

THE TRUTH ABOUT "THE REDS"

WILD TALES OF U. S. SLEUTH IN CHICAGO DAILY NEWS WILL BE EXPOSED BY THE DAILY WORKER

By MANUEL GOMEZ

The Chicago Daily News, publisher of "The Black Joker," "The Stained Dagger" and other equally blood-curdling "mystery stories" in serial form, has a new thriller for its readers. It is all about "Reds" and "Red Plots," and what makes its sensational success almost certain is that the "Reds" portrayed in it are as unlike real "Reds" as it is possible to conceive. The story is called "Secrets of the Reds Told by an Insider," and, strangely enough, purports to be true.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MUSSOLINI finds his footing getting slipper every day. He is now forced to request the assistance of D'Annunzio, the crazy playwright, who would feel as happy under the leadership of Mussolini as a hungry cannibal, hogtied within sight of a fat bishop. The Fascist movement is nearing the end in Europe. In Spain the black shirt dictatorship under De Rivera hangs on the Morocco expedition, which means that it hangs on a hair with the Rifian sabre in dangerous proximity. The capitalists have found it more advantageous to work thru the social democratic parties, than thru the more crude Fascist. It wears better camouflage.

ANOTHER feature of the present European situation is the growth of anti-clericalism, which is chiefly manifested in the Latin countries of France, Spain and Italy. While the Vatican made considerable temporary gains by allying itself with the Fascist, the fall of that dictatorship will certainly bring down upon the head of the Catholic church the wrath of the masses who suffered under the black-shirt regime. The republican elements in the Latin countries are anticlerical and the fall of Fascism in Italy and Spain will undoubtedly bring about a state of affairs as far as the church is concerned, as took place in France in 1905.

A CLASS war prisoner in San Quentin sends in a clipping containing the drivel that oozed from the now dried-up brain of one Joseph Wise, in regard to William Z. Foster and the Workers Party. Our imprisoned comrade is extremely angry over the Wise attack, but he would not be if he only knew something about the contemptible nonentity who was used by the big labor fakery to attack a man whose ability as a trade union organizer they envy and who they hate because of his sincerity and the esteem in which he is held by the masses of the workers, even those who cannot yet see eye to eye with him politically. Wise has been already handled in THE DAILY WORKER and if he is at all worthy of his name he will keep his fool mouth padlocked, except for the performance of the only purpose nature intended it for—in the case of Wise—to eat his slops with.

JAKE Spolansky, until recently a stoolpigeon of the department of justice, and very likely a stoolpigeon now for some detective agency, is trying to make a name for himself and incidentally make some cash, by competing with Nick Carter, the famous dime novelist. Jake is now a writer, of course—like the Prince of Wales, he gets somebody else to do the literary work for him. But there are so many unemployed stoolpigeons around nowadays that Jakey will have no trouble, we presume, in securing a co-worker to fix up his yarns so that the copy readers will not be under the impression that some moron did the literary warpath.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.
Join the Workers Party!

The series began publication in the Daily News yesterday. Lurid beyond anything yet offered to the readers of detective stories, this latest addition to the Desperate Desmond School of Fiction will, to give the exact language of the Daily News advertising man, "bristle with vivid and terrible details." In other words, it will be the old familiar hoakum, the regular bull, conventional admixture of wild yarns about fake plots, which are manufactured out of the whole cloth by private detective agencies and out-of-work operatives whenever they think they can scare a rich old reprobate into paying for some heavy sleuthing.

Burns Controls the "D. of J." For years, the whole detective "industry" of the country has been engaged in faking plots—and then, in order to make good with a client, framing up some poor sucker and railroad him to jail before he realizes what has happened to him. A professional dick once told the writer that two-thirds of his work consisted of executing frame-ups. Especially prominent in this line of endeavor is the Burns Detective Agency (a million-dollar corporation, with ramifications extending to all parts of the world); and for a long, long time the Burns Agency has controlled the federal department of justice, body and soul.

The DAILY WORKER knows "The Reds" at first hand; it is a Communist organ. It also knows Mr. Jacob Spolansky at first hand, a number of Communists having been victims of his frame-ups. Side by side with the fake revelations in the Chicago Daily News, the DAILY WORKER will publish a series of articles prepared with the assistance of the Labor Defense Council, exposing the would-be expositors. This is the first of the series. Read what the DAILY WORKER has to say and compare it with Spolansky's daily nonsense in the Daily News.

According to advertisements, Spolansky's principal articles will deal with:

The "Group of Avengers" in Gary. Plots to kill prominent Americans. The secret of the Wall Street bomb explosion of 1919. Getting at the Truth. The DAILY WORKER can tell you something about these topics, even before reading the articles in the Daily News. The "Group of Avengers," otherwise spoken of as the "Knights of the Red Star," is an entirely fictitious organization, conceived in the minds of a group of private detectives, headed by Mike Flanagan, now president of the Thiel Detective Service Co., who used it to frighten Chicago bankers. All sorts of wild deeds were attributed to this mysterious organization, including the alleged attempt to assassinate state's attorney Hoyme in the summer of 1920, but not a shred of evidence was ever produced to show that it actually existed, except a collection of silly "blackhand" letters, whose very germs.

The so-called plots to kill prominent Americans began to be talked about in detective circles early in 1919, in connection with a document purporting to come from Russia, giving detailed instructions for the systematic

COMMUNIST TICKET GOES ON BALLOT IN STATE OF INDIANA

With the filing of one thousand petitions with the secretary of state for Indiana in behalf of the presidential candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party, the workers of Indiana will have an opportunity to vote for William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidates for president and vice-president, in the coming elections.

Arne Swaback, district organizer, yesterday filed one thousand petitions for electors pledged to Foster and Gitlow in Indiana. This makes the fourteenth state to place the Workers Party national ticket on the ballot.

murder of a number of individuals. Twentyseven men of prominence in all parts of the United States were said to be marked for slaughter. The story gained considerable credence among worried plutocrats, and as a result the Thiel, Burns and Smith agencies reaped a happy harvest, until it gradually became discredited, ceased to call forth revenue, and was finally discarded altogether—not to be again until Spolansky decided to write his "revelations" for the Chicago Daily News.

Burns' Brazen Hoax. As for the famous Wall Street bomb explosion, this forms part of one of the most brazen hoaxes ever perpetrated by unscrupulous detectives. The bomb was planted by an employee of a certain detective agency, and exploded on September 4, 1918, killing four persons and injuring nearly thirty. If there had not been \$500,000 lying around loose which the detectives believed could be diverted into their coffers for anti-Red investigations, the bomb never would have been manufactured. Despite the fact that several years the dicks and farm-up men strove to implicate Communists, they have been entirely unsuccessful, and the Wall Street bomb explosion still remains a mystery, which the police say they cannot solve. The DAILY WORKER intends to aid in the solution. The Labor Defense Council has in its possession facsimile documents and sworn testimony, which it will make public thru the DAILY WORKER, that the whole thing was cooked up by the Burns and Thiel agencies, operating with the connivance of the federal department of justice.

These paragraphs indicate the degree of reliability of the material which Spolansky is weaving into sensations for the readers of the Daily News. Anyone who reads Spolansky's intrepid fiction is assured of all the thrills attendant upon the perusal of a hectic dime novel, but he will learn nothing whatever about the revolutionary working class movement, which does not consist of fantastic "groups of avengers" engaged in planning isolated murders and evolving bomb plots, but it is a mighty concerted struggle to free the working class from wage slavery. The Workers Party, which is the Communist organization in this country, scorns to conceal its real purpose; it does not wait for a slimy sleuth like Jacob Spolansky to "expose" it; but it exposes itself day after day in the DAILY WORKER, which can be bought freely from the newstands.

Spolansky Knows He Lies. Spolansky knows all this. He knows he is peddling spurious stuff. He is not a young innocent whose distorted ideas of socialism and Communism took shape naturally as a result of seclusion from revolutionary influences. But Spolansky needs money. And his whole career indicates that he could not allow mere principle to stand in the way of material gain. Perhaps he would prefer to write the truth for the Daily News, but the editor would call it "propaganda," and refuse to print it. The Daily News does not want the truth. It does not believe in giving publicity to the Communists, except to discredit them as crack-brained or secret medieval conspirators, and at the same time to furnish a few cheap thrills to its readers.

Who is this Jacob Spolansky? Born in Russian Poland, he came to this country, and for a number of years had a bitter struggle to make both ends meet. Before the outbreak of the world war, while still a youth of 19 or 20, he became a member of the socialist party, joining Russian branch No. 1, in Chicago. At that time he was wretchedly poor. He dropped out of the party in 1916, going directly into the employ of the federal department of justice. During his membership in the socialist party, Spolansky was, for a

time, financial secretary of his branch. Aside from that, he was not active, and showed no particular capability in the movement. His talents lay along different lines.

Has Spy Connections. Spolansky asserts that he is opposed to professional spies in the labor movement and that he did not become connected with the secret service until after he had severed all connections with the socialist party. However that may be, it is quite clear that his negotiations with the police began long before 1915. His uncle, Malke Mills, was for 25 or 30 years head of the "anarchist squad" of the Chicago police department—and it was thru Mills' influence that Spolansky landed the job with the department of justice. There can be no doubt that Spolansky sold out, became a turncoat and capitalized his rather narrow acquaintance with the radical movement because he was poor and he saw a chance to pick up easy money, because he lacked the moral fiber of which staunch working class fighters are made.

The high spot in Spolansky's career as a detective was his organization, under the direction of super-dick William J. Burns, of the brutal raid on the convention of the Communist Party at Bridgeman, Michigan, in the summer of 1922, which resulted in the indictment of William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Dunne and 29 other Communist leaders. While some of the defendants were imprisoned in the county jail at St. Joseph, Spolansky openly declared that the real purpose of the raid was to terrorize the militant workers thruout the country and thus aid in smashing the big railroad and coal strikes which were then in progress. The attempt to convict Foster (now Workers Party candidate for president) failed. In the case of Ruthenberg, however, the prosecution accomplished its purpose, by playing skillfully upon the prejudices of a handpicked jury. Ruthenberg's appeal comes up before the Michigan supreme court this week. It is being financed by the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago.

Shows Sleuths in Real Life. In the movies, and in popular magazine serials, secret service men are invariably clean-cut, upright, courageous youths, who give their lives unselfishly to protecting the honor and interests of their country. But in real life they are sneaks and turncoats like Spolansky, ever willing to accept a bribe, and without the slightest conception of what honor means. More often than not, detectives are a combination of stool-pigeon and gunman usually with a shady past. They take part habitually in unlawful and violent raids, searches and seizures, cause fraudulent arrests, and use the third degree to force men to accuse themselves or others falsely. In one way or another they have become practiced in the black arts of inquisition. They utilize this training to fasten themselves like leeches on the men who possess wealth, striving to convince them that only by employing "protection" of the type they offer, can wealth be preserved in capitalist hands and continued opportunity afforded to plunder industry and exploit wage workers.

If you wish to read the full truth about Spolansky and his associates, read the DAILY WORKER. In the succeeding articles of this series, we shall relate some of the notorious frame-ups engineered by Spolansky against labor. We shall expose the connection between the government and the Burns Detective Agency. We shall tell the complete truth about the Wall Street bomb explosion, the "Gary Avengers," the plots to kill prominent Americans, and various other interesting matters—which are advertised for exposure by the Daily News, but which, nevertheless, will not be actually exposed except in the DAILY WORKER.

BATTLE GROUND SHIFTS SCENE IN I. W. W. MEET

Thrash Out Problems at Emmet Memorial Hall

The battle ground of the contending elements in the Industrial Workers of the World shifted yesterday from the Phoenix Hall, 405 W. Division Street, to Emmet Memorial Hall, where all but six members of the Rowan-Bowerman-Griffith group were reported to have agreed to meet and thrash out their differences.

These six members of the Rowan group who have already declared themselves the "official I. W. W. convention," are composed of one delegate from the metal workers' union and five delegates from the lumber workers' union.

Delegate Johnson, of the lumber workers has been made chairman of the Rowan-Bowerman convention. Frame Series of Demands. The "convention" of the six members of the Rowan group adjourned early yesterday afternoon after drawing up a series of "demands" upon the convention of delegates meeting in Emmet Memorial Hall.

This convention is composed of all the delegates who decided to meet in one convention in the interests of unity. Delegates in the Rowan group, who have so far declined unity, told the DAILY WORKER that they will meet again at 150 W. Washington St., to consider the reply of the large convention at Emmet Memorial Hall to their "demands." They declare unless their demands are met they will remain outside the regular convention, but refused to disclose what these demands are.

Claim Complete Unity. Reports emanating from the closed session of the I. W. W. convention at Emmet Memorial Hall were to the effect that almost complete unity has been obtained by the I. W. W. delegates. The report of the credentials committee was acted upon yesterday afternoon by the executive session.

The delegates honored the credentials of adherents to both the Rowan-Bowerman-Griffith faction and the Doyle-Fisher group. Only those delegates were seated, however, the DAILY WORKER was informed, who were regularly elected by groups of the rank and file I. W. W.

All but two of those followers of the Rowan group who had been meeting at 150 W. Washington St., are now present at the Emmet Memorial Hall unity convention, according to the I. W. W. delegates. The one delegate who has been holding out against unity, the DAILY WORKER is informed, is delegate Wilson of the lumber workers.

Keep Control on Dispute. "One of the chief actions to be taken by this convention will be to see that such factional disputes never again get out of control of the organization and go into the capitalist courts," one of the western delegates told the DAILY WORKER. "The big fight will come over the report of the executive board."

A dick from the department of justice demanded admittance to the hall and the I. W. W. were forced to admit him. They declared perhaps he was looking for more material to write another series of capitalist newspaper articles.

LAFOLLETTE'S VOTES IN U. S. SENATE ON IMMIGRATION EXPOSED

Startling revelations of the part LaFollette played in the senate in the recent immigration legislation is made in Alexander Trachtenberg's article appearing on the editorial page today. Read this article, it contains valuable information.

BORAH GLORIES IN HIS ATTACK ON THE POST OFFICE CLERKS

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Senator Borah, replying to an inquiry as to whether the Associated Press told the truth when it quoted him as calling President Coolidge "the greatest man in the political history of the United States," denies that he made that statement. However, he says he did pay tribute to Coolidge for vetoing the post office employees' wage bill and other "extravagances." Borah called this matter of reducing public expenditures one of the supreme issues of the age, and Coolidge heroic for his action.

He has not yet replied to the challenge of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks as to why he does not censure Coolidge for signing the bill raising the salary of his political chiefs in the postoffice department from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year.

BRITISH ARMS HOLD TURKISH OIL FROM TURKS

John Bull Will Not Trust His Own League

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 13.—Wars are so common nowadays that only a real whooper excites more than ordinary attention. In other days the Turko-British imbroglio would be front page news. But with hundreds of thousands lined up in battle array in China, the skirmishes between Turkey and England over the Mosul oil fields receives only slight attention.

Big War Threatens. But it would not surprise seasoned political observers here if a big struggle develops out of the present tension. Actual fighting is taking place right now between Turkish and British troops. Before MacDonald was defeated in the commons, his troops were shedding blood in defense of the oil wells stolen from the people of Mesopotamia by the Lloyd George government, for the British capitalists. He is still in charge of the bloody work.

Turkey Prepares. The Turkish government at Ankara is in extraordinary session. The British are threatening to attack Mosul. Turkey has all the appearance of a country getting ready for war. Yet war with the British empire is a serious proposition. Turkey will not undertake it lightly, at least not without learning the attitude of France and other big powers.

Won't Trust League. The British are occupying Turkish territory, declaring they have a mandate from the league of nations to govern it. The natives would be just as well pleased if England dropped the "white man's burden" and left them alone, but there is oil on their native land, which compels them to sleep with strange bedfellows.

The Turks are willing to let the league of nations define the boundary but England will not even trust the league. France is a member of the league and France's vassal states have votes. The capitalists are in a pretty fix.

Daugherty Contempt Case Goes Over Until Election Has Passed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The supreme court of the United States today set for argument December 1, the contempt case against Mal S. Daugherty, brother of former attorney general Harry M. Daugherty, for refusal to comply with orders of a senate investigating committee to produce his bank books and certain memorandums. The lower federal court sustained the banker and the government appealed to test the powers of a congressional investigation committee.

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

ARGUE ISSUES IN RUTHENBERG CASE ON OCT. 18

Decision up to Michigan Supreme Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 14.—The issue, whether "assembling with" can be made a crime in the United States, is to be settled so far as the state of Michigan is concerned by decision of the supreme court here.

The issue comes up in the charge against C. E. Ruthenberg, convicted at St. Joseph, Mich., last year for "assembling with" the Communist party convention at Bridgeman the year before.

Hearing Set for Oct. 18.

The date of the hearing before the Michigan supreme court before the Ruthenberg case has been set for Oct. 18. The defendant's brief was filed some ten days ago and today the attorney-general, Daugherty, of the state of Michigan, filed the brief of the state.

The argument of the defendant is that the Michigan criminal syndicalist law is unconstitutional being in violation of the constitution of the state of Michigan, and that of the United States. The defendant's argument is based upon legal grounds. The answer of attorney-general Daugherty for the state of Michigan is that the Michigan syndicalist law "stands on guard against the destruction of the state and the United States constitutions."

Besides the issue of the constitutionality of the Michigan law, on general principles the defendant's argument is that the application made of this law in the Ruthenberg case is unconstitutional even though the state has the power to enact such a law.

He Only Assembled.

The basis of this argument is the fact that the only charge made against Ruthenberg was "assembling with" an organization and no evidence was submitted that either Ruthenberg or this organization had committed any act in the state of Michigan which created a clear and present danger for any overt act of any kind.

The state of Michigan will be represented in the hearing by the attorney-general of the state, Daugherty and O. L. Smith, assistant attorney general, while the defendants will be represented by Frank P. Walsh and I. E. Ferguson.

PORTO RICO, LIVING GRAVEYARD, SUFFERS WITH STARVING INDIA

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In an election broadside, Santiago Iglesias, labor leader in Porto Rico, recites the report made by a committee of members of the American Federation of Labor, that "We find Porto Rico to be a living graveyard," and asks the Unionist-Republican alliance to tell the voters just what measures they have planned, or would propose, to alleviate the terrible poverty of the mass of the people henceforth.

He challenges the alliance to say whether it will favor a small-holdings law which would break up the big sugar and coffee plantations to the extent required to give gardens or small farms to agricultural laborers. He further challenges them to say whether they would vote for legislation retaining in Porto Rico sufficient of its products, or the return thereof, to afford a living to the people of the island who are employed in creating them.

Porto Rico is declared to export a greater share of her production, for the benefit of non-residents, than any other rich agricultural region on earth. Her people are among the worst-nourished outside of India.

On a Labor Faker's Trail

FOSTER TOUR TO PACIFIC COAST EPOCH-MAKING

Communists' Ranks Are Stronger Everywhere

By JOSEPH MANLEY
Campaign Manager, Workers Party.

William Z. Foster, presidential candidate of the Workers Party, has just concluded what, for our party, will prove to be an epoch-making tour to the Pacific coast and back.

Foster opened this tour at Fargo, North Dakota, in the heart of the farmer-labor stronghold, lately betrayed by LaFollette.

From there the next point on Foster's itinerary was Butte, Montana. While in Butte, he held a Workers Party conference which laid plans for complying with the necessary legal requirements to put the Workers Party on the ballot in Montana.

Officials With Trust.

In Butte the local labor officials, many of them who in the past posed as radicals, find themselves in the same boat with the Anaconda Copper company; that is, supporting democratic candidates. Butte, Montana, famous for its revolutionary movement, has in recent years had its militant forces sadly depleted. Nothing can stand against Montana capitalism, as represented by the brutal Anaconda Copper company, but the virile, revolutionary, industrial and political program of the Workers Party.

As a result of Foster's trip to Butte, the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Workers Party are now on the ballot in that state. Montana's militants will have an opportunity to vote Communist.

Good Meeting at Spokane.

At Spokane, Washington, Foster had a fine meeting. Spokane was the scene of Foster's imprisonment as a socialist newspaper man in the famous I. W. W. free speech fight of 1909. Several of those at Foster's meeting recalled some interesting incidents in connection with this fight. The meeting was composed of trade unionists, I. W. W.'s and several farmers. Some old-time wobbles expressed themselves as being entirely in sympathy with the Workers Party.

At Seattle great preparations had been made for a big meeting for Foster. Seattle, among other things, is famous for its rainy season. The inhabitants pay little attention to the rain once the season is well started, but the first few days of the downpour, after the nice, warm rainless summer, has a dampening effect upon their spirits. Unfortunately, the day of Foster's meeting was the first day of the rainy season; a steady downpour lasting all that day had the effect of lessening the audience materially. In spite of this, a big and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Shrine Auditorium. Several of those in the audience approached Foster following the meeting and informed him that previous to hearing his speech they had been supporters of LaFollette, but that after hearing his exposure of the Wisconsin republican senator they, as workers, could not support LaFollette any longer, and would be glad to vote the Communist ticket.

While in Seattle, Foster attended a membership meeting of the Workers Party. He addressed this meeting, arranged by district organizer Tallentire. A large number of new members, several well-known militants occupying foremost positions in the trade union movement, together with several well-known I. W. W.'s joined the Workers Party. As a result of these two meetings, district organizer Tallentire feels confident that the future of the Workers Party in his district is assured and that the outcome of the present election struggle will be the laying of a firm foundation for the Workers Party throughout the northwest.

At Tacoma, Wash., the Foster meeting was very successful. Many local trade unionists were present and exhibited intense interest in Foster's criticism of LaFollette. While in Tacoma, Foster accompanied by district organizer Tallentire, spoke before the Tacoma Marxian Club, as did Comrade Tallentire. As a result, most of the members of this organization joined the Workers Party. This is a distinct gain for the Party in that locality, as there is excellent revolutionary material in this club.

Finns Organize Meeting.

At Astoria, Oregon, Foster spoke to a large audience. The meeting was well-organized by the Finnish comrades. A large number of American and trade union elements were present. Altogether, it was considered the most successful meeting yet held in Astoria.

Foster's meeting at Portland, Oregon, was one of the best on the western trip. It was a very well organized

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

JAKE is writing a series of articles on our old friend the "Red Terror" for the Chicago Daily News, the most old-fashioned paper in Chicago, if not in the United States and the most stupidly managed. Even the Tribune take a sly dig at it once in a while. Perhaps Victor Lawson, smarting under the competition of the Tribune, decided to stretch journalistic perversion to the limit. If the rest of the series is anything like the first installment, Lawson might as well have given the money Spolansky received for his fables to one of his editorial hash-heesh addicts and ordered him to put his fantasies into a dictaphone. The result would be much more interesting than the stupid waddle of Spolansky.

SPOLANSKY was at one time secretary of a socialist party branch in Chicago. He was considered stupid in that capacity and stupidity apparently has stuck to him. He was in charge of the raid on the Communist convention at Bridgeman and was severely reprimanded by Burns for his failure to make more arrests. When the super-crook Burns was given the gate during the quiz of the department of justice, Spolansky and a great number of other rats found themselves out of work at their favorite calling. Whether Burns is taking care of his brood or not is not known to us now. But it is quite likely that he will find employment for such accomplished perverts.

EVEN the government got tired paying money for the fantastic yarns supplied by the Spolansky tribe. But a wealthy capitalist editor with the brain of a jelly fish, was taken in by the stoolpigeon, in search of easy money. Lawson is not aware that "red scares" were played out long ago. When up-to-date newspapers like

ized meeting; an audience of one thousand paid admission and the enthusiastic spirit exhibited has had an inspiring effect on the local movement. As a result of this meeting, local comrades are filled with new determination to expose the LaFollette movement in its true light and to build up the Workers Party in the city of Portland.

At San Francisco, district organizer Dolsen and the local comrades deserve credit for having, under great difficulty and against much opposition and discrimination, organized an excellent meeting for Foster. In San Francisco the LaFollette sentiment is strong; many workers look to him as a Messiah. Anarchists of forty years' standing are boosting LaFollette, tho, at the same time, shamefacedly admitting that they are turning tail on their principles in order, as they put it, "to register a protest."

Invades College Town.

The meeting at Berkeley was a big success. This meeting was originally planned for Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, but the Oakland meeting was suppressed, the authorities would not give the auditorium. As a result the meeting had to be held in Berkeley. The state university is situated in Berkeley; in years gone by much socialist sentiment existed there. At the Foster meeting many students were present, but of course, the audience was composed overwhelmingly of workers, many workers having come from Oakland to hear Foster.

While in the San Francisco locality Foster visited San Quentin penitentiary, in order to see Mooney, Schmidt, and McNamara. Foster reports that Mooney is still the same old dogged fighter, relentless in his opposition, in spite of his long incarceration, to the capitalist system. Schmidt is the same laughing enthusiastic militant who for years kept up the spirits of many of the pessimists in the movement, and caused him to be referred to affectionately by hundreds of leading revolutionists thruout the country as "Smitty." McNamara was as calm and determined as in the first days of his confinement. The day Foster visited the penitentiary was the fourteenth anniversary of the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times. Foster was enthusiastic in his description of this splendid trio of fighters, whom the panic stricken minions of California have confined within the stone and steel of San Quentin.

Talks in Movie Land.

At Los Angeles, the home of the moving picture trust, Foster had the banner meeting of his entire trip. The meeting in Los Angeles was organized under great difficulties. Therefore, the local comrades deserve all the more credit for their splendid efforts put forth in arranging and handling an extremely successful meeting. They had been denied a large and centrally located hall and were forced to take one much smaller and badly situated. In spite of this, they packed into the hall 1200 who all paid admission. Hundreds were turned away because of the smallness of the hall. The audience simply roared their approval of Foster's speech. The Los Angeles Times had editorial hysterics because the red flag of revolution and Communist dictatorship had been so open-

ly raised within its stronghold. At Salt Lake City, the home of the Mormons, the Foster meeting was not so successful. The labor movement is very much demoralized there because of the betrayal by the local labor officials of the farmer-labor party.

At Denver a surprisingly good meeting was held. Almost a couple of thousand people packed themselves into the small section of the auditorium. Workers of all trades, and trade unionists were present in large numbers.

THE "reds," as the Communists are known, are very willing that their activities should be known to the workers of America. To accomplish that purpose they organized the DAILY WORKER. But they are not satisfied. The circulation of the DAILY WORKER should be at least one hundred thousand copies daily. Until it reaches that figure we will not feel that our propaganda is reaching wide masses. And when we reach 100,000, we will drive for a half a million. This shows how anxious we are to "expose" ourselves to the public.

WHY should the workers go to a disreputable flunk like Spolansky for misinformation about the Communist movement when the Communists make financial sacrifices to tell all there is to be known about themselves, what they are doing and what they intend to do? One of the results of this latest "red" expose will be to give the present circulation drive of the DAILY WORKER big impetus. The brick-laying contest will take a new vim and our readers will hurl a "subscription brick" back at our office for every lie Spolansky tells about the Communists. It looks like a hundred thousand circulation, does it not?

NOW, comrades let the bricks fly. A large circulation for the DAILY WORKER is the best answer to the capitalists and their lying perverts.

Congratulates Denver Comrades.

For the very reason that our party is small in Denver, it is to be congratulated on this highly successful meeting. The tremendous efforts put forth by the comrades to make this a memorable meeting were well repaid. In this bloody Rockefeller domain, thousands of exploited workers are being reached with the slogan of Communism.

In all these meetings large collections were taken; many new subscribers were added to the growing list of the DAILY WORKER. Hundreds of new members joined the party. A large amount of campaign literature was sold. All told, the western trip of Foster can be considered a great success for our party.

NUTMEG STATE SENATOR ENDS LIFE WITH GAS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Senator Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been a prominent and powerful figure in republican politics, was found dead in his home here today—a suicide.

Senator Brandegee was one of the veteran republicans of the senate, sometimes referred to as the "elder statesman" of the party.

His death at this time deprives the republicans of a little more of their "nominal control" of the senate. It is of particular interest at his time because of the possibility of the forthcoming election being thrown into congress for decision.

Secret Markings Before Board.

Secret markings will be the big question for consideration today at a joint meeting of the committee on administration and the committee on rules of the board of education at their headquarters at 650 S. Clark Street.

Miss Haley, business agent of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, will attend the meeting and take issue with superintendent McAndrew on his statement to the board some time ago, that an anonymous teacher has told him that the teachers are not against secret markings. Mr. J. Mullenbach, a member of the board of education, will call upon Mr. McAndrew to explain how he received this information.

THE CAMPAIGN FUND CAMPAIGN!
Ten dollars from you means leaflets to 5,000 workers.

FARRINGTON IS WIZARD WITH LEAD PENCIL

Padded Expense Bills His Specialty

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

Frank Farrington has the reputation of being handy with the pencil. Give him some pointed lead and writing paper and he will make the earnings of Henry Ford look like the weekly savings of a prison-stone crusher.

Frank's noble heart almost bursts with pity for the sufferings of the poor coal diggers of Illinois who have neither work nor the prospect of work and who are living from hand to mouth, hoping against hope that a turn will come for the better some way or other.

Farrington thunders against the progressive elements in the union who are carrying on a ceaseless propaganda against his reactionary machine and who offer a platform that if followed would put the miners in the way of solving their problems.

The notorious capitalist henchman, who has grown wealthy at the expense of the rank and file thunders against the progressives for spending their own money on educational work that should be done by the district office instead of using the money to pay for junketing trips.

Talks Like Fink.

He uses the jargon of the government stool pigeons and the finks of John L. Lewis in charging the radicals in the union with getting money from Moscow. But his expense accounts have become so notorious that even the fakers in the international office at Indianapolis look on them with envy.

During the year 1913 while he was a member of the International Executive Board his expense account reached the enormous total of \$4,018.25, exceeding the expenses of the International President and Vice-President.

The official figures are:
Expenses of F. Farrington...\$4,018.25
John P. White \$2,268.43
Frank J. Hayes 1,667.20
Total for—
White and Hayes.....\$3,935.63
Spent by Farrington more than White and Hayes \$64.63
Expels Honest Men.

It is not surprising that the noble labor leader should like to browse in the fertile pastures of the United Mine Workers of America. It is not surprising that he should have men of the type of Duncan McDonald suspended from membership in the union, just as John L. Lewis drives out men like Alexander Howat and Tom Myerscough; men that cannot be bought with the boss's gold or the emoluments of office, in return for loyalty to the machine.

Further evidence of the squandering of funds by Farrington will be given later on in this series. The above I believe is proof sufficient that Frank has a lively imagination when it comes to figuring out his railroad and hotel bills.

Long Distance Commuter.

It might be added, however, in extenuation, that during the year in which Farrington drew the above sum for expenses that he spent part of the time in Seattle, where he had his headquarters while "handling" a strike in Vancouver. He commuted between Seattle and Springfield, Illinois, and the hotel Illinois, to be exact. This took the heavy load off his imagination, while performing the miracle on his expense account.

In Role of Strikebreaker.

If any of our readers ever entertained the thought that Farrington had the interests of the workers at heart, the story of his handling of the Vancouver strike should be sufficient to dispose of the illusion. No tug of the coal operators ever dealt more mercifully with his master's slaves than Farrington dealt with the striking miners in Vancouver.

From his luxurious headquarters in Seattle he rained denunciations on the heads of the men who braved the guns of the armed forces of the capitalist government. He jibed at them for getting arrested. He mocked them for their sufferings in jail. He threatened other workers who were ready to declare a sympathetic strike to help out their embattled comrades of the mines.

Shocked Hearers.

In a speech that startled and shocked seasoned trade unionists Farrington told the Nanimo, B. C. Trades and Labor Council, that they should keep their hands off the strike. The following report of Farrington's speech before the Trades and Labor Council on the last Thursday of August, 1913, taken from the Nanaimo,

Morgan Floats Loan But It Will Not Put Bread in the Mouths of the Hungry

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, the full power of the House of Morgan is back of the sale of the \$200,000,000 worth of the seven per cent gold bonds of the "German External Loan, 1924."

The sale began on the stock exchange in New York City, a few minutes after the buying started in London. Every clever scheme known to world bankers, in Wall Street, New York, and Lombard Street, London, was brought to bear to put the loan over. For world capitalism is in a crisis. It faces new death struggles with continuously growing discontent everywhere.

There is no doubt that the loan will be fully subscribed. Morgan has seen to that. When the stock exchange opened, Morgan announced that his books were closed, that his allotment had been oversold. Other brokerage houses had been prompted to make the same announcement.

The result was that the sale of the bonds opened at 94 3-8 cents on the dollar, instead of 2 3-8 points lower as Morgan had carefully announced.

Efforts to put the loan over were no less carefully made than the plan to rope in as many small subscribers as possible. The loan must be distributed among many small purchasers. That will make it possible to work up sentiment in favor of the collection of the loan whenever it is threatened. The German bonds were offered first to small subscribers, to Wall Street "orphans and widows," seeking amounts of \$1,000 and \$2,000. Subscribers for larger sums had their allotments scaled down.

In France years ago the sale of the bonds of the Russian czarist regime was scattered among well-to-do peasants in large numbers. The French imperialists have tried to use this fact in the demand made on the Soviet Republic for the payment of the czar's debts, before there can be French recognition of Soviet Russia.

Similarly, Morgan wants as many pockets to be hit as possible in order to bolster up sentiment for any possible war that might have to be waged to protect the Morgan-Dawes loan to Germany, and other loans of the House of Morgan in Europe.

It costs Germany just \$14,300,000 to have its loan floated in the United States. Of this the bankers took \$5,500,000 as their commission, estimating that the loan underwritten at 87 cents on the dollar, was to be sold at 92 cents. But Morgan started the loan off at 94 3-8 cents, meaning that the bankers are taking an increased rake-off. The difference between what the bankers get and the dollar is supposed to be one of the inducements for the public to buy. But the bonds are not supposed to be paid in full for 25 years. The bankers take their money now and let the public that bites on the loan worry about what is going to take place during the next quarter of a century.

The bankers are careful to see to it that if the loan is not paid—if it is repudiated by a German Soviet Republic—the investors will be the first and worst sufferers.

Reports from Germany indicate that the Morgan-Dawes plan, under which the loan is being floated, it not starting Germany on the road to industrial recovery. Business is as stagnant as ever, unemployment and short time work are increasing. In contrast with the news coming from all sections of Soviet Russia, that the annual fairs everywhere were great successes, the news from Germany is that recent fairs at Leipzig, Cologne and Frankfurt were tremendous disappointments. It is announced that Germany is about to become the highest priced country in Europe, which means that the workers will be plunged into more desperate circumstances than ever. The workers are the first to be hit by high prices. In Germany labor is now caught between the scissors of high prices on the one hand, and low wages or no work on the other. It is a scissors that is closing upon the whole German working class, more and more. Germany sees no signs of relief from the Dawes plan, no indications of industrial recovery, that might temporarily relieve the situation.

Now, more than ever, it is apparent that the only road open to the German workers is the struggle for the conquest of all power thru Soviet Rule.

The German workers will strike again for victory. In the hour of their heroic efforts to hurl not only their own capitalists, but foreign capitalists as well, from their backs, America's workers and poor farmers must stand with them, in every possible way.

World capitalism must meet its next defeat in Germany. America's workers must hail the coming victory of Germany's workers as the herald of their own triumph in this country.

Soviet Rule in Russia repudiated the czar's debts. Soviet Rule in Germany will repudiate the debts to Morgan and the World Bankers. Soviet Rule in the United States will unseat Morgan's power at home and assure the victory of world labor.

B. C. Free Press, puts the x-ray on Farrington's conscience:
"The delegates to the Trades and Labor Council were completely dumfounded, in fact could scarcely credit themselves at all when they listened at their meeting last night to a big, square-shouldered, emphatic-looking man who outlined to them the miners' strike situation at Nanaimo and earnestly cautioned against any action by the local unions in the mine strike. The speaker was organizer Frank Farrington the representative of the United Mine Workers of America, the man who called the strike on Vancouver Island and the one to whom the great army of strikers are looking to pilot them to a successful conclusion of the fight now being waged against the mine owners of Vancouver Island."

Mocked Those Arrested.
"I do not regard the men who are now under arrest for rioting at Nanaimo as martyrs at all," thundered Mr. Farrington in reply to caustic criticism of some of his actions by members of the council. "I regard them as fools who had not enough of sense to keep their mouths shut."
"Those who advocated action to aid the miners listened with bulging eyes as the speaker drove home his remarks by rapid fire gesticulations of the 'I mean what I say' kind. 'Some of these fellows think it fine to get in the limelight,' he continued. 'They are anxious to get their names in the papers and be cheered as heroes, but as a matter of fact the men behind the bars are not doing very much to help the cause.'"
He Kept His Mouth Shut.
"Why he avoided arrest?" It has been said," the speaker continued, "that all those who took an active part or interest in the strike have been arrested. I have not been arrested and I think I took an active part myself. I called the strike and since it has been in progress I have been the one who has directed every move that has been made. I was not arrested because I kept my mouth shut and had all the others done the same no one would be in jail now."
"Now," the speaker declared, "we are not anxious that you do one single

TREE, WITH LEAVES DROPPING WATER, HAS THEM ALL GUESSING

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 14.—Under a cloudless sky water fell intermittently from the leaves of Evansville's mystery tree today while scientists sought an answer. Dubbed the "rain tree," because the drops resemble a light shower, the freak maple found its most plausible explanation in the theory that the "rain" is caused by sap sent up of warm weather seeping thru the stem of leaves which fell in a recent frost.

thing for us. In fact we want you to leave us alone; we don't want speakers to get up at public meetings, talking about things they don't know anything about and getting us into trouble. If you people call a general strike you will probably hurt yourselves without doing us a scintilla of good. All that we ask you to do is to leave us alone.

"After this browbeating speech the labor faker suggested that the workers of Vancouver might be allowed to contribute clothes and food to the strikers."

Coal Operator's Man.

The Farrington speech was a strike-breaking effort. It was looked on in that light by the militant unionists of Vancouver. No agent of the mine operators paid to break up the strike could do a better job than the International Organizer for the United Mine Workers of America did.

Having proved himself of so much value to the bosses it is not surprising that he has been their "white-haired boy" ever since and that the capitalist government of Illinois under the rule of the unspeakable Small, is hand and glove with Farrington in rendering the Illinois Miners Union an abortive instrument for serving the interests of the coal diggers.

The next article will trace Farrington's work in getting elected president of the Illinois Miners' Union and his violation of the union rules in endorsing Col. Frank Smith for governor of Illinois on the democratic ticket in 1916.

Mid-City Branch Plans to Pep Up Its Regular Meetings

The Mid-City branch, which is in the midst of a campaign to increase the attendance at its meetings, and build up a larger membership, has changed its meeting night to the first and third Thursday of every month. A series of interesting educational talks have been arranged. The branch will be addressed by prominent members of the Workers Party, and all members of the branch are expected to take part in the discussion.

Thursday, Oct. 23, Earl E. Browder will address the branch, which now meets in Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden Sts. Comrade Browder will talk on the educational work of the party. Each business meeting will be enlivened in the future by shop talks and industrial talks of five minutes by the members of the branch.

MAYOR OF MADISON, ILL., DOESN'T LIKE MESSAGE THE COMMUNISTS BRING

MADISON, Ill., Oct. 14.—The mayor here prohibited the meeting of Ella Reeve Bloor, to have been conducted Sunday, on the ground that "no Communist will be allowed to speak in Madison." A protest meeting will be held in Granite City on Thursday evening in the Labor Temple, at which "Mother" Bloor will speak.

The decision of the mayor also prevents a meeting scheduled for William F. Dunne, who is to speak in Madison on Oct. 19. Dunne will also speak in the Labor Temple at Granite City, which is practically the same town as Madison.

Good Crowd in O'Fallon.

O'FALLON, Ill., Oct. 14.—A large crowd turned out to the meeting of "Mother" Bloor here. A good-sized collection was taken up and much literature sold.

How to Be Healthy

For many years people have been suffering from many sicknesses. Many have gone to doctors who gave them medicines for a trial. After several trials and operations they failed to regain their health.

MEN AND WOMEN

If you are suffering from any ailments, come to my office and I will try to help you without the use of medicine or an operation.

DR. TAFT

1555 West Roosevelt Road
Daily 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 6 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 9 to 12 a. m.
TELEPHONE CANAL 8489

COLORED WAR VICTIMS ARE MISTREATED

Investigation Shows Discrimination

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Investigation by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of charges made by colored war veterans in the government hospitals at Oteen, N. C., has resulted in summary dismissal of Dr. A. McAllister (white), associate medical officer of the hospital, the National Association announces.

Mr. Johnson's investigation for the association disclosed that K. K. K. agitation had resulted in a threat against one colored veteran and a petition for the removal of 29 to Tuskegee hospital; that 26 colored patients were segregated in a badly overcrowded ward; that Dr. McAllister's attitude toward colored patients was intolerable and that he let it be known he wanted to be rid of colored patients; that Dr. McAllister had forced patients to pay for signing insurance blanks contrary to government regulations and had accepted pay from colored patients in the government hospital, threatening them to keep them silent; that Dr. McAllister charged a patient for signing sick blanks and threatened the patient for reporting the matter.

The N. A. A. C. P. report and affidavits were sent to General Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau in Washington.

Spolansky's Spook Stories Begin

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.
Executive Secretary, Workers Party.
GOVERNMENT pickings for "red investigators" evidently are not what they used to be. Someone in Washington woke up to the fact that the "Red Plot" stories were forms of romancing for the purpose of milking the treasury.

But, if with the going of the chief "Red Plot" fabricator, Burns, the soft jobs of the "Red Plot" investigators have grown fewer and the pickings scantier, there still remains a fertile field of exploitation for the "Red Plot" romancers.

The newspapers are still gullible—or if they do not themselves swallow this stuff—they think that the average American reader will swallow "Red Plot" stories, bait, hook and sinker.

So we have Jacob Spolansky, whose government job of "Red Plot" romancing has petered out, now appearing as the romancer for the capitalist press.

Spolansky told the jury in the St. Joseph trial under cross-examination of Frank P. Walsh that he had once been a member of the socialist party. But he found "red romancing" for the government a more profitable occupation than such jobs as working in a lumber camp or being a cook in a restaurant.

Spolansky also testified at St. Joseph that he was born in Russia and came to the United States in 1909. One might infer further that the character of his testimony and his present writings that he considers himself the chief defender of glorious American institutions. From his articles there can be no other inference than he, Spolansky, the Russian, has saved the United States from the "Red Plotters" in Moscow.

FACTS AND ROMANCE.

It will be interesting to throw the

searchlight of fact upon Spolansky's romances as they appear.

We begin with him in November, 1918, and at the beginning we find an example of the character of his romancing. He writes about a meeting held on Armistice Day, 1918, at which the Communist plot is supposed to have begun, but the date of Armistice Day is set as the 7th of November, 1918. Of course! How could it be otherwise than that such a plot should be initiated on any other day than the anniversary of the Soviet revolution, even if history has to be wrenched about a bit and Armistice Day happens to be November 11, 1918, it is being celebrated on November 7, 1918, according to the "Red Romancer"!

In a romance, a plot must begin with a gathering of the conspirators. A romance, too, must have a villain. So we have the gathering of the conspirators on November 7, Armistice Day of 1918, with William Bross Lloyd cast in the role of the villain.

William Bross Lloyd, we are told, was chiefly responsible for the founding of the Communist movement in the United States. Just think how dangerous his desperate "Red Plot" is since the founder and originator of the plot has long ago given up his task in carrying out all the nefarious plans with which Spolansky charges the "Red Plotters," and has retired to his estate at Winnetka to live the life of a country gentleman.

Or take the case of another of the "Red Plotters," who Mr. Spolansky saw when he crept to the door of a room in the socialist party national headquarters back there in 1918, to spy on the desperate men who were to overthrow the American government as per orders from Moscow, Dennis E. Batt. Dennis E. Batt appears as one of Spolansky's chief conspirators and his most recent role has been, we understand, to carry on a campaign in support of no less a person than President Calvin Coolidge. Maybe that's evidence of the correctness of Spolansky's spook stories showing how far reaching are the arms of the "Red Plotters" when one of the originators of the "plot" goes so far in carrying out his Machiavellian designs as to support the standard bearer of all that stands for the great American system of looting, which Spolansky is defending from the "Red Plotters."

ORIGIN OF COMMUNISM.

Let us turn from romance to reality, from "Red Plot" to social science. Did the Communist movement in the United States have its origin in a conspiratorial assembly held upon orders from Moscow, as described by our romancer Spolansky?

This conception of the origin of Communism is so utterly ridiculous that it is hard to conceive that there are still people gullible enough to swallow it. The ideas upon which the Communist movement has been built had their origin just 70 years before the date of the event specified by romancer Spolansky. They were first stated by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in the Communist Manifesto of 1848.

In that document appeared these words: "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes."

If the acceptance of the Communist principle, that the struggle between contending classes is a struggle which is now going on in the United States between capitalists and wage workers and that in each historical period of the past this struggle has resulted in a revolutionary reconstitution of society and that this revolutionary reconstitution must come in the United States, constitutes a "Red Plot" then there has been a "Red Plot" in the United States for the past 50 years, for during all that time there have been groups of organized men and women who accepted this Communist principle.

Sometimes the clarity of the statement of this principle was obscured. It became almost entirely obscured in the socialist party, but even that organization through the entire period of its existence there was a struggle between the two groups, one of which aimed to completely eliminate from the policies of that party acceptance of the principles of the revolutionary class struggle against the capitalist class, and the group which said socialism could never come except as a result of a revolutionary struggle which would place the governmental powers in the hands of the working class.

The Russian revolution which established the dictatorship of the proletariat in that country was an example of this principle expressing itself in actual life. The Communist movement in the United States was a response to the Russian rev-

olution, but not in the sense which romancers like Spolansky would try to make us believe. The Communist movement in the United States received a new impetus, a clarification of its ideas, and went forward with enthusiasm after the Russian revolution of November 7, 1917, because the principles of Communism were clarified in that, their first great victory.

Men and women in the United States who had been in the socialist movement saw the principles laid down by Karl Marx in action in the Russian revolution and this experience pointed the road for them which they must travel. Not "plotters" in Moscow, not "agents of Moscow," not "Moscow gold" made the Communist movement in the United States. A great historic event, a victorious social revolution, the working out of Communist principles in practice—these brought the new knowledge, the new understanding, the courage and inspiration out of which came the Communist Party of America.

The Spolansky and the higher-up Spolansky cannot grasp this. They do not want to grasp this because it would leave them helpless. Plots and conspiracy can be dealt with through government spies and other instruments of oppression. A movement rising out of developing social forces, a movement which springs out of the conditions which the capitalist system itself creates, before such a movement, the Spolansky's of capitalism stand aghast.

It is such a movement which is manifesting itself in the Communist movement in this country in the Communist organization. Not a "conspiracy," not a "plot," but a great dynamic force growing out of the life and experiences of the workers which will grow in strength and power until the day of the American proletarian revolution.

The Czecho-Slovak Workers in New York City Are Waking Up

By JACK PROKOP.

Organizer, Eastern Section Czecho-Slovak Federation.

If there is any substantial proof needed of a forward movement, of a growing political consciousness of the workers in this section of the country, the Czecho-Slovak branch of the Workers Party of America is just delivering such a proof.

When the call was issued by the executive committee of the party to mobilize for an all-embracing election campaign, the Czecho-Slovak members decided not only to cover the whole 14th assembly district with a full-sized propaganda for our national candidates for president and vice-president, William Z. Foster and Ben Gitlow, but decided to storm this age-old stronghold of the republican political machine with our local standards. The local standard bearer is an old, tried member of the Czecho-Slovak branch of the W. P., Comrade Emanuel Kreisinger, for whose candidacy (for the assembly of N. Y.) the membership collected over 1400 signatures, approximately the same amount as they collected for the national candidates Foster and Gitlow, altho only around 900 signatures were needed for the local ticket.

The comrades are simply elated over their discovery—that an apparently conservative, immobile working class is not immobile when handled in the right way, but responds to the "call to arms" most willingly. And what is more, this campaign work was the first practical Communist field work of the Czecho-Slovak branch, the success of which will be followed by an intensive educational campaign in conjunction with the United Czecho-Slovak Trades Council.

These workers are waking up.

No oil presidents, no Coolidge for them!

No Ku Kluxers for them like Charles Dawes!

No Morgan's lawyers for them like Davis!

And LaFollette, who wrecks the farmer-labor parties?

LaFollette who wants a nice, well-behaved capitalism, but capitalism at any price and farmer-labor parties at no price, will have little chance here.

They signed for Foster, Gitlow and Kreisinger.

Vote Communist This Time!

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

MURDERER, PLEADING DISORDERED BRAIN, TO VOTE FOR COOLIDGE

GENEVA, Ill., Oct. 14.—While a state alienist was on the witness stand, denouncing him as a "cold-blooded murderer who used his unusual intellectual attainments to act the part of an imbecile," Warren J. Lincoln, apparently bored by the proceedings turned to newspaper men seated nearby to discuss the political situation.

"Who will you vote for for president?" one of the reporters asked. "Coolidge," came the unhesitating reply.

THE DATE

Has Been Set For November 7

LIKE other newspapers—a working class newspaper must receive support if it is to exist. But it will not receive it in the advertising of employers of labor whose wealth is gained from the toil of others. The employers' interests are not defended in a working class newspaper. Nor can a working class newspaper receive its support from the profits gained by appealing to every human weakness with lurid stories of sex, murder and depravity—a working class newspaper must be an educational medium. It must fearlessly tell the truth, expose corruption, fight Labor's enemies—lead the workers to a clear understanding that his is the hand and brain that is the world's motive and creative power—and his should be the world's ownership. Since only the workers' interests are defended in a working class newspaper the capitalist will not support it. The worker must—if he wants a paper defending his interests and fighting his battles.

Thousands of members of the labor movement will be unsparingly devoting their time and energy until November 7 in a campaign to support the only fearless daily champion of the workers' interest in this country. If yours is a real desire to help the labor movement you can assist by getting at least one new subscriber to the DAILY WORKER.



Use this brick for convenience and "Heave It Back" to the DAILY WORKER at 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RATES
\$6.00 a year \$3.50-6 months \$2.00 3 months
1/2 CHICAGO—\$8.00 a year \$4.50 6 months \$2.50 3 months

THE NEW SUBSCRIPTION TO BUILD THE DAILY WORKER

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

SENT BY _____



Victims OF Capitalism

Workers Imprisoned

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

They are in for us who are out

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

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

GIVE

in the spirit of

Self Help and International Class Solidarity

and get others to

GIVE

Our Aim

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

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

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

Name

Address

City and State.....

Trade or profession.....

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

"RED NIGHTS" MAKE BIG HIT IN N. Y. CITY

Batteries of Speakers Cover Boroughs

The New York Workers Party campaign is working up to a climax with a whirlwind series of Red Nights. These Red Nights consist of a chain of 58 meetings throuth the principal proletarian sections of the city with a big central meeting in each section to wind up the evening.

The Red Nights held in Williamsburg and Harlem met with startling success.

The speakers at these meetings included Ben Levy, Ludwig Lore, Sam Nessin, J. S. Poyntz, Rose Pastor Stokes, Harry M. Winitzky and Harry M. Wicks.

Thousands of workers have rallied to these gatherings. During the coming week the Red Nights will be arranged for the following places: Bronx, Friday, October 17, 138th St. corner St. Ann's Ave., 138th St. corner Brook Ave., 136th St. corner Brook Ave., 149th St. corner Bergen Ave., 163rd St. corner Prospect Ave., 163rd St. corner Southern Boulevard, Washington corner Claremont Ave., McKinley Square, 152nd St. corner Wilkes Ave., Intervale Ave. corner Wilkes Ave., Jennings corner Wilkes Ave. The Bronx speakers will be H. M. Wicks, J. Padgug, R. Grecht, Louis A. Baum, Rose Pastor Stokes, and H. M. Winitzky.

Brownsville Meetings.

On Saturday, Oct. 18, the Red Brigade will invade Brownsville. Red Night meetings will be held at Douglas corner Pitkin Ave., St. Marks corner Saratoga, Saratoga corner Sutter Ave., Sheffield corner Sutter Ave., Stone corner Blake Ave., Hinsdale corner Sutter Ave. The speakers for these meetings will be A. Trachtenberg, F. Warshafsky, B. Lifshitz, Rose Pastor Stokes, H. M. Wicks, H. M. Winitzky. A grand wind-up meeting will be held at Stone and Pitkin Ave.

Downtown Meetings.

On Friday evening, Oct. 24, the field of operations will be the downtown section of Manhattan. Carl Brodsky, Ludwig Lore, Rose Pastor Stokes, R. Grecht, H. M. Winitzky, and Benjamin Lifshitz will be the principal speakers. Meetings will be held on Hester corner Clinton St., Norfolk corner Rivington St., Grand corner Norfolk St., Clinton corner East Broadway and at Jefferson corner Madison St., ending in one great gathering at Rutgers' Square.

East Side Meetings.

To finish up the series of Red Nights, the Communist Shock Troops of speakers will enter the former socialist stronghold—the East Side. The speakers will be Carl Brodsky, L. Lore, R. P. Stokes, R. Grecht, H. M. Winitzky and Ben Lifshitz. The following corners will be covered: Houston St. corner Second Ave., Second St. corner Second Ave., 7th St. corner Second Ave., 7th St. corner Avenue A, 5th St. corner Avenue B, 7th St. corner Avenue C, 9th St. corner Avenue C, and Houston corner Clinton St.

Watch for The Red Night in Your District!

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

THE CAMPAIGN FUND CAMPAIGN! Two hundred and fifty major campaign rallies if you'll help finance them.

DECISIONS OF WORKERS PARTY CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party held a full meeting on October 10 and 11 at which the following important decisions were adopted.

Unemployment Campaign:—All party units were instructed to take up energetically and intensify the campaign against unemployment and to proceed with the organization of unemployment councils in those sections of the country where the conditions of employment has grown so serious as to justify the organization of these councils.

Reduction of Paid Party Workers:—After considering the financial report for the past two or three months, the Central Executive Committee adopted a motion to direct the organization committee to make a review of the paid party workers in all departments of the party work with the view of making a material reduction in the number of paid workers employed by the party after the election campaign.

Report of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International.

After hearing the report of Comrades William F. Dunne and J. Olgin, delegates to the Fifth Congress of the Communist International, the Central Executive Committee adopted the following resolution:

Having heard the reports of our delegates to the Fifth Congress of the C. I. and having acquainted ourselves with the resolutions and decisions of the Fifth Congress, the C. E. C. of the W. P. declares:

We are in full agreement with the decisions of the congress which mark a determined and successful effort on the part of the C. I. to strictly adhere to the principles and tactics of Leninism. We hail the Fifth Congress as a definite step toward the development of Communist principles, tactics and organization.

1. We welcome the clarification of the slogan of the "Workers and Farmers' government" as a synonym of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. The misuse of this slogan by the opportunist right wing of the Communist International which interpreted it as meaning a fitting of the Communist parties into the bourgeois parliamentary system and as co-operation there with social democracy, has been vigorously repudiated by the congress.

2. We subscribe to the decisions of the Fifth Congress on the United Front tactics as a means of agitation and of mobilizing the masses for the revolutionary class struggle. Experiences in America with the United Front tactics fully justify stand taken by the Fifth Congress:

United Front from above alone—never;

United Front from below—always;

United Front from below and above—only under favorable conditions.

3. The slogan of bolshevizing the Communist Parties is especially appropriate for the Workers Party and will be carried out by the C. E. C. of the Workers Party with vigor and determination. The comparative youth of the Workers Party and its language composition, particularly demand strengthening it ideologically and structurally on the basis of Leninism. The reorganization of the Workers Party on the shop nuclei basis must be relentlessly carried out. The Workers Party endorses the demand of the Fifth Congress that Communists should remain in the conservative mass trade unions for the purpose of winning them over to the policy of class struggle. The C. E. C. of the W. P. is unanimous with the C. I. in its opposition to desertion of class conscious workers from the ranks of mass unions however backward. The decision of the Fifth Congress will strengthen the determination of the American Communists to stay within

the ultra-reactionary American trade unions where the fight is particularly difficult and trying.

4. The Fifth Congress has shown that the Communist International is fast growing to be one World Communist Party with a vigorous international discipline. The stand of the congress toward the anti-disciplinarian tendencies of Souvarine and Hoeglund and others will draw the ranks of Communism together the world over and will strengthen the Communist International as one Communist Party. The C. E. C. of the W. P. declares that rigid discipline, international and national, is absolutely indispensable for the organized advance guard of the international proletariat.

5. The C. E. C. of the W. P. accepts the decisions of the Communist International concerning the American problems and pledges its strongest efforts to put these decisions into operation.

a. The development of the LaFollette movement has proven the correctness of the C. I. in its stand against Third Party alliances. The W. P. is carrying on a relentless struggle against the petty bourgeois LaFollette illusion and for the class struggle of the proletariat.

b. The decision of the C. I. concerning the right wing Two and a Half International tendencies as manifested by Comrade Lore and those adhering to his point of view will considerably strengthen the efforts of the C. E. C. of the W. P. to conduct an ideological struggle against these tendencies and for the complete bolshevization of the party. The C. E. C. will instruct all party editors, propagandists and other responsible party workers to expose these tendencies and to fight against them wherever they manifest themselves.

Statement by Comrade Cannon:—In connection with the report of the Fifth Congress and the decision of the C. I. on the American question, the C. E. C. accepted a statement by Comrade Cannon.

Resolution on Comrade Cannon's Statement.

It is reported to the C. E. C. by the delegates who participated in the work of the C. I. commission on the American question that the criticism of Comrade Cannon in the statement of the C. I. was based on a report in the DAILY WORKER of a speech made by Comrade Cannon in defense of the March thesis of the C. E. C.

The C. E. C. accepts the statement of Comrade Cannon that the report in the DAILY WORKER was a garbled version of his speech and gives a distorted view of his opinions. The C. E. C. accepts the statement of Comrade Cannon that a correct statement of his opinion on the point in question is contained in the following section of the March thesis of the C. E. C. written by Foster, Cannon and Bittelman and which constituted the subject of his speech:

Our attitude towards the split from the old parties:—The movement for the split of the working and farming classes and the petty bourgeoisie away from the republican and democratic parties, which are dominated and controlled by big capital is creating a fundamental change in American politics. It cannot solve any of the problems of the workers and exploited farmers nor bring any relief to them. Nevertheless, this split greatly accelerates the development of the class struggle and must be supported by the Workers Party for the following reasons.

1. It represents a revolt of workers, farmers and lower layers of the owning class against the political domination of the big capitalists. It breaks the capitalist ranks and weakens their leadership over millions of

workers, farmers and small business and professional elements who have hitherto followed them. It makes a successful united attack upon the workers more difficult.

2. Millions of workers and poor farmers are following this split movement away from the old parties. The split breaks the lethargy of these masses, sets them into motion and renders them highly susceptible to propaganda for a class party. The split of these working and farming masses from the capitalist parties, which they have followed up till now, if properly utilized, can be made the starting point for the development of a great class farmer-labor party.

3. It is not a matter of indifference to the Communists as to who misleads—and betrays the working masses. The latter are already disillusioned about the old capitalist parties but they still look with faith to the third party movement. The betrayal of their interests by the LaFollette group, because of the greater promises it makes and the higher hopes it inspires, will have the most profound effect on the masses and will eventually force them to turn to a class party of their own and toward the leadership of the Communists.

4. This split will shatter the A. F. of L. bureaucracy which stands today as the most formidable obstacle to the revolutionary development of the trade unions. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy is tied to the capitalist parties. The split from the old parties will tear loose great masses of organized workers from their allegiance to the capitalist parties and their own leaders who are agents of these parties. It will upset the balance of power in the A. F. of L. and open the door for a general development of the trade unions in all directions.

The C. E. C., and not Comrade Cannon alone, adopted this viewpoint. At no time was the question ever raised in the C. E. C. of a difference of opinion on the part of Comrade Cannon from the opinion of the C. E. C. on this point.

Wilga Case:—The C. E. C. considered the report of a sub-committee on the case of Feodor Wilga who was expelled from the Workers Party in June, 1923, and who has asked to reopen this case. The following report was adopted by the committee:

Report on the Case of Comrade Wilga

A special committee of the C. E. C. had conducted a thorough investigation of the charges against Feodor Wilga upon which he was expelled from the party in June, 1923, and from which he appealed for a re-trial. After hearing a large number of witnesses and examining all documents submitted, the special committee came to the following conclusions which have been adopted as the decision of the C. E. C.

1. Comrade Wilga was animated by a false view of his obligations to the party as a party member and a false view of the relations between the Soviet government, the Technical Aid Society and the party. This fundamental misconception led Comrade Wilga to a conflict with the party in the course of which he committed repeated and systematic violations of party discipline. These violations were fully established at the hearings of the special committee of the C. E. C., and action of the C. E. C. in expelling him from the party on this ground was fully justified under the circumstances.

2. While Comrade Wilga, in the conduct of his office as secretary of the Technical Aid Society committed a number of indiscretions in his relations with representatives of private firms from which inferences of improper conduct might be drawn, however, the committee after investigation, found no proof of any dishonest actions on his part.

3. In view of the fact that Comrade Wilga, as a justified result of his conduct, had been out of the party for more than a year, and taking into account his attitude toward the party,

RED WEEK MOBILIZATION MEETS WITH BIG RESPONSE

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

THE decision to mobilize every Workers Party branch for a distribution of three million pieces of literature during Red Week, Oct. 26 to Nov. 2, has met with a most hearty response. More than this, it has resulted in a better understanding and development of discipline in our party.

A workers' organization that can move forward in complete unison on the basis of a decision made by the organization center, constitutes a power which will increase in direct ratio to every such united onslaught that is made against the gold-soaked imperialists.

The distribution of three million pieces of literature is not the biggest task we will ever have to perform. The work ahead of us is so tremendous and significant that a mere distribution of literature falls among the easy things we must do. However, it is not the performance of the task that needs comment. IT IS THE MOBILIZATION OF EVERY PARTY BRANCH AND EVERY PARTY MEMBER TO PERFORM THE TASK THAT IS THE IMPORTANT POINT.

This week will tell how conscious of their membership in a Communist party our members are and how conscious of their importance as party officials are our branch secretaries.

From Chicago we already have the news that every branch was called upon to meet during the morning of October 12. From New York we have also heard. There the city committee has taken the mobilization of all branches in hand. All orders for Red Week will be sent thru the city committee to the district office and then forwarded to the national office. Many requests for additional post cards with which to call branch meetings have been received.

MANY BRANCHES MEET THIS WEEK.

Branches which for physical reasons could not meet upon October 12 are to meet this week to take part in the distribution of three million pieces of literature during Red Week. Members who have not been reached by their branch and sympathizers desiring to be part of this nation-wide action for a final literature broadside against the Coolidge and Davis pollution and the LaFollette illusion should send their fifty cents to the national office of the Workers Party today. All orders for literature must reach headquarters by Monday, Oct. 20.

For branches that are to meet this week we repeat the six points which form the basis of the election literature distribution campaign.

1. Every branch must call a special meeting of all its members before Oct. 20.
2. The only order of business shall be FULL PARTICIPATION IN RED WEEK for the distribution of three million pieces of literature.
3. Every branch member shall give fifty cents to the branch secretary for his literature unit.
4. The branch secretary will order as many literature units as have been subscribed for by the branch members and is to place the order with headquarters before Oct. 20.
5. The national office will ship the literature units ordered to destinations so that they will reach the branches by Oct. 26.
6. Every party member will take part in the distribution of three million pieces of election campaign literature during the week of Oct. 26 to Nov. 2.

The literature unit consists of the following kinds and amounts of printed matter:

100 Campaign Leaflets	10
2 Campaign Pamphlets	15
25 Campaign Stickers	5
10 DAILY WORKERS	20

137 Pieces in unit..... 50 Cents

EVERY PARTY MEMBER ON THE JOB. WE WANT NO LAGGARDS. WE WANT NO HESITATION. WE DESIRE A WILLING AND ANXIOUS SPIRIT IN CARRYING OUT THIS IMMENSE TASK OF DISTRIBUTING THREE MILLION PIECES OF LITERATURE DURING RED WEEK, OCTOBER 26 TO NOVEMBER 2. IT IS ONLY THIS SPIRIT THAT WILL CARRY US TO VICTORY IN THIS STRUGGLE FOR A SUPREME PROLETARIAT.

as manifested in his most recent actions and on his conduct before the special committee; the C. E. C. decides to reinstate him in the party on probation for the period of six months. If during that period he participates actively in the party work, observes discipline and shows the proper attitude of a party member he is then to be given full rights.

4. The special committee found that all documents considered in the first trial of Comrade Wilga were genuine and fully authenticated and repudiated any charge or suggestion that the investigating committee of the C. E. C. which conducted the first trial of Wilga resorted to improper methods.

Work Among Women:—I had intended to call the C. E. C. for a considerable time in regard to the question of policies to be carried out in conducting work among women. On this question the C. E. C. adopted the following resolution:

1. That the political work among the working class women be carried on and in the name of the Workers Party organization.

2. That the Woman's Council be transformed into the Woman's Department of the party.

3. That all new campaigns among women be started in the name of the Workers Party after the approval of the respective party units.

4. That we establish a Woman's Department in every party unit to work under the supervision of a special Woman's Sub-Committee of the C. E. C.

5. The Woman's Department shall carry out systematic United Front Campaigns with other working class women's organizations on specific concrete issues.

Party Press:—The C. E. C. adopted as a statement and referred to the political committee a resolution dealing with the control of the party press, which declares for energetic action to establish more definite control over party publications by the C. E. C. so as to prevent non-Communist viewpoints from creeping into party papers both in the news and editorials and business side of the publications.

Party Conventions:—The C. E. C. authorized a request to the Communist International for permission to hold an annual convention of the Workers Party sometime during the month of January. Definite decision on the question of the convention will be made at a meeting of the C. E. C. to be held immediately after the election.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary, Workers Party

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

NEGRO WORKERS CHEER MINOR AT OPEN AIR MEET

Communist Hits Back-to-Africa Movement

Declaring that the problems and interests of the Negro workers were identical with those of the white workers, and that the idea of a Negro promised land and sanctuary in Africa was a vicious chimera, "Bob" Minor received an inspiring ovation from a large crowd of colored workers that gathered at the Workers Party open air meeting at 30th and State Streets.

Comrade Minor brought with him to the meeting a large map of the African continent which he put to good use in exploding the Garvey panacea of a wholesale Negro exodus to Africa.

All Workers Must Unite.

In simple, cogent terms, Minor brot home to his attentive audience the fact that Africa could only be wrested from the hands of the imperialists thru the united action of the world-wide proletariat under the leadership of the Communist International.

Minor exposed the Firestone Rubber deal by which thousands of Liberian workers, as well as tremendous natural resources will come under the control of American capital. Roars of approval greeted Minor's ringing declaration that Negroes must look for happiness neither in Liberia or in heaven, but right here in America. Touching on the race problem in this country, the speaker pointed out that the capitalists deliberately foment race hatred in order to pit one section of the working class against the other, and thus exploit both the more easily.

In dealing with the issues of Jim Crow schools, segregated living districts, and the many social and economic discriminations against the Negro, Comrade Minor was accorded rapt attention and frequent applause. Time and again workers in the crowd shouted agreement and approval.

Explain Role of Workers Party.

At the close of his talk, Comrade Minor dealt with the role of the Workers Party on the political and economic field—particularly its fight on the color line in the unions—and appealed to the assembled workers to join their brothers under the Communist banner in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Workers' Republic.

In addition to Comrade Minor, Gordon Owens and Paul Cline spoke. Cline dealt with the problems of unemployment and war and held forth on the box till 12 o'clock with an audience that remained clear thru to the finish with undiminished interest. At the close of the meeting Comrade Cline announced the date and place of the next meeting of the South Side branch of the Workers Party and asked those who planned to attend to raise their hands. Approximately two score responded.

Distribute the DAILY WORKER.

When he had finished, Comrade Cline was surrounded by an enthusiastic group of men who insisted on shaking his hand. Many of them expressed their intention of joining the party. Five hundred copies of the Special Chicago Campaign edition were distributed.

Open Air Meetings in Chicago.

Wednesday, Oct. 15.
32nd and Halsted—Auspices of Lithuanian branches. Good speakers.

Thursday, Oct. 16.
47th and Ashland—Auspices of Polish branch. Speakers: D. E. Earley and Polish comrades.

Roosevelt and Marshallfield—Auspices of Y. W. L. branch. Good speakers.

NEW YORK CITY PARTY ACTIVITIES

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Thursday, Oct. 16.
Washington and Claremont Parkway—C. Brodsky, Siegler, in Jewish.

Rutgers Square—Pollack and Jewish speaker.

Friday, Oct. 17.
110th St. and Fifth Ave.—J. S. Poyntz, Olgins and Jewish speaker.

Pitkin and Stone Aves., Brownsville—Janny Warshofsky, Trachtenberg.

Saturday, Oct. 18.
110th St. and Fifth Avenue—Dr. A. Markoff, N. Wilkes and Jewish speaker.

Report Union Shop New Orleans Daily.

NEW ORLEANS:—Reports that a morning daily is to be started in New Orleans with its composing room on a union basis is interesting to Typographical Union 17. Ten years ago the three daily papers locked out their union printers, and since that time have run open shop composing rooms. It is said the new publication will be a 12-page daily, with 36 or more pages on Sunday, employing union men exclusively. Five hundred thousand dollars has been pledged on stock.

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..... 5c

In lots of 5 or more at 35 per cent discount. Place your orders at once.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

Workers Party of America

1113 Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

COUPON
Good For
50c

BOOK BARGAINS

COUPON
Good For
50c

"Knowledge is Power" and "He who reads, rules," are truisms the world over—therefore, we say: If workers would RULE, they must first READ.

Here Is a Book Store for Workers—

Where the best literature on modern social problems and tendencies can be had—where the entire field of working-class endeavor is represented in philosophy, economics, psychology, history and fiction.

Our Proletarian Specialties

Marxian Economics, Communist Theory, Proletarian Study-Class Outlines, Literature of the American and British Labor Educational Movements; History, Sociology, Rationalism, philosophical fiction; books for the home and family; Haldeman-Julius Little Blue Books; Greeting Cards for all occasions.

\$2 This Advertisement Is Worth \$2

Present this advertisement at our Book Shop on or before Election Day and we will apply one coupon as a 50c payment on every purchase of \$2.00. Any number of advertisements accepted. Bring a friend with you.

COUPON
Good For
50c

Jimmy Higgins' Book Shop
127 University Place

Phone: Stuyvesant 5015 Just off Union Sq. at 14th St.

COUPON
Good For
50c

Special New York Communist Election Campaign Page

CAMPAIGN IN WILLIAMSBURG IN FULL SWING

Foreign Born Workers in Election Struggle

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 14.—Never in the history of our party have we succeeded in drawing so many of the Language Federation comrades into the parliamentary campaign as the present one that we are conducting. During this campaign we have distributed many thousands of leaflets through the vast territory which we are obliged to cover from the East River to Ridgewood and Brownsville, and from Greenpoint all the way over to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The leaflets that were distributed thus far are The 10th Anniversary of the World War, The Anti-Mobilization leaflet and the Workers Party program. In these distribution campaigns, the English, Jewish, Lithuanian, German, Russian and the Jewish Young Workers' League have participated. All these branches have also participated in the drive for the securing of signatures for the nomination petitions.

Get Candidates on Ballot.
 Beside securing signatures for the presidential electors and the state ticket we have also succeeded in placing quite a few local candidates on the ballot. Our local candidates are Solon De Leon in the 7th congressional district; Jeanette Pearl in the 11th senatorial district, and Samuel Nesin, in the 14th assembly district. In the 6th assembly district we have nominated Comrade Paul Scherer. This assembly district is a part of the 10th congressional and the 7th senatorial districts which are being taken care of by the Brownville section of the Workers Party; we have nominated Alexander Trachtenberg for congress and George Primoff for senator.

Eight open air meetings are being conducted through the section every week. The meetings being taken care of by the branches are as follows:
 English branch.....3
 Lithuanian branch.....1
 Jewish branch.....2
 Russian branch.....1
 Jewish Young Workers.....1

Attract the Workers.
 In the course of the campaign we have developed some very good corners at which a crowd is assured and substantial collections and sales of literature are made. Some of these

In the 20th District



JULIET STUART POYNTZ.
 Candidate for congress in the 20th congressional district on the Workers Party ticket is a very active worker both in the party as well as in the general labor movement. Miss Poyntz was formerly the educational director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and at present is the educational director of the Workers' school in New York.

corners are Grand Extension and Havemeyer streets, Graham avenue and Debevoise. Bedford avenue and Division St.; South 2nd and Union Ave.; So. 2nd and Havemeyer St.; Grand and Reohling and Graham avenue and Varit street.

Our popular local speakers are Ben Levy, George Primoff, Irving Potash, and Sam Nesin of the English branch. Bimbo and Undjus of the Lithuanians. Gordon Kappel, Kaufman, Pearl and Oshinsky of the Jewish, and Cooper of the Russian branch. The literature sales and distribution are being taken care of by Comrade Lerner, who is in charge.

Winning the Workers.
 It is generally agreed by all of us who are participating in this campaign and are coming in contact with the workers of Williamsburg, that our campaign is laying the basis for the strengthening of our organizational forces and increasing our influence among the workers in this part of the city. The latest plan for our campaign is a Red night upon which we will mobilize all our speakers and cover as many important corners as we possibly can with trucks, tin lizzies and platforms.

We are also pushing the sale of tickets for the great Foster rally that will take place at Arcadia Hall, Halsey street and Broadway, on Sunday evening, October 19.

Vote Communist This Time!

RED TAG DAY FOR NEW YORK

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—New York is to hold a Red Tag Day on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 25 and 26.

This event is most unusual in the history of the Empire City. Since the world war Tag Days have been run for many purposes and generally against the interests of the workers—to help the war—or to help the interests of the peaceful penetration of American capitalists in the Near East and other foreign lands.

But never in the history of the American working class has a Tag Day been run solely in the interest of the American working class. That is to be the purpose of the Red Tag Day. The receipts of the Red Tag Day will be used for Red speakers, Red literature, and Red campaign in New York. This campaign, which is the only revolutionary effort being made in the local election, is a tremendous stride in the direction of opening the minds of the New York workers to the true character of the capitalist class political parties and candidates. Educationally, this campaign is a milestone in the life of the workers of New York.

In order to raise a huge fund for this purpose the "Reds" of New York, the militants, the wide-awake class conscious workers are organizing to go out on Saturday and Sunday 25 and 26, to personally approach the workers of New York in order to give them an opportunity to contribute toward the Red campaign. Hundreds are submitting their names. Stations are being opened at party headquarters throughout the city.

The successful organization of this requires the presence of all branch secretaries who are organizing Tag Day groups at a meeting to be held in Campaign Headquarters, 210 East 12th St., on Friday evening, Oct. 10, 8:30 p. m. Where branch secretaries have not yet elected the branch organizer or some other trusted comrade must be present.

New York, New Jersey Campaign Fund Is Now Close to \$5,000 Mark

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Following is the report of income for the New York and New Jersey campaign fund of the Workers Party, including Monday, Oct. 6. The total falls twenty dollars short of \$5,000.00, but this mark will be left far behind in the next report, which should show a total well on toward the completion of the second half of the task, namely: "In with the dollars, and on to \$10,000."

SPECIAL NOTE! We need the money badly! Make immediate settlement on all subscription lists and get new lists if necessary.

Workmen's Circle No. 272.....	25.00
Workmen's Circle No. 422.....	1.00
Work S. and D. B. Branch No. 3.....	10.00
Workmen's Circle No. 251.....	10.00
Workmen's Circle No. 545.....	10.00
W. S. and D. B. Branch.....	25.00
Workmen's Circle No. 639.....	5.00
Workmen's Circle No. 386.....	10.00
Workmen's Circle No. 386.....	10.00
List 22,388.....	3.85
Workmen's Circle No. 513.....	10.00
"Laissez" Shop.....	11.50
Rees & Kass Fur Shop.....	4.00
Lichtenstein & Lieberman Milly.....	3.55
Freiheit Shop.....	6.00
M. Golos.....	5.00
D. H. Dubrowsky.....	5.00
Solon De Leon.....	5.00
Stanley Tawdy.....	10.00
M. Alterman, List 22,562.....	12.50
J. Axelrod.....	6.05
Siegel, List No. 2,570.....	1.00
C. Dritsas, No. 21,728.....	1.00
M. Nuslig.....	5.00
D. Braal.....	10.00
H. Arthofer.....	1.00
Engelman.....	1.50
Chas. M. Heller.....	10.00
Milton D. Barkman.....	10.00
Ed. Sonntas, No. 20,842.....	22.10
Max Novick, No. 20,165.....	10.00
Shop Collection, Pinchik Bros. Shop Term. Gund. Fleischman Bak. Co. Shop.....	10.50
P. Rosenberg, No. 9,073.....	10.75
Italian W. S. Lists 20,922-20,939.....	51.05
Jewish Coney Island No. 2.....	6.00
German Yorkville.....	57.00
Ethiopian.....	6.50
English Bronx No. 1.....	5.50
English West Side.....	10.00
German Passaic.....	8.75
Jewish Williamsburg.....	26.75
English Williamsburg.....	22.75
Jewish DT. No. 4.....	9.25
Lith. Masspeth.....	54.85
Bohemian Union Hill.....	20.40
Jewish Bronx No. 1.....	28.00
English Yorkville.....	13.50
Hunt's Pt. Cannon Mtg. Collection.....	62.50
Hunt's Pt. Cannon Mtg. Adm.....	62.50
N. Hudson Women, German Br.....	25.00
Czecho-Slov. Yorkville.....	10.00
Finnish Jersey City.....	4.00
Finnish Jersey City, No. 14,711.....	4.00
Hungarian Yorkville.....	5.25
Jewish Harlem.....	15.00
Manville Ukrainian.....	1.75
Rochester C. C. C. Cannon Meeting.....	10.00
Fonkers C. C. C. Cannon Meeting.....	25.50
Jewish Bronx No. 2.....	10.00
German Nightworkers.....	4.00
Ukrainian Downtown.....	12.25
Gitlow Meeting Tickets.....	16.40
Cannon Meeting Tickets.....	.50
Poster Meeting Tickets.....	12.30
Buttons, Misc.....	3.30
Buttons, Hung. Yorkville.....	17.70
Buttons, Cannon Meeting.....	40.25
Street Collections.....	10.45
Section 1.....	19.65
Section 2.....	3.04
Section 3.....	5.75
Section 4.....	13.88
Section 5.....	.36
Section 6.....	.36
Previously Reported.....	\$1,094.55
TOTAL October 6.....	\$3,884.08

But He Forgot the Bonus.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Declaring the care of the "war's disabled is a sacred national duty," President Coolidge today urged the nation to "liberally respond" to the disabled American veterans' appeal in the annual forget me not observance on Nov. 8.

It's your paper—Build on it!
 Join the Workers Party!

In the 12th District



HARRY M. WINITSKY.
 Candidate for congress in the 12th congressional district on the Workers Party ticket has been active in the Communist movement since its inception in this country. Winitsky who is the campaign manager of the Workers Party in this state, has also served a term in prison for being the local secretary of the Communist Party in New York. When he was released from prison he became the manager of the Freiheit where he stayed until he took over the work of the present political campaign.

For the Assembly



SAMUEL NESSIN.
 Candidate for assembly in the 14th assembly district Brooklyn, formerly active in socialist party before formation of left wing, member of Executive Committee of Local, Kings County, Anti-War Committee, delegate to Chicago convention in 1919. Now member of the City Executive Committee of the Workers Party and an active member of the International Jewelry Workers' Union.

MITCHALL'S INTERNATIONAL ORCHESTRA

Union Music Furnished For All Occasions
 Write for appointments to
M. MITCHALL,
 (Teacher of Saxophone)
 1640 W. Congress St. Chicago, Ill.
 res. 1632 S. Trumbull Ave.
 Phone Rockwell 5050
MORDECAY SHULMAN
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
 701 Association Building
 19 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO
 Dearborn 8657 Central 4945-4947

For the Assembly



RUBEN SALTZMAN.
 Candidate for assembly in the 6th assembly district, Manhattan, is an active member of the Jewish federation of the Workers Party and has been very active in the movement. Saltzman came to this country 11 years ago after having participated in the "Bund" in Russia for many years where he also served a term of imprisonment for his revolutionary activities. Saltzman is the present manager of the Jewish Daily Freiheit.

Party Book Store Boon to Workers in New York City

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The need which every large working class community and radical center feels for a book store catering to working class needs is well filled in New York. Workers of all shades of radical political that are showing their appreciation of such a book store by an ever-increasing support and patronage.

Since the split in the socialist movement in 1919 up to very recently there had been no center from which the workers could obtain the new literature which has developed out of the social changes and new viewpoints and tendencies evolved in the past few years. With the establishment of the Workers Party of its own book store, an ever-growing circle of workers have found it a Mecca for their needs.

We refer all who read this to an advertisement of the book shop in another part of this issue of the WORKER which offers special inducements to book lovers. We wish to assure those workers who have never visited the book shop, that they will meet with a pleasant surprise in the high quality of the books as well as with the great variety and the general neatness and attractiveness of the shop. We suggest that after reading the advertisement referred to, you clip it out and pay a visit to the shop and take advantage of the offers made. We are sure you will become one of the "steady" patrons of 127 University Place.

GARY READERS, ATTENTION!
 Party membership meeting to discuss organization of shop nuclei, Friday, October 17, 8 p. m., at 215 W. 18th St. Arne Swaback, district organizer, will report.

D. S. ZIMMERMAN
DENTIST
 2232 N. CALIFORNIA AVE. Phone ARMITAGE 7466

MY NEW LOCATION

Special Prices to Workers
 X-Ray — Gas Given
 ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS.
 My Examination is Free
 My Prices Are Reasonable
 My Work is Guaranteed
 Extracting Specialist
DELAY MEANS DECAY

LAGUARDIA, REPUBLICAN PET OF NEW YORK SOCIALISTS, DODGES COMMUNIST CHALLENGE TO DEBATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 14.—When LaGuardia, prize candidate of the socialists, running in Hillquit's old 20th congressional district, was challenged to debate the issues of the campaign at an open air meeting by Juliet Stuart Poyntz, the Workers Party candidate, he executed a strategic retreat.

Surrounded by the socialist strong-arm squad, LaGuardia, the arch-finger of the world war, was addressing an open air meeting in front of the socialist headquarters on 106 Street. He announced that he had challenged his opponents to debate, without receiving any response. Juliet Stuart Poyntz, his opponent on the ticket of the Workers Party, was in the audience, and she immediately called out to LaGuardia asking him why he had not answered her own challenge to a debate which had been addressed to him some time ago. It was at this point that the military hero of the world war executed his strategic retreat by retiring from his own platform without meeting the challenge of the candidate of the Workers Party. LaGuardia learned in the world war how to make such retreats, and he seems to be quite proficient in the art.

In the 17th District



WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.
 Candidate for assembly in the 17th assembly district. Active in the American revolutionary movement for the past 10 years. Graduate of City College of New York. Member of the socialist party before the left wing. Secretary of the Communist party in 1922-1923. Member of the Central Executive Committee. Arrested at Bridgeman. Active in local educational work and member of the District Executive Committee.

Prosperity in the South.
WATER VALLEY, Miss., Oct. 14.—For the past year the Illinois Central's Water Valley shops have been running a night crew. Last week a hurry call was sent to New Orleans for laborers in all departments. Seven men applied for each job, with no questions about wages.

Want Taxes Cut.
COHOES, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Seven more textile manufacturing concerns of Cohoes are taking court action to have their 1924 tax assessments cut. Ten cases are already scheduled and more are expected following the success of Amoskeag in Manchester, N. H.

At this point the strong arm squad of young hoodlums hired by the socialist party, commenced to shove and otherwise mistreat the small group of Communists.

The crowd showed its dissatisfaction with the behavior of LaGuardia by leaving the socialist meeting in a body, and flocking to the platform of the Workers Party, which was standing nearby. They were eager to listen to the Communist speakers, but the socialist strong arm squad of young gangsters disturbed the Workers Party meeting by interrupting the speaker. They charged into the crowd, threatening the comrades with bodily harm. In spite of these tactics the meeting continued, and proved to be a huge success, with the sentiment of the crowd all in favor of the Communists.

In spite of the slinger methods of the socialists, evidently borrowed by them from their trade union officials, the Workers Party meetings are constantly growing in size, whereas the socialist party appears to have lost all standing with the crowds.

Subscribe for "Your Daily,"

JAY STETLER'S
RESTAURANT
 Established 1901
 1053 W. Madison St. Chicago
 Tel. Monroe 2241

PITTSBURGH, PA.
DR. RASNICK
 DENTIST
 Rendering Expert Dental Service for 20 Years.
 645 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave.
 1827 CENTER AVE., Cor. Arthur St.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

PLEASING AND USEFUL GOWN A POPULAR COAT STYLE



4892. Chiffon and lace are combined in this illustration. The model is good also for crepe de chine, voile and silk. The cascades on waist and drapery may be faced with a contrasting color. This pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 3/4 yards. To make the dress as illustrated will require 2 yards of figured material for the skirt, and 4 1/2 yards of plain material 40 inches wide for waist and drapery for a 38-inch size. If made of one material 6 1/2 yards will be required. Embroidered or beaded voile or chiffon would be very pleasing for this model.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1924-1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS. Our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1924-1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.



4877. Velours, striped and other novelty cloakings, polo cloth and bolivia may be used for this design. The pattern provides two styles of collar, the scarf collar and the choker collar. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. For cuffs and scarf collar of contrasting material 1 yard 40 inches wide or 1/2 yard 54 inches wide, will be required, cut crosswise.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1924-1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS. Our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1924-1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

What is it, my dear?
 What do you get most of for a penny?
 For a penny I can give you—
 All the water you can drink!

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. (Phone: Monroe 4712)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES By mail: \$6.00 per year \$3.50...6 months \$2.00...3 months

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

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

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923, at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application

We Have With Us Again...

A "red scare" may be down but it is never out. Of course, there are red scares which are neither down and out. There is a big red scare in Russia which is scaring the wits out of the plundering capitalists of the world.

There is a red scare in Germany. It hangs like a Damocles sword over the necks of the frightened Teutonic bourgeoisie.

There is a sizable red scare in China. The capitalist pirates are scampering around in all directions wondering what has hit them.

There are red scares in Italy, Bulgaria, Spain and in other countries. In other words, the political power of capitalism in those countries hangs by a slender thread and the proletariat is developing the will to power.

Here in America the capitalists are yet strong and the great masses of workers are suffering from the illusion that their problems can be solved by reforming capitalism and rather than take on the job of solving their own problems by giving the capitalists the tip of the proletarian boot, they rely on fossilized political jockeys like LaFollette to dope them with promises.

But even in the United States the red nightmare haunts the couch of the capitalist class. While they are yet strong they know that the onward march of the world revolution will not skip America. The masses in this country are now indulging in a political debauch as the paying guests of LaFollette, our rulers know that the morning after will bring cooler heads and the conditions of life will force the workers to turn to Communism as their only salvation.

Therefore we have periodical "red scares." It is true that the so-called exposures are ninety-nine per cent lies. But that there is a market for the wares of the stoolpigeons shows how deep is the capitalist dread of the inevitable awakening of the labor giant.

Thus Jakey Spolansky, unemployed government fink, can get good American dollars for a series of imaginary tales about the "Red Terror" in the Chicago Daily News. If the editor of the News is satisfied, the feeling should be unanimous. No doubt Jakey got the money—it is safer than working as a prohibition agent and holding up sacramental wine stores with the possibility of detection and a jail sentence. The Communists are not bothered seriously—it gives them publicity of a sort. It calls attention to them and THE DAILY WORKER is here to give the right kind of publicity.

Life being such as is it, a good "red scare" served up by an artistic liar would make better reading than one of the Calvin Coolidge's speeches. But Spolansky is a great disappointment. His stuff is very stale.

The Supreme Court Once More

The United States supreme court is back on the job. No sooner does it get back on the job than it strikes a blow at the workers of the whole country.

This time it is the railway workers that have been singled out for the assault by the highest oracle of the employing class. The holy synod of capitalist bishops has decided to uphold the conviction of workmen formerly employed on the Santa Fe railroad and charged with conspiracy to obstruct the mails and interference with interstate commerce. The case grew out of the shopmen's strike in 1922 and the difficulties arising in this dispute on the California-Arizona border.

Two years after a struggle waged by the workmen in behalf of their right to organize and against unspeakable conditions of employment the supreme court finds it necessary to punish railway men. There is only one crime the workmen are guilty of in the eyes of the supreme court. It is a crime against the bosses. In the eyes of the capitalist judges the worst crime that can be committed is the fighting against exploitation.

Everyone knows that the charges against the railway men were unfounded. Everyone knows that the Santa Fe workers were especially singled out for assault during the shopmen's strike because of the heroic struggle they put up against overwhelming odds. Everyone knows that the outrages attributed to the Santa Fe workers were perpetrated by the gunmen and detectives hired by the corporation in order to secure a legal pretense for a vicious assault by the government against the strikers. We recall the tale of marooned passengers suffering in the desert. We recall that even the hard-boiled Santa Fe was compelled to repudiate many of these fraudulent stories.

The Santa Fe decision comes at a time when the workers are called upon to vote another indorsement of the whole capitalist system and its judicial oligarchy. Mr. John W. Davis now asking the workers to vote for him as the democratic presi-

ential candidate was, until the election campaign, one of the stockholders of this strikebreaking road. As soon as he is ignominiously defeated in the election contest he will go back to this directorship. Among the owners of the Santa Fe are many financiers and industrialists who are today backing the Coolidge campaign.

The supreme court is the chief defender of the employing class in the United States. When the supreme court speaks it speaks for the ruling class as a whole. This attack on the workers ought to be answered by the working class as a whole.

Gompers Prepares for "Victory"

Samuel Gompers is preparing for "victory" at the polls. Mr. Gompers is preparing for a victory for his policy of non-partisan political action, for his policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies."

Mr. Gompers has announced that he expects the election of at least 250 "friends" of labor to be chosen as congressmen in the November elections. In the last elections Mr. Gompers boasts of having sent to the house of representatives 170 "friends." This year the outlook for such "success" is much better. Consequently Mr. Gompers is certain that he will be right in his prophecies.

Granting the accuracy of Mr. Gompers as a prophet and political seer, one fails to see where the workers and poor farmers of this country will be in a position to claim a victory or have cause for jubilation. The men who will be elected as champions of the workers will not be representatives of the workers, but republicans and democrats who happened to have received the indorsement of certain officials of the trade union movement. They will not be elected as spokesmen of the workers and poor farmers but as so-called good men, honest men who are at the same time regular republicans and hundred per cent democrats.

In the last congress there were 170 such worthies who received the indorsement of Mr. Gompers. This is an auspicious number. If this were a criterion of the conscious political strength of the working masses it would certainly indicate considerable progress by our working class towards independent class political action along national lines. But it is nothing of the sort. These self-styled friends of labor were pliant tools of the big business interests of the country. The best proof of their not being defenders of the workingmen is to be found in the record of this congregation of fraudulent friends.

The last congressional session in which there were so many Gompers "friends" of labor did nothing in the way of enacting measures to enhance the welfare and interests of the working masses. The vicious railway labor board, the Esch-Cummings Act, agricultural relief, and many other pressing problems confronting the workers and poor farmers were deliberately evaded by the last session. In short the Gompers "friends" of labor have been everything but spokesmen for and defenders of the interests of the workers.

The "victory" Mr. Gompers is preparing to celebrate is no victory for the working class.

The Reward of Ability

One of the loudest wails raised by the defenders of capitalism when the sanctity of the profit system is challenged, is over the integrity of individual incentive. The spokesmen for the ruling class would have us believe that once the means of production and exchange socially used are socially owned and controlled, that once the private ownership for profits is abolished there will be an end to the incentive of the individual for achievement.

These champions of the capitalist system as a rule tend to cite the case of the inventor or the scientist. They would have the world believe that under a Communist system of society these men would be denied the fruits of their labor. This contention is based on a wholly gratuitous assumption. There is nothing further from the truth than the notion being spread that individual ability is the basis of capitalist reward. We have a particular case in mind. This case is typical of the countless instances where men of ability, men of science and training have been crushed by poverty, by a denial of the fruits of their socially highly constructive labor.

Mr. Edgar Lucien Larkin, a noted astronomer and writer on scientific subjects, has just died. Mr. Larkin was widely known as the director of the famous Mount Lowe observatory. At the time of his death Larkin was virtually penniless. A lifetime of scientific toil did not enable him to have even enough to pay his last hospital bill.

The paths of capitalist progress are strewn with many Lucien Larkins. For the mass of workers, for the great mass of steel workingmen, coal miners, railway hands, garment workers, and other laborers capitalism holds neither hope nor opportunity. Capitalism lives on crushing the individual incentive of the vast masses of the population who are turned into automatons of the gigantic profit machinery. What hope, what incentive can the average employe of the United States Steel corporation or the Standard Oil have? The age of the overall-to-the-presidency has gone, if it ever was with us at all under capitalism.

There is only one system that holds out any hope for the abilities and incentive of the great masses of the country. This system is one which will be based on the socialization of the collectively used means of production and exchange. This system is one which will make it impossible for a few to live on the exploitation of the many. This system is Communism where the working masses will own the agencies and means of production and exchange and not pay tribute to a parasitic class.

LaFollette--Bitter Enemy of Immigration

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. Workers Party candidate for Congress 10th New York District.

THE socialists and liberals who publicly proclaimed their opposition to restricted immigration are giving the LaFollette stand on immigration the silent treatment. Hoping for votes for their "progressive" presidential candidate from the foreign-born elements, the supposed advocates of free immigration have kept from the public the record of senator LaFollette on immigration legislation.

When senator LaFollette was recently referred to by a well-known Jewish leader as an opponent of free immigration, the socialist foreign-language press "proved" that their newly-acquired leader could not be classed as an enemy of immigration, since on account of illness, he wasn't even present at the senate session when the last immigration bill was voted upon.

It is true that LaFollette was absent during the voting on the last immigration measure last April. But LaFollette has been a senator for about twenty years, and restrictive immigration legislation was a great public issue since 1897, when president Cleveland vetoed an immigration bill containing a literacy test provision.

What are the facts about LaFollette's stand on immigration legislation during his career in the U. S. senate? What was the official record of the "radical" senator from Wisconsin whenever this important issue came before the senate? Not only the foreign-born, but progressive workers in general, want to know how senator LaFollette voted every time the reactionary immigration laws came up for action in the senate.

The following is a review of senator LaFollette's official part in the vicious and oppressive immigration legislation during the past ten years. 1913--LaFollette Votes For the Literacy Test.

On Feb. 1, 1913, the Burnett-Dillingham Immigration Bill, providing for a literacy test for all incoming immigrants passed the senate, and was sent to president Taft for approval on the eve of his retirement from office. On account of public agitation which the measure had awakened, president Taft was forced to grant a public hearing in the White House. Representatives of Jewish, Italian, Irish, German, Polish, Hungarian, and other organizations, as well as delegates from progressive labor unions, attended the hearing, attacked the proposed immigration law, and impounded the president to veto the iniquitous measure. Impressed by the opposition to the proposed law, and upon advice of the secretary of commerce and labor Nagel, president Taft vetoed the bill on Feb. 14. On Feb. 18, the senate passed the bill over the veto of the president, by 72 to 18 votes, and senator LaFollette voted to override the veto of the president, so that the Burnett-Dillingham bill providing for the literacy test could become a law.

While the senate, with the aid of LaFollette voted 4 to 1 for the measure, the bill failed to become a law because the foes of immigration could not muster the necessary two-thirds majority in the house of representatives, to override the veto of the president. In voting for restricted immigration in 1913, senator LaFollette joined such reactionaries as senator Lodge, who declared in the senate

that the immigration bill was "a necessary defense of American citizenship."

1915--LaFollette Absent With Excuse. The Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill was resurrected in congress in 1914. The senate again passed the bill, but president Wilson vetoed the measure on Jan. 25, 1915. As in 1913, the senate passed the bill over the veto of the president, by a vote of fifty to seven, but the literacy test bill failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority in the house by four votes, and therefore, failed to become a law. Senator LaFollette was not present when the measure came up for a vote in the senate on Jan. 2, 1915. LaFollette's friends who praise him for his stand on immigration, declare that LaFollette was absent from the session on account of death in the family, and must, therefore, be excused for failing to register his vote for the notorious Burnett-Dillingham bill.

1916 and 1917 -- LaFollette Votes Twice for Literacy Test Law. The literacy test laws, having failed of enactment because of vetoes by presidents Taft and Wilson, came before congress again in 1916. The senate passed a bill by a vote of 64 to 7, and senator LaFollette was among those who voted for the measure to require of every prospective immigrant a literacy test.

President Wilson vetoed for the second time the proposed law on Jan. 28, 1917. When it came before the senate for passage over the president's veto, 19 senators voted to sustain president Wilson, while 62 voted for the law. Senator LaFollette was one of the 62, and with him were the other stalwart "progressives" and allies--senators Borah of Idaho; Norris of Nebraska; and Kenyon of Iowa.

Thanks to senator LaFollette and his "progressive" colleagues, the literacy test provision was written into the immigration law after a struggle of twenty years of foreign-born and progressive organizations to defeat this reactionary measure. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and other progressive unions in the American Federation of Labor, sent representatives to Washington to fight the measure every time it came before congress or the president. Presidents Cleveland, Taft, and Wilson (twice) have vetoed the measure because of general opposition, but the reactionary leadership of the A. F. of L. aided by LaFollette and his friends in the senate succeeded in passing the literacy test law, which became effective May 1, 1917.

In 1916, the socialist party sent Charles Edward Russell to argue before president Wilson against the measure, and congressman London voted against the bill in the house. The socialist party and former congressman London are now supporting senator LaFollette, the foe of immigration, the man who voted for a measure which the socialists then declared was reactionary and inhuman.

Further Restriction of Immigration. Having successfully inaugurated the beginning of legislation for restricted immigration, Samuel Gompers and his reactionary friends in congress continued to work for further restrictive measures. The same day the literacy test law was passed over the veto of president Wilson, in 1917, Senator Gardner of Massachusetts introduced a bill limiting the number of immigrants to 200,000 in one year. The introduction of this measure

marked the beginning of a campaign for further restricted immigration, which culminated in the infamous immigrant quota legislation. 1921--LaFollette Votes for Vicious Quota Law. An attempt was first made in 1921 by congressman Johnson, to bar all immigrants for 14 months. The measure which was passed however, provided for a 3 per cent quota, based upon the 1910 census. This quota would allow 355,461 immigrants to enter this country in one year. The senate committee recommended that the quota should be 5 per cent, but the senate changed it to 3 per cent. The law was to be in force for one year--till June 30, 1922.

The senate passed the first immigrant quota law on May 3, 1921, by a vote of 78 to 1, and senator LaFollette was not the one who voted against the measure. The sole opponent of restricted immigration was senator Reed of Missouri. Senator LaFollette voted for the quota law, as did the other "progressive" senators, Norris of Nebraska, Ladd of North Dakota, Walsh of Montana, Johnson of California, some of whom are supporting senator LaFollette in the present campaign.

As on previous occasions representatives of progressive labor unions came to Washington to plead against the enactment of the quota legislation, but the congressmen and senators, reactionary and so-called progressives alike, voted for the oppressive immigration regulations. President Harding approved the 3 per cent quota bill on May 19, 1921. 1922--LaFollette Votes to Extend 3 Per Cent Law. Since the 3 per cent law was to be in force only one year, hope was entertained that the law would not be reenacted. A great deal of agitation was carried on against the law, and the dreadful experiences with the operations of the quota legislation. But the house of representatives voted to extend the operation of the law for another year.

The senate, with senator LaFollette present, voted without a poll to extend the law for two years, instead of for one year, as the house provided, that is, to June 30, 1924, and president Harding approved the extension of the law on May 11, 1922. Senator LaFollette again showed his consistent support of reactionary immigration legislation for which he first voted in 1913. The Wisconsin senator, reputed "champion of the poor people," voted for the extension of the 3 per cent quota law for two years, notwithstanding the tremendous opposition of progressive labor organizations to this reactionary and cruel measure.

1924--LaFollette Absent, But His Friends Are There. As the 3 per cent quota law was not reactionary enough, the anti-immigration lobby in congress worked to make the law still more severe, and the "progressives" in congress helped to reduce still further the actual quota of immigrants to "free" America. The immigration bitter-enders proposed that the quota be cut in half--that is, instead of allowing about 350,000 immigrants a year; only 160,000 should be permitted to land here. The law was changed to provide for 2 per cent quota based on the 1890 census. It was particularly directed against the Jewish, Italian and Slavic immigrants.

Senator LaFollette was not present when the vote was taken in the senate on April 18, 1924, on the 2 per

cent law. He was ill at the time, but is there reason to believe that he would have voted against this measure had he been present in the senate?

The record of senator LaFollette on previous and similar occasions, revealed above, proves that the Wisconsin senator would have voted "yes" on this bill as he did on every other occasion when he was present and restrictive immigration laws were before the senate for consideration.

An additional proof that senator LaFollette would have heartily supported the 2 per cent quota law which passed the senate by 62 to 6 votes, is that the entire galaxy of "progressive" senators, LaFollette's comrades in arms, the "friends of the people," Brookhart of Iowa, Norris of Nebraska, Borah of Idaho, Johnson of California, Dill of Washington, Walsh of Montana, and even the "farmer-labor" senators of Minnesota, Shipstead and Johnson, voted for this measure.

Obedient to the injunction of president Coolidge, who in his message to congress on Dec. 6, 1923, declared as follows on the question of immigration: "America must be American. For this purpose it is necessary to continue the policy of restricted immigration," the "progressive" senators voted to keep out those, who, because of economic necessity, want to come to live with their relatives in this country. The "humane" and "democratic" American senators from the "progressive" west voted as one for a law which is breaking up families of immigrants, and puts untold hardships on all those who seek admission to this country.

The iniquities of the American immigration policy can be compared only to those of the Spanish inquisition, and senator LaFollette has given his whole-hearted support to this policy. As a legislator he has helped to make this barbaric law, and as such he stands convicted as an enemy, not of the rich travelers, but of the poor people who seek entrance to this country as immigrants.

The relatives and friends of these poor immigrants who live a tragic existence in the various European ports awaiting their quota allowances, and progressive workers in general should stamp senator LaFollette as a bitter enemy of immigration, and as an enemy of the poor people.

The socialist party, the foreign-language socialist newspapers, and the reactionary leaders of labor organizations with large foreign memberships, who now support LaFollette in his ambition to become president of the United States, have betrayed the foreign-born workers they claim to represent, as they have betrayed the principles of international solidarity, which requires of every progressive worker to support the free and unhindered admission of workers who come to this country because of economic necessity.

The progressive workers of this country will repudiate the consistent foe of immigration, LaFollette, and will denounce those who support him. A vote for LaFollette will not only be a vote for capitalism, but also a vote for the barbaric immigration laws, which LaFollette helped to enact.

The progressive workers will vote for the only party which stands for free immigration, the Workers Party, and its presidential candidates, William Z. Foster, and Ben Gitlow, as well as all the other local candidates of the Workers Party in the various parts of this country.

Mass Revolt in the I. L. G. W. U.

By A. SIMON.

The struggle of the rank and file of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the small band of unscrupulous officials has again taken on a mass character.

Again the thousands of workers who have bled for the organization, have come out in open revolt against the ruinous tactics of those in power, who have converted this once powerful organization into an instrument for their personal advancement.

On Saturday, October 11, thousands of cloak and dressmakers marched in masses to Cooper Union and Stuyvesant Casino. At the call of the needle trades section, Trades Union Educational League, those working men and women gathered to give expression to their determined opposition to the tactics of the corrupt machine, which has again, in gross violation of the most elementary principles of unionism, decided to impose new financial burdens on the workers of the industry.

A Real Mass Protest.

This mass of workers, urged on by their common misery and provocation, came to voice their protest against the unwarranted increase in dues imposed upon them against their will, and to begin anew their determined struggle against the demoralization in the union, which is causing it to abandon positions gained three years of hard struggle and sacrifice.

What is the significance of this great demonstration, arranged under the auspices of an organization outlawed by the officials of that union?

Four months ago the convention of the international met. Four months ago the leaders had congratulated themselves upon their successful fight against the T. U. E. L. Ten days of

the convention were spent in unseating the left wing delegates. Has this fight in any way helped to increase the confidence of the rank and file in the leadership?

Saturday's demonstration is the answer. Why did thousands of workers respond to the call of the T. U. E. L. Beside fighting the left wing, the convention of the international adopted two other decisions. One calling for a general strike in the cloak industry to enforce the demands decided upon by the membership; the other to increase the per capita tax five cents per member.

Open Betrayal.

Immediately after the convention, the officials of the international entered into negotiations with the employers. These very same leaders who have shown themselves in full fighting array against the left wing opposition in the union were very meek in their attitude towards the employers.

In a most cowardly manner, without consulting the membership, they placed the fate of fifty thousand cloakmakers in the hands of a committee of bankers and Tammany Hall politicians. On their own responsibility they accepted an agreement conceding to the employers the most vital demands of the workers.

The stoppage staged in the cloak industry drained a half million out of the treasury of the union, but resulted in no improvement in the conditions of the workers who are today subjected to the same old throat competition; the same long periods of unemployment, miserable earnings, and the same bitter exploitation.

Greedy Officialdom.

The cloakmakers had no choice in the matter. They were simply regarded as sheep who were to be sheared

for the ease and comfort of the officials and their supporters.

It was in this spirit that the one constructive decision of the convention was carried thru. Not so with the increase in dues. The five cents increase decided upon by the convention did not suffice. The herd of machine hangers-on must have their toll. The "loyal" supporters must be rewarded with jobs and fat salaries. Hence the cloak and dress makers must pay increased dues.

The recommendation for an increase of fifteen cents, coming after a colossal defeat in the cloak industry, outrages even the most backward workers. The recommendation met with overwhelming defeat even in locals that had been under the control of the machine, but no matter, the officials are armed with a constitution which gives them the legal right to openly defy the expressed wishes of the membership.

The cloak and dress makers must pay fifty cents a week dues instead of thirty-five because this is the will of the arch-believers in democracy--Feinberg and company.

Workers Answer Officials.

Saturday's demonstration was the answer to the outrages committed against the members of the union. It was spoken in clear and unmistakable terms. It was a reminder to those who in their lust for power have lost sight of the great elemental force that lies in a mass of disappointed workers and a reminder that the day of reckoning was near.

It was a most inspiring sight to see this mass of plain men and women respond most generously to the appeal for a collection to carry on the fight.

These workers who seemingly came because of their unwillingness to pay

fifteen cents, gave dollar bills amounting to seven hundred dollars and pledged their fullest support to make the demonstration in Madison Square Garden a huge success.

The high-salaried officials of the international no longer sense the spirit and sentiment of the workers. They are blind to the burning indignation in the hearts of the workers who have thru years of struggle developed a flaming spirit of independence.

The leaders of the international had attempted to allay the basic discontent of the workers by means of expulsion and persecutions. All they accomplished was to increase the hot hatred of the workers for the parasites that are preying on them.

Cooper Union opened a new chapter in the struggle of the rank and file against the bureaucracy. The workers may suffer many a wound at the hands of the officials, but anyone who has seen these men and women clamoring for admission into the jammed halls, anyone who has still seen their glowing eyes and sensed their fighting spirit, will not despair of the outcome of this momentous struggle.

Knit Goods Workers Get Charter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14--The Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers' Union has been granted a charter by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Julius Goldstein is the organizer of the knit goods workers. He is quoted as saying that 2000 workers are organized in the trade out of a possible 20,000 in New York, Bronx and Brooklyn. Conditions are varied and bad. Sixty hours work per week in some shops and no standard of wages.

Join the Workers Party!