing class hooligans in and out of uniform," sums it up correctly. It hits the nail on the head, and hits it hard.

Here is what a friend on whose statement I can rely, narrated to me. This was his first experience and insight into the ennobling life of our hero sailors. He was in Pensacola, Fla., this spring. Three destroyers were anchored and being cleaned up. On Saturday, he talked to a petty officer whose English was all but perfect, of middle age. He informed my friend that same could be inspected every day after 1 p. m. My friend got on the destroyer Sunday afternoon.

A sailor just getting over a drunk volunteered to show him around. When they got down into the hold two young Americans joined them. One was perfectly refined looking; could pass for a millionaire's son; the president's private secretary; the other one showed the imprint of a wage laborer. The guiding sailor became voluminous, and warming up to them, began to tell "tales from school."

They corroborated rumors of insubordination, of drunkenness and debauchery. The bunks used as beds were very short, close to the ceiling and one could hardly turn around without bumping his head. The dining room tables looked more like butchers' blocks, only partly cleaned in the cracks. The same half-drunken guide claimed to have charge of a washing machine called laundry, which he runs at his leisure when booze cannot be gotten. The guide was kind enough to offer refreshments to his three visitors from the flask in his hip pocket. The two youngsters who admitted having just come off the pile with \$3 in their pocket after serving 30 days for vagrancy and having been hired out by

the state, partook of the hospitality, and after having stepped aside for the treat, came back blowing their breath exclaiming, "Hot stuff." My friend saw sailors coming back from shore drunk; some working while hardly able to stand up, others sleeping off the loads that weighed them down. "No wonder," exclaimed my friend, "they fill the restaurants and hotels." Their board and lodging while on excursion seeing this glorious county of ours is not much better than the old steerage that brought the sturdy laborers and future capitalists into our shores.

Another blessing that keeps our youth clean and healthy is the fact that they are provided with temples where they worship the "Goddess of Love." There they are also supplied with fermented grape juice of a yellow transportation tinge. The temples are on a side street designated by an electric bulb outside. Entrance free, one need not even knock. They marched bravely in fours, undisturbed even by the policeman who was paid by the city to keep order. It struck my friend who was not a southerner, as being rather funny that the holy sabbath should be so desecrated by our civilization of the heathen with-out the good church members and Ku Klux Klan breeds attempting to tar and feather them.—A Reader.

Comrade White Explains.

To The DAILY WORKER:—I wish to take the full responsibility upon my shoulders for the misstatement of Comrade Gitlow's Warren, Ohio, speech, and in the notes in which I place him in a very non-Communist attitude by my not quoting him verbatim, and thus leaving the impression that he had said something which he had not. I wish to thank him for calling my attention to the blunder I committed and I wish to say that after referring to the notes which I took at the meeting I hold myself wholly to blame for the error in not putting his words just as he uttered them during his speech in my report.

I certainly deserve more severe censure than he gave me for this unpardonable putting him in the light in which my report of his meeting leaves him, and I wish to say that his statement in the WORKER of Tuesday, September 30th, is the position he took in his talk and not as I misreported him as saying. By referring to the notes taken at the meeting I find that he spoke as he defends himself, and I wish to vouch for the correctness of his words as used in the speech. Once again thanking him for the calling my attention to my blunder, and trusting this may place Comrade Gitlow in a correct position and place the blame upon my shoulders where it belongs.

What Hillquit Said in 1917.

To The DAILY WORKER:—In reading of Hillquit's refusal to debate Scott Nearing on "LaFolletteism," I recall reading a booklet entitled "Socialism Summed Up" by Morris Hillquit, published in 1917. On page 46 he says: "The socialists attach but slight importance to these 'good government' movements. They hold that paramount factor in politics is measures, not men—class interests, not personal qualities. "The republican and democratic

parties and every reform party organized by 'respectable' citizens are alike founded on the present order of society and consciously or unconsciously they stand for the preservation of that order and for the domination of wealth. They are managed and financed by the possessing class and political officials spring from these classes or are dependent on them for their careers. Whether they are personally good or bad, honest or dishonest, capable or incapable, they are tied to the capitalist class by environment, training, instinct and interest. Experience has demonstrated time and time again that 'good government' is powerless even to check simple crime and corruption in politics for any considerable time. It is ludicrously ineffectual as an instrument for the betterment of the lot of the toilers.

"What the socialists are striving for is not a government of good capitalists, but a government of workers for all workers."

How anyone but a hypocrite can write that and then face about and not practice what he preaches, is beyond me.

Either Hillquit did not mean what he wrote or he has betrayed the working class by his surrender to "good government" in the guise of LaFollette.

Fraternally yours,
NATHAN ROBBOY.

LaFollette Idea Antiquated.

To The DAILY WORKER:—Forty-five years ago I was in college. The professor in political economy was a "progressive." For the subject of an oration for a college entertainment he gave me "The Encroachments of Monopoly." He gave me the New York address of the "Anti-Monopoly League" from which I could get data. My oration was well received, vigorously applauded and got favorable comment by the town papers. Its burden was: Crush monopoly, extend competition, prevent special privilege, give all business, big and little an equal chance. In other words the progressivism of that time, 45 years ago, was exactly the same that is now

WORKERS OF NEW YORK! REGISTER!

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 8.—Registration for voting in the coming presidential elections lasts in New York until Saturday, October 11, and it is most important for all Workers Party members and sympathizers to register this week, so that they will be eligible to vote for Foster and Gitlow, Communist candidates for president and vice-president in the elections on Nov. 7.

This is registration week. Comrade H. M. Winitsky, campaign manager of the Workers Party for New York, announces that Communist sympathizers must bear in mind the election laws which make it necessary for new voters to take a literacy test before they are permitted to register for voting at the elections. All Party headquarters in New York State are reminded to assist as much as possible all persons inquiring about the literacy test and registration.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—The charges being spread by the LaFollette, the democratic and the other opposing groups in the election contest, that a huge slush fund running into two millions is being gathered by the republican party in order to buy the presidential office in the campaign are proving extremely disquieting to the Coolidge clique.

A letter signed by Joseph R. Grundy, chairman of the Pennsylvania State Manufacturers' Association, asking that a fund of at least \$600,000 be raised in the Keystone state in order to help the republican party carry some of the weaker, doubtful states is the target of the immediate attack that has been launched by the Wisconsin senator.

Mr. Grundy, who is chairman of the ways and means committee of the republican party expressly declared that the funds are "to be used elsewhere."

A demand is being launched for investigation of the entire matter. Some of the prominent industrial and financial magnates associated with the republican money drive are: E. T. Stotesbury, well-known Philadelphia banker and members of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co.; W. T. Mellon, a brother of the secretary of the treasury, and prominently associated with the biggest steel and banking groups of the Pittsburgh district; S. D. Wariner, a notorious foe of labor and president of the Anthracite Operators' Association; Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the anti-union Baldwin Locomotive works and William Butler, chairman of the national committee and a large stockholder in the textile industry of New England.

There is not much likelihood that the senate committee on campaign funds of which Borah is chairman will get into an investigation of the matter. There is less likelihood of the charges being aired thoroughly even if an investigation should be held. Too many men of influence in both parties

MACHINISTS LOCAL 390 GIVES \$25 TO SACCO-VANZETTI FUND

Local union No. 390 of the International Association of Machinists donated \$25.00 toward the Sacco-Vanzetti fund at their last meeting Tuesday night. The local sent the check to Ed Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to be forwarded. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti have been ordered hung by Judge Thayer, of the Massachusetts supreme court, altho they were evidently framed up by New England enemies of labor. The report of the delegates to the machinists' convention in Detroit was accepted after a lively discussion.

CHICAGO Y. W. L. TO MEET FRIDAY ON NUCLEUS ORGANIZATION PLANS; ALL MEMBERS URGED TO BE THERE

What will undoubtedly be one of the historic membership meetings in the Young Workers League will be held this Friday, October 10, at the Greek Hall, 722 Blue Island Avenue, by the Chicago organization.

The meeting has been called to explain to the entire Chicago membership the importance of the new plan for the reorganization of the league on the basis of shop nuclei thru the formation of six area branches in the city. This plan was adopted at the last meeting of the city central committee of the league, and all efforts are being made to carry the plan into effect.

The plan, which was drawn up by the national industrial department and the city committee in accord with the new national program of action, will be explained at the meeting this Friday by Max Shachtman, editor of The Young Worker, who will lead off on the discussion. All the members will take part in the discussion and questions on the plan will be answered.

The reorganization proposition has been greeted with enthusiasm by members of the league, for it means the first definite, large-scale step towards the re-orientation of the league from the territorial basis to the nucleus basis where young Communist work is carried on at the point where the class struggle is felt by the working youth.

All members of the league are strongly urged to come to the Friday meeting, since the plan to be presented and discussed there concerns vitally the future existence and growth in numbers and influence of the Young Workers' League. Don't forget the place, time and date: 722 Blue Island Avenue; Friday, October 10, at eight p. m. sharp. All league members must attend. Party members and sympathizers are invited to come. Be there!

Didn't Have 15 Cents.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 8.—Claude Belzer, 18, who confessed slaying Robert Tompkins, a night watchman in an effort to obtain 15 cents for a movie show, said today he would repudiate his confession and plead not guilty. Belzer had hoped to escape the death penalty by pleading guilty and asked leniency because of his youth. His new move was unexplained.

Smallpox Hits Farmers

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 8.—State health department officials were notified today of a number of cases of smallpox which have reached almost to the epidemic stage in eastern Edgar County. The disease is believed to have started among foreign coal miners on the Indiana side. All those stricken in Illinois, the reports say, are members of farmers' families.

Subscribe for "Your Daily,"

FLIGHT OF SHENANDOAH IS STUNT TO WORK UP PEP FOR NAVY DAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 8.—The navy dirigible Shenandoah, which is making a transcontinental flight to drum up militaristic sentiment leading up to "Navy Day," scheduled for the end of October, sailed over Birmingham yesterday. The United States has been developing the lighter than air machines, which are being made in Germany, as an improvement over the airplane for certain phases of war in the air. The ZR-3, which was to have left Friedrichshafen yesterday, is the latest airship bought by the United States in preparation for the next war. The dirigible expected to reach Dallas, Texas, by nightfall yesterday.

First Donation to Paterson Strikers Received by Daily

(Special to The Daily Worker)

The first donation for the striking Paterson silk strikers arrived in the DAILY WORKER business office yesterday, a check for \$5 being sent from J. Feldon, Warehouse Point, Connecticut. "I can't afford just now to part with five dollars," writes Feldon, "but we have got to realize that the fight of the silk workers is the concern of every worker in the country. Above all the Communists must demonstrate to the workers that we are with them and for them in their struggles against the employers."

"Kindly turn the enclosed \$5 over to the striking silk workers in Paterson."

Quit Seven-Day Jobs.

REDWOOD CITY, Cal., Oct. 8.—Workers in the Portland Cement Co. plant in Redwood City are on strike against a seven-day week with only straight time for overtime, Sundays and holidays. The strikers, 300 in number, include electricians, carpenters, machinists, pipe fitters, steelworkers, riggers and laborers. The machinists' union authorizes the strike. The men state that constant efforts were made to cut the pay below the union scale and that any man who refused the seven-day week was discharged. The company has answered the calling of the strike by shutting down its plant "pending settlement of labor difficulties."

Not the Mellon Plan.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 8.—As a result of the favorable budget of the Australian federal government, which now has a surplus of over \$50,000,000, the general income tax exemption is to be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The margins above the ordinary exemptions will be exemptions of \$250 for each child below the age of 16. All persons in receipt of less than \$6,000 per annum, or 96 per cent of the taxpayers will benefit. The tax payable by individuals who still remain in the field of income tax will be reduced by 10 per cent.

The Campaign Fund Campaign!

One hundred thousand dollars and not a penny less.

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SCHOOL BOARD AIMS TO WEED OUT MILITANTS

Aggressive Fighters Will Be First to Go

A deficit is piling up in the educational funds of the city of Chicago at the rate of two and a half million dollars a year. The reason is known to anyone who has lived any length of time in Chicago. Valuable property is escaping taxation. Even the mayor of the city has admitted that to be the cause.

But a board of education composed chiefly of men and women who are the puppets of big business meet the deficit in the school funds with the recommendation that the schools are to be crowded even more than they are today and from one to two thousand teachers are to be thrown out of employment.

"They are aiming directly at the backbone of the Teachers' Federation," said Miss Margaret Haley, in discussing the new financial program offered by the auditing department of the board. "Who do you think will be the teachers dropped in this economy scheme. Of course those who have taken an aggressive stand in this fight. They will weed out of the schools the best fighting spirits the Chicago schools have."

"Then they will proceed to instill fear into the teachers by threat of loss of jobs. And under the lash of fear and insecurity they will attempt to reduce the teacher to a spineless, cringing being. This is the type of men and women they wish to develop for the teaching of our children. Can you imagine such a teacher being an inspiration to her pupils?"

Agitate to Organize The Photographers In New York City

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A mass meeting of the Photograph Workers' Union of America has been called for Monday night, Oct. 13, at the Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave., to discuss plans of organizing the unorganized photograph workers and devise means of strengthening the Photographers' Union.

Local New York of the Photograph Workers has sent out a call for the meeting which says in part:

"Do you know that wages have been steadily going down towards the \$20 a week mark?"

"Are you just going to let things slide? If so, you are heading towards further lower wages, longer hours and intolerable working conditions; or are you willing to come together with your fellow-craftsmen, and join in a mighty effort to gain material advancement?"

"These are big questions that await your answer and upon their solution depends your future livelihood."

A mass meeting of the Photographic Workers' Union of America has been called for Monday evening, Oct. 13, 1924, at 8 o'clock, at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave., near 9th St.

"Bear in mind that in union there is strength! Come, attend this meeting and join us."

"Yours fraternally, the Photographic Workers' Union of America, Local New York."

Freiheit Society's Fall Dance.

A Fall Dance has been arranged by the Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra for Saturday, Oct. 11, 1924, 8 p. m., at Roosevelt Hall, 3437 W. Roosevelt Road. The admission, including wardrobe, is only 50 cents. The Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra are well known to workers and comrades in Chicago. They have sung and played at many gatherings of the party, and deserve the support of all party and league members and left wing sympathizers.

All arrangements have been made to celebrate opening of the new headquarters secured by the Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra on Sunday evening, Oct. 12, 1924, 8 p. m., at 3837 W. Roosevelt Road. A splendid program has been prepared and a good time is assured. All workers and party members are invited.

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READ THE NEXT ISSUE

The DAILY WORKER Magazine Section SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11th

1. The Rock Bottom Foundation of the Russian Soviet Republic.....By Moissaye J. Olgin
2. The United States and Great Britain.....By L. Trotsky
3. Automatism in Education.....By a Teacher
4. Shop Nucleus and Branch.....By Martin Abern
5. The Machinists' Convention.....By Andrew Overgaard
6. Man and Woman.....By Robin Dunbar

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PAY ENVELOPE NOT HELPED BY 'B. & O.' PLAN

Toiler on Big Railroad Calls It "The Bunk"

Editor's Note: The following is the first of a series of articles sent out by the Federated Press on the "B. & O. Plan," which the machine of President William H. Johnston foisted on the membership of the machinists' union at the recent convention in Detroit. The "B. & O. Plan," which must now be put to a referendum vote of the members of the machinists' union, has been installed by the machinists' reactionary officialdom in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops in Glenwood, Pa.

Tom Tippett, in the first of the articles, tells how the "class collaboration" plan has been working in Glenwood. The "B. & O. Plan" of Johnston, the LaFollette follower, is the most brazen attempt up to date of the reactionary trade union officials to sell out their union membership to the employers.

So far, most of the trade union officials have flocked to the camp of the capitalists on only one field—be it either industrial or political. But Johnston, president of the machinists, has been active in attempting to sell the workers on both fields of struggle. In politics, Johnston has sabotaged all attempts for independent working class political action. On the industrial field he has tried to sell out the membership of his union by means of the "B. & O. scheme."

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)
GLENWOOD, Pa., Oct. 8.—After experimenting one year with the Glenwood co-operative plan the men at work in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad shops are beginning to wonder where their share of the results is coming from. So far the plan has succeeded beyond expectations, but the benefactor is the B. & O. and unless it shows signs of including the workers in the division of returns the bottom will fall out of this new panacea.

At least that is the opinion of the rank and file members of the federated shop craft unions that comprise the road's working force and are doing the co-operating. The shops employ about 400 men, most of whom are union members.

Dawes Plan Next Logical Step for U. S. Imperialism

(Continued from Page 1.)
In the London negotiations it may have been the voices of Hughes and Mellon that were heard but the hands of Morgan and Lamont guided the decisions.

Three Imperialist Doctrines.
The Monroe, the Hay and the Dawes doctrines forge a powerful chain—link by link—bounding and limiting the spheres of influence, the vassal countries of the expanding American imperialist domain. The three doctrines reflect three epochs, three stages in the development of capitalist imperialism in the United States.

The Monroe doctrine ordained the closed door in Latin America for all other capitalist national groups. It served notice on these capitalist powers that the political domination of the weak, industrially underdeveloped Latin American countries was the sole privilege of American imperialism.

Then came the Hay doctrine which decreed the so-called Open Door policy in the Far East, the guarantee of "equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire" ostensibly for all powers, but in reality and primarily for the Yankee imperialists. Soon the Hay doctrine superseded in importance and urgency the Monroe doctrine, it did not displace the first commandment of American capitalist aggression. The Hay doctrine, it will be remembered, was the foundation for the Washington conference.

Dawes Plan Logical Step.
Today the Dawes doctrine is the composite expression of the aims and plans of American imperialism. The Dawes doctrine, which is the last word in the attempt of our ruling class to establish their financial and commercial world hegemony, does not do

away with the Monroe and Hay policies but is only the logical next step of these policies.

The Monroe, Hay, and Dawes doctrines are characterized by the same underlying principles. The three doctrines have been formulated to avert "dangers" to American political institutions and economic aggrandizement. In the three doctrines the American employing class government reserves to itself the right of final definition, interpretation and application. The three doctrines were conceived as war plans—brewing a hell-brew that could only explode.

Why the Present European Policy.
If one will analyze the conditions in which the Dawes plan took root in the United States, he will find that there were four outstanding, impelling forces making for large-scale, intense American participation in and domination of European political and economic affairs. These forces, underlying the politico-economic situation in the United States and in Europe, have been at work simultaneously and jointly.

The causes of America's adoption of an out-and-out aggressive, active European policy may be enumerated as follows: (1) The pressing need for a foreign outlet for the superfluous capital, particularly gold, which has been accumulating in the United States. (2) The imperialist plans of American capitalism to secure a firmer hold on the industries and markets of the world in order to minimize the detrimental economic effects of its productive system which became highly overdeveloped as a result of the artificial stimulus of the war needs. (3) The Yankee imperialists' growing consciousness of the menace to its own economic structure in the sharp challenge of the International Communist, the revolutionary move-

ment to the war-weakened capitalism of the European countries.

Rapid Course of Industrial Development.
America is today not only the workshop but the pantry of the world. As a result of the war it has become the mightiest reservoir of capital. The war dealt the death-blow to the period of financial isolation for the United States. Mr. Harvey E. Fisk in his volume, "The Inter-Ally Debts," published by the Bankers Trust Company, has estimated that on June 30, 1923 there were invested abroad 7,650 million dollars. This sum is exclusive of the eleven billion dollars that is due to the United States government by foreign government debtors. In 1913 the total foreign investment of the United States was only 2,605 million dollars. Allowing for the depreciation of the value of the dollar in this decade, we find that the American foreign investment is today at least 5,000 million 1913 gold dollars, or an increase of nearly one hundred per cent.

Before 1850 the United States was primarily an underdeveloped agricultural country. From 1850 to 1920 America's population increased 3.6 times. In this same period, however, the physical production of agricultural crops rose 5.2 times; manufacturing increased 28 times; and mining more than 77 times. Between the years of 1900 and 1920 the volume produced—not the value—of American industries increased 95 per cent, while the population increased only 40 per cent.

Within the boundaries of the United States we find 40 per cent of all the installed water-power of the world; 35 per cent of the railroad mileage; 57 per cent of all telegraph and telephone lines; the production of 41 per cent of the world's cereals; 71 per cent of the cotton; 50 per cent coal; 54 per cent iron; 64 per cent steel

and petroleum; and 52 per cent of its timber.

American Industries Top-Heavy.
Discussing the economic effects of the surplus producing capacity of the United States as a consequence of the world war, Prof. Walter R. Inghalls declared in the Annalist of June 2, 1924: "First class producing and manufacturing capacity in this country was abnormally expanded to meet wartime demands. We know that the excess ought to have been written off and amortized at once. But we have tried to eat our cake and keep it too. The result today is that many industries are carrying dangerous burdens of inflated overhead and personnel—perhaps in some cases even inflated financing."

And at the last convention of the National Purchasing Agents' Association held in Boston it was authoritatively stated that American manufacturers can produce in seven months all the commodities needed for national consumption during the whole year. What the speaker really meant and should have said is: all that the working and exploited farming masses can buy back from the bosses on the basis of their wages and meager income gotten in twelve months in addition to the amount consumed by the owning class.

According to an analysis made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Standard Statistics Co. on the basis of the peak of activity reached in any month in 1923 by twenty leading industries, we learn that the excess industrial capacity compared with normal requirements was 82 per cent in the motor industry; 52 per cent in sugar; 37 per cent in the meat industry; 30 per cent in oil; 29 per cent in shoes; 28 per cent in steel; 26 per cent in flour; 24 per cent in iron and 16 per cent in coal. In fact, many of these industries could have been operated to produce at an even higher rate than in the peak months.

Seek Foreign Outlet.
It is plain to the most purblind that there is getting to be less and less room for profitable re-investment in the United States for the surplus capital with which the American capitalist class is gorged. More and more foreign loans have been serving as an outlet. From January to July 1, 1924, flotations in America for interests outside of the country have totalled about four hundred million dollars. Foreign flotations are today running on a larger scale in New York than in London. Many expect the sum to reach a billion dollars by the end of the year. The overbuilt, topheavy condition of American industrial plant equipment is driving an increasing portion of the capital investment fund elsewhere. The companies taking out charters in the first five months of 1924 showed a decrease of eleven per cent in number and thirteen per cent in authorized capital as compared with the same period for 1923. One of the primary causes of the present wave of unemployment is this topheaviness.

Great Inflow of Gold.
Since the world war there has also been a great flow of gold from the other countries to the United States. The director of the mint has officially declared that on August 1, 1924 the United States held about fifty per cent of the world's monetary gold, more than four and a half billion dollars worth. Since 1910 the gold stock of the United States increased 175 per cent. In the four years before the world war the American gold stock showed an average annual increase of seventy million dollars. Since the war the inflow of yellow metal has been terrific. In 1921 alone the increase in gold bullion was more than 800 million dollars.

While America is facing this plethora of surplus capital, a shortage of capital is manifesting itself in many parts of the world. Germany and Poland, for example, are forced to pay terrifically high interest rates. Simultaneously, money is available for a song to the American capitalists. The present rate for call money is 2 per cent. Bankers' acceptances can be had on a 1% and 2 per cent basis for thirty days. Ninety-day money can be had at 2 per cent. Four years ago the rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank was seven per

ARRANGE TOUR FOR SALZMAN IN MINNESOTA

Will Visit Y. W. L. Units in Minnesota

Max Salzman, organizer for the Young Workers League, will tour the Minnesota district for the organization.

In this tour he will cover the important industrial centers in addition to the small mining towns, where in the past the workers have gone thru bitter struggles.

This trip is being made to strengthen the units of the organization, and also to acquaint the members with the plan of work adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Y. W. L.

On this trip special attention will be paid to the work in the industrial centers, where thousands of young workers are employed.

The dates are as follows:
Monday, Oct. 13 to Wednesday, Oct. 22, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
Thursday, Oct. 23, Brainerd.
Friday, Oct. 24, Cromwell.
Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 25-26, Cloquet.
Monday, Oct. 27 to Monday, Nov. 3, Superior and Duluth.
Tuesday, Nov. 4, Hibbing.
Wednesday, Nov. 5, Chisholm.
Thursday, Nov. 6, Orr.
Friday, Nov. 7, Duluth.
Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 8-9, Ironwood.
Monday, Nov. 10, Mass.
Tuesday, Nov. 11 and Wednesday, Nov. 12, South Range.
Thursday, Nov. 13 and Friday, Nov. 14, Hancock.
Saturday, Nov. 15, Ishpeming.
Sunday, Nov. 16, Marquette.
Monday, Nov. 17, Eben unction.
Tuesday, Nov. 18, Munsing.
Wednesday, Nov. 19, Sault Ste. Marie.
Thursday, Nov. 20, Superior.
Friday and Saturday, Nov. 21-22, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

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OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A POPULAR "STYLISH STOUT" MODEL



4889. Striped and plain woolen is here combined. This is a good model for satin, crepe or sharmeen. Rosabana crepe with satin for collar and accents would be very attractive.

The pattern is cut in 8 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of one material, 40 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 1 1/2 yards of plain material and 3 1/2 yards of striped or figured material. The width of the dress at the foot is two yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1924-1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Address: THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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A POPULAR STYLE



4684. This becoming little model may be of gingham, pongee, saten or printed voile. It is also good for linen, serge or wool crepe. The guimpe may be of lawn or batiste.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 1 1/2 yard of material for the dress and 1 1/2 for guimpe 36 inches wide. With short sleeves the guimpe will require 1 yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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of the joint committee is:

"To meet for frank discussion of questions relating to the planning and carrying on of work and having in mind that the specific purpose of these meetings is mutual helpfulness and not one of criticism or fault finding. It is understood that these meetings are not for the purpose of discussing or adjusting grievances."

A perusal of the minutes of such a meeting on March 19 showed that 76 separate suggestions were entertained and acted upon at this one meeting. The character of the questions and action taken may be seen in the following items chosen at random:

1. Installation of furnace in the blacksmith shop for use of boiler force.—Referred for attention of general committee, Baltimore.
2. Opening of apprentice school.—Referred to Dist. Master Mechanic but no advice rec'd.
3. Installation of separate drinking fountains for colored and white employees.—Ten white and four colored signs painted.
4. Condition of toilets.—Referred to division engineer for handling and is taken up with Gen. Supt.
5. Suggestions that ladders be built for use of employees when performing work on locomotives to avoid loss of time by climbing up thru cabs, etc.—Referred to care foreman to have these built.

So far as the local committee can remember the company has offered but one suggestion in the co-operative meetings and that was an unimportant item regarding work checks.

The co-operative machinery does not in any way interfere with that of the trade unions. They carry on their business as before or as they do on roads where the plan is unknown. If

a worker has a grievance against the boss over some question covered by union agreement he applies to the union for redress.

The men have diligently carried out the co-operation. Before the plan was established the material shop expense per man was \$15.08 a month. Now it is \$7.43. Repair work on locomotives that used to take 60 days is now done in 21. Engines that were formerly overhauled in contract shops are now repaired at home at a saving of \$4,000 per engine to the company. Men who would not go along with the efficiency stunts were gotten rid of, according to the men in the shops.

Continuity of work, the only definitely stated benefit to the workers stated in the plan has not been fully realized. There are still furloughs here as in other shops. The wages paid are mechanics, 73 cents per hour, helpers, 50 cents, laborers, 40 cents.

If the company doesn't want to carry out a proposal it doesn't.

My interview with the workers' co-operative committee and the local union heads brot out the following:

The meeting is in the washroom of the shop at noon. There are 18 workers in overalls present. The question each answered in turn was: "What is your honest opinion of the co-operative plan, speaking for publication?"

The replies were:

"The plan is all right. It gets production but we haven't got anything out of it. This is one sided co-operation."

"I'd be for this thing strong if we had a man on the company board of directors so that we could have something to say in the actual management of the road. We have a right to benefits for all the extra work we've done. As it is I'm not for it."

Five others—ditto.

"I'm for it strong. It isn't working as it should but that's because it's new. It will take time. The company isn't coming across now but it will."

"It's the bunk. We got rid of the agitators. But the company didn't get rid of the men we didn't like. As an efficiency plan, this is it but we want to see the results in our pay envelope."

"This plan has brot us nearer to the company. We're here talking to you and we really ought to be working, that is an improvement—(it was a few minutes past whistle time)—and we have a promise of steady work."

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"You just give a little spring—"

"like this!"

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British Imperialism and MacDonald

It is the irony of fate that the two acts of the MacDonald government which the masses forced it to perform against its will are the issues on which the liberals and Tories are challenging it and on which the resulting election will be fought.

The recognition of and the treaty with Soviet Russia and the quashing of the indictment returned against the editor of the Workers Weekly for telling soldiers and sailors not to shoot their fellow-workers are the only two acts of the MacDonald government that have had any working class character.

The indictment against Comrade Campbell was dropped because the Communists had the support of the majority of the organized workers when they pointed out that certain members of the MacDonald government, among them MacDonald himself, had said just about the same thing during the war before power and association with imperialists had squelched their pacifism.

It was the organized might of the British workers that was responsible for these two measures and not the MacDonald government. It has allowed the imperialists a free hand in India, Iraq, Persia, the Sudan and China. It has built battle-ships for the financiers and the industrial capitalists. It is for the League of Nations with Britain holding the power. It has taken up the hue and cry against Soviet Georgia and gave moral support, at least, to the abortive and hopeless attempt of the Georgian mensheviks to overthrow the power of the Georgian workers and peasants.

It is for the Dawes plan and the slavery and exploitation of European workers that is the intent of the plan.

It has traded its heritage for a series of compromises and betrayals of labor that rank with the worst exploits of the German social-democracy.

It has not tried to weaken the hold of British capitalism upon the working class in any way. It discarded, immediately on taking office, the capital levy and nationalization of the mines.

It threatened the British workers, when they went on strike, with the application of the Emergency Powers Act, the equivalent of martial law.

Since the signing of the Russian treaty the British imperialists have conducted a systematic campaign against Soviet Russia on all fronts with the unexpected result that not only did China sign the Russian treaty in spite of them but also turned over the operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Soviet Russia. Meantime the Hull conference of the British Trade Union Congress showed that the British labor movement was developing a new militancy.

The function that the imperialists expected the MacDonald government to perform, that of toning down and emasculating the labor movement, it has not, in spite of its studied efforts, been able to carry out and its usefulness to British imperialism is almost at an end. It might indeed, under growing pressure from the rank and file of labor, cause the imperialists much embarrassment.

There are many conflicting interests within British capitalism itself and the capitalists are not a unit in the struggle to rid themselves of a government that came to power largely thru their sufferance but we think that this is about the process of reasoning by which the Tories and liberals arrive at the conclusion that MacDonald has outlived his usefulness.

This policy is a dangerous one for British capitalism because it is possible that the labor party may be returned to power and even tho it loses the election in will have a powerful minority in the House of Commons that swept in on wave of working class protest, may prove much harder to handle than the present MacDonald government.

A New Epoch in China

From the standpoint of world politics the agreement between the Soviet Russia and China by which the control and operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway is turned over to the Soviet government is of far more importance than even the Dawes plan. To secure control for themselves has been the objective of imperialist strategy in China.

The striking part of this new development is that, in spite of their differences over domestic affairs, the most powerful groups in China are satisfied with the arrangement. Sun Yan Sen, the leader of the influential revolutionary Kuomintang, approves of it. So does the Peking government and Chang Tso-Lin, nominally the instrument of Japanese, French and English capital (depending on which power bids the highest) has signed a similar agreement.

This shows just one thing and shows it conclusively i. e. that Soviet Russia is looked upon by the

Chinese as a real friend and ally whose desire is just the reverse of the western powers, a desire not to divide but to assist China to become a strong and united nation.

News of the negotiations have been carried by the capitalist press for months but the actual consummation of the agreement has created a panic in imperialistic circles. Coincident with the signing of the agreement the Soviet government has opened its embassy in Peking and established consulates in the principle cities of China. Over all the consulates flies the crimson banner of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The Chinese people will have no difficulty in understanding the Soviet diplomats. M. Ellender, Soviet Consul general in Shanghai, in the course of his speech at the reception accorded him when the consulate was opened, called attention to the fact that Soviet Russia came to China peacefully and as an equal while the imperialist powers were present with warships and guns to protect foreign financial interests exploiting the Chinese people. Such a statement is unanswerable and such revolutionary diplomacy more dangerous than dynamite to the profit-making projects of the imperialist nations.

The news from Peking, read in connection with the events in Shanghai, is comedy of a high order. It seems that the hopes of the allied powers are now pinned on General Wu. The British minister presented him with a set of binoculars and the Japanese minister gave him several cases of Japanese wines. The Asiatic Petroleum Company, an American concern, has presented him with two carloads of oil. The spectacle of these dignitaries conducting themselves like a bartender in a water front joint when a drunken sailor rolls in will not escape the Chinese people who are a silent but an observant race.

But General Wu is not going to get back the Chinese Eastern Railway for the imperialists. They have been presented with an accomplished fact which tends more than any one thing to unite the Chinese factions. The Russian ambassador in Peking, M. Karakhan, has described accurately this new development as "a crushing blow to the imperialist states, destroying their last chance to grasp the eastern railway." It binds Soviet Russia and China close together with a common bond that is strengthened by the efforts of the imperialists to break it.

A new epoch is beginning in China—an epoch in which the power of the western imperialists is waning and which marks the rise of Soviet Russia to a position of leadership and comradeship with the toiling millions of the Orient.

In every nation whose ruling class is meddling in Chinese affairs there must be carried on a campaign that will divorce the working class from the aims of their rulers, that will make it impossible for the imperialist nations to mobilize armies for the subjugation of the Chinese masses or for a war on the workers' and peasants' government of Russia, which they no longer ridicule but fear.

Every day get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

Hands Off the World!

President Coolidge has added another chapter to the "Hands Off" diplomacy of American imperialism. On the occasion of the dedication of a monument to the memory of the dead of the First Division, the president declared: "We do not propose to intrust to any other power, or combination of powers, any authority to make up our mind for us."

The "silent" Chief Executive then went on to thunder about the United States government being the best in the world today; with Coolidge at its head, of course. The Dawes Plan was hailed as the one panacea which will lay "a firmer foundation for industrial prosperity and a more secure peace."

The pith of the president's address is this: Hands off America! It is a warning to the League of Nations that the United States will not brook even the faintest notions aimed at influencing the course of American policy. The speech is a direct reply to the League of Nations' deliberation on the protest of Japan against the American exclusion policy. The president has simply served notice on the other capitalist cliques that his bosses, the American imperialists, are strongly dissatisfied with a good deal of the talk that has been going on in Geneva.

When the president talks of the Dawes plan in this speech he reminds the European capitalist classes that America is saving their economic system. But the president, in his plea for the world's putting faith in the altruistic purposes of American capitalism, does not say a word about the fact that the United States is compelled by its own economic conditions and by the challenge of the revolutionary working class movement, the communist movement, to international capitalism, to embark upon the Dawes course.

All in all, the Coolidge speech is a war speech. The president, in the toga of the spokesman of our imperialist aristocracy, has decreed that it is proper and necessary for the United States, for its ruling class, to extend sway over the world, to interfere in and determine the internal affairs of Europe and the rest of the world. Yet, the economic class interests of Yankee capitalism, all its resources, its military and naval prowess forbid any other capitalist group attempting such a policy and practice against the United States.

There is but one answer to this defiance hurled at the world by Mr. Coolidge. The workers of the United States and the other countries should reply in a forceful chorus to the American imperialists: Hands Off The World!

Send in that new "sub" today!

Mr. Davis and Don Chafin

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

DON CHAFIN, notorious tool of the coal companies of Logan County, West Virginia, has been indicted by the grand jury for partnership in a "speakeasy" together with Tennis Hatfield, one of the sons of the late "Devil Anse" Hatfield.

Don Chafin is the democratic leader of Logan County. He is the man who, at the national democratic nominating convention in July, was the foremost advocate of the nomination being given to John W. Davis, West Virginian native son. When others laughed at the possibility of Davis being named, Chafin, his two guns hanging from under his armpits in the regular manner, continued to lobby for the candidate of Wall Street and the non-union coal interests of West Virginia. He is generally credited with having had one of the major parts and being the most active politician in the scheme to put Davis across.

A Booze Artist. Chafin is now under charges, in the United States district court at Huntington, for conspiracy to violate the law of the land, the Volstead act, and for engaging, unlawfully in the retail liquor business. The indictment sets out as the basis for the charges the assertion that:

"the said Tennis Hatfield paid to the said Don Chafin divers and different large sums of money, among other sums, that of eleven hundred and twelve dollars, which was paid by the said Tennis Hatfield in or about the day of August A. D., 1922, which was derived from the unlawful sale of intoxicating

liquors sold pursuant to said unlawful conspiracy, confederation, combination and agreement."

It is interesting to see what sort of man this is who put Davis across. It would also be interesting to hear what Mr. John W. Davis, who has just made a grand plurge about our dear and non-existent liberties in this country would say about this latest act of his Lieutenant. It would be still more interesting to hear what this same Mr. Davis, the presidential nominee of the democratic party, this friend of labor and liberty, would say about the infamous record of his political tooter.

Who is Don Chafin? The question: "Who is Don Chafin?" can be asked only outside of the state of West Virginia. In that thug-ridden state, there is not a youngster that could not tell you of Don Chafin. And if he were the son of a worker, he would speak of "Ol Don" in no polite terms. Very few workers can speak of Chafin in friendly terms in that state and maintain the respect of his friends and mates.

When the United States entered the war, unionism among the coal diggers of District 17 grew swiftly, from five to forty-two thousand. Only one county was closed to union organization: Logan County, ruled by Don Chafin and his picked crew of "deputies," thugs—every mother's son of them. The story goes that when a man would come into town who was suspected by Chafin to be a union organizer, he was told to leave on the next train or have his head blown off. Usually, the man left town, for Chafin is a good gunman and has a score of notches to his gun despite his forty years.

When the union finally managed to filter into Logan county, Don Chafin, officially the county clerk, got busy. The well-founded rumors of beatings, evictions and brutal murders of miners who exercised their "constitutional rights," Mr. John W. Davis, soon reached the organized portions of the state. And the miners of the other counties, Mr. Davis, did not permit any law to stand in the way of their fundamental liberties; they took their rifles and shotguns and revolvers and began the famous Armed March of September, 1919. And your Mr. Chafin might not be alive today had it not been for the presence of the governor of the state and the president of the Miners' district union, who intercepted the indignant marchers just over the border of Logan county, and persuaded with false promises to turn back.

And in August, 1921, when thousands of miners marched on Logan county, incensed at the cold-blooded murder of Sid Hatfield on the court-house steps in Welch where he had been tricked into a trap, who was it that met them? When these thousands of American workers attempted to assert the rights they were told they possessed, who was it that led an army of thugs and gunmen to defeat this noble attempt? Don Chafin. Not a word from Davis.

And do we remember you as having said a single word, Mr. John W. Davis, when Don Chafin, your man, and your good friend the governor, Mr. Morgan, contrived to send hundreds of state troopers to the defense of the coal companies in their fight against the union? Where were you then with your speech? Where are you now when Don Chafin is in the hole?

And if memory serves us well you didn't say a word either, when your man, Chafin, now indicted for bootlegging, fitted out his two airplanes so that they could drop bombs of Christian civilization and democratic persuasion on the grouped miners who had come to "defend the constitution." In fact, tho we wrack our mind, we cannot even recall that you uttered a word of protest against the first bomb that was dropped and fell between two women, Sallie Polly and Lizzie Oxley, who would have been blown to bits but for the stupidity of your friend Chafin who was unable to construct a bomb that would not be so clumsily manufactured that it failed to explode. Not a syllable passed your lips when another bomb sent Dula Chambers to the hospital, gassed with the chlorine wafted by your ingenious Mr. Chafin.

Don Chafin is now under indictment for conscious violation of the law of the land, together with a number of his appointed deputy sheriffs. Don Chafin has an unenviable record of militant anti-unionism. Don Chafin was the gunman who helped to put Davis on the democratic ticket last July.

We have already exposed in the DAILY WORKER the false pretensions of Davis who claims to have defended the miners of West Virginia in a strike action, by showing that Davis was the attorney for the coal companies which were instrumental in prosecuting the miners, amongst whom was Mother Jones.

We are glad to give here a glimpse of the record of the outstanding supporter of Davis. It is a significant sign of the interests behind Davis, behind the democratic party.

A New 2 1/2 International By John Pepper

A NEW host of Vikings are setting out from Norway and Sweden to conquer the big, wide world: Tranmael and Hoeglund plan the formation of a "Scandinavian International" which they hope to transform presently into a real "international international".

Tranmael proudly declares that this new International will neither bow to Moscow nor to Amsterdam. The Craewinkel-Congress of the Hoeglund group declared that this new International is to unite all Communist and other revolutionary parties which are outside of the Communist International. Hence we have to deal with a new edition of the 2 1/2 International. The first appearance of the 2 1/2 International in the labor movement could, with some good will, be called a tragedy. The second, however, is unquestionably a farce.

The initiative for the formation of this new 2 1/2 International originated with the Norwegian labor party. On Aug. 28th its Christiania organ "Arbeiderbladet" published an article under the heading "The International". Tranmael rings the death-knell for the Communist International in this article: "It is clear now that the Communist movement cannot be saved by the Third International. It must remain without that organization. The independent communist parties have a great task ahead of them. The Communist International had to go bankrupt because 'the organizational practice of centralism, Jesuitism and the disease of prejudice had gotten too much elbow room in the International and had killed its life-inspiring and uniting ideas.' Even the Soviet system in Russia had to fall into ruins and became an 'empty institution.' Old capitalism again raises its head in Russia and 'by all appearances a new revolution is necessary even there.' The executive of the Comintern pushes the best comrades like Trotsky and Radek into the background; it works with patches and party splits; it pulverizes all mass organizations of the Comintern and transforms them into insignificant sects. Only the 'independent' Communist parties outside the Communist International can save the situation: 'they must now get into contact with each other, must work together and must create the foundation for the unity of all workers of the world on a broad, Communist basis.'"

The Norwegian labor party has already taken the initiative for the formation of the new International: "Our party shall now get into contact with the Communist party of Sweden. There are chances for connections with similar-minded comrades in Denmark as well as in Finland. During the autumn we surely can succeed in organizing an international conference. Many big parties and groups will participate. And our numbers are growing. These parties and groups have to create organizational unity and an international bureau."

Thus we have the great plan all fixed up and ready. Why should the saviors of the international labor movement not start their march from Christiania? Skeptics, of course, may doubt—but then, skeptics, even one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four years ago, have already asked the ironical question—"What good can come from Nazareth?"

The co-operation between Tranmael and Hoeglund is an accomplished fact. Tranmael appeared at the congress of the Hoeglund group in Stockholm as a representative of the Nor-

wegian labor party. He even had the good fortune to be prevented from speaking by the Stockholm police.

The embryo of the 2 1/2 International, therefore, was conceived by the petty bourgeois congress of the Hoeglund group, with Norwegian fertilization. But from conception to birth is a long way—and for the new Vikings of Stockholm and Christiania there is still a long march to the metropolises of the international proletariat of Berlin, Paris, London, and so forth. One need not be a great prophet to foretell that even if the weak infant of this new 2 1/2 International will see the light of this wicked world it will quickly enough return into the social-democratic womb—just as did its inglorious ancestor, the first 2 1/2 International.

Upon what do these hairdressers of the new 2 1/2 International really build? First of all, upon the refuse of the Communist movement of all countries. The split-off and thrown-out of the Communist International are to be the center for the crystallization of the new International. Tranmael in Norway and Hoeglund in Sweden; the small student group "Plassen" in Denmark; Frossard in France; Lelebour's socialist federation and the scanty independent socialist party around the puny Theodore Liebknecht in Germany; Edvard Huttunen and the other renegades of the former socialist labor party of Finland; the Bulgarian "Communist deputies" who shamefully disowned the heroic rebellion of the workers and peasants; and probably also the latest refuse of the communist world movement—the Messrs. Newbold in England and Toman in Austria. Tranmael must really be a very skillful matron if he wants to succeed in

weaving a pretty and useful shawl out of this hodge-podge of refuse.

How do these heroes of this international of thrown-outs really look upon close inspection? It is really a very peculiar salon de refuses. It is really a remarkable gallery of refused: Tranmael, the labor leader who in the name of the trade union traditions of Norway has betrayed the Comintern, and who, after his breach with the Comintern felt his hands free enough to shamefully betray the metal workers of Norway in their struggle against the bourgeoisie—Tranmael, who still calls himself Communist but who, on the day of his breach with the Third International threw away the fundamental slogan of the arming of the proletariat and went back to the stale pacifism and refusal of military service; Falk, who is constantly suspended in the air between Communism and Fascism, like Mohammed's coffin between heaven and earth; Haakon Meyer, who in his consequent Marxism succeeds in uniting anti-semitism and Communism into a perfect synthesis: the three dozen "clear heads" of Danish students who sympathize with the Fascist Falk but who at the same time approve the expulsion of Hoeglund from the Communist International with correct commentaries: Edvard Huttunen who could not submit to the discipline of the socialist labor party parliamentary group in Finland because it was too narrow for his unbounded social-democratic policies, and because it tended to hold him to real, revolutionary action as the chairman of the federation of labor of Finland: Frederick Strom, the Swedish Tacticus of the Russian revolution who, as a Bolshevik and the secretary of the Communist Party

of Sweden could not exactly detect the difference between the Russian Mensheviks and Bolsheviks, and who fought the centralism of the Communist International in the name of the specific Scandinavian workers' psychology; Lelebour, the most confused of all the harebrained of Europe; Steinberg, the social-revolutionary, the former member of the Russian Soviet government, later organizer of attempts against the lives of the leaders of the Russian revolution and at present secretary of the Berlin committee for the formation of a new international. Zeth Hoeglund, who as a pacifist once joined the Communist International and who now, again as a pacifist, ends in the camp of counter-revolution; Zeth Hoeglund, who last May still approved of all the decisions of the Communist International for the Bolshevization of the Communist parties and who now has become the foremost Bolshevik killer of Sweden; Hoeglund, who once fought against Branting in the name of the dictatorship of the proletariat and who now with open shamelessness takes out of his election program the idea of the dictatorship of the working class and of the criticism of parliamentarism.

These are the leaders and heroes of the future 2 1/2 International. A motley crew that has nothing in common except its variegated deviations from the idea of Communism; a rag-tag whose only title to the formation of a new international is their uniform clinging to their respective national prejudices and traditions. Tranmael broke with the Comintern because he was "Norwegian." Hoeglund broke with the executive because the executive was not "Swedish enough." And now they want to form a common international, the sole purpose of which shall be not to be too international. And with this sentence the whole history of this new international is told. The first 2 1/2 International was at least a mass organization of great proletariat strata who were scared by civil war; but this second 2 1/2 International will be, at best, as a sect of petty shopkeepers who are not only scared of civil war, but also of the most elementary duties of the class struggle.

LITHUANIAN EDITOR ASKS FOREIGN LANGUAGE SPEAKING WORKERS URGE CHILDREN TO READ "DAILY WORKER"

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of articles that we hope to publish from the editors of the foreign-language Communist press. These articles are appearing as editorials in their respective foreign-language publications. The accompanying article by A. Bimba, editor of Laisve, the Lithuanian daily, appeared as an editorial in the Oct. 3 issue of that publication. It is as follows:

By A. BIMBA Editor, Laisve, Lithuanian Daily.

The Workers Party has made a great step forward in the class struggle of this country by establishing an English Communist daily, the DAILY WORKER. Especially in the presidential campaign, the English daily plays a most important role. Without such an instrument as the English daily the voice of the revolutionary proletariat of America would hardly be heard among the citizen-workers.

The foreign-speaking Communist press plays a very important role in the class struggle, but it cannot reach the English-speaking workers. As long as we did not have the DAILY WORKER there was a very great lack in the Communist movement. Now that we have the DAILY WORKER we must circulate it so that it will be read not merely by tens of thousands of wage slaves, but by hundreds of thousands of them. The DAILY WORKER is their organ, the untiring and faithful guardian and defender of their interests. They will read it and like it, but we must reach them and explain to them the ideas and ideals proclaimed by the DAILY WORKER.

This is the job of the militant workers. We cannot say that the English-speaking Communists alone should worry about their DAILY. Their

Views of Our Readers

Sends Poem to Our Readers.

To the DAILY WORKER:—About four years ago, when I was in the paper makers' union, I learned a poem which I think, should be published in the DAILY WORKER. I am sending it to you herewith:

The Open Shopper.

The open shop is the place, alas, You will find employed the working ass. His mind is weak, his back is strong, His pay is short and his hours long, He is satisfied and well content, If he can barely pay his rent, And just exist from day to day, That is good enough for such a Jay.

"No unionism goes for me, For I am independent see." So says the meek dumb driven horse, The master pats him on the back, To urge along the braying jack. Earl Kuk.

EARN YOUR COMMUNIST MERIT STAMP BY GETTING A NEW MEMBER FOR THE PARTY AND ANOTHER READER AND SUBSCRIBER TO THE DAILY WORKER.