

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

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British Labor Breaks With Imperialism

By EARL R. BROWDER.

THE British Trade Union Congress meeting at Scarborough, adopted a resolution pledging opposition to British imperialism and favoring the right of self-determination for all peoples within the empire even to the point of complete separation.

When the cables bore the above news last Saturday, few people realized at first glance that this is probably the greatest political event since the Russian revolution.

British imperialism is a central pillar of the capitalist system of the world. The British labor movement has hitherto been a central pillar of the empire.

When the MacDonald "labor government" was in office it continued all the traditional policies of imperialism, threatening, jailing and killing the Hindus, exploiting and humiliating the Chinese, bombing the natives of Iraq, etc. It was imperialistic that every imperialist move of the Baldwin government since then has been specifically "justified" by reference to labor peace.

And now, almost without warning, this fundamental support of imperialism is withdrawn by the Trade Union Congress, by the overwhelming vote of 1,057,000 to 79,000.

A Repudiation of MacDonaldism. THIS is much more than a repudiation of Ramsay MacDonald. It is much more than a rejection of J. H. Thomas, et al. It is a departure from a distinct rupture with MacDonaldism—the whole theory and practice of the Second International, of the "Empire Socialists," of the reformists and traitors of the proletariat.

Well may the bourgeois press scream in alarm. "British organized labor has surrendered to Bolshevism." It is the judgment of the most conservative circles in England, according to a wireless dispatch to the New York Times from London.

The British bourgeoisie is astounded. It weeps copious tears alternating with stormy threats, while it points out that "the program laid down by the Scarborough Trade Union Congress is diametrically opposed to the official program of the British labor party."

"Moscow won the battle of Scarborough," she will win the battle of Liverpool?" queries the New York Times correspondent, calling attention to the October conference of the labor party at Liverpool.

This is the key to the current events of the next few weeks. MacDonald, fresh from his long visit with the king at Balmoral castle, is going to make a last desperate struggle for king and empire at Liverpool, with the able assistance of the entire capitalist press.

The London Morning Post charges the congress with "having bowed so slavishly to Moscow as even to allow Zinoviev to write the resolution." No doubt Zinoviev has written many things of that nature, but the formula against which the Morning Post rages—"self-determination even to the point of separation"—is that of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The British trades union, in repudiating MacDonaldism, are adopting Leninism.

The Revolutionary Forces. WHAT has brot about this tremendous change? Surely not just the able propaganda of Harry Pollitt, Tom Mann, and the Minority Movement, effective as that has been. The explanation is that the British empire is no longer able to bribe and corrupt the workers by giving sections of them a share in the booty. Instead, the labor movement has with-

stood constantly growing unemployment and misery, wage-cuts and unrelenting campaigns—all directly traceable to the effects of imperialism.

A. B. Swales, chairman of the Trade Union Congress, expressed this in an article written before the Scarborough, in Trade Union Unity (September issue). He said:

"The British empire, by its very nature, makes it possible for the employers to divide up the workers and other toilers such as the small peasantry, into different camps. Hence, up till now, it has been an easy game for the employers, particularly the dependencies in crown colonies, against the workers of the mother country, and vice versa, so that on the one hand it was the business of the colonial states to work below any possible standard, and on the other hand it was the business of the workers in uniform to fight all the enslaved nations struggling for their freedom.

"The main business of this conference should be to put an end to this and to bring together the workers and the oppressed against their common oppressors.

"It is a great tragedy that the enslaved nations which are fighting for their freedom look upon the British empire as a whole, and consider all of us are responsible for their sufferings. But we must clear ourselves of this responsibility. This conference must declare openly and clearly that the working classes of our country are in no way responsible for the crime committed by our ruling class."

The economic forces undermining the empire are dealt with by A. A. Purcell, who is the chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam). Here are a few sentences from his article, "Against Imperialism—Trade Union Unity."

"What actually has the empire meant and what does it mean to the workers? What does all the wealth of the Indies mean to the wretched workers of the East End?"

"Take Lancashire. . . . For generations the most hideous wage-slavery has existed there. . . . Those Lancashire workers have piled up millions for the mill owners. What for? So that the selfish owners can establish mills in Bombay, Calcutta, and Cawnpore, in Shanghai, in Egypt, to carry on the same process of exploitation with the workers in those places, depriving by that very act the workers of Lancashire the means of

obtaining a livelihood.

"Right well and truly has it been said that the British empire is one huge slave plantation of the British ruling class."

And then listen to John Bromley, M. P., general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen:

"The British empire, which may by its expansion in the past have made work for the workers of this country, is now turning in on itself, feeding on its own center, by virtue of the production of swarted goods made by slave labor, underlining the products of the British worker, and throwing him into unemployment, by the utilization of the very capital which he created."

The Fascist Peril.

AND what is the reaction of the bourgeoisie to these developments? It is in the direction of white terror and fascism.

In the London Daily Herald of Sept. 2, in the column next to the announcement that the unemployed registered for August was 1,143,700 or an increase of 194,622 over a year ago, there is an exposure of a secret army order, creating a new police force to be controlled by the army.

As was issued the same week that the National Citizens Union is enrolling "volunteers" to maintain national services in emergency."

The functions of the newly-created war department constabulary are exposed in one of its regulations, which reads: "No member of the war department constabulary may also be or remain a member of any trade or similar union, association, or society, within the constabulary in accordance with rules approved by the competent authority."

Then, in addition to many organizations of the line, of the "Citizens' Union and supplementary armed forces of the state, the fascist movement is growing at a great pace. The labor movement is slowly awakening to its menace. Thus it is to be found in the Labor Weekly of Lancaster, a pronounced pacifist, the following letter:

"Sir, As one in daily touch with 'business men,' am compelled to spend my working hours in an atmosphere of class hatred, and the reality of the danger of fascism is constantly being brot home to me. There are two mistakes which many socialists make in regard to this movement, that it will not have the sup-

port of respectable, law-abiding members of the commercial classes, and that it is aimed only at the Communists. These ideas are soothing to the 'constitutional' socialists, but they have no foundation in reality. My business friends and acquaintances are heart and soul with the fascist, and will support them in the most drastic and violent action against the 'constitutional' socialists, but they will stop at nothing: no scruples of justice, humanity or fair play assail them when their class consciousness is roused. Any treatment of a revolutionary is justifiable; he is beyond the pale. And, unfortunately for our labor 'moderate,' they class as revolutionary any genuine leader of the working class or any genuine action in defense of that class. The tragedy is that many of these business men are lovable and upright personalities in private and splendidly generous, according to their lights, and soft-hearted even to the sufferings of the poor when a concrete individual case comes to their notice.

The plain lesson of my experience is that we must reckon with a really serious fascist movement some day—probably at the next big strike, if not before. I would therefore plead earnestly with all who have the labor cause at heart that they prepare to meet this danger while they have still time. Force must be met by force. Fascism is purely and simply a military organization, and is not amenable to argument. It can only be successfully countered by a similar organization on the other side. With luck, we shall have six months to perfect our arrangements, so there is no time to be lost. The thing must be properly organized on a national basis, and I would propose that the E. C. General Council take up immediately the creation of a labor defense corps, centrally controlled with local headquarters under each trades council. The fascist organization is spreading its tentacles, so there is no time to be lost. The immediate objects of our defense corps would be:

- (1) Maintaining order at all working class public meetings;
- (2) Providing a permanent bodyguard for all labor leaders threatened by the attentions of the B. F.'s;
- (3) Protecting strike pickets from fascist violence.

"I trust that other readers will be able to make valuable suggestions to supplement and improve this scheme."

The Big Show-Down.

TO what point are all these forces leading in Great Britain?

Without attempting a profound analysis at this moment, it is possible to draw a few conclusions:

1. The British proletariat has broken loose from the moorings of "class collaboration" and nothing "classist" can now be done to restore its former conservatism.
2. It is definitely absorbing and expressing as its own the fundamentals of Leninism.
3. The British bourgeoisie is preparing for a revolutionary upheaval and is mobilizing armed forces to fight it, while at the same time trying to pacify the enraged workers.
4. The economic position of the empire makes it almost impossible that "socialism" can be made before next May 1st, which will avoid a decisive struggle.
5. It is quite probable that the big showdown will begin next May Day (approx.) in attempting a profound agreement with the miners will expire.

YOUNG MINERS! FIGHT IN FRONT RANKS AGAINST THE ANTHRACITE OPERATORS! YOUNG WORKERS! SUPPORT THE ANTHRACITE MINERS IN THEIR STRIKE!

MANIFESTO OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

IN Pennsylvania 150,000 anthracite miners are on strike against the attempts of the coal barons to force lower wages and worse working conditions upon them. Alto profits for the anthracite operators have been greater than ever before during the past ten years, conditions for the miners have been growing continuously worse. Despite the many great struggles carried on by the United Mine Workers, wages have always lagged behind the rising cost of living during this period.

Already living under such conditions, the men who do the work in the anthracite cannot accept any wage cuts and at the

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British Imperialism and the Soviet Union

By E. H. BROWN.

THE 1914-1918 European war, and political consequences thereof, left three great contending forces for world supremacy. First, there was Great Britain, a British Empire, yet despite a gradual weakening since the war days. Secondly, the U. S. A., the greatest imperialist rival of Britain and which, after the war, is perhaps the most powerful of all imperialist powers. And last but not least, and deeply feared by both America and Britain, is the U. S. S. R.

There are two great struggles taking place before our eyes—the fight for world supremacy between Great Britain and America and the fight for world supremacy between these countries and the Soviet Union. It is of the struggle between Britain and the Soviet Union I wish to treat in this article.

GREAT BRITAIN is the center of a world empire—a center of vast colonial exploitation. British imperialism is the forerunner of all other imperialisms. While half the present capitalist world was still sleeping in its feudal bed, British capitalism was rapidly at work annexing for its own use vast areas containing almost unlimited sources of raw materials and cheap labor power. At the outbreak of the world war in 1914, she had largely developed these areas, and most formidable of world imperialist forces was the result.

The Soviet Union is also a world center. Not for colonial exploitation and oppression, but for those forces which fight against world imperialism. It is also a growing factor in the world economic battle. In both the activities economic and political it is in conflict with British imperialism. We have not far to seek to find expression of this conflict and which, on examination reveals that it is a life and death struggle.

TAKE first of all the period immediately after the Russian revolution—the intervention period. During the days when the revolution was menaced by successive military and revolutionary attacks, we find that the British government made direct attacks and supported Kolchak, Denikin and Wrangel to the extent of 140 million pounds of ready money. In addition all the surplus stores from the European battle-front was handed over to these brigades. That was deemed to be a fair price for the keys of the Kyber Pass out of the hands of a Communist government. Quite early the British bourgeoisie anticipated what would be the result if the peasant masses were to march on the frontier of India, as the contrast between Soviet policy to the peasants and the policy of British imperialism.

Then later we see the conflict expressing itself in the refusal of the British bourgeoisie to agree to the opening of normal trade relations with Russia.

Baldwin, Chamberlain Take a Hand. EVER since the Baldwin administration in Britain assumed executive power the key-note of its foreign policy has been to create a bloc of powers in the eastern and central European states against the U. S. S. R.

The reason for this is not far to seek. British imperialism, weakened by the tremendous material losses during the European war; faced with more serious competition and loss of markets in all parts of the world; burdened by an over-capitalized and worn-out industrial system at home; is reeling under an economic crisis never before equalled in its intensity and fraught with such grave dangers of a complete break-up of the whole system.

In order to wage successful economic warfare against its formidable world competitors, and to save its privileges and profits at the same time, the British capitalist class must subject the masses of workers in foreign lands, both at home and in the colonies, to an ever greater measure of exploitation. These workers and peasants resist with increasing organization and vigor in fighting against this exploitation. The fight takes many forms:

strikes, boycotts, national independence campaigns, and even open armed struggle.

In these fights the toiling masses of the British empire find common ground with the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. The British bourgeoisie know this quite well and clearly realize that the ever advancing economic and political prestige of the U. S. S. R. is a direct menace to its own future.

THEREFORE, the recent campaign against the U. S. S. R. was launched. The initial steps were taken at the moment when MacDonald—under pressure from the masses—was negotiating a trade treaty with the Soviet Union. His weak minority government, which had been used to rig the Dawes plan was swept from power and the workers obtaining a majority at the polls by the use of the infamous forged letter purporting to come from Zinoviev. With this the British yellow press received its cue. It followed the well-known campaign of forged letter stuff with fearful stands against Russia at the time of the Kethonian rising. Then came a greater volume of lies and forgeries followed by the lamentable Softy campaign. Until right up to the present moment this press attack has continued. For sheer unmitigated lying it has far surpassed, even the anti-German press campaign of 1914-1918. The campaign dictated then by the exigencies of the war period. The right wing labor and trade union press has ably assisted its bourgeois colleagues.

But underlying this open press hostility there has been governmental action. Refusal to appoint an ambassador to Moscow, curtailing of visits to trade representatives, refusal to extend the trade treaty to Rangoon, the financial blockade; all these were preparatory steps to the complete break of diplomatic relations at the opportune moment.

The Campaign Widespread and

AND so the offensive continued with ever more ominous actions. In

trigue for an anti-Soviet bloc—pouring of munitions into Escholia—British fleet in the Baltic, etc., all the serious end and which the British cabinet had in mind.

Then it next became necessary to the effect of all these efforts upon the other western European capitalist states and also to ascertain what would be the effect of a break-up of diplomatic relations with Russia upon the leadership of British workers and upon the British working class generally.

China afforded a pretext. Once again it was discovered that "Bolshevik plots" were at the root of the trouble in China. Britain was represented as a civilizing force with great interests in China all of which was threatened by the influence of Zinoviev. A Soviet trade representative in China was threatened in the "color" to the story. Chicherin (the Soviet minister for foreign affairs) then wrote drawing attention to the seriousness of the step contemplated by the British government and the Baldwin cabinet met to consider the next and final move.

IN the British conservative government—the executive officers of British imperialism policy—one can distinctly detect tendencies. The first is the arrogant sword rattling tendency of the Curson school which is led by Birkenhead. The second is the more subtle and realistic school which is under the domination of Baldwin and Chamberlain.

Baldwin and Chamberlain would like to declare war on Russia but they are restrained by a knowledge of the internal situation at home.

Not being strong themselves to wage this warfare they pursue a policy of trying to persuade other countries to undertake the task. This is in line with traditional British foreign policy.

The Birkenhead group of die-hard—the future fascist leaders—saw their opportunity. They tried hard to drive the British government to a complete diplomatic rupture with the U.

S. S. R. It suited the policy of the Baldwin-Chamberlain group to give wide publicity of rope. Indeed, they went so far as to declare at a time that Birkenhead was voting the policy of the British government.

If that is so, why was the policy of Birkenhead not carried to its logical conclusion? Especially when MacDonald, Thomas, Cline and Co., had shown they would support the policy. First, because the Soviet government showed no weakness. It, under clear leadership, stood up to its opponents, and second, because the British workers once again made it quite clear that they would resolutely resist any intervention against the Soviets. Again, the rest of the European states showed openly that they were not prepared to accept such a furthering of the interests of British imperialism.

This explains the "climb down" of Chamberlain. The British imperialists once again—as in Chinese affairs recently—recognized its impotency and DUT sufficient has been written to convince readers that whilst the attempt has failed this time the will be spared to create the necessary opportunity for striking a blow at British imperialism are out for open war if at all possible.

Up to now the British workers have consistently demonstrated their friendliness to the Soviet Union. But in the future the "demonstrative friendliness" of that part will not be enough.

We shall have to show to the British imperialists that we learned the lesson of the Russian revolution. In 1917 the British imperialists had changed an imperialist war into a victorious social upheaval. Our watchword from now on must be: "When British imperialism declares war on the Soviet Union it signs its own death warrant and the British and colonial workers must play the part of the hangmen."

Morocco, the Key to the Mediterranean

The war in Morocco has entered on its critical stage. The French government of the left bloc is exerting all its forces in order to avoid a military collapse and to bring to an end the "colonial expedition" against the Rif people; an "expedition" which, in an unexpected manner, has become converted into a "great war," as the French minister of the interior, Painlevé, was compelled to admit after his return from his visit to the Moroccan front.

In the course of the month of July the French government resorted to a series of exceptional measures for the purpose of further carrying on the war. On the 10th of July the French chamber of deputies, after passionate debates, granted by 411 votes against 23 with 159 abstentions, 123 million francs for war operations. On July the 12th, after long negotiations in Madrid, an understanding was arrived at with regard to Franco-Spanish co-operation in the capacity of an extraordinary commission for war, "in order to organize victory." During the last few days great reinforcements, the strength of which is being kept secret by the French military office, have been dispatched to Morocco. A plan of simultaneous action against the Rif troops from the Spanish and French troops has been discussed.

In order to prepare the ground for

this action, rumors have been put in circulation according to which France and Spain have made peace offers which, it is alleged, have been rejected by Abdel-Krim. The patriotism of the French soldiers is being stirred up by their being told that the Rif people are relying upon German and Bolshevik support. The French forces are going over to the offensive and reckoned operations before the autumn rains set in, which will render all military action impossible.

In spite of the reasoning tone of the government communications, the French newspapers admit those great difficulties which the French military forces will have to overcome in view of the fierce resistance of the Rif troops and the revolts of the Kabyl tribes in the east of the French. The attitude of those powers who whilst at present remaining neutral, are interested in the war, is causing even greater uneasiness in the French press. England, who is also supported by Italy, is raising the question of the necessity of a new international conference to solve the fate of Morocco, basing its attitude on the fact that the Moroccan question has acquired international importance in the post-war period.

The successful struggle of the Rif troops for independence has entirely changed the relations of forces in the north-west of Africa, where the interests of those powers who are fighting for hegemony in the Mediterranean cross each other. France viewed with pleasure the gradual conquest of Spain from the northern zone during the last four years, and reckoned that it would be able to come forward as claimant to the "Spanish heritage." In this, French diplomacy appeals to Point 4 of the Anglo-French secret treaty of 1904 regarding Egypt and Morocco, which provides that in the event of Spain not fulfilling the obligations laid upon it

in the "Spanish zone" in Morocco, the original Anglo-French agreement over Morocco comes into force. This agreement is interpreted by the French in the sense that if Spain loses control over the zone allotted to it, or should the Spanish troops evacuate this zone, the control of this zone passes automatically to France, which can then write the whole of Morocco under its rule.

The French plans diametrically oppose the interests of England, as the northern coast of Morocco owing to its geographical position is of great importance in the world scheme of the defense of the British empire. England's position as a great power in the Mediterranean, apart from the naval bases at Malta and Cyprus, is based in the first place upon the control of the Bosphorus and the Straits of Gibraltar. The latest "howlers" are easily able to bombard Gibraltar from the Spanish coast, and the question of its defense is beginning to encounter great difficulties. The commission consisting of English war specialists recently sent to Gibraltar has reported that the prospects of organizing the air defenses of Gibraltar are not very bright, and as there exist no suitable landing places.

The British admiralty has therefore of late observed with uneasiness that the English strategic positions in the southern parts of the Mediterranean have been growing weaker. Therefore England cannot reconcile itself to the idea that the French flag is perhaps to be hoisted on the southern coast of the Straits of Gibraltar, which for England would mean a far greater danger than the flag of weak Spain. The military interests of England are compelling it to acquire intervention in the Moroccan question for the purpose of maintaining the English influence on the southern coast, on the coast district of the Spanish Moroccan zone. The military intervention, which England would mean, which explains the English benevolent attitude of the English government towards the Rif people.

Warman's Triumph in New York

By H. M. WICKS

THE outcome of the primary election of September 18 establishes the undisputed control of Tammany Hall over the democratic party of New York. If one views the conflict as one between personalities, it means that the ignominious defeat of Hearst has been defeated by the corporation blessing State Senator James J. Walker, whose record reeks with infamy as lawyer for domestic and foreign meat-packing houses, trust, Mescalito and Hyman are equal; both utterly devoid of brains or ability, hence both ideal figurheads for political machines. From another point of view the outcome appears as the triumph of the political machine that is known thru out the world and the synonym of the most loathsome political venality known to mankind. And the daily press and those who read its editorials view the outcome as the personal triumph of Governor Al. Smith and the humiliating defeat of William Randolph Hearst, who is Hyman's sponsor.

Unquestionably it is Tammany's victory. A typical triumph, wrought thru the mobilization of its ward-boilers, criminal hangers-on, pocketbooks, crime peddlers, proprietors of houses of assignation, pimps, priests, gangsters, bootleggers, bishops, labor fathers, public and private relations with Governor Al. Smith as spokesman for them all.

But behind this menagerie assembled at the Fourteenth street Wigwam stands the towering shadow of the House of Morgan.

The real contest was between the petty bourgeois Hearst-Hyman combination within the democratic party and the banking combination of the House of Morgan and his sponsor, Hearst, imagined they could challenge the House of Morgan—or bluff Tammany into acceptance of Hyman for another term. Once before a representative of the petty bourgeoisie assailed Tammany after the Wigwam became the private property of Morgan. That person, now almost forgotten, was the miser, governor of the state, who was impeached in 1912 by a Tammany controlled state senate and legislature.

Issues Forgotten

JUST as Butler tried to wage a struggle against Tammany on the clean government plea, Hyman raised the issue of the recent fare on the transportation lines of New York. But Tammany never fights on issues. It did not raise any issues when it boosted Hyman into the mayor's quarters at city hall, and it refused to expunge him. The mayor of New York has never been considered a legitimate off-spring of Tammany, but he was the best timber available in the city.

Hyman is the bastardized offspring of William Randolph Hearst and Tammany. In 1917 the Wigwam was controlled the task of defeating a republican administration that was the in office. John Farway Mitchell was republican mayor, but was defeated in the primaries by one Bennett. It is generally conceded that the defeat of Mitchell at the republican primaries was engineered by Tammany who feared a conflict with Mitchell. Tammany had no outstanding candidate, but Hearst had long been grooming Hyman. At a strategic moment he yanked Hyman out of obscurity and imposed him upon Tammany as the victor of a suited party. The fact that Hyman was an intellectual, poor did not dismay Tammany and Hearst. Expedient publicity men write his speeches and Hyman intoned them before audiences. The battery of Hearst papers proclaimed the candidate a man of unsurpassed ability and exceptional virtue. The result was an astounding victory.

After the victory Hyman whored Hearst's man, and only remained as and as a matter of expediency the agent of Tammany.

Within the democratic party Hearst the defender of the thoroly rotten petty bourgeoisie of the Eastern section of the United States—small fry, industrialists, department store owners, petty shopkeepers and a strata of professional, parasitical as it may seem, Hearst, who is a multi-

millionaire with vast holdings in Mexico in addition to his immense newspaper proprietorship. He is the spokesman for and political leader of this section of the democratic party in the East. On the other hand Tammany Hall is the political machine thru which the House of Morgan has controlled the democratic party since 1910. The deep-going conflict of interests between the two economic groups of the democratic party was bound to express itself in open warfare sooner or later. In 1921 when Hyman ran for reelection the Wigwam was forced reluctantly to endorse him because of the political situation in the state of New York, which was that time controlled by the republican party. Again the hall stood for the Hearst-Hyman combination for the sake of every man's nose.

Smith and Hyman in the Arena

THE successful campaign of 1922 which elected Al. Smith as governor and his reelection in 1930 against the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt Jr. on the republican ticket, made Tammany Hall arrogant. Feeling itself secure in determining to nominate Hearst and Hyman inasmuch as this combination had embarrassed the Wall Street holders of stock in the rapid transit system, finance capital in control of the city felt that it was not receiving sufficient political advantages to enable it to get the full benefit of its investments in public utilities in the city of New York. In addition to the existing situation, the continuation of the Hearst-Hyman control of the city had an unhealthy effect upon the national welfare of the party, as was clearly revealed during the Madison Square convention of the democratic party last year when Hearst fought against the nomination for president of the United States, of the attorney of the House of Morgan John W. Davis.

After openly breaking with Hyman and opposing his candidacy with that State Senator James J. Walker, Tammany discovered that the Hearst-Hyman group was capable of waging a fierce struggle to maintain power. Seven years of control had resulted in creating a powerful machine loyal to Hyman. Since Hyman was unknown it became necessary for Tammany to call into the fray Governor Al. Smith, who entered the arena like a gladiator, full armed with the language of the gutter, which he handled with admirable abandon. His opening salvo, challenging Hyman to the fray was: "Watch my stuff, I'll throw you out of the arena so quick that he won't know what struck him."

Refined Political Discussion

WITH that elegance of diction so peculiar to him, Al. Smith, proceeded to his task. His first javelin carried the intimation that Mayor Hyman was in sympathy with, if not actually a member of, the Ku Klux Klan. That was too much for Hyman, fired a broadside against Smith. The governor came back with a long tirade wherein he tried, in his own round way, to convey the idea that he himself hadn't said the Mayor was a klaner, but that Mayor Hyman attended a conference with klans during the famous nominating convention of the democratic party last year. Mention of that convention was all that Hyman desired. It gave him the opportunity he had long awaited to assail the dominant wing of the democratic party which has of late treated him as its veritable savior in the East. His petty bourgeois same contempt that it accorded the late Hyman who led the petty bourgeois elements in the Middle West. In the open arena Hyman paid his respects to Smith:

"The distinguished governor of the great state of New York has taken three days labor to prepare a vulgar tirade that any resident of Billingshead or any occupant of the alcoholic ward at Bellevue could have written in fifteen minutes with the same style, but with more evidence of education and intelligence. The Wall Street friends of Governor Smith have enabled him to remove his domicile and his refined person ally

from the neighborhood of the Bowery but he still reverts in the manner of thought and expression to the familiar vociferities of Fire John W. Davis and Hell's Kitchen. If this may be said without undue offense to these localities."

After this adequate, concise and yet comprehensive description of the Tammany governor of New York, Mr. Hearst then cites his petty bourgeois list of grievances against the late national convention of the democratic party. First he asserts that the delegates of the party who long struggle at the national convention met at a room in the Ritz Hotel, which Hearst intimates was paid for by the House of Morgan, and there agreed upon John W. Davis as the presidential candidate. Secondly he raises the question of Governor Smith having been put into the national convention in order to prevent the nomination of a representative of the liberal (petty bourgeois) wing of the party and eventually thru the nomination to Morgan's lackey.

With the intellectual superiority of the intellectual leader of the petty middle class Hearst concludes his indictment of Smith by asserting that he cannot support such a party "while a brazen instrument of the House of Morgan sits in the governor's chair and the Hearst is the democratic leader of the state."

As the first refrained, of course, from comparing the mental capacity of Hyman with that of Smith. The stories of the lives of these two political pawns are not dissimilar—the difference of them is the plant (tool) of the House of Morgan, and the other serves Hearst, the political spokesman in the East of the mercenary middle class that is always ready to desert.

Smith closed the debate by crawling even lower in the gutter in order to appeal to his supporters, most of whom are also dominated by the ultra-monetary interests. He directed by the agents of the Pope of Rome, and whose training enables them to appreciate the governor's style of political argument. Speaking of Hyman's recent visit to Hearst's California ranch, the governor said: "While he (Hearst) and the mayor (Hyman) were out brushing flies off the cows grazing on the thousand hills, they were both engaged in shipping the bull back to New York."

Smith Accepts Brains

THO not a candidate for office in this election, the role that Tammany imposed upon Governor Smith has revealed him as one of the lowest type of political creature. Most politicians receive their pay from corporations they serve in indirect ways, but the governor of New York receives some of his direct. He maintains an extravagant suite at the Billmore Hotel, but does not pay company rent. The hotel is owned by the Vanderbilt family, the New York Central railroad and Armour & Co. of the meat trust.

Under the domination of Hearst, Mayor Hyman, during his six years in office, has succeeded in building up a rival machine to Tammany. He has his own political favorites in all the various boroughs who fatten at the trough of political spoils. The regular Tammanites are kept in line in the cold and had been enduring lean years since the second inaugural of Hyman. Hence the fight in the candidate for the veritable guerilla warfare between the write-gooding gangsters in both groups.

Labor Fakirs in Scramble

MOST of the reactionary labor leaders in the city and state are pure and parcel of the Tammany machine. Thru this political machine the officials of labor allies itself directly with the House of Morgan. These officials of labor are tolerated in the ranks not because of the votes they can deliver. It is generally known that they can deliver nothing in the form of voting cattle. But since they exert influence in the labor unions they can prevent the organization of public utility employees and other slaves in the city of New York. Morgan has huge investments. Being political ally with the direct agents of

the Interborough and R. M. T. stockholders there is no possibility of the New York City labor officialdom taking drastic steps to injure the profits of these concerns by aiding in creating labor union.

Among the galaxy of labor liars who supported Tammany's figurehead—Jimmy Walker—were James W. Holladay, president of the New York State Federation of Labor and Peter J. Brady, that garrulous Materiatik who heads the Federation Bank. Lined up with them was the whole crew of the most unspasmodic traitors to the working class in control of the labor movement of the city who will sink to any depth for pay.

Communists Only Defend Workers Interests

AGAINST the powerful machinery of Tammany Hall there is but one force that really defends the political interests of the vast masses of workers in the city and that is the Workers Communist Party and its candidate for mayor, Benjamin Gitlow. That does not mean that there are no other candidates in the field. There are the republican party, with the millionaire cash herds, Frank D. Waterman, manufacturer of fountain pens that bear his name. Possibly Hyman, at the direction of Hearst, may take the socialist bait. Then there is the moribund socialist party, with the pulpit-pouder, the Rev. Norman Thomas, talking altruism to the workers and making vague suggestions about the management and building in New York.

But the Communists alone come out openly in defense of the elementary interests of the wage workers. It is only the Communist who will propose to use the city government as a wedge against the rapacity of the stockholders of public utilities. It is only the Communist who will stiffen the infamously cowardly and spineless labor leaders and Tammany Hall to prevent the organization of the thousands of Interborough slaves in the subways, elevated and the surface lines of Greater New York.

Furthermore the Communists utilize this campaign to expose to the working class of this city the fact that the Communist and labor leaders will not enter into a united struggle for the elementary demands of the workers by endorsing a united labor ticket against both old parties and the bossman.

With the hand-picked Tammanite and defender of the putrid meat trust on the democratic ticket with Waterman on the republican ticket, and the lowest type of political creature, the Communist have an opportunity to wage a brilliant struggle against the combination and to demonstrate to the intelligent strata of workers the fact that the Communist party of labor can defend their interests.

1905 Rebels Plan Reunion Celebration at 20th Anniversary

A celebration in memory of the 20th anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held in Chicago on the 20th anniversary of the Russian Revolution by old rebels who are planning to celebrate the revolution of that year. The revolution of that year awakened the masses, it shook the throne of czar, but it was not strong enough to overthrow the old czarism. As a result of that, a terrible massacre broke out, killing thousands of workers. Many were exiled to Siberia, many were more fortunate and fled to other countries.

A conference of the old rebels who are living in Chicago is being called to organize a monster celebration for the occasion. Old rebels are requested to send their names and addresses to the Chicago office of the Navy Minister, W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

Poor Farmers Not Wanted WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—(AP)—Poor men need not apply for land on government irrigated lands in the west. Secretary War has issued new regulations that call for \$2,000 minimum capital or its equivalent, and a year of practical experience on the part of the would-be farmer.

Proposed Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party

(Continued from page 3)

Central Executive Committee. The entire sum shall go to the national organization.

Section 2. Each member shall pay \$60 per month dues, which shall be recouped for by dues stamps issued by the Central Executive Committee. Members whose earnings are more than \$100.00 per month shall pay additional dues to the amount of one per cent of their earnings above \$100. The payment of the additional dues shall be recouped for by special stamps issued by the Central Executive Committee.

Section 3. The district organization shall purchase regular dues stamps from the Central Executive Committee at 25c per stamp, the city organization shall purchase dues stamps from the city organization at 40c; the sub-section organization shall purchase dues stamps from the section organization at 42 1/2c; and the shop nuclei and the street nuclei (international branches) shall purchase stamps from the sub-section organization at 45c. Where no sub-sections exist the shop nuclei and international branch purchase their stamps from the section organization at 45c. Where no sections exist, the shop nuclei and street nuclei (international branches) purchase stamps from the city organization at 45c.

Section 4. Special assessments may be levied by the national convention or the Central Executive Committee. No member shall be considered in good standing unless he purchases such special assessment stamp.

Section 5. Members unable to pay dues or assessments on account of unemployment, strikes, sickness, or similar reason shall by vote of the nucleus or international branch be furnished with exempt stamps. No district organization shall be allowed exempt stamps in a proportion greater than ten per cent of the monthly purchase of regular stamps, except by decision of the C. E. C.

Section 6. Members who are three months in arrears in payment of dues shall cease to be members of the party in good standing. Members who are six months in arrears shall be stricken from the rolls. No member of the Party shall pay dues in advance for a period of more than three months.

Article 16. Language Fractions.

Section 1. All members of the Party now members of language branches must become members in either shop nuclei or international branches in the reorganization of the Party on the basis of this constitution, in order to retain their membership in the Party.

Section 2. The former members of the language sections of the Party in addition to their membership in the Party, through affiliation with the shop nuclei or international branch shall form language fractions.

Section 3. The language fraction shall consist of all the members of the Party who speak a certain language who are members of a sub-section, section, or city organization of the Party. The units of the language fraction should be formed on the basis of the most efficient method of working among their particular language group. The D. E. C. or City Executive Committee shall decide as to the units to be formed.

Section 4. Where there is more than one sub-section in a section organization, in which language fractions of a particular language group are organized, these language fractions shall hold general meetings of all the members of the language fraction, in the section in January and July of each year, and elect an executive committee of the language fraction for the section. Where there are several sections of a city in which fractions are organized, the members of a language fraction shall hold a city membership meeting in January and July of each year, and elect a city executive committee of the language fraction, subject to the approval of the respective Party committee.

Section 5. Once each year, there shall be held a district conference of delegates from the language fractions in the party districts which shall elect a district executive committee for the language fraction. The D. E. C. for the language fraction must be approved by the Party D. E. C.

Section 6. The Central Executive Committee of the Party may, if it deems it advisable, convene the holding of a national conference of a language fraction of a particular language group. When such national conferences are held, they shall elect, subject to the approval of the Central Executive Committee, a national language bureau. In cases where the Central Executive Committee does not deem it advisable to hold national conferences of a language fraction, it shall appoint a national bureau for the language fraction.

Section 7. The language fraction is an auxiliary organization of the Party, for work among a particular language group. Only Party members who are affiliated to the shop nuclei or the street nuclei (international branches) and pay dues to the basic units of the Party, can be members of the language fraction of the Party. The language fraction of the Party does not collect dues, but may with the consent of the Central Executive Committee carry on special campaigns among their language groups for funds to carry on the work of the language fraction. The Central Executive Committee shall also provide a definite monthly appropriation from the dues receipts for the work of the language fraction national bureaus.

Section 8. It is the work of the language fraction to carry on agitation, propaganda, and organization work among the working masses of its language group. The language fraction must also organize fractions of party members in the fraternal and benevolent organizations of its language group, as provided for in the section of this constitution dealing with the organizational question, and carry on a systematic campaign to establish Communist influence and bring these organizations under the influence of the party, ideologically and organizationally.

Section 9. The language fractions of each language group shall also organize a workers' club of their particular language group in each city or the sections of the city. These workers' clubs shall consist of both party and non-party members. The language fraction shall function as a fraction in these clubs to carry on agitation and propaganda and bring the non-party members under Communist influence and recruit them for membership in regular Party units.

Article 17. Fractions.

Section 1. In all non-Party workers' and farmers' organizations (trade-unions, co-operatives, cultural societies, educational societies, fraternal and benevolent societies, sports and other clubs, war veterans' organizations, factory councils, unemployed councils, at conferences and conventions, in local administrative bodies, state legislatures and the national congress) where there are at least ten Communists, a Communist fraction must be organized for the purpose of increasing the influence of the Party in applying its policy in the non-Party sphere.

Section 2. The fractions are organs of the Party within non-Party organizations. They are not independent, fully autonomous organizations, but are subordinate to the competent local Party committee.

Section 3. In case of differences arising between the Party committee and the fraction, the Party committee shall, after the question arises, together with the representatives of the fraction and come to a decision which must be carried out unconditionally by the fraction. In case an appeal is made against the decision by the fraction, the question shall be finally settled by the next higher Party committee.

Section 4. If questions are discussed by a Party committee which concern a fraction, the committee shall accept a representative of the fraction concerned, who shall attend the meeting of the committee in an advisory capacity.

Section 5. The fractions elect their own officers who, however, must be endorsed by the Party committee in the section in which the fraction operates. The officers of the fraction are responsible for their activities to the fraction and to the Party committee.

Section 6. The Party committee, which directs the Party work in the territory in which a fraction is organized, has the right to send its representatives into the executive committee of any fraction or to recall any member of that body, after the reason for such action has been established to the fraction.

Section 7. Candidates for all important positions in the organization in which the fractions are working are selected by the fraction, in agreement with the Party committee for the section.

Section 8. Questions which come up for decision in the organization in which a fraction is working must be discussed in advance in the meeting of the fraction, or by its leading committee. On every question on which a decision is reached in the fraction, or a decision made by the leading committee, the fraction members must act unanimously in the meeting of the organization and vote together solidly. Members who break this rule are subject to disciplinary measures by the Party.

Article 18. Relations to the Y. W. L.

Section 1. A corresponding committee of the Young Workers League shall be entitled to send one representative with voice and vote into all sub-sections, sections, city and district and central executive committees of the Party, provided there is a corresponding Y. W. L. organization to the organization of the party to which the representative is sent.

Section 2. The Party executive committee, in the sub-section, section, city, district, and the Central Executive Committee shall send a representative with voice and vote, into the corresponding Y. W. L. committee.

Section 3. The corresponding Y. W. L. organization shall be entitled to send representatives to all conferences and conventions of the Party organization. The number of representatives which shall be given to the Y. W. L. in such conferences and conventions shall be decided by the Party committee which calls the conference or convention.

Section 4. All members of the Party under 21 years of age must join the Young Workers League. All members of the Young Workers League over 21 years of age, should join the Party and must join the Party if 23 years of age or over, or be excluded from the League.

Section 5. Members of the Y. W. L. who are under 21 years of age and who are also members of the Party, shall be exempt from paying Party dues upon presentation of their Y. W. L. dues card, with dues stamp affixed. An exempt stamp, marked "Y. W. L." shall be affixed to the Party card of such member.

Schedule.

1. The provisions of this constitution in relation to purchase of dues stamps from the district committee and city organizations by the basic units of the Party go into effect on October 31st. Language branches which have not been organized by that date must purchase their dues stamps from the district and city organizations.

2. The provisions of this constitution in regard to the elections of the sub-section, section, city and district committees go into effect as fast as the reorganization of the Party on the basis of this constitution take place in a locality. This provision also applies to the organization of language fractions which must be organized as fast as the Party reorganization takes place. The provisions of the previous constitution of the Party apply in a locality until such time as the reorganization takes place, except that the City Central Committee shall hold one session to constitute a City Executive Committee and then be abolished.

3. The reorganization of the entire Party on the basis of the provisions of this constitution shall be completed within six months from the time of its adoption. The Central Executive Committee is instructed to take all the necessary steps to carry out the reorganization in the period allotted.

What Do You Say?

ONE of the features of the special issue of the DAILY WORKER for International Press Day, Sept. 21, will be the publication of replies to a questionnaire addressed to all the readers of our Communist daily. This day has been especially set apart in the drive for the Bolshevization of the Communist press. Every DAILY WORKER reader must join in this effort. Here are the questions:

1. Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?

2. What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?

3. What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, display, etc. etc.?

4. Can you act as a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER?

5. What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?

Sit down today and write your reply to one, two or all of these questions and then mail them to the Editor, the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Our Press and Re-organization By William F. Dunne

OUR party press has an all-important part to play in the reorganization work now being undertaken in accord with the shop nucleus basis laid down for all parties by the Comintern and the attention which it must devote to all problems arising out of the change from the territorial to an industrial basis should be considered not a passing and temporary phase of development but a stage in its Bolshevization.

Fundamental changes will take place in our press as a result of the change in the base of our party. The Communist press is the voice of the party and of the most conscious section of the working class. It has to give the party the lead in the tasks of reorganization and at the same time carry without cessation to the masses the Communist program covering every form of working class activity in the struggle against capitalism. That this places a heavy burden upon our press can be understood when we realize the difficulty it has to overcome in its double task of speaking officially to the party membership and at the same time acting as an agitational organ in the mass movement.

COULD we drop our mass campaigns for six months or a year and concentrate on the work of party reorganization we would have a formal solution of the problem which would delight the right wing elements in our party. But the party that would emerge from this isolated activity would not be a Communist party nor would shop nucleus organization achieved in such a manner be any more than a theory of Bolshevization—a change in party structure secured mechanically, sterile and meaningless.

The reorganization of our party, if

Get Ready for Reorganization

IN yesterday's DAILY WORKER the Organization Department announced its plan to mobilize the membership for the reorganization of the party into shop nuclei and international branches.

With the beginning of this campaign to reconstruct our party, a series of articles on organizational questions is being printed in every organ of the party. Questions and problems confronting our members in the rebuilding of the party will be answered and analyzed in the DAILY WORKER by Comrade Jay Lovestone, head of the Organization Department, and other party members.

The DAILY WORKER has also established a special section for the Organization Department. In this section there is being printed articles on the progress of the organization campaign, the experiences of the comrades in the work of organization, and letters and reports from comrades giving their experiences in carrying on the party's activities in the shop nuclei.

These articles will be living articles, and of intense interest. Watch these columns closely.

It is to be an aid to and one of the methods of building a firm Bolshevik core in the American revolutionary movement, must be achieved, not by any cessation of party work on one side by side with, as part of and as a result of intensified activity in every sector of the labor movement.

On the party press rests the responsibility of keeping this correct idea of reorganization clear in the minds of which it is to be obtained before every member of the party.

Upon the party membership is the duty of reading the party press most assiduously and searchingly than ever before. Reorganization work will test every member and every unit of our party and only by careful appraisal and action on the part of the most important problems that arise can success be attained.

It is certain that differences of opinion will arise—as a matter of fact

they have already arisen—over details of reorganization and the role of the party during the reorganization period. In the press there must be no fullest discussion of these problems—but not in the spirit of separating these problems from the revolutionary tasks of the party as the advance guard of the whole working class. Our press must urge and membership must respond with articles giving the detailed experiences encountered in this stage of our development always in the light of adjusting our party to the situation as it exists to the extent possible so that the party which it must carry out.

How strong is the idea of shop nuclei reorganization as a mere structural change in our party I do not know. It exists to some extent is evident. Our press must combat this wrong conception in such a manner that it dies for lack of an

criticism—and speedily. The shop nucleus as the unit of our party gives us an efficient organizational base from which to carry on our Communist work but just as important is the complete proletarianization of our party that will result—not only by the elimination of non-working class elements but by the closer contact with and understanding of the needs and thoughts of the masses, the complete orientation of our party towards industry and the industrial workers as the only sound basis for a Communist party.

What are the conclusions from the above?

They are: (1) That our press during the period of reorganization must keep the attention of the party fixed on the mass movement to a higher degree than ever in order that our internal problems, important as they are for the future of our party, may not overshadow the party's constant participation in every struggle of the workers and thereby defeat the real purpose of shop nuclei reorganization.

(2) That our press must devote the greatest attention to the reorganization campaign itself and give the membership fully informed on all its political and organizational implications.

That our press must take the lead in stimulating the whole party to disciplined and continuous endeavor in reconstructing our party by discussion of all problems encountered. Especially concentrate on securing and publishing the experiences of the field workers who encounter the reorganization problems not as academic propositions which can be solved in the abstract but who must solve internal party problems as part of the whole work of our party as a section of the Communist party which must fight to live and fulfill its revolutionary role.

British Labor Movement and Imperialism

By G. ALLISON

One of the outstanding features of the British working class movement, which is only now being rapidly liquidated, is its economically nationalist outlook. It is true that both political and economic spheres British labor long before the war participated in international labor conferences. It did so, however, always with some reservation, always with the feeling that there were different, higher, more advanced.

The role of British imperialism in world politics goes a long way towards explaining this fact. Before the war, expansion for the empire was able to carry on its ramifications with little serious interruption. Thus the medium of intensive colonial exploitation, the home employers were able to reduce the discontent of the British workers to a minimum. The labor movement both amongst the masses and in leading circles accommodated itself to this contentment arrangement. With the exception of the most radical sections British labor was unmindful of the conditions that prevailed on the continent, in the colonies, or elsewhere so that fairly tolerable conditions could be obtained at home.

U. S. Enslaved Europe. The post-war situation is entirely different. America has emerged as the supreme imperialistic power: She has absorbed Canada, entered Europe, and is now casting covetous eyes at another cherished British dominion—Australia.

Britain on the other hand, has been forced to turn those eyes ever to her colonies and mandated territories. Egypt, India, Mesopotamia, and now China have all felt the extra pressure of British imperialism resulting from the American conquest. But there is still a greater menace. The new Russia represents not only a boundary beyond which the frontiers of the British empire cannot extend, in addition, she is looked upon as a positive danger to the empire as it stands.

The policy adopted by the ruling

class in view of all these events was a far-seeing one. Not only did she take part in the general attack on Soviet Russia, but even when it seemed advisable to cease open hostilities and when Russia was still engaged in deadly conflict with the "Whites" Britain established herself firmly in Mesopotamia, Persia, and the Baltic states.

Britain's Real Policy. For quite a time thereafter the real attitude of British imperialism towards Soviet Russia had been apparent. Thus the trade agreement and later thru the activities of the labor government it was fairly obvious that Britain was prepared, at least to folio- ciate the existence of the U. S. S. R. and it is only now that the real policy again shows itself.

Among the real representatives of British imperialism there is no confusion. Their aim is not only to safeguard the colonies, but is directed against the very existence of the workers' republic. Thus gross misrepresentation and acts of provocation in support for the British empire reduced to a minimum and "border hostilities" maintained at highest pitch.

On the other hand we see assembled the supposed "friends" of Soviet Russia. This group which includes within it a wide circle varying from prominent conservatives to supposed left wing trade union leaders aim at a "policy" of friendship towards Soviet Russia; closer relations and a trading agreement. Fundamentally these two groups are in complete agreement. The "die hards" quite openly recognize and declare their hostility to Russia, and see in her overthrow the stabilization of the empire.

The Reason for Sympathy. The groups imagine they see in Soviet Russia, a means of temporarily dealing with the serious economic situation in Britain, reviving British industry and simultaneously relieving the empire and liquidating all the dangerous tendencies at home. This idea is clearly portrayed in the

attitude of the reactionary leadership in the British labor movement. The war against the Communist Party and the National Minority Movement is continuing as relentless as ever, but some of these same leaders let the secret out by explaining how "illogical" it is to advocate a trade agreement with Soviet Russia, and at the same time to refuse as trade unionists to join hands with the Russian unions. If further proof is required, the recent happenings in China provides it.

Similar Attitude. Despite the authentic information supplied by the labor press and even its own organs, the Executive Committee of the labor party decided to take no definite steps until more news on the "causes" of the Chinese rising was available and even when the situation was the subject of discussion in the house of commons we find practically no difference between the attitude of the labor party and the cabinet. Both MacDonald and Trevelyan, the labor party spokesman, maintained that the duties of the government were first to safeguard the British lives in China, and then, in conjunction with the other interested imperial powers, to establish a commission of inquiry to investigate causes of the uprising. In other words the leaders of the labor party endorsed the aggressive policy of Britain in China and pleaded for a more scientific and less brutal form of exploiting. Chamberlain himself can wish for nothing more.

Hence we see that in actual practice the policy of the labor party is purely imperialist. It is but a short step from where it now stands to openly supporting an aggressive policy against the U. S. S. R.

Putting a Leading Question. These facts present the Communist Party and the Minority Movement with their most important task. To the left wing in the trade unions we must say: Are you supporting international trade union unity for the purpose of solidifying the proletarian forces for the international class

struggle, or are you sheltering behind a popular slogan to hide your imperialist intentions? To the left wing in the labor party we must say: Are you for the support of the masses in their struggle against the exploiters? Or by this means can we have a clear estimation of our forces. We know where the masses stand. Under no circumstances will they allow fresh attacks can be tolerated, but thru the workers on Soviet Russia, but thru the workers of its chosen leaders the British working class may find itself tacitly supporting war against Russia, engineered by the buffer states but engineered and supported by British imperialism.

Consequently our task is clear. In fighting against the dangers of imperialist onslaughts on Soviet Russia, we have to insure that mass opinion finds organized expression, and that all the imperialist tendencies within our movement are left behind.

Only then can we feel sure that Russia is immune from the covetous hand of British imperialism.

THE DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

**"NA BOYKOM MIESTE?"
PRESENTED TONIGHT
AT WORKERS' HOUSE**

The Russian theater season will be opened formally this Saturday, Sept. 19, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Under the leadership of the Russian actor L. Lunin, and with the participation of the Russian actresses Ana Nangova, Malsayenko and others, the play "Na Boykom Mieste" by Ostrovsky will be presented.

It is expected that the play will draw a big crowd. The library of the Workers' House is now receiving magazines from Soviet Russia, also books published recently in Russia.

