

PATCH MORGAN'S LEAGUE AGAIN

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SILENT CAL COOLIDGE broke his silence for a while to compliment the New York republicans on their wisdom in running Theodore Roosevelt for governor of the Empire state. Calvin was not near so eloquent when Teddy Jr., assistant secretary of the navy was smeared with the oil of Doheny and Sinclair. But if Cal is silent on the oily side of Teddy's history there are others who will not obey the order not to carry any matches into the G. O. P. headquarters.

THE capitalist politicians are "seeing things" these days. One of the most painful sights from the working class viewpoint, the perhaps not entirely unexpected, was the endorsement of Strikebreaker, Calvin Coolidge by "Mother" Mary Jones, the old battler for the miners, who now in her old age sees fit to lend the influence of her name to the most subservient lackey of Big Business in the United States. The miners for whom "Mother" Jones risked the bayonets of the soldiers and went to jail for, are still fighting the same fight and their most bitter enemy is Calvin Coolidge, the man she favors for president of the United States.

THE MENACE, an anti-Catholic publication, which supported the Ku Klux Klan until recently, when a few Kluxers on the make, bot it up and are now using it as a weapon against the Klan, has no more use for socialism or Communism than it has for the Catholic church. Indeed, on the question of Communism, the Menace would fight side by side with its useful enemy Rome. A subscriber to the old Menace had a letter from the editor of the present rag, in which that worthy praises Calvin Coolidge, Dawes and Davis, and denounces radicals in general and Communists in particular. There was a (Continued on page 3)

DUNNE HAS LEADING ARTICLE IN THIS WEEK'S MAGAZINE

William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will make his first appearance in print since his return from Moscow in the coming issue of the magazine section of this paper, Saturday, October 4. "Bill" Dunne, who has just returned from Russia where he attended the congresses of the Communist International as delegate from the Workers Party, and of the Red International of Labor Unions, as delegate from the Trade Union Educational League, has written an article especially for the magazine section: "Russian Notes." It is the story of the many-sided and colorfully interesting life in Russia today as seen by a Communist. Dunne, who is a member of the executive committee of the Red International of Labor Union, has had the opportunity to see the life of the Russian workers and their attitude toward the Nepmen from close observation without being hampered by any restrictions, and the story he tells in his Notes promises to be one of the best yet written by his pen.

The Dunne article is the leading article of the many others in the magazine section. Get your copy when it comes out—or, better yet, subscribe and get it regularly.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

SILENT CAL USING ECONOMIC CLUB ON POSTOFFICE WORKERS TO FORCE THEM VOTE G. O. P. TICKET

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, accuses Postmaster General New and the political postmasters all down the line with trying to bully the rank and file of postal workers into voting for Coolidge. The men are supporting LaFollette, who won for them, in his famous battle with "Bill" Taft in the spring of 1912, the right to petition congress, the right to trial and defense before dismissal, and the right to organize in labor unions controlled by themselves. They are opposing Coolidge because he vetoed their salary bill last June, and because they have been speeded up and generally mistreated by Harry New ever since that lame duck senator was given charge of the department.

"One \$8,000 a year postmaster," says Flaherty, "told his clerks they would be dismissed at once if they even expressed a favorable view toward LaFollette or Davis; this sort of thing is being reported to us from every direction. Most of the postmasters are using favorites in the service to spread the word for them."

BANKERS HAIL CUSSING DAWES AS A MESSIAH

Denounce Mildest Foes of Capitalism

The opening session of the American Bankers' Association convention, resembling a republican rally, acclaimed Charles G. Dawes as the bankers' own candidate yesterday, and criticized those who "stir political unrest."

Walter W. Head, president of the organization, deplored the prevalent political unrest, and expressed the hope that more conservative policies will prevail in the future.

Head admitted the bankers are responsible more than any other agency for the success of the Dawes plan in enslaving Europe, and declared that we can look back on the world war "Happy in the knowledge that the United States passed thru this crisis without the suspension of its specie, with its money always at par, and its credit never in danger." The bankers' president made no mention of the millions of lives that were lost as a result of the world war.

Praise Dawes Plan

"The various nations of Europe appear at last to have forsaken political expedients for more sound economic practice. Insofar as special credit can be accorded, the largest individual measure goes to the man whose name is hailed in every nation as the principal author of the plan since adopted—General Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, and to his associates Owen D. Young of New York and Henry M. Robinson of Los Angeles. You will observe that two of these three great bankers are American. The appointment of such a commission was formally advocated and persistently urged by this association."

The president of the American Bankers' Association claimed for their very own candidates not only Coolidge, who was praised because he said, "The people want a government of common sense," but also John Davis, also protégé of the American bankers, who has lauded because he opposed the efforts "to give congress power to override the decisions of the supreme court."

Bankers Optimistic

"The discontent that besets a great part of our people should not exist," Head declared. "But we have the power to survive it and we will."

Head talked against government ownership of the railroads and mines, and opposed legislation aiding the farmers. Every measure, in fact, which tended to liberate the workers and farmers from the rule of the bankers of this country was opposed by the conservative president of the A. B. A.

Former secretary of agriculture Meredith pleaded with the bankers to consider the 11,000,000 men on the farms in a purely business light. "The farmer is a buyer under all conditions," Meredith told the 3,000 bankers who packed the Auditorium Theatre. "Altogether the farmers are going to spend ten, twelve, or fourteen billion dollars a year to keep going, whether they make any money or not, no matter whether they have a surplus or not."

After he had made his speech declaring Coolidge and Davis both satisfactory to the bankers of the country; the audience rose and sang, "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Workers! Do You Want to Fight Japan?

Statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party

THE American capitalists are preparing the ground for the precipitation of the struggle which will enable them to destroy their imperialist rival in Asia. They are preparing for a war, in which more hundreds of thousands of workers will be forced to sacrifice their lives and billions of wealth will be destroyed so that they may gain an advantage in the struggle for the right to exploit China and other Asiatic territory.

The excuse for the propaganda for war against Japan is the notice served by Japan that it reserves the right to fight the American exclusion policy, during the latest sham negotiations of the League of Nations in regard to outlawing war. This result of these negotiations shows once more that the conflict between capitalists inevitably leads to imperialist war.

The capitalist-controlled government of the United States took advantage of the weakening of its rival in Asia thru the earthquake in Japan, to slap Japan in the face by the passage of the Japanese exclu-

sion act. This was the notice of the American capitalist government to the government of Japan that the American capitalist felt themselves strong enough to go to war in order to establish their domination over the rich natural resources of China and their right to exploit these resources.

The issue between Japan and the United States is not the question whether a few thousand Japanese immigrants shall or shall not come to the United States. This is only the pretext with which it is hoped to arouse the workers of the United States. The real causes of the struggle between imperialist America and imperialist Japan are the rich resources of China and the greed of the imperialists of each of these nations to profit from the exploitation of the people and the resources of that country.

If the capitalist imperialists have their way, and the United States fights Japan, it will be to decide whether American capitalists or Japanese capitalists shall sell their goods in China, which shall exploit

the concession in that country, which shall profit from the railroads, mines and other resources of China.

Workers of the United States, the capitalists are already calling for military and naval preparation for the war against Japan. The Chicago Tribune declares: "The incident occurs at a moment that the president is considering naval appropriations for the next year. It should have a decisive influence upon our immediate plans. The navy is undermanned and is lacking in units absolutely essential to effective operations. The fast cruiser program should be accelerated and also aeroplane carriers, aeroplane destroyers, leaders of large submarines should be provided on a five-three ratio. There should be a three consideration of our naval development over a period of ten years."

Workers of the United States! The danger and threat of war, of your being forced to the battlefields to kill over the question of capitalist profit will continue as long as the capitalist system and the cap-

italist government remains in existence.

There is only one way to end war. To end the rule of the capitalists thru their government and their present control in industry.

That is the road to the workers' and farmers' government—the workers rule in place of capitalist rule. This goal can only be achieved thru a great working class political party carrying on a revolutionary struggle against capitalism.

The Workers Party calls upon you to join it in the struggle for the workers' and farmers' government and the end of imperialist wars. It calls upon you to rally to its support in the election campaign and by casting your vote for the Workers (Communist) Party candidates to demonstrate your opposition to capitalist wars and your support of the goal of the workers' and farmers' rule in the United States.

Central Executive Committee, WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA, William Z. Foster, Chairman, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

FIND FORMULA TO STAVE OFF LEAGUE CRASH

Japan's Threat Forces Compromise at Geneva

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 30.—Viscount Ishii, of the Japanese delegation here, accepted in the name of his government, a formula offered by the frightened janitors of the League of Nations, to meet Japan's opposition to the aggressor clause of the League arbitration protocol.

Japan was as successful in making the League back down in this case, as Mussolini was in the Corfu incident, when he invaded Greek territory and killed several civilians to satisfy his conception of Italian dignity.

British propagandists pretend to believe that the danger confronting the peace plans of the league yesterday is today obviated. Nothing is farther from the truth. In fact there is not a single power of any consequence affiliated to the League of Nations that would not trample upon every league covenant to suit its individual purpose. These spurious and futile gestures at peace are nothing more or less than war moves.

Another World War.

How near the world is to another war was clearly indicated yesterday when the press of the entire continent put on its blackest headlines screaming of hostilities between the United States and Japan in the near future. While the Japanese exclusion law of the United States is the ostensible reason for the bad feeling existing between the two countries, the real reason is the struggle over the exploitation of China and the Orient. The United States capitalists will not recognize a Monroe doctrine in the East.

More Mumble-Jumble.

The amendment which will be attached to article six of the arbitration protocol to meet Japanese protest reads:

"If a question is held by a court of arbitration to be a matter solely within the state's jurisdiction the decision shall not prevent the league council or assembly from considering the situation in accordance with article eleven of the league covenant."

Three Trained Liars.

The committee of three which examined the formula consisted of Sir Cecil Hurst of England; M. Loucheur of France, and Signor Scialoja of Italy.

Announcement was made that these three, after careful examination of the formula, agreed in behalf of their governments to accept the principle that the league council should attempt conciliation even after an arbitration decision has been made. Japan's greatest accomplishment was to change the protocol definition of aggressor to say:

"A state can only be assumed to be an aggressor if it has not previously submitted the question in dispute to the league council or to the assembly in accordance with article eleven of the League of Nations covenant."

To Hear Protocol.

The league assembly will meet in plenary session tomorrow morning to hear the protocol read by the committee. Debate will then open. The judicial sub-committee, on which both Japan and the British dominions are represented, met at 3 o'clock and unanimously adopted the aggressor formula.

M. Politis, of Greece, chairman of the first commission, introduced the formula with the following comment:

"Try to Hold it Together. Two changes in articles five and six of the arbitration protocol satisfy all the legitimate Japanese demands without weakening any of the given securities which other states should obtain from the protocol.

"It is imperative to include in the protocol the last chance a state in dispute with another over democratic questions should have to enable a settlement of the quarrel thru pacific means before being called an aggressor."

What Else Can Domingo Do?

GENEVA, Sept. 30.—San Domingo, which was admitted to the League of Nations Monday, today signed a protocol which includes an obligation to accept the world court's rulings.

FOSTER BACK IN COLORADO FOR MEETING

Deportation in 1922 Is Now Recalled

By JOSEPH MANLEY

Campaign Manager, Workers Party. William Z. Foster, the Workers Party candidate for president, was deported from Colorado in 1922 by Pat Hamrock and his constabulary, agents of the Rockefeller Colorado Fuel and Iron company. Foster's deportation created a state-wide protest.

It became the issue in the elections and the democratic candidate for governor stated in his campaign speeches that if elected, Foster, or anybody else could speak in Colorado.

Well Known in Colorado.

Regardless of the politicians, Pat Hamrock and his constabulary, Foster returned to Denver and held a great meeting where he received a big ovation from a large audience aroused and incensed over the high-handed action of Hamrock. As a result of this dramatic incident Foster is well known to all Colorado workers.

Colorado's history is replete with labor struggles. In years gone by the metal miners of Colorado, organized as the Western Federation of Miners, were the vanguard of the Colorado labor movement. The trustification and mechanization of the mining industry together with the betrayal of the organized miners by labor fakery of the calibre of Charlie Moyer, who still has the headquarters of his paper organization in Denver, were responsible for the decadence of the once militant workers and almost revolutionary Western Federation of Miners. Their strike in Cripple Creek, Colorado, in 1899, was a memorable one in the history of organized labor.

Sam Gompers Was Defeated.

It was in Denver at a convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1894 that Samuel Gompers met his only defeat for president. The principle contributory cause to that defeat was the issue of the labor party. In those days Colorado's workers were filled with militant spirit. The miners and the poor farmers had elected Governor Waite, a Populist governor who addressed a letter to the same American Federation of Labor convention urging it to form a great party of labor.

Fake progressive politicians have fooled the workers of Colorado for years past. Edward Keating, the man who now edits "Labor" and is largely responsible for sponsoring the candidacy of Robert M. LaFollette, was a democratic congressman in Colorado when the Ludlow slaughter occurred.

The democratic governor of the state, who, previous to the Ludlow slaughter, had professed to oppose the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, was afterward (Continued on page 2)

MORE NEGRO SOLDIERS MAY BE RELEASED FROM LEAVENWORTH AS ELECTION DAY APPROACHES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., Sept. 30.—Fifteen more former members of the 24th U. S. infantry, convicted in connection with the Houston riots, were recommended for parole at the session of the parole board just completed here, it was announced today.

The names of those to be released will not be announced until they receive their freedom. The parole board's recommendation must be passed on by the department of justice.

Morgan Plan Explained

GITLOW MEET IN DETROIT BIG SUCCESS

Fifteen Hundred Cheer Communist Leader

By OWEN STIRLING.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—Ben Gitlow, vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party of America, opened at Arena Gardens here yesterday the Communist political campaign in Michigan.

Fifteen hundred men and women cheered his explanation of the Communist purpose, delivered as a powerful but simple conclusion to a statement lasting two significant hours.

The larger part of his statement was an analysis of the attitude which he said must inevitably be taken toward the working class by the democratic and republican parties and the political organization which has grown up around the personality of the aged Wisconsin senator, Robert M. LaFollette. The republican and democratic movements, he said, are bristling with anti-strike injunctions and are yellow with the fumes of Teapot Dome.

Little Capitalists.

"And the government of LaFollette," he continued, "would be a dictatorship of the little capitalists instead of a dictatorship of the large industrial and financial capitalists, who are represented by the republican and democratic parties. Thirty years ago there were no great trusts or combines. (Continued on page 4)

Zep Has Stomach Trouble.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, Sept. 30.—Fresh motor trouble has developed on the zeppelin ZR-3, which will delay the departure of the giant airship for the United States. It had been hoped to start for Lakehurst, N. J., about next Sunday.

POLICE CAN'T STOP PATERSON STRIKE MEETS

Wicks Speaks Despite Police Order

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 30.—Police terrorism against the silk strikers still continues with halls closed. But the ranks are holding firm.

Chief of police Tracey has told the strike committee that he will stand for any other speaker but H. M. Wicks, but that all halls must be closed to Wicks.

Gets Big Demonstration.

In spite of the order of the chief, a meeting was held last night by the Lithuanian branch of the Workers Party attended by a mass of strikers. When the hall was filled to overflowing, the door were locked so that none could enter or leave and Wicks made his appearance and spoke, arousing a tremendous demonstration that awakened the whole neighborhood.

Soon after Wicks left a sergeant of police arrived with a squad, and tried to ascertain who spoke in English, but he could get no information.

Picketing is continuing unabated despite the closed halls and arrangements are being completed to hold a meeting outside the city limits. More injunctions have been secured and a number of pickets were cited for contempt of court and must appear Monday. These are the first contempt cases but many are expected.

DUNNE TO TOUR FOR COMMUNIST ELECTION DRIVE

William F. Dunne of the DAILY WORKER editorial staff, and candidate for governor of Illinois on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is to fill the following speaking dates:

W. Frankfort, Ill., October 16.
Christopher, Ill., October 17.
DuQuoin, Ill., October 18.
Madison, Ill., October 19, afternoon.
St. Louis, Mo., October 19, evening.
Belleville, Ill., October 20.
Collinsville, Ill., October 21.
Springfield, Ill., October 22.

Dunne's tour has been arranged as part of the active campaign that the Workers (Communist) Party is conducting for its candidates and an effort has been made to bring the Communist message to communities almost entirely industrial rather than large centers of population. In St. Louis, Dunne will speak for the national candidates, William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow.

GARY SCHOOL PLAN TRAINS MENTAL ROBOTS

Platoon System Good for Plute Class

By KARL REEVE.
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Sept. 30.—The Gary school plan, or the platoon school system, is the last word in the dictatorship of the capitalist class of large employers as to what the children of the workers shall study. Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust, has been busy for many years in all parts of the country endeavoring to establish his plan of employers' control of workers' education.

The platoon school system has three main features—the importation of industrial work into the school, the departmentalization of study even in the elementary grades and the machine-like standardization of each study which is controlled by a supervisor.

The dictation by supervisors of exactly what each teacher should give out to the pupils makes it easy for the employers, thru control of these supervisors, to dictate the entire educational training of the children wherever the platoon schools prevail.

The dictatorship of the capitalist class thru these supervisors is an attempt to drive liberal that out of the schools and further establish the "goose-step" described in Upton Sinclair's book of that name.

Capitalist Dictation.

"The real thing in the Detroit system was the fact that somebody or some bodies were dictating and dominating to the last detail the teaching of every subject," one of the committee of nine Chicago teachers who investigated the platoon schools of Detroit for the Chicago Teachers' Federation, reported a few months ago.

"I met the same material everywhere, even the same sort of presentation of that material. The teachers, so far as they took any part in the presentation of that material at all, seemed to say pretty much the same thing. The children all talked alike and everything seemed to be uniform all over the city.

Supervisors in Plenty.

"The reason, I found, is that in Detroit they have a supervisor of social science, a supervisor of literature, a supervisor of music, a supervisor of art, a supervisor of physical education, a supervisor of safety education and a supervisor of health education. I think this uniformity is very dangerous. I hope I shall never live to see a world where all people act alike and talk alike and think alike, if they think at all.

"Efficiency, the efficiency of the business world, is the watchword of the Detroit schools.

This is indeed the goose-step in the public schools of America. And the system of supervisors is a part of the Gary plan, and was established in 1905 when Elbert Gary and the steel trust founded the town of Gary and made her school system a nucleus for the propagation of the Gary or platoon school system plan, which eliminates thinking, but produces industrial robots.

Judge Gary Busy.

The activity of Elbert Gary in attempting to establish this dictation thruout the country has been widespread and persistent. On last January, even the conservative Hearst puppet, Mayor Hylan of New York City, mixed up in a political squabble, revealed that Gary was active in permeating the educational system of New York City with his "industrial slave" idea.

"The people of this city know what an uphill fight it has been to make

FOSTER RETURNS TO COLORADO

(Continued from Page 1.)
proved to have gone into the company's office the day before election, and pleaded with tears in his eyes for the election support of the same Colorado Coal & Iron Co.

A Rockefeller Principality.
Today, in this Rockefeller principality, political confusion is widespread. The coal and metal miners and thousands of Colorado's dispossessed farmers are breaking away from the democratic and republican parties. History is repeating itself. In years gone by it was "Charlie" Moyer and his kind who sidetracked the militant miners in their opposition to capitalism. Today it is Robert M. LaFollette who is attempting to sidetrack the discontent in Colorado.

While the democratic convention was in session in New York, the Colorado State Federation of Labor met and endorsed McAdoo for president. Today the State Federation of Labor is split in two factions, both of them trying to "shake the plum tree" for LaFollette. The LaFollette emissary, recently in Colorado, did not settle the fight between the two factions, both anxious to monopolize the patronage that may perhaps go with supporting LaFollette. And there are three factions and sections of the Farmer-Labor Party. All of them combined are but a handful of petty, would-be business men. One of these factions claims to be the national headquarters of the Farmer-Labor Party. It is the paper organization, "reorganized" by Lefkowitz & Co. at the Cleveland LaFollette convention. This national organization outfit is in bad with LaFol-

lette because of its careless manner of handling finances. The socialist party went with the Communists and joined the Workers Party.

The Ku Klux Klan has many members in Colorado. It controls various offices of law enforcement, from the mayor down in the city of Denver. A recall election was recently held which voted to recall the K. K. K. mayor. He, however, won out and now feels more defiant than ever.

Party Speakers Arrested.
In contrast to this confusion, the Workers Party is conducting its election campaign. Recently in Denver, Comrade Ella Reeve Bloor and several other local comrades were arrested for holding political meetings on the street. But, in face of this persecution, the Workers Party is forging ahead to rally, in this political struggle, the most militant of Colorado's workers. Great preparations and the widest publicity have been provided for the coming meeting of William Z. Foster at the City Auditorium on October 7. Foster's name is closely linked with the last election held in Colorado. A great gathering is expected.

Foster will deal with the real issues that confront the workers of Colorado. He will expose not alone the outright champions of capitalism, like Coolidge and Davis, but the pseudo-progressive, like LaFollette and his Colorado sponsor, Edward Keating. Foster will put forth the Communist program that the workers of Colorado must, sooner or later, embrace—if they are to save themselves from extermination by their capitalist masters.

champion anti-unionist, presumes to assert his right to dictate the type of schools which shall prevail in America. He has formed a united front of capitalism with the capitalistic politicians and heads of our schools to whom he dictates policies which favor the employing class.

Charles W. Elliot, who was president of Harvard for 40 years before he died declared, "A scab is a good type of American hero," and that "every laborer should experience a sense of joy in his work." Under the Gary platoon school system the employers, headed by the steel trust, attempt to use America's educational system to inculcate into the children's minds the idea that to succeed they must be good slaves to their masters—the employers.

Wrecked Passenger Train.
QUITMAN, Ga., Sept. 30.—Railroad officials of the Atlantic Coast line today were attempting to send rescue parties to a wrecked passenger train ten miles west of here which, according to unverified reports, turned completely over as a result of washouts following two weeks of the heaviest rainfalls south Georgia has experienced. Meagre reports stated all passengers are safe.

Subscribe for "Your Daily."

HAMMERSMARK, MAURER, JOHNSTON, PODKULSKI NEARLY OVER; PETITIONS MUST BE TURNED IN BY NOON TODAY

Today, Oct. 1st, every signature obtained to place the congressional candidates of the Workers Party in Chicago on the ballot, must be in.

There can be no delay. Signatures sent in after that will be of no use to us. Some comrades sent in hundreds of state petitions after they had been filed, and were of course of no use.

It happened we had good measure. Comrades must not repeat such errors in the congressional districts.

EVERY SIGNATURE IN AT THE LOCAL OFFICE, 166 W. WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM 303, TOMORROW NOON, OCTOBER FIRST.

Five Candidates to Go Over.

Gordon Owens was the first of the congressional candidates to go over. To make certain, a few hundred more signatures for Owens came in. District 7 has spurred the past few days, and altho having the largest number to obtain, 4,000, will get the required number. 3,850 are in and the 150 more will no doubt be in by noon tomorrow. J. W. Johnstone, Ninth district candidate, has 1,140 signatures with only 60 more needed—a steady cinch that Comrade Johnstone will be very much in the campaign. Joseph Podkulski, Fourth District candidate, needs 80 more, having 1,220. George Maurer, candidate in the Eight congressional district, with 750 signatures in, will surely get the 50 more needed. If hundreds of signatures come in the last day for Pellegrino, he will go on. In that district, the results for last Sunday's efforts are not yet known.

Remember, send in your signatures at once, by special delivery mail or in person, by noon tomorrow, October first, 166 West Washington Street, Room 303.

The figures to date are as follows:

District No.	Candidate	Obtained	Required
1.	Gordon Owens	1,400	1,200
4.	Jos. Podkulski	1,220	1,300
5.	H. Epstein	501	1,000
6.	Frank Pellegrino	2,300	3,500
7.	S. T. Hammersmark	3,850	4,000
8.	George Maurer	750	800
9.	J. W. Johnstone	1,140	1,200

FOSTER'S NAME MAKES LIBERAL EYEBROWS DANCE

Villard's Disposition Even; Always Nutty

Three score liberal noses went up in sympathetic distaste last night as Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation and LaFollette backer, raised astonished eyebrows at the mention of the candidacy of the steelworker, William Z. Foster.

And three score modulated voices murmured sympathetic and polite approval when Villard expressed himself as feeling "absolutely no interest" in the campaign of the Workers Party.

It was at an elaborate club dinner.

Has Elastic Conscience.

To this dinner, together with twenty or so decaying gentlewomen and a handful of college professors, came Villard, personal friend of Ramsay MacDonald, the "labor" premier and biscuit financier; advocate of international brotherhood who would avoid "entangling alliances"; apostle of decency in the newspapers who accepts a position on the executive board of the Associated Press; pacifist who regards the adoption of the Dawes plan as an absolute necessary step; and friend of labor who operates an open shop mine at Fort Montgomery.

Villard richly deserves the name of "liberal"—a man with mental indigestion and sufficient vocabulary to talk about it.

In Same Boat With Stone.

The editor of the Nation admitted to the DAILY WORKER—after he had murdered a few polite phrases about having to catch a train—that he is the owner of an open shop iron mine at Fort Montgomery. He denied, however, that the men are overworked.

"They work only eight hours a day," said Villard.

Remember—that an eight-hour day in a mine is more exhausting than a ten-hour day in the average factory.

Communists Should Be Polite.

But Villard is the last person in the world to harbor animosity against anyone. Even after the drubbing he still thinks the "C" sets are all right—"as long as they don't advocate the use of force." He would let them carry on the class war, but they must do it politely.

In Villard's own words, he would have us do even as "that small group in Europe that has built up the labor movement there—gather in groups, sit down, and think, and think, and think!"

Crimes of Capitalism Will in Time Destroy It Instead of Its Victims

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

TODAY, the United States government is showing great solicitude for herds of deer, said to be starving along the Kaibab Plateau of the Kaibab National Forest, in Northern Arizona. The big herd has multiplied so rapidly, under government protection, that there isn't enough vegetation to feed them all.

The warmongers at Washington can't get a war started between rival factions of the deer herds, and thus kill off a few thousands. The deer are wiser than humans, at least in this respect. They have no wars.

The deer can't be sent into modern industry, there to have their numbers decimated thru occupational diseases and industrial accidents. In this they are luckier than humans.

Back in 1906 the species was threatened with extinction because of illegal hunting. Hunters murdered the animals for the mere sport of it; just as the western plains were swept bare of buffalo. But the deer are now protected by law in a national forest reserve.

In this, as in other ways, the government shows it is much more solicitous about the welfare of animals than it is about human beings. Diseases of hogs get much more attention than the diseases of children.

The tenement slums of every large industrial center are jammed with starving children, just as the Arizona Forest Reserve is over populated with deer. But the United States government takes no account of the children. It offers free deer to anyone who will pay crating and transportation charges. The deer will be taken care of. But the children may die where they are.

The DAILY WORKER yesterday told the story of two young cotton mill workers sentenced to death for murder.

It is legal in this country, especially in the Southern States, for big manufacturers to take children out of their homes and slowly murder them in their cotton mills. The mill owners receive the blessing of the church on Sunday. But the seven days each week is hardly long enough for them to violate all of the ten commandments.

Child murder has been declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. It did this when the Anti-Child Labor Law was declared unconstitutional.

Mortimer N. King and Frank Harrell, the two young mill workers now facing the gallows, didn't die in their childhood under the mill owners' lash. They insisted on living, in spite of the tremendous handicaps put upon them in the struggle for existence. One of them even had the courage to marry, and there is a child. More human fodder for the cotton mills.

There came a time recently when the mills shut down, in South Carolina as in many other states. The two young workers, King and Harrell, lost their jobs. There was no other work in their home town—Chesterfield. They had to take to the road to find a job, just like millions of their fellows.

Hunger came. People don't like to take care of hungry workers on the road. They usually send dogs after them. They call them tramps.

King and Harrell, out on the road, so the charge goes, got a lift from a Major Samuel H. McLeary, in his automobile. The major was a hired killer, but he did it according to capitalist laws. It is against capitalist law to kill if you are hungry, in order that you may get money to buy food. The Christian commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," applies only to workers hungry for food; not to capitalists hungry for profits, so hungry, in fact, that sometimes they throw the whole nation into war, resulting in the killing of millions, in order that they may capture the markets of the capitalists of foreign countries.

But King and Harrell knew only the law of hunger—which is the law of self-preservation. They stuck a gun in the major's face, so it is charged, and began searching his clothes for money. The major thought he saw an opportunity to save his belongings. He made a lunge at the boys. The gun was too quick for him. It exploded. The major was killed. The boys were arrested, forced to accept the counsel the court provided them, the jury brought in a guilty verdict, and now they will be hanged on Nov. 21st., all according to law.

In the meantime the streams of millions of more children will keep on pouring into the mines, mills and factories of the nation, to be slowly tortured to death before their time. No employer of child labor will be sent to the gallows for this crime. That is capitalism.

Under the drive of hunger the masses underneath learn to have little respect for capitalist law. In Central Europe, in the days of misery after the war, that continue under the Dawes plan, the hungry millions have usually just gone out and taken food wherever they could find it.

In Russia it was with the cry for "Bread!" upon their lips that the workers in the cities seized the factories and power. The accumulated rage of centuries burst upon the regime of the czar, the bankers and the landlords, and destroyed it. A new social order was born.

The two boys, King and Harrell, reacted naturally in their struggle for bread, in their fight against starvation. Only the dog, in human rags, will crawl into a corner and die, without resistance.

But the individual is helpless. Only the masses, organized and disciplined, can fight successfully against the capitalist order, that breeds want, hunger and misery. The Workers Party is building that organization. It is building the power that makes war upon capitalism; that will finally destroy it.

The rule of the cotton mill owners may hang King and Harrell on Nov. 21st. But they will be hanging these two boys for a crime that capitalism—the mill owners' social order—is guilty of. It is not difficult to visualize capitalism taking its place upon the gallows with its victims. The crimes of capitalism will in time destroy it instead of its victims.

GOLDFIELD, NEVADA, RICH MINING CAMP, NEARLY WIPED OUT BY FIRE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GOLDFIELD, Nev., Sept. 30.—Goldfield today is a mass of smouldering ruins. Only two buildings of any size are standing following the second disastrous fire in 25 months which wiped out what once was one of the biggest mining camps of the state. The loss is placed at more than \$250,000.

RANK AND FILE TEACHERS WIN ANOTHER ROUND

Victory is Temporary in War with McAndrew

The rank and file teachers of Chicago yesterday scored a temporary victory in their war against the school officialdom when members of the committee on school administration, sympathetic to the teachers, prevented the board from passing a resolution concurring in the suggestion of Superintendent William McAndrew that principals be permitted to attend the sessions of the teachers' councils.

McAndrew's move in recommending this action is the first of his attempts to turn to his own advantage the rule which he forced thru the board, annihilating the councils of rank and file teachers which have been in existence ever since 1912, and permitting the superintendent of schools to reorganize councils on whatever basis he sees fit.

It has been generally understood that this would be McAndrew's first step, since he, along with the representatives of big business on the board, are attempting to curb the freedom of discussion which the teachers have enjoyed at council sessions in the absence of officials.

McAndrew squelched an attempt on the part of Mrs. David Gregg to have discussion of the matter put off until teachers could be present.

"I should not want to be accused of handing down a problem of the board to the teachers for decision," said the superintendent.

A tie vote on the motion of two to two, resulted, after the vote of Charles M. Moderwell, president of the board, in favor of the superintendent's recommendation, had been thrown out.

Decision to enforce the rule that the chairman of the board shall not vote will probably result in further victories for the teachers, since Moderwell has proved himself consistently hostile to attempts of the teachers to get a voice in school affairs.

The superintendent was upheld thruout the meeting by Edgar Greenebaum, of Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust company.

By preventing the passage of this resolution, the committee has kept out of the rules a measure bitterly fought by Ella Flag Young, one-time superintendent of Chicago's schools and universally acknowledged as one of the finest educators the country has known. Mrs. Young contended that it is unfair to ask teachers to speak freely when authorities are present.

Open Air Meetings Not All Peaceful Because of Police

Another free speech fight on the corner of Wilton street and Belmont avenue is expected Friday night when the Workers Party speakers again hold open air meetings on this corner, following police interference with the meeting held there last Friday night.

The police attempted unsuccessfully last Friday to interfere with the meeting addressed by D. E. Early and Karl Reeve, altho they arrested five members of the Proletarian Party the night before.

Street meetings tonight are as follows:

32nd and Halsted streets—Auspices Lithuanian branch. Speakers, William F. Krue and others.

63rd and Marshall—Auspices local committee. Speakers, George Maurer and others.

Bandits Raise the Devil in Dowell, the Ku Klux Klan Burg

DOWELL, Ill., Sept. 30.—Four bandits swept down on the bank of Dowell this noon, struck cashier W. A. LaFont over the head with a gun, shot a bank guard in the eye and the village marshal thru the neck and escaped in an automobile with \$1,500 cash.

The bandits are believed to have fled toward Benton where the Franklin county fair is being held.

Today was pay day at the Dowell mine, owned by the Union Colliery company of St. Louis.

Shylock Has Patience.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—There has been no change in this government's attitude toward collecting the war-time debts owed by foreign governments, President Coolidge told callers at the White House today.

The statement of the government's position was called forth by renewed discussion in European capitals concerning possible cancellation of the debts.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

THREE MILLION

EVERY branch secretary must call a special meeting of his branch on October 12th.

EVERY party member must attend this special branch meeting.

EVERY party member must contribute 50 cents for his 137-piece literature unit.

EVERY branch secretary will send the total contributions made to the national office on October 13th. The national office will rush the literature ordered to the branches.

EVERY party member will join in the distribution of the three million pieces of literature during the week of October 26th to November 2nd.

EVERY means—each one, without exception!

FOSTER AND GITLOW HOLD BIG MEETINGS

LaFollette Exposed as Boss Politician

By JOSEPH MANLEY Campaign Manager, Workers Party.

While William Z. Foster is making a triumphant tour of the Pacific Coast, securing new members to the Workers Party, and addressing thousands of workers, Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for vice-president and Foster's running mate on the Communist platform, is holding enthusiastic meetings in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

Several hundred workers turned out to listen to Foster's able enunciation of the class struggle in the Tacoma, Washington, meeting. A collection of \$67.20 was taken up and literature sales totaled \$18.80. A Scandinavian branch of the party is expected as a result of the Foster meeting.

Big Spokane Meeting. A splendid meeting was addressed by Foster in Spokane, Norman H. Tallentire, district organizer of the Seattle district reports. One new member was taken into the Workers Party on the spot, and others are expected to join at the next party branch meeting. A larger hall had to be secured because the crowd could not be accommodated in the hall which had been rented by the Workers Party.

Hundreds of workers listened to Foster's attacks on the capitalistic position of LaFollette. \$14.00 worth of literature was sold, including the September "Liberators," "DAILY WORKERS," "Russia in 1924" by William Z. Foster, and "The World's Trade Union Movement," by Losovsky.

"Every one voted the meeting a huge success and every one was particularly pleased with Comrade Foster's statement of the Communist position," Tallentire writes the DAILY WORKER.

Attacks LaFollette At Comrade Gitlow's Youngstown meeting a number of LaFollette followers attended, and declared afterwards that they will vote for Foster and Gitlow. Gitlow devoted the major part of his speech to an attack on the LaFollette movement, and showed how the development of American capitalism necessitates a movement for wage reductions in order that American capitalists can keep control of the foreign markets for the disposal of the products of American industry. Gitlow declared that the Workers Party is the only party that is fighting the wage cutting policy of the capitalists. He declared that the attitude of the Workers Party on organization of unorganized and unemployed workers calls for the workers to engage in a revolutionary movement to abolish capitalism.

Our Candidates

FOSTER'S DATES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Gamut Club Theatre, 1044 South Hope St. Friday, October 3, 8 p. m.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Unity Hall, 138 So. 2 East, Sunday, October 5th, 8:00 p. m.

DENVER, Colo.—Auditorium, Curtis and 14th St., Tuesday, October 7th, 8:00 p. m.

GITLOW'S DATES

Gary, Ind., Turner Hall, 14th and Washington St., Thursday, October 2, 8 p. m.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, October 5. Duluth, Minn., Shrine Auditorium, 2nd Ave., W. 1st St., Monday, October 6, 8 p. m.

Superior, Wis., Tuesday, October 7. St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday, October 8. Minneapolis, Minn., Thursday, October 9.

Chicago, Ill., Sunday, October 12. Omaha, Neb., Monday, October 14. Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday, October 14.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, October 15.

Zeigler, Ill., Thursday, October 16. Springfield, Ill., Friday, October 17. New York, N. Y., Sunday, October 19.

NEW YORK ATTENTION!

DON'T FORGET THE WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND CARRY A SUBSCRIPTION LIST Collections should be made in shops, at all socials and meetings, among friends, and wherever else workers congregate.

Send contributions to Workers Party Campaign Committee, 210 East 12th St., New York City. Tel. Stuyvesant 6647.

Make checks payable to Charles Krumbeln, Treasurer. IN WITH THE DOLLARS!

HEARST SHEET PAYS \$2,000 FOR CANARD ABOUT "SOVIET" AGENT BUT RECOGNITION FRIENDS LIE LOW

By LAURENCE TODD. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—If you had suddenly, while walking down the street of the national capital, become convinced that you were the medium thru which the Nazarene was speaking, and you presently discovered that a Hearst newspaper had announced that you were a secret agent of Moscow, wouldn't you sue for damages?

Mrs. Gladys Murray, Canadian citizen and former actress, became convinced, when she lost the power of speech and was taken to Emergency hospital here in August, 1922, that not only Christ, but Abraham Lincoln, and other historical characters were using her as a medium to address the world.

"The Liar" Gets Busy. But the doctor in the hospital tipped off the Washington Times that the state department files "might" connect her with the Soviet government. The city editor wrote a lurid lead, and the headline said she was "Linked With Soviet," while the state department was refusing to admit that it had ever heard of her. It still says it knows nothing of her.

Mrs. Murray apparently knew nothing about the Soviet government except what she had read in the kept press. She sued for damages, and her lawyers convinced a jury in the federal court here that she was entitled to \$2,000 to mend the injury to her reputation. As she phrased it in her complaint, the Hearst story had the effect of holding her up to "public hatred, contempt, ridicule and disgrace, and to cause the public to believe that she was an anarchist and spy, conspiring against the government of the United States, and of improper and dangerous action."

After two years, the lady has just collected her \$2,000 from Mr. Hearst, thanks to a decision by Justice Barber of the appellate court of the District of Columbia, who finds that "The nature of the Soviet government of Russia, its proclaimed purposes and declared activities, beliefs and teaching, as commonly understood in this country, are such that the article is clearly capable of being understood in a defamatory sense by the readers thereof."

Sees Nothing Defamatory. In the argument before Justice Barber, the counsel for Hearst made the plea that there was nothing defamatory in the statement that one was a secret agent of a foreign government. The United States itself, they pointed out, has secret agents abroad and at home, "watching popular movements," and its consuls and diplomatic officers are continually engaged in the same line of activities, even though they are publicly recognized. Besides, the Soviet government of Russia was simply a government of a radical socialist type, founded on "representation by communities thru councils or soviets."

Surely, connection with a government of that special type could not in itself constitute anything of which to be ashamed. In reply, the claimants read from the only precedent in this new field of damages—the decision of Secretary of Labor Wilson, in 1920, to send Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet commissioner, back to Russia. In that decision, Wilson held that the Soviet government is committed to a policy of destruction of the government of the United States by stirring up violent insurrection in this country. Since Martens was an official of that hostile government, he must be deported.

Now, they said, Mrs. Murray is an alien; she is defamed when she is accused of this new deportable offense! Justice Barber agreed, and Hearst paid.

"Recognition" Not Popular. Although they may not have read this decision of the learned court, friends of recognition of the Soviet Union are keeping mum these days, when Foreign Minister Chicherin, in Moscow, issues a statement suggesting that only the Wall Street affiliations of Mr. Hughes stand in the way of an understanding between the two biggest republics.

As sure as anybody who is running for office this year whispers a word of hope for a Russo-American trade treaty, or diplomatic recognition, that politician will be branded as a Soviet by the valiant Dawes and his campaign staff.

Judges Lenient With Dawes. It's all very well to reflect that damages may be awarded, after election day, for the use of that awful epithet; the trouble is that Dawes wriggles out of his financial obligations too easily, as was illustrated in the Lorimer bank fraud case. Too many judges were too lenient with Dawes. Most of them are still on the bench, and Harry Daugherty has added a few more.

On the whole, it is safer for the capitalist politicians to avoid all danger of being branded as one who would in any way co-operate with any of the national activities of these 150,000,000 Russian outcasts.

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

Join the Workers Party!

UNEMPLOYMENT HITS CAR SHOPS IN JOLIET, ILL.

But Railroads Show Large Profits

By PATRICK SANSFRED.

JOLIET, Ill.—The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. was one of the few important roads in the country where the great shopmen's strike of 1922 resulted in a drawn battle.

The wages of the men remained at the same level as previous to the Labor Board decision that precipitated the great national struggle.

The economic crisis of 1924 has however not failed to affect these men severely. In the great shops at East Joliet, the main terminus of this railroad, 400 men have been laid off since Jan. 1, 1924 and those who were fortunate enough to retain their work have been working but four days per week since May, 1924.

The hourly rate for skilled car builders is 73 cents per hour and eight times 73 is \$5.84 per day. \$5.84 times four days is \$23.36 to support a wife and a growing family.

This is the top wage and hundreds of men make only 40 cents, 53 cents and 63 cents per hour.

The E. J. & E. railroad, in the fiscal year ending June 1, 1924, listed excess earnings of \$2,500,000.00.

The capital stock of this road is owned entirely by the Illinois Steel Co., a large subsidiary company of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Local conditions in other industries are even worse. The following figures will give some small idea of the terrible unemployment now prevailing with no signs of improvement.

J. S. Heggil, boiler-makers, two plants, 400 men employed in 1923; 100 men in 1924. Phoenix H. S. Co., one plant, full time in 1923; half time in 1924. Steel Company corporation, working at fifty per cent. Gen. Ref. Co., two plants, working only half time.

Trying to Make Len Small Disgorge State Funds Kills Mortimer

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—Funeral arrangements for C. F. Mortimer, state's attorney of Sangamon County, were to be made this afternoon. Mortimer died suddenly Sunday after two years of falling health. He attained considerable prominence as chief of the prosecution in the trials of Gov. Len Small.

Britannica Editor Dies. LONDON, Sept. 30.—Hugh Chisholm, editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica, died today.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

AMALGAMATED IN CLEVELAND FOR COMRADE FOSTER

Joint Board Repudiates "Bob" Endorsement

(Special to The Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 30.—The Communist campaign here has reached the red hot stage, with street meetings, Foster and Gitlow mass meetings, and special campaign editions of the DAILY WORKER getting the Communist message to thousands of Cleveland's workers.

The Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Cleveland has repudiated the endorsement of LaFollette by the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated because of the tremendous sentiment expressed in the Amalgamated of the Cleveland district for William Z. Foster, candidate for president on the Workers Party platform. The largest local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cleveland has already endorsed the repudiation of LaFollette by their Joint Board, many of the clothing workers declaring for Foster.

Special Edition Three thousand special "CLEVELAND CAMPAIGN EDITIONS" of the DAILY WORKER have been ordered for distribution at the Foster Mass meeting to be held in the Engineers' Auditorium on October 16. Other campaign editions will be ordered later.

In conjunction with the Communist campaign here, three open air mass meetings will be held starting next Saturday. Thursday night the campaign committee will meet in the Labor Temple to take up preparation for the Foster meeting.

Another large mass meeting will be held Saturday night, at which the principal speaker will be Robert Minor, who is making a tour for the Workers Party presidential campaign. Minor will also address the general membership and T.U.E.L. meeting in the South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair, Sunday morning at 10 A. M.

Street meetings will be held as follows: Saturday night—46 and Woodland. Speakers, Severino and Lerner. Sunday night—79 and St. Clair. Speakers Benjamin and Severino. Tuesday night—125 and St. Clair. Speakers Severino and Lerner.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1) time when socialists that the Menace stood for radicalism, but those of them who had ideas of that kind are now in the Ku Klux Klan or with the capitalists. The Menace is no nearer to the ideals of the revolutionary working class movement than the official organ of the Vatican.

The "little fellows" who hope against hope that they will get rich someday at no matter who's expense again failed to take the advice of Arthur Brisbane and keep away from the Wall Street whirlpool. Dealers in German war bonds announced that several fortunes were made on the rise in these bonds on the speculative market after the Dawes plan was accepted in Berlin. The suckers waded in and the sharks cleaned up. The suckers are now sucking their thumbs and imbibing considerable knowledge that was bot rather dearly.

AL JOLSON, the famous black-face comedian announced that he has decided to support Coolidge for re-election. Al was not modest in stating that he materially helped the late Harding in getting into the White House, via the tomb. Al does not realize that Silent Cal's prospects are dark enough without the injection of another black shadow into the picture.

AN anxious public still waits for Warren S. Stone's rejoinder to the rather caustic statement made by John L. Lewis, in behalf of the republican campaign committee, on Stone's action in closing down his mining properties rather than sign an agreement with the Miners' Union. Stone is a big gun in the LaFollette crowd, in fact he was one of "Fightin' Bob's" original admirers. But he feels more at home with Spreckles, the sugar millionaire than with those who dig coal.

WARREN S. STONE'S coal company had a contract to supply the Boston and Maine railroad with coal. He lost that contract thru his

Cannon for Governor



JAMES P. CANNON Communist Candidate for Governor of New York

QUAKER CITY TO SEE "BEAUTY AND THE BOLSHIEVIK"

Dramatic Russian Film Very Entertaining

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 30.—The Beauty and the Bolshevik will be shown in Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 4.

This is the first feature film from Soviet Russia and was produced by Proletkino in Moscow with the co-operation of a Red Army brigade.

The comedy is a real slice of Russian life especially in this true of the smaller towns. The role of the Red Army units in the life of these little communities is graphically pictured.

The film shows a Red Army commander—"Kombrig Ivanov"—leading his Red Army units into a little Russian town. Then follows the stationing of the troops in the houses of the rich. Kombrig Ivanov is stationed in the house of a rich czarist priest. There is a beautiful daughter and of course the inevitable occurs. This situation is handled with a fine touch of humor which delight the audience to the very end of the film.

It is worthy of note that Kombrig Ivanov is a bald headed hero, something unheard-of in American filmdom but to Russia even film traditions are not holy.

The Beauty and the Bolshevik has had a spectacular eight day run in New York and the unanimous verdict of the audience was that the film is the most splendid yet to come from Russia and may be favorably compared with any American production as far as technique and acting are concerned.

With the Beauty and the Bolshevik will also be shown the three reel film "Russia in Overalls" which deals with the most recent industrial developments in the Soviet Union.

The films will be shown at the Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden Sts. on Saturday evening, Oct. 4. There will be two shows, hours 6:30 and 8:30 p. m. Admission 50c.

Party Activities of Local Chicago

Branch Meetings

Wednesday, October 1. T. U. E. L. Local General Group, Executive Committee meeting, Room 303, 166 W. Washington St.

Thursday, October 2. 11th Ward Italian, 2439 S. Oakley Blvd. Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. City Executive Committee, Room 303, 166 W. Washington St.

South Slavic No. 1, 1806 S. Racine St. Finnish, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street.

31st Ward Italian, 511 N. Sangamon St. South Side English, 3201 W. Division St. Russian No. 1, 1902 W. Division St.

Friday, October 3. Ukrainian No. 2, 10701 Stephenson Ave. Polish North Side, 1902 W. Division St. Lithuanian No. 41, 4135 Archer Ave.

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra rehearsal, North Wood St., near Division. Italian, Cicero, Cicero Giovanile Hall, 14th between 51st Ave. and 50th Ct. Liberty Club House, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd., D. P. Jewish.

Terra Cotta Italian, 2475 Clybourn Ave., 3rd floor. Mid-City English, Emmett Memorial Hall, Ocken and Taylor St. Englewood, 514 S. Halsted St.

Cz-Slovak No. 3, 2548 S. Roman Ave. Freiheit Singing Society, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road, rehearsal tonight. Greek Branch, 722 Blue Island Ave.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE ACTIVITIES. Wednesday, October 1. Marshfield Branch, Hebrew Institute, Lytle and Taylor Sts.

Thursday, October 2. North Side Branch, 2409 N. Halsted St. Bridgeport Branch, 2936 Emerald Ave. Maplewood Branch, 2723 Hirsch Blvd.

Friday, October 3. West Side Branch, 3222 Douglas Blvd. John Reed Branch, 2224 S. Albany Ave. Hirsch Lekert Branch, 2613 Hirsch Blvd. Rosa Luxemburg Branch, 1910 West Division St. Russian Branch "Hytech," 1902 West Division St. Ed. Liebknecht Branch, 1500 Sedgwick Street.

Saturday, October 4. Shop Nuclei No. 1, 1041 S. Ridgeway Ave., P. Aronberg, speaking. Russian Performance at Soviet School, 1002 W. Division St.

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."

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CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR WILL OPEN CAMPAIGN

Hunt's Point Palace to be Scene of Meet

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 30.—James P. Cannon, assistant executive secretary of the Workers Party and its candidate for governor in New York, will formally open the gubernatorial campaign on Oct. 2.

The meeting will be held at Hunt's Point Palace, Hunt's Point Road and Southern Boulevard, Bronx, the scene of many revolutionary meetings in the past. The date is Thursday, Oct. 2.

To Explain Communist Stand.

Cannon, who is a most capable speaker, will outline the platform of the Workers Party and point out the differences between the Communist and LaFollette position.

It is especially urgent for workers to attend this rally in view of the confusion created by the socialist party thru its adherence to the LaFollette fake movement, thus giving up the vestige any revolutionary spirit that it may have had. This betrayal will be dealt with in the proper manner by Cannon who has been in close touch with political developments in this country.

Workers are urged to come early since a large crowd is expected to overflow the hall.

CAPITALIST LAW WON'T LET MAN DIE HIS OWN WAY

DETROIT—A resident of Detroit is going to be brot to trial for trying to end his misery with death.

A court is going to decide whether it is a crime punishable with imprisonment, for a human being to attempt to take his own life. The defendant is a drug addict overcome with despair. But despondency over poverty caused by unemployment or despondency over illness from natural causes would obviously have the same status under the law.

Church Agrees with Heaven.

The church holds that it is a crime in the eyes of heaven for a man to take his own life or attempt to take it. But if death and the church don't get you in the event of a successful suicide, the law and the police will if you fail, if Paul W. Voorhies, prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, wins his case against Duber Harris.

There is no law on the statute books. But the prosecutor is going to bring Harris to trial under the common law on a charge of "attempted self-destruction." Harris has taken the drug cure three times. After being released from a sanitarium as cured he went to work at the Ford Motor Co. plant in Highland Park. He had not worked there long before he slashed his wrists in a desperate attempt to die. But he recovered. He is now in custody.

Albanian Bandits Kidnap Girls a la American Preachers

ROME, Sept. 30.—Ten soldiers were killed and many wounded in a fight between Jugo-Slav troops and Albanian bandits in the mountains in the old Montenegrin frontier according to a dispatch from Durazzo today.

The Albanians kidnaped two Montenegrin girls and were pursued by the Jugo-slavs.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

FOUND CHECK FOR \$62.20 IN HAT; OWNER LOCATED—DID NOT WANT IT

There are certain things that happen only once in a blue moon. Elbert Hubbard, former bard of Aurora, now dead, was one of them. Mother Hubbard and her bare cupboard made a deep impression upon him in his safety-plug days. Elbert Hubbard's cupboard was never bare, as a consequence.

The other day, in Toledo, Ohio, a check for \$60.20 was found in a hat. The hat had been passed up and down the aisle of a meeting. The meeting was a Communist rally.

We'll let A. W. Harvitt, one of the best DAILY WORKER agents in the party, tell the story:

"When we counted the collection we found a check for \$60.20 in the hat. We thought the worker who gave it meant to make a small donation out of this large amount. We made inquiries, found the owner of the check and were told by him that he wanted the whole sum to go towards the Communist campaign. He had earned this money working overtime at his trade, he said. As his trade was not organized he could not rebel at overtime on the basis of work for the unemployed, and this made him feel that the entire sum should be given to the party that had an unemployed policy and a revolutionary program."

Things like this, too, only happen once in a blue moon. If they would happen oftener, the Workers Party

Unemployment! Why It Occurs and How to Fight It

WHY WE CAN'T WORK.

Unemployment: Why it occurs and how to fight it, by Earl R. Browder, published by the Literature Department of the Workers Party of America. Price, 50c.

COMING at a time when serious suffering because of the scourge of unemployment is growing in the ranks of the workers, this pamphlet which clearly analyzes the causes of unemployment under the capitalist system should have a wide circulation.

The opening statement of the pamphlet deals with the causes of unemployment, showing that there is always or usually an industrial reserve army under the capitalist system made up of workers whom capitalism cannot employ. This industrial reserve army becomes the great army of the unemployed during those periods of crisis which are the regular phenomena of capitalism. We need only look back to 1893, 1907, 1914, 1921 and 1924 to see how regularly there come periods when capitalism is unable to employ a large proportion of the workers. The cause of these crises innate in the capitalist system are clearly outlined in the pamphlet.

Dealing with the present economic situation, the effect of the European war upon the capitalist system are reviewed and the destruction of the means of production during the war are presented.

The developments in Europe and the developments in relation to the capitalist system as a whole as a result of the war are correctly set forth. In dealing with the situation in the United States, the author declares "The American capitalist class (personified in the figure of J. P. Morgan) profited greatly from the war as did the capitalists of every other country—but with this essential difference: in America the means of production were injured only indirectly and to a much less degree than in Europe." And later states "but if the direct effect of the destruction of the

means of production have not been a large factor in America. . . . In these statements there is a misconception of the effect of the war on the United States. So far as the means of production in this country, considered as a unit, are concerned, there was no destruction of the means of production. Rather the reverse, the machinery of production in the United States expanded greatly during the war so that at the end of the war we could produce greatly in excess of our power of production at the beginning of the war. It is true that building operations of a certain type fell behind during the war and the railroad owners have claimed, that the government did not make replacements in the railroad system, but even granting this to be true, there was not an impairment of our system of production considered as a whole and in making the argument that there was a destruction of the means of production in the United States the author errs.

Another error is made to the effect of the Dawes plan. The author states, "and in the now developing crisis with more than two million workers already unemployed the United States is feverishly planning the subjugation of the European market thru the Dawes plan." The context here indicates that it is the view of the author that the Dawes plan will create new European markets for American products and thus relieve unemployment in the United States. This, of course, is not the case. Quite the contrary, the Dawes plan has as its purpose the re-establishment of the European financial system and European industry—to repair the damage to the means of production which resulted in Europe from the war. It is only thru the re-establishment of the capitalist system of production in Europe on a sound basis, if that can ever be accomplished, that the general collapse of the capitalist system can be even temporarily averted.

This re-establishment of European industry means new competition for American industry rather than favorable markets. So far as the American capitalists are concerned, the Dawes plan is not a proposal for the creation of markets for American industry but a plan to secure the control of European industry thru the investment of American capital and thus to exploit European workers and take the profits from European industry. This is the view expressed by the Fifth Congress of the Communist International in declaring on this subject "therefore, the European and in particular the German working class was to be exploited not in America itself as immigrants, but in Germany. Bank capital, above all, the Morgan interests, also took part in order to grant a large loan and at the same time secure control over the German iron industry."

Continuing the discussion of the situation in the United States the pamphlet points out a revisionist's solution of the unemployment problem as against a reformist proposal. It outlines a constructive program for the organization of unemployment councils and a series of slogans which have as their purpose to make the capitalists pay the cost of unemployment.

In spite of the two incidental errors pointed out above the pamphlet should be of great value in the unemployment campaign which the Workers Party is now conducting.—C. E. RUTHENBERG.

A REPLY TO RUTHENBERG.

COMRADE RUTHENBERG has been too hasty in his criticism of what he calls "two incidental errors" in my pamphlet. For he makes more than two errors in his own happily short article, and at least one of them is of more than incidental importance. Let me deal very briefly with my supposed mistakes.

Comrade Ruthenberg seems to think

that my pamphlet argues that the indirect destructive effects of the war upon the means of production in America caused a crisis. Quite the contrary, and it is rather astonishing that he should have received that impression. For the very sentences which he quotes in part, go on to say that the replacements of the war losses formed the basis for "a period of unexampled industrial activity that brought American industry to a new high point of productive capacity." And I go on to state, quite definitely, that it is the conjunction of the agrarian crisis and the dislocation of the world market that constitute the major factors in the present crisis. I am sure that very few, indeed, who read the pamphlet with any care could possibly receive the impression that Comrade Ruthenberg conveys.

But Comrade Ruthenberg made an error even more serious than that merely of misunderstanding me. He denies that the war caused any deterioration in the means of production in the United States. He admits "it is true that building operations of a certain type fell behind during the war and the railroad owners have claimed" that replacements were not made. Which must mean that Comrade Ruthenberg thinks that it was only dwelling houses that were not built during the war, and that the claims of the railroad owners were largely false. The slightest examination into the facts will disclose that all building operations fell behind during the war except that of war industries and for governmental purposes which are not an integral part of the machinery of production and which since have been almost entirely scrapped. And however much graft may have been included in the railroad claims, the fact remains that it is precisely these railroad replacements and building operations to make up the war shortage which have been the major factors in three years of in-

dustrial boom.

Comrade Ruthenberg tries to make me say that the purpose of the Dawes plan is to reduce unemployment. This is ridiculous and entirely out of harmony with what I said. It is hard to understand how any one could drag such an interpretation out of a paragraph which finishes with this statement: "The internal policy to accompany the Morgan plans for world-dominance carries with it the corruption and pacification of the small section of organized and highly skilled workers, with the brutal suppression of the masses, and the destruction of all effective labor organization."

But again Comrade Ruthenberg has done more than misunderstand me. Again he has himself made a fundamental error. He denies that it is the purpose of the Dawes plan to "subjugate the European markets" to Morgan. He says "Quite the contrary, the Dawes plan has as its purpose the re-establishment of the European financial system and European industry" which "means new competition for American industry rather than favorable markets."

Comrade Ruthenberg's naive faith in the preamble to the Dawes plan, with which he is thus in agreement, is hardly a Marxian attitude. It is not the attitude of the writers who carry great weight in the Comintern. For example, Comrade Eugene Varga writes in the Inprekorr for Sept. 4: "Germany is to become an American colony. But not Germany alone, strictly speaking, but France as well, and, in further perspective, the whole of the continent of Europe." If this is true, that all Europe is to become an American colony (and I doubt if Comrade Ruthenberg would take issue with Comrade Varga on such a fundamental point) what then becomes of the notion that the Dawes plan "means new competition for American industry rather than favorable markets?"—EARL R. BROWDER.

GITLOW MEETING BIG SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1.)

And yet there were unemployment, a low standard of living and low wages for the workers. The cockroach capitalists will do no more for the workers than the large capitalists have done, if LaFollette is put in power.

"LaFollette is against the trusts that are in opposition to the small capitalists. But even Theodore Roosevelt with his "Big Stick" could not smash the trusts. The combine of the Standard Oil Co., was dissolved by the United States government but the Standard Oil Co. is richer today than ever before."

The capitalist class itself, he said, will be replaced by a Communist social order.

Industrial Center. A part of the significance of the Gitlow meeting lay in the fact that it opened in the industrial heart of Michigan the first Communist campaign in the history of the United States. And it was held on the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the First International.

Among the immediate concrete results of the meeting were a collection of \$325 for the Workers' Party campaign, 58 new subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER, a profit for the campaign fund of about \$105 from the sale of flowers and Workers' Party buttons and the effect on the Detroit industrial workers of the distribution at that time of thousands of leaflets.

Well Advertised. The day dawned with rain. Clouds hung over the city all day, with rain falling intermittently until the early afternoon. But the party workers and the Young Workers' League had planned well, heralding Gitlow's coming with automobile banners, posters, leaflets and a special Detroit edition of the DAILY WORKER. Rain could not dampen or clouds obscure the significance and spirit of the day.

Cyril Lambkin, chairman of the Workers' Party state central committee and the party candidate for attorney general in Michigan, outlined the history of the First, Second and

Third Internationals, applause following his statement that the Third International is "the real heir of the First."

Barney Mass, Young Workers' League organizer, made the appeal for the DAILY WORKER that brot in the 58 new subscriptions and stimulated the sale of the special edition in the hall.

Owens Defiant. And Edgar Owens, district organizer of the party and chairman of the meeting, took time enough to say, in part, "Two years ago we were in jail. And now we can say, 'To hell with the jails!'"

The meeting was held eight days after a state convention, at the House of the Masses here, qualified William Z. Foster, Gitlow and party candidates for four state offices for a place on the ballots in Michigan, Nov. 4.

"He is not a laboring man. He belongs to no labor union. He has never been identified with any activity by a labor organization in the interest of labor," Gitlow said in turn of Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes, of the republican party, John W. Davis, of the democratic party, and LaFollette.

Heard Master's Voice. "Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, vice-presidential candidate of LaFollette's Conference for Progressive Political Action," Gitlow said, "did not accept the nomination until he received a telegram from a gentleman in New York City. And the man who sent the telegram was Frank A. Vanderlip, retired millionaire banker, former president of the National City Bank, of Wall Street, New York City."

Gitlow also reviewed the events leading to the formation of the LaFollette campaign organization by representatives of dissatisfied groups. There, he said, were groups of farmers who were disillusioned by the withdrawal of republican party support from the grain market; capitalist class elements disgruntled by the overshadowing power of the trusts; industrial workers who were groping blindly for independent political power after learning of democratic and republican scandals in the United States shipping board, in the national treasury department, in the war veterans' bureau, in the department of justice and in the Teapot Dome affair.

The Third International. Forecasting the preparation at the present time in the United States and Europe for another and more terrible world war, Gitlow said, "The Third International is a militant political organization, representing the working class to its very core. And if the capitalists of the world threaten to draft the workers into another imperialist war the Third International will be there to say: 'If you do, the working class of the world will turn your imperialist war into an international revolutionary war.'"

Business Man Gets Bad Religious Fit; Picks Up His Gat

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 30.—Invading Ahawoth Zion synagogue during Jewish New Year's services here today, Solomon Ostrow, said to be a retired business man, ran amuck with a gun, killing one of the worshippers and wounding two others.

The killer, believed mentally unbalanced, was mobbed by members of the congregation and severely beaten before officers rescued him.

KLAN FAILS IN EFFORT TO DISQUALIFY WOMAN FOR OFFICE

(Special to The Daily Worker) AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Miriam "Ma" Ferguson, democratic nominee for governor, is eligible to become governor of Texas, Judge George Calhoun ruled in district court here today in declining a temporary writ of injunction asked by Charles M. Dixon of San Antonio, seeking to restrain Mrs. Ferguson from becoming a candidate in the November elections.

SLEUTHS GET DON CHAFIN ON BOOZE WARRANT

Scabherder Butted in on Bootleggers' Game

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—State laws against murder and lesser crimes mean nothing to sheriff Don Chafin of Logan county, the principal figure in the West Virginia coal operators' campaign of violence against the miners' unions. But when Chafin, who helped to nominate John W. Davis at the democratic convention in New York, joined the get-rich-quick crowd in the bootleggers' business the federal grand jury indicted him and he is to come up for trial in the next term of federal district court. The specific counts are conspiracy to violate the Volstead act and unlawful participation in the retail liquor business.

Burles Organizers. Sheriff Chafin has taken operators' money for years and is interested in coal mining himself. He has had free access to the company treasuries to pay sluggers and gunmen engaged as deputies to beat up and shoot union organizers who come into Logan county to better wages and working conditions.

In the mine war of 1921 Chafin's armory and munition stores would have supplied a healthy Balkan revolution. In less troubled times his deputies board all trains entering the county and push pistol barrels against the ribs of men suspected of being union organizers. The suspects have to get out at the next station with a return ticket or else see the undertaker.

Chafin Undertakers' Friend. The Logan operator gang controls the Logan sheriff's office and the courts. Any trace of unionism is smoked out and sent over the border with clubs and shots or put underground for good in a pinebox box.

Unionists think it a grim joke that Don Chafin can literally get away with murder in West Virginia and then get picked up by a federal grand jury for a few drops of Dago Red.

A number of his deputies, his partners in the liquor business, are also indicted.

THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE IN NEW YORK ELECTION CAMPAIGN

By JACK STACHEL, District Organizer of the Y. W. L. District No. 2.

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—There still exist the remnants of the social-democratic party in our ranks. Not only as to the form of organization (functions of social-democracy required territorial branches only while the Communist party must have its roots in the workshop hence the necessity of making the shop nucleus the unit of our organization), but also on methods and means of waging our struggles. While it is true that this inheritance is party outrooted ideologically, one still finds many comrades who have not yet completely freed themselves from the social-democratic ideology particularly in the parliamentary campaign.

In the present campaign waged by the Workers Party we still find members of the Workers Party who believe that the sole function of the Young Workers' League is to assist the party, and members of the Y. W. L. who believe their whole role in the campaign is to assist in whatever the party is doing. The Young Workers' League does not assist in the election campaign as some organization that might come to the assistance of the party in this struggle. The Young Workers' League energetically participates in the campaign, because the party puts forth the immediate demands of the young workers and both the Y. W. L. and the party are working towards the same end—the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Young Workers' League is a political organization.

We reject the slogan—that the youth must not participate in politics. The young workers who are such a mighty force in social production are also a mighty force in the working class political struggle. This struggle is the basis for the Communist education of the Young Workers. In this campaign we must fight side by side with the party; we accept the political leadership of the party and must mobilize the young workers for the Communist campaign.

The Young Workers' League of the New York District, as well as the junior section are active participants in the campaign. In securing signatures to place the candidates on the ballot they played an important part. In every branch there is a comrade in charge of the campaign and a committee to assist him. These committees work in conjunction with the committees of the party in their section. They participate in the conduct of street meetings, in the sale of literature, in the selling of campaign stamps, collecting money on subscription lists, etc. Thru the District Office speakers are sent to the various parts of the city in some cases holding the campaign meetings under the auspices of the Young Workers' League and in other cases speaking from the platform of the party. Today the Young Workers' League holds a dozen meetings weekly.

During the remainder of the campaign our work will be greatly intensified. Workers' quarters and factories will be invaded with literature, subscriptions to the Young Worker and DAILY WORKER will be sold, voters will be canvassed. Subscription lists for the raising of funds for Foster and Gitlow campaign are now circulated among all of our comrades, and money is being collected. Our campaign now depends upon the money we have at our disposal. We must now intensify our drive for funds. Every member of the Y. W. L. and of the junior section will be enlisted in this campaign for funds. More street meetings, and indoor meetings will be held in the last few weeks of the cam-

Open Air Meetings in New York State Are Well Attended

By HARRY WINITSKY (Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 30.—Rose Pastor Stokes, Workers Party candidate in the 13th Congressional District, New York City, held meetings in the cities of Albany, Schenectady, Troy, Gloversville, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and Jamestown. These meetings were a tremendous success. The committees report that at each meeting there was a crowd of at least three or four hundred people. Comrade Stokes sold a great deal of literature, DAILY WORKERS, and party platforms at each meeting, as well as taking up a collection.

The campaign committee has already received from Comrade Stokes \$110.00, profits from her collections at these meetings.

Comrade Stokes will spend another week campaigning for the state ticket as well as the local candidates in Buffalo, and will then proceed to Pittsburgh to help the comrades there put over their local ticket.

The campaign committee is planning to send other speakers thru the state of New York and New Jersey. Comrade Rudolf Volgraf, candidate for U. S. senator in the state of New Jersey is also being sent on a tour thruout the state of New Jersey. In addition the campaign committee will send New York speakers.

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SHOE WORKERS CONTINUE FIGHT FOR UNION UNITY

Time Declared Ripe for Amalgamation

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 30.—A group of militant shoe workers of the Amalgamated, Protective, and Leather Workers' unions responded to the call that was sent out by the International Amalgamation Committee of the shoe and leather industry for the purpose of formulating policies and tactics to be carried out in the shoe industry and try to reach an agreement upon some practical plan of action.

For Real Amalgamation. In the absence of the secretary, John Ballam, organizer for the Workers Party, and candidate for governor of Massachusetts on the Workers Party ticket, called the meeting to order. Ballam stated the purpose of the meeting and Harry Witham, one of the courageous rebel shoe workers was elected by acclamation as secretary for the meeting. Harry Ross reported upon the last amalgamation convention held in this city last month. He told of the election of a committee of five which was to arrange for a conference of all independent unions. In conclusion, Ross advised the militants of the unions to get together and work for a real amalgamation movement.

Delegate Checkoway, an energetic shoe worker, declared the time is ripe for amalgamation for the betterment of the wretched condition of the shoe workers.

Elect Committee. A committee of fifteen was elected in order to carry on the work necessary for the consolidation of all shoe unions into one industrial organization. The agenda for the meeting of the committee of fifteen was announced as follows:

Election of permanent secretary-treasurer. Preparation for the calling of a nationwide general shoe workers' convention. Propaganda, leaflets and finance. Organization of shoe workers rank and file committees in Haverhill, Chelsea, Salem, Beverly, the Brockton, Brooklyn and St. Louis districts.

General statement of aims to be drawn up and mailed to active and militant workers in all shoe centers. Elections of sub-committees to carry out the plans.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Arthur Brisbane, one of William Randolph Hearst's most prized newspaper performers and often proclaiming, on paper, that the workers should have their due, announces to the Rotary Club that he will vote for Coolidge, the "whoever is elected we shall have an honest man in the White House." Brisbane blatted praise about the candidates of both major parties and said that he would not advocate LaFollette's election any more than that of William Jennings Bryan, with whom he says he disagrees "from monkeys to beer. Charles Bryan, he calls "level-headed" and a "second McKinley." Brisbane is incidentally one of the biggest owners of real estate in choice New York sections.

HEARST'S CHIEF PEN PERVERT WILL VOTE FOR CALVIN COOLIDGE

PHILADELPHIA READERS, ATTENTION!

THE BEAUTY AND THE BOLSHIEVIK A Red Army Romance will be shown for one day only on Saturday Evening OCTOBER 4TH, 1924 at the LULU TEMPLE, Broad and Spring Garden Sts. TWO SHOWS at 6:30 and 8:30 P. M. ADMISSION 50 CENTS

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The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

LABOR BOARD ASKS AID OF BOSSES' TOOL

Judge Wilkerson Called in on Railroad Fight

Federal Judge Wilkerson, who issued the Daugherty injunction against the striking shopmen in 1922, has been called to the aid of the instrument of the railroad owners, the Railroad Labor Board, and asked to force the railroad union brotherhoods to recognize the jurisdiction of the board and appear before it to give testimony.

Wilkerson has been asked by district attorney Olsen and attorneys Kirkland and Robert N. Golding, "special assistants to the attorney-general of the United States," to order John McGuire, of Chicago, and D. B. Robertson, of Cleveland, to testify before the railroad labor board.

These officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have twice refused to appear before the board charging that it strongly favors the railroad carriers. Attorney Donald Richberg, their lawyer, charges the petition filed before Judge Wilkerson does not correspond with the facts and he will file an answer.

Strike-breaker Cal, Whiskered Charlie, at Fink's Funeral

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Coolidge, secretary of state Hughes and representatives of the Persian government, this afternoon attended the funeral services for Major Robert W. Imbrie, American vice consul and intelligence officer who was killed at Teheran, Persia.

Editor's Note—According to an article that appeared recently in the New York Times, Major Imbrie was a United States stool-pigeon in Soviet Russia after the Bolshevik revolution and was a vicious hater of the Workers' Republic. The Times suggested that the "notorious Cheka" got even with him for his espionage in Petrograd, after Kerensky fell. While in Persia he was acting in his accustomed role of spy and agent of the Standard Oil Company.

Vote Communist This Time!

BELGIAN COAL OPERATORS FORCE WAGE REDUCTIONS ON MINERS AS DAWES PLAN GETS INTO ACTION

The Strike of the Belgian Miners. Comrade Miners! The Belgian capitalists are now engaged in a ferocious attack upon the miners. For three weeks have the miners of Borinage, Belgium, been forced to strike owing to the employers' arbitrary attempts to enforce a 10 per cent cut in wages contrary to the existing collective agreement.

Why did the Belgian capitalists take up the offensive? Because owing to the reparation payments of German coal, they have accumulated large stocks of coal.

Now, with the aid of these stocks and under the pretext of German competition, the Belgian mine owners try to dictate their will to the Borinage miners. The struggle now waged by the Belgian miners will soon have to be taken up by the miners of other countries also.

For the Dawes plan which was accepted by the London conference will force Germany to increase its production and export of goods to foreign markets. This will lead to the accumulation of new coal stocks in France and Belgium, and the capitalists of these countries, as well as those of England, Czechoslovakia, etc., will cut wages and lengthen the working hours of the miners in order to be in a better position to compete with German coal.

Dawes Plan in Action. The Dawes plan is only beginning to be materialized; yet it has already led to the German mine owners imposing an eight, eight and one-half and nine hour day upon the German underground miners and a ten hour day upon the miners working above ground.

Now, the German capitalists want to cut the miners' wages by 20 per cent. In Belgium the coal barons are forcing a 5-10 per cent wage cut upon the miners. The French mine owners declare that if the longer work day remains in force in Germany, they too, will have to lengthen the hours of the French miners.

Supported by Socialists. Thus, the Dawes plan which is supported by all the social patriots and reformists and which is being put into effect, thanks to their shameless betrayal of the workers' interests, threatens us, the miners of all countries, with such a very serious lowering of our conditions as could not have been anticipated before. It represents a true conspiracy of the capitalists of the world against our interests; a conspiracy which is being put into effect with the active assistance of the social patriots of all countries.

The First Victims. Our Belgian comrades are the first victims of this murderous conspiracy. The threat faces each one of us, no matter whether we work in Germany, France, England, Czechoslovakia, Poland, or any other country. Therefore, comrades, miners of all countries, on to the aid of the Borinage miners. Support their struggle against the effects of the London agreement!

Demand the destruction of the conspiracy of the capitalists against the workers of all countries! Fight

LOCKED OUT CLEANERS GO BACK TO WORK

New Contract for Year Also Signed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Guarantee Window Cleaning Company, thru which the Amalgamated Window Cleaning Employers' Association of this city inaugurated a test case for the purpose of breaking the Window Cleaners' Union, gave up the fight and took back its 23 locked-out employees. Not until the union's demands were granted and full recognition of the union was won, however, did the men resume their work.

It will be remembered that on Aug. 21 this company issued an ultimatum to its 23 employees to take their choice between the union and their jobs. The men immediately left their work and since the ball was started rolling by the bosses they decided to gather some moss.

They put in a demand for higher wages, better working conditions and of course full recognition of their union.

Lockout a Test Case. The men knew the fight was started in an effort on the part of the Employers' Association to make this a test case in the strength of the union. For five years the employers have been wanting to break the backbone of the union.

The regular yearly contract with all the employers comes to a close tomorrow and if the strike had continued it would have involved all the window cleaners in New York City. The settlement comes just in time to avert a complete tying up of the entire window cleaning trade.

There are still two shops holding out for the open shop: the American Window Cleaning Company, 61 Great Jones St., and the Nordam Window Cleaning Company, 32 East 2nd St. It is expected that these two remaining shops will soon fall in line with the rest of the employers and accept the union.

The demand for an increase in wages has been left to an arbitration committee which will function in conjunction with the Labor Board of New York.

Against Children on Stage. SAN FRANCISCO.—The Northern California branch, child labor commission has two amendments to the state child labor law which would keep children under 14 from appearing on the stage except at benefits or in the legitimate drama. The legislation is directed at performances by pupils of dancing teachers, in which it is claimed the children receive no compensation and are compelled to take part in vulgar and degrading entertainments.

Strikers Brave Police. WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 30.—Police were again called to the gates of the Waltham Watch company, whose employees have been on strike for four months, in an ineffectual attempt to intimidate the strikers. The strikers have been conducting mass picketing in spite of the police and have staged demonstrations in front of the gates in order to let workers looking for a job know there is a strike in progress.

Goslings Get Hurt. SACRAMENTO, Cal.—"Torture rites" practised in initiating members into the Sacramento high school fraternities, resulting in serious injury to several students, have led the principal to substitute scholarship tests for all other initiation ordeals. The fraternities will not be abolished but transformed into "vocational guidance clubs," and no other associations will be allowed.

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UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



I must get something to raise me.

A cake of yeast, if you please!

MILLIONS JOBLESS IN AMERICA ALL THE TIME SAYS NEW REPORT OF RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

(Special to The Daily Worker). NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 30.—This time it is not the Communists who are making the astounding declaration that millions of workers are idle all the time in the United States.

The findings of the Russell Sage Foundation in its recent investigation of this problem is worthy of considerable study. "Averaging good and bad years, 10 to 12 per cent of all the workers in the United States (several millions of men and women) are out of work all the time."

The investigation, which extended into more than 70 cities in 31 states and Canada, has just been completed. The full report, covering more than 600 printed pages, will be issued shortly. The survey was conducted by a staff of trained field investigators, all of whom had previously been engaged in employment work, under the direction of Shelby M. Harrison, director of the foundation's department of surveys and exhibits.

A Thoro Investigation. Practically every known means for bringing work and the worker together was studied. The "want ad" pages of newspapers, the fee-charging labor agencies, the free public employment office, the labor union's method of securing work for its members, the fraternal order's activities in this field, the practice of applying for work at the factory gate or the office door, all were investigated.

A special study was made of the situation in Ohio, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New York, where there has been the greatest development of organized public employment work. Separate studies were made also of the special problems of farm labor, migratory and casual workers, junior workers, handicapped workers, immigrants, Negro workers, and professional workers.

After citing the fact that each year from 1,000,000 to 8,000,000 persons are out of work for weeks and sometimes for months at a time, the introduction to the Foundation's forthcoming report says:

Revolt of Workers Inevitable. "There is something which we are just beginning to recognize—a resentment on the part of the workers against an industrial situation in which such insecurity and uncertainty of employment are possible. It is not only unemployment but the fear of unemployment—the knowledge that any job is uncertain and insecure, subject to the fluctuations of economic change—which is responsible for much of our present industrial unrest."

This situation, the report will show, has been aggravated by the fact that the unskilled worker who has sought employment thru certain types of labor agencies in many cases has been subjected to such abuses as: paying a fee and then failing to get a job; being sent to distant points where no work or where unsatisfactory work exists but whence he could not return because of the expense involved; being employed thru collusions between the agent and employer and after a few days work being discharged to make way for a new workman while the agent and employer divided the fee.

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UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



I must get something to raise me.

A cake of yeast, if you please!

HALF NECESSARY FUND FOR REED COLONY RAISED

Grand Duke's Estate is Now Children's Home

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

SEATTLE—Half of the \$5,000 needed by the John Reed children's colony at Kvalinsk in Russia to take over the 1,000-acre grand duke's estate with excellent farm buildings is now on its way to the workers' republic. Rev. Sydney Strong of Seattle announces that he hopes to collect the rest from readers of this story and other sympathizers before another month is gone. The first \$2,500 came thru the publication in the Communist press and elsewhere of Anna Louise Strong (Anise)'s story of her visit to the amazingly plucky and resourceful colony for orphan children established in John Reed's name on the Volga. She is Strong's daughter.

A Model Farm. "They are still hoping," Anise had written in her first story, "that from somewhere will come money to take the fine estate down river and to let in the stores of children who come drifting to them down the Volga, drawn by the news of the John Reed colony. And to make a really efficient farm, a model to the peasants, I am hoping too that they will get this. But meantime they have gone ahead, without waiting. There are hundreds of thousands of pioneer children like these in Russia."

Strong announces that he will forward to his daughter any checks that may be sent for the colony. His address is 508 Garfield St., Seattle. Money sent direct should go to Anna Louise Strong, Hotel Continental, Moscow, Russia.

Mother of Communes. In her most recent "letter to her father, Anise pictures this future for the John Reed colony: "So that our colony should become in the end, not a single commune, but a Mother of Communes, drawing in the homeless children and in decades to come also the peasant children, and training them thru several years in co-operative labor thru all the basic forms of work based on village life, and sending them out, those who choose, to their individual jobs in city or home farm and others in organized groups to take up land elsewhere in Russia."

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Write for appointments to M. MITCHALL, (Teacher of Saxophone)
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OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A COMFORTABLE SLUMBER GARMENT



4784. Attractive and convenient is the model here portrayed. Crepe, nainsook, batiste, flannel or flannel-ette are good materials for this style. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 40 year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. The garment may be finished with straight lower edges or, be gathered in knicker style.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS

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A JAUNTY "UP TO DATE" STYLE



4764. Here is a very smart design for a blouse or "shirt" to wear with a separate skirt or a two piece suit. The sleeves are finished with French cuffs, and joined to the long shoulder or "cap" extension of front and back. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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WEAVERS URGED TO STAY AWAY FROM NEMASKET MILLS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Sept. 30. The weavers of the Nemasket Mills of Middleboro, Mass., are out on strike. They call on all textile workers to keep away from the town till the strike is settled.

All wage workers in the Nemasket Mills are urged to attend a mass meeting of the strikers at the Owl Hall, Middleboro, on Friday night at 7 o'clock. A representative of the Amalgamated Textile Councils (National Office in Providence, B. I.) will address the meeting.

Fight against the execution of Dawes' plan.

Demand a stop to the reparations payments!

Down live the Borinage miners! Down with Dawes' plan!

Long live the International struggle of the proletariat against capital.

International Propaganda Committee of the Revolutionary Miners. Moscow, Sept. 6, 1924.

GROWING APPLES GOOD BUSINESS FOR MERCHANTS

By SYDNEY WARREN

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent) SUMMERLAND, B. C.—"An apple a day may keep the doctor away," but unless the fruit growers of the Okanagan valley get a better price for their fruit this year they stand a big chance of bringing in the halif.

Thieves in Abundance. Travelling up and down this picturesque and most fertile valley of western Canada, I heard the same old story—high irrigation rates and taxes—thieving commission men and high-binding freight rates. Men are giving up their ranches after spending years in developing and improving them, unable to make a meager existence.

One man told me that this year he was giving up a 16 acre ranch that he had bought five years ago for \$11,000 and had paid all but \$2,000 of this amount. In Prairie valley near Summerland all but nine fruit growers in the valley were unable to pay their irrigation rates and the government took a first mortgage on this year's fruit returns to protect the water charges.

Apple Growers Soaked. It costs about 60c a box to grow and pack apples and if the grower can get from 90c to \$1 a box he considers himself lucky. Yet apples are sold to the consumer for from \$1.75 to \$2.75 a box and the middle man pockets from 100 per cent to 200 per cent velvet on each box of first grade apples. On second grade or fancy and C grade fruit the grower seldom gets more than the bare cost of picking and packing. This year despite the fact that the apple crop will be a third less than last year, I saw wagonload after wagonload of edible apples of lower grades hauled away to the dumps or fed to the pigs.

Economic pressure is gradually forcing the fruit growers of the Okanagan to adopt co-operative marketing that will eliminate the big steal of the commission men and the railway companies on every box of apples.

Morgan Partner Quits Cold. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The offices of J. P. Morgan and company were closed today with the exception of those necessary to transaction of routine business, because of the death of a partner in the firm, Elliott C. Bacon.

Res. 1632 S. Trumbull Ave. Phone Rockwell 5050
MORDECAI SHULMAN ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
701 Association Building
19 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO
Dearborn 8657 Central 4946-4947

Your Union Meeting

FIRST WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
38	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
179	B. & Washington St.
131	Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
2	Bright and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
250	Carpenters, Blackhawk Hill, Lake Forest.
643	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
1693	Carpenters, 505 State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 8414 S. Halsted St.
2228	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
2289	Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
293	Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Franklin St.
798	Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
85	Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan
47	Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
275	Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
10	Food Carriers District Council, 814 Franklin St.
11	Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
5	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Evanston St.
396	Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
478	Machinists, 2622 W. Madison St.
830	Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
515	Maintenance of Way, 5325 S. Halsted St.
23	Moulders, 357 N. Clark St.
54	Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
84	Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
624	Painters, 180 W. Washington St.
893	Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
972	Painters, Old Fellow Hall, Blue Island.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
16653	Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
236	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
225	Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
900	Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
723	Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
733	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
247	Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St.
8	Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Difference Between Dictators

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Most of the European powers having recognized the government of the military junta which has overthrown the constitutional republic in Chile, secretary Hughes maintains cordial relations with this new regime, without giving formal recognition. He does not state, as he did in the case of a possible future violation of the constitution of Nicaragua, that he will not recognize a government that does not stand precisely on the constitution. He watches and waits and makes no promises.

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

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

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT Workers Party of America

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL... WILLIAM F. DUNNE... MORITZ J. LOEB... Editors Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application

Provoking Japan

"Japan Admits Dream of War on United States," says the Chicago Tribune in a six-column headline over the story of Adachi's outburst at Geneva.

War with the United States is not merely a dream of the Japanese ruling class, it is a nightmare. The clashing interests of American and Japanese imperialism make war between the two nations just about as certain as anything can be in this unstable world.

Internal unrest affecting all sections of the population other than the aristocracy and the big capitalists has not yet reached such intensity that a war for the defense of the national honor appears to be the only way out for the Japanese rulers.

Our rulers have given the Japanese governing classes the finest kind of an excuse for a war—an excuse that for millions of Japanese workers and peasants might easily disguise the real causes of an armed struggle with the United States.

If a desperate Japanese ruling class can be provoked into an attack upon the United States it will certainly be a rich dish for our war-worshippers.

We have held from the first moment that the agitation against Japan began that the handful of Japanese in the Pacific states and their skill in acquiring property was not the real basis of the campaign, but that the real reason for the hostility that culminated in the exclusion act was the rivalry of the imperialists of the two countries.

We are of the opinion that the present Japanese government will be swept out of existence by the outraged masses, that the Koreans will revolt and a government with strong leanings toward Soviet Russia will take its place in the event of war with the United States.

The workers of the United States then will be faced with the task of preventing their rulers making war upon the revolting Japanese workers and peasants and subjugating them as they did the Filipinos.

We must not be fooled by lies of the imperialist press. Not a single American worker has anything in the Orient that needs defense from Japan. If we take care of our own war-mongers the Japanese masses can be trusted to take care of theirs.

The Agricultural Year

The latest agricultural year book just issued by the department of agriculture ought to find its way into the hands of every workingman and poor farmer. It is an official volume of evidence giving the lie to all the roseate contentions now made by the reactionary politicians about the conditions of the farming masses.

We draw the attention of our readers to such outstanding findings as these in the survey of what the farming masses are up against:

Within the last five years the value of farm property has declined more than twenty billion dollars. Within a single year more than a million farmers were driven from their homes by the severe economic depression and their inability to make ends meet.

Worse than that. The social degradation visited upon these farming masses who were dispossessed is a curse that no figures and no statistical reports can plumb adequately. Let us take the picture of this damnation of the farming population out of their mouths, out of the records prepared and supervised by secretary of agriculture, Wallace, himself. He says:

"The losses have not been due to an inefficiency on the part of the farmers. Practically all of them were incurred by men who had been doing fairly well until they entered the period of drastic deflation. The nation has suffered in another way. The drastic economics which have become necessary on the farms have greatly reduced the standards of living. They have compelled overwork by the farmers, unaccustomed farm work by farm mothers,

increased work by children kept out of schools—in too many cases the older children taken out for good."

This is the plight of the farmers. We wonder how many of the million who have been driven off the land are sharing in the wheat spurt. It is gruesome five years that the farmers have gone thru. That is where they are today. Dreary facts speak louder than dishonest election talk even from our Puritanic president.

Fit for the Public

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, who has in a brief period of office distinguished himself rather auspiciously as an agent of the government that does too much talking at the wrong time, is again coming to the fore. This time the unrestrained secretary is not attacking the Japanese or the Negroes. Mr. Wilbur is now a censor of the fitness of a certain play before New York audiences.

"What Price Glory" is a play that has aroused considerable approval among many New York workers because it tells the truth about the life and sufferings of the marines. The play sheds a light on the realities of war which all too many workers in the metropolis know from their own costly experience to be true.

This has brought a storm of protest from the arch-demagogic Tammany lickspittle, who is now the mayor of the greatest city in the land, John F. Hylan. The shadow of the once notoriously corrupt boss, Charles F. Murphy, has appointed a committee of citizens, leading ones of course, like admirals, police commissioners, and major-generals, to decide on the fitness of the play for public consumption. Then, not to be outdone in the concern for the welfare of the morality of the masses, the secretary to the navy breaks into print along the same Puritanic lines.

Mr. Wilbur has had plenty of experience in preventing the working masses from going "wrong," that is from doing anything against the interests of the employing class. Mr. Wilbur is to a no small extent responsible for the fact that Tom Mooney is in jail today. The same "safety-seeking" secretary of the navy is even threatening to invoke the federal statutes against the players. Mr. Wilbur's modesty is overcome by the fact that the play is "full of gutter language" which, he would have us believe, is no longer to be found in the navy. Then, how can one associate the uniform of the United States navy with vulgarity! The heavens protest! And what will the Haitians, the Nicaraguans, the Mexicans, and the Dominicans say about such misrepresentation of the gentle marines who have treated them so kindly in their civilizing expeditions?

Here is where the real difficulty lies. Here is why the navy officials who are sworn to defend the so-called sacred rights of freedom of opinion, speech, press, and assembly guaranteed by the constitution are the first ones to serve the employers in denying these much-vaunted rights to the masses. The moral outburst on the part of Mr. Wilbur and the insignificant Hylan is only a screen. It is not the vulgarity but the truthful picture of war that the play in question presents which is causing the concern of our employing class hooligans in and out of uniform.

What of Bulgaria?

A censorship in which more than one government must be co-operating has prevented any news of the progress of the revolt of the Bulgarian masses reaching America for the last ten days. Had the revolt been suppressed, it is reasonable to suppose that the welcome story would have been cabled to every reactionary sheet in the world. No news is therefore good news for the workers of other nations who sympathize with the Bulgarian workers and peasants in their struggle against the bloody Zankov government.

That the Communist party of Bulgaria is playing a leading role in the uprising is certain because more than six weeks ago it issued a manifesto to the workers of the world telling of the crimes of the Bulgarian rulers, the numberless and indescribable outrages inflicted upon the workers and peasants since the fall of the Stamboulsky government and the failure of the revolt that followed it. The manifesto stated that all elements of the working and farming masses were combining against the Zankov regime and that its overthrow was expected.

Alexandrov, the leader of the Macedonian faction that backed the Zankov government, has been assassinated and a portion of his forces have joined the revolutionists since the manifesto of the Bulgarian Communist party was issued. The Macedonians have usually held the balance of power in Bulgaria and their defection probably means the downfall of the Zankov government.

In the absence of news from Bulgaria we can only hope that our analysis is correct and that the Bulgarian masses have won their struggle for freedom and under the leadership of the Communist party are at last on the way to a Soviet republic. In this event the eulogies that the capitalist press will print of the departed Zankov government will be the best proof that the social revolution is advancing in the Balkans.

Rail labor chiefs have warned MacAdoo that if he supports Davis, his popularity among the rail workers will go up in smoke like his candidacy for the presidency. They might promise him, in return for his neutrality, the secretaryship of the Interior in the LaFollette cabinet. Mac would locate any stray oil wells that Fall missed.

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

The Political Muddle in Colorado

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

OF the political messes into which the workers have been dragged this year, the one now existing in Colorado threatens to be a serious contender for first place. The situation there is a good reflex of the confusion existing in the politics of the organized workers of America following on the endorsement everywhere of the sleight-of-hand artist from Wisconsin, LaFollette.

The Colorado State Federation of Labor has not only given its endorsement to LaFollette and Wheeler, but also to Alva B. Adams, junior senator, for re-election to the Millionaire's Club. Adams, it will be recalled, was appointed by Governor William Sweet to fill the term left vacant by the death of Nicholson. Sweet, who cashes in on a nice bit of lucre annually as a bond broker, is supporting John W. Davis, democratic candidate for the presidency. And Sweet has the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor in Colorado.

Now! The gentleman who has been put in charge of the Colorado campaign of LaFollette is John R. Lawson. Lawson was once a fighter. He headed District 15 of the United Mine Workers of America, and was the leader of one of the most glorious strikes in the history of the American working class, the Ludlow strike. As a result of that walk-out, with its attendant, now infamous massacre, Lawson was framed up by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., run by John J. Rockefeller, Jr., the teacher of Sunday schools, and the feudal lord of the state, and was sentenced to a life term of imprisonment for his activity. The case was, however, appealed to a higher court, the decision reversed and the entire affair was dropped. As soon as Lawson was freed from all, he initiated and led a secessionist movement out of the United Mine Workers because, he maintained, and perhaps correctly—that the international officials of the union has refused to give the strike the support needed and deserved. For this, he was expelled by the international from the U. M. W. of A.

For some time, the name of John R. Lawson was not heard until he finally turned up as an employe of none other than the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., of the same Rockefeller, that is, whom he had previously fought and who had been instrumental in framing him! In view of his new job, suspicion was aroused at his previous actions, but today they are all silenced. He is state director of the LaFollette campaign and, like Brutus, he is an honorable man.

But the same gang that is backing LaFollette is also backing Sweet and his appointee who is now running for senator, Alva B. Adams. To analyze Adams a bit will give an insight into the type of a labor supporter that Sweet is.

Adams—Anti-Labor Lawyer. Sweet appointed Adams to fill the term left vacant by Nicholson at the time that the shopmen employed on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad were still locked out. Sweet had only a short time before been elected to the governorship with the support of the American Federation of Labor's Non-Partisan Political Committee. His first act of generosity and appreciation to labor was the appointment of the lawyer of the Santa Fe, one of the worst labor hating corporations in the country, to the United States senate. As you suspected, dear reader, this lawyer was none other than Alva B. Adams!

On the board of directors of the Santa Fe can be found, among others, gentlemen by the name of John W. Aylis, who happens to have been nominated by the democratic party to run for president. Davis only withdrew from his directorate after his nomination, holding on to this Morgan job with all energy up to the very last minute. Other directors on this road are such men as Edward J. Berwind, of the notorious anti-labor union mines in Pennsylvania; Ogden L. Mills, one of the biggest stockholders in the N. Y. Central Railroad; W. B. Storey and W. E. Brown, of the famous Brown Brothers in Philadelphia, who engineered that little imperialist maneuver in the Caribbean a few years ago.

It is for this railroad that Alva B. Adams, now supported by organized labor in Colorado, was the attorney. In case there should be any doubt as to the policy of the Santa Fe, it is sufficient to recall the railway strike of 1922, when this road spread the lie about the abandonment of passengers in the "desert" at Needles, California.

are the concluding chapters dealing with "The Problem of 1924 and After." A critical examination of the valuable data massed in these chapters will do a good deal towards helping one see thru the fraud of the present farm prosperity that being sold so widely. Also, in the light of the fictitious and exaggerated claims made for the Dawes' plan to wage the next war, it is interesting to note that the author concludes, upon the basis of unimpeachable evidence that "agricultural exports may be expected to drop still further in 1924 and thereafter. For American agriculture to plan her future building on the foundation of an expected revival and growth of the European market would, therefore, mean building on quicksand."

On the whole, "Agriculture and the European Market" is a very readable volume containing invaluable material on the biggest industry of the country and dealing in a scientific manner with one of the most important problems facing the working and farming masses.

Perhaps in no country in the world is there such an abundance of ignorance about the economic potentialities and conditions of Soviet Russia as there is in the United States. This little book, by Pasvolsky and Moulton, should prove of help in dispelling some of this dangerous ignorance. Because the volume is primarily a study

of fiscal and foreign trade questions it deals with the most vital points involved in the development of Soviet Russia's international relations. This is true despite the fact that the authors set out to deal only with the problems of public finance and not at all with the present economic conditions and diplomatic status of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. This book does not deal with the prevailing economic condition of Soviet Russia. It limits itself to the official pre-war facts of Russia's foreign debt, the effects of the imperialist war on Russia's international status in the capitalist realm of commerce and industry, Russia's pre-war export and import capacities, her budgetary trend, and her financial standing. The author's discussion of the role of the United States in Soviet Russian reconstruction is interesting. The crux of their attitude is most instructive, as can be seen from the following: "American exports of wheat to the continent of Europe were on the wane before the war. Profound economic dislocations produced by the war and its aftermath temporarily gave a great stimulus to American wheat and other agricultural exports, but the tide is already ebbing. Looking forward, exports of American wheat to the continent of Europe will be of dwindling importance, even if Russian wheat production does not regain its former position."

This canard was later exploded by the district passenger agent, E. H. Dallas, and by Albert E. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Coyle is now also supporting, LaFollette!

Adams was the attorney for the Santa Fe at the time the road was carrying on its bitter struggle against the workers, and he uttered not a single word in support of the strikers. Today he gets the support of the labor movement there.

Aside from the Adams buncombe that is being spread by the labor factors in the state, there is another element of confusion. The political field is cluttered up by a would-be "progressive party," which put up a slate of presidential electors for LaFollette and Wheeler in the hope of attracting votes, but was later repudiated by Frank A. Harrison, LaFollette's regional director. It is composed of disgruntled elements who failed to receive an opportunity to feed at the Davis pork barrel.

And on top of it all comes the farcical Farmer-Labor party, which is neither farmer nor labor, and which will probably have a state ticket in the field this fall. For the last few years a few individuals have been paid by the republican party to navigate this decoy in order to draw some votes away from the democrats.

A Political Chinese Puzzle.

What a muddle! Labor endorses LaFollette, whose campaign committee is headed by a traitor to labor; also Adams; Adams gets the O. K. of Sweet, who in turn supports Davis; Adams was attorney for the reactionary corporation on which Davis was director. Then again: Labor endorses Wheeler, who is running with LaFollette; Wheeler supports Walsh for senator from Montana, altho Walsh has been condemned by the Montana State Federation of Labor as an enemy of the workers; Walsh supports Davis; Davis gets the aid of Adams who is endorsed by labor organizations that are backing the opponent of Davis, LaFollette.

No, this is not a Chinese puzzle. It is only an example of the maze into which labor has been drawn by its failure to follow a policy of independent political action.

The only party in Colorado that

takes a clear stand on questions affecting the workers on all fields of life, is the Workers Party.

When the workers of Colorado decide as to where they shall throw their support in the coming election it is well to remember the terrible result of the futile policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies." It is well to recall that the horrible Ludlow massacre, when the tools of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., murdered workers, their wives and children, occurred under the administration composed of such "friends of labor" as the following, elected in 1912, when the Colorado workers achieved their great "political victory." Here is the list:

Governor—Elias Ammons, Democrat, Farmers' Union. Lieutenant Governor—Benjamin Montgomery, Democrat, Farmers' Union.

Secretary of State—James B. Pearce, Democrat, R. R. Telegraphers.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Mary C. Bradford, Democrat, Women's Trade Union League. Congressman—Edward B. Keating, Democrat, Typographical Union.

State Senators—Joseph Berry, Democrat, Locomotive Engineers; A. E. Gorman, Democrat, Typographical Union; S. S. Bellesfield, Democrat, Typographical Union; Ralph Tucker, Republican, Trainmen's Union; William Matz, Democrat, Conductors' Union; John Cross, Democrat, Farmers' Union; John I. Tierney, Democrat, Typographical Union; Matt Lynes, Republican, Locomotive Engineers; John Hurd, Democrat, United Mine Workers.

House of Representatives—John Williams, Democrat, Bookbinders; Phil McCarthy, Democrat, Stationary Engineers; William R. Elmore, Democrat, Machinists; Charles J. Leitch, Democrat, Carpenters; Peter Turnbull, Democrat, Metal Workers; Jack Slattery, Democrat, Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union; John T. Kavanaugh, Democrat, Street Car Men's Union; William Dalley, Democrat, Typographical Union; A. C. Newton, Republican, Typographical Union; J. McDonald, Machinists' Helpers.

They served in office from January 1913 to January 1915. The Ludlow massacre occurred on April 20, 1914. It should be an unforgettable lesson.

TWO TIMELY BOOKS :: By Jay Lovestone

American Agriculture and The European Market, by Edwin G. Nourse. Russian Debt and Russian Reconstruction, by Leo Pasvolsky and Harold G. Moulton.

HERE we have two timely volumes issued by the Institute of Economics. The first volume was written by the generally recognized foremost agricultural economist in the country. Not many worth while books on the development of American agriculture have been prepared in recent years, despite the fact that there has, for some time, been an abundance of material at hand. "American Agriculture and the European Market," is a pleasant exception to the general, conjectural literature on the state and development of rural economy in the United States.

Dr. Nourse deals with the development of American agriculture from the pre-Civil War days to the present moment. The early periods are treated briefly and the more modern are accorded the more thorough treatment. The analysis of the effect of the world war on American agriculture is the most complete we have seen. Nor must one accept all the interpretations and the specific forms of the reasons given by the author to recognize the value of his analysis of the course and effects of the boom and depression of 1919-1923.

Especially timely and worth while

Dawes Plan to Sweat Germans Doomed

(Continued from page 1)

Dawes' plan sentences Germany—it's working and farming masses—to pay the international capitalist imperialists an unnamed staggering sum for an unnamed period of years.

In the plainest words spoken in the diction of Wall Street, a first mortgage will be placed on Germany's railways, transportation system, sugar, tobacco; her customs will be regulated and determined as has been done in San Domingo and Nicaragua; her taxation system will be arbitrarily fixed to yield the greatest loot in the name of reparations; her budget and currency will be manhandled with the means, such a gigantic tribute, from one country to others, over and above the normal industrial and commercial operations, been demanded. The same end in view, and the hours of labor and cost of living will be driven upward and the conditions of employment, standards of living, and wages downward so as to assure the allied imperialists, led by the American group, the maximum tribute—ranging annually from a billion to two-and-a-half billion gold marks.

The first lien laid on the industries and resources of Germany, under the

conqueror of Europe on the continent, that made possible the allies' crushing of Germany and the dictation of the Versailles pact. Today, it is American economic prowess, under the leadership of the House of Morgan, whose tool Dawes is, that is firmly setting the second foot of the American capitalist conqueror on the continent of Europe. In 1918 the German Junker-capitalist clique surrendered to the overwhelming forces of American militarism camouflaged by the fourteen points of peace. In 1924 the whole European employing class has yielded to the supremacy of American capitalist imperialism openly represented in the capitals of Europe by the fourteen leading Wall Street bankers.

And just as Persing and the Versailles Treaty could not restore Europe and world capitalism to its pre-war health, so will Dawes and his London pact fail. The latest plan to save capitalism thru the establishment of the world hegemony of American imperialism, reeks with too many contradictions. For one thing the Dawes plan does not answer the paramount question: in what form of goods is Germany to pay the reparations?

What class of goods can the allied capitalist accept as reparations without bringing about serious derangement in their own and the rest of the capitalist world's industries?

This contradiction is insoluble because it is inherent in the very system of capitalism. Interesting comment on this point is to be found in the statement of Mr. Hartley Withers, the London correspondent of Barron's Weekly in its issue of Aug. 11, 1924. We read this frank confession: "So that the real problem that we all wanted the Dawes committee to solve was evaded. It told us not what Germany could pay her creditors, but how many marks a year could be collected, for them to convert, if they could, into their own currencies. And this evasion of the core of the problem, seems to have been largely unnoticed by the general public in the creditor countries, which assumes that it is going to receive what the Dawes report tells it can be collected."

More than that. The maximum reparations that the French can get will be less than what they will have to pay to the capitalists of Great Britain and the United States in meeting their debts.

Then discussing the possible effects of Soviet Russian competition on certain branches of American agriculture, the writers show that one can more than easily "set off certain general advantages that would be derived from a recovery of Russia. The revival of production and commerce in Central and Western Europe which would attend the rehabilitation of sound conditions within Russia and the re-opening of her trade relations with the rest of Europe would be reflected in expanding trade in manufactured products between the United States and Europe generally, and it would also doubtless improve our European markets for such agricultural commodities as tobacco and cotton."

This point knocks into a cocked hat the argument so often used by the enemies of Soviet recognition in their attempting to mislead the workers and farmers as to the true effects the restoration of normal relations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics would have on their economic conditions.

The book also has a valuable appendix containing authentic information about private investments in pre-war Russia, the text of the Soviet decree on the annulment of the czarist debts, the Soviet's reply to the Genoa Conference Memorandum, the official position of the United States government towards Soviet Russia and other important official documents.