

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS For a Workers-Farmers Government To Organize the Unorganized For the 40-Hour Week For a Labor Party

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MACDONALD GAGS WAR BLABBER AT L. L. P. CONGRESS

Smothers Talk of U. S. British Conflict in Pacifism

MAY JOIN LIBERALS Attack Communists as Simon Is Endorsed

BIRMINGHAM, England, Oct. 2.—With police guarding all doors to prevent the entrance of Communists, one delegate, J. M. Kenworthy, lieutenant commander of the British Army and indiaracet delegate, declared before the officials of the Labor Party at its annual conference here, that the governments of Great Britain and the United States are marching towards a conflict comparable, if not more disastrous, than that between the Central and Allied powers in 1914.

U. S.-British War Inevitable. "War between Great Britain and the United States and between France and Italy is inevitable," Lieutenant-commander Kenworthy, prominent parliamentary member of the Labor Party warned the assembled delegates.

"The danger is as real as was the danger of war between Great Britain and Germany in 1906," Kenworthy said, "we are heading straight for the same tragedy as 1914."

A profound silence followed Kenworthy's address, the most memorable moment in the conference so far. Ramsay MacDonald instantly sprang into what seemed a temporary vantage in the solid front of the Labor Party officials who crammed the meeting with the assertion that a would demand in the house of commons next month that the British government publish a white paper giving the text of the naval agreement with France and the correspondence between the governments.

MacDonald Maneuvers

MacDonald's address was at once shrouded in the settlement of arms which followed Kenworthy's speech and an adroit political maneuver against the existing government party.

His remarks were occasioned by the Sunday address of Premier Poincaré of France in which Poincaré broadly suggested that the German reparations problem could not be settled until there was a readjustment of all the war debts including principally those owed to the United States.

PREPARE NOW FOR THE RED ELECTION SUNDAY

On Page 3 of this issue of the Daily Worker is a political letter from the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party addressed to all Party units and to the whole membership. This letter must be discussed at all unit meetings which must take place during the week of October 8-13, in order to be able to make the necessary preparations for the first Red Election Sunday which is to be held October 14.

Relief for New Bedford Textile Strikers



Relief, and more relief, is the urgent need of the New Bedford textile strikers as they enter the twenty-fifth week of their heroic struggle against the wage-cut of the mill barons.

FOSTER SPEAKS TO BIG MEETINGS

Chicago Workers Favor Red Program

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1 (Delayed).—Two mass demonstrations of Chicago workers greeted William Z. Foster, candidate for president on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket here yesterday despite every effort on the part of steel bosses and local labor fakers to prevent the holding of the meetings by depriving the Party of a hall.

CONFISCATE ROTE FAHNE IN VIENNA

Communists Charged With Sedition

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—The Rote Fahne, official organ of the Communist Party of Austria, was confiscated today for publishing an article supporting the Communist slogan, calling for the arming of the proletariat to resist the fascist provocative parade scheduled for October 7.

Red Rally Bit Too Hot for Tammany Al

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2 (Delayed).—Members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League staged a reception for Al Smith when he spoke here Sunday which the Tammany Hall politicians did not expect.

The Communists conducted a four-hour open-air meeting in a vacant lot across from the auditorium in which the Smith meeting was being held. C. I. Chicago and Sklar, sub-district organizer of this city, addressed about 500 workers from a large truck bearing Communist signs and slogans.

THE COMINTERN DECISION ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION

Workers Party Central Committee Declares Full Support of International's Action

FOREWORD.

We herewith publish the following documents: 1. Paragraph 49 of the Theses on the International Situation and the Tasks of the Communist International unanimously adopted by the Sixth Congress of the Communist International.

PARAGRAPH 49 OF THE THESES ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE TASKS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Unanimously Adopted by the Sixth Congress of the Comintern The Workers (Communist) Party of America has displayed more lively activity and has taken advantage of symptoms of crisis in American industry, the growth of unemployment (due to the extremely rapid rise in the organic composition of capital and in the technique of production).

GITLOW CHEERED ON WESTERN TRIP

Speaks on War Danger in Portland

(Special to the Daily Worker) PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 2.—Speaking at an enthusiastic meeting of workers here yesterday, Ben Gitlow, vice-presidential candidate on the Workers (Communist) ticket, attacked the low wages and the high cost of living prevailing in this section.

MAIL PILOT BURNED

CANYONVILLE, Ore., Oct. 2 (UP).—Grant Donaldson, air mail pilot, was burned seriously when his plane crashed into Canyon Mountain at Cow Creek Canyon, in a fog today.

GERMAN STRIKES SPREAD AS WAVE GAINS IMPETUS

Textile Centers Feel Growing Unrest of Aroused Workers

ASK HIGHER WAGE Government Considers Suppressive Action

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Latest dispatches from the strike districts indicate that the ranks of the shipyard workers remain solid, tying up all the North Sea shipyards, and that there is a general move among the workers in the textile center of Muenchen-Gladbach and in other centers for a complete walkout.

HUGE BAZAAR TO OPEN TOMORROW

Expect Thousands at Garden Event

Tomorrow is the day of days. When the doors of Madison Square Garden are thrown open in the evening, the greatest working class enterprise ever attempted in this country, the National Daily Worker-Freihet Bazaar, will get underway.

Japanese Militant

K. Kase, leader of the left wing of the Japanese Seamens' Union, who has just arrived in New York from Japan, Kase will expose the White Terrorist regime of the Tanaka government at the Japanese Workers Association mass meeting in the Labor Temple, 11th St. and Second Ave., tonight.



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BATTY AND CREW PLAN NEW BALLOT TO FORCE THRU TEXTILE SELLOUT

Leaders of Textile Workers' Union Laugh at Reactionaries' Despair

Brand Dying Council's Story as Falsehood of Desperate Officialdom

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 2.—Abetting the designs of the mill owners, William E. G. Batty, secretary of the Textile Council, and the group of reactionary officials associated with him, today began a systematic attempt to throw out the results of yesterday's vote repudiating him and his five per cent wage cut, and to institute a new poll.

Preparing one of the most brazen reversals of rank and file desire on record, a campaign to declare that the balloting was illegal, owing to a premature closing of the polls, was begun hardly eight hours after the last vote was cast at a few minutes before five yesterday.

HUTCHESON GANG BEATS UP ROSEN

Militant Carpenter on Way to Convention

(Special to the Daily Worker) LAKELAND, Florida, (By Mail). Two thugs acting, it is believed, in the orders of the Hutcheson machine in the Carpenters' Union broke into the stateroom of Morris Rosen, progressive carpenter leader of New York City and brutally assaulted him with a bottle. Rosen was hit on the head and body. His face and head were badly cut up.

The attack was made aboard the steamer, "Iroquois" of the Clyde Line, on which Rosen and about 100 delegates were enroute to the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters now in session here.

Opposed Hutcheson. Rosen was formerly president of Local 376 of New York City, and ran against the reactionary William L. Hutcheson for president four years ago. He was on his way to present an appeal to Local 376 which the Hutcheson machine had wrecked and a number of whose members it has expelled from the union.

Progressive forces on board the ship mostly from New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Massachusetts immediately began to make contact with the other delegates. A printed appeal of Local 376 was distributed and created considerable interest among the delegates.

SILK WORKERS TO VOTE ON STRIKE

Rank and File Wants Action

PATERSON, Oct. 2.—Decision setting a date for a general strike of the Paterson silk workers was to be made at a mass meeting of the union scheduled for Tuesday evening in Carpenters' Hall. For several months the Associated Silk Workers have been making organization efforts. A month ago the executive committee of the union announced a new wage price list which was forwarded to the Broadbalk Manufacturer's Association.

Roosevelt Named for Governor; Is Picked to Cloak Tammany Graft

ROCHESTER, Oct. 2.—Franklin D. Roosevelt of Hyde Park was chosen by the democratic party in convention here as its candidate for governor of New York State. Roosevelt is to provide the coat of aristocratic "respectability" to cover the Tammany rule of graft and corruption.

The nomination was dictated by Al Smith. For lieutenant-governor the Tammany machine in control of the convention picked Herbert H. Lehman, treasurer of the Smith campaign, a New York banker, and a director in a number of Morgan controlled corporations.

Albert Conway of Brooklyn was named for attorney-general; Morris S. Treman, for controller and Royal S. Copeland was named for U. S. senator.

RENEW BIG DRIVE IN CLOAK TRADE

First District Meet on Wednesday

Plans for a renewed and more intensive organization campaign in the cloak and dress industry for the calling of a conference of workgroups organizations were made at a meeting of the active cloak and dressmakers Monday night in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., called by the New York Joint Board of the National Organization Committee.

The details of the drive will be further developed at a series of district meetings, the first of which, consisting of all workers in the cloak and dress shops of 35th and 46th Sts., will be held tomorrow immediately after work in Bryant.

Comintern Decision on American Question

Continued from Page One

the date, agenda and draft resolutions to the various points of the agenda, and also to lay before it, if there should be any proposals of the minority or individual Party organizations which differ from the views held by the majority of the Central Committee.

With Communist greetings,

SECRETARIAT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

STATEMENT OF CANNON, ARONBERG AND COSTRELL

In line with the position taken by the delegates representing the opposition at the World Congress we wish to place on record our disagreement with that section of the decision of the Political Secretariat of the E. C. C. I. which says the charges that the majority of the C. E. C. followed a right line are unfounded. It is our opinion that the right line of the majority in the period prior to the departure of the delegation has been further confirmed in its course since that time.

The section of the motion of the Political Secretariat of the E. C. C. I. dealing with the question of factionalism, especially during the election campaign, is in full accord with our views. We demand an immediate cessation of the campaign of factional discrimination, persecution and suppression of the majority against the opposition.

J. P. CANNON,
(Signed) PHILIP ARONBERG,
F. I. COSTRELL.

DECLARATION OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON DECISION OF SIXTH WORLD CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

The Situation in and the Tasks of the Workers (Communist) Party of America

The Central Executive Committee expresses its complete acceptance and full endorsement of the decisions of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International and the supplementary decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the situation in and the tasks of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

We pledge ourselves to execute these decisions energetically and without the slightest reservation. The Central Executive Committee has the utmost confidence that the entire membership will enthusiastically receive and vigorously carry out the decisions of the Comintern.

A VICTORY FOR THE PARTY.

The Central Executive Committee is convinced that the above decisions of the Communist International are a DISTINCT VICTORY FOR OUR PARTY. We ask the membership to consider these decisions solely and strictly from the viewpoint of THE PARTY AS A WHOLE and not in the light of any of the former, or possible present, tendencies towards groupings. We call upon the membership to study carefully the Comintern documents herewith presented and to approach their interpretation and application only in a true Party spirit.

THESE DECISIONS OF THE COMINTERN INDICATE THAT THE PARTY IS ON THE WAY TOWARD A NEW PERIOD IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL—the beginning of the complete liquidation of the remnants of the destructive group system in the Party. These decisions will prove a milestone for our Party; now well on the path towards becoming a unified mass Bolshevik Party.

The Theses of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern on "The International Situation and the Tasks of the Communist International" clarify and establish the Party's correct position towards the present economic situation and estimate of American imperialism, the trade union question, the fight against imperialist war, the struggle against the Right danger, and the unqualified recognition of the absolute necessity for an immediate and complete cessation of all factionalism and factional opposition to the Central Executive Committee. It is high time that in our Party in place of factional opposition there should be a healthy spirit of Bolshevik self-criticism.

THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACCEPTS CRITICISM AND CORRECTS ITS ERRORS.

First of all, the Central Executive Committee welcomes and expresses its full agreement with the criticisms made of the Party by the Comintern relative to

- (1) Our insufficient energy in organizing the unorganized;
- (2) Our weaknesses in our activities for the organization of the Negro movement;
- (3) Our not conducting "a sufficiently strong struggle against the predatory policy of the United States in Latin America"; and finally,
- (4) In reference to "a number of Right mistakes committed in regard to the socialist party."

The Communist International is absolutely correct when it declares: "THAT THESE MISTAKES, HOWEVER, CANNOT BE ASCRIBED TO THE MAJORITY LEADERSHIP ALONE."

The Central Executive Committee feels that, in accepting these criticisms and in taking steps to correct these errors, the Party is further enabled to develop more speedily into a unified, mass, Bolshevik Party. It is the task of the entire Party organization to give serious consideration to these criticisms and to take all possible measures to make impossible the recurrence of such errors.

SIXTH WORLD CONGRESS RECORDS MAIN PARTY SUCCESSES.

Likewise every Party member should welcome the Comintern decision in its registering the following successes of the Party:

- (1) The estimation of the present American economic situation and the role and trend of American imperialism given by the Sixth World Congress "Theses on the International Situation" is the one made by the Central Executive Committee in its February and May Plenums.
- (2) The unanimous recognition by the Congress that our Party "has displayed more lively activity and has taken advantage of the symptoms of crisis in American industry."
- (3) The fact that "a number of stubborn and fierce class battles (primarily the miners' strike) found in the Communist Party a stalwart leader."
- (4) "The campaign against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti was also conducted under the leadership of the Party."
- (5) The endorsement of the correct position adopted by the May Plenum towards the Labor Party as thus given in the "Theses on the International Situation and the Tasks of the Communist International" unanimously adopted by the Sixth World Congress: "That the Party concentrate on the work in the trade unions, on organizing the unorganized, etc., and in this way laying the basis for the practical realization of the slogan of a broad Labor Party from below."
- (6) And last, but not least, the fact that within the Party there "is observed a weakening of the long-standing factional struggle."

COMINTERN REJECTS OPPOSITION'S ATTACK ON PARTY LEADERSHIP.

The Central Executive Committee draws the attention of our Party ranks to the following declaration unanimously adopted by the Political Secretariat of the Communist International:

"The Political Secretariat is of the opinion that the charges against the majority of the Central Committee of the Party of representing a right line is unfounded. The Political Secretariat does not want to imply hereby that some errors, among them Right errors, have not been committed by one side as well as by the other side; it thinks, however, that these as well as other contentious questions of the Party can be best examined and decided at the next Party congress of the Workers Party of America."

This clear-cut statement should once and for all put an end to making a game of "Right" and "Left." It destroys beyond a shadow of a doubt the claims of comrades in opposition to the Central Executive Committee who charged that our Party has a right wing leadership.

The unequivocal rejection by the Communist International of the Opposition's charge that our Party has a right wing line should go a long way towards enhancing the Bolshevik ideological development of our membership and the complete unification of our ranks.

The Comintern resolution very properly speaks of mistakes which were made, but these mistakes were deviations from and not applications of the main line of the Central Executive Committee. Furthermore,

these mistakes were made by the Party as a whole and were shared in by the entire Party leadership.

The Central Executive Committee holds that this clear speaking of the Communist International will help our Party considerably to ward off all Right errors. The Central Executive Committee recognizes its task to continue and intensify this fight against the Right danger. In view of the fact that in the present situation the principal line of deviation within the Communist Parties from the correct political position is towards the Right, the Central Executive Committee declares emphatically that it will take every necessary measure to mobilize the entire Party membership to combat vigorously even the slightest manifestation of the Right danger.

WORLD CONGRESS DEMANDS END OF ALL FACTIONALISM.

The Central Executive Committee joins wholeheartedly with the Communist International in emphasizing that

"The most important task that confronts the party is to put an end to the factional strife which is not based on any serious differences on principles and at the same time to increase the recruiting of workers into the Party and to lend a decided impetus in the direction of promoting workers to leading positions in the Party."

The time for factionalism is well over in our Party. Today our Party is too energetically engaged in important, big mass struggles to permit us the costly, demoralizing luxury of factional struggle. We must do our utmost to help build a powerful miners' union, to wage a vigorous election campaign, particularly because of the successes we have already achieved in this drive, to work in a most determined fashion to build new unions in the textile and needle trades, to fight against the imperialist war and American imperialist aggrandizement, to increase manifold our activities to organize the Negro masses, and to redouble our efforts to strengthen our Party organization. Under such circumstances, factionalism is a crime against the Party.

Every Party member and unit must take special note of the following categorical declaration of the Communist International:

"The Political Secretariat lays emphasis on the unconditional obligation of all members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America to abstain from any factional actions, especially during the election campaign; all the forces of the Party must be concentrated now on the election campaign and also on other important militant tasks."

The Central Executive Committee will continue to act as a Central Committee and will act firmly to execute this decision of the Communist International. We are sure that the comrades in the Minority will fully adhere to the decisions of the World Congress. The Central Executive Committee will eradicate all factionalism, no matter where it manifests itself.

We are certain that every Party member will loyally abide by the letter and spirit of the following line for inner Party relations, laid down by the World Congress—the highest organ of the International Communist movement, of the world's revolutionary proletariat:

"The congress instructs the Executive Committee of the Communist International, to employ all measures necessary to preserve the unity of the Communist International and all its sections; Only on the basis of good team work and on the condition that differences are removed primarily by methods of internal party democracy, will it be possible to overcome the enormous difficulties of the present time and fulfill the great tasks of the immediate future. This not only does not exclude, but on the contrary presupposes the absolute subordination of the minority to the majority, the absolute subordination of the minor organizations as well as of other Party organizations (parliamentary fractions, fractions in the trade unions, the press, etc.) to the leading Party centres and of all sections of the Comintern to the Executive Committee of the Comintern. The tightening up of proletarian discipline, the elimination of factional strife, etc., are an absolute condition for the victorious proletarian struggle against all the forces of imperialism is mobilizing."

TO INTENSIFY PROLETARIANIZATION OF THE PARTY AND ITS LEADERSHIP.

The Central Executive Committee will take immediate, decisive steps to intensify its policy of drawing more proletarian forces into the Party leadership. Already a year ago, before the last Party convention, the Central Executive Committee undertook: "to establish a broad collective leadership representative of all sections of the country and inclusive of a number of additional proletarian elements."

The Sixth National Convention was guided by this policy in electing the present Central Executive Committee. And the Central Executive Committee, by centering its activities and recruiting in the basic, heavy industries, broadened the proletarian base of the Party. This process we will continue to push most energetically.

LET'S CLOSE OUR RANKS.

The time has come to close our ranks. There is much to be done. There are splendid opportunities for our building a mass Communist Party. They are enormous, important and difficult tasks confronting us and necessitating complete Party unity.

The Opposition has put forward the demand that the congress should send an open letter of criticism to our Party, and change its leadership. This demand has been rejected. The congress has not done this. This is an expression of confidence in the Central Executive Committee. The Comintern is continuing its policy of supporting politically the present Party leadership. Consequently, there is no basis for any factionalism. The group system—and this applies to all groupings or remnants of groupings—must be abolished. To this policy the Central Executive Committee is unreservedly committed.

THE COMING PARTY CONVENTION.

Besides, the Communist International has further removed the slightest possible pretense for factionalism by providing the necessary machinery for deciding upon policies to be adopted by the Party in questions which may still be of a disputed character. The Political Secretariat of the Communist International has unanimously decided as follows:

"The preparation of the Party Congress must be taken in hand immediately after the conclusion of the election campaign. The Central Committee is requested to bring to the notice of the ECCI in good time the date, agenda and draft resolutions to the various points of the agenda, and also to lay before it, if there should be, any proposals of the minority or individual Party organizations which differ from the views held by the majority of the Central Committee."

The Central Executive Committee greets this declaration of the Communist International which it will loyally execute. Immediately after the election campaign, the Central Executive Committee will proceed with convention arrangements. The Party discussion will be opened as soon as the convention call is published. The Central Executive Committee desires and guarantees a discussion of the problems and tasks facing our Party in a Communist, in a truly Bolshevik manner. Personal recriminations, insults, attacks, quarrels, rumors, gossip, a factional spirit and a group attitude will be out of place and impermissible in the coming discussion. The Central Executive Committee will take steps to eliminate all sources of friction. It is the earnest desire of the Central Executive Committee to secure the loyal co-operation of all Party members and functionaries in the realization of this task.

In the meanwhile, to work with redoubled energy! Party unity and mass work more than ever before! An inactive member is not a true Party member. Communist Party members are in good standing only when they are up to the hilt in Party activities, in the class struggle.

The present world situation, the sharpening war danger, the increasing aggrandizement of American imperialism, the multiplying attacks on the Party and the left wing, as shown in the attack on the Party in Kansas, the brutal attack on the recent miners' convention in Pittsburgh, the persistent effort to keep the Party off the ballot in Nebraska, the disruption and prohibition of Communist election meetings in Ohio and West Virginia—all demand complete Communist Party unity and most energetic mass activity.

The Central Executive Committee will carry out the decisions of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International.

The Central Executive Committee will fight more sharply than ever against the Right danger.

The Central Executive Committee will strengthen decisively the proletarian base of the Party and its leadership.

All Party resources are to be mobilized for making our Communist election campaign a real success.

No efforts are to be spared in throwing the full weight of the Party into the campaign to organize the unorganized, to build new powerful, militant unions, and build a militant left wing in the existing unions.

Every vestige of white chauvinism is to be mercilessly stamped out. The Party must go full blast ahead in building a mass, revolutionary movement among the Negroes.

The Central Executive Committee will permit nothing to stand in the way of the Party distinguishing itself in meeting the basic task before us today—thru a brave, Bolshevik struggle against Wall Street imperialism in Latin America, in Nicaragua, in China and elsewhere—thru an inspiring fight against imperialist war.

Forward to a unified Communist Party!

Away with Factionalism!

Let's redouble our efforts in all our Party campaigns!

Forward to a mass Communist Party in the United States!

Long Live the Leadership of the Communist International!

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

Daily Worker

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Mobilization of the Party and Working Masses for the Red Election Campaign

Letter of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to All District, City, and Section Committees, and to All Party Units

COMRADES:

The election campaign is entering its last decisive stage. It is necessary to take stock of the results accomplished by the Party and the tasks facing the Communists.

The first stage of the election campaign has been a big achievement for the Workers (Communist) Party. The big National Nominating Convention, held on May 25-27, with its 446 delegates coming from 39 states, was a true cross-section of the exploited and oppressed masses of this country and was a powerful prelude to our national election campaign. The platform of the Party, "The Platform of the Class Struggle," is—as every spokesman of the bourgeoisie are forced to admit—the most concrete of all platforms and meets in a straightforward, uncompromising manner every public issue. It presents our Party as the only party of the working class.

The relentless systematic fight our Party conducted for putting the Party on the ballot constitutes already a very big achievement. New sections of the country, new sections of the working class, of the Negro masses and exploited farmers, have been reached by the Party—sections which knew nothing or very little about Communism before. In 1924, the Party was on the ballot in only 14 states. Today we are already on the ballot in 27 states; we have definite guarantee that our emblem, the Hammer and Sickle, will appear on the ballots of not less than 32 states; and there are good possibilities that we can increase this number to 35.

The capitalist parties are spending money lavishly. Our Party has conducted its fight with very little money but at great sacrifice for every Party organization and every Party member. We can register with pride that in the struggle to get on the ballot we have collected nearly 100,000 signatures; and we can add: these signatures were obtained on the basis of clear-cut, revolutionary Communist propaganda.

The first task is already accomplished. The Party will be on the ballot in the most important industrial, southern, and agricultural states. Now we have to mobilize the Party and the working masses to fulfill the second task: to rally broad masses of working class voters for the Communist presidential candidates, for the Platform of the Class Struggle. Only a few weeks are left until Election Day, November 6th. It is imperative now that the Party should concentrate on the election campaign, that it should throw all its forces into the struggle. November 6th must prove that the Workers (Communist) Party of America is no longer a sect, that it is the political party of the working class, that it has roots among the broad masses of the toilers of this country.

Survey of the Election Situation

Both capitalist parties, republican and democratic alike, are openly kept organizations of big business. Both—as never before, even in the history of American capitalist democracy—try to prove that they are safe and sane for capitalism. Unprincipled deals, corruption, hypocrisy, cheap demagoguery, speculation on the lowest instincts of medieval religious sects, and, most important of all, unlimited campaign money—these are the outstanding features of the election campaign of the capitalist parties.

Unlike 1924, there is no capitalist third party in the field this year, but there are many signs of fomentation and disintegration in the old capitalist parties. There is a large-scale migration of the so-called "progressive" forces of the agricultural states, which were the backbone of the LaFollette campaign of 1924, from the republican to the democratic party. The "progressive" republican senators—Blaine, Norris and LaFollette—have come out openly against Hoover. The farmers of Iowa have disavowed Brookhart, who tried to win them over for Hoover, and have answered his eloquence with Smith's campaign song, "The Sidewalks of New York."

The so-called "progressives" are proving clearer than ever before that they have nothing to do with progress, that their only function in the political game of American capitalist democracy is to deliver the masses of workers and exploited farmers now to the republican, now to the democratic party.

The liberals and "radicals," of the ilk of the Nation and New Republic, are divided between the "efficiency expert" Hoover, the "good Governor" Smith, and the "devoted pacifist" Norman Thomas. These liberals and radicals, who claim to be the intellectual leaders of the country, are today more like Balaam's ass than political leaders, are not able to make

Mobilization of the Party and the Masses

A general mobilization of the whole Party is necessary. Every Party member without exception must participate in election campaign. Only the most active, vigorous participation of the whole membership can secure the mobilization of the masses. District committees must meet at once. Meetings of functionaries must be called everywhere. All Party units, all trade union fractions, all fractions in fraternal and other labor organizations, all language fractions must meet and take up the tasks of the election campaign.

The Central Executive Committee has decided to apply the following ways and means and methods to intensify and vitalize the election campaign:

1. The publication of 1,000,000 leaflets "Why Every Worker Should Vote Communist."
2. The publication of 1,000,000 special leaflets on the war danger, on unemployment, to the Negro masses, to the miners, textile workers, farmers, working women.
3. The publication of 1,000,000 copies of a special election issue of the Party press (Daily Worker, Young Worker, language dailies, Negro and women papers).
4. The publication of ten pamphlets.
5. Special approach to 100 additional large factories of the basic industries with one-quarter of a million workers.
6. The mobilization of 1,000 Red Volunteers, who will give their full time for the election campaign.
7. The organization of four Red Election Sundays between now and Election Day.
8. The canvassing of trade unions, fraternal, and other organizations for the Communist candidates.
9. Organization of a house-to-house canvass throughout the country.
10. Intensification of the organization of factory-gate and general open-air meetings.
11. Propaganda for the registration of working-class voters.
12. Building the Party organization and the Party press.

Red Election Sundays

The Central Executive Committee calls upon the Party membership to organize four Red Election Sundays on the following dates: October 14, 21, 28, and November 4. It is obligatory that every Party member shall consider it a matter of Party discipline to participate in these Red Election Sundays. These Sundays should spread our ideas and literature to the broadest possible masses. Regarding the Red Election Sundays the following should be observed:

1. On the first Red Election Sunday the party membership shall distribute the general leaflet, "Why Every Worker Should Vote Communist." On the second Red Sunday the hundreds of thousands of the special election issue of the Daily Worker and the Young Worker and special leaflets will be distributed. On the third Red Sunday the hundreds of thousands of copies of the special election issues of the language papers of the Party and special leaflets should be distributed. On the fourth Red Election Sunday the general leaflet and sample ballot stickers should be distributed by the Party membership.
2. The Red Election Sundays should be organized in the following way:
 - a. In the larger cities it is necessary to divide the territory according to the Party sections. The territory of the section should be divided for squads. In such cities where no sections exist, the territory of the city should be divided for squads of Party members.
 - b. Each squad should consist of about six comrades under a captain.
 - c. The whole organizational work of the Red Election Sundays in each section or city must be directed by the city or section organizer.
 - d. The Party members in each city or section of city will gather early on Sunday morning in the headquarters of the section or city to receive literature and final instructions.
 - e. A meeting of captains in each section or each city shall be called by the section or city organizer at least one day before each Sunday, at which meeting literature should be apportioned and territory finally mapped out.
 - f. Everywhere possible special automobile divisions should be organized to help carry out the work of the Red Election Sundays.

Comrades: The time is short; our forces are limited. The capitalist parties are strong and have huge machines and unlimited funds. The socialist party is getting everywhere small favors from its big capitalist brothers. The election campaign is utilized by all the forces of big and small business to deceive and seduce the working class, to make the maintenance of the capitalist oppression and exploitation possible.

The only force fighting capitalism is the Workers (Communist) Party, the only party of the working class. The Communists must utilize the election campaign to mobilize as broad masses as possible against bourgeois democracy, against imperialism. A large Communist vote will be a powerful demonstration against bloody United States imperialism. A large Communist vote will be the most effective demonstration against capitalist prosperity and capitalist unemployment.

up their minds, and have as their sole political program hesitation and puffed and empty phrases.

The official labor movement of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, which supported, in the main, LaFollette in 1924, is today not an independent force at all. Part of them are supporting Hoover; part of them are in Smith's camp. There is no other country in the world in which the official labor movement—and organized labor still counts three million members—plays such an insignificant role in a major political battle as these organizations under the domination of the labor aristocracy and the corrupt labor bureaucracy. If it is true—and it is—as Comrade Bukharin said in the World Congress of the Comintern, that the American working class is the most conservative working class in the world, then, first of all, these organizations of the labor aristocracy are responsible for the world historic shame that the 17 million industrial workers of this country are today the coat-tail of the capitalist parties, and cannot be thrown into the scales of the political battle as a class force against the master class.

The Farmer-Labor movement, which played a significant political role in a series of agricultural states in the past, is today politically bankrupt. The Farmer-Labor parties, which are a bloc of various classes, have proved—and, if all signs are not misleading, definitely and forever—that they are not instruments of revolt but of pacification of the toiling masses, and that only out of the break-up of these Farmer-Labor parties can a genuine Labor Party emerge.

The Socialist Party is today the younger brother of the republican and democratic parties, and looks up to its "big brothers" for inspiration in fulfilling its function of defending capitalism. In 1920 the socialist party was still an independent force, which was able to rally around Eugene Debs one million votes. Today it is definitely and finally transformed from a party of the workers into a party of small businessmen and pacifist intellectuals.

Progressives whose main characteristics is "marking time," radicals who don't dare to change anything, labor leaders who are mercenaries of capitalism, Farmer-Laborites who betray labor as well as farmers, socialists who have nothing in common with socialism—these are the so-called opponents of the two big capitalist parties. Facing this situation, the Workers (Communist) Party and all members of our Party must recognize clearly the great historic role of our Party in the present election campaign: to be the spokesman of the working class, the champion of the class struggle, the exposé of capitalist democracy and social democracy treachery.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America is today the only anti-capitalist party in the election campaign. We are the only party which has as its aim the overthrow of capitalism, the end of wage slavery, the emancipation of the working class, and the establishment of a Communist society.

The whole Party membership must see clearly the big issues of the campaign. War and war danger is the central issue. The capitalist parties are openly for war, and the socialist party helps them in hiding the war danger through its pacifist propaganda. The fight against capitalist militarism and imperialist wars must be the central Communist issue in the present election campaign.

"Prosperity" is the issue of the ruling republican party. The task of the Communists must be to expose capitalist prosperity, which means the poverty of the masses, unemployment, wage-cut offensives by the employers, government by injunction, the whole force of the state power against the organization of the unemployed masses.

Against the "gentleman's agreement" between the two capitalist parties (and the socialist party and the labor bureaucracy are partners to this agreement) to maintain the virtual slavery of the Negroes of the South, the Workers (Communist) Party must come out as the fearless champion of the Negro people.

The big mass struggles of the miners, the textile and needle trades workers must be linked up with the election campaign.

The whole sham fight of Wets and Drys must be exposed, and the Communist position on prohibition must be made clear to the masses.

It is essential that the Communists should face the issues of religion (Remember Marx' words: "Religion is the opium of the people"), and unmask the political role of the churches in this campaign.

Social insurance, housing, the issues of tariff and taxation, and demands for the farmers and agricultural workers must be brought home to the toiling masses of the factories and on the land.

is obligatory for every party member. Every comrade must participate in this work at least two nights a week. By housewives and unemployed comrades who are not bound by factory hours canvass should be conducted in the daytime also.

2. The best method of canvassing is to send out comrades by two.

3. Oral discussion with the canvassed workers is the most important means of propagandizing them for our platform and candidates. In these discussions the every-day struggles and demands of the workers must be emphasized and linked up with our Communist principles. At the same time comrades canvassing working-class homes should always carry literature along.

4. The territory of the city should be so divided that within three weeks at the most the whole territory of the proletarian sections of the city should be covered.

5. In addition to the general canvass, the language fractions must organize a special canvass to cover those territories where the workers of their language reside. The special canvass on language lines should be conducted in the week from October 28th to November 4th; in other words the week following the distribution of the special election issue of the Party language papers.

1,000 Red Volunteers

The Central Executive Committee calls upon the Party membership to muster at least 1,000 Red Volunteers who will spend full time on the election campaign. Such comrades should be especially considered who can take a leave of absence from their job or give it up temporarily, and unemployed and young comrades who have free time. The aim of the mobilization of the 1,000 Red Volunteers is to reach out from the big cities and cover those important industrial towns (steel mill towns, textile towns, rubber towns, mining camps, company towns, etc.) where we have no Party organization or where only a weak Communist organization exists. Hundreds of thousands of workers of the basic industries live in these industrial towns, and must be reached by the Communist election campaign.

The tasks of the Red Volunteers are the following:

1. To hold open-air meetings at the factory gates.
2. To speak before labor organizations of the town.
3. To sell literature and distribute leaflets.
4. To carry on a house-to-house canvass.
5. To try to get publicity in the local press.
6. To build the Party, the Party press, and the Young Workers League.

In the mobilization and organization of the Red Volunteers the following should be observed:

1. The districts should give their contacts in the respective industrial towns to the Red Volunteers.
2. The best way to send out the Red Volunteers is in two's.
3. The districts shall give a small sum to the Red Volunteers to help to get them started, and the National Office of the Party will extend literature credit (platforms, Acceptance Speeches, pamphlets, etc.), so that by selling literature they will be able to maintain themselves. Everywhere possible Red automobiles should be mustered, with posters and signs, and should be manned by two to three comrades.

Registration of Voters

It is necessary to push the registration of working class voters with all forces. It is necessary to carry out agitation for registration on as broad a scale as possible. This agitation should be carried out as follows:

1. It is necessary to ascertain the exact dates of registration in your city and state. The Party press must be notified of the dates of registration in every state, so that it should be able to carry out propaganda.
2. It is one of the tasks of the Red Election Sundays and house-to-house canvass to carry on propaganda for registration of working-class voters and to see to it that all members of the Party and sympathizers should be registered at once.
3. All local literature published must urge the workers to register immediately.
4. Special stickers should be printed locally urging immediate registration, giving the date and asking support for the Party and its candidates.

A large Communist vote will be the best proof that even in the most powerful imperialist country there is a mass Communist Party, there is a force of the proletarian class struggle which carries on a relentless fight to overthrow capitalism for the international solidarity of the working class, for the emancipation of the oppressed Negro people, for the proletarian revolution, for a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Our slogan to the masses is: Vote Communist, but to mobilize the hundreds of thousands of workers to Vote Communist we have to mobilize first the Communists themselves!

With Communist greetings.

Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America

100 Factories of a Quarter Million Workers

The basic task facing our Party is to reach the workers of the huge plants of the basic industries. In the Red Election Campaign we have to concentrate first of all on these large factories. A special list of 100 factories has been prepared by the Central Executive Committee, and will be submitted to the district organizations. The following steps should be carried out in approaching these large factories:

1. In factories where we have a Party nucleus, or at least a few members, these comrades should devote their major time to election work in these factories, their work should be strengthened by assigning a number of outside comrades to carry out Communist work in the factory until after election. In those factories where we have no party members we must assign from nearby street nuclei and from those working in nearby factories a group of comrades to carry out election work in the most important largest factories. To every large factory a number of housewives and Pioneers must be assigned for election work.
2. Every attempt must be made to hold factory-gate meetings regularly.
3. Regular distribution of campaign literature, leaflets, platforms, special issues of the Party press, pamphlets, etc.
4. The local organizations shall issue special leaflets (printed or mimeographed) dealing with the special conditions in the factory, linking them up with the election campaign.
5. If a shop bulletin is published in the factory, it must be prepared to run a special campaign issue and print it in large quantities.
6. Discussion circles should be organized during lunch hours, taking up the principal issues of the election campaign.
7. Stickers should be pasted all over the inside of the factory by party members or by sympathizers, if we have no party members there.
8. We must aim, as a permanent result of the election campaign, at the strengthening of our nucleus and shop bulletins, if such exist, and at initiating them, where they do not exist.

Canvassing Trade Union and Other Labor Organizations

The trade unions, fraternal organizations, singing societies, sport organizations etc., etc., must be thoroughly canvassed for the Red Election Campaign. It is the duty of the district, city and section committees to mobilize the Communist fractions in all these organizations. To this end the following measures should be carried out:

1. Lists of trade unions and other labor organizations in a given territory shall be made available to the sections by the district or city organizer.
2. The Communist fractions must map out the best methods of approach to their respective organizations. In those organizations where we have no members, special comrades should be assigned to visit these organizations.
3. A special resolution to endorse the Communist candidates (a model resolution will be sent out by the Central Executive Committee to the districts) should be mailed out by the districts to all organizations.
4. Where possible, the resolution should be introduced from the floor. The comrades must demand the reading of the resolution. Even in those cases where favorable action is not possible, the comrades should ask for a speaker to explain the resolution.
5. Where favorable action has been secured, discussion carried out, or a large minority achieved, the Party press should be notified immediately.
6. Where the resolution has been adopted, a move should be organized for donations for the Communist election campaign.
7. The members of the organization should be circulated with our election literature on the night the resolution comes up before the body.

House-to-House Canvass

One of the most important features of our election campaign in the next period must be a thorough-going, wide-spread house-to-house canvass. In view of our limited forces this should be concentrated on voters and especially on the proletarian sections of the cities and towns. The Red House-to-House Canvass should be carried out in the following way:

1. The house-to-house canvass must be conducted every night. It

Meetings of Party Units, Trade Union Fractions, and Language Fractions

The prerequisite for the mobilization of the broad masses is the quick and efficient mobilization of the Party machinery. The following steps must be carried out throughout the whole Party:

1. All Party units must meet every week during the remaining period of the election campaign. The first Party unit meeting must take place between the 6th and 13th of October. The order of business of this first Party unit meeting should be the following:

- a) This letter of the Central Executive Committee, "Mobilization of the Party and the Working Masses for the Red Election Campaign."
- b) Paying up for the Election Campaign Assessment Stamp.

The discussion should concentrate on the organization of the Red Election Sundays, reaching the large factories, the house-to-house canvass, the campaigning in the trade-union and labor organizations, and the mustering of the Red Volunteers.

The second, third and fourth Party unit meetings during the last stage of the election campaign must have as the central point of their order of business the election campaign, reports on work previously done, and preparations for the next Red Sunday, discussions of experiences and lessons, and assignments for work.

2. The trade-union fractions must meet as soon as possible. All Party organizations must do their utmost to make these meetings successful. The trade-union fractions are responsible for the introduction in the trade unions of resolutions to endorse the Communist candidates.

3. All language fractions meet during the week of October 22-27. The order of business of this meeting should be as follows:

- a) The organization of the distribution of the special election issue of the language papers.
- b) The special house-to-house canvass on language lines, which will take place from October 28th to November 4th.
- c) Distribution of special language leaflets and the election platform of the Party in the various languages.

Building the Party Organization and the Party Press

All phases and activities of the election campaign must be utilized to the utmost to strengthen the Party and its influence among the masses. The Red Election Sundays, the house-to-house canvass, the canvassing of all labor organizations, the covering of the 100 large factories must be utilized for the following purposes:

1. To increase the Party membership.
2. To build new factory nuclei in the basic industries.
3. To increase the circulation of the DAILY WORKER and the entire party press.
4. To strengthen and increase the membership of the Young Workers League.

During the whole election campaign every Party member must carry with him application cards, appropriate literature, and must recruit new Party members:

1. Through our factory nuclei and individual members in the factories, utilizing to the fullest extent the factory bulletin.
2. Through street nuclei in the neighborhood and nearby factories.
3. At all mass, factory-gate and open-air meetings and forums.
4. Through our trade union fractions in trade unions and other mass organizations.
5. Through canvassing readers of the entire Party press.
6. Through the house-to-house canvass.
7. From sympathetic and auxiliary organizations, such as the T. U. E. L., the I. L. D., the W. J. R., the American Negro Labor Congress and the Women's Councils.
8. By visiting former members who have dropped out of activity. In this drive we must make special appeal to recruit:
 1. Negro workers.
 2. Workers in large factories in the basic industries.
 3. Working women.
 4. Members for the Young Workers League and the Pioneers.

ment. A large Communist vote will be the best proof that even in the most powerful imperialist country there is a mass Communist Party, there is a force of the proletarian class struggle which carries on a relentless fight to overthrow capitalism for the international solidarity of the working class, for the emancipation of the oppressed Negro people, for the proletarian revolution, for a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

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With Communist greetings.

Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America

Connolly, I. R. T. Company Union Stool-Pigeon, Has Long Strike-Breaking Record

IMPORTED FOR DIRTY WORK IN STRIKE IN 1905

Always Worked With Company

(By a Worker Correspondent)
The next thing our scab-hardening boss, Frank Hedley, will tell us is that we can now work hard and in a few thousand years own the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Didn't they put old "Paddy" Connolly on the board of directors? What more can a boss do for fourteen thousand men who in their hearts want to be union men than to promote the head of the fake company union? Maybe the traction workers don't know who Paddy Connolly is and why this new move was put over. Well, just ask us!

Well, just think back to 1905, you old timers. Do you recall a strike of that year which the officials of the I. R. T. and the Amalgamated helped to break. Connolly grew out of the filth of that strike. Some say he was a strikebreaker brought here from Chicago. I have heard he was one of those imported by the I. R. T. In any case his later record speaks for itself.

After the I. R. T. broke the 1916 strike they put in a company union. After about a year we find Connolly at the head of this outfit. Always working with the company. In 1919, he called a fake strike to get a raise—called the strike over the company wires and had his company union find those men who did not go out on "strike."

"The tail can't wag the dog," says Connolly every time the men seek an increase in pay and bring it before the general committee, meaning, of course, that the workers have no power against the strong company. That's right as long as they are in the company union.

Connolly helped break the motor-men's strike in 1926, helped defeat the fake organizing efforts made by the Amalgamated last year.

What does the present move of making him a director mean?

We all know that it is part of the Interborough's increased fare move. The company is trying to present a clean face to the so-called public: good to its help, etc.

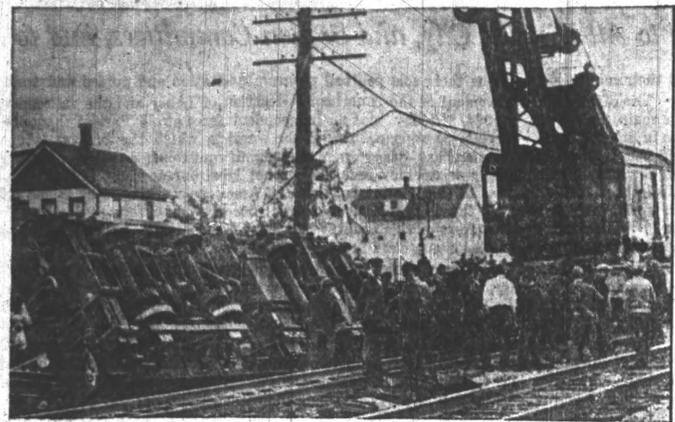
Tell it to your friend, Jimmie Walker, Mr. Hedley, not to us! It's the kind of stuff our cable-stay mayor pulls off on the poor deluded workers who still follow him.

We used to trust Jimmie too, until he put it over on us during the 1926 strike. Company union, all around, Tammany Hall, Hedley, Quackenbush, the democratic party, Al Smith, the republican party, all one bunch.

You've got to fight for what you get. Don't we know it! And how! We will say the last word, not Hedley or the politicians. This is election time. No sensible traction worker should vote the way of the company union. Vote as you strike!

—MOTORMAN.

Workers Lives Endangered In Derrick Wreck



A West Shore Railroad derrick was derailed and turned nearly upside down, endangering the lives of a number of workers, when a train struck it at Bergen, N. J., recently. Above, the wreck shortly after the arrival of a relief derrick.

GREEK WAR PACT IN NEGOTIATION

Yugoslavia Desires Saloniki

BELGRADE, Oct. 2.—The Yugoslav government, without the cooperation of the Dalmatian-Croatian opposition group, is now considering a pact with Greece which would provide for an open passage to the sea thru the Greek port of Saloniki in case of war. It is reported by those close to Serbian official circles.

The difficulty of negotiating a pact between the two governments lies chiefly in Venizelos' recognition of the Albanian kingdom, a virtual protectorate of Italy, and the pact recently concluded between Greece and Mussolini, which is considered as being directed against Yugoslavia and her interests in the Balkans.

The opening of Saloniki to Yugoslavia is possibly the only condition which will induce Belgrade to form an agreement with Greece. Yugoslavia is practically land-locked, for its ports on the Adriatic are rendered ineffective by a range of mountains. Saloniki is the only port which will give access to the sea and will provide a base for military transportation in case of war.

ATHENS, Oct. 2 (U.P.)—The newspaper Eleftheron, Vima today said the principal difficulty over a Greco-Yugoslavia amity pact was centered in the question of the free passage of Yugoslav war material through Salonika in event of war.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The British and French governments have approved the Italo-Greek pact, according to a statement issued by Venizelos, prime minister of Greece, after an interview with Lord Cushing, acting foreign secretary.

Reactionaries Try Return to Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2 (U.P.)—A movement is underway here to obtain repatriation for Adolfo de La Huerta and Jose Vasconcelos, as well as several other prominent exiles. It was learned tonight.

The campaign was started in connection with plans to permit them to participate in the next general election in 1929 and although no official action has been taken it is understood that the anti-reactionaries and other groups are exerting considerable pressure to win permission for their return.

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Oct. 2 (U.P.)—Leo Goodreau, 19, Villanova football star, died at 2:18 p. m. today from a broken neck he received in a scrimmage Friday afternoon.

Attempt to Appease U. S. on Naval Pact

PARIS, Oct. 2 (U.P.)—The Council of Ministers today decided unanimously on the necessity of publishing the details of the naval accord with Great Britain but only after Britain has agreed.

The British have been approached formally on this subject.

FLIES IN NEW PLANE

PARIS, Oct. 2 (U.P.)—Juan De la Cierva made a flight of 20 minutes today in his re-conditioned autogiro plane, which was repaired after being smashed in a recent landing. De la Cierva announced that he would fly his plane to Brussels tomorrow at 10 a. m., with a stop at Valenciennes.

Man Near Death With Fractured Skull After Attack by Jail "Dick"

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 2 (U.P.)—Tom Kelly of New York City is in a serious condition at General Hospital here, suffering from a fractured skull said to have been received at the Woodland Avenue police station last night.

Lieut. J. S. Eads, in charge of the station, said Kelly bumped his head against his cell when he was seized with a fit. Kelly told hospital attendants that a detective struck him with the butt of a pistol.

FAKERS MOVE IN FRENCH STRIKE

Reactionary Union for Gov't Arbitration

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Following the joining of the textile strike by the Communist unions yesterday, which created a general textile strike in Northern France, officials of the Central Operatives' Union decided today to try to force a settlement of the wage dispute by taking it to arbitration under the existing French law.

The reactionary union officials also decided to propose a law to parliament which will provide for the extension of the present arbitration law to all strikes.

The Communist leaders of the strike denounce this move not only as an intended to break the present strike, but also a move to betray any general strike movement in the future on the part of the workers.

TUNNEY TO WED TODAY

ROME, Oct. 2 (U.P.)—Final arrangements were completed today for the wedding of Gene Tunney and Miss Mary Josephine Lauder, American heiress.

The ceremony will be held tomorrow at the hotel De Russie.

MEXICO DONATES PLANES

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Salvador, the Mexican government has ordered the construction of four airplanes for presentation to Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Mexico has also recently built and presented radio stations to Guatemala.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY

BRISTOL, Conn., Oct. 2 (U.P.)—After shooting his divorced wife and his five year old daughter with a shotgun, Howard Andrews, 41, Bristol, blew his own brains out with another gun today.

DOCK STRIKERS TO MASS PICKET

Australian Gov't for Shipowners, Charge

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 2 (U.P.)—Maritime and transport workers' unions, at a conference today, decided to fight the shipowners and extend the present port strike, now only partially effective.

Militants dominated the meeting in the Melbourne Trades Hall. A sub-committee was designated to report on a plan by which all workers would be instructed to refrain from taking out licenses under the transport workers' act. "Councils of action" will be formed in each federal state.

Strong picketing forces will be organized and electrical and other workers would be instructed to be ready at all times for any necessary action.

Every union man will act as a member of a disciplined force to distribute strike literature among British seamen.

The motion said the transport workers' act was iniquitous and charged that the Bruce government had aligned itself with the shipowners to break up the unions by free labor.

COLOMBIA MOVES AGAINST U. S. OIL

British Hand Is Seen Against Standard

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 2 (U.P.)—The Chamber of Deputies Commission which has been studying the contract of 1919 under which the tropical Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, operates in Colombia, has recommended that the government cancel the contract and execute a new contract of the basis of the new oil legislation now before the congress.

Officials of the Tropical Company here expressed surprise at the commission's reported action, pointing out that the company had been operating in Colombia for nearly ten years and had spent considerable money in development of its properties.

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BRONZE BOSSES FORM TRUST TO FIGHT WORKERS

Men Must Organize to Fight Combine

(By a Worker Correspondent)
Speaking about trusts, we may add another one, which was recently formed, it is called the General Bronze Corp. The object of the newly formed trust is not only to control the prices of the bronze products and to crush their competitors, but also to control the wages and the working conditions of their employees.

The fact is that, although it is busy in the bronze line now and mechanics are badly needed, when a bronze worker is applying for a job he is offered a price that is less than a laborer is getting. The only favor that the bosses are going to do their workers now is that they are giving them a chance to work overtime, but this only means that they are lengthening their working hours and undermining the health of the workers, and at the same time the bosses are piling up big profits.

Some of the workers fall for the overtime proposition and fall to see that through organization they would accomplish a great deal more.

Organization is needed.

It is true that while working overtime the bronze worker is making an extra few cents, but this will not improve and will not change his conditions. What the bronze workers really need is to shorten their work day and have a few dollars more in their pay envelope, in order to make a decent living, and this will be achieved only through organization.

A move in this direction has been started, many are joining the union, but the move as it seems is a little bit too slow. We are sure that if the bronze workers would be so slow on the jobs for the bosses they would be fired.

Let those who did not join as yet speed up a little and we will be able to use out the opportune time, the busy time for our advantage.

Why should the bosses get all the bacon? Join the union, fellow bronze worker, and demand your share also.

A. ROSENFELD.

George Jessel Is Almost the Whole Show in "War Song"

NOW AT THE MASQUE

"THE WAR SONG," at the National, is called an American play, and so it is, being based on the drafting of a young Jewish boy to save "king and country," the king in this case being the Yankee dollar and the country the private ranch of Mr. Morgan, the personification of American imperialism.

Eddie Rosen is a bright young lad who made good in Tin Pan Alley, but before he has a chance to marry a millionaire's daughter, a la Irving Berlin, the war breaks out and he is taken away from his piano and his dining mother and pitchforked into a uniform which does not dwell easily on his sensitive skin.

Eddie dislikes the discipline and monotony in the military training camp, but, fortunately for him, his captain likes to get cockeyed occasionally, on which occasions Eddie ships him home and saves a few of the captain's cigars for a dry day. Private Rosen's frequent infractions of discipline make life miserable for the officers, but he always manages to escape severe discipline owing to his charming disposition. Cannon fodder, please take notice.

Young Mr. Rosen finally gets to France, where his friend, Captain Conroy, gets killed. This is not so good for Eddie. He spends most of his time in the guard house.

A villain enters the piece in the person of Bob Elkins, a second lieutenant, who seduces Eddie's sister. It was as a result of an effort to avenge his sister that Eddie walked right into a German nest and got captured. In the Teuton dugout he was introduced to Mr. Elkins, who wandered hither, too.

The Germans, who looked spick, span and prosperous, treated their prisoners with courtesy. There was nothing of the "Hum" about them. Well, it is ten years since the war, and American imperialism has other "Huns" to deal with.

The threatened clash with Bob Elkins did not materialize, but Eddie learned from Bob that his mother died, which climaxed his litany of woes, his sweetheart having married a gob who was kicked out of the navy because he was flat-footed and who served his country hoofing for the benefit of the more husky heroes whose arches had not fallen.

The curtain falls on Eddie as he leaves for a prison camp chanting a prayer for his dead mother.

"The War Song" is anti-war in a harmlessly comical way. The satire is modified with cynicism of the petty bourgeois intellectuals who feel uncomfortable in the straight-jacket of modern capitalism, but laugh it off rather than fight it off. The fact is, though they gag at the robotism of capitalism they fear the proletarian revolution. Eddie Rosen was snatched away to war just as he was beginning to prosper. Too bad. But for the exploited working class who have no hope of prosperity under capitalism there is only

MACDONALD GAGS WAR BLABBER AT I. L. P. CONGRESS

Attack Communists, I. L. P. Meet



Barbara Bulgacov who plays the only female role in "Goh! Home," Ransom Rideout's vivid play, which has taken up new quarters at the Theatre Masque Monday.

one way out, and that is the overthrow of the capitalist system that breeds war.

George Jessel, as Eddie Rosen, gives a splendid performance. He is almost the whole show, Clara Langsner, as his mother, is excellent. Edwin Jerome, as Mr. King of the Y. M. C. A., is a louser, if such a term is permissible (of course Mr. Jerome is only a louser in justice to the Y. M. C. A.), and Charles Wilson, as the periodically cock-eyed Captain Conroy, is the cat-dumb, but good-natured.

As an anti-war play it is no great shakes, but it is full of fun.

T. J. O'F.

Vaudeville Theatres

THE big sheepmen of Wyoming had a little war with the big cattlemen and out of this business imbroglio there developed a love affair between a big cattleman's daughter and the bright young man who was chief scout for the sheepmen. This is as good a way as any other to liquidate a war.

It was also a good enough excuse for John Willard to write a play which in due course found its way to the Republic and may later on meander to the cinema lots of Hollywood.

It is our custom not to devote much space to a worthless play and this is surely one of them. The sheepmen and cattlemen, it is true, are as busy with their guns and modified cathars as the boys and girls in the racketeering plays that now adorn Broadway, but somehow or other the cats don't click convincingly and the swear words of the cow and sheep boys have not near the conviction of the "city room" jargon that crowds them in on the "Front Page."

But for the presence of Roberta Arnold, as Dorothy Hampton, the

Continued from Page One
enforced his specious remarks with a resolution critical of the government's foreign policy, particularly insofar as it involved the Anglo-French naval agreement.

MacDonald's address and resolution brought back to the conference the atmosphere of political manipulation, which left it for a moment with Kenworthy's intrusion of the war danger, but which characterized the remainder of the session.

The belief that labor leaders would be in a strategic position to form a government after the election—but only by cooperation with the Liberal Party—had been growing recently among responsible labor leaders. It had been so general that it was leading to animated discussions as to whether, in such an event, liberals should be given seats in the labor cabinet.

At the same time, the possibility of a liberal-labor arrangement for defeat of the conservatives was receiving serious attention. This idea was exploited by the right wing laborites, such as Phillip Snowden, Hamilton Fyfe and H. N. Brailsford, but was opposed by other elements of the party.

Liberal-Labor Party Combine.
Hopes held by leaders of both parties that Liberals and Laborites might combine in the approaching election received a dampening from George Lansbury, chairman of the Labor Party and president of the conference, who believes that his Party will fare better if not involved in an alliance with the remnants of the Liberal Party.

Lansbury further declared, in the course of his speech, "We welcome with the deepest gratitude the Russian demand for total and complete disarmament." In the next breath he asserted that no Communists are wanted in the Labor Party ranks.

Under cover of his remarks, proposals were passed making Communists ineligible as delegates to national or local conferences of the Labor Party. Communists are further forbidden to speak from Labor Party platforms at public meetings.

A sporadic attack on the participation of the Labor Party delegates in the Simon Statutory Commission to investigate the government of India was quashed by MacDonald, again acting as official silencer.

herone of the tale, even the press representatives would feel that they were done out of money. But Miss Arnold keeps the eyes open even though the brain can afford to take a nap.

Spread The DAILY WORKER

ONE of the best methods of carrying on election work is to see that the DAILY WORKER is placed in the hands of as many workers as possible. During the period of the Election Campaign we will sell the DAILY WORKER at \$5.00 per thousand. No meeting or campaign rally should be held without a bundle of DAILY WORKERS.

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TRANSPORT PLANE CRASHES PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 2 (U.P.)—A Pacific air transport plane piloted by Grant Donaldson crashed near Canyonville, Oregon, today, according to meager reports received by the company's office here. Donaldson was reported to have been injured slightly.

CIVIC REPERTORY 148th St. & Ave. Ev. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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Large Gains in Production and Trade of Soviet Union Indicated in Amtorg Report

PRE-WAR LEVELS FOUND EQUALLED, EVEN SURPASSED

Industry Shipments Are Recorded

"Large gains in production and trade of the Soviet Union are indicated by the preliminary statistics for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1928, the first complete annual period following the reconstruction which terminated in 1927," according to a statement issued yesterday by S. G. Bron of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. "Last year, for the first time, the pre-war level of production and trade was attained and in many cases surpassed."

"The year 1927-28 ushered in the era of industrial expansion through new construction," Bron said "and preliminary data for the annual period just ended indicate a rate of growth by far exceeding expectations. Production of large state industries as a whole, for the first ten months of the year, amounted to \$15,000,000 in value and was 22 per cent greater than in 1926-27, a rate of increase which was also in excess of the rate for the preceding year. In view of the fact that the average annual increase of industrial output in pre-war Russia averaged only 7 per cent, this record must be considered as a substantial achievement. Moreover, increased production was attained not through utilizing idle plant capacity, as was largely the case in preceding years, but through new installations and improved methods of production. For the coming year a similar rate of growth is anticipated."

Record New Investments.
Over five billion rubles were newly invested during the past year in the various branches of national economy. Of this total industrial and electrification projects received about 30 per cent, transport, 14 per cent, housing in cities 11 per cent, and other municipal undertakings, 12 per cent.

"Recent crop estimates show that for the fourth successive year the Soviet Union has gathered a good harvest. Difficulties in grain procurement, mentioned in the press, are due not to general crop shortfalls but to unfavorable geographic distribution of the crop and to imperfect adjustment of transportation facilities to the rapid growth of industrial centers. It is expected that this year's grain crop will be somewhat larger than last year's; flax and cotton are likewise expected to better last year's yield. Progress has been made also in reducing the discrepancy between industrial and agricultural prices, the 'scissors' having been brought down from 21 to 17 per cent in the course of the year."

Fiscal Revenue Figures.
"Reflecting the healthy state of the national economy of the U. S. S. R., are the figures of fiscal revenue, which amounted to \$507,700,000 rubles for the ten months ending July 31, 1928, an increase of 23.6 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Loans and discounts of the principal Soviet banks averaged \$382,400,000 rubles for the first three-quarters of the year, 51 per cent in excess of last year's average."

"The total foreign trade of the Soviet Union during the first ten months of the year, while changed in character, due to the drop in grain exports, was nevertheless 15 per cent greater than last year. Notable features of the foreign trade for the past year were the considerable expansion of oil exports—exports of 2,174,700 tons for the ten-month period being 39 per cent greater than last year and the 50 per cent increase in the imports of industrial equipment, which amounted to \$12,700,000 rubles for the period."

Increase Soviet-U. S. Trade.
"The United States, during the past year, strengthened its position in the foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. The turnover of the four Soviet-American trading organizations, the Amtorg Trading Corporation, All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Centralsoyuz-America and Salskoojuz-Amerasia, for the fiscal year was \$110,000,000 of which \$92,000,000 represents purchases of American equipment and raw materials and \$17,000,000 sales of Soviet products here. If imports of furs and manganese by concessionaires and shipments to the U. S. S. R. by various other organizations are included we obtain a total of \$120,000,000 for Soviet-American trade for the year compared with \$92,500,000 for the fiscal year 1925-1927 and \$75,000,000 for 1925-1926."

"The increase of almost 30 per cent in trade over last year by no means represents the full extent of the growth of the economic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Several important 'invisible' items must be mentioned in order to complete the picture. These include the several agreements for technical cooperation concluded with American engineering and manufacturing firms, the additional contracts for Soviet oil entered into with the Standard Oil Company of New York and the American Oil Company and the expanding operations of the Amtorg Trading Corporation handling the

WORKERS CALENDAR

Phila. Y. W. L. Dance.

The second annual dance of the Young Workers League will be held Saturday, October 20, at Parkway Hall, 11st and 12th streets, Cleveland, 8 to midnight. Music by the Double Union Orchestra. Admission 25 cents.

Cleveland Press Bazaar.

The annual district bazaar will be held on the 15th and 16th of December at Pythian Castle, 1034 E. 15th St. A grand drawing will be held in connection with the bazaar and three valuable prizes will be awarded. Everget to cooperate with the arrangements committee. Articles can be sent to the district office, 1048 E. 12th Street, Cleveland. Mark them for District Bazaar.

Chicago Labor Defense Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of the Labor Defense will take place on December 14, 15, 16, at Wicker Park Hall, North Ave., near Robey. An elaborate program of entertainment will be given. Collection of articles by all friends of the I. L. D. is urged. Bring in anything that is useful to the headquarters, 23 S. Lincoln St.

Chicago L. L. D. Concert and Social.

A concert and social will be given by the Joe Hill Branch of L. L. D. on Saturday, October 20, 8 p. m., at the Freshfield Hall, 310 W. Roosevelt St.

Pennsylvania Voters Attention.

We call the attention of the voters of the state of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1928 to the registration and the presidential elections to be held on Saturday, October 6. See that your poll tax is paid and register for the Labor Party on that day. For information about the Labor Party write to E. F. Cosh, secretary, state Labor Party, 505 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

District 6 Election Tours.

The Workers (Communist) Party of District 6 has arranged the following election campaign tours for 1. Amter, Sadie Van Ven and Patterson:

- 1. AMTER—NO. 1. Yorkville, Oct. 5; Martins Ferry, Oct. 6; Lansing, Oct. 7 (aft.); Bellair, Oct. 8; Pittsford, Oct. 9; Dunbar, Oct. 10; Piney Fork, Oct. 11; Maynard, Oct. 12; Neffs, Oct. 13; Powhatan, Oct. 14; Uniontown, Oct. 15 (aft.); Kipling, Oct. 16 (eve.); N. Philadelphia, Oct. 17; Massillon, Oct. 18; Lima, Oct. 19; Springfield, Oct. 21; Dayton, Oct. 22-26; Hamilton, Oct. 27; Cincinnati, Nov. 4.

SADIE VAN VEN.

Athens, Oct. 1; Nelsonville, Oct. 2; Logan, Oct. 3; Lancaster, Oct. 4; Columbus, Oct. 5; Toledo, Oct. 6 to 14; Mining School, Oct. 15 to Nov. 4.

Phila. Open-Air Meetings.

The Workers (Communist) Party will hold the following open-air meetings in the city of Philadelphia: Tuesday, October 2, 13th and Thompson, 11th and Reed.

Foster in Youngstown.

Wm. Z. Foster will speak in Youngstown, Ohio, Saturday, October 27, 8 p. m., at Rago's Hall, Rayen Avenue and Holmer St.

Cincinnati Open-Air Meets.

The following open-air meetings will be held in Cincinnati under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party: Mondays, 7th and Mound Sts.; Tuesdays, Hopkins and Freeman Aves.; Wednesdays, 8th and Smith Sts.; Thursdays, Longworth and Plum Sts.; Fridays, St. Peter and Eastern Aves.; Saturdays, Court and Pine Sts.

All members and sympathizers are urged to attend and participate in these meetings. Meetings begin promptly at 7:45 p. m. Speakers: A. Weeks and W. M. Foster.

PATERSON

September 28 to October 28. Dayton, Oct. 1; Middletown, Oct. 1; Springfield, Oct. 4; Columbus, Oct. 5; Marion, Oct. 8; Galion, Oct. 9; Bucyrus, Oct. 10; Mansfield, Oct. 13; Canton, Oct. 15; Akron, Oct. 15; Harborton, Oct. 16; Lima, Oct. 17; Williamsport, Oct. 17; Salem, Oct. 18; E. Youngstown, Oct. 19; Miles, Oct. 20; Painesville, Oct. 21; Coshocton, Oct. 21; Ashland, Oct. 22; Fairport, Oct. 23; Wellington, Oct. 25; Norwalk, Oct. 25; Sandusky, Oct. 27; Fremont, Oct. 28.

Patterson in Campbell.

Wm. Patterson, the Communist candidate for governor of Ohio, will speak in Campbell, Ohio, Friday, October 19, at the Croatian Hall, Bright Street, at 4 p. m. The meeting will be a political campaign rally.

NOVEMBER 4TH MEETINGS.

Cleveland: Youngstown, Patterson; Akron, Ford; Canton, Foley; Cincinnati, Amter; E. Liverpool, Cohen; Toledo, Hackler.

Wm. Z. Foster in Cleveland.

Sunday evening, October 21, Comrade Wm. Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president, will speak at Association Hall, 2105 E. 21st St., near Prospect, on the issues of the election campaign and who's who on the republican, democratic and socialist tickets. The meeting will start at 7:30 p. m. sharp.

Bert Wolfe in Cleveland.

Thursday, October 4, Comrade Bert Wolfe, candidate for congress in New York on the Communist ticket, will speak at the Hungarian Workers League, 420 Lorain Ave., on the issues of the election campaign. Comrade Wolfe recently returned from the Soviet Union, where he spent some three months. At this meeting, which is the only meeting he will address in Cleveland, he will bring the re-

bulk of shipments between this country and the Soviet Union. Big Industrial Shipments. "Shipments of the Amtorg Trading Corporation for the past year totalled \$30,400,000 as compared with \$19,100,000 in 1926-27. Purchases of industrial equipment made up one-third of the total purchases for the year, while orders for agricultural machinery and tractors showed a large increase over last year. Cotton and other purchases of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate amounted to \$54,300,000, exceeding last year's figure by 23 per cent.

"A large part of the growing interest shown in the U. S. S. R. for American industrial methods and equipment may be attributed to the visits to this country during the past year of 125 important Soviet executives and engineers representing 25 industrial organizations of the Soviet Union. By all indications the prospects for a continuance of the development of commercial relations between the United States and the U. S. S. R. during the coming year must be considered as quite favorable."

guards of the Russian workers to the American workers.

Pennsylvania State Labor Party. All workers, labor and workers fraternal organizations in Pennsylvania, who are interested in the formation of a Labor Party in their locality, or want to arrange a Labor Party meeting or want to find out information about the Labor Party, should communicate with the staff office of the Labor Party, The Labor Party of Pennsylvania, has full state and county tickets in half a dozen counties. Write to E. F. Cosh, secretary, Penna Labor Party, 505 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nearing in Pittsburgh.

An election rally, held under the auspices of the Westinghouse shop nucleus, will take place on Friday, October 12, 8 p. m., at Hungarian Hall, Beach Street, East Pittsburgh. Scott Nearing will be the principal speaker.

'New Schools for Old' Described by Visitor to the Soviet Union

An institution which has been greatly revolutionized since the October Revolution is the educational system of the Soviet Union, according to George S. Counts, writing in "Soviet Russia in the Second Decade," recently published.

"Under the old regime," he writes, "the school was an instrument for the support of the House of Romanoff, the Greek Church, and, in general, the social and political status quo. Under the new regime the school is an instrument... in the creation of a socialistic and cooperative commonwealth. The school... in Russia today is dedicated to the twofold task of guarding and maturing the new social order..."

Institutions of Special Interest.
A great many institutions of special interest, all established and conducted for the benefit of the proletariat of the Russian workers and peasants, indicate the enormous vitality of the Soviet Union. Included among these are the Children's Homes, the Schools for Peasant Youth, the Factory Schools, the Workers' Faculty, the Schools for Political Literacy, Museums, and a variety of Experimental Schools.

Visitors returning from the Soviet Union are struck with the enormous educational activity existing everywhere. And unlike the spirit of "goose-step" education in the capitalist countries of the world, education in the U. S. S. R. is a dynamic, vigorous, creative process.

An opportunity to observe these institutions which symbolize the New Russia is being afforded by the World Tourists, Inc., 69 Fifth Ave., New York, which is now arranging a tour to the Soviet Union. A large number have already made reservations for the trip on the "Mauretania," which leaves New York October 17. The tour is planned so that visitors will arrive in Moscow in time to witness the Eleventh Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

WORKING WOMEN OF NEW YORK CITY PLAN SYMPOSIUM

"Socialists" Refuse to Participate

With the democratic presidential candidate, Tammany Al Smith, making a direct bid for the votes of working women on the strength of promises to represent their interests, the coming Political Symposium, scheduled for Thursday, October 11, at Cooper Union under the auspices of the New York Working Women's Federation, promises to be a lively political contest, in which the Workers' Party candidate is expected to challenge the record not only of Al Smith but of the republican and socialist candidates as well. Working women representing the trade unions, workers' fraternal organizations and clubs and working-class organizations generally as well as women workers from unorganized industries will be urged to participate in the discussion and to report back to their organizations and shops the platform, principles and promises of the respective party representatives.

The political symposium speakers are: Ray Ragozin, candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-third Assembly District, Brooklyn, running on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket; Mrs. Anna Moskowitz Kross, assistant corporation council for the democratic party, and Mrs. Alice McKay Kelly for the republican party. The socialist party has refused to participate, thus setting itself on record as declining to state its position before the working women of New York.

Not pre-election promises, but whose interests the respective parties serve will be brought to the fore in the symposium according to a statement issued by the New York Working Women's Federation. Since more than half of the votes will be cast by working women, the federation symposium is planned to arouse women to use their power on the political field to fight for their economic interests and to find out the facts as to which party represents the interests of the working class.

Other speakers at the meeting were H. Koretz, manager of the organization department of the National Organization Committee, who discussed in greater detail the renewed organization drive, and Louis Hyman, chairman of the N. O. C., who gave a general resume of the situation in the trade.

Stressing the importance of this renewed organization drive, Joseph Boruchovich, vice-chairman of the National Organization Committee, who was chairman of the meeting, pointed out the necessity of following up the important victories already gained and delivering a knock-out blow to the tottering and demoralized right-wing crew.

Boruchovich particularly emphasized the importance of picketing the shop of Wolf, Rubin and Scheinberg, 142 W. 37th St., which he called a strategic point in the struggle against the right wing. The strike against this shop was called because of the discharge of B. Kaplan, formerly a Sigman official and now a leading member of the Tolerance Group which is affiliated to the National Organization Committee. The right wing clique is furnishing this shop with scabs, Boruchovich said, and he called upon all those present to picket this shop every day.

Boruchovich also laid great emphasis on the campaign to secure a 100 per cent payment of dues and

Baseball Prima-Donnas Ready to Perform for Glory and Cash



The World Series, America's major sports spectacle, opens in the Yankee Stadium tomorrow. Thousands of fans will help to swell the greedy huge profits of the baseball magnates in order to see the Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals fight it out for the world championship. Above are the Card pitchers who will attempt to tame the mighty hitters of the Yanks. They are, left to right, seated, Mitchell, Sherdell, Alexander, Rhem and Frankhouse. Standing, Littlejohn, Haid, Reinhardt, Johnson and Haines.

RENEW BIG DRIVE IN CLOAK TRADE

First District Meet on Wednesday

Continued from Page One

Hall, Sixth Ave., between 41st and 42nd Sts.

Importance of Drive.

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Boruchovich also laid great emphasis on the campaign to secure a 100 per cent payment of dues and

the assessment tax, as well as the enrolling of new members.

Big Conference.

As one of the most important steps preliminary to calling the national convention for the building of a new cloak and dressmakers' union, a conference of all working-class organizations was being called for Sunday, Oct. 21, in Irving Plaza, he announced. At this conference plans to build new cloak and fur unions will be discussed and the foundation laid for the launching of the unions.

Other speakers at the meeting were H. Koretz, manager of the organization department of the National Organization Committee, who discussed in greater detail the renewed organization drive, and Louis Hyman, chairman of the N. O. C., who gave a general resume of the situation in the trade.

BRAZIL FAVORS U. S. IN WIRE WAR

British Telegraph Co. Ruled Against

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 2 (U.P.)—The Ministry of Communications today handed down a decision overruling the rate protest of the Western Telegraph Co., an affiliated company of the British-owned Eastern Telegraph and Cable System, in favor of the radio interests in Brazil in which the American owned International Telephone and Telegraph Co. has a prominent place.

The Western Telegraph Company protested against the radio com-

URGES WOMEN TO VOTE COMMUNIST PARTY'S TICKET

Poyntz Asks Support for Red Candidates

The United Council of Working Women has endorsed Foster and Gilow, Party candidates and pledged \$500 for the campaign. They are planning an intensive drive among working women, according to Juliet Stuart Poyntz, who spoke here recently.

Lithuanian and Finnish women's councils have also endorsed Foster and Gilow, and many of the groups affiliated with the New York Working Women's Federation have done likewise. Rachel Ragozin, of the latter organization, is candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party from the 23rd Assembly District, Brooklyn.

"The thousands of women working in the factories and shops of New York for a miserable wage of \$10 and \$15 weekly under unsanitary and unhealthy conditions, cannot vote for the parties whose platforms ignore them and their 2,000,000 sisters throughout the country," said Juliet Poyntz. "The Communists' demands for working women include equal pay for equal work, a 40-hour, 5-day week, six weeks vacation with pay before and after childbirth, prohibition of night work, overtime and job work, and abolition of all discriminations against women."

panies' recent lowering of rates below the commercial rates charged by the Western. The British company declared that this lowering of rates infringed the contract between the company and the government in 1878.

Fight Against Imperialist Wars



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER (Candidate for President)

BENJAMIN GITLOW (Candidate for Vice-President)

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 - OFFER NO. 4** Every Workers Party Unit or Section getting 100 yearly or half yearly subs will receive a library of International Publishers' books valued at \$75.00.
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 - 1 year Labor Defender 1.00
 - BOTH FOR \$3.00**
 - OFFER NO. 5** Every district filling its quota will receive a library of International Publishers' books valued at \$75.00.
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 - BOTH FOR \$2.50**
 - OFFER NO. 6** The district getting the highest percentage on condition that it fills its quota will receive a library of International Publishers' books valued at \$100.00. In case of a tie both districts will receive a similar prize.
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Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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VOTE COMMUNIST!

For President: WILLIAM Z. FOSTER For Vice-President: BENJAMIN GITLOW



WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

For the Workers: Against the Capitalists!

War—More Effective Than Ever

Some of the lesser lights of the Mellon-Hoover-Coolidge administration are far more frank than their political leaders. Not possessing such a high degree of skill in the art of duplicity as some of the older heads, they sometimes bluntly state what their superiors are thinking.

A case in point is the recent utterance of W. Frank James, republican congressman from Michigan, and senior member of the military affairs committee of the house. In announcing that he was preparing a bill advocating a single department of national defense under one head, with under-secretaries for the army, the navy and aircraft, James said:

"I believe that with a department of national defense administered by a single cabinet officer, whose acts are those of the president himself, preparation for war will be better and more economical and the conduct of war will be far more effective than it ever has been in the past."

The Kellogg pact called upon nations to abandon war as a national policy, yet here we have the plain admission from the ranking member of the military affairs committee of the house of congress that active preparations for war are in effect. Perhaps Kellogg will explain this by saying that the particular type of war he had in mind was only between nations with alliances against other combinations of imperialist rivals. That would be as logical as the pact itself which explicitly gives a free hand to the imperialist nations to ravage the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

There is no inhabitable spot of that part of the globe under capitalist domination that is not the scene of war preparations. Even the act of recognition of the Nanking government of murder and rapine in China is part of the war preparations. It is impossible to analyze the terms of that recognition of Nanking. They are not known except to the agents of the state department and the Chiang Kai-shek regime. One thing, however, is a certainty, and that is that the Nanking regime is bound to carry out American imperialist policy in the Pacific, which involves at this moment a struggle against Britain and Japan and provocation against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Congressman James' action in blurring out the real intent of the government is nothing new to Communists. It is only one more piece of evidence that is already piled mountain high that indicts the Mellon-Coolidge-Hoover government as the mad-dog of the whole world.

The only force that is actively mobilizing sentiment against the predatory policies of the government is the Workers (Communist) Party. The policy of the present government is the policy of Wall Street, the power that owns and controls both the republican and democratic parties, and the power the socialist party really serves when it denies the class struggle and spreads dangerous paci-

fist illusions among the working class. The support of any other party than the Workers (Communist) Party is support of the warmongers.

Down with the conspirators against the Soviet Union!

Smash the jingoes and their yellow socialist allies!

Vote for the class Party of labor! Vote Communist!

Alanson Bigelow Houghton

Heading the New York State ticket of the republican party is another of that new type of "statesman" of whom Andrew W. Mellon and Dwight Morrow are the particular bright and shining lights. He is Alanson Bigelow Houghton, candidate for United States senator for the millionaire club at Washington.

His principal qualification is that he is rich and that he devotes his time to acting as messenger boy for the rest of the imperialist gang on Wall Street. He was twice a member of congress, but even in those benighted surroundings he was a mediocrity. He demonstrated only the fact that he could be used as a rubber stamp. His only audible characteristic was a supreme contempt for and a deep hatred of the men and women who produce the wealth of the world; the useful members of society—the workers and farmers.

Houghton is a graduate of Harvard and has degrees from a number of European universities. Such people have to have certificates to indicate that they are supposed to be intelligent, as there is a pitiful lack of other evidence to that effect.

Houghton's income is principally from non-union and scab concerns. He is a heavy stockholder in the Corning, New York, glass works and was formerly president of that non-union concern. For a long time he was vice-president of the scab-herding, strike-breaking Ephraim Creek Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia, and is a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

After the war Houghton was appointed ambassador to Germany where he served as messenger boy for Wall Street. His present post is that of ambassador to Great Britain.

The republican press is now busy trying to create a giant out of a pigmy, by concocting myths about the exemplary virtues and colossal ability of this millionaire politician, just as it manufactured the Coolidge myth of a strong, silent man with a creature of putty as material to work upon.

The democrats will likewise choose a tool of Wall Street and workers will be told they can exercise their inalienable democratic prerogatives by voting for one or the other of the puppets for senator.

Intelligent workers will hold these candidates in contempt and vote for candidates of the one class Party of labor, the Workers (Communist) Party.

TELLING IT TO THE MARINES



By Fred Ellis

miners' union and the whole labor movement the entire yellow crew from MacDonald and Thomas to the university apologists for imperialism were lecturing the working class on the evils of preparation for conflict and admonishing the trade union membership to trust implicitly in the ability of the general council and other union officials to convince the bosses and their government of the beauties of peace and harmony and the milk of human kindness.

These people are indeed wonderful leaders of the working class into the slaughter house prepared for them by the capitalist class.

Nothing is more typical of the debased talk of the university dividers than Laski's attempt to assail the Soviet Union with the charge that it is like all other dictatorships. Although professors of political economy in Harvard, Oxford and London University may be unable to perceive the difference, the class-conscious worker will not cavil at dictatorships alone or assault, anarchist fashion, all states, but will ask: In whose interest does the state function? Is it the dictatorship of the working class or a dictatorship of the capitalist class?

Likewise, it is a piece of intellectual dishonesty to talk idly about some abstract hatred. While the intellectual retainers of imperialism may not be able to understand how the dictatorship of the proletariat based on its and must be, on the forcible suppression of the former exploiters by the former exploited, can realize any degree of fraternity, the working class will be able to understand perfectly well that there can be no harmony between these classes, that only by destroying utterly the base of the class power of capitalism can we ever speak of fraternity in any hope of its becoming reality. As long as slavery exists it is imperative that the revolutionist preach an indomitable class hatred, endeavor to implant in the breast of the oppressed masses the deepest contempt for capitalism and all its institutions and retainers until the oppressed of the world have become welded together into an implacable fighting force that will scourge the oppressive system from the face of the earth. Our fraternity is that which is based upon class solidarity.

That may be too realistic, too stern, too brutal, for the gentlemen of the university chairs, who fear for their own hides, but it is a historical necessity for the working class. The revolutionist will not listen to the teachings of a slave religion to "turn the other cheek," but when someone strikes us on one side of the face we will annihilate him if we can.

The pseudo to a society fit for people to live in must be the deepest hatred on the part of the workers for their murderous exploiters. And as for this twaddle about the vanishing of civilization, let us remind the professor that history also is eloquent on that point and proves that when a certain stage of economic development is reached it is capable of surviving not merely revolution, but even barbarian invasion, as was the case when Rome fell before the invading hordes at the close of the fifth century and again at the close of the ninth.

But then it is an old trick of the defenders of a decadent system to view its passing as the end of the world.

Only Real Democracy. The insipid liberals pine for pure democracy, embracing all classes, without realizing, as Lenin said, that the very conception of purity implies that human investigation has been applied in a narrow, one-sided manner. ("The Collapse of the Second International," Lenin, Page 48, S. L. P. [British] edition.)

Here, again, arises that one question that constantly plagues all liberals and fabians—the CLASS question. In whose behalf and by whom is democracy exercised? Then there arises the next question: Which is the more democratic, the capitalist state or the workers' state?

This answer to the crude Oxford gentleman will be left to Lenin: "In capitalist society we have a democracy that is wretched, curtailed, false; a democracy only for the rich, for the minority. The dictatorship of the proletariat, the period of transition to Communism, will, for the first time, produce a democracy for the people, for the majority, side by side with the necessary suppression of the minority constituted by the former exploiters. Communism alone is capable of giving a really complete democracy." (State and Revolution.)

When, through the democratic dictatorship of the proletariat, we have destroyed not only the capitalist class as a class, but destroyed also the very soil upon which it springs there will then be no need of a state as a special instrument of coercion in the hands of one class against another. Hence the state will wither away and, as Engels said, "the government of persons is replaced by the administration of things, and by the conduct of the process of production."

In such a society people who are entrusted with the task of education will have to devote their minds to that which can at least modernize the books they read and also to the study of the lessons of history, instead of indulging in brain conditions such as have been exhibited by Professor Laski.

Thursday—Reply to Hill. NEAR NEW FLIGHT RECORD. SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 1 (UP)—Edward F. Schick and William Bruck thought earned a new world record for sustained flight as they continued to pilot their plane over Southern California.

Laski on "Marxism Today"

By H. M. WICKS

IN his contribution in the October Current History to the general subject of "Marxism Today," Professor Harold J. Laski, approaching the question in the manner of a typical liberal intellectual, tells us that it is "much more usual either to praise or to blame Marx than to understand him."

Such an approach serves a double purpose in appealing to readers whose minds are saturated with illusions of fairness, justice and other bedraggled shibboleths. It gives the impression that the author is unbiased and that he alone understands Marx. The first thousand words of his article are skillfully designed to create the notion that the author is a creature reared in the atmosphere of lofty idealism; a product of kindness, sweetness and light.

In the most contemptibly patronizing manner this dabbler in bourgeois sophistry discusses "The Value and Defects of the Marxian Philosophy." Laski says the questions of the adequacy or inadequacy of surplus value, of whether the arrival of the proletarian revolution in Russia is or is not a fulfillment of Marxian prophecies, important as they are, "in the general significance of Marxism they are of scholastic interest rather than of practical bearing."

The essence of Marxism, declares Laski, "from the angle of our generation, must be sought in other directions." The angle from which it must be approached is the recognition that: "It is, above all, a philosophy of history, and, as a corollary thereto, a prophecy of the lines of social development. And, in the second place, it is a social tactic intended to give substance to the weapon they possess for securing the service of their interests."

The Marxian philosophy of history is... the argument that at any given time the primary mechanism of change in a society is the system of production which obtains. To its requirements all other forms of social effort necessarily adapt themselves. It follows, therefore, on the Marxian view, that those who control a system of production have in society a position of special authority. They are, in sober fact, the effective government, and what we call the state is the weapon they possess for securing the service of their interests."

Laski then dwells for a time upon the division of society into two classes, the masters, who own the instruments of production and try to purchase labor as cheap as possible, and the workers, who try to sell labor as dear as possible. He emphasizes the fact that Marx considered this antagonism thus generated as fundamental and irreconcilable. The divorce of the workers from the means of production keeps them in subjection to the capitalist regime.

Finally the workers create a revolutionary party which insists upon seizure of the state, so they seize "in open warfare the institutions of the state and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat, which, by its iron rigor, controls the transition from a capitalist to a Communist society."

New Comes the Objections. After thus stating, with all the arrogance of an Oxford snob, what he imagines is the Marxian interpretation of history, the eminent professor proceeds to deliver a lecture on the shortcomings of Marx: "His interpretation of history, in the first place, gives too little room to the significance of non-economic factors. Religion, race, nationality, these have their ideologies which shape, even as they are shaped by, the economic environment."

Every stage, moreover, of the development of Marxism conceives it, is dubious in the modern time."

Like all opponents of Marxism, Laski, in order to secure a base from which to attack the revolutionary movement, climbs on a self-constructed promontory from which he hurls the javelins of mendacity at the theoretical founders of our movement.

A Typical Liberal Intellectual's Curious Version of Revolutionary Strategy

Laski, in order to secure a base from which to attack the revolutionary movement, climbs on a self-constructed promontory from which he hurls the javelins of mendacity at the theoretical founders of our movement.

The Marxian interpretation of history, Historical Materialism, correctly states that the mode of wealth production in any given society determines the general character of all our political, religious and other social institutions. Nowhere, in all the voluminous writings of Marxists is it possible to find the slightest indication of such a vulgar conception as Laski attributes to Marx; the notion that a change in economic conditions involves changes in the whole vast superstructure of society.

Much Too Simple. If history could be interpreted in such a fashion it would indeed be possible for Oxford graduates and Harvard and London professors to become accomplished historians, instead of devoting their talents to writing hackneyed apologies for the imperialist, bourgeois, institutions, customs, thoughts, ideologies, art, literature, laws, do not emerge from a given economic foundation as automatic, mechanical effects. Quite the contrary. The process is very complicated. Marxians, far more than others, recognize these facts. To attribute to Marxism that identical vulgarization against which every Marxist in the world has vigorously fought is to reveal one of two things—either a total incapacity to understand Marx, or a vile attempt deliberately to misrepresent his teachings.

There have been, and are today, vulgarizers of Marxism, who pretend to be followers of Marx, who concoct elaborate apologies for their failure to participate in the class struggle, or their cowardice, by repeating over and over the stupid formula that when economic conditions are "ripe" the revolution will automatically appear. For such as these the orthodox Marxist has only the deepest contempt.

Non-Economic Factors. Marx and Engels constantly referred in their historical writings to the role that is played by custom, law, tradition, religion, etc. The famous quotation from The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, "The tradition of all past generations weighs like an alp upon the brain of the living," is no mere figure of speech, but a profound historical observation.

Marx and Engels, in their time, fully recognized certain non-economic factors as obstacles to the development of the revolution. In the famous work, Revolution and Counter-Revolution or Germany in 1848, we read the following estimate of the situation prevailing then: "In passing judgment upon the slowness of political development in Germany so one ought to omit taking into account the difficulty of obtaining correct information upon any subject in a country where all sources of information were under the control of the government, where from the Ragged School and the Sunday School to the newspaper and university nothing was said, taught, printed or published that what had obtained its appreciation."

This is but one of many observations of the founders of the revolutionary movement that could be quoted to prove that Marx and Engels fully recognized the potency of ideological weapons, which the economic and political supremacy of the ruling class enabled it to use against the working class.

If it were not for the widespread use of just such weapons by the imperialist war-mongers of today who are at this moment preparing new butcheries of the working class, endeavoring once again, on the field of Mars, to bring about a revision of the world between the conflicting powers, such people as Harold J. Laski would be out of jobs. To contend that Marxists of the past were less aware of such weapons against the working class than the revolutionists of today is to display a flippant disregard of the facts.

But, while fully recognizing all factors involved, Marxists also emphatically assert and prove that, in the last analysis, a change in the mode of wealth production and distribution must inevitably produce a corresponding change in the entire superstructure of society. The "Mechanism" of Change. This brings us to the next stupidity of Professor Laski—to his assertion that Marx held that "the primary mechanism of change is the system of production which obtains."

"The weapons now at the disposal of violence are more catastrophic in their nature than at any previous time. Applied intensively, or over a long period, they may even destroy exactly the machinery upon which the successful consummation of the revolution depends; they may even make impossible the maintenance of civilization. We have also to bear in mind the qualities produced, both in governors and governed, by a long habituation to methods of violence. It is difficult to see that a regime built on the use of hatred and fear and calculated ruthlessness can give birth to a society distinguished by fraternity. . . . Nor, is it fair to predicate that social justice is unattainable peacefully through the normal channels of representative government."

It is worth while to remember—and the experience of Russia has only reinforced this truth—that a dictatorship, whether or not it is proletarian, is in simple fact the exchange of one tyranny for another. "The future of our (well said, you miserable lackey!) society depends very largely upon the willingness of those who now control the instruments of production to make large concessions to the proletariat."

How exquisite! How exceedingly nice! What profundity, what exalted sentiments!

There is one question that irresistibly arises: When and where and under what conditions, in all the history of the world, has there ever been a time that the slave master sought the liberation of his slaves who made possible his wealth? In vain we await an answer to this. The mouldy walls of effete Oxford are silent on this point. Bloody, murderous Harvard has nothing to offer. From the dark chambers of the University of London there comes only the whimpering and snarling of the bastardized litter of grovelling whelps called the faculty.

Only the revolutionists, the Marxists, the Leninists whom Lasky hates and fears with the same intensity that all his class trembles before the revolution, face the facts of history. We state emphatically that liberation from wage-slavery will come only through the revolution of the working class, not through the goodness of the capitalist class.

Also we wish to inform Professor Laski and all the other liberals and fabians and anarchists who prattle about the sacredness of the individual and the debasing effects of violence that we are fully aware of the mighty weapons of destruction that have been perfected for use today. But we also know that, in imperialist wars of conquest and in attempts to suppress revolutionary activity the ruling class spends upon conscript armies that, at certain stages of development of crisis that will inevitably be generated as a result of the irreconcilable contradictions of capitalism, will go over to the side of the revolution with these marvelous weapons of destruction in their hands.

Laski and the preachers of pacifism would have us renounce the revolution and accept slavery (which he calls "civilization") so that he and his kind may be able indefinitely to continue their sermonizing. He would have the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union surrender state power to the imperialist butchers who had led into a vast slaughterhouse where the extermination of the revolutionaries could continue unabated.

Just what role the Laskis would play in a revolutionary situation was revealed by their position in the days preceding the general strike in England. During the nine months that the Baldwin Tory government and every agency of British reaction was preparing to smash the