

RULE COMMUNISTS OFF BALLOT

New Russo-Chinese Pact Hits Imperialists

LA FOLLETTE IS
ALLOWED TO GO
BEFORE VOTERS

Workers Party to Fight
Action in Michigan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—The secretary of state of Michigan has dug deep into the hoary records of the election laws, and has attempted to bar the Communist presidential electors, pledged to William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow, presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Workers Party, on an ancient technicality, altho the LaFollette presidential electors, governed by the same technicality, have been officially placed on the ballot.

The Workers Party has engaged counsel to fight to a finish for the right to go before the workers of Michigan as the only political party in the campaign representing the working class.

See Catering to LaFollette.

While Bert Chilton, deputy secretary of state, has wired all county clerks to place LaFollette's name on the ballot, he has sent a wire to keep the Foster-Gitlow electors off the ballot. Evidently having nothing to fear from LaFollette, and knowing that Foster and Gitlow will poll a tremendous vote for workers' and farmers' control of government, the employing class of Michigan is thus catering to LaFollette.

Cyril Lambkin declared the Workers party will fight to the last ditch to rescind the order of the deputy secretary of state. The discrimination shown against the Communists is firmly based on an attorney general's ruling that the party has not complied with the primary and election laws in the requirements that the state central committee must be elected in odd years. Altho exactly the same technicality applies to LaFollette, no obstacle has been placed in his way by the Michigan capitalists.

New Red Baiting Begins.

Detroit papers are taking the opportunity to come out with stories denouncing the "reds," and hinting that the Workers Party should be kept off the ballot because "it is affiliated with the Moscow soviet party."

Fix Minimum Wage.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Oct. 7.—The board of trade has fixed the minimum wage for unskilled male labor at \$19.68 per week, and for unskilled female labor, \$9.96 per week.

GARY'S STEEL TRUST REAPS RICH PLUNDER BY TURNING REAL ESTATE SHARK TO SELL WORKERS "HOMES"

By KARL REEVE
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Oct. 7.—The Gary Land company, subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, makes feudal serfs out of the steel workers by selling them, at an enormous profit, cheaply built houses which it takes the steel workers ten years and more to pay for.

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(Continued on Page 2.)

WORLD FORCES CLASH IN CHINA

THE NEW WORLD WAR

Imperialists War Against National Movement in Southern China. At the end of August last telegrams A from China reported that the Sun-Yat-Sen government had seized a steamer with a cargo of weapons, which had arrived from an English port in the chief port of the Kwantung province and was destined for the English comprador in China, Tschen-Lin-Pak. This merchant stands at the head of the military troops set up for the protection of the property of the Chinese merchants in the province of Kwantung. At the congress of this body held in May of this year, it was decided to centralize all these divisions of troops. This was an indication that the Chinese merchants, along with the village profiteers and with the support of the English imperialists, were preparing an action against the revolutionary people's party, against Sun-Yat-Sen.

Sun's Hands Tied.

The relations of power between the government party, Koomintang, and the merchants who were organizing against it were such that at the time Sun-Yat-Sen did not decide to disarm these counter-revolutionary bands.

Sun-Yat-Sen even assumed that he would succeed without having recourse to force in gradually gaining control of these military forces; he intended to use them in the fight against the reactionary general

Tschen-Dsun-Min, who was supported by the English imperialists. Sun-Yat-Sen did not perceive the spiritual unity between the reactionary movement of this general and the action of the merchants which was preparing. He was also not aware that behind the

counter-revolutionary movement in South China, there stands the Mac-

Donald government, but the ship

laden with weapons, which was seized, the boycott strike of the mer-

chants in Canton, the note from the

English consul to the civil govern-

of Sun-Yat-Sen, and finally the English cruisers and gun-boats at Canton revealed to Sun-Yat-Sen the counter-revolutionary policy of the merchants and English imperialists.

Sun-Yat-Sen to MacDonald.

In a telegram addressed to Mac-

Donald on the 5th of September, Sun-

Yat-Sen declared the following:

"To the Right Honorable Ramsay

MacDonald:

"The head of the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation has organized a band of so-called Fas-

cists, the purpose of which is the

overthrow of my government. This

aim is to be achieved by means of

arming rebels and with the help of

arms and weapons which were

brought here on board the ship

'Gaf.' This steamer arrived on the

10th of August at Canton, and was

immediately confiscated by my

government. Since then a revolt has

occurred in Canton in the form of a

strike, which the rebels, together

with all other counter-revolution-

aries, have organized. At the mo-

ment when I decided to take the

necessary measures against the re-

volt, the English General Consul

sent to my government the follow-

ing letter:

"I have received from the com-

mander of the British naval forces

the information that he has re-

ceived orders from Hongkong to

adopt suitable measures in the

event of a bombing of Canton by the Chinese authorities."

"In view of the diplomatic and financial support which the British government has constantly afforded to the Chinese counter-revolution, and also in view of the fact that my government is at present the only center of resistance against this counter-revolution, I must draw the following conclusion, that the real aim of this ultimatum is the overthrow of my government. I emphatically protest against this recent act of imperialist interference in the inner affairs of China."

"Sun-Yat-Sen."

The chief reason which prompted the English imperialists to come forward openly as the initiators of counter-revolution in South China was the consolidation of the Chinese bourgeoisie, as well as the powerful revolutionizing of the broad masses of the rural and town population of South China.

National Solidarity Increases Fast.

The congress of the workers and craftsmen of Canton, which took place almost simultaneously with the congress of the mercantile military forces, has shown that the Chinese masses are proceeding rapidly forwards on the road of class consciousness, and are exerting pressure upon the democratic Koomintang Party in the

sense of rendering this more revolu-

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BIG RAILROAD
IN CHINA GOES
UNDER SOVIETS

U. S. Dollar Diplomats
Do Not Like It

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SHANGHAI, Oct. 7.—Soviet Russia and China have concluded an agreement whereby they will work jointly for ridding the entire territory of the Chinese people from foreign imperialist interests.

For some time the Soviet Republic has been making it increasingly uncomfortable for the foreign interests in China. This agreement comes as a climax of the Soviet campaign to help the Chinese, redeem their country.

Soviets to Run Railroad.

The agreement decrees the turning over of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Soviet administration. This decision puts the quietus on the plans of the imperialist powers to take over the principal Chinese roads on the pretense of preventing the transportation of troops and thus pacifying the country. This suggestion originated in the camp of the British interests which proposed that the United States should take the lead in such intervention.

The Soviet embassy and consular offices have been thrown wide open in Shanghai and Peking. Red flags are flying at full mast in both cities. In Peking a rousing reception was tendered the Communist Ambassador, Karakhan.

Irritates Americans.

This manifestation of genuine friendship to the Soviet government in the area of China under the control of Peking is proving especially irritating to the American and other imperialist groups. The latter had been looking forward to the Peking government revoking its recognition of Soviet Russia, because of her arrangement with General Chang regarding the disposal of the Manchurian Railway.

Soviet Ambassador Karakhan views the friendly trend in Russian-Chinese relations as dealing "a crushing blow to imperialist states, destroying their last chance to grab the Eastern railway."

For Russo-Chinese Friendship.

The strengthening bonds of Russo-Chinese friendship are proving a unifying force in China and are undoing the chaotic effects of years of foreign imperialist intervention. It is this growing unity of the Chinese people in close alliance with the Soviet Republic that the American and European imperialist powers fear most. They see in this move the greatest dangers to their program of Chinese dismemberment. America is especially hard hit because she counted on her puppet, Wei Pu Fu to fight Soviet Russia.

Railroad Toes Mark.

SOUTH VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 7.—The Canadian Pacific railway has been compelled to live up to the fair wage act in work done in South Vancouver.

PARTY WINS BIG
VICTORY IN THE
EMPIRE STATE

By JOSEPH MANLEY
Campaign Manager, Workers Party.

The Workers Party is on the ballot in New York state. Chas. Krumbein, district organizer, has filed at Albany the petitions containing signatures far in excess of the required twenty thousand. The Party organization in New York state is to be congratulated for this real victory in the first Communist election struggle.

That it is a real struggle can no longer be doubted in view of the attempt to keep the Foster and Gitlow electors off the ballot in both Michigan and Wisconsin.

Home of Wall Street.

In view of the restrictions, obstacles and last-minute discriminatory rulings against our party, the New York district victory is therefore, all the greater. The red flag of international Communism is raised in the election campaign and will appeal to the militant workers in the giant industries of this most thickly populated and capitalistic developed state.

In New York, perhaps as in no other section, poverty and riches are developed to the extreme. For instance, New York City's East side contrasts with Park Avenue, probably more than anywhere else. New York is the home of American and international capitalism, the real dictators of which operate in that crooked little street, Wall.

Fought Many Struggles.

New York's labor movement from the days of Henry George up to the present is replete with the history of struggles invariably ending in debacles for the workers. Recently, in the trade union movement itself, to bear or not to bear has been the question. Tammany controlled unionism is here at its worse.

No middle class Messiah named LaFollette can lead the workers of New York against their capitalist masters. The revolutionary program of the Workers Party is the only complete historic answer to this stronghold of imperialist capitalism. From today and until November 4th in the political campaign the slogan for New York will be: Communism, or capitalism.

LaFollette's supposed record as a friend of labor is a colossal fraud. Maurer mentioned that Wisconsin has a national guard which is smaller than few in the country.

Maurer told how the open shoppers flocked to Wisconsin from all over the country because LaFollette's regime protects the employers and insures them of a cheap labor supply and plenty of profits.

A meeting will be held tonight at the corner of 32nd and Halsted Sts., where Victor Zokalits and Karl Reeve will be the speakers.

WEST MADISON ST.
HEARS MAURER TALK
ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN

The Workers Party invaded the LaFollette open air camp Tuesday night when George Maurer spoke to the free lancers gathered at Madison and Green Sts. Maurer devoted most of his speech to exposing the LaFollette regime in Wisconsin. He pointed out the fact that LaFollette's supposed record as a friend of labor is a colossal fraud. Maurer mentioned that Wisconsin has a national guard which is smaller than few in the country.

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FRANCE TO RECOGNIZE RUSSIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Premier Herriot's committee appointed to study methods of recognizing Soviet Russia has decided that France shall immediately extend de jure recognition to the Soviet government. The full de jure recognition will be formally extended by France not later than Oct. 20, officials here declare. The decisions of the committee have been transmitted to Washington, in view of the unwritten agreement between the United States and France, that the same attitude be taken by the two countries toward the Soviets.

Some reports in Paris had it that the United States is anxious to change its attitude toward the Soviet government, and put pressure behind France to take the lead toward recognition.

Other sources, however, pointed out that France is practically a bankrupt nation, with the Dawes plan burdening the nation with the

collar of J. P. Morgan's gold, and millions of workers clamoring for Soviet recognition. The friendly attitude of Japan toward the Soviet government, with the impending trade agreement between the two nations, and the Manchurian government's recent overtures to the Soviet government, have made France realize that her unfriendly relations with the Soviet government were quickly taking from her the Asiatic trade markets.

Altho the committee announces that the czarist debts must be paid, Herriot's change toward Russia is regarded by all as a surrender to necessity. Herriot had many times bombastically stated that France would have no dealings with Soviet Russia until the old czaristic debts were paid to France's financiers. He has been forced by the growing influence of the Soviet government with both European and Asiatic countries, to bring France into line in an effort to rehabilitate France's decaying economic structure.

But Not in the U. S. A.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Oct. 7.—Taking the view that where an industry is prosperous, the workers should benefit in that prosperity, the state arbitration court of the Labor state of Queensland has granted substantial wage increases in the wool-raising industry.

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

LABOR PLACES TRIBUNE ON ITS LIST OF SCABS

Non-Union Work Puts Up Newspaper's Tower

Another indictment of the open shop Chicago Tribune, as an enemy of labor, was added to the list of many condemnations by labor organizations, Monday night, when the Painters' district council No. 14, having jurisdiction over all the painters in Cook County, placed the Chicago Tribune on the unfair list.

The Painters' District Council, which has for many years looked with an unfriendly eye on the anti-labor union activities of the Tribune, declares the Chicago Tribune to be unfair to organized labor because it has let the contracts for the "Tribune Tower" to non-union contractors.

Work Under Landis Award.

The painting for the Tribune tower will be done by the firm of J. B. Noelle, which does its work under the infamous "open shop" Landis award.

Between thirty and forty painters are to do painting work on the Tribune tower under the scab working conditions.

When the Tribune office was asked for a statement with regard to the letting of their contracts to non-union firms, no one in the Tribune organization seemed to know anything about the matter. Mr. Cadell, in the office where the contracts were let, refused to make any statement to the DAILY WORKER.

A secretary to the business manager told the DAILY WORKER: "Our attitude is well known to organized labor. The union men know we are friendly to them."

When asked by the DAILY WORKER reporter if it didn't seem inconsistent to let contracts to non-union firms he secretary replied that it did, but "You better talk to Mr. Onderdonk."

Praise Open Shop Plan.

This worthy gentleman, who has charge of the letting of the contracts, was strangely absent, but his office referred the DAILY WORKER to the business manager of the Tribune. There is was stated that the business manager was out of town, and no statement could be made by the Tribune until his return. Representatives of the company were loud in their praise of the "Landis award," which is a fancy name for "open shop" non-union conditions in the building industry.

Says 12 per cent is Average.

DETROIT.—There has been a good deal of conversation and publicity about the "legitimate profits" of capitalists, the impression being given that legitimacy ended at about 6 per cent. Sen. James Couzens of Michigan, addressing a Kiwanis convention at Ann Arbor, defended his ownership of millions of tax-exempt government bonds as follows: "The average price on federal, state or municipal bonds is between 4 and 4½ per cent. In other words, despite the surtax, I would have been much better off if I had invested my capital in manufacturing interests and received only the average return of 12 per cent than I am after having invested in tax-exempt governmental bonds."

Bryan Knows Just What's Wrong.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Cal., Oct. 7.—Bill Bryan is alternating his democratic campaign speeches with anti-evolution propaganda. Speaking under the auspices of the Seventh Day Adventists in Mountain View, he stated that all the ills from which America suffers can be traced back to the teaching of evolution. "It would be better to destroy every other book ever written, and save just the first three verses of Genesis," he declared.

PHILADELPHIA, NOTICE!

DANCE

will be held by the

Workers Party Scandinavian Branch of Philadelphia

OCTOBER 10, 1924, 8 P.M.

At

Clayton's Academy

9th and Girard Avenues

STEEL TRUST REAPS RICH PLUNDER

(Continued from Page 1.)
of \$600 per small lot. The Gary Land company now owns 14 sub-divisions in Gary, the returns from their renting and selling projects bringing in hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

Hundreds Lose Their Homes.

Many hundreds of the steel workers have lost their homes and their savings by being fired before their houses were paid for, the houses reverting to the steel corporation. Houses are cheaply built by the company, with no conveniences, and cost more than similar structures in Chicago.

One of the latest subdivisions to be built up by the steel trust, the eleventh subdivision, is typical of the land profiteering carried on by the steel trust. Houses here are built of stucco, without a cellar or basement, with four small rooms. They cost the steel workers from \$4,000 to \$6,000.

One of these little houses, the occupants told me, cost \$3,700. In addition it cost \$365 to install a dry air heating system, \$250 to have a cellar dug, in addition to the six per cent interest charged by the Gary steel company for "lending" the workers the money.

Holds Monopoly on Housing.

The steel trust is carrying its feudal system of control of the workers to a greater extent in the erection of the new tube works on the eastern edge of the city. Several hundred houses are being built there in which workers will be practically forced to live because of the monopoly on Gary houses held by the steel trust.

Every device is used by the steel trust to control the working and housing conditions, the living expenses, the working hours and wages, the standard of living and even the religion of the Gary slaves. Because they have no union the steel trust slaves have no control over their own lives.

olic church, a gorgeous new building costing thousands of dollars, and the Slovack Greek church, with father Lucas in his twelve-room brick priest house, all of which are on this block, all received money from the steel trust, old residents of the town stated, either to build new churches or to keep their church going.

Directly across from these churches is the commodious armory where the 113th engineers regiment is stationed. The armory, which covers an entire block, was built on land originally owned by the steel trust.

After buying these houses for exorbitant prices, living in the shadow of the steel trust churches and the guns of the soldiers, the steel workers must pay monthly doles to the Gary Gas, Heat and Water company, which is also owned by the steel corporation. The minimum charge for gas paid to the steel trust coffers is \$1.00 every month, the minimum charge for electricity \$1.00 per month, and for water 75 cents per month. The rate charged for water by the steel trust averages \$2.00 per year more than the rate charged for water in Chicago. The Chicago charge for gas is 95 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, but the steel trust charges \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet or five cents more for every 1,000 cubic feet than is charged in Chicago.

The eleventh subdivision, of average size, runs from 11th Ave. to 16th Ave., and from Madison Ave to Grant Ave., being five blocks by ten in size. Two houses are being built on one of the streets near Madison which are to cost the steel workers' families \$9,000 plus the interest. A house of five rooms, without the basement and without the heating plant, cost \$6,000, the occupants told me. "We pay \$43.00 a month toward the house," the man of this house told me. "We had to pay \$550 down before the company would start building. We installed our own cellar and heating plant. If we neglect to pay the installment, even for only one month, the steel company raises the interest, and for every month we fail to pay the interest is raised a little higher. The company does not care whether we are working or not—the same rules hold."

Must Buy; Can't Rent.

A steel worker who went into the offices of the Gary Land company asking to rent a house was told by Mr. Cohen, who works for the steel corporation, "We haven't rented any houses for four years. You'll have to buy a lot from us first, and then we lend you the money at six per cent interest to have the house built, by the contractor. The average lot costs around \$800. We don't start building the house until you get the lot entirely paid for."

The biggest complaint of the steel workers against the Gary Land and company is that in buying a house they become greatly obligated to the steel corporation. They must cling to their jobs at all costs, as there is no other work in Gary except in the steel mills.

There are at least 3,000 steel workers laid in Gary at the present time, and most of the others are working on half time or less.

Their house payments are failing behind, and meantime interests and debts are piling up. The workers cannot move away from Gary if they want to retain the money invested in their homes. Thus the steel corporation, besides reaping immense profits from the steel workers, yields a constant threat over the steel workers to "be good little boys and not talk unionism."

The steel trust, while it is very exacting toward the collection of rents from the workers, spends money liberally to build up the churches of the town. It is a well known fact that every large sized church in Gary is controlled by the steel trust. The Russian orthodox church recently received a "loan" of over \$5,000 from the U. S. Steel corporation, it is declared by members of the congregation.

Church Much in Evidence.

Near the eleventh subdivision are four church buildings and three large priest houses in one block. This is the block running from Madison to Monroe and from 12th to 13th Aves.

The Slovack Roman catholic church, with father Ignatz Steponcheck in his immense priest house, the Greek cath-

olic church, a gorgeous new building costing thousands of dollars, and the Slovack Greek church, with father Lucas in his twelve-room brick priest house, all of which are on this block, all received money from the steel trust, old residents of the town stated, either to build new churches or to keep their church going.

Directly across from these churches is the commodious armory where the 113th engineers regiment is stationed. The armory, which covers an entire block, was built on land originally owned by the steel trust.

After buying these houses for exorbitant prices, living in the shadow of the steel trust churches and the guns of the soldiers, the steel workers must pay monthly doles to the Gary Gas, Heat and Water company, which is also owned by the steel corporation. The minimum charge for gas paid to the steel trust coffers is \$1.00 every month, the minimum charge for electricity \$1.00 per month, and for water 75 cents per month. The rate charged for water by the steel trust averages \$2.00 per year more than the rate charged for water in Chicago. The Chicago charge for gas is 95 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, but the steel trust charges \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet or five cents more for every 1,000 cubic feet than is charged in Chicago.

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Holds Monopoly on Housing.

The steel trust is carrying its feudal system of control of the workers to a greater extent in the erection of the new tube works on the eastern edge of the city. Several hundred houses are being built there in which workers will be practically forced to live because of the monopoly on Gary houses held by the steel trust.

Every device is used by the steel trust to control the working and housing conditions, the living expenses, the working hours and wages, the standard of living and even the religion of the Gary slaves. Because they have no union the steel trust slaves have no control over their own lives.

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Directly across from these churches is the commodious armory where the 113th engineers regiment is stationed. The armory, which covers an entire block, was built on land originally owned by the steel trust.

After buying these houses for exorbitant prices, living in the shadow of the steel trust churches and the guns of the soldiers, the steel workers must pay monthly doles to the Gary Gas, Heat and Water company, which is also owned by the steel corporation. The minimum charge for gas paid to the steel trust coffers is \$1.00 every month, the minimum charge for electricity \$1.00 per month, and for water 75 cents per month. The rate charged for water by the steel trust averages \$2.00 per year more than the rate charged for water in Chicago. The Chicago charge for gas is 95 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, but the steel trust charges \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet or five cents more for every 1,000 cubic feet than is charged in Chicago.

The eleventh subdivision, of average size, runs from 11th Ave. to 16th Ave., and from Madison Ave to Grant Ave., being five blocks by ten in size. Two houses are being built on one of the streets near Madison which are to cost the steel workers' families \$9,000 plus the interest. A house of five rooms, without the basement and without the heating plant, cost \$6,000, the occupants told me. "We pay \$43.00 a month toward the house," the man of this house told me. "We had to pay \$550 down before the company would start building. We installed our own cellar and heating plant. If we neglect to pay the installment, even for only one month, the steel company raises the interest, and for every month we fail to pay the interest is raised a little higher. The company does not care whether we are working or not—the same rules hold."

Holds Monopoly on Housing.

The steel trust is carrying its feudal system of control of the workers to a greater extent in the erection of the new tube works on the eastern edge of the city. Several hundred houses are being built there in which workers will be practically forced to live because of the monopoly on Gary houses held by the steel trust.

Every device is used by the steel trust to control the working and housing conditions, the living expenses, the working hours and wages, the standard of living and even the religion of the Gary slaves. Because they have no union the steel trust slaves have no control over their own lives.

POLICE ATTACK STRIKE THROG AT PATERSON

Tried to Assemble in Front of City Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MACDONALD IS WAVERING AS FIGHT NEARS

Indications Are That He Won't Resign Today

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The MacDonald labor government is beginning to show signs of wavering in meeting the challenge of the liberals and tories in parliament.

It is said that there is an increasing likelihood that MacDonald will not resign and precipitate a general election despite the fact that he is bound to meet defeat on the motions of censure that will be made against his government by the combined employers' parties.

Amongst the business interests there is a growing opposition to precipitating an election contest at this time, because of the bad effect it might have on industry. This view is strengthened on account of the doubt in many minds as to the results that the Dawes plan will bring.

Election Before Christmas.

A general election before Christmas is now regarded as a certainty. It is believed that the laborite cabinet will resign after the tory motion of censure is brought up in Commons tomorrow. MacDonald probably will ask the king to dissolve Commons and summon a national election.

When the premier appeared on the floor of the labor party conference, he outlined the "successes" of the laborite government, adding:

He Sure Didn't.

"We did not hope to create a new world out of our imagination. But we do believe that the old world is beginning to show a new response to a newly created spirit. I think we have succeeded in that."

MacDonald declared that British unemployment had been lessened and that the budget is now more favorable to the workingman. The next budget he said would be even more favorable.

He Likes-Dawes' Plan.

He praised the Dawes' reparations plan, saying it gave the necessary machinery to "bring us back to wisdom."

The premier was without illusion and warned that there are still troubled waters ahead.

Then He Attacks Communism.

After attacking Communism, he turned to the liberals, declaring that former premier H. H. Asquith's speech indicated that "the liberals expected the laborites to eat out of their hand."

The liberals' inquiry motion, the premier charged, "was conceived in a spirit of medieval crookedness and torture." He continued:

"But we shall surrender nothing. If there is an election responsibility for it will not be upon us. It will have been caused by abuse of parliamentary votes. Every labor supporter will resent this chicanery."

Expects Greater Victories.

"It will make our victories at the polls more numerous. When it is time for the government to dissolve the thousands gathered here will return to their posts, no to defend, but to attack our enemies."

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the premier's decision to oppose the tory motion of censure and the liberal motion for an inquiry into the withdrawal of prosecution against the Communist editor.

Deliberate Plan.

The expulsion of McDonald, like the expulsion of Alex Howat and his colleagues, Tom Meyersough, the removal of Jim MacLachan as secretary and Dan Livingston as president, and the revoking of the charter of district 26 (Nova Scotia) is to try and terrorize the miners into retaining these fakers in office.

Frank Farrington feels the power slipping from his grasp. The Springfield sub-district officials and militants have carried on a relentless war against Farrington's class collabora-

JAPANESE ROCKEFELLER PLANS TO SPEND \$750,000 ON 88TH BIRTHDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKYO, Oct. 7.—A plan to assassinate Baron Shidehara, foreign minister, General Ugaki, war minister, and other high officials was reported today to have been revealed thru the police investigation of an attack by three armed members of the Taiso (Red Blood) Society on Shidehara's secretary.

The three members entered the foreign secretary's office and belabored the secretary. They said they were protesting against Shidehara's policy of neutrality in China.

The Taikosha society which dispersed the Imperial Hotel dancers last summer, today sent a warning to Baron Okura, Japan's Rockefeller, against his reported plans of spending a million and a half yen (\$750,000) in a col-

World Forces Are Clashing in China

(Continued from page 1) The province of Kwantung is of enormous importance as a revolutionary rallying ground, not only for China but also for the islands and the districts on the Pacific coast; this was shown by the first conference of the transport workers of the Pacific Ocean, which took place in June of this year. The imperialists, and in the first place the English imperialists, who have the greatest interest in this portion of China and possess the most efficient colonial apparatus, could not overlook these facts.

Soviet Recognition a Big Factor.

On the other hand, the recognition of the Soviet Union by the Chinese central government in Peking, which took place in spite of the efforts of the imperialists, has already begun to telegraphic communications there has

direction of a growth in the anti-imperialist movement. The recent organized League for the Struggle against Imperialism has given rise to a stormy outburst of sympathy for the national liberation movement in South China, and an equally stormy explosion of hate against the enslaving treaties of the imperialists which debase the Chinese people and exploit them in a barbarous manner. The English government has openly decided to check the process of the liberation movement in China by means of arms.

The Proceedings in Central and North China.

Simultaneously with the events in South China, there is taking place an even fiercer struggle in Central China, and according to the latest telegraphic communications there has

been drawn into this struggle all the chief forces of Southern, Central and Northern China. The immediate pretext for the struggle between the military governor of the province of Kiang-Su, Marshall Tschen-Sun-Yuan and the Governor-General of the province of Tse-Kiang, Lu-Yun-Sian, is the dispute over the administration of Shanghai, the most important trading center of China, which has a population of 16 millions and is an important strategic point on the Pacific Ocean.

Imperialists Foment Civil War.

Shanghai belongs to the province of Kiang-Su. When, however, the former military governor of this province was appointed as governor to the neighboring province of Tse-Kiang he retained in his hands the administration of Shanghai and nominated one of his own party as chief of police of

this city. The dispute of the governors of these two provinces over the administration of Shanghai has already lasted a long time; it has, however, not yet come to an armed conflict. There is no doubt that the dividing up of China into economic spheres of influence of the imperialists promotes the struggle of the Chinese military governors. The civil war in China is caused not only by the intervention of the imperialists, but also thru the inner economic process. Thus, for example, the basis of Sun-Yat-Sen in South China is being continually consolidated, as is the basis of the militarist Tschun-Dso-Lin in the three northern wheat growing provinces, which explains his great independence as a military factor in the Chinese civil war.

"Divide and Conquer."

The reason of this is to be found in the fact that after the revolution of 1911, when the administration of China was dismembered by the imperialists, there set in the so-called Dudsun system, that is, the rule of the military general governors. Since then China has ceased to exist as a uniform state and has been split up in a number of separate principalities. The movement, at the head of which stands Sun-Yat-Sen and which aims at abolishing this Dudsun system, will at the same time promote the liberation of the working masses of China.

At the present time, when the revolutionary students and the workers' organizations form the center of the anti-imperialist movement, MacDonald, Harriet, Coolidge and the Japanese government are greatly interested in promoting inner reaction. This is why, in spite of the diverging economic interests of the imperialists in China, they are in entire agreement regarding the question of intervention, which is being openly prepared on the basis of a treaty in which the inspirer and initiator of the imperialist offensive against China at the present time is English imperialism.

1,500 TEACHERS MUST GO, SAYS 'BIG BIZ' RULE

New Drive by the Tax Dodgers on Schools

Fifteen hundred trained teachers in the public schools of Chicago are in danger of losing their jobs within the next few months.

These teachers may lose their jobs because the Board of Education has been unable or unwilling to prevent the theft of enormous sums by board employees; because a dozen or so rich corporations, notably Sears, Roebuck and company, avoid the taxes imposed on them by law; because half a dozen other huge firms refuse incorporation in order to avoid paying something towards the maintenance of the public schools; because a few important business men have the "corner" on the purchase of supplies, which are supposed to be obtained after competitive bidding; and because the land which the city has given over for the use of the schools has been leased for a song to various concerns, chief among these the Chicago Daily News and the Chicago Tribune.

Increase Size of Classes.

No indication has been made that there will be any attempts to remedy these conditions. What is suggested in a letter sent from H. H. Brackett, auditor of the Board of Education, to Julius F. Smietanka, chairman of the finance committee, is that the number of children in the class rooms be increased—teachers will tell you that their rooms are already over crowded to a point that makes teaching almost an impossibility—and that 1500 of the teachers be dropped from the payroll.

Other measures, too, are already under consideration by the superintendent and members of the board. The penny lunch room, according to Julius F. Smietanka, ought not to be continued.

"Almost every parent is in a position today to take care of his child," says Smietanka.

It is also possible that the Cook county school for boys may be dropped altogether.

The report is being considered quietly and under cover. Members of the board were mysteriously "out of town" all day yesterday. It is probable that they will remain "out of town" until the time comes to slide thru a board meeting the new cut in the teaching staff.

What Job Loss Means.

How loss of employment affects teachers can hardly be understood unless it is remembered that years of preparation are needed to gain admittance to the system, and that the requirements differ from state to state, making it almost impossible for a teacher who has been "fired" from the system in one state to get employment in another state.

Open Shop Drive.

Latest developments show that superintendent of schools William McAndrews is endeavoring to foist on the teachers a substitute "union of teachers," which he would absolutely control, and which would smash the federation of teachers. Altho the city administration is trying to hold off the "open shop drive on the teachers," until after election day, it is that a drive to reduce salaries will soon be in full swing.

Miss Haley's Message.

Miss Haley told the DAILY WORKER that she had been informed that the mayor had been threatened that if he continued to allow wealthy tax dodgers to be held up to ridicule, the city council would be organized against him and his traction program would be defeated by that body.

What About Tax Dodgers?

Miss Haley pointed out that "The chairman of the finance committee of the board of education has inquired of certain members of the city council which alternative they would recommend in order to reduce the budget of the board of education; an increase of four or five or more pupils per teacher, thereby eliminating a large number of teachers, or by cutting the salaries of the teachers and leaving the number of the teachers as it is."

In a letter to the corporation counsel, Mr. Busch, Miss Haley said in part: "When you told me on the 17th of last December, that Litzinger and Barrett (members of the board of review) had threatened the mayor, they would organize the city council against him and defeat his traction program if he, the mayor, continued to allow wealthy tax dodgers to be held up to ridicule and opprobrium in this community, I did not believe you then that it was Barrett and Litzinger that had threatened the mayor. I did believe you last December when

that small militant group which has been putting up an open fight against the slave-driving tactics of William McAndrews, superintendent of schools, and against the big business board which is behind him, will be the first to feel the effects of the new "economy" is unquestioned. The revision of the budget offers an opportunity to get rid of the last remnants of self-respect and independence left to the teachers of Chicago.

Federation Officials Silent.

Officials of the Chicago Teachers' Federation met all questions as to the position which they intend to take on the employment slash in their usual non-committal manner. It is problematical whether the officialdom of the union will take any action whatsoever, in spite of the fact that the rank and file of the teachers are eager to fight the school board.

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

MacDONALD ON JOB FOR BRITISH RIGHTS IN NEAR EAST OIL FIELDS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Great Britain today sent a sharp note to Turkey demanding evacuation of the Mosul frontier by the Turks. This district was the scene of a recent clash between British and Turkish troops.

At

WEST SIDE AUDITORIUM

Taylor and Racine Streets

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Editor of THE DAILY WORKER

ANTONIO PRESI, Italian
Editor of IL LAVORATORE

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, Jewish
Member C. E. C. of Workers Party

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

WORKERS' PROTEST MEETING

TO BE HELD

Wednesday, Oct. 8, 8 P. M.

MORE SOLDIERS CALLED OUT IN CUBAN RISING

Predict Revolution on Nation-Wide Scale

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, Oct. 7.—The Cuban pre-election troubles are assuming extraordinary proportions. Today President Zayas sent another train load of soldiers to help those despatched a few days ago to crush the outbreak of last Sunday.

To date, eleven have been killed and fifty-eight have been wounded.

Admits Situation Serious

President Zayas for the first time admits that the situation is "serious." He is preparing to take energetic measures to prevent the outbreak from developing into a revolution on a national scale.

Towards this end he has ordered that no political speeches be delivered after Oct. 20th.

Interfered with Elections

The repeated attempts of President Zayas to interfere with the election is the immediate cause of the disturbances. The Cuban president has been seeking to have a puppet as his successor.

Zayas has been a willing tool in the hands of the American capitalists, especially the railways and sugar interests.

Got \$2,000 Diamond Ring.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 7.—Police here today were searching for two men who held up Miss Hazel Doniky, 25, last night, pulled her from a horse she was riding, robbed her of a \$2,000 diamond ring and a wrist watch and after binding her, rolled her down an embankment.

France Continues to Decline.

TOURS, France, Oct. 7.—Anatole France, famous essayist and novelist, who is critically ill, declined still further today. The pulse was 96; temperature 100. The writer is 81 years of age.

Another Omen of War.

LAKEHURST, N. J., Oct. 7.—The big air cruiser, Shenandoah, cast off from her mooring mast at the naval air station and nosed south and west on the start of the longest air voyage she has ever made at 10 o'clock today.

Spanish in Retreat.

TETUAN, Morocco, Oct. 7.—Spanish troops are expected to evacuate Tetuan and Sheshuan, recognizing the impossibility of keeping the Tetuan-Sheshuan road open against the Riffs.

REACTION IN CANADIAN LABOR MOVEMENT WHOOPS IT UP FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF LIQUOR

(By The Federated Press)

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—The endorsement by the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress of government control and sale of liquor, as asked by the Toronto brewery workers' union, is stirring the country pro and con. It assumes special importance at the present time as there is to be a referendum as between prohibition and government control in Ontario Oct. 23.

The labor congress opposition to the resolution was limited to less than a dozen and the leaders came from Nova Scotia. Delegate McLeod of that province put the matter very strongly when he declared that "the sale of liquor simply means a greater control by the capitalist of the working class." In this he was echoing a view repeatedly voiced by officers of the United Mine Workers in Cape Breton.

"I regard this resolution as reactionary in every sense," said McLeod. "As with the questions of autonomy for the Canadian trade unions and affiliations, the congress is living up to a standard of reaction. Liquor," he

added, "has created more sorrow and hardship in the homes of workingmen than any other one cause."

The delegates from Quebec, which has government control, did not vote as they did not wish to be criticized as trying to influence Ontario, a dry province at this time. They spoke, however, and protested vigorously that there was less immorality in their own province than in Ontario.

Stir the Shops!

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

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

THESE PAMPHLETS

in the hands of the workers you work together with in shops and factories. Sell them everywhere. Now is the time.

The LaFollette Illusion

As revealed in an Analysis of the Political Role of Senator LaFollette, by Jay Lovestone. Single copy 15c

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By Alexander Bittelman. Questions and answers, how the different parties view the conditions affecting the working class. It's a gem. No worker should go to the polls this year without first reading this pamphlet. 10c

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Why it Occurs and How to Fight It, by Earl R. Browder. This pamphlet deals with the most important issue before the workers today. 5c

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LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

Workers Party of America

1113 Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

MEMORABLE MEETING IS ADDRESSED BY FOSTER AT PORTLAND, OREGON

By JOSEPH MANLEY.

(Campaign Manager, Workers Party.) William Z. Foster, presidential candidate of the Workers Party, held a memorable meeting at Portland, Oregon.

Portland marked the half-way point in the seventeen thousand miles of his present campaign itinerary.

Returns to Familiar Scenes.

Foster felt very much at home in Portland. He sailed out of there as a sailor on a square-rigged ship in 1901. After two years before the mast and sailing around the globe, he returned to Portland. He lived in Albinia for a while, working in the railroad yards; then he took up an Oregon homestead, near Mosier and grew up there.

Single handed he cleared twenty acres of Oregon timber and raised twelve hundred dollars worth of potatoes on the clearing. That was shortly before the 1907 panic. Foster was then a member of the socialist party and took an active part in what was to be the first left wing fight, as a leading left winger. Foster still has three sisters living in Portland, and having lived there himself for almost twelve years, he now returned to his old "stampeding ground" as the Communist candidate for president.

Meeting Is Enthusiastic.

The Foster meeting held in Portland on Sunday night, Sept. 28, was the most successful and most enthusiastic meeting yet held on Foster's Pacific Coast trip. The Oddfellow's Hall was filled to capacity by an audience that had paid twenty-five cents admission each. District Organizer Norman H. Tallentire presided at the meeting. A collection of almost two hundred dollars was taken and almost fifty dollars worth of literature was sold.

For a solid two hours Foster analyzed and pilloried the capitalist institutions and the political organizations of the capitalist class, the leaders of the political groups in the present campaign. He paid special attention to Robert M. LaFollette. From beginning to end of Foster's speech the audience was riveted with attention. Time after time as he slashed into Coolidge and Davis the audience cheered loudly. His expose of LaFollette, as the saviour of the "independent businessmen" and the capitalist system was roundly applauded.

Hits Social Cancer.

Foster said, in conclusion: "Private ownership of industry is the social cancer which is forcing workers into lives of poverty and misery.

"Unemployment is the sign of the breakdown of the capitalist system. There is no cure for unemployment, but the abolition of the wage system. This can only come about thru the organization of Soviets and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Communism is the hope of the world's workers."

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

CHICAGO MEETINGS OF WORKERS PARTY AND YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Below is given a list of the meeting nights of the English Branches of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League. If you want to listen to good speakers on live topics of the day, on the way to better your conditions, on what's going on among the workers throughout the world, come to any one of these meetings. Talks on labor organization, unionism, politics, Soviet Russia, high cost of living, the struggle between the workers and the bosses, etc.

Workers Party Meetings

North Side Branch. Every first and third Monday of the month, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.

Northwest Branch. Every second and fourth Tuesday, The Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Irving Park Branch. Every second and fourth Tuesday, 4021 N. Drake Ave.

Mid-City Branch. Every first and third Wednesday, Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor St.

Douglas Park Branch. Every first and third Monday, 3322 Douglas Blvd.

Englewood Branch. Every first and third Wednesday, Carpenters Hall, 6414 S. Halsted St.

South Side Branch. Every first and third Thursday, Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Cicero Branch. Every third Sunday, 2 p. m., Liberty Hall, W. 14th and 49th Ct., Cicero.

Young Workers League Meetings

North Side Branch. Every Wednesday night at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.

Irving Park Branch. Every second and fourth Tuesday, 4021 N. Drake Ave.

Maplewood Branch. Every Thursday night at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

West Side Branch. Every Friday night at 3322 Douglas Blvd.

Rykov Branch. Every Thursday night at 3322 Douglas Blvd.

Marshfield Branch. Every Friday night at 1103 S. Loomis St.

Englewood Branch. Every second and fourth Thursday at 6357 S. Ashland Blvd. Every first and third Wednesday at 6414 S. Halsted St.

Cicero Branch. Every Thursday night at W. L. Hall, 1402 S. 50th Ct.

Win Sympathetic Case.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The conspiracy case against seven union officials of the Transport Workers' group of the Labor Council of New South Wales, collapsed suddenly. They were arrested in connection with the holding up of the steamer Port Lyttelton in Sydney harbor. They refused to allow members of their unions to work on the vessel unless she was made seaworthy, after striking a rock. The vessel was held up at Sydney for six months because the unionists refused to carry out the repairs till certain members of the crew were released from jail.

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Help! Help!

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

Help! Help!

W. P. DEBATES WITH S. L. P. IN KANSAS CITY

S. L. P. Speech Turned Into Debate

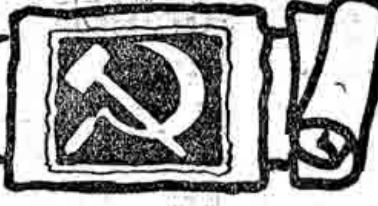
By GEORGE McLAUGHLIN.

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7.—



The World of Labor - Industry & Agriculture



RHODE ISLAND LABOR FIGHTS BOSSES' UNION

**Amoskeag 'Union' Took
Ten Per Cent Cut**

By ART SHIELDS
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

CROMPTON, R. I., Oct. 7.— Polish workers, who predominate in the big Crompton company velvet and corduroy mills here have voted down their employer's proposal for a company union.

The company union is politely called a plan for industrial democracy by Frank Richmond, the aged owner, and he announces that he will continue the agitation until he converts the workers to the idea.

Union Fights the Plan.

A stiff fight is being made against the company union idea by the Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union, which has an active local in the Pawtuxet Valley, and which recently won a strike for higher wages in the Crompton dye house.

The company union Pawtuxet Valley employers are urging is modelled after the one that has just accepted a ten per cent cut in wages in the Amoskeag works at Manchester, N. H.

It gives the employers final decision on all questions. Under the proposed plan the Crompton workers would elect only one of three bodies, the House of Representatives. A settlement of grievances effected in the House is reviewed by a Senate, which has a majority of overseers, as foremen are called here, and a minority of operatives. Final decision rests with the Cabinet, consisting of the owner and superintendent.

Workers in Fighting Mood.

Unless the industrial democracy plan is put thru a wage cut in this company's plants does not seem likely in the near future. The workers are in a mood to fight back as they did in the 9-month strike of 1922 when a wage cut was defeated. And the Crompton company is relatively busy as compared to neighboring mills of the B. B. & R. Knight company, which have done nothing for months. The Crompton mills are on two reduced shifts for the weavers, spinners and carders and a 54-hour week for the dyers.

The dyers' conditions illustrate the hard lot of the New England textile

1,500,000 WORKERS WHO EARNED MEAGER LIVING ONE YEAR AGO NOW COMPLETELY OUT OF JOBS

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Approximately 1,500,000 workers are out of a job who were earning a meager living in the factories in August, 1923. This is the true story of the August employment report of the United States department of labor which enabled President Coolidge to broadcast his republican optimism before the full figures were given to the public. The report shows employment 15 per cent below the level of a year ago and total wages down more than 17 per cent. The slight gain as compared with July was below normal seasonal expectation.

A gain in working time furnishes the only real ground for hope. This is represented by an increase of 3 per cent in the per cent of capacity operation and of 1 per cent in working time. But this means nothing more than the end of inventory vacation periods which generally occur in July.

The significant facts are that 4 per cent of the reporting establishments were altogether idle and that the remainder were operating only 88 per cent of full time and 77 per cent of full capacity. That means that the factories of the country in August were turning out less than 68 per cent of their normal full-time output.

The real situation is reflected in the table which shows for the major industrial divisions the per cent decrease in employment from a year ago and the per cent of full-time capacity operated during the month of August.

INDUSTRY	Employ. Pct. of ment decrease	Oper. ation
Food and kindred products	7	77
Textiles and their products	17	62
Iron and steel products	22	58
Lumber and its products	8	76
Leather and its products	13	64
Paper and printing	—	81
Chemicals, allied products	15	63
Stone, clay, glass products	7	77
Metal products, not iron	12	58
Tobacco products	1	72
Vehicles for land transport	17	72
Miscellaneous	17	63

Such figures reflect a depression in manufacturing industry which the

worker who is supposed to be enjoying the benefits of a republican tariff and other G. O. P. legislation. The 54-hour week is part of their republican comforting. A 48-hour week law was invalidated when a republican secretary of state failed to sign it.

And the dye house workers' full dinner pail, such as he can fill on an average wage of \$23 a week, he has to empty in the intervals of work. He gets no time off for lunch in the Crompton mill. The dyeing machinery must be kept going, so the worker has to grab his food as he can, without taking time to rest or to clean off the poisonous chemicals in which he toils.

Develops Bad Cough.
A typical dye house worker is pale

and frequently afflicted with a bad cough. He breathes the confined atmosphere, saturated with unhealthy fumes, and his clogged feet slosh about in poisonous liquid. Usually the dye house worker is too tired and depressed at the day's end to consider organization. In the Crompton plants, however, they are the best organized group of workers.

None of the cotton mill work is healthy. In the weaving, carding and spinning departments ventilation is kept at a minimum while the air is kept warm and moist. The humidifiers use the Pawtuxet River water, polluted by the dye houses of mills further up the valley. Pulmonary diseases are common.

Wages Very Low.

When the worker gets home unhealthy conditions continue. One, two and six family tenements are rented to the workers unfurnished. Few have modern sanitary devices. The only repairs I heard of as made by the company were in the homes of Jacob and Pawl Pankiewicz, shot up by state guardsmen in the 1922 strike. Seven shots went thru the doors. Since the strike the company put in new doors—to hide evidence of its crimes, workers say. But there are bullet marks which remain. These are scars on the Pankiewicz brothers themselves. Jacob, a father of seven, shot in thigh and ankle, and Pawl, shot in the abdomen.

The average wage for all departments, totaling 1,200 workers, is slightly less than \$20 weekly.

Rubber and Tobacco Wages for Women.

TORONTO—The Ontario minimum wage board has fixed minimum wages of women workers in the rubber and tobacco trades in Toronto at \$10 per week the first six months and \$11 for the next six months. After a year's experience the minimum is \$12.50 per week. In the same city the minimum for girls is \$8 per week for the first six months, then \$9 for six months and after that \$10. The rates for smaller cities and towns are lower, the girls ranging from \$6 to \$9 in all places below 5,000 population; while for the same class of place the minimum for experienced workers is \$10 per week.

Iowa Klan is Split.
MARION, Ia., Oct. 7.—Difficulties which are said to have resulted in the revoking of the charter of the Ku Klux Klan in this county and the removal of all officers will be discussed here tonight at a meeting of more than 3,000 members of the independent Klan, formed following the split with the parent organization. The dissension is said to have resulted from efforts of the Iowa domain of the Klan to swing members of that organization behind W. J. Burbank, Klan gubernatorial candidate.

The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6-8, 10-12 years for children, 14-16 years for misses, and 38-40; 42-44 inches bust, measure for adults. A 10-12 year size requires 5½ yards of 27 inch material for the suit, and ½ yard for the cap. A 38-40 inch size requires 8 yards of 27 inch material for the suit and ½ yard for the cap.

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Child is Electrocuted.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 7.—Warren, 16 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold A. Brasch, was dead here today as a result of placing his tongue in live electric light socket which had been disconnected from a washing machine.

FRAME-UP ON NORWAY REDS IN U. S. STYLE

All Officials Indicted in Drive on Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Oct. 7.—Efforts to swing the Norwegian trade unions solidly for the Amsterdam international have failed.

Following a campaign of frame-up and terror without precedent in Norway, and which seems to have been patterned after similar campaigns against the Reds in America the reactionaries failed to get the support of the unions in the key industries.

The failure of the enemies of the Communist elements in the unions to swing the bulk of the key unions for Amsterdam is surprising, due to the fact that the Communist party of Norway, reorganized a short time ago in accordance with instructions of the Communist International, is no longer a party of unions but of the flexible character prescribed by the Communist International, composed of known revolutionists.

The officials of the Communist Party have all been indicted previous to a general election.

This was a deliberate move on the part of the government to hamper the party in the election campaign and since their indictment obvious attempts to prejudice the masses against them have been made. The authorities claimed to have found dynamite placed to destroy the water supply of Aker, a suburb of Christiansand and accused the Communists of the crime.

Following this event, the government "discovered" nineteen dynamite cartridges under the floor of the prosecuting attorney's office and again accused the Communists of plotting terrorism.

Orders for the arrest of all the Communist officials have been issued as a climax to the persecution of the party.

The attitude of the government has done much to heal the breach in the ranks of the revolutionary movement that expressed itself in the split in the party last year.

**Pennsylvania Censors
Change Minds About
'Beauty & Bolshevik'**

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—After turning down the new Russian comedy-drama, "Beauty and Bolshevik," the Pennsylvania state board of motion picture censors reconsidered the decision and permitted the showing to go on with a few minor title changes.

The picture will be shown at the Lulu Temple, Saturday, Oct. 11, and it is confidently expected that its success will be fully up to the mark set by all previous pictures. The action of the censors in almost barring the labor film greatly increased the interest in the picture. In every case where there is censorship opposition large crowds are attracted that would otherwise remain indifferent. In Philadelphia picture shows have always been exceptionally successful so those who want to be sure of seeing this feature film will do well to buy their tickets in advance at the local office, 521 York Ave.

Oil Exports From Mexico.

MEXICO CITY—Of the 8,772,000 barrels of oil exported to the United States from Mexico during the month of August of this year, Standard Oil exported 2,040,000; El Aguila (Branch of Royal Dutch-Shell) 1,590,000; Royal Dutch 1,700,000; Sinclair 927,000; Mexican Gulf 1,026,000; The Empire 373,000; Texas Co. 220,000; New England Fuel 174,000; Mexican Seaboard 76,000.

Cop Guilty of Attacking Girl.

Indirect confirmation of labor union

charges that Chicago policemen were

brutal and offensive in their treat-

ment of girl pickets in the dressmak-

ers' strike of last spring is seen by

unionists in the conviction of Thomas

Guliffo who attacked a girl in the

city hall while he was still on the

Chicago police force. The jury con-

victed him in five minutes. The sen-

tence will be 1 to 14 years in prison.

Guliffo appealed.

Uncle Wiggily's Tricks

The light is
going out.
Wiggy!

Wait a minute,
Nurse Jane.

I'll soon
fix it!

I caught the
last few
lightning
bugs!

ARE YOU A METAL WORKER? DO YOU LIVE IN NEW YORK CITY? ATTEND THIS MEETING!

Every metal worker residing in New York City will please read the following letter. It is for your special consideration:

To the Metal Workers Who Are Rebels:

You are a metal worker and a rebel. To be a militant—to be a true rebel—you must actually participate in the everyday struggles of the rank and file. We know that you are very anxious to participate and not only to participate, but do everything in your power to further our movement.

Perhaps, you are not fully informed,

of the present situation in the metal industry, perhaps, you do not realize the seriousness and the significance of the present movement among the metal workers. Nevertheless we know that you are anxious and ready to fall in line with the rest of the rebels and help carry on the fight of the rank and file.

We believe, that if you are a rebel—you cannot but answer this appeal—and you must answer if you desire to consider yourself to be a part of the left wing movement.

Here is our appeal to you:

Join us—to do your duty. Join us—to participate in the daily struggles of the rank and file. Join us—to help strengthen and build a strong Metal Workers' Union.

This is your opportunity—Join us

this Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1924, 8 p. m. sharp at the Hungarian House, 350 East 81st street, between First and Second avenues.

Come to answer the roll call—if you know any progressive and rebel metal worker who did not receive such a letter bring him along with you, but please be on time.

Fraternally yours,

The Executive Committee,
Metal Trades Section,
Trade Union Educational League,
Gustav Oberfell, Secretary.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1924.

Name of Local and
Place of Meeting.

181 Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.

2 Firemen's Assn., 64 W. Randolph

St., 2 p. m.

1 Boiler Makers, Monroe and Peoria

Boat and Ship Workers, 1939 Mil-

lawn Ave.

4 Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.

104 Painters, 849 S. Halsted St.

Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.

126 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.

Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.

375 Maintenance of Way, 246 W. 63d St.

1 Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St.

21 Garbers, 210 W. Polk and Western

242 Carpenters, 6445 S. Ashland Ave.

1693 Carpenters, 8

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
(Phone: Monroe 4712)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail:
\$6.00 per year \$3.50...6 months \$2.00...3 months
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50...6 months \$2.50...3 months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER
1118 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

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

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

290 Advertising rates on application

The End of Fascism

The French authorities, at the request of the Italian consul, are holding a member of the Italian Fascisti accused of complicity in the murder of Matteotti. This little item of news is more convincing than long analytical articles of the weakness of the Mussolini government.

Contrast the present zeal of the Italian authorities in running down the degenerates whose crime shocked the world with the unyielding attitude at first taken by the head of the Fascist government. There are other facts that show the awakening of the Italian masses, among them the widespread activity of the Italian Communist Party and the support it is getting from workers who a few months ago were afraid to call their souls their own.

Mussolini and Italian Fascism are nearing the end of their rope and if resentment expressing itself in revolutionary organization continues to grow in Italy, as it doubtless will, this may turn out to be more than a figure of speech.

In Paterson

The Workers (Communist) Party of America has out-maneuvered in Paterson a specimen of one of the sub-orders of vermin that infest every American city dominated by a particular industry. The chief of police of that city, ever since Workers Party speakers have been addressing meetings of the strikers, has made loud claims that he has closed halls to the strikers only to stop Communist propaganda.

The Workers Party has now withdrawn its speakers voluntarily and the strike committee has issued a statement explaining the situation. Subsequently a committee of the strikers interviewed the police chief and insisted that he allow them to re-open the halls. He has refused and every worker in Paterson knows him now for what he is—the rather clumsy tool of the silk mill bosses.

The fight is being carried on with redoubled vigor and the party has gained in prestige while the police chief and his overlords are finding trouble in setting up another smoke-screen with which to hide the basic issues in the strike—the desire of both to make of Paterson a stronghold of industrial feudalism.

Morgan Says "Yes"

The power behind the throne of American politics and the uncrowned king of Europe, Mr. J. P. Morgan, has just issued a statement to the world assuring it that the Yankee financiers will do their bit in putting over the Dawes loan.

This announcement is of extraordinary significance. No one expected Mr. Morgan to say *No*, after the American financiers turned the London conference into marionette show doing the bidding of Wall Street. The vital feature in the Morgan announcement is its very issuance. Many had been holding their breath. They were becoming perceptibly worried at the delay in floating the first Dawes loan. A word from Mr. Morgan and all is at ease in the realm of international finance.

Mr. Morgan is speaking for the composite class interests of the American industrial and financial overlords. He is the agent plenipotentiary of American imperialism in Europe. While Coolidge says "Hands Off America," Mr. Morgan says "Hands On the World." Historically and economically it was most fitting for the two declarations to be simultaneous.

The DAILY WORKER is giving its readers a thoroughgoing analysis of the Dawes plan and all its implications and dangers for the workers. At this moment there is no more momentous question confronting the working masses of the United States and of the other countries than the agreement of the United States and of the other countries than the agreement of the international capitalists to have the Wall Street school of finance take over the salvaging of international capitalism.

At the convention of the American Bankers' Association, Mr. Woodruff, President of the National Bank of the Republic, told his colleagues to be fully prepared for all eventualities. Mr. Woodruff was frank enough to let the bankers know that the capitalist world can be saved only by their taking over the securities of Europe. The Chicago banker called upon the high princes of American finances to assume the leadership of world capitalism without any fears.

And then Mr. Woodruff urged the banking solons to girdle their loins for a fight for lower wages. This is an essential, the unwritten part, of the whole Dawes scheme. The challenge has been flung into the teeth of the workers of the whole land by the leading moneyed lords. Mr. Morgan has said *Yes*. All the workers must answer him and his class in the only language the exploiters understand—organized struggle for political and economic power.

They Pay Him For This!

The manufacturing capacity of our country is now highly developed and is far ahead of our ability to distribute effectively and economically. The problem of American business, then, is the problem of distribution and I venture to say that during the next forty years the keenest minds in our business world will be working on it. The great "inventions" will be in connection with new methods of distribution rather than with new methods of manufacturing.

In fact it has become far more than a mechanical or economic problem. It is rapidly becoming a social—almost a spiritual problem—which can only be solved when everyone involved in it realizes his position and his responsibility and undertakes a veritable crusade to cut sales costs and reduce selling expense.—Roger W. Babson.

The gentleman whose name is signed to the above undoubtedly rejects the materialistic conception of history—if he knows what it is—and would resent any insinuation that his effusion (part of his latest bulletin to business men) was motivated by the present serious crisis facing American industry and is therefore an example of the method by which the above-mentioned theory explains history.

Babson is a sort of oracle for American business. He is paid a large amount of money for telling his clients why business is good or bad, but his real caliber is indicated by his proposed solution of the problem of over-production i. e. "to cut sales cost and reduce selling expense."

In the Babsonian world there is no room for the theory of surplus value. Every one gets what he is worth and cheap production is the panacea for all ills. It never occurs to him that cheap production—replacing workers with machinery, which is what cheap production means—is only another way of reducing the consuming capacity of the workers and adding to the general misery among the masses and chaos in industry.

In America, where cheap standardized production has developed the most efficient industry in the world, and where distribution is organized until it works with machine-like smoothness, we face a crisis growing out of the simple fact that the markets are glutted.

The day of the Babsons is drawing to a close. American industry faces an impasse. There is not enough consuming power granted the workers under the wage system to absorb the flood of products that they turn out with the specialized machinery owned by their rulers. All of the advertising and special selling campaigns that the rest of the world gazes at with amazement, fail to extend the limits of the domestic market. The limit has been reached. Foreign markets? War must be waged for them and if he was honest Babson would say so.

Fortunately for the working class, the law of capitalism compels the industrial and financial lords to struggle always for cheaper production—to wage war on the living standards of the workers and force them to fight back. "Sales cost" and "selling expense" cannot be reduced without reducing the number of workers and thereby curtailing markets. So what Babson's advice amounts to is just the old slogan of the capitalists—"reduction of wages"—the sovereign remedy of the parasites for all economic ills.

It sure requires intelligence of a high order to be an advisor to the American businessman.

Communist advice to the exploited victims of Babson's clientele required more intelligence to formulate, but it is simple enough to be easily understood: "All Power to the Workers!"

Birds of a Feather

Mr. William English Walling, once officially on the roster of the Socialist Party, and now in the same camp with Hillquit and Berger fighting for LaFollette, is doing precisely what we said a few days ago he would do.

The vicious foe of the class conscious workers of the United States and every country in the world is now a full-fledged democrat—locally at least. Mr. Walling who only a few days ago called down Sparge for jumping on the republican bandwagon has decided to take another leap himself—backward of course. Mr. Walling has been chosen as the democratic candidate for Congress in the fourth district of Connecticut. Incidentally it might be noted that this section breeds and harbors numerous millionaires, of whom Mr. Gompers' lickspittle is one of the wealthiest.

Here we have a very interesting phenomenon taking its full course. Mr. Walling is the chief and vilest propagandist of Mr. Gompers at work in disrupting the labor movement. Mr. Walling is feverishly on the job rendering the bosses of the country inestimable services. When any working class organization is to be attacked for its opposition to unspeakable conditions of employment, it is Mr. Walling who always comes across with the rankest and most poisonous sort of an onslaught.

This is the Mr. Walling that is the sworn enemy of the Soviet Republic. This is the Mr. Walling who is doing a magnificent work for the open-shoppers in the office of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. This is the same Walling who is calling on the workingmen to support LaFollette. This is the very Mr. Walling who has just been chosen to represent the multi-millionaires' row of Connecticut in the House of Representatives. Last but not least, it is with this Mr. Walling that Hillquit, Berger and the other socialist leaders are today co-operating in an effort to stifle the growth of a class farmer-labor party.

Mr. Walling promises to vote with the democrats in Congress. He promises to be "progressive." His evolution is complete. The socialists had better rejoice at the inspiring company they find themselves in today in their most ignoble efforts to send the Walling-Gompers-LaFollette-Wheeler-Spreckles-Vanderlip alliance into power.

Steel, Finance and War

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

In an interview given September 30, secretary of the treasury Mellon gives plenty of evidence that the Dawes plan is the joint enterprise of American finance and industrial capitalists. His statements show that all results of the plan have been carefully considered by both groups.

Mellon speaks both for the banking fraternity and the steel barons. He comes from Pittsburgh, the center of the steel industry and the close connection between his financial enterprises and the steel business are too well-known to need detailed explanation here.

A Dual Problem.

The dual problem that the Dawes plan must solve, apart from the stabilization of European capitalism, is to find an outlet for the flood of gold that has accumulated in the coffers of our capitalists, and which, with its ever present threat of inflation, seriously hampers American capitalism in maintaining a favorable balance of trade. Plainly put, the American capitalists have most of the available gold supply of the world and other nations can purchase but very little from them.

The second part of the problem is how to revive European and particularly German industry without disrupting American production by reason of a flood of cheap commodities produced by European workers for starvation wages.

It is almost needless to say that no consideration for the American workers enters into this desire to prevent the swamping of American industry. It is a desire dictated solely by the fact that in spite of more or less carelessness talk about the domination by finance capital, the basis of American capitalism is heavy industry—iron and steel and kindred products. The American capitalists are not, in a world where war is just around the corner and where God is on the side of the nation that can produce the most steel, going to surrender their present supremacy in this field for any price.

Mellon Speaks.

It is at this point that the observations of Andrew Mellon become of interest. Here is what he says:

1. The American steel industry is not endangered by foreign competition even though under the Dawes plan the furnaces of Belgium, Northern France and the Ruhr operate to capacity.

2. Some competition is expected from European steel in the Atlantic seaboard markets but foreign producers cannot undersell American manufacturers in interior markets because of freight rates which local plants do not have to pay.

3. European producers will be able to meet competition of Americans in markets with some success but in this respect American steel manufacturers will be no worse off than before the war.

4. The German steel industries will cut costs to the minimum but their reparation payments will be a charge against the industry and will serve to discount their lower labor costs lessening chances of German steel to compete in American markets.

5. American steel interests will gain more than they will lose by increased production in Europe and Europe's increased buying power will react more to the benefit of the United States than to any other nation.

The Imperialist View.

We may take it for granted, I think, that these statements which could have been made only after considerable deliberation, represent the view of a powerful section of American capitalists as to the effects on basic industry in America of the operation of the Dawes plan. American industry is being rapidly curtailed at present, basic industries are selling little to Europe and the black pall of depression, lightened here and there occasionally, but still indicating a steady trend downward, is settling over the United States. The revival of German industry cannot possibly have much more of an adverse effect than the case today. American basic industry as a whole operates on an export basis that represents about 20 per cent of domestic production. If thru German competition American manufacturers lose a portion of this market the loss will be made up by the interest on loans made to European governments and European industry.

Where Control Counts.

But our imperialists do not intend to lose any of their proportion of world trade—they intend to increase it. American capitalists will be in control of German industry for the simple reason that they are furnishing most of the money needed to revitalize it. American experts will allot raw materials, they will specify what commodities are to be produced, how much of each and where they are to be sold. American capital refused to come to the assistance of Europe until its terms had been met and this is the price it has exacted from the desperate and fearful capitalists and governments of Europe whose only alternative was to be engulfed by the rising tide of revolution.

Great Britain is the only powerful rival of American imperialism. Just as American imperialism is based on the production of iron and steel so is the imperialism of Great Britain and the Dawes plan is a sword pointed straight at its heart with the hilt in the hands of the most brutal and powerful group in the world—the American capitalist class.

England's coal and steel and shipbuilding industry are in ruins as a result of her "victory" over Germany and the collapse of the world markets.

She has no immense domestic market to baulk her iron and steel trade as have the American capitalists. She makes forays into China but there she meets American competition that has created a rivalry so fierce that Americans are no longer welcome in English clubs in the orient—surface indication of the deep seated antagonism between Great Britain and America that no amount of "blood is thicker than water" speeches can wipe out.

No Mercy for Rival.

Revival of the German steel industry will hurt Great Britain more than any other nation and she can expect little mercy from the representatives of American capital on the experts committee. Her navy and her mercantile marine need fuel oil but again she encounters the rivalry of American imperialist and this rivalry will not be forgotten by the hardboiled committee of American capitalists when it is a question of her markets or theirs that are to suffer from a flood of German commodities.

A great producing nation like Germany cannot come back into the world markets without some national economic suffering but every word of Mellon's testimony indicates that the American capitalists have decided that they will not furnish both the capital and the markets for German heavy industry. Some inroads cannot be prevented but the principle sufferer will be Great Britain—the ancient enemy and the one that disputes with the American rulers the markets of the world and the oil supply of the world.

The recent abolition of "Pittsburgh plus" must in light of the statements

of Mellon be interpreted as a preparation of the steel industry to allow interior plants to meet German competition. It is thus corroborative evidence of the American capitalists to surrender none of the domestic market.

More Straws.

Another indication of the ever-increasing antagonism between what the proponents of Nordic superiority like to refer to as "the two great Anglo-Saxon nations" is found in the remarkably frank expression of resentment aroused in our imperialist press by the support accorded Japan by Great Britain at Geneva recently. The Chicago Tribune warns Great Britain of the vulnerability of Canada and points out the conflicting viewpoints of the colonies and the motherland on the Japanese immigration issue. Beneath this attitude again is the solid economic fact that American investments in Canada now exceed those of British capitalism and that in Australia also a home industry, making that colony more independent of British manufacturers, has grown up during and since the war.

Japanese imperialists are the enemies of American imperialists in the Pacific and Britain must either give up her alliance with Japan and weaken her position in China or face the possibility of desertion of her dominions. All of which is grist in the mill of American imperialism. American capitalists now attack Great Britain in Europe with the Dawes plan and in the Orient with the issue of Japanese immigration.

The Line of Struggle.

Perhaps some one will say that we place too much faith in the ability of the American capitalists to protect their markets but nothing is farther from our mind. We are interested here in discovering the general line of development of the imperialistic struggle, of determining the intent behind all the lovely phrases like "bringing peace to Europe," "repairing the

wreckage of war," etc. that are used to disguise the real purpose of the Dawes plan.

Nor should we be understood as saying that the operation of the plan will have no effect on the wages and working condition of American workers. It will. The bogey of German competition will be raised and the industrial depression that is here, without any assistance from the Dawes plan, will be used to beat down wages and club the American working class into the state of subjection and helplessness so necessary for the bloody purposes of imperialism.

The Big Issue.

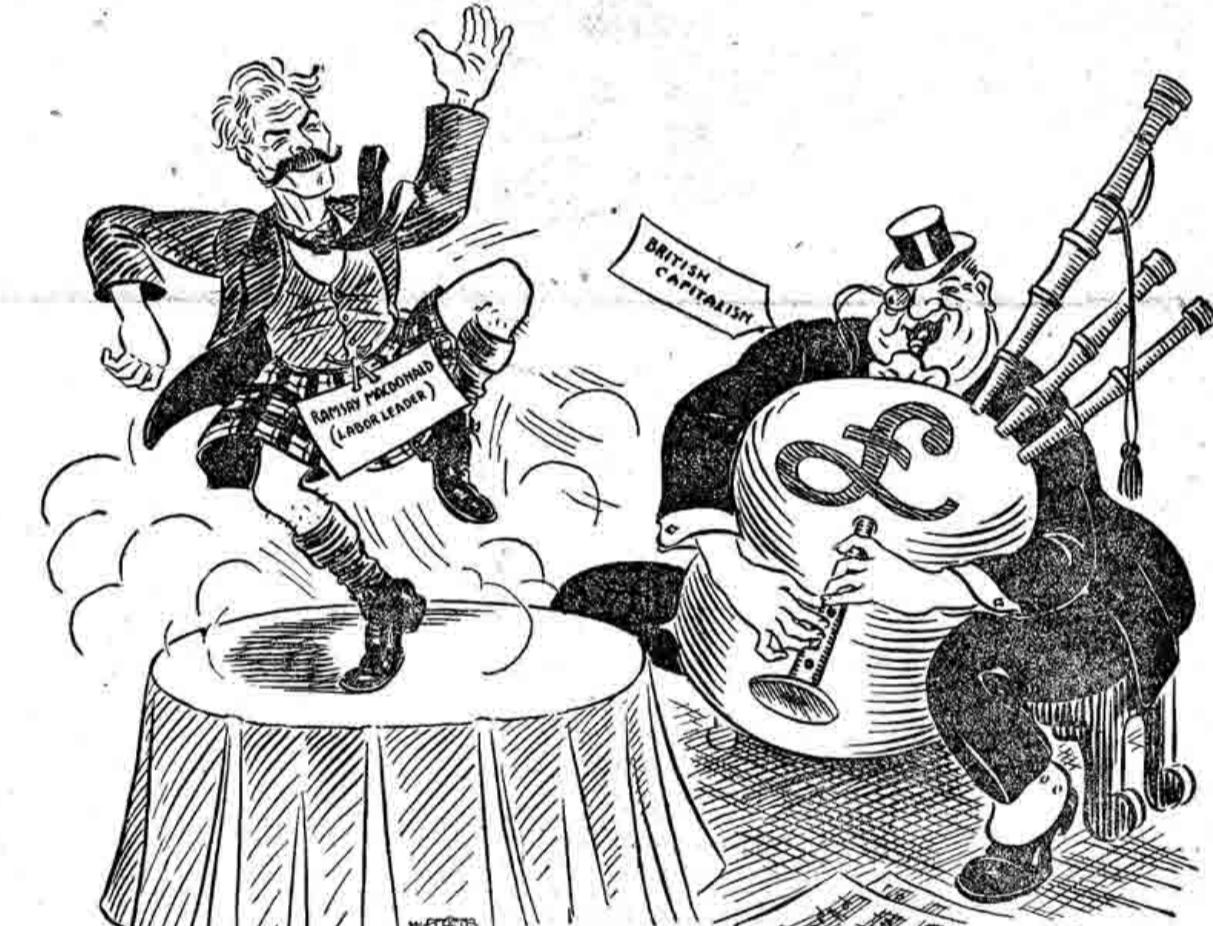
The vitally important thing in connection with the establishment of American capitalist hegemony over continental Europe is the impetus it gives to the rivalries between American and British imperialism—the threat of war that every provision of the plan breathes.

Trotsky in a recent speech, put forward the idea of a sort of United States of Europe as the last resort of European capitalism in the struggle against the domination of American imperialism. The chief obstacle to this new alignment is the rivalry between French and British capitalism but one thing is certain—the extension of American imperialist rule must sooner or later bring some sort of unity between the nations that pay tribute to American supremacy.

British imperialism fights for its life and it can be depended upon to seek and secure allies.

The Dawes plan is not a match thrown into a powder magazine. It is rather a heavy mass of inflammable material thrown on live coals. It smothers them for a while, no heat whatever can be felt. But the destructive forces are present and later the whole mass bursts into flames.

So it will be with Europe and America unless in the meanwhile the power of the imperialists is wrested from them by the working class.

A DANCING-MASTER AND THE BAG-PIPER

Drawn especially for THE DAILY WORKER by K. A. Suvant

Famine Reports in Soviet Russia

By ISRAEL AMTER.

RIDICULOUS unfounded reports about "famine" in Soviet Russia are filling the American capitalist papers—and unfortunately also the revolutionary press.

Crops were bad this year in the southeastern part of the country and in the Ukraine. The Volga, which experienced a devastating drought in 1921 has been attacked again. The Ukraine has had the same fate. But in neither case is the drought to compare with 1921. There has been reduced production. Had the situation been the same as in 1921, the peasants would have had no seed for sowing.

Had the railways been in the same condition as in 1921 neither seed nor other help could have reached the peasants.

But we are living in the year 1924. The Soviet government is better able to take care of such catastrophes as droughts. The railways are working well. Hence there is and will be no famine. No such thing occurred as peasants eating "roots and grass." This is purest fabrication. The peasants were frightened, since they still had in mind the experience of 1921. Had they eaten their crops, there would have been no seed for next year. As soon, however, as the government was apprised of the seriousness of the drought, it made preparations for providing seed to the peasants, who will not pay for it for three or four or five years, according to the condition of the peasant. There is

plenty of grain in Soviet Russia. The crops turned out 8 per cent less than