

# BIG COMMUNIST RALLY SUNDAY

## 500 CANDIDATES OF LABOR PARTY GOING TO POLLS

### British Parties Prepare for Election Clash

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LONDON, Oct. 10.—While the labor party headquarters announced this afternoon that only 370 laborite candidates were in the field working for election to Commons, it is believed this number will have been increased to 500 by election day, Oct. 29.

Premier MacDonald will make a tour of the country, but will not campaign in London.

Labor Cabinet Still Holds Power.  
The laborite cabinet, headed by MacDonald, will remain in power temporarily.

Malcolm MacDonald, son of the premier, who is now in the United States, will stand for parliament in the Bassettlaw district. He will be unable to return in time for the campaign.

The labor premier leading one of the shortest and speediest exits of a cabinet in England's history, was winner of the first strategic move in the setting of the election day at the expiration of the twenty-day period required by statute.

500 Tory Candidates.

Liberal leaders were caught unprepared. Tories are not in as good a shape to go to the polls as the laborites. The Tories expect to put up 500 candidates and the Liberals 200.

Malcolm MacDonald's sister, Isabel MacDonald, will conduct his campaign for him.

Oliver Baldwin, son of former premier Stanley Baldwin, will run for commons on the laborite ticket despite the fact that his father is a Tory. A son of John Robert Clynes and two sons of Arthur Henderson will be candidates also.

## GARY, STEEL TRUST HEAD, IS COOLIDGE AID

By KARL REEVE.  
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Oct. 10.—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, is in the very center of the ring of financiers that is backing Coolidge for president of the United States.

At latest accounts, Coolidge owned 50 shares of common stock in the United States Steel corporation, altho there is no record of how Coolidge came into possession of this valuable interest in the steel trust.

Gary Out For Coolidge.

According to numerous statements of Gary, Coolidge is admittedly the candidate of the big business interests. These interests include J. P. Morgan, who together with Gary, aided in establishing not only the steel trust, but also the International Harvester company, which holds an airtight monopoly on all agricultural machinery.

(Continued on page 3)

## TORIES SUDDENLY DISCOVER THAT AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION LACK BACKING OF SUPREME COURT

(By The Federated Press)  
NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—"Fantastic," is the comment of James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on the suit brought against Walter Cohen, colored U. S. comptroller of customs in New Orleans, which would annul the 14th amendment and declare Negroes ineligible to American citizenship.

"Those bringing this suit," said Johnson "make the statements that the War Amendments have never been regularly adopted and passed upon by the Supreme Court and by this case hope to have those amendments annulled. The fact is, the Supreme Court in innumerable decisions has recognized the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments as part of the constitution and furthermore, these amendments have been recognized by congress, by the executive branch and all other departments of government, as part of the organic law of the country. Congress by statute in 1870 enlarged the right to naturalization so as to embrace not only an alien being a free white person but also Africans and descendants of Africans."

## Start Party Drive in East

### MAKE THREATS OF DEPORTATION IN SILK STRIKE

#### Plan to Force Workers to Kiss Flag

(By The Federated Press)

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 10.—Threats to order the deportation of all non-citizen strikers arrested is the latest development in the Paterson silk strike situation.

Mayor Colin McLean and president George Christie of the police and fire commission have given full support to chief of police John M. Tracey in his fight against the striking silk workers.

They have instructed Tracey to prepare a list of all those non-citizens arrested in the strike and to present it to the department of justice to start proceedings leading to the deportation of these people.

Chief Tracey insists that "out-of-town agitators from now on may be dragged to the plaza of the city hall and made to kiss the American flag and swear an oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States."

Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, answered when the chief arrested him that the fight for free speech in Paterson would go on in spite of the chief's threats.

#### Unemployment in Cuba

Due to the release of a large amount of labor by the sugar industry, and the large influx of southern Europeans, the supply of labor in Cuba continues to exceed the demand, according to the official statements of the department of labor at Washington.

#### Daytona Under Water.

DAYTONA, Fla., Oct. 10.—With the entire city already under several inches of water, a veritable cloudburst continued to inundate Daytona and lowlands near here today.

## SHACHTMAN RILES BUSINESS MEN OF ENGLEWOOD AND LANDS IN COURT

Max Shachtman was haled into Judge Joseph La Buy's court yesterday morning after having been arrested for speaking under the nose of the Englewood Business Men's Association at 62nd and Halsted Streets. The case has been laid over for a jury trial.

The Workers Party will fight for a clear decision on the right of free speech—for Communists, as against the confusion introduced by the authorities in charging our speakers with "obstructing the traffic and disorderly conduct." These two latter charges are of course ridiculous.

Paul Cline, chairman, did not discontinue the meeting when ordered to do so by the police. Schachtman made a statement on constitutional rights supposed to be guaranteed to the workers, and spoke half an hour before his arrest. Copies of the special campaign edition of the Daily Worker were distributed to a crowd of over 200.

Sam Hammersmark and George Maurer, communist candidates for congress, spoke at North Ave. and Orchard, where 200 DAILY WORK-

## INTERNATIONAL BANKERS, MEETING IN LONDON, ARRANGE DETAILS OF \$200,000,000 LOAN TO GERMANY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 10.—An agreement for a \$200,000,000 loan for Germany under the Dawes reparation plan was signed by the international bankers here today.

The ceremony took place at the Bank of England.  
The agreement calls for the floatation of the loan on condition the terms are approved by the inter-allied reparation commission at Paris. Such approval is expected at once.

## UNITY IS CALL OF R. I. L. U. TO I. W. W. ON THE EVE OF THEIR SPECIAL CONVENTION

To the Delegates Assembled at the Sixteenth General Convention of the I. W. W.

(Statement by the Red International Affiliation Committee.)  
When, on Aug. 13, the Red International Affiliation Committee, knowing the necessity of such action, issued its call, "Stop the Split in the I. W. W.," we said:

"We urge that the rank and file everywhere demand a special convention, and that every shred of red tape be brushed aside and delegates representative of the entire membership be called into convention at once to give the I. W. W. a set of officers that cannot be the subject of dispute."

It was exactly one month before the Doyle-Fisher group gave way to pressure and issued to convention call, and the Rowan-Bowman group came shortly afterward with their call for the same date, as issued in the "Industrial Worker" of Sept. 27, 1924. You are met in response to the necessity of unity, whatever side you may take in the dispute.

But the Red International Affiliation Committee, seriously concerned in maintaining complete unity in the I. W. W., warns you that elements on both sides are opposed to unity and will force a split or a secession movement if their side is not upheld and their personal control is not assured.

While Doyle and Fisher in their letter issuing the call for convention say that "The time has come for the rank and file to take charge, to express its decision without delay and to save the I. W. W. from the disaster which threatens it," yet their actions, in the face of the crisis and the point the R. I. A. C. has insisted upon from the beginning in behalf of a brushing aside of red tape and admission of delegates "representative of the entire membership,"

(Continued on Page 2.)

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## Communist Open Air Meetings in Chicago

Saturday, Oct. 11.

North Ave. and Orchard—Auspices of Hungarian W. P. and Liebknecht Y. W. L. Speakers: W. F. Kruse and Nat Kaplan.

Roosevelt and St. Louis—Auspices of West Side Y. W. L. Branch. Speakers: George Maurer and Harrison George.

30th and State Sts.—Auspices South Side Branch. Speakers: "Bob" Minor and Gordon Owens.

Milwaukee and Paulina—Auspices of Polish Branch. Speakers: W. S. Milson and Polish comrades.

Division and Washington—Auspices of North Side Jewish Branch. Speakers: J. Louis Engdahl and others.

11th and Langley—Auspices of Pullman section. Speakers: D. Earley, Polish, Greek and Italian comrades.

Monday, Oct. 13.  
Madison and Green—Auspices of Mid-City Branch. Speakers: George Maurer and others.

## UTAH WORKERS IN CONVENTION HIT DAWES PLAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 10.—The Utah State Federation of Labor has gone on record as unqualifiedly opposed to the operation of the Dawes plan, and also to the holding of such militarist demonstrations as Defense Day.

The resolution condemning the Dawes plan, which was introduced by Barbers' Union Local 377, reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, the valiant General Dawes, commander of the anti-union Minute Men of the Constitution, is credited with the authorship of the so-called Dawes plan for the enslavement of the workers of Germany and of Europe, and

"WHEREAS, this is obviously the plan of Morgan and American finance capitalists to extend American imperialism and to subjugate the workers of other countries as well as those of the United States, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that the Utah State Federation of Labor condemn the Dawes plan."

Vote Communist This Time:

## O'FLAHERTY TO BARE FARRINGTON ANTI-LABOR RECORD IN NEW SERIES

Compiled from documents and data furnished by the rank and file of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America, which Farrington exploits, the series of articles which the DAILY WORKER begins to publish Monday, contains what is probably the most extraordinary story of corruption and betrayal in the history of the American labor movement.

Written by T. J. O'Flaherty in the pungent style that has made his "As We See It" column the subject of favorable comment wherever the DAILY WORKER is read, these articles will throw the searchlight into many dark holes and corners of the Illinois labor movement and become part of the evidence on which the American working class is building its indictment of the tools of capitalism in the American labor movement.

If you want to be certain of getting all these articles subscribe to the DAILY WORKER now.

Victory for the workers of Wisconsin and the country generally.

## FOSTER ON THE HOME STRETCH OF HIS TOUR

### Opens Eastern Swing at Detroit, Mich.

By JOSEPH MANLEY

Campaign Manager, Workers Party.

William Z. Foster, presidential candidate of the Workers Party will start out on the last stretch of his seventeen thousand-mile campaign itinerary.

Foster, in the home stretch of the Communist election campaign will cover the large and most thickly populated states of the east. A series of meetings in the principal cities and large industrial centers have been arranged.

Speaks in Detroit Tuesday.

The opening meeting of this eastern swing will be at Detroit, Mich., on the night of Oct. 14. Great preparations are being made for this Foster meeting, at the House of Masses in Detroit.

Much indignation and resentment has been aroused in Michigan and especially in Detroit, because of the action of the Michigan attorney general in ruling off the Foster-Gitlow electors and leaving those of LaFollette and Wheeler on.

The amount of interest amongst the workers of this typical proletarianized state can be gauged by the masses of workers who turned out to hear Foster's meeting mate, Benjamin Gitlow, at a meeting recently held in Detroit. Judging by all these indications the Foster meeting will be the biggest and most enthusiastic Communist rally ever held in Detroit.

Returns From Pacific Coast.

Foster has just completed a speaking trip to the Pacific coast and back. Addressing large audiences of workers in the various western and Pacific coast states. Foster met with a particularly enthusiastic reception from militant workers in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City and Denver.

He reports that in spite of the LaFollette movement with its glib progressive and vote-catching phraseology, there is a tremendous undercurrent of discontent and resentment against capitalism which cannot be sidetracked by LaFollette or his movement.

It is from this thoroughly working class undercurrent that the Workers Party is drawing its support in the present election campaign.

In this historic period of the American working class movement, the Workers Party and its candidates are crystallizing what will be one of the world's great Communist movements. Despite the confusion created by LaFollette's "progressivism" the Workers Party and its candidates are rallying the support of masses of workers. The Communist program is being carried into sections hitherto inaccessible, and the general result of the present campaign will be the building of a greater and more powerful Workers (Communist) Party.

Final Meeting in Chicago

Foster in this closing stretch of his presidential campaign itinerary will have completed a series of tours covering the entire country from coast to coast. He will wind up at Chicago on November 3, the day before election.

Widely as Foster has been known in the past to the masses of American workers for his leadership in industrial struggles, he will be known in the future to even greater masses as a result of this political struggle.

The Workers Party has established itself in the minds of millions of American workers both for its industrial and political leadership. In spite of

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## GIANT THROG OF WORKERS TO FILL LABOR'S BIGGEST HALL TO HEAR FOSTER AND GITLOW

A giant hall filled to overflowing with eager working men and working women; orchestras crashing out the rallying songs of the revolutionists of the world; railroad workers, steel workers, workers in the packing industries and in the mines, listening for the message of Communism which the best fighters in the labor movement of the United States will bring.

In the Carmen's (Ashland) Auditorium—the largest labor hall in Chicago, at Ashland Boulevard and W. Van Buren Street, the first great Communist rally of this city is to be held Sunday afternoon.

The workers of Chicago have heard of this gathering thru messages given them from a hundred open air gatherings, thru the tens of thousands of copies of the DAILY WORKER distributed to the men and women who pour from the gates of factories every noon and evening.

Foster and Gitlow Here.  
William Z. Foster, who, as candidate for president, is leading the Communist forces in the election fight this fall, has come from a long trip thru the west to attend this rally.

Benjamin Gitlow, fighting side by side with Foster as candidate for vice-president, has come from the north-west.  
William F. Dunne, who heads the state ticket of the Workers Party as candidate for governor of Illinois, and has just returned from the sessions of the Communist International at Moscow, will direct the rally.

All three of these men will lay before the workers the Communist message and program of the Workers Party.  
Workers who have been following the course of the tour of Comrade Foster and Comrade Gitlow know with what enthusiasm these revolutionists were received throughout the country.

They have heard how in every city which Comrade Foster visited—Seattle, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Denver, Salt Lake City, and dozens of others, the workers poured out by the thousands to hear the man with one of the best fighting records in the country—the man who organized the Carmen's Union, the man who organized and fought for the workers in the packing industries, the man who led the great steel strike of 1919.

Winning Farmers, Too.  
And not only the workers, but the farmers—hundreds of them—knowing that the program of the Workers Party offers the only solution to the problems of the farmers—came into the cities to hear what Foster had to say.

Comrade Gitlow, too, met with enthusiastic groups wherever he traveled in the east. Even the decree of the police in Washington, D. C., that he must not speak in the city was ignored by the workers who had come to hear him. And among the men in the textile mills, in the steel mills and in the coal fields, where the growing unemployment has laid a heavy hand on the workers there was tremendous enthusiasm for the Communist candidate.

Besides Foster, Gitlow and Dunne, Gordon Owens, a colored comrade who has been placed on the ballot for congressman from the first congressional district, will address the gathering.

Ashland Auditorium holds over 6,000 people. Arrangements are now being made to take care of the overflow, for it is believed that every seat will be occupied and more.

Tito Schipa Here on 19.  
Tito Schipa, will give his first and only concert of the season, Sunday night, October 19, at the Auditorium theatre. He will appear under the auspices of the Chicago Civic Opera company, of which he is one of the most famous artists.

Lay-Off in Montana.  
MILES CITY, Mont., Oct. 10.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad has posted a bulletin in the local shops announcing a lay-off of approximately 18 per cent of the force of machinists, boilermakers, and helpers.

## ANATOLE FRANCE IS UNCONSCIOUS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOURS, France, Oct. 10.—Anatole France, famous writer, was slowly sinking today. A bulletin issued at noon said: "M. France is extremely weak and is unconscious."

## CLEVELAND HAS FULL TICKET IN ELECTION FIGHT

### Ruthenberg, Severino, Brahtin for Congress

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The Workers Party has a full ticket on the ballot this year in Cleveland and in Cuyahoga County, of which Cleveland forms the biggest section.

Both county and congressional candidates have been nominated and will appear on the ballot. The required signatures having been gotten for each.

The candidates for state senators and representatives from the county have also been nominated and will appear on the ballot.

The three candidates for congress in Cleveland are C. E. Ruthenberg, in the 20th district, John Brahtin, in the 21st district, A. V. Severino in the 22nd district.

Ruthenberg, national executive secretary of the Workers Party does not need to be introduced to Clevelanders. There are few who do not know of his activity in the working class movement for many years in this city. And there are few that are more hated by the powers that be.

Brahtin in Roofers' Union.  
John Brahtin running in the 21st district is a member of the Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, formerly its president. Brahtin's record in the working class movement runs many years back thru membership in the socialist party, the left wing which grew out of the bankruptcy of the socialist party, and the Workers Party from its inception.

A. V. Severino, running in the 22nd district against one of the worst reactionaries in congress, T. Burton (who in a recent speech spoke in favor of the leasing of the Teapot Dome oil area) is an active member of the Bricklayers' Union, and known by most active trade unionists in Cleveland for his activities as a Communist. Severino's activity has aroused the ire of the powers that be. For

(Continued on page 3)

It's your paper—Build on it!  
Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

## 15,000 CIGAR MAKERS MAINTAIN SOLID FRONT AFTER MONTH'S STRIKE

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 10.—For four weeks the 15,000 cigarmakers that walked out of Tampa factories have maintained a solid front and they are prepared to fight a long time for their demands. These include the company checkoff on wages to pay for the time lost by worker representatives serving on the joint equalization committee. 25 per cent wage increase and re-introduction of readers at employee expense in the factories.

The strike, altho not authorized by the Cigarmakers' International Union, pulled out almost every worker, union and non-union. Orders for the Christmas trade are piling up.



## MAYOR DODGES PARENTS' WAR ON M'ANDREW

### Dever Says He Has No Influence on Board

Two hundred mothers and fathers accompanied by their little children waited on Mayor Dever yesterday morning to lay before him their side of the fight between 700 parents of Englewood and the Chicago board of education.

And in answer to their plea thru Alderman Byrnes, "Mr. Mayor will you help us," the mayor replied, "I have no club over the school board. In fact I have not a particle of influence."

He'll speak to Moderwell. However, he offered to speak to president Charles Moderwell, who, he said, is "friendly" and always willing to "listen."

But the Mr. Moderwell is outwardly "friendly" and a good listener, the parents of Englewood are getting a taste of his greatest accomplishment. They now feel his autocratic club which he lets descend upon his victims.

The parents of the Englewood have been negotiating with the board of education, in the persons of Moderwell and McAndrew, for the last six weeks, over the changing of the Harper school, at 6520 S. Wood St., into a Junior high school.

#### Children Promised Portables.

The board of education promised them that portables would be put in the school yards to take care of the surplus room needed and that the children would not have to be transferred to other schools at long distances from their home which was the objection raised by the parents. After six weeks of waiting a notice was sent to the parents by the board that the portables are now completed. On Monday of this week the children returned to school they received their new books and homework and were about to leave school at 3 o'clock when the teachers were called out of the room. When they returned they collected the children's books and told them that they must never come into that school. "Stay away from this school and go to the school you were transferred to," were the words they dismissed the class.

Calls It "Not Political." Alderman Byrnes was the first speaker for the committee and opened his remarks with, "This is not a political movement, Mr. Mayor, but a movement started by the parents of Englewood in the vicinity of the Harper school. The parents have been meeting with Mr. Moderwell and Mr. McAndrews. But they broke their word to them and as you're the only man who has any power in the city of Chicago we come to you to ask you to find a way to rectify this matter."

Delving into the cause of the trouble with the board of education, Mr. McCarr, president of the West Englewood Business Men's Association said the school accommodated 1200 children and they were small children in the elementary grades.

"For six years we have waited for the board of education to put in the 8 portable buildings which would do away with the necessity of transferring the children to schools one mile

and a half away from their home and with many dangerous boulevard and car crossings. Monday we sent the children to school and they were turned out."

Keep Children at Home. Mrs. Edna Seaborg spoke next. She said she is compelled to keep her nine year old boy at home because she couldn't think of sending him a mile and a half to school. She informed the mayor that all the other

parents were keeping their children at home for the same reason. "One day I stood on the corner of the 69th street crossing and counted as many as 700 automobiles passing in one hour. The portables promised were put up but will be used only for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades. The 4th, 5th and 6th grades, children 9 to 11 years of age, have been thrown out."

Warns Against Strike. The mayor did not offer much hope to the committee in his promise to do "the best he can" and adding that he did not know whether there was much he could do.

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Cleveland, Ohio.

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As intelligent and revolutionary workers you have freed yourselves of the trammels of capitalistic religion and politics. But you probably adhere to the greatest and most harmful superstition, cloaked as a science—MEDICINE. People who know refuse to be practiced upon with knife and powerful drugs. When ill they resort to (drugsless) NATURAL METHODS of treatment. For a speedy recovery and your health's sake see

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Excellent Music by the Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra, and the Young Workers League Orchestra

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MONSTER ELECTION

Wm. Z. Foster

Candidate for President of the United States on the Workers Party ticket, leader of the great steel strike.

Wm. F. Dunne Benjamin Gitlow

Candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Workers Party ticket, editor of the DAILY WORKER

Candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Workers Party ticket

WILL SPEAK

October 12, 1924, 2:30 P. M.

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Ashland and Van Buren

## Unity Call of R. I. L. U. to I. W. W.

(Continued from page 1)

of the entire membership," slap the membership in the face so far as representation is concerned. The R. I. A. C. asserts that their later qualification of a representative convention by insisting that delegations must comply with Article Five, Section Four, Paragraph "A," is flat contradiction of their nice words about the rank and file taking charge, and constitutes not only a piece of "constitutional" evasion and hypocrisy, but is an ominous danger to unity as it affords the Rowan-Bowman group, searching high and low for an excuse to split or secede, with a color, however false, of justification.

It is time the I. W. W. did away with "constitutional safeguards" as a substitute for sincere, revolutionary and experienced leadership.

The R. I. A. C. urges all delegates to meet in a pre-convention meeting and overcome the resistance of Doyle and Fisher or any other elements which bar delegates really representative of membership from full voice and vote. At the same time, it will denounce any delegates as disrupters of the I. W. W. if they withdraw in any split or secession should the majority of the delegates uphold the contentions of Doyle and Fisher. There must be unity whoever is sustained.

The Red International Affiliation Committee endorses 100 per cent the sentiment expressed by J. A. Griffith, speaking for the five elected G. E. B. members, when he says (Industrial Worker, Sept 27, 1924), that "One and all must admit that the membership should have full representation in the coming general convention." But the R. I. A. C. points out that this comes from those who themselves flouted the membership by rushing into the capitalist courts for an injunction to give them complete control, without other than "constitutional" justification for their original demands, and flatly opposed to every interest of the organization. Any man or men who, however "constitutional" the pretext, drags his fellow workers and a working class organization before the capitalist courts forfeit every confidence and should be instantly removed as leaders whose incompetence or worse is proven by such an act.

More, it is clear from the tone and tendency shown in such articles as Wm. Buchwald's in the General Construction Workers' Bulletin No. 17, and the "report" of Adolph Vangness and Tom Moore in Lumber Workers' Bulletin No. 43, on July 1, that a disruptive secession movement was being fomented before any election from headquarters took place. Granted that Tom Doyle was protecting the unspeakable mental prostitute or worse, John Leheney; granted that Joe Fisher was arbitrary and incompetent, those who point the way toward secession from the I. W. W. upon such grounds are enemies of working class solidarity unfitted for office.

And still more. Just prior to this convention the Rowan-Bowman controlled paper, the Industrial Worker, sets out, upon the basis that "90 per cent of the enrollment of the I. W. W. is not informed" as to the issues of the convention, not to inform but to alarm them with fantastic yarns of Communist bogey-men, upon the thin foundation of the fact that there are members of the I. W. W., some Communists and some not Communists, who believe as they have a right to

believe, and agitate, as they have a right to agitate, for affiliation of the I. W. W. to the Red International of Labor Unions.

In an exceptional burst of nonsense the Industrial Worker parades a nameless terror before the same 90 per cent of uninformed members, and then threatens that if these same voiceless and uninformed rank and file, already admitted to be counted out of the convention, are "still possessed of complete ownership of the I. W. W., all will be well." But, "If an outside agency gains any of its ends, then the cause of proletarian progress has been halted." What does this mean, if not that the Industrial Worker, organ of the Rowan-Griffith-Bowman group, propagandizes in advance of the convention their intention to split or secede if their contentions are not sustained by the convention? Such incitement is downright treachery and this and all other manifestations of splits and secession must be vigilantly fought. Whoever wins, there must be unity.

It is silly as well as criminal to agitate against Doyle and Fisher, as the five G. E. B. members have done upon the ridiculous claim that they are "followers of the Communists." We suppose such anti-Communists as George Williams supports Doyle and Fisher for that reason. And on the other hand, we recall that one of the same five which signs this allegation, Harry Trotter, on December 5, 1921, was removed from control of the Railroad Workers' I. U. 520, by the then as now anti-Communist G. E. B., because Trotter was supposed to be a Communist. The silly rot of raising a Communist bugaboo should stop, particularly as it has never been proven by fact or document that the purpose of the Communists is at all unfriendly to revolutionary industrial unionism and its goal as set forth in the preamble of the I. W. W.

Fellow workers! There must be unity. While the M. T. W. may greatly need the \$1.00 dues, the talk of secession we hear, if it does not get this demand, should be met with vigorous condemnation. Similarly, if the Lumber Workers see their demands defeated by this convention, there must be no talk of secession or of splits. Unity of the whole I. W. W. comes first.

Fellow workers! The fact admitted by both sides that 90 per cent of the membership is uninformed is a symptom of disease. There must be better contact between the membership and headquarters than is afforded by the General Office Bulletins and those of the I. U.'s. However plausible the argument which led to the 1921 convention barring controversies from the papers of general circulation, it is a remedy worse than the disease. Every member needs to and expects to find all vital news and discussions in the paper he subscribes to under that understanding. Stop treating the membership or even the unorganized as children unable or unfit to read and discuss every policy, principle and tactic. The press must be free and open. Personal censorship, as now practiced, must be ended. Both sides in this dispute have covertly used the papers under their control. Whoever wins, unity must be had, and a healthy unity comes only with freedom of the press for the workers.

Stand for full representation, against splits, against secession, and for affiliation with the R. I. L. U.

For unity and revolution, Red Internat'l Affiliation Committee.

parents were keeping their children

at home for the same reason. "One day I stood on the corner of the 69th street crossing and counted as many as 700 automobiles passing in one hour. The portables promised were put up but will be used only for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades. The 4th, 5th and 6th grades, children 9 to 11 years of age, have been thrown out."

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CHIROPRACTIC AND ELECTRO-THERAPY

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## HOLD EPSTEIN FOR LYNCHING WILLIAM BELL

### Two Men Identify Him as Slayer

Otto Epstein, 1011 14th St., was held to the grand jury for killing of William Bell, the Negro who was brutally murdered with a baseball bat on the corner of Maxwell and 14th St., Wednesday night, and Irving Rockowitz, 1045 Newberry Ave., was held as an accessory to the murder, by the coroner's jury, sitting in the county morgue yesterday.

Both men will go before the grand jury in the criminal court building.

Two men, Albert Harper, 1045 13th St., and Thomas Clark, 1043 13th St., positively identified Epstein as the man who struck down Bell with a baseball bat Wednesday night. Harry Crawford, owner of a pool hall at 1339 Miller St., repeated to coroner Samuel Davis the testimony printed exclusively in yesterday's DAILY WORKER that it was two white men in a Ford car who accosted Betty Goldblatt and Bertha Deutsch, who gave the alarm that led to the lynching of Bell, and not a Negro.

Bertha Deutsch, in her testimony, withheld the incident of the Ford car stopping to chat with her until George C. Adams, attorney for George Bell, brother of the murdered man, brot out the facts in his cross examination.

"I forgot to mention that," said Bertha Deutsch, who was the first witness. "A man in an auto was driving by and he called out, 'Going our way girls?' But we paid no attention." Miss Deutsch, who is decidedly the "flapper" type, with cheap artificial flowers decorating her hat, and paint on her face, admitted to Mr. Adams that her mother had opened the door for her and asked her what had happened, after she and Betty Goldblatt ran upstairs, but said she "didn't remember" whether or not she told her mother what had occurred.

Bell Never Before in Trouble. Ernest Bell, brother of the Negro who was lynched, testified that his brother never was in any pool rooms of the neighborhood, that he was a laborer in a starch factory, that he roomed with his brother, and that he last saw him alive at eight thirty that night. He declared that his brother had never before been in any trouble, and "never had a cross word in him," that he never drank and was perfectly sober when he left the house.

Betty Goldblatt declared she could not identify Bell as the man who had accosted her. "We couldn't imagine that anyone had been killed over that," she declared. Miss Goldblatt said she did not visit the shop until after Bell had been killed. She testified that "Jack, Bo and Epstein and a whole bunch came back from Bell's body while we were there, and that Epstein went to call the police."

Albert Harper declared, "I was with William Bell when he was killed. Epstein came up to us as we were walking south on Miller St., near 14th, followed by two men. Epstein had a baseball bat in his left hand. He asked us, 'What are you looking for?' and before we had time to answer he hit me on the nose, making it bleed. Epstein then transferred the bat to his right hand and hit Bell a death blow on the head. I turned and fled." All efforts of Epstein's lawyer to shake Harper's identification failed. "Epstein is the man," Harper repeated, "I am positive of it."

Bell Killed by First Blow. Thomas Clark declared while he was standing on the corner of Miller and 14th Sts., he saw the two girls talking to a white man. "Then the man walked away from them and they ran directly across the street to the wine shop. I saw a white man strike Bell with a bat. I think the first blow killed Bell. As he started to run he was struck down."

"I came back and walked over and found him dead, and then went and summoned his brother. I believe Epstein was the man who killed him."

## LaFollette Here Today But Labor Will Hear Its Fighters on Sunday

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, LaFollette comes to Chicago.

The big cry of the Wisconsin senator, as he comes west, is that Coolidge's "Pennsylvania gang" is raising a huge slush fund to defeat him.

LaFollette wants this investigated. But LaFollette will not demand an investigation of the "black jack" efforts of his "labor lieutenants" to pick the pockets of the workers in the shops in order to boost his own campaign fund.

The Borah committee, soon to meet in Chicago, to investigate campaign expenditures will not trouble itself about the information already published in the DAILY WORKER, telling of the threats against members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, by the officials of this union championing the LaFollette candidacy. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, repeatedly, in conventions, has voted for the class party of labor. This is one of the most militant organizations of America's workers. Large masses of its membership repudiate the idea that LaFollette has anything to offer the working class. They refuse to contribute to his campaign. But they must do it in the face of threatened discrimination and perhaps the loss of their jobs. The "black list" methods of the worst bosses are used to raise LaFollette's campaign fund.

LaFollette says he does not believe in the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, as it exists in Soviet Russia, to protect the Workers' Republic and build for a Communist Society, where all class distinctions will gradually fall by the wayside. But he does not raise a finger against the dictatorship of petty officials in the labor unions, created to advance his own candidacy for the White House.

LaFollette will complain that he has been ruled off the ballot in California. The Coolidge dictatorship, at Washington, wants to win on November 4, and it is using every conceivable political trick to put the victory over.

LaFollette is doing exactly the same thing. It is his "Wisconsin gang" that rules at Madison, in the Badger state. H. L. Ekern is LaFollette's attorney general in Wisconsin. Ekern has been spending his time, during the last few months, planning to get the LaFollette electors on the ballot in every state in the nation.

But he has also been trying to keep the Communist electors off the Wisconsin ballot. He discovered the customary "technicality." The last minute ruling was invoked against the Workers Party. But the wave of protest that began to rise proved too overwhelming. Latest advices are that Ekern has changed his mind. LaFollette's attorney general was afraid of the fight that the DAILY WORKER would stir up over the nation, on this issue. He got cold feet, displaying the customary timidity of his class.

The Wisconsin socialists, especially Victor L. Berger, like the LaFollettes, are opposed to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. But the Milwaukee Leader, democracy-loving, apostle of "honesty in government," did not raise its voice against the threat of LaFollette's "Wisconsin gang" to deny the workers and poor farmers of the state the right to vote Communist on Tuesday, Nov. 4. The fight against LaFollette's "Little Business" dictatorship in Wisconsin had to be made without socialist aid.

In this respect the class struggle in Wisconsin, the "model commonwealth" of LaFollette, merely duplicates, on a very small scale to be sure, the revolutionary class struggle of the workers in Germany.

In the hour of its death agonies, not only the social-democratic Bergers, but also the middle class LaFollettes, rallied to the aid of German capitalism and helped bring it back to life, and to sustain its precarious existence. In the revolutionary battles of labor in Germany, the whole social-democratic and middle class veneer has been stripped away, and the Communist stand forth alone as the champions of labor's class interests.

In Michigan the capitalist politicians rule the Communist candidates off the ballot on a "technicality," but the same politicians are stone blind to the same "technicality" as it applies to the LaFollette candidates.

The capitalists need LaFollette to fool the workers and poor farmers, a little longer; to prevent the workers and poor farmers, a little longer, from going over to the Communist ranks.

Thousands of workers in Chicago, trying to find a way to free themselves from the capitalist chains that bind them, will attend the LaFollette meeting in Chicago today. They will listen. Thousands of them will not be convinced. LaFollette cannot convince them, that he stands for their interests, because he offers no solution for their problems.

Let every worker who attends the LaFollette meeting today, also join the multitudes who will make their way tomorrow, Sunday afternoon, to the great demonstration of the Communist Campaign, at the Carmen's (Ashland) Auditorium.

Only from the lips of the Communist speakers, Sunday, from the lips of Foster, Gitlow, Dunne, and others, will the workers hear the message of deliverance from capitalist misrule.

Against the enslaving dictatorship of Wall Street, with its middle-class LaFollette allies, the liberating Dictatorship of the Workers.

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# Wm. Z. Foster

Candidate for President of the United States on the Workers Party ticket, leader of the great steel strike.

## Wm. F. Dunne Benjamin Gitlow

Candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Workers Party ticket, editor of the DAILY WORKER

Candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Workers Party ticket

WILL SPEAK

# October 12, 1924, 2:30 P. M.

# CAMPAIGN MEETING

AT

## ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Ashland and Van Buren



## YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE ACTIVE IN CLEVELAND

### Start Organizing Campaign Among the Youth

By GEO. PAPCUN  
(Special to The Daily Worker)  
CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10.—As is the case throughout the country, thousands of young people who ought to be in school, are compelled to work in Cleveland in order to make up for the inadequacy of the wages received by the family bread-winner.

The "Young Worker," official organ of the Young Workers League (organization of Communist working class youth), recently published an expose of the deplorable conditions of the young workers in the National Biscuit company plant in Cleveland. The article states:

Young Workers Tell Hardest. "The young workers employed by the National Biscuit company do the dirtiest and hardest work on the place. Wrapping red-hot cakes that make your hands bleed, washing chocolate pans, loading trucks and conveyors."

Children as young as fourteen years are said to toil in this sweat-shop, under pretenses of being sixteen, for nine or nine and one-half hours per day, and for wages which start as low as fourteen dollars a week and never get much higher.

The Cleveland Woolen Mills, the National Mazda Lamp works, the steel mills are other places where young workers slave and toil to turn out profits for the bosses.

#### Educate Young Workers.

The Cleveland local of the Young Workers League is endeavoring to educate and organize the young workers to fight for their rights against the bosses and to help build up the Communist movement in order to finally abolish the capitalist system of exploitation of young and old workers. The local office is Room 312, Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave., and local organizer is George Papcun. The West Side Branch meets every Tuesday at the Finnish Hall, 1303 West 58th St.

The branch is studying "Shop Talks in Economics." The East Side Branch meets every Friday, at Grdina's Hall, 6025 St. Clair Ave., and is studying "A. B. C. of Communism."

The student's branch meets every Sunday at 3:30 at the Freiheit Hall, 5311 Woodland Ave., and is also studying the "A. B. C. of Communism." Any young worker who wishes to take part in the revolutionary labor movement is invited to visit and join the league.

#### Ghandi Finishes His Fast.

DELHI, India, Oct. 9.—Three weeks of fast which have threatened his life have been completed by Ghandi, leader of the passive resistance movement in India. He hopes to bring about Hindu-Muslim peace by fasting.

## MANY INDICATIONS THAT NEW YORK SOCIALISTS ARE DESERTING THOMAS FOR CANDIDATE OF TAMMANY HALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 10.—In an authorized statement issued today, James P. Cannon, Workers Party candidate for governor, makes the following interesting comment:

"The announcement, published recently in the New York Times, that the socialist party has decided to abandon its campaign for Norman Thomas in favor of Al Smith is apparently the culmination of a series of efforts made by the LaFollette forces to secure the support of the industrial cities of the state, which are solid Smith territory.

#### Gets Orders from LaFollette.

"If the Times report be true, then there is no doubt that the socialist party is acting under the orders of LaFollette.

"There are many reasons to believe that LaFollette is finding the support of the socialist party a very doubtful asset, and that he is very willing to hasten its elimination from his ranks in return for something he considers much more substantial and desirable, i. e., the support of Smith and the 'progressive' democrats.

"The support of the socialist party has laid LaFollette open to the virulent attacks of 'Hell-and-Maria' Dawes without the compensating assurance of support from any but a small and dwindling body of so-called socialist voters. 'Fighting Bob' has apparently become convinced of the weakness and ineffectiveness of the socialist party and has therefore been revising his tactics recently with a view of securing Smith's support.

#### Socialists Agree to Anything.

"Some weeks ago, the New York Trades and Labor Council endorsed LaFollette and Wheeler with the expressed understanding that this did not by any means imply an endorsement of any of the local Conference for Progressive Political Action candidates. This stand was approved by the LaFollette and socialist delegates in the council, thus leaving the door open for an endorsement of Smith by that body.

"Since then both the Central Trades and Labor Council and the New York State Federation, supported strongly by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, have endorsed Smith for governor, without a word of protest or disapproval from the LaFollette or socialist delegates at these gatherings.

"The increasing dissatisfaction of the LaFollette forces with its socialist hangers-on, has been very plainly shown on a number of recent occasions. At a LaFollette meeting in the Town Hall, last week, Frank P. Walsh the chairman, openly praised the record of Smith, while Norman Thomas, the socialist candidate for governor, sat on the platform. Wheeler sounded the praises of Smith in his speech at Schenectady.

"In his speech, at Madison Square Garden, LaFollette carefully avoided all mention of the socialist party. However, he praised very highly the Smith housing program. The fact seems to be that the socialist party has been told to 'behave' if it would remain in 'respectable' LaFollette company. In line with this conclusion is the fact that Thomas himself has publicly approved of many things for which Smith stands, although he differed very amiably on a few minor points. If the socialist party has abandoned the Thomas campaign in favor of Smith, it is throwing its machinery, or what is left of it, behind a man whom it has consistently criticized as the candidate of Tammany Hall, and of the capitalist democratic party.

#### Completely Compromises Principles.

"The socialist party, thru its support of LaFollette and now, apparently, of Smith, has confirmed my previous contention that it has completely compromised its principles and has therefore lost the right to call itself a party representing the workers. In New York, which was the center of its former strength, it has been forced to join with LaFollette and now, it seems, with Smith, in a final effort to regain its lost prestige. Instead it is being driven daily to further compromises and further retreats by the rapid desertion of its former followers and by the increasing pressure of the unsympathetic, anti-socialist elements with whom it has allied itself, thus leaving the field clear for the only party which has retained its working class character—the Workers Party.

"J. P. Cannon, Workers Party candidate for Governor of New York State."

#### Foster Dates

(Continued from page 1)  
LaFollette, the Workers Party leads the oppressed masses on to a proletarian revolution and a workers' and farmers' government.

DETROIT, MICH.—House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m.

TOLEDO, OHIO.—Labor Temple Auditorium, Michigan St. and Jefferson, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Engineers' Auditorium, Ontario and St. Clair Sts., Thursday, Oct. 16, 8 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, 376 William St., Friday, Oct. 17, 8 p. m.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St., Saturday, Oct. 18, 8 p. m.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Sunday, Oct. 19, 2 p. m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Arcadia Hall, 913 Halsey St., Sunday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m.

READING, PA.—Labor Lyceum, Walnut and Reed Streets, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 8 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Labor Temple, 125 Franklin Ave., Wednesday, Oct. 22, 8 p. m.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Hermansons Hall, 158 Crown St., Thursday, Oct. 23, 8 p. m.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Unity Hall, 62 Pratt St., Friday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Belmont Hall, 64 Belmont St., Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 p. m.

BOSTON, MASS.—Sonic Auditorium, Berkeley and Tremont Sts., Sunday, Oct. 26, 2 p. m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arcade Hall, 14th St. and Park Road, N. W., Monday, Oct. 27, 8 p. m.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Hazzards Hall, 111 West Franklin St., Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Carnegie Music Hall, cor. Ohio and Federal Sts., N. S., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8 p. m.

OMAHA, NEBR.—Seymour W. O. W. Hall, 1517 Capitol Ave., Monday, Oct. 13, 8 p. m.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., Tuesday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Unity Hall, corner of Grand and Page Blvds., Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m.

ZIEGLER, ILL.—Liberty Hall, Thursday, Oct. 16, 8:30 p. m.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Carpenters' Hall, 7th and Adams Sts., Friday, Oct. 17, 8 p. m.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Sunday, Oct. 19, 2 p. m.

LOWELL, MASS.—Tuesday, Oct. 21, LAWRENCE, MASS.—Wednesday, Oct. 22

REVERE, MASS.—Thursday, Oct. 23, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Labor Lyceum, 8th and Brown Sts., Friday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m.

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## NEW PATRIOTIC SOCIETY TO BREW TOLERANT SPIRIT

### Elihu Root is Already Well Pickled

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Elihu Root who talked fiercely of lamp-post hangings and sunrise shootings during the war, is the discoverer of the reason why most of the superpatriotic movements are barely able to scratch for a living in America. Having been a member of almost every refuted snoop and hanging patriotic society in his long life, Elihu Root is determined to take one more chance. He has joined the Hamilton-Jefferson Assn., confident that it has the germs of sturdy life.

#### Was Hard Hit.

"We have hit upon the life-giving properties," Root declares in well-known patent medicine trade terms, "the lack of which killed other great patriotic movements."

The great discovery is the giving of membership in equal numbers to Roman Catholics and Protestants. The society is to brew patriotic spirit and tolerance.

### Cleveland, O., Has Full Ticket in the Election Campaign

(Continued from page 1)  
more than a year Severino has been faced with the attempt by the U. S. district attorney to revoke his citizenship because he is a Communist.

#### Always Active Fighters.

The candidates for the county offices and the state legislature have for years been active fighters in the working class movement. Cleveland workers will see in the list many names of those long and well-known for their revolutionary spirit and devotion to the working class.

The Workers Party is the only party besides the capitalist republicans and the democratic parties to have candidates in the field in this country. Despite all the noise of the would-be progressives and have-been socialists, they have left the field entirely clear to the old parties except for one candidate for congress.

There is only one course left for the worker who wishes to express his working class solidarity and his opposition to the present system, and that is to vote the Workers Party (Communist) ticket. Of course the Workers Party can't win, but let those who are anxious to be on the winning side, answer the question, who wins when the old parties win? Better be a rebel and in the minority than to vote for your oppression and exploitation.

#### WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATES

Name of Candidate	Office
JOHN FROMHOLTZ	County Clerk
WM. ELLIOTT	County Sheriff
MAX CHARKIN	County Treasurer
G. A. KARR	Surveyor
THOS. BRADLEY	Com.
CARL HACKER	Com.
M. H. ESS	Com.
State Sec.	
GEO. SCHLEINKOFE	
HARRY CHECEL	
PAUL LUCACHIE	
H. WAGENKNECHT	
IDA KNIPCHILD	
ANNA MORGAN	
Representatives.	
ROSE CHECEL	
REBECCA SACAROW	
JACOB HEINRICH	
R. ALTENBERND	
MICHAEL ERDIE	
ELMER BOICH	
S. HOLZMAN	

#### Barbers Want Woman Customers.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10.—A trade war between Wisconsin barbers and owners of women's hairdressing shops will be taken to the state legislators at Madison next session. The barbers backed by the Journeymen Barbers' union will fight a proposal that would prohibit them by law from doing any haircutting or trimming for women customers. Since the barbers' union voted to admit woman members at its international convention in Indianapolis in September, union shops in Wisconsin will be particularly qualified to perform all tonsorial work on women.

#### Cleveland, Notice!

If you do not subscribe, you can get the DAILY WORKER every day from these news stands:  
O. C. Schroeder, 212-214 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.  
Louis Bernstein, 6905 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.  
D. E. Hendershot, 4136 E. 110th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

#### An Ideal Boy Scout.

MILES CITY, Mont., Oct. 10.—The instructor of the local Boy Scouts has been suspended from the high school for organizing an immoral club among the students. Last fall he was arrested for robbery.

#### Argentinian in Japan.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Major Pedro Zanni, Argentine round-the-world flyer, arrived at Kakoshima, Japan safely, according to a dispatch from that city this afternoon.

## JUDGE GARY IS COOLIDGE AID

(Continued from Page 1.)

chinery. Gary and Morgan are also the most influential directors of the Pullman Palace Car company and the First National Bank of New York.

"Coolidge is not trying to play politics," said Gary recently in eloquently praising his personally-owned candidate. "But Coolidge is trying to promote and protect business and business prosperity."

It is worthy of note that the firms which the Gary-Morgan interests are backing are the most notorious labor-smashing corporations in the country. The Pullman company, of which J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, his partner, and Harold S. Vanderbilt, are directors, in the latest strike in the Pullman car works, imported scabs from all over the United States, enlisted dozens of Chicago policemen to arrest and molest the strikers, in order to perpetuate a neck-breaking speed up and wage reduction system. Florence Pullman has long used her millions wrung out of the steel car builders, to promote the interests of her husband Frank Lowden and other crooked republican politicians.

The International Harvester company, which is now practically shut down, throwing thousands of workers on the streets of Chicago, starving and penniless, has also ruthlessly broken strikes and fired men who talked unionism. Thomas W. Lamont, the partner of J. P. Morgan, who is also a director of the Crowell Publishing company, which has been placed on the unfair list by organized labor, represents the Morgan interests on the board of directors of the Harvester trust.

#### All Typical Coolidge Backers.

These men, Gary, Morgan, Lamont, Baker and their fellow Wall Street capitalists, are typical Coolidge backers. And while yesterday it was disclosed that John Davis, democratic candidate, had been forced to spend \$5,000.00 of his own money before getting some rich "angel" to back his campaign, Coolidge has from the start of the campaign been well supplied with Wall Street money.

The workers in the Gary steel mills, in the Pullman Car shops and the Harvester trust factories are well acquainted with the labor hating "company unions" which the heads of the steel trust have instituted. The industrial councils of the International Harvester company, the company unions in Pullman and Gary are well known by the workers to be nothing more than a net work of spies which root out union men who preach real working class organization and fire and blacklist them.

It would take too long to write

down the numerous interests represented by the directors of the United States Steel corporation. Suffice it to say that the above mentioned companies run numerous coal mines in Kentucky, exploit Negro labor in the south, and Mexican labor on the sisal fibre fields of Mexico. Thru George F. Baker, the steel trust is interlocked with numerous railroads and gas and electric companies. The Western Electric company, which hires the cheapest obtainable labor and crushes unionism with an iron hand, is also interlocked with the steel trust. Morgan is on the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, an organization which devotes its energies to cheapening the wages and crushing unionism.

Gary Made Doctor of Laws. Not only does Judge Gary control the workers in the steel mills and his other trusts, but Gary goes after the ideas of the children of the workers by his meddling in the educational system. Gary's platoon school activities are well known. Gary is also watching closely the teachings in the colleges of the United States.

"We saw Judge Gary being made a learned Doctor of Laws at Northwestern University," Upton Sinclair tells us in his "Goonie Step." "But at the university of Pittsburgh they made him a doctor of science, which is supposed to be a real degree."

#### Then There is Foster.

Against this record of the Wall Street backers of Coolidge—union breaking monopolists, gougers of the workers, controllers of their education, is the record of William Z. Foster, as the best organizer of the steel workers known to the trade union movement.

The town of Gary is just one of the steel trusts' numerous properties, and the steel trust backs Coolidge to "keep down the reds," and prevent the workers from organizing to better their conditions.

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### Communist Issues in Britain

The MacDonald government has fallen on an issue raised by the Communist Party of Great Britain—an issue that is close to the life of the labor movement and every British worker, an issue growing out of the Communist campaign against imperialist war—quashing of an indictment of sedition against the editor of the Workers' Weekly, official organ of the Communist Party.

Closely linked up with this issue is the question of the recognition of and treaty with Soviet Russia—another matter brought forward by the Communists which the great mass of organized British workers supported.

Harold J. Laski, writing in The Nation of October 1, on the British Trades Union Congress says: "The hostility of the Congress to the Communists was marked. All their resolutions were voted down. . . . We published yesterday an article on the British Trades Union Congress by Harry Pollitt—one of the acknowledged leaders of the boiler-makers' union—which does not coincide with the liberal Laski's statements, but more of this later. The fact remains that the British labor movement, which is not Communist, and the British labor party, which is not Communist, must now fight British capitalism on clear cut demands which the Communists have made the center of the struggle."

The social-democratic idea that a party must have a parliamentary bloc to achieve leadership in the struggles of the workers has been badly shattered by the recent events in Britain and the Communist policy of a correct revolutionary theory, immediate demands that fit the needs of the workers coupled with constant activity in the daily struggles of the workers, has been vindicated again.

Another result of Communist activity in the trade unions was the granting of extended powers to the Trade Union Council making it possible for this central directing agency of the labor movement to call the unions into action without delay when it becomes necessary.

The immediate aims that the Communist Party of Great Britain has achieved then are to give a clear working class character to the coming election campaign and to place the Trade Union Council in a position to solidify the entire labor movement in the fight against British imperialism.

All this has been done altho, as Mr. Laski says, "the hostility of the congress to the Communists was marked."

May we be allowed to say that when the congress greets the Communist delegates with marked cordiality the revolution will not be very far away but—the liberals will.

### Speeding Up Textile Workers

The Lawrence textile capitalists are installing a new system which forces each weaver to attend to 72 looms instead of 18. He is given three unskilled helpers and the companies get a neat increase in profits. Three-quarters of the weavers become unskilled laborers or join the ranks of the unemployed.

Here is a perfectly plain and easily understood example of standardization and specialization in industry that is typical of a whole process by which individual skill becomes a drug on the market.

The textile industry can be made to pay its workers a good wage and abandon its man-killing speed-up system by an industrial union taking in every man and woman in its employ. The weavers may cling to their craft union but what good will it do them when three-fourths of them cannot get jobs as weavers? The situation today is that, far from having an industrial union the workers are split up in any number of small and ineffective unions with less than ten per cent of the workers in the industry organized.

The employers have taken advantage of this to organize company unions which they promptly present with wage cuts, reckoning rightly that not much resistance is to be expected from workers who have not enough spirit to own their own union.

The textile industry presents perhaps the finest specimen of the fate of workers who continue to believe that the capitalists invest their money in industry for charitable reasons. Its immense profits are in direct proportion to the helplessness of the workers and its open terrorism in the strikes into which the workers are forced has so far gone unpunished.

The spirit displayed by the more militant workers in these strikes shows that they want organization and will fight for it if given the proper lead. There should be started in the textile industry a system of shop committees linking up the workers in the various centers that will give a basis for industrial unionism and that will end for all time the suicidal policy of dual unionism with its warring officials.

### Our Program for the Teachers

Superintendent McAndrew came here from New York behind a barrage of newspaper publicity in which the "strong, silent man" note was plainly discernible.

His attitude since his arrival has been one neither of strength nor silence. A vociferous and peevish autocrat who takes his orders from the silk stocking element (we pause here. Do teachers wear silk stockings?) he has from his first day in office tried his feeble best to break up the teachers' union, reduce the teachers to the status of a kitchen girl in an aristocratic English family and conduct the public school system as a private business institution owned by the Chicago Tribune and the packing trust.

The teachers are in fighting mood and in line with the best procedure of allying open discontent in use by all to-getter business concerns the school board gets behind McAndrew by considering a plan to reduce the teaching staff by 1500. It is expected that this will cause some hesitancy on the part of more militant advocates of teachers' councils and other evidences of the vestigial remains of freedom to which McAndrew is opposed.

The teachers have displayed some considerable willingness to fight and it is likely that on an issue of this kind they can get the support of organized laborers. We suggest that they perfect their organization and make McAndrew and the lay-off major issues in an ultimatum to the school board or whatever body is responsible for McAndrew.

They should demand the ousting of McAndrew and no reduction of forces. The alternative should be a strike of the 11,000 Chicago teachers.

This is our program for the teachers. It is simple but like most simple measures it requires something more than speeches of protest to become effective. It requires organization and intelligent action—the only two things that will win for the teachers or any other section of the working class.

### Waltham Watch Workers Revolt

The strike of 3,000 employees of the Waltham Watch Company in the Massachusetts city named after and owned by this concern is an encouraging incident in the American struggle. These workers have been out for eight weeks against a reduction in wages, they have organized in the Jewelry Workers' International Union and are maintaining a picket line in which men, women and girls have equal rights in preventing scabs going to work.

This is the first experience of these workers with a labor organization and it is more evidence that even where company welfare systems are in operation, these do not do away with wage cuts, the need for unions and the possibility of organization when the unions are on the job. It is noticeable, in the stories of the strike, however, that the organization which has been formed is the result of the activity of local militants. It is very probable that the officialdom of the union to which the workers now belong considered organization work impossible. Many of these strikers have been employed in the Waltham factory since it was established. They are typical American workers yet they have organized and challenged the right of their bosses to control their destinies.

The organization of the Workers (Communist) Party in Boston, near which Waltham is located should be active in this strike. If they are not they are remiss in their Communist duty.

The DAILY WORKER stands ready to give what support it can to the Waltham strikers and it wishes them every success in their splendid fight.

### Of Interest to Steel Workers

One of the most important campaigns conducted by the militants in the trade union movement is now under way in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. This union is small, its officialdom is hopelessly reactionary but it occupies a strategic position in the steel industry.

Its membership, in strikes like those which took place in Newport and Yorkville has demonstrated its will and its ability to fight. It is this union that should be made the center of organization in the steel industry and if the militants get power it will be made a rallying ground for the steel workers.

For these reasons the campaign of the militants in the A. A. I. S. T. W. is of primary importance. Their program is a document of genuine interest to every steel worker, organized or unorganized, because it breathes in every line the new spirit of revolt against reformism and reaction and in addition proposes a concrete, workable plan of action for the steel industry.

### Curing Communism

Foodstuffs, cereals, meat and dairy products have advanced in price about 12½ per cent since April 1 according to the latest reports. On the theory that this advance has gone into the pockets of the farmers the capitalist press posits a return to rural prosperity and the routing of the reds to whom the farmer listened when he was in the throes of deflation.

Without in any way deprecating the influence upon farmers of higher prices we wish to point out that a rise in the price of foodstuffs is about the poorest way we know of to counteract Communism. The high price of bread has been a major factor in all the revolutionary uprisings in Europe beginning with the French revolution and down to the Russian revolution and it is the industrial population, affected chiefly by the rise of foodstuff prices, that makes revolutions.

We will not be at all displeased if American capitalism continues to have faith in raising the price of foodstuffs as a cure for Communist propaganda.

## Germany Is "The Sick Man of Europe"

By JAY LOVESTONE.  
(Eighth Article.)

STRIPPED of all its technical verbiage and over-advertised "altruism," the Dawes plan means that Germany is to be "the sick man of Europe" for an indefinite number of years.

The Bismarcks of German finance, in league with and under the guidance of the overlords of American and Entente imperialism, will bind the German working masses hand and foot. Unless the working class rises in revolt or presently unforeseen circumstances intervene, the dawn of the Dawes' day in Germany will mark the loss of the country's economic freedom for at least half a century.

Dawes' Plan Enslaves Germany. The Dawes' plan is hailed by the American capitalist class as a program of liberation. In fact, it is the most gigantic program of enslavement that has yet been framed. Sixty million people have been sentenced to the fate of a vassal nation, a colony of international high finance.

When we say a colony we do not mean merely that the American or any other group of capitalists will have undisputed control of the German market or trade. When we speak of Germany becoming a colony of international capitalism under the leadership of American imperialism, we mean that the German industries, the German resources, the German customs, the German taxes, the German currency, the whole German economic life in its widest ramifications will be dominated by a foreign imperialist junta.

When we speak of the aim of the Dawes' plan to turn Germany into a colony of international capitalism whose mainspring today is the American employing class, we speak of a program aiming to reduce Germany to the politico-economic status of Haiti, Santo Domingo, or any other crushed colonial peoples subject to the dictates of an American receivership. Thus the railroads, the banks, the currency, the customs revenues, the taxes, will be controlled by and the basic industries mortgaged to a group of international financial pirates whose plunderous ventures will be piloted by the Wall Street band. Thirty per cent of Germany's national income is to be surrendered annually to bulge the coffers of the American and Allied capitalists.

It is apparently the purpose of those in charge to loot the treasury so that in the event of their failure to get re-elected they will leave nothing but a wrecked organization and a bad memory of what was once the most militant labor organization in America.

While members who have paid in the money have been out of work all summer and some of them all last winter, starve and get out of their miserable homes for failure to pay rent, Farrington charges up an average of over seven dollars a day for hotel bills including the time he stays at home. He charged up for hotels for the three months' period \$642.00 and for train fare \$801.70, and for livery (he rides in the Yellow taxis) \$105.00 in addition to charging up \$414.91 for alleged "telegrams while travelling."

Expensive Brics-a-Brac. This latter item is smaller than he sometimes charges up as during the strike of 1922, when he was supposed to be working without salary, he charged up over \$1,500 for alleged telegrams while travelling, but nobody got the telegrams nor does the Western Union have any record of their being sent. This was an average of over five hundred dollars a month in addition to the amount charged up to the office for telegrams. Farrington is the most expensive ornament the miners have ever had in the position of president. It is common talk that he makes more out of his expense account than his salary which is almost five hundred a month.

Treasury Things—Farrington Fattens. For many years the miners carried a strike balance amounting to from one to two million on hand all the time. This has now been reduced to less than five hundred thousand dollars or less than five dollars apiece for the hundred thousand members, while the expense account has mounted until it is four hundred per cent higher than it was before Farrington got at the pie counter in this state and began to accumulate wealth. It is generally said now that as the miners' treasury began to fade Farrington's wealth began to increase and if this is so, as seems likely, there has simply been a transfer of the funds supplemented by what the operators contributed to the worthy cause of helping out a very capable agent in return for favors granted.

The report shows that the income

This is the most notorious pawn-broking affair in the history of the world. Sixty million people have been condemned to be pawns. The very export surplus on which the whole vicious scheme rests translates itself, in practice, only into long hours, low wages and degrading standards of life and employment for the working masses of Germany. The only stability the American and other capitalist interests are seeking in Germany is the stability of harrowing poverty—the stability of fodder wages to perpetuate the rule of the employing class.

Workers to Pay for War.

The steel rod of the opposition by the German capitalists to the allied imperialists being paid for the costs of the last war has been the desire of the Stinneses, the Thyssens, and the Schachts to make the German working masses pay all of the money as well as all of the blood cost of the infernal carnage. Consequently, it is clear that the success of the Dawes program rests on the decisive defeat and subjugation of the German working class. In this light it is not difficult to understand why the German capitalist class has, on the whole, found the Dawes plan so acceptable.

We cite the fact that at the last joint session of the industrialists' and employers' federations of Germany, held in Berlin on March 27, 1924, two weeks before the details of the Dawes scheme were made public, the following opinion of its chairman, Dr. Kurt Sorge of the Krupp corporation, prevailed:

"In principle the fulfillment policy of Wirth was correct. But Wirth's home policy was wrong. We, too, must stand for the fulfillment policy, but only under certain conditions. These conditions are the following: The political influence of the workers' trade unions must disappear entirely. The federal government must under no condition deal henceforth with the unions. The eight-hour day must be struck off the statute books. Collective bargaining on the part of different unions must be prevented and the government's right to arbitrate in labor disputes diminished."

"All undertakings of the state, especially the federal railways, must be turned over to private capital. German industry is ready to make sacrifices only then, if these conditions are absolutely accepted. It can turn its attention to foreign questions

only if it is certain that the domestic policy is absolutely clear."

Certainly the Dawes plan suits the German employing class interests.

Intolerably Long Hours Planned. Because of the close alliance between the saffron social democratic party and the Stinnes class in Germany, the eight-hour day which was won by the workers thru the blood of the first post-war revolutionary struggle is fast disappearing. According to a survey made by the German Federation of Trade Unions more than one-third of the undertakings in Germany are already working on a longer basis than the forty-eight hour week. More than eighty per cent of the textile workers, 63 per cent of the metal workers, and 44 per cent of the chemical workers are, as a result of this treachery, operating today more than forty-eight hours a week.

Let us call upon the National City Bank Bulletin of September, 1924 to tell us how the American capitalist receivers view the future of the German working day under the Dawes regime. We read:

"Considering first the ability of Germany to pay, it is evident that this will depend upon high production by the German industries coupled with low consumption by the German people, thus enabling a great industrial product to be exported. Following the analysis farther, it probably means long hours in the industries, or at least the working day which will yield the largest product. The late Hugo Stinnes insisted that Germany must go back to the ten-hour day in order to pay reparations. The ten-hour day was the rule in Germany before the war, and the country had no excess of merchandise exports over imports then. Its problem now is to create a very large excess, hence it must produce more and consume less. In order to produce more and begin at once, longer hours would seem to be the only sure resort."

Wages Slashed to Bone. The well-known European correspondent, Robert Dell, has recently described the condition of the German working class in this fashion in one of his dispatches to the Baltimore Sun: "Meanwhile the conditions of the German workmen, when they have work, are little better, as a rule, than those of Chinese coolies."

But the Dawes plan will tend to lower even this despicable condition. Hugo Stinnes, Jr., the wealthiest man

in Germany, plainly told the Berlin Associated Press correspondent on August 31, 1924, in speaking of the Dawes plan: "Applied to the life of this nation, this means that the standard of living for every German must be lowered to a degree fixed by the assessment exacted from us under the treaty of peace." Let no one have any misgivings as to the democratic notions of Stinnes when he talks of the question of every German's standard of living. Herr Stinnes means every German workman's standard.

Standard of Living Lowered.

Turning once more to the frank view of the whole Dawes matter by the Rockefeller-Morgan National City Bank, America's biggest bank, we are treated to a more specific dose of the truth about the case. We are told: "In order to hold down consumption it will be necessary that wages shall be low as compared with the cost of living, which may be accomplished either by means of low money-wages or by taxation which raises the prices of everything the people have to buy. Taxation is the method by which the government takes over the share of production which must go for reparations."

Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank, also admits that "the standard of living in Germany during the earlier years, at least while reparations payments are being made, must necessarily be lower than it was before the war. . . ."

"That this lowered standard of living will tend to drive the German workman out of the country" is the opinion of Rufus S. Tucker of the United States department of commerce. Says Mr. Tucker: "The low wages and high costs of living that must result from the imposition of taxes high enough not only to run the government but also to pay reparations will make Germans all the more anxious to migrate, or at least to obtain temporary employment outside of Germany."

Worse Than Versailles.

Truly, then, who can question the estimate of the Dawes plan made by Comrade Karl Radek when he declared: "The experts' report is a more definite and a more correct instrument for crushing the German people than the Versailles treaty, because it subjugates the whole economic life of Germany to allied capital."

## FARRINGTON FAMILY RAIDS TREASURY WHILE JOBLESS MINERS FACE STARVATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Springfield, Illinois, October 10, 1924.

While bank burglars are busy making rich hauls in the various banks thruout the state, certain of the official family in the miners' union of Illinois are seeing to it that nothing of this sort is going to happen to the miners' treasury. They are busy beating the burglars to it by getting there first. The latest quarterly report just issued covering the period for April, May and June shows the treasury to be in the worst condition it has ever been for many years.

Some Swindle Sheet. It is apparently the purpose of those in charge to loot the treasury so that in the event of their failure to get re-elected they will leave nothing but a wrecked organization and a bad memory of what was once the most militant labor organization in America.

While members who have paid in the money have been out of work all summer and some of them all last winter, starve and get out of their miserable homes for failure to pay rent, Farrington charges up an average of over seven dollars a day for hotel bills including the time he stays at home. He charged up for hotels for the three months' period \$642.00 and for train fare \$801.70, and for livery (he rides in the Yellow taxis) \$105.00 in addition to charging up \$414.91 for alleged "telegrams while travelling."

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The report shows that the income

(state of Washington) and it is well known this will never be collected but was loaned at a time when it was supposed to help beat Lewis in the fight with Farrington. Walker et al: \$46,000.00 is a loan to The Oklahoma Leader in addition to \$20,393.10 paid the same publication for printing the "Illinois Miner" for three months, and \$3,537.55 paid to the same paper for job printing.

"Family" Expense.

To pay the official family for three months and keep them in expense money, padded hotel bills, trips made on paper, family expenses, lawyers, stool pigeons, funkeys, dollar tips, and graft it took \$104,114.05. Farrington takes trips to the Pacific coast occasionally and these trips cost money. His honeymoon trip alone is said to have taken \$932.85 out of the treasury to say nothing of the numerous other trips to California and elsewhere to recuperate from his strenuous labors.

"My God, How Money Rolls In."

Then new cars are required every once in a while. Scab painters must be employed to paint the homes of officials. Members of the family are employed and listed under "stenographic work" usually running from \$80.00 to \$150.00 per quarter depending on the amount of pin money needed for household expense. The miners' treasury must also take care of the son of the secretary-treasurer and while a rubber stamp has supplanted the secretary-treasurer it comes in handy to

be able to put the family on the payroll.

Aid Non-Union Power Plant.

Again it requires quite a lot of money to pay for light, heat and gas for the non-union light and power company while the city of Springfield has a city owned plant that employs union men and has forced a reduction in rates to the city of Springfield amounting to fifty per cent, but the miners' officials still patronize the non-union unfair concern like they do the yellow cabs.

If ever a proper check up is made it may be possible that the treasury could be built up out of the money refunded and taken illegally in padded expense accounts. It is apparent now that the organization is on the downward trend and when the treasury is gone the fies that have been attracted like those attacking a molasses barrel will be leaving for other pastures. "After me, the deluge" seems to be the motto now.

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By WM. Z. FOSTER

Chairman of the Workers Party, Secretary of the T. U. E. L., and

### Communist Candidate For President

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# The United States and Great Britain

(Continued from page 1)

will peacefully turn over her empire to America and serenely retreat to a secondary position in world affairs. The psychological moment will arrive when England will be forced to mobilize all her forces and make an attempt at armed resistance. But in the open struggle, too, all the chances seem to be on the side of America. England is an island. America is also an island in a way, but a good deal larger. England is depending almost entirely upon other countries for her daily existence. America, on the other hand, has everything that is necessary for life and for the waging of war within her own borders. England has colonies in all the seas and America will immediately appeal to them. In case of war with England, America will immediately appeal to the millions of Hindus to rise in revolt against the British yoke and to defend their unalienable national rights. In the same way she will arouse Egypt and Ireland. There are many to be liberated from the yoke of British imperialism. Just as America has at present attracted herself in the cloak of pacifism in order to sap the vitality out of Europe, she will in the coming war with England, appear on the arena as the great savior of the oppressed peoples of the colonies.

Old grandmother-history is serving as an oracle to American capitalism, playing it with ready-made "humanitarian" slogans for every one of its intended robberies. With regard to China, America's policy is that of the "open door." Japan wishes to dismember China, to subjugate by force of arms certain Chinese provinces, because Japan needs the iron, coal and oil in which those provinces abound. Japan can neither live nor engage in war without iron, coal and oil. These are the three outstanding disadvantages in her struggle with the United States. She is therefore, trying to secure for herself the mineral wealth of China by means of conquest. But America, says, "No, we want an open door in China." America pursues a similar policy with regard to navigation. She wants "freedom of the seas." But what does "freedom of the seas" mean in reality? It means this: "You, English fleet, move out of my way, please." And the "open door" in China means this: "You, little Jap, step aside and let me in." The whole affair is one of economic loot and plunder. It is only due to the specific development of the United States that this brutal business of American imperialism takes on the appearance of pacifism.

Of course, England too, has some important advantages resulting from the specific character of her historic development. England has mighty, fortified naval bases all over the world which America lacks. America, however, will be able to overcome this difficulty. She can build up and develop bases of her own or else seize them by force from England. It must also be remembered that England's naval bases, because they are intimately connected with her colonies, can therefore, be easily attacked. America will find allies and friends all over the world—the strongest always finds friends and thus be able to establish the necessary bases.

Already now America is gaining the confidence of Canada and Australia by championing the "interests" of the white race against the yellow race, thereby justifying her claim to supremacy on the sea. We shall not be a bit surprised, if in her next move, which may take place in the very near future, America will make a pious declaration that after all the yellow people too, are created in the image and likeness of God and, consequently, they possess an undeniable right to substitute English sovereignty by American economic rule.

The position of America in case of a war with England would be that of a sure winner. America would from the very first day upon the Hindustan, Egyptians and other colonial nations to rise in revolt against English oppression supplying them at the same time with arms and ammunition and giving them general assistance. England will have to think ten times before she decides upon war. But without war England will have can hardly be expected that England

# The United States and Great Britain

Europe to maintain at their own expense of war the English bourgeoisie needs the Lloyd Georges and Churchills, for a policy of retreat without battle the MacDonalds can be made use of.

The above picture of the relations between the United States and England, with a few changes and on a slightly smaller scale, could also stand for the relations between the United States and Japan. A miniature size of the same picture will show the relations between the United States and France and other secondary European governments. While Europe is busy quarrelling about some bits of land and strips of territory, such as Alsace-Lorraine, Ruhr, the Saar Basin, to put all of Europe on a ration. Unlike England, America does not intend to establish in Europe an American army and an American administration. St. America will "allow" the people of

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# The United States and Great Britain

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# Machinists' Union Marks Time

By ANDREW OVERGARD.

approach was the left wing which had decided about the various "center" proposals. In order to understand correctly the machinists' convention held in Detroit Sept. 15, it is necessary to examine the different groupings in the convention and what role they played. There were three distinct groups. Only one of them had a real program, namely the left wing led by the Communist. The "center" group was led by the insurgent faction in the old executive board and by the Fry-Keppler group, and its policy was simply to smash the machine and establish a few election reforms. It was not in favor of any fundamental changes in the organization. The third group was, of course, the old Johnson machine that stood for things as they are and fought against the proposals of both the other groups.

The policy of the left wing was, first, to establish itself as a definite independent group, around its own policies, and then in relation to the other groups, to make what use was possible of their differences by supporting whatever good measures were submitted by either one and bringing pressure to bear on each. The program that the left wing fought for in the convention was one that every progressive could unite upon.

Amalgamation of the metal trades unions into one industrial organization in order to effectively fight against the steel and electrical trusts, was one of the first questions dealt with in the convention, the issue being raised by many left wing resolutions. The Johnson forces proposed only to reaffirm the union's former stand of endorsing it in principle and allowing the officials to ignore it as they have done hitherto. Against this the proposal of the militants was to elect a rank and file committee in the convention for the purpose of carrying on negotiations with the other unions and among their members to bring it into effect.

Considerable group was that, however, and the result was that real amalgamation was voted down, the left wing only casting 70 votes, or less than one-third.

The center group learned a lesson when this question was taken to a vote and disposed of, and they began to organize their forces and also began to look for support somewhere. Of course the only group possible to

approach was the left wing which had decided about the various "center" proposals. In order to understand correctly the machinists' convention held in Detroit Sept. 15, it is necessary to examine the different groupings in the convention and what role they played. There were three distinct groups. Only one of them had a real program, namely the left wing led by the Communist. The "center" group was led by the insurgent faction in the old executive board and by the Fry-Keppler group, and its policy was simply to smash the machine and establish a few election reforms. It was not in favor of any fundamental changes in the organization. The third group was, of course, the old Johnson machine that stood for things as they are and fought against the proposals of both the other groups.

## Automatism In Education

(Being the Full Confession of an Examiner)

By a Teacher

Confession has never been my job. The success of an examiner depends upon the pose of inscrutability. But for once, under these extraordinary auspices, I shall consent to reveal the whole truth about my unenviable position.

If an examiner were omniscient (you'll pardon me for suggesting anything so extravagant), he could not possibly accomplish the work set him by our top-heavy educational system. English, French, German, Music, Biology, History, Bookkeeping, Drawing, Chemistry, Physics, Stenography, Latin, Greek, Spanish, common branches, uncommon branches, physical, sciences, the arts—not to mention the arts and Darwin rolled into one Great Being could adequately or intelligently stand sponsor for so many departments of knowledge.

But I, a mere humble examiner, with no startling originality, no famous books to my credit, no conspicuous scholarship, I am expected to be a Pan-Sophist. I am expected to not deeper than intellectual honesty, no fair-minded person would volunteer to do (1) the impossible, but prefer to do (2) the impossible, and a modest man will gradually adopt the pose of omniscience because it pays to appear all-wise. Hence the examiner's habituation to the pose of inscrutability.

approach was the left wing which had decided about the various "center" proposals. In order to understand correctly the machinists' convention held in Detroit Sept. 15, it is necessary to examine the different groupings in the convention and what role they played. There were three distinct groups. Only one of them had a real program, namely the left wing led by the Communist. The "center" group was led by the insurgent faction in the old executive board and by the Fry-Keppler group, and its policy was simply to smash the machine and establish a few election reforms. It was not in favor of any fundamental changes in the organization. The third group was, of course, the old Johnson machine that stood for things as they are and fought against the proposals of both the other groups.

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## The Shop Nucleus and the Branch

By Martin Abern

erly established. It would be very difficult to carry on propaganda work from the present territorial branch foundation to the work shop or shop nucleus basis, one of the big problems to solve is the relation of the shop nucleus to the branch. The relations between them will not be of a single or everlasting type.

We have to consider:  
1. The relations of the shop nucleus to the present territorial branch, and  
2. The relation of the shop nucleus to the shop nucleus branch, or the branch composed of shop nuclei.

The former is the big transitional problem; the latter takes up the relations between the shop nucleus and the branch when the party has been more or less completely reorganized, and somewhat definite relationships and activity have thereby developed.

In America, it must be said, the problem of the shop nucleus organization is more difficult than in other countries, due chiefly to the existence of the many language organizations or federations in our party. The only other country which really approaches America in this particular difficulty is Czechoslovakia. But even there, after many attempts to side-step and evade the reorganization of the party into shop nuclei, the Czechoslovak Communist party (the Young Communist League of Czechoslovakia already has) now proceeding to organize shop nuclei.

Foreign Workers  
We must face the issue of the language branch and try to find means of reorganizing the entire Workers Party on the shop nucleus basis, at the same time not hurting the Communist propaganda among the foreign language speaking workers. On the contrary that must and will be expected when the shop nuclei work is really started and understood. It is very likely that many other practical suggestions and methods will be evolved in making and experimenting with the change and work. However, to begin with, some forms of relation must be set up.

First, Organize the Shop Nucleus.  
Assume that a shop nucleus has been formed from a branch or a number of English and language territorial branches. What shall be the connection, then, of the members of the shop nucleus toward their former English or language branch? (Here the relationship to the language branch is mainly considered; the English branch question is much easier of solution). In the shop nucleus, as mentioned in previous articles, the member pays his dues, carries on the economic and political work, and has full power as a party member, that is, with voice and vote on all matters.

The shop nucleus member, however, is not removed, entirely from his territorial (or old style) branch. His still remains a member of his former English or language territorial branch.

To be realistic in reorganizing the Workers Party, the most feasible method, at present, is to have the members of the shop nucleus remain also members of their former territorial branches.

What shall be the powers and duties of the member of the shop nucleus in his territorial branch? Does he have the full powers of a party member in the territorial branch? To give him also full powers in the territorial branch would mean that he has more rights than a party member who as yet does not belong to a shop nucleus but only to a branch. It would give him two votes, one in the shop nucleus and one in the territorial branch, on all matters. Therefore, in his territorial branch, the shop nucleus member should be given a voice only on all matters, but not a vote.

The question arises: What about the activity of a shop nucleus member in his territorial branch? Is he responsible in any way to it? Shall he be active in it? Yes, naturally. If he is to lose all contact, during the transitional period, with the language territorial branch, then, in all probability the language branch activities would cease before the shop nuclei are properly established.

2. The shop nucleus executive committee meets regularly with the territorial branch executive committee; 3. The shop nucleus members participate in the arrangements and work of the branch; 4. There shall be representatives of the shop nucleus on the branch (old style) executive committee and vice versa.

This necessary for working purposes, even the shop nucleus members are already attached to various branches. Every effort and chance must be given to the shop nucleus members to influence the work in the territorial branch. Other transition steps will be found, but carrying out these will help toward that end.

Automatism in education (the great mechanical efficiency with the least human friction) is the ideal. The personality test is the immediate threat to that non-conforming. Why marvel that the educational system of America turns out countless "educated" persons whose one ambition in life is to advance not one step farther than their socially apocryphal "superiors"?

Education deliberately hampers originality—deliberately! The examiner, who is coerced by his position of superciliousness to assume the pose of omniscience and to play the clairvoyant to a credulous public (he is supposed to read your soul or personality within seven minutes or so, depending upon his vision), is really in no need of ample knowledge or wisdom or insight.

His mask is shockingly simple. He must be of all sweet accord with his superior, and prove his loyalty by wedding out non-conformists. That task is not onerous. Thinking is minimal; obedience maximal. The machine works beautifully.

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

him by making his personality down. The constant aim throughout is to reduce our vast educational system to a smooth-working mechanism. Obedience, quietism, conventionalism, agreement, are the standards of "efficiency."

### AUTOMATISM IN EDUCATION


(Continued from Page 2.)

do we manage so successfully to weed out non-conformists—that is, persons who can, and do, think for themselves?—to answer in meek conformity? The answer is amazingly simple. No matter what excellence a candidate may attain in the written examination, no matter what excellent he may achieve in the oral test (as far as knowledge can epitomize excellence), no matter how deep and sincere his love of teaching; we reserve the previous right to mar his destiny and his natural "deficiency." We find his personality "deficient." Inasmuch as personality is as various as changing, as indeterminate as a concept as goodness or wickedness, we arrogate to ourselves a marvelous prerogative as a court of last resort (plaintiff, judge and jury, sitting like a holy trinity), to interfere personally arbitrarily to fit in with our ideal of the meek conformist.

Hence (within the limits of examiner's omniscience) we weed out unconventional persons, unique individuals, eccentric thinkers, frank talkers, dissenters in general, and we weed in quietists, know-nothings, conventionally dressed and conventionally subordinate personages. We make mistakes, to be sure. However, we can easily rectify our misjudgments by later and recurrent checks upon "personality." If a lion in sheep's garb is hunted down, or a thinker in gentlemen's dress, it is easy to oust him.

Among Foreign Workers.  
On the matter of finances the shop nucleus secretary collects the dues from the members, keeps a record of those members who belong to a language branch and reports same to the higher bodies. The national office takes care that the federations are reimbursed. This is in order not to hinder language propaganda activity. However, this is not a permanent situation. It is only put forward as a temporary, transitional remedy. In another article the matter of the kind of language activity and organization which will remain during and after the shop nuclei form of organization is established can be taken up.

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**BULLETIN NO. 2.**

An examination will be given at the first session of the class, so that prospective students who are uncertain of their standing may learn whether they should join a class in advanced

Another class, for those who are beginning their studies of Marxism, is to be given under the direction of Comrade James P. Cannon, is to begin on November 11.

## Fire from the Red Volcano

(Continued from page 3)

stand the purpose of a revolutionary program—you learn that it is not only a document—as you pursue the history of the Communist movement.

All thru the work, Zinoviev pays a certain delicate deference to the once mighty leader of proletarian revolutionary theory, Plekhanov. Plekhanov, once a Bolshevik and for a

what a tremendous help this is, to understand the present similar dispute! And during the depression of revolutionary hope came the pressure for unity which resulted in resulting with the meshaviki—and further clashes all of which are as the acted out for the purpose of teaching us of this day what Bolsheviks is.

The "Liquidators."

Zinoviev carries his account thru the Japanese war and the clashes with the mensheviks over the question, not mine.

And after the crushing of the 1905 revolution, during the terrible period of reaction, despair and consequent wild aberrations, we find again the clash between the steadfast Marxian revolutionists and the petty-bourgeois reformists, taking this time the form of the question "1847 or 1849," meaning the question of

Building Bolsheviks—the D.  
V. B. U.

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## "Seven Years of Workers' Rule"

well-known revolutionist and writer, who has just returned from Russia, will be one of the leading articles in the November issue of The Workers Monthly.

Moissaye J. Olgin will be one of the regular contributors to THE WORKERS MONTHLY.

The opening announcement of the amalgamation of three established magazines into one great Labor journal, carried with it the news of the serial publication of "The History of the Russian Communist Party," by Gregory Zinoviev in the

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# The Rock-Bottom Foundation of the Russian Soviet Republic

(The Russian Working Class and Its Role in the Proletarian Dictatorship)

By Moissaye J. Olgin

ON May 1, 1924, the number of Communists was 680 thousand. The number of young Communists, between the ages of 18 and 25, was 570 thousand. The army of Russian Communists thus counted one and a quarter million. Since then the number has grown.

The total membership of the Russian labor unions is five million, embracing all persons engaged in a useful occupation. If we were to discount a million and a half office workers employed in the state machinery and co-operative organizations, most of whom are no less devoted to the new order than many other groups of workers, there would remain three million and a half proletarians engaged in factories, mines, mills, in the transportation system, partly in the forests, partly as hired laborers on the land.

Those five million organized men and women, especially the three and a half million manual workers, form the foundation of the new order. The one and a quarter million Communists is the cement that keeps them together. Communism is the motive power that leads their work both aim and direction.

**"Masters" and "Slaves"?**

It is quite obvious at a glance that there can be no "domination" of the working class by the Communist "rulers" as the social patriotic liars would have us believe. "Domination" implies a small group commanding large masses. There can be no domination of one and a quarter million over five million people. Where each third or fourth member of the working class is a Communist, the Communists merge in the masses, especially under conditions where each proletarian can join the party at any time and thus become a "ruler." The doors of the party are open with great difficulty before an intellectual, a son of the bourgeoisie. But the doors of the party are wide open before a worker, a proletarian of the factories and mills. Each one is free to become one of the chosen. Each one may do the work of administration.

**No Definite Line Between the Party and the Working Class.**

The truth is that it is almost impossible to draw a line between the Communists and the rest of the workers. The working class is animated by the same ideas as the Communists. The working class leads a sympathetic and attentive ear to the advice of the Communists. Among the so-called non-partisan workers there are many who understand their revolution and class interests no less clearly than the Communists. If numbers of workers do not belong to the Communist party this is due to causes that have nothing to do with conviction: some are in bad health, others are overworked, still others are not possessed of requisite abilities, some, recently arrived from the countryside, have not yet sufficiently adapted themselves to urban life. Others are handicapped by family conditions, still others think that the interests of the workers will be sufficiently guarded even without their participation. It is not easy to be a Communist. Communist duties are severe. Communist activities are varied. The Communist party gets hold of all of a man's time, all his abilities, all his attention, all his strength, health, life. Not everyone can, therefore, become a member of the Communist party. The workers themselves distinguish as to who should and who should not be a member of the Communist party. In the practical day-by-day work, however, it is impossible to find the line where the Communist party ends and where the Communist party begins. The sessions of the Communist shop nucleus (local group) are being attended not only by Communists but by tens of thousands of workers as well. The mass consumers especially in the villages of the nucleus are being

ever, are not allowed to be extended. If the last congress of the Russian Communist party decided to start a struggle of competition against the nepeyman, this was in accord with the wish of the working class. If the nepeyman is to be a free trader, he must have freedom of movement will further be restricted in the not far future, so will be the command of the working class. The rank and file Russian worker wants no bosses, no businessmen, no fat paunches, no individualism, no living on others' work, on capital, on profits.

**Slow Patient Work.**

The rank and file Russian worker knows that one cannot get everything at once. The Russian worker is fully aware of the fact that the Russian factories are inferior in equipment to the factories of the capitalist countries, that in point of technical knowledge and efficiency the Russian worker is far behind his Western brother. But there will be much experimenting and much hard labor much trying and starting anew before Russian industry can reach a high level. The Russian worker knows that his industrial apparatus is weak, undeveloped, untried, absorbing overmuch energy. But he knows also that it is his own apparatus, secured in these bloody battles after years of struggle. The Russian worker says to himself that a weak economic apparatus in the hands of the working class is better than a strong economic apparatus in the hands of the bourgeoisie. A weak economic apparatus can be made to serve the best interests of the working class. A capitalist apparatus, however technically efficient, is ever and ever a means of oppressing the working class. This elemental truth, which is the basis of the proletarian revolution, has become ingrained in the mind of the worker thru the very practice of his daily life.

**Responsibility Before the Country.**

The rank and file Russian worker is conscious of his responsibility for both the political and economic advance of the country. His behavior therefore, is that of a wise husbandman who will not consume all of a year's crop, but leave a part for seeds, a part for the cultivation of new fields and a part for a rainy day. The Russian worker knows that it would not be economical to pay out all the wealth produced by their labor to the workers in the form of wages. The Russian working class is the supreme power. It can take as much as it pleases. It is aware, however, that economy is imperative at present. Equipment is to be improved, capital is to be accumulated, productivity of labor is to be increased, the output of commodities is to be made to grow. The working class exploits itself in the present in order that its life may be better tomorrow and ever after. The working class allows itself a smaller wage than the pre-war standard in order that it may be possible to improve and enlarge the factories, the mills, the railroads, the entire economic life. If there are some workmen who do not understand this economic foresight and are therefore dissatisfied, the others bring them enlightenment. A work of education is being conducted among them so that they may realize that this policy is only carried out in their own class interests. And if the members of a small section of the workers to accuse them against the existing order, the workers will hit hard and without mercy.

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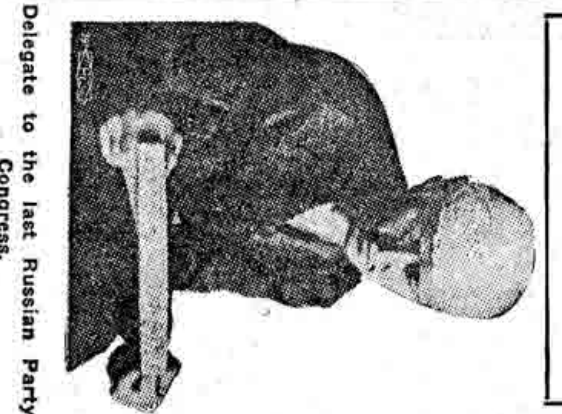
The rank and file Russian worker knows that one cannot get everything at once. The Russian worker is fully aware of the fact that the Russian factories are inferior in equipment to the factories of the capitalist countries, that in point of technical knowledge and efficiency the Russian worker is far behind his Western brother. But there will be much experimenting and much hard labor much trying and starting anew before Russian industry can reach a high level. The Russian worker knows that his industrial apparatus is weak, undeveloped, untried, absorbing overmuch energy. But he knows also that it is his own apparatus, secured in these bloody battles after years of struggle. The Russian worker says to himself that a weak economic apparatus in the hands of the working class is better than a strong economic apparatus in the hands of the bourgeoisie. A weak economic apparatus can be made to serve the best interests of the working class. A capitalist apparatus, however technically efficient, is ever and ever a means of oppressing the working class. This elemental truth, which is the basis of the proletarian revolution, has become ingrained in the mind of the worker thru the very practice of his daily life.

**Responsibility Before the Country.**

The rank and file Russian worker is conscious of his responsibility for both the political and economic advance of the country. His behavior therefore, is that of a wise husbandman who will not consume all of a year's crop, but leave a part for seeds, a part for the cultivation of new fields and a part for a rainy day. The Russian worker knows that it would not be economical to pay out all the wealth produced by their labor to the workers in the form of wages. The Russian working class is the supreme power. It can take as much as it pleases. It is aware, however, that economy is imperative at present. Equipment is to be improved, capital is to be accumulated, productivity of labor is to be increased, the output of commodities is to be made to grow. The working class exploits itself in the present in order that its life may be better tomorrow and ever after. The working class allows itself a smaller wage than the pre-war standard in order that it may be possible to improve and enlarge the factories, the mills, the railroads, the entire economic life. If there are some workmen who do not understand this economic foresight and are therefore dissatisfied, the others bring them enlightenment. A work of education is being conducted among them so that they may realize that this policy is only carried out in their own class interests. And if the members of a small section of the workers to accuse them against the existing order, the workers will hit hard and without mercy.

**Slow Patient Work.**

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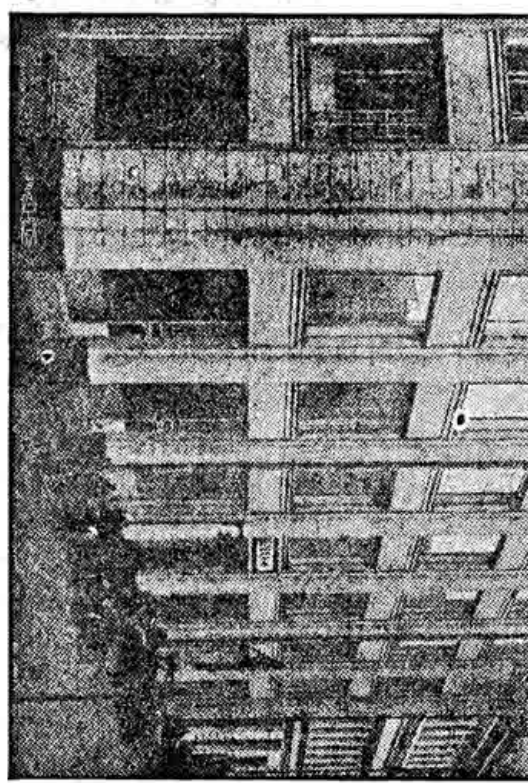
Delegate to the last Russian Party Congress.

their wants, but this is also good for responsible Communist workers. Re-viewing the economic situation, the speaker stressed the idea that in the consequence of bad crops in a section of the Volga region and the additional burden thus put on the state budget, it was incumbent upon the workers to increase the productivity of labor: to work more intensively, to produce more than they produced in a unit of time, which meant additional expenditure of energy on the part of the workers. Kameney's message was carried by the responsible Communists all over Moscow: factories and mills. Workers' meetings were called everywhere, facts and figures were put before the audiences, the entire mechanism of the economic life was laid bare, the situation of agriculture, the currency problem, the exchange of commodities between villages and town, the role of cheap goods, the system of foreign trade. The demand of the hour was explained to the workers in unequivocal language. What was their response? Did they revolt? Did they go on strike? Nonsense! There is nobody to revolt against, since the carriers of the message were themselves in the main part manual workers, factory hands who were to be affected by an increase in the productivity of labor no less than their fellow workers. There is no sense in striking since the workers know full well that the surplus created by increased productivity of their labor will not be appropriated by private owners but will serve to satisfy the needs of the state.

Five or six years ago the Russian worker shed his blood defending his proletarian revolution against inner foes and world imperialism. Four years ago he ate dry bread and drank "carrot tea" without sugar in his stubborn fight for the October conquest. Now his situation is incomparably more advantageous: he has removed the grossest manifestations of poverty, he feeds and clothes himself more or less decently, the outlook is encouraging. The future holds well for the proletarian country—the more reason for the rank and file worker to stand ready to suffer temporary privation if such be the supreme command of the defense of proletarian power.

**The Workman and the Peasant.**

The rank and file worker is drawing the poorer peasant into the work of building a new life. There is no basic contradiction between the interests of the workers and the interests of the poorer peasants. It is good for the worker when the peasant produces more and better agricultural products, but this is also to the interest of the peasant. It is to the peasants' benefit when the industrial establishments produce more and better manufactured goods to satisfy



Central Executive Committee, Russian Communist Party

drives him towards collective labor pie identifying themselves with the in common with other peasants. The revolution. A stranger, a man who have already engaged in building the new life. The best among the peasants follow the lead of the working class. The working class shows the peasants, fulfilling its historic task, the working class helps the peasant to overcome the old methods of production and to create new economic forms. The working class helps the peasants in their fight against the peasant exploiter. The working class has interested itself with the peasants in a thousand different ways. The republic of work, time halting the receivers, gradually no cupboard phrase. It is a historic reality, a living, working unity between the worker and the peasant. The peasant lends his support to the political activity of the working class as to replace him by co-operative units make liberation. The quick and be so and that it is only a transitory

**A. RYABOVA**



Delegate to the last Russian Party Congress.

When he deals with his lot is the expression of self-government but the practical day-by-day political work. Therefore the Russian worker knows something that is hidden from the patented jurists—that the Soviet system is as much superior to formal bourgeois democracy as socialism is superior to bourgeois exploitation. The Russian worker is not a legal "spec," he does not split hairs over the finest judicial definitions. He knows the value of his proletarian order from his own practice. This order is the reverse of individualistic: one does not say, "I," one says, "We"—economic, political and cultural work is done on a collective basis.

**Organization.**

The Russian worker is thoroughly organized. The Russian worker has passed thru a powerful school of social work. The Russian worker never looks upon a meeting as upon a picnic, never thinks of a conference as a "good time." The Russian worker has an earnest attitude towards his problems and duties. In Russia, non-attendance of committee meetings, of party school lectures, of union sessions, is an unusual occurrence. In Russia, high-sounding fiery speeches are almost unknown. In a business-like practical prosaic manner does the Russian proletarian functionary deliver his oration. Seriously, patiently and attentively does the audience listen, tho it may be tired after a day's work. Not even the term "speech" is now current in the Russian political practice; instead the words "lecture" or "report" are commonly used. Every lecture and report must contain an array of facts which could be jotted down in a notebook and re-read to others. The Russian worker has learned to listen, to comprehend, to judge, to decide. The Russian worker has learned to reason with others, everywhere the worker expresses himself as part of a social organization. The political activities of the working class—Soviet elections, Soviet work, party work, union work—are mass functions, crowd-tangle for the benefit of the class, of the proletarian state, of the proletarian future. The rank and file Russian worker knows that he himself must do the political work, he himself in coordination and conjunction with the rest of his class. Where a "straw" casts its vote once in two years and rears inert the remaining time. Therefore the Russian worker fails to understand a system of "democracy" where politics is the specialty of professional politicians while the masses have no share in the entire work of legislation, administration, judiciary, diplomacy, in shaping the budget and managing the other economic activities of the country. The rank and file Russian worker has had a taste

of real democracy where not the ballot is the expression of self-government but the practical day-by-day political work. Therefore the Russian worker knows something that is hidden from the patented jurists—that the Soviet system is as much superior to formal bourgeois democracy as socialism is superior to bourgeois exploitation. The Russian worker is not a legal "spec," he does not split hairs over the finest judicial definitions. He knows the value of his proletarian order from his own practice. This order is the reverse of individualistic: one does not say, "I," one says, "We"—economic, political and cultural work is done on a collective basis.

**Collective Activities.**

The rank and file Russian worker is a collective being, a member of a social unit. All his life is spent in co-operation with fellow workers. In his factory he is an integral part of an industrial organization. In his labor union he is part of a collective whole. In the Communist party he feels a soldier of a well-disciplined army. In his political activities he always appears hand in hand with workers and peasants' masses. In his cultural life he is never confined to himself, he is never contented upon his individual self-sufficiency, he is always working in co-operation with his comrades. The club, the singing group, the lecture, the reading circle, the dramatic organization, the mass performances, the sport field, the street manifestations—everywhere he stands with others, everywhere the worker expresses himself as part of a social organization. The political activities of the working class—Soviet elections, Soviet work, party work, union work—are mass functions, crowd-tangle for the benefit of the class, of the proletarian state, of the proletarian future. The rank and file Russian worker knows that he himself must do the political work, he himself in coordination and conjunction with the rest of his class. Where a "straw" casts its vote once in two years and rears inert the remaining time. Therefore the Russian worker fails to understand a system of "democracy" where politics is the specialty of professional politicians while the masses have no share in the entire work of legislation, administration, judiciary, diplomacy, in shaping the budget and managing the other economic activities of the country. The rank and file Russian worker has had a taste

**MICHAEL COLODNY**



A Proletarian Poet.

the worker will say that this is his avowed aim—to oppress his class enemies and to continue his oppression until they disappear from the face of the earth. If a bourgeois watchdog of an Abramovich wags his tail and sniffs out a question as to why, then the workers are dissatisfied when they are being oppressed by the capitalists, the Russian worker would answer: "Stop your shiny blubbering! We know that the aim of your question is the defense of capitalism. We, the workers, have nothing to do with 'eternal justice.' We are fighters in the class struggle. When we are being oppressed, we kick, we fight, we revolt, knowing that we are right, that we have produced all the wealth of the world, that we are being robbed of the fruit of our labor and that without us, humanity cannot exist. Now that we have acquired power we shall exterminate the bourgeoisie because it is useless, because it interferes with the program of mankind, because it is a parasite and because the future will witness a society devoid of class divisions. You members have pity with the bourgeois class, you demand equality and justice for the parasite class: we, the workers, understand you full well and we send you to the devil together with your masters."

The Russian worker is relentless in self-discipline and merciless towards his foe. He is not sentimental. He is a man of iron. He has created a police and a secret service, an army and a judiciary to protect his power. When the white guards and the black socialists, equipped with the money of the imperialist governments and blessed by international capitalism, start fomenting revolts and upheavals in the Soviet Republic, the working class has had, his ruthlessly so the plotters may forget to try again.

This is what the Soviet Republic is based on. This is the guarantee of its future. Long live U. S. S. R. Long live the Proletarian Dictatorship!

## MAN AND WOMAN

**By Robin Dunbar.**

In the upper bourgeois circles, man is known by his success, i. e., his ability to exploit a great number of slaves. Woman is recognized there by her ability to fasten herself parasitically on a successful man, and to cling to him for the sake of her own comfort. In the middle bourgeois strata, man is known by his talent, i. e., his power to extract money from the higher bourgeoisie. Woman is famous there for the same thing plus her ability to exploit her sex attraction. Examples: Nicholas Murray Butler and Peggy Joyce; Albert Fall and Evelyn Nesbit.

In the lower or bohemian bourgeois class man is known by his knack of knocking the maxima out of the next higher class, for instance, Rudolph Valentino, Fatty Arbuckle, Cal Coolidge. Woman precisely for the same thing plus her knack of selling her sex favors; Mabel Normand and the movie stars, actresses, and demimonde of ill-repute like Castle, Thaw, et al.

Among the militant sections of the working class, the unions, the Communists and the revolutionists, man is known by his ability to organize his class to fight the bourgeoisie; Leahy, Foster, Zinoviev. Woman here becomes prominent partly as a fighter and partly as the supporter and provocator of those who fight. Examples: Krimphoff, Luxemburg, Zetkin.

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