

SHOW TAKEN BACK TO PRISON

FURRIERS' SPECIAL CONVENTION BEGINS; LEFT WING DELEGATION TO WAGE WAR ON REACTIONARIES

By M. SPIVAK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 9.—This date must be recorded in the history of the Furrier's Union as an awakening of the rank and file at large against their own leaders and oppressors. On this date, November 9, a special convention will take place by the demand of thousands of fur workers at the historical Cooper Union meeting of April 25, who voiced their protest against the reactionary and despotic rulers of the International administration and its official so-called labor organ, the Forward.

The delegates at the convention will have to be forced to exert every effort to succeed in carrying out the orders and the demands of the workers whom they represent. At the recent conventions the majority of delegates consisted of reactionaries and machine boys who did not care for the interest of the workers at all, personal enjoyments were of greater interest to them than to bother with drafting new plans, participating in the discussions amending the constitution, adopting resolutions and helping to reconstruct our union on a new and solid foundation.

NEW YORK LABOR AWAITING PURCELL MASS MEETINGS

Toilers to Hear Speech on World Unity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The workers of New York City are impatiently awaiting the day of the two big meetings that are to be held in the Central House and the New Star Casino, at which Albert A. Purcell, president International Federation of Trade Unions and standard bearer of the British labor movement, will speak on the necessity of organizing on an international scale to combat the encroachments of the capitalist class. The date set is Tuesday, Nov. 17.

In contrast with class collaboration policy followed at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Purcell stood as a stalwart enemy of capitalism. It was Purcell who introduced the following resolution on imperialism at the recent congress of the British trade unions at Scarborough:

"This Congress believes that the domination of non-British peoples by the British government is a form of capitalist exploitation, having for its object the securing for British capitalists (1) of cheap sources of raw materials; (2) the right to exploit cheap and unorganized labor, and to use the competition of that labor to degrade the workers' standards in Great Britain.

"It declares its complete opposition to imperialism and resolves: (1) to support the workers in all parts of the British empire to organize trade unions and political parties in order to further their interest; and (2) to support the right of all peoples in the British empire to self-determination, including the right to choose complete separation from the empire."

The trade union committee for organizing the Purcell meeting has announced that its next conference will be held on Sunday, November 15th, at 3 p. m. at Beethoven Hall, to take the final steps for the two big mass meetings.

DATES GIVEN PURCELL ON TOUR THRU THE U. S. AND CANADIAN CITIES

The trade union committee for organizing the Purcell tour has announced the following dates for his speeches in several cities of the United States and Canada: Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 10, at 8 p. m., at the Engineers' Auditorium, corner Ontario and St. Clair; Toronto, Canada, Nov. 11, at 8 p. m., at Central Labor Union; Montreal, Canada, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m., at Central Labor Union; New York City, Nov. 17, evening, at the New Star Casino.

ESCAPED PEASANTS CALL ON WORLD PROLETARIAT TO PROTEST POLISH PERSECUTION OF WHITE RUSSIANS

The following appeal received by The DAILY WORKER from a number of escaped prisoners of the Polish terror against the white Russian peasants and workers shows to what extent the Polish hangman, under the direction of Grabski, supported by the Polish socialist party, will go to suppress national

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COOLIDGE STILL RELIES ON LEWIS AND HUNGER TO BREAK THE STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Another appeal for presidential intervention in the hard coal strike was rejected today by President Coolidge.

Congresswoman Edith F. Rogers, republican of Massachusetts, presented a gloomy view of the New England fuel situation at the White House this morning, and asked the president to appoint an "impartial board of inquiry" to investigate and try to end the strike, but admitted that she received little encouragement. President Coolidge, was of the opinion, she said, that a federal board would not be of much help at present.

GARMENT STRIKE VICTORS RETURN TO THEIR JOBS

19-Weeks' Struggle of Amalgamated Ends

Yesterday morning 80 strikers entered the building of the International Tailoring company, 847 West Jackson Blvd., for the first time in 19 weeks. Production will not really start in the plant until next week, as the company has to dismantle the machinery it has in the Moline and Rock Island plants and bring it back to Chicago.

The workers entered the factory not as individuals beaten in their struggle, but as a group of workers, knowing that they had beaten the company, and that their fight was not only a fight of those employed in the International Tailoring company, but a fight of the entire union. This attempt on the part of the bosses to introduce the open shop into the clothing industry, by first destroying the union, turned out a complete failure, due to the solidarity of the strikers.

Refuse to Sign Agreement
When the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union made their demands upon the International Tailoring company to renew agreements with the union, the bosses refused to deal with the Amalgamated and the union members then declared a strike and demanded that the company sign the agreement and recognize the union.

The company officials immediately got in touch with the scabbing agency in the garment trades, the United Garment Workers of America affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, made an agreement with it and tried to operate the plant.

Try to Get Injunctions
Amalgamated pickets were thrown around the shop, telling workers who

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FRENCH FINANCE IN AWFUL MESS AND GETS WORSE

Painleve Bill Would Add to Inflation

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The finance bill introduced by Premier Painleve, met with serious opposition as soon as it was examined. There is nothing in it of a levy on capital as demanded by the left.

The bill lays taxes, however, against every conceivable object in an effort to dodge a levy on capital or much hated by capitalists, but it angers these sensitive gentlemen by an increase on incomes.

Moreover, there is concealed in the bill an intention to inflate the currency. This inflation has gone so far that already the franc reached 25:40 to the dollar. The statement of the Bank of France shows that during the past week note circulation went up by 1,333,000,000 francs, making a total circulation slightly over 48,000,000,000, and only 3,000,000,000 under the legal limit.

Advances to the government by the bank, to furnish funds for carrying on the wars in Syria and Morocco totalled 1,450,000,000 francs last week, bringing this to within 600,000,000 of the 32,000,000,000 franc legal limit. As the franc declined, holders rushed into the bourse and swamped it with orders for buying industrial stocks.

I. W. W. OPENS 17TH GENERAL CONVENTION

Regular Organization Survives the Split

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.) opened Monday at 10 a. m. at the headquarters 3333 Belmont Ave.

The organization has survived the attack of the so-called emergency split carried on during the past year by anarchistic elements who were expelled for appealing to the capitalist courts in Chicago to get control of the organization headquarters which they caused to be padlocked by the sheriff.

Split Joins Anarchist International.

This "emergency program" split claims to be the I. W. W. and affiliated with the Anarchist International of Berlin at its convention held in July at Ogden, Utah. But the split while it took 8,000 to 4,000 out of the I. W. W., at first and caused a great falling away of confused and discouraged members, has steadily gone down, and its membership is so small at present that the anarchist leaders of it conceal its real standing by concealing financial accounts of dues and initiations. The split is estimated to have at present only from 1,000 to 1,500 members. The damage done to the union organization and a solid front against the bosses in the lumber and construction industries is, however, incalculable.

Few Delegates Attend.

This internal war accounts in part for the declining membership of the legitimate organization, and the ruinous financial system based upon extremely low dues and cutting in two of the per capita paid to the general organization, have conspired to bring only a handful of delegates, 12 in all, to represent the approximately 16,000 members shown by dues payments to the industrial unions. This number permits of nearly 80 delegates.

The 1924 convention represented some 30,000 members, and the 1923 convention a little over 38,000. Thus it appears that altho the organization has survived the anarchist attack, it is greatly weakened in numbers, and some of its tactics may be held accountable for the losses which preceded the split.

Problems to be Discussed.

Considerable time of the convention will be devoted, it is expected, to discussions of some of the tactics, and to the revamping of the financial system, hereto applied universally without regard for the special requirements of the various industrial unions. To allow for these unions to set their own initiatives and dues fees to conform with the conditions they face in their particular industry.

According to reports preceding the gathering of the delegates the twelve to be seated are as follows: Agricultural Workers No. 116, three delegates, O'Neill, Thorpe and Foster (J. B. Foster); Lumber Workers' No. 120, one delegate, Frank Whiting; Metal Miners, one delegate, Paul Lundgard; General Construction No. 310, two delegates, T. P. Kelley and James V. O'Connor; Building Construction No. 330, two delegates, Joe Wagner and John Kivimies; Marine Transport No. 510, one delegate, Francescan; and from the combined small industrial unions, two delegates, Minkoff and Lamson.

In the rules committee's report was a recommendation usually voted down in other conventions, to exclude all but holders of I. W. W. cards from visiting the convention, this including reporters for both capitalist and labor papers. This convention also voted against the motion after some discussion over the matter of excluding only such papers as would print reports that displeased the delegates.

ELECTION BOARD WORKS HAND IN GLOVE WITH "PATRIOTS" TO BAR COMMUNIST WORKERS FROM BALLOT

By SYLVAN POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 9.—The co-operation between the board of elections and "patriotic" organizations in keeping the name of Ben Gitlow off the ballot in the recent mayoralty election, can be seen as the result of action taken at a meeting of the Allied Patriotic Societies, Inc., which was held at the Army and Navy building, New York City.

John R. Voorhis, president of the board of elections and vice-president of the Allied Patriotic Societies, was instrumental in having a resolution

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Benjamin Gitlow

Member of the Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America, goes to Sing Sing to serve unexpired term of 5 to 10 years.

WASTE OF HUMAN LIFE FOR GAIN OF CAPITALIST PROFITS SHOWN BY DEATH LIST IN ANTHRACITE

That capitalist production wastes not only materials but human life, slaughtering and crippling workers for sake of profit, is illustrated in this article, one of a series, by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, who recently was released from jail at Scranton, Pa., where the capitalist dictatorship confined him when he wished to speak to striking anthracite miners.

By ALEX REID,

Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

(Article VII.)

The terrible suffering of hard coal miners, their wives and families, is but one phase of the anthracite question. An enormous industrial waste is involved thru loss of time, which is represented in the increased cost of anthracite, but which touches lightly—if at all—the profits of the coal owners, as we shall see in a succeeding article dealing with the coal magnates' monumental profits.

Four million labor days a year are lost to 150,000 mine workers thru accidents, fatal and of lesser degree. Three hundred and thirty-four thousand days each month, because of those accidents. Each man in the industry loses twenty-five days on an average per year as a result of injury sustained in the anthracite industry.

Lie Factories Busy.
The coal owners thru their publicity agents, and the capitalist press, have continuously stated since the beginning of the strike that the anthracite industry is a safe place to work in—similar to clerking in a department store or employment of a similar nature, in spite of the easily available statistics that give the lie to such a canard, and in spite of the walls of hungry children and woe of

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40 PLANES SPRAYING TEAR GAS OVER CITY WILL FORCE EVACUATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Forty enemy aircraft, spraying tear gas out of the skies, could force evacuation of the district of Columbia, seat of the American government, it was testified by Major General Amos A. Fries, chief of army chemical warfare, at the courtmartial of Col. William Mitchell.

Fries was the first defense witness for Mitchell.

North Dakota to Hold Election June 30 to Choose U. S. Senator

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 9.—A special election to name a successor to the late Senator Edwin F. Ladd was called Saturday for June 30, 1926, the date of regular primary election, by Gov. A. G. Sorlie.

MUST SERVE THE REST OF 5 TO 10 YEAR SENTENCE

First Released After 27 Months Behind Bars

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and candidate for vice-president of the Workers (Communist) Party in the presidential elections of 1924, has been taken to Sing Sing prison to serve the unexpired portion of his term.

Gitlow was sentenced to a term of from 5 to 10 years for violation of the New York criminal syndicalist law in the court of Judge Weeks in New York City, January, 1920. This verdict was later upheld by the state supreme court and finally by the United States supreme court.

Helped Organize Left Wing
Gitlow had been arrested in Nov. 1919 for his participation in the organization of the left wing movement in the socialist party and for the publication of the "Left Wing Manifesto," which was issued by the central committee of the left wing group.

His trial before Judge Weeks shortly followed his arrest. In this court the judge made no attempt to hide his bias against Gitlow and passed the sentence of from 5 to 10 years with great glee.

Serves 27 Months in Prison

After he had served twenty-seven months of his sentence, Gitlow was released on appeal to the New York state supreme court on May 1, 1922. The state supreme court upheld the verdict of the lower court and Gitlow was remanded to Sing Sing in the month of September.

Gitlow was released from Sing Sing on a writ of error, January, 1923, and the case was appealed to the United States supreme court. The United States supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the New York criminal syndicalist act and the verdict of the New York court and has now ordered Gitlow to serve the unexpired portion of his term.

The International Labor Defense is conducting a campaign for the release of Comrade Gitlow.

SPEECH ASSAILING HIM AS PROTECTOR OF BOOTLEGGERS SENT CAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The speech of Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania before the convention of the anti-saloon league of America, in which he accused the Coolidge administration of sanctioning wholesale bootlegging by issuing dishonest permits at Washington, will be sent direct to Coolidge.

A resolution to this effect was passed unanimously today by the resolutions committee of the league. Support of the league is alleged to come from bootleggers who want to keep the Volstead act in effect so their business will be good, and the whole program of the thing is considered mere camouflage. The Pinchot speech will have little effect on the government bootleggers.

MINERS OF COKE REGION BEGIN STRIKE AGAINST THE WAGE CUT IN FORCE WITH THE 1917 SCALE

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 9.—The unorganized miners of the coke region at Republic, Pa., have begun a revolt against wage cuts. Thompson mine No. 1, is on strike. Miners in other pits are coming out also. A strike committee of action is being formed. The Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party are assisting the strikers. B. L. Junic spoke at the meeting of striking miners on Nov. 7, George Papcun addressed the strikers Saturday.

The strike demands are for the 1923 scale and better working conditions. The strike committee is trying to pull out other mines with great prospects of success. George Papcun is in the field helping to conduct the strike.

The wage cut is being effected by forcing the miners to accept the 1917 wage scale.

DETROIT LABOR HEARS PURCELL PLEA FOR UNITY

Five-Minute Ovation Is Given Speaker

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Nov. 9.—Two thousand Detroit workers enthusiastically received the message of world trade union unity given by A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at the Cass Technical High School, Sunday, Nov. 8th, 1925.

The mass meeting, which was well attended by the trade unionists of this city was arranged as the first mass meeting of the Detroit Labor Forum, which was organized under the auspices of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

After Purcell had concluded his appeal for unity on the economic field of all workers regardless of whether they were red, black, brown or white, the assembled workers stood up as one man and gave him an ovation that lasted for over five minutes.

During his appeal, every reference to the attempt of the British workers to have the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions come into closer alliance with the 6,000,000 organized workers of Soviet Russia was most enthusiastically received.

Sister Bares Wretched Life of "Human Husk" in Effort to Save Father

LITTLETON, Colo., Nov. 9.—A large court crowd sobbed sympathetically as the daughter of Dr. Blazer on trial for the murder of his 34-year-old daughter, Hazel, known as the "human husk" told the tale of the most astounding devotion her father poured on the "helpless creature" whom he slew to save her from further misery after his own death.

"Her body was terribly twisted," the sister continued. "She couldn't walk, couldn't feed herself, and was not able even to brush a fly from her face. The noises she made were animal-like and frightened strangers. The sight of her eating was so revolting I couldn't bear to watch her."

"For thirty-four years father poured on her the utmost devotion, love and care."

The defense pleads that the death of Dr. Blazer's wife resulted in a morbid and despondent condition of mind in the physician which later resulted in insanity. Witnesses brot in by the defense told that Dr. Blazer was "cheerful and happy before his wife died, but depressed and unrecanted afterwards, often wandering around in an apparent daze."

Only Special Mail on Christmas Day

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Postmaster General Nev announced that no deliveries of ordinary mail would be made on Christmas day. Except for special deliveries all postal operations will be suspended from midnight, Dec. 24 to midnight Dec. 25. An effort to increase the revenue on that day is seen.

Firestone Rounding Up Rubber.
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—Harvey Firestone has arrived here and it is understood that he is conferring with Dutch magnates relative to the Firestone proposals for rubber plantations in Liberia.

Strike Victors Return to Jobs

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were looking for work of the strike existing in the plant. The company unable to get competent workers thru the United Garment Workers' Union, which carried extensive advertising in the daily papers for workers on men's clothing and used its headquarters as an employment agency for the bosses, then attempted to get an injunction prohibiting picketing of their plant.

After a number of continuances, Judge Pam issued an injunction which was ambiguous in its wording and claimed to prohibit certain forms of picketing. It did not define what kind of picketing was legal and what was illegal. The injunction was nothing but a scrap of paper. It did not affect the union picket lines in the least. A few arrests were made for violations of the injunction, but as yet the cases have not even had a date set for their hearing.

Terrorize Union Pickets
The company unable to break the picket line thru the injunction process then began a campaign of terrorization of the strikers. Pickets were beaten up and flivver squads would which them away to cells, where after being held a number of hours and sometimes over night they would be released on charges of "disorderly" conduct. Many were arrested and held on conspiracy charges on high amounts of bail.

Homes of strikers were raided in the small hours of the morning. Strikers were pulled out of bed, brot to the detective bureau, there they were subjected to a grilling and later released on charges of disorderly conduct or no charges against them.

When these arrests and acts meant to frighten the union pickets went by unheeded, and instead of destroying the morale of the strikers, it strengthened their solidarity, the company began to "frame" the active pickets in the strike.

Company hirelings would throw bricks thru the windows of the homes in which the scabs, members of the United Garment Workers' Union, lived, and then blame this on to the union pickets.

The union headquarters were raided and a number of union officials arrested.

Every week of the strike was filled with acts of terrorization of the pickets. Recently, a number of union business agents were arrested and one of the business agents had four shots pumped into his leg, when an "acid bomb" was purported to have been thrown at the scabs. The "acid bomb" was later revealed to be nothing more than a bottle of citrate of magnesia accidentally dropped by a passer-by. This "bomb", which was supposed to have been capable of disfiguring scabs, was nothing more than a mild laxative, but the union agents are still on bail, awaiting the date to be set for their trial.

Another "Frame-Up."
A few days after the "bomb" throwing, an explosion occurred at the home of Raymond Reeder, one of the heads of the Chicago office of the International Tailoring company. This was blamed on the union. Upon investigation it was learned that Raymond Reeder was about to leave his home and go to Rock Island, where the company had moved some of its machinery and was attempting to recruit scabs to operate the plant. Suspicion then became quite strong that hirelings in the employ of company officials had placed the bomb and that the company would make a move to have some strike pickets arrested and charged with throwing the bomb.

Immediately following the throwing of the bomb, a truckload of parcel post, that was being brought to the postoffice, was burned under mysterious circumstances in broad daylight. Every truck and automobile that left the shop whether it had parcels or

scabs always had a couple of policemen detailed to guard it. These policemen were armed and very quick to use their guns as was shown in the "acid bomb" throwing. This time there was no police guarding the truck.

Within a few hours of the destruction by fire of this truckload of parcel post, the capitalist press had stories in which the company officials charged the union with this act. This was scored as an attempt on the part of the company to have the federal detectives interfere with the union's conduct of the strike.

Use "Union" Scabs
The company attempted to run the plant in Chicago with scabs belonging to the United Garment Workers' Union, but did not succeed. Most of the help was incompetent and the company lost heavily in orders.

The company also tried to operate factories in Rock Island and in Moline. They leased a number of large factories and began to send some of their machinery to these places. They carried on an intensive propaganda in these sections in an attempt to get workers. All they were able to recruit was less than 100 in both places and they had reckoned on 1,000 to 2,000 workers. The workers in these towns refused to scab. The company's attempt to run away from the union and the strike met with defeat.

Federation of Labor "Support"

During the early part of the strike, a machinist local in Chicago introduced a resolution into the Chicago Federation of Labor pointing out that the Amalgamated was on strike and that the United Garment Workers of America were in the plant scabbing on workers who were on strike and using the name of the American Federation of Labor in an attempt to make it appear as though there was no labor trouble in the plant. The resolution called upon the Chicago Federation to go on record as desiring the affiliation of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to the American Federation of Labor and calling upon President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to investigate and take steps to bring the name of the federation out of the disrepute into which the United Garment Workers of America was placing it. This resolution was referred to the executive committee, where it was accepted and then brought before the Chicago Federation of Labor with recommendations that it be adopted. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor. It was signed by Fitzpatrick and Nockels as heads of the Chicago Federation and sent to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. In a short time a letter arrived from President Green telling Fitzpatrick that the Amalgamated was considered a dual union and that it was the duty of the Chicago Federation to support the United Garment Workers of America.

Fitzpatrick Forgets Strikers
Instead of carrying on a battle against the use to which a section of the American Federation of Labor was being put, Fitzpatrick acquiesced to Green's viewpoint in his attempt to remain "respectable" in the American Federation of Labor. He came out in a statement accepting the line laid down by William Green.

But, despite this alliance of the bosses and the reactionary and self-styled progressives of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the strikers carried on their strike to a successful termination.

The strikers received a great deal of support from many of the other locals in the Amalgamated. Many locals levied a special assessment in order to aid the strikers.

Militancy Wins Strike.

The strike has been won due to the militant spirit of the 300 workers who went on strike. It was their spirit of self-sacrifice and their solidarity that won the strike and forced the International Tailoring company, which attempted thru this strike to break the power of the union, to come to terms. As long as the members of the union remain alive to their rights and their interests just so long will they be able to win and force their masters to fear them.

Measures Considered.
1. Recognition of Soviet Russia.
2. Free speech, criticism, protest of members against wrong actions of officials or officers of the union, either on the floor or in the press, shall not

GREEK FURRIERS OF NEW YORK IN STRIKE VICTORY

Win Under Leadership of the Left Wing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Over forty of the largest Greek shops have acceded to the demands of the workers who have been recently organized into the Furriers' Union. The struggle for union conditions has been started many weeks ago.

The executive board of the Furriers' Union under the left wing leadership of Ben Gold, had concentrated its energies to organize the Greek workers in the fur industry.

The struggle started in one or two shops. Later on the struggle was spread in all the Greek shops. The Greek workers men and women carried on a bitter struggle with such a spirit that experienced trade union fighters were surprised. The Greek bosses tried to spread dissension in the ranks of the workers and were telling the workers that they have become the "victims" of the Jews and the Jewish propaganda.

Forty Big Shops Surrender
This and other similar arguments did not have any effect on the workers. It made them fight more bitterly. The bosses did not want to give in to the demands of the workers, but after several conferences with the union officials they at last agreed, and forty of the owners of the largest fur shops have accepted the demands of the workers and signed the agreement with the union.

On Thursday Nov. 5, early in the morning the union representatives were negotiating with the Greek bosses in the Martinique Hotel. Many workers were waiting outside the hotel to learn the results of the negotiations.

Celebrate With Special Ceremony

After the signing of the agreement the news was given to the workers who have been waiting there, and about 1500 Greek workers marched over to Bryant Hall at 42nd St., and 6th Ave., with banners and signs in Greek and English. From there a parade started thru the streets of New York.

The workers were enthusiastic when copies of the special edition of THE DAILY WORKER printed in Greek and English were distributed at their mass meeting on Wednesday and at the parade celebrating their victory over the bosses.

Get Freight Rebate on Newspaper.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Newspaper publishers in Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex., today were awarded reparation against various railroads for excessive freight charges on shipments of newspaper paper, in carloads, during the period from Aug. 26, 1920, to June 30, 1922.

Oil Stove Explodes.

STERLING, Ill., Nov. 9.—Richard Perkins, 33, was burned to death in an oil stove explosion which destroyed his home here. His wife and sons, Lee, 4 years, Henry, 13 months, escaped thru a window.

WASTE OF HUMAN LIFE FOR GAIN OF CAPITALIST PROFITS SHOWN BY DEATH LIST IN ANTHRACITE

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widowed women thruout the anthracite.

Every fourth man killed in the state of Pennsylvania, is an anthracite mine worker, yet they comprise only 158,000 workers out of a total of 3,000,000 in that state. One-fourth of all days lost thru accidents in the whole of the state are lost to the anthracite mine workers, which is more than any other industry including steel. Here indeed, is a problem for some of our so-called efficiency engineers and industrial experts.

Three Times British Death Rate.
In the United States today with all its scientific and industrial progress, the mine workers are being killed three times faster than the mine workers in Great Britain. With the only available figures at hand for the last three years, we find that for every 100 miners killed in Great Britain, we have killed 322 the first year, the next year 332 and the next 367. Alarming figures indeed, 367 miners killed here, as against 100 in Great Britain.

The progressive hard coal miners in Pennsylvania know that the union demand of ten per cent increase in wages, even if granted, can never adequately compensate them for their work or risk in those slaughter houses of the anthracite. They know it is not a question of ten per cent, it is a question of dollars and cents, it is a question of human values—human life itself, and the progressive miners refuse to place their lives and children on the scales to be weighed against a dollar cost of coal production.

Lives Versus Dollars.
This dollar and cent cost for coal production, and cost to consumer is continuously dangled before the eyes of the public; with the figures manipulated in such a way as to convince the uninitiated of their accuracy and mislead the "dear people" in the hope public sympathy will be turned against the miners and in favor of the operators.

In spite of all the coal owners' propaganda the facts will not down. Investigators have at various times reported steady and phenomenal increase of earnings by the hard coal owners thruout the last five years. While their profits have been increasing, the cost of living mounting ever higher, the value of the dollar ever

decreasing, the hard coal slaves find themselves at the bottom of the ladder in misery and want.

Who Gets the Surplus?
The United States coal commission, commented upon the tremendous spread between the cost of mining a ton of coal and the cost of that coal at the consumer's cellar.

Governor Pinchot, at the 1923 settlement of the anthracite strike, found the margins of profits had increased three and one-half times over the pre-war margins. Those same profits have increased during the last two years, and set at naught the propaganda lie of bankruptcy of the industry.

Their "Legal Owners."
The United States coal commission said in its report of July 5, 1923, "That these limited and exhaustible natural deposits have been in the absolute private possession of their legal owners, to be developed or withheld at will, to be leased for such royalties as could be exacted, to be distributed at such rates and in such manner as a double-headed railroad and cost combination might find most advantageous from the point of view of private profit."

The coal commission found royalties as high as two dollars and eighty-four cents per ton, or more than half of the wage cost. In 1922, the royalties from coal lands owned by the Girard estate amounted to \$1.20 a ton and brot a return of \$18,980,000 on an original investment of \$2,340.

Some Figures on Cost.
The following figures will interest the workers, who are likewise consumers of anthracite.

One ton of hard coal:
Labor cost, \$4.05.
Total mine cost, \$5.52.
Mine price, \$6.27.
Freight, \$4.48.
Retail price, \$16.00.

The reader will notice he paid four times the labor cost for his ton of coal, and in many cities today is paying \$24 per ton, or six times the labor cost.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

New Jersey Carpenters, Hit by Coal Strike, Plead With Capitalist Agents

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, Governor Silzer of New Jersey, one of the states hard hit by the anthracite strike, announces that he will not call the legislature into special session to discuss the problem raised by a freezing populace living only a few miles from the hard coal fields.

Governor Silzer finds his excuse for failure to act in the same declaration that is used by every crooked capitalist politician. The governor claims that during the last three years he has tried to get the legislature to act on the fuel question, but that he has failed, adding that "no relief might be expected as long as the voters did nothing to compel respect of their wishes and consideration of their welfare."

If the republican and democratic members of the state legislature were questioned, they would reply that it was the fault of the governor. Go a little further, the democrats would blame the republicans, and vice versa, the republicans the democrats. It is the old "pass the buck" game of capitalist politics that has a staunch ally and vindicator in the nonpartisan policy of the American Federation of Labor. Responsibility is passed back and forth until the muddled worker doesn't know where he is at, that is, unless he has decided to completely break with the old parties and carry on his political struggle on a class basis.

It is interesting to note that the demand on the governor for a special session of the state legislature was made by the Perth Amboy, N. J., Local Union of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This carpenters' union pleaded that the legislature take "such steps as may be necessary to protect the public against extortioners who, thru their action, are endangering the lives of the workers and their families."

Here is an example of where the "nonpartisan," class-collaborating politics of the A. F. of L. leads. Workers protest to the capitalist politicians, whom they have elected. The political henchmen of the profiteers reply, in the words of Governor Silzer, that:

"If the people would only wake up and assert themselves, our reluctant legislators, state and federal, would be forced to respond to the wishes of the people, but so long as the voters do nothing we cannot expect relief."

The indications are that the workers are awake. The protest of the Perth Amboy carpenters is testimony to that. The great strikes in the silk and textile mills of the state is added evidence.

The trouble is, however, that the workers have not yet learned to act as a class. First knowledge in this direction would reveal itself in the organization of a powerful state labor party, based upon the trade unions, that would send labor's own representatives into the state legislature and there raise and fight for working class issues. Governor's Silzer's declaration is a challenge to New Jersey labor to proceed in that direction. The challenge must be accepted.

But if the workers really wake up, as they will when they enter actively and energetically into the class struggle with their oppressors, they will find that even labor legislators in New Jersey's capitol at Trenton cannot overcome the enemy, entrenched in the anthracite coal fields as in all the nation's great industries. They will find that the municipal councils, the state legislatures, the national congress are but the instruments of the capitalist class; that the capitalist state must be abolished, and the Soviet state of the workers and farmers established before "the endangering of the lives of the workers and their families," complained of by the Perth Amboy carpenters, will come to an end. The capitalist state lives for profits. Soviet rule, having abolished profits, will protect the interests of all thru the Communist social order. Capitalism must give way to Communism.

TWO SETS OF BUTCHERS HERE ON DEBT PROBE

Roumanian Mission Arrives While Italians Wait

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—The second fascist government debt commission is here to place its petition in bankruptcy before the capitalist government of the United States while the lackeys of original fascism are still striving to prevent the pawning of their industries to Wall Street, via way of the White House and the treasury department. The new arrival is the commission from the bloody Roumanian government that has butchered thousands of Besarabian peasants to force them under Roumanian rule and is even now preparing more butcheries.

Following the Roumanians' appearance, the American commissioners plunged into further consideration of the Italian debt, now approaching completion.

The Italians received cable advice from the fascist tyrant, Mussolini, over the week-end bearing on the negotiations, and the substance of these will be communicated to the Americans at a meeting late this afternoon.

The tenor of the Rome advice is understood to have been favorable to a settlement, altho there are still some differences between what Italy thinks she can pay, and what the United States thinks she can pay. The American commission will strive to force complete capitulation in order to control Italian industries.

Count Volpi states that he was "here to settle" and would remain until an agreement was reached, "if at all possible."

KLANSMEN TRY TO BESMIRCH MURDERED GIRL

Defense Based on Tales of Debauches

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 9.—New depths of depravity were sounded here by the defense for D. C. Stephenson, noted ku klux klanman, and his two associates, Earl Kinck and Earl Gentry, on trial for the murder of Madge Oberholzer, when testimony of ku klux witnesses was introduced purporting to blacken the reputation of the dead girl. Not merely did they bring about her death, but now they try to befoul the name of the victim. More exquisite chivalry of this obnoxious order!

Klansman Testifies.
The witness thru whom the charge was made in refutation of the state's claim that her association with Stephenson was enforced was Ralph E. Ridgon, a real estate man.

Ridgon, a confessed klansman, swore that on one occasion he was called to Stephenson's room in the Washington Hotel to discuss politics and that Miss Oberholzer was there.

"After he and I had transacted our business we three drank gin together," he added.

Miss Oberholzer also was frequently at Stephenson's office last winter when he called, Ridgon said, while the moron klansmen in the audience grinned.

Fascist Police Raid Gorky's Italian Home

ROME, Italy, Nov. 9.—On the order of the fascist dictatorship, police recently raided the home of the Russian author, Maxim Gorky, at Sorrento and searched thru the writer's papers in an attempt to connect Gorky and his secretary with the anti-fascist political movements.

The Russian Soviet ambassador protested this action of the Italian fascist government.

Wash Wheeler Argument Nov. 27

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Argument over the demurrer filed by Senator Wheeler of Montana, against his indictment for conspiracy to defraud the government, was set by Justice Bailey in district supreme court today for Nov. 27.

"Pennny" to Spend \$50,000,000.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 9.—General W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, here today to inspect the company's properties announced that in 1926 the railroad will spend \$50,000,000 for improvements.

Astronomers to View Eclipse.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—A Harvey University contingent of astronomers left San Francisco to observe a three-minute eclipse of the sun at Benkulne, Sumatra, on Jan. 14, 1926.

1887 38th ANNUAL 1925 MEMORIAL CELEBRATION

For the victims of the Chicago labor movement: Aug. Spies, Alb. Parsons, Louis Lingg, George Engel and Adolph Fischer, arranged by labor unions, singing and other societies, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1925, at the Prudential Hall, corner North Ave. and Halsted St. Tickets 10¢ a person. Beginning 7:30 p. m. Speakers: Max Bedacht and others.

GOOD NEWS! For Daily Worker Readers

Wm. F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, goes to the anthracite coal fields next week to stay for two weeks.



About Wednesday, Nov. 11, daily stories will appear analyzing the situation in this scene of bitter struggle, bringing to workers the conditions existing there, supplementing the series of articles now running written by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.

The strike now in progress; living conditions; the trade unions; the betrayals of the workers by the officialdom; the police and the courts.

This picture of the struggles of miners, written by an outstanding writer of the American revolutionary movement, should receive the widest distribution.

Order a bundle for two weeks

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THIS PAGE
 Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League
 (T. U. E. L.)
 North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
 (R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

WORKERS POORLY PAID IN RAKLIOS AND THOMPSON CHAIN RESTAURANTS

By JEAN PERRIDES, Worker Correspondent.
 The need for organization among the cooks, waiters and restaurant help in the Raklios and Thompson chain stores is felt very strongly. The workers in these restaurants must work 12 hours a day and seven days a week. Wages for cooks range from \$18 to \$28 a week. The countermen and waiters get from \$16 to \$21, head counter men from \$23 to \$25 a week, but lowest paid workers are the dishwashers, panwashers and porters who receive but \$12 or \$14 a week.

Little Time to Eat
 The workers receive but little time to rest and eat. The manager of the restaurant is forever watching the restaurant workers to see to it that they are kept busy at all times. Ten minutes is all that they get to eat their meals. The food that they get is none too good. The manager takes care of nothing but the food to them and he sees to it that they eat very little meat, or vegetables.

Shifted Around.
 The workers in the chain restaurants are forced to work at all hours. They are shifted around from one shift to another. If the worker objects to being shifted from one neighborhood to another or from one shift to another he is immediately fired and another worker is sent to fill his place.

The Negro worker is more and more displacing the white workers in the Thompson restaurants. The managers take advantage of the Negro worker every imaginable way. The Negro worker is forced to do harder work than the white worker. Not only does the manager of the restaurant "ride" the Negro worker but many of the customers make it very unpleasant for him.

Do Not Stay Long
 Most of the workers that work in the chain restaurants leave as soon as they can get hold of another job, either in some other industry or in an independent restaurant.

What do you earn? What are the conditions in your shop? How do you like it? Write a story for The DAILY WORKER.

CAR WORKERS LAID OFF BY THE HUNDREDS
12-Hour Night Shifts Abolished

By JOSEPH PLOTKIN (Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 9.—After driving their night workers at top speed all summer long for 12 hours, the Nash Motors Co. and the Seaman Body corporation today laid off both groups of workers. Four hundred were discharged en masse from the Seaman Co., which supplies bodies for the Nash cars. All night work has been discontinued at both places.

And this is just the beginning of a general layoff. In the near future inventory will be taken at the Nash plant, forcing practically the entire staff out of work for a week or more. This move by two of the largest companies in the city will put workers and their families in a critical condition, as it is not an easy matter to get a job in Milwaukee, especially during the winter. And the layoff will extend through the entire season, the company announces. The discharged employees point out that if the companies had worked eight-hour shifts instead of two 12-hour shifts, that there would be winter work enough, not only for those now discharged, but also for hundreds of other unemployed.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

Co-operative Creamery Turns Out Open Shop

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 9.—During the past three weeks, the building trades workers have been deeply agitated about conditions existing at the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association distributing plant, now being built, from whom The DAILY WORKER correspondent secured the facts contained in this story.

As we signaled in The DAILY WORKER last summer this association is ostensibly a farmers' cooperative, with the strange feature of having E. W. Decker, head of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, on its board together with several other capitalists.

A Reactionary.
 Decker, as everybody knows, who knows anything at all, is one of the principal financiers of all anti-farmers movements and the open shoppers.

The fears which we expressed in our former study of the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association, are slowly materializing into facts. We are sorry to say, this association serves six thousand farmers within a 40 mile radius of Minneapolis.

Favors Open Shop
 The hub-bub among the organized workers arises from the fact that this association has let its contract for the building of its large distributing plant, to the notorious scab firm of Pike and Cook.

This action on the part of the association, has disconcerted the building trades workers, who expected that a farmers' cooperative would treat them better than this, since this cooperative is continuously appealing to organized labor for the consumption of its products.

However, it is not for nothing that the big capitalist, E. W. Decker is on the board of the association.

Carpenters Negotiate
 From the very outset, the Locals No. 7 and 87 of the carpenters, entered into negotiations with the management to build the plant under union conditions. The negotiations went on for quite a period. But they were fruitless.

The assistant manager of the cooperative, Mr. Johnson, informed the carpenters that "The contract would be let to the lowest bidder regardless of union or no union," and so it was.

It must be noted in this connection, that a part of the board representing the dirt farmers, actually favored organized labor.

However, the preponderance of the capitalist, Decker influence, defeated the dirt farmers' point of view, as it will always do unless the farmers change the personnel of the board, if they can.

Carpenters Appeal to Building Trades Council
 The carpenters, after being turned down by the management of the association, brot the whole matter up before the organization committee of the Building Trades Council. They presented a motion to strike the job. They pleaded for a united front of all organizations involved, in order to protect the interests of all the workers. It was a splendid plea for real workers' solidarity and a credit to the representatives of the carpenters.

The Minneapolis labor movement needs this kind of solidarity.

Craft Selfishness
 There was an element present who were only interested in grabbing something for their particular craft, at the expense of all the rest, if need be. But they were defeated, we are glad to remark. They do not speak for nor do they represent the best interests of the labor movement.

The motion of the carpenters was amended to declare a boycott against the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association. It carried.

The representative of the Electric Workers' Union, Brother Guy Alexander, made a fine defense for unity. He declared that he was in favor of declaring the boycott as against the strike, and hoped that there would be a perfect unity between all building trades unions in the future, in a united front against the bosses. This is a very good omen for the workers of Minneapolis.

How They Voted
 Organizations voting for the amendment were as follows:
 Carpenters Nos. 7 and 87, Painters No. 186, Lathers No. 190 and Hoisting Engineers. The bricklayers were neutral.

At a later meeting of the business agents of the Building Trades, the vote on the boycott stood as follows:

For Boycott:
 Bill Bennet of the painters, G. Alexander of the electrical workers, Walter Frank of the lathers, Bjorklund of the carpenters and a hoisting engineer.

Against Boycott:
 Houston, business agent of the Building Trades Council, Christian, of the building laborers, and Malley of the steam fitters.

It is apparent of course, that those who voted against the boycott, believe in the philosophy of "everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost." That is the road which leads to destruction.

Class Collaboration Called to Action
 As a result of the action of the Building Trades Council on the matter in question, a meeting of the outstanding class collaborators was called to upset the work of the Building Trades, both from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Old man Mahoney and Frank Starkey of the St. Paul Milk Wagon Drivers' Union were present. So was Paul I. Smith, who, as an organizer is a good butcher. Also, Bob Cramer, who has swallowed with a wry face all of his former class struggle views. Now winds demand a change on sails, and Cramer is the boy who can alter them fast.

Paul I. Smith told the Building Trades representatives "that the bankers want to destroy the cooperation of the farmers. No boycott should be declared."

What He Didn't Say.
 What Mr. Smith did not say was that a banker, and one of the biggest in America, was actually dictating the open shop policy of the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association. That banker is E. W. Decker. How Mr. Smith can, as a national organizer of the A. F. of L. uphold the open shop policy of E. W. Decker,

can only be explained from the angle that Paul I. Smith is an agent of the capitalist class.

Workers don't have to organize into trade unions to support the open shop policies of capitalism, and pay fellows like Paul I. Smith a big salary and expense account, to advocate the open shop. Capitalists can attend to that themselves. How long is the Minneapolis working class going to bear this treachery of Paul I. Smith to its interests?

Backsliders
 Frank Starkey of St. Paul supported Smith, as did old man Mahoney of St. Paul.

They took the position that it would be better to fight somebody else than the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association. What both Mahoney and Starkey revealed in their non-union attitude, was the fact that they are in political alliance with the rich farmers, whom they do not wish to slight.

That's all. Good lackeys of the middle class farmers, but poor spokesmen for organized labor.

Cramer For 50-50
 Bob Cramer informed the building trades delegates that "You should be satisfied with a 50-50 proposition and drop the boycott in your organizations."

Who he was speaking for nobody knows. However, it is plain that he was not supporting the interests of the building trades. Cramer is an enthusiastic follower of Paul I. Smith, whether by conviction or otherwise, is a question apart.

Bennett Different
 Bill Bennet of the painters asserted to the meeting that "The painters are strong for the support of the carpenters, who are waging a fight for the whole labor movement."

Both Bjorklund and Findstrom of the carpenters, demanded in the name of the rank and file of their organizations, that there be action on the boycott. The rank and file cannot be ignored, they held.

Frank For Fight
 Walter Frank of the lathers said: "The discussion should center about the question of making the boycott effective. It is our duty to the labor movement to uncover weaknesses which prevent a united front of workers in all trades, to uphold the interests of the rank and file.

"We must appeal to the dirt farmers to uphold a labor policy. When cooperatives serve the interests of the 'open shop' they must be fought in two ways: First, by a direct fight for union job and union conditions, secondly, by an appeal to the farmers who control the company (if they do) to insist the job be cleared up. The open shop must be smashed. The carpenters, painters and lathers are fighting the battle of all the workers."

The issue is hot in the labor movement, a distinct left wing orientation is on the way in quarters hitherto passive. Signs point to a general awakening from the psychology of despair.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

REINISH, DISCIPLE OF AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL AND APPOINTEE OF SCHLOSSBERG, PILFERS UNION FUNDS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The following expose of B. Reinish, an appointee of Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, shows the tactics the followers of the Amsterdam International stoop to when they are caught pilfering and using the union treasury for their own personal ends:

"After 20 months of continually fighting with one active member after another, framing them up, one by one, using all the dirtiest and filthiest tactics known only to the unscrupulous disciples of the Second International, B. Reinish, organizer of Local No. 266, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, of San Francisco, stands convicted of petty thievery.

"Last November, a motion was made to donate \$5 to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense. Reinish would not allow it, claiming that it would establish a bad precedent. A collection was taken up and turned over to him to forward. Time went by and no receipt was shown. The question of the receipt came up time and again these past six months. Each time Reinish would wave the question aside as unimportant and talk about something else, vilifying and abusing the member who had dared put the question. However, the subject came up again some eight weeks ago, this time, quite a lengthy debate taking place, Reinish claiming to have sent a check but failed to show the returned cancelled check. The secretary was instructed to write to the defense committee for information. The secretary requested a sheet of the locals stationary with the local's seal attached, for this purpose, but was refused, and a couple of weeks afterwards, was framed up on a technical charge of not, at the time, working at the trade, and made to resign as secretary thinking by this move to frustrate any official correspondence with the Sacco-Vanzetti committee. However the Sacco-Vanzetti committee was communicated with and wrote back that they had never at any time received any donation from either Reinish or the local union.

Expel Secretary.
 "The former secretary on receipt of the letter reported this to the local meeting, but Reinish as usual butted into everyone who tried to speak, succeeded in turning the discussion into other channels, leaving the impression the executive board would handle the matter and report. The executive board met the next week and in its report to the next local meeting, never even so much as mentioned the matter.

"And at the next meeting of the executive board the former secretary was notified that he stood expelled, for bringing up this matter and securing the evidence.

Fight Over Finances.
 "For 20 long months, ever since he was sent out here by Schlossberg, this man has been constantly fighting and framing up one active member after another. The fighting has always centered around the same subject—finances.

"After the union was established for a few months, the first secretary and president demanded that an accounting be rendered of the locals

income and expenses. So one dark and stormy night, Reinish's desk was broken into and some dues stamps disappeared. No charges were made but Reinish passed the word around that the secretary and president who were fighting him for a financial report, had done it to break the union. The members being green to the game, most of them having been in the union only a couple of months, swallowed the story. A new election was held, and the secretary and president who had been honestly fighting for the union were voted out and temporarily disgraced.

"Mr. Rubber-Tongue."
 "The newly elected president, later on nicknamed Reinish "Mr. Rubber-Tongue,"

"The new financial secretary read the constitution, and therein found that he was at least entitled to know what was coming in and what was going out, to say nothing of actually having the power to handle the money, which was one thing that he wasn't allowed to do. After a few weeks of wrangling with Reinish, and getting thoroughly disgusted, he stopped even from coming to the meetings. Later on Reinish accused him, of having gotten away with \$18 of the union's money, but it was positively proven that instead of the secretary ever having received the money, that Reinish had received this money.

Fights Audit of Books.
 "On June 4, a new election took place. At the first meeting of the executive board a motion was made to get a public accountant, to examine the books and have him render a bona-fide report. Every delegate spoke in favor of it, Reinish loudly and strenuously objected to this, and fought the board until midnight, when out of sheer exhaustion and disgust, it was decided that a committee of the board would audit the books. The whole world knows that tailors are not bookkeepers. That is why some people would rather have tailors audit their books instead of public accountants.

"For the 18 months previous to June 4, the union never had a bank account, all moneys having been handled by Reinish himself, receiving every thing and keeping the "books" himself. The new executive board voted to immediately open an account on the union's name and empowered a committee of three, as signees and instructed Reinish to turn over the money to them. This has never been done.

Where Did It Go?
 "When the books were being audited, three distinct entries were shown on the books where Reinish was deliberately withholding money from the union, but this was quashed by the committee for political reasons, but the records still remain.

"Now comes the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and this contemptible scoundrel who has stooped so low as to withhold money, collected for the liberation of the very men who make it possible for the likes of him, to hold down soft easy jobs, now has the gall to accuse the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, of stealing the money.

"If space permitted, a hundred and one more cases of this man's perfidious actions could be cited, such as sabotaging all communications, Time and again deliberately refusing to carry out the instructions of both the local union and the executive board; issuing labels, without the knowledge or consent of the union or executive board; refusing to allow a girl member, whom he had foully insulted, from preferring a complaint against him, etc.

Schlossberg's Understudy.
 "From the very day that he came here he claimed to be General Secretary Schlossberg's best friend, his understudy, that they had lived together for years, that he was merely being sent out here to get some experience to polish up as it were. In his fights against the various local officials he threatened that if the union didn't stand with him and disqualify the member with whom he was fighting, that he would quit, and that the general office wouldn't send anyone else, because he and Schlossberg were such thick and intimate friends and the union would be destroyed."

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

This is the second instalment of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. This instalment deals with the foundation of the International Federation of Trade Unions, its policy and tactics. Following instalments will deal with the Red International of Labor Unions and the British Workers and International Trade Union Unity.

By TOM BELL.

The International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam). The characteristics of capitalism at the end of the 19th and the beginning of this century were: The capitalists created great combinations for the more efficient exploitation of the workers—trusts, syndicates, cartels, etc. Not only this, these great capitalist combinations did not confine themselves to one country, but reached out into other countries. This forced the workers to see the necessity of establishing contact with the workers of other countries for protection against capitalist aggression.

The political parties of the workers had already set up an international organization in the shape of the International Socialist Congress since 1889. But it was not until 1902 that any kind of trade union international center was organized by the establishment of the International Secretariat of Trade Unions.

This International Secretariat of Trade Unions held conferences at the same time as that of the International Socialist Congress. It was no real international center in the sense that it worked to establish unity of action between the trade union movements of the various countries. It was merely a bureau for the exchange of information on wages, prices, etc. At the conferences labor leaders came together for a "dress parade," and between conferences nothing was heard of the "International." This international was merely set up to appease the desire of the trade union membership for international unity, but was never intended to function as an international center for common action against the capitalists.

Besides this, there existed internationals of the various industries and trades, such as the Miners' International, the Textile Workers' International, and so on. To these were affiliated the unions of these industries in some countries. Here again these "internationals" functioned as "international post offices." No attempt was made to really prevent international scabbing by the unions of the various countries.

It remained for the outbreak of war in 1914 to expose the utter fraud of these "internationals." When Europe plunged into war the trade union movement split into sections according to the countries they were organized in. The trade unions of Germany and Austria-Hungary supported "their" warlords in the name of "defense of fatherland." The unions of Great Britain, France and Belgium rallied to the support of "their" imperialist bandits under

the slogan of "crushing militarism," and "defending democracy." The "international" automatically collapsed as the trade union movements lined up to cut each other's throats in the interests of "their" capitalists. The trade union leaders became the best recruiting agents for the ruling classes. They abandoned all pretense of safeguarding the workers' interests. They urged the workers to sacrifice everything for victory over the "enemy."

In Great Britain the trade union leaders signed an agreement with the government in 1915 surrendering all trade union conditions, gained after 50 years of struggle, and solemnly agreed not to strike for the duration of the war. In Germany "civil peace" was declared between capital and labor in the interest of the "national interests," i. e., the interests of the imperialist capitalists and war lords. The workers were firmly tied to the chariot wheels of capitalist imperialism by the very men who were supposed to lead them against the entire capitalist system.

In 1917 the trade unions of the "neutral" countries made an attempt to call a conference of the trade unions. The trade unionists of the Allied countries refused to "meet the enemy" at any such conference since the war was still on and they were dedicated to the cause of Allied victory. It was not until after the war that a trade union conference was held in Berne, Switzerland, in February, 1919. The only question discussed at this conference was: Who was guilty of starting the war? The Allied trade union leaders tried to force the German labor leaders to confess their "guilt." All that came of the conference was the decision to hold another conference in July, 1919, at Amsterdam, Holland.

The Amsterdam conference established the International Federation of Trade Unions. But it was organized under the hegemony of the trade union leaders who supported the Allies in the war. Again the question of "war guilt" was raised, and the Allied trade unionists presented the ultimatum to the German and Austrian trade union leaders that they must admit the "war guilt" of "their" countries or they would be excluded from the international. Finally Sassenbach, in the name of the German delegation, diplomatically gave in to the Allied trade union leaders.

In this matter the Allied trade union leaders were following the same course as "their" diplomats pursued toward the German representatives at the Paris peace conference. The International Federation of Trade Unions was, and still is, the labor wing of the Allied imperialists.

These imperialist lackeys formed the I. F. T. U. simply because the workers were demanding the organization of the trade union forces to prevent a repetition of the horrors they had gone thru in 1914-18. During the war millions of workers had flocked to the unions in revolt against their terrible conditions. In Russia the workers had conquered czarism, defeated the capitalists, established their own government, and converted the land and

machinery of production into the property of the workers and farmers. The German masses had smashed the kaiser's throne and set up workers' councils and had been betrayed by the social-democratic leaders. In Bavaria and Hungary, Soviet republics had been established. The masses were straining at the leash—but the trade union "leaders" only saw one task: To aid their diplomats to draw up a peace pact at the expense of the masses. Such hideous treachery has never before been witnessed as displayed at the foundation of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

As it was at its birth so the Amsterdam International has lived—an organization dominated by the agents of the capitalists in the labor movement. It is tied to the league of nations thru the international labor office established by the league. It has supported the reparation policy of the Allies. A few days before France invaded the Ruhr in 1923 Amsterdam held an international conference to abolish all war, but refused to call a one-day strike as a demonstration against the invasion as proposed by the Red International of Labor Unions. Instead the conference decided on principle to call a general strike in the event of war, and to fight war by means of moving picture propaganda.

The capitalist offensive on the workers' standard of living after the war was not opposed by Amsterdam. The British trade unions are the basis of the Amsterdam International, yet in Britain in 1921, wage cuts affected 7,000,000 workers who lost by these cuts £5,000,000 per week. Again in 1922 the British workers lost £6,000,000 per week by wage reductions. Amsterdam never even worries about this savage reduction in the workers' standard of living.

The British miners' strike at the beginning of 1921 received no aid from Amsterdam. As a matter of fact the triple alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers was betrayed by such leading lights of Amsterdam as Thomas, Hodges and Williams. Again in 1922 the British metal workers were forced into a wage struggle and were defeated because they received no aid either from Amsterdam or even the other unions in Britain. When the American miners were on strike in 1922 coal was shipped in from Europe and Amsterdam did not raise a finger to stop it.

Thus the Amsterdam International is dominated by national interests over working class interests—it serves the bosses and not the workers. Not only does it shun international unity, but it holds fast to craft unionism and by upholding sectionalism among the workers, aids the bosses to defeat them. Today the Amsterdam leaders are the spearhead of the capitalist offensive against the movement for international trade union unity. The Amsterdam International has never acted as the defender of the interests of the workers, and does not lead the workers in an international struggle against the capitalists.

Tomorrow: The Red International of Labor Unions.

BRITISH RAIL UNION AMALGAMATES WITH GENERAL TRANSPORT

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Of 80 per cent of the members of the National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics, and Electrical Workers voting; 76 per cent decided in favor of amalgamating with the Transport and General Workers' Union.

A special conference of the former union is to be held at Sheffield tomorrow, to confirm the ballot vote.

The union has a membership of 25,000, while the strength of the transport and general workers' organization is over 400,000.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

WORKERS PARTY DEMANDS COUNT OF GITLOW VOTES

Estimate 10,000 Votes Cast for Communists

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Workers (Communist) Party thru its general secretary of the New York district, Wm. W. Weinstein, who was the candidate for controller on the Workers Party ticket, charged the election board with voiding ballots on which the name of Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for mayor, barred from the ballot because of his conviction under the criminal syndicalist law, was written in.

Void Gitlow Ballot The examination of the official reports, by the Workers' Party, showed that not a single Gitlow ballot was counted, and thus about 55,000 ballots were illegally voided.

The watchers of the Workers Party reported that the ballots upon which the name of Gitlow was written in, were regarded as void and neither Gitlow nor the other Workers Party candidates on the same ballot were counted.

The vote recorded by the election officials not counting the thousands illegally voided is listed below.

William W. Weinstein, candidate for controller—3388, Charles Krumbain, candidate for president board of aldermen—3496.

Boro Presidents: Manhattan, Alexander Trachtenberg—871; Bronx, Jos. Manley—1131; and Kings, Edward Lingren—1053.

District Attorneys: Manhattan, Arthur S. Leeds—828; and Bronx, Belle Robbins—1053.

Sheriffs: Manhattan, Martin—978; Bronx, Hoffbauer—1376; and Kings, Rosen—1460.

Register: Manhattan, Rose Pastor Stokes—694; and Kings, Margaret Undjus—532.

County Clerks: Manhattan, Van Praet—920; and Bronx, Epstein—1203.

For Assembly: 8th, Manhattan, Grecht—112; 17th Manhattan, Olgin—117; 4th Bronx, Marks—183; 5th Bronx, Darcy—179; 7th Bronx, Zimmerman—226; 14th Kings, Sam Nesin—157; and 23rd Kings, Bert Wolfe—139.

For Aldermen: 8th Manhattan, Brodsky—99; 17th Manhattan, Coddick 104; 25th Bronx Bourechowitz—250; 29th Bronx, Gross—200; 35th Kings, Masso—151; 52nd Kings, Lifshitz—124.

The Workers Party estimates that about 10,000 votes were cast for the Workers Party candidates of which a few thousand that did not contain Gitlow's name were thrown aside by corrupt and careless election officials. The Workers Party is considering legal action to compel the count of the Gitlow ballots.

Russian Branch in Chicago Holds 8th Year Celebration

An enthusiastic celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution was held Sunday night by the Russian branch of the Workers Party, at Workers House, Chicago. Speakers in Russian and English addressed the crowd and a good musical program followed. The enthusiasm of the audience reached a high pitch when one of the singers began the workers' song "Dubinushka" (The Cudgel). Everyone in the hall joined in. The singer was forced to repeat the song to the great delight of the people.

The meeting ended with the singing of the International with piano accompaniment. A collection was taken up for the Russian Communist daily, The Novy Mir.

The speakers were: in English Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and in Russian M. A. Stolar, B. Deviatkin. In the concert program there participated the actors Luganov and Namgová, a baritone singer, Geigorlev, and the mandoline orchestra under the leadership of M. S. Spaulding.

ELEMENTS OF COMMUNISM COURSES TO OPEN IN CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL ON NOVEMBER 19 AND 20

One of the most instructive and interesting courses to be offered in the Chicago Workers' School will be the course in Elements of Communism, which will deal with the fundamentals of Communist theory and will be of great value to every member of the Workers Party.

Comrade Max Bedacht, editor of the Workers Monthly and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and H. M. Wicks, one of the editorial staff on The DAILY WORKER, will be instructors of the classes that are to be opened in Chicago on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 19 and 20 respectively at 19 South Lincoln St.

This course should not be confused with an elementary course in Communism or Marxism as this course will deal with the fundamental principles of Communist theory.

Circuit School Not only will this course be taught in the Workers' School at Chicago, but the following curriculum laid down by the agitprop department of the Communist International, will also be taught in the circuit school to be conducted by Oliver Carlson in Gary, South Bend, Waukegan and Milwaukee.

Registrations are under way and comrades desiring to take the course can easily do so by paying the enrollment fee of \$1.00 for the eight weeks' course in Chicago. Those living in cities where the circuit school will be established can enroll by paying \$1.50. The higher price is necessitated in the circuit schools by the additional expenses involved.

Course in Elements of Communism. Course to run for 3 semesters of 8 weeks each.

Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln St. Instructor: Max Bedacht.

Meets every Friday at 6 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln St. Instructor: H. M. Wicks.

Texts: No special textbook is used in this course, but a series of articles and pamphlets are assigned for outside reading and reference. Mimeographed outlines of material taken up by class each week will be given to students. In addition of the regular class room work and outside readings, written assignments to be done during the week may be given from time to time.

Ground Covered: First Semester: Capitalism, Theory of Imperialism, Driving Forces for Transition from Capitalism to Communism.

Second Semester: Colonial and Liberation Movements, Inner Contradictions of Capitalism, Theory of Revolution.

Third Semester: Dictatorship of the Proletariat, Strategy and Tactics of Proletarian Revolution, Organization of Communist International and National Parties.

Outlines for First Semester

First Week: 1. Capitalist Society. (a). The bourgeoisie and the proletariat in the process of development of capitalism.

(b) The urban petty bourgeoisie and the peasantry (farmers) in capitalist society.

Second Week: 1. Capitalist Production.

(a) Labor power as a commodity. (b) Production of surplus value. (c) Anarchy of capitalist production.

Third Week: 1. Some Main Conceptions of Capitalist Production.

(a) Commodities, their value and their price. (b) Wages. (c) Distribution of surplus value.

Fourth Week: 1. Imperialism, the Final Stage of Capitalism.

(a) Domination of finance capital: concentration and monopoly. (b) Export of capital into colonial and dependent countries.

(c) Struggle for the redistribution of the world's market.

(d) International monopolist capitalist combines.

(e) Parasitic imperialism.

Fifth Week: 1. Uneven development of capitalism as the fundamental law of the imperialist epoch.

2. The thus resulting impossibility of an ultra-imperialism.

Sixth Week: 1. Social and national antagonisms of imperialism as the driving forces in the transition from capitalism to Communism.

2. The growing class antagonisms

SECTION SIX

(NORTHWEST TERRITORY)

Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 6 which takes in the following branches: North Side Polish, Russian, Northwest Jewish, Northwest English, Karl Marx Scandinavian, Lithuanian No. 3, Lettish, Car Shop Nucleus No. 6, Ukrainian No. 1, Slovak No. 1, Irving Park English, Slovak Jefferson Park, will be held Thursday, November 12, 8 p.m. sharp at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Every member of the Workers Party attached to any one of the above named units, must attend this meeting, if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 6 attend this meeting.

CLASS IN IMPERIALISM AT WORKERS' SCHOOL TO START TUESDAY, NOV. 18

Beginning Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, the Chicago Workers' School will open a class on imperialism and the national and colonial question at 19 South Lincoln street. Comrade Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League will be the instructor.

Imperialism and the problems of the revolutionary workers' movement in fighting against it is the biggest task before us. But to prepare ourselves for this fight we must know the roots of imperialism, the reverted theories regarding it that have been doled out to the workers by social-democrats as well as Lenin's analysis of the nature and rule of modern imperialism.

Anyone who has had some elementary training can register for the course. Enrollment must be made at once. The fee is \$1. No student will be accepted after the class is organized.

Further information as to this or other courses can be obtained from Oliver Carlson, secretary Workers' School, 19 South Lincoln.

OUTLINE

Course in Imperialism and the National Colonial Question.

Instructor: M. Gomez.

Course to run for three semesters of eight weeks each.

Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., 19 South Lincoln St.

Texts: "Foundation of Imperialist Policy" by Pavlovitch; "Imperialism" by Lenin; "Lenin and Britain"; "Resolutions of Second and Fifth Congresses of C. I. on National and Colonial Questions"; "Imperialism—Resolution of Workers' Party."

Ground Covered: First Semester: Theory of Imperialism and Lenin's Analysis of Imperialism.

Second Semester: National and Colonial Questions in Theory and Practice.

Third Semester: American Imperialism and the Problems of the Workers' Party.

All students entering this course must give satisfactory evidence that they have obtained a grasp of the elementary principles of Communism. The course will include outside reading and the preparation of written papers besides the regular class work.

Outlines for First Semester.

First Week: Pavlovitch—Chap. 1 and 2. Pages 5-84. Imperialism and Historical Schools of Imperialism.

Second Week: Pavlovitch—Chap. 3, 4, and 5. Pages 46-85. Hilderfing and Kautsky on Imperialism.

Third Week: Lenin, Chap. 1. Pages 9-27. Concentration of Industry and Monopoly.

Fourth Week: Lenin, Chap. 2. Pages 28-45. The Banks and their New Role.

Fifth Week: Lenin, Chap. 3. Pages 46-62. Finance, Capital and Oligarchy.

Sixth Week: Lenin, Chap. 4, 5 and 6. Pages 63-90. Export of Capital—Division of World Among Groups of Capitalists—Among Great Powers.

Seventh Week: Lenin, Chap. 7 and 8. Pages 91-112. Imperialism—A Distinct Stage of Capitalism. Parasitism and Decay of Capitalism.

Eighth Week: Lenin, Chap. 9 and 10. Pages 113-130. Criticism of, and the Historical Role of Imperialism.

Outside and Supplementary Reading: Assignments and recommendations to be made by instructor. Use should be made of Hobson's "Imperialism," and his "Evolution of Modern Capitalism"; Hilderfing's "Finance Capital"; Varga's "Decline of Capitalism"; Klein's "Dynamic America"; Braisford's "War of Steel and Gold," etc.

between bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

Seventh Week: 1. Imperialism and the schisms in socialism.

Eighth Week: 1. Transformation of reformism and opportunism into social chauvinism and pacifism.

2. The character of the social-democratic parties and their role as the left wing of the bourgeoisie.

Outside and supplementary reading: Assignments to be given by instructors.

Marx — "Communist Manifesto," "Wage, Labor and Capital," Value, Price and Profit" "Critique of Political Economy."

Lenin — "Imperialism," "The Place of the Third International in History," "Collapse of the Second International," "Imperialism and the Split in Socialism."

Zinoviev — "The War and the Crisis of Socialism."

Stalin — "The Theory and Practice of Leninism."

Bucharin — "World Economy and Imperialism."

Young Workers to Protest Against Education Week

DAISYTOWN, Pa., Nov. 9. — The Young Workers League of Daisytown is arranging a demonstration and mass meeting against American Education Week, which will take place Thursday, Nov. 19, at 7:30 p. m., at the Home Theater (Finnish Hall) with George Papcun, member of the national executive committee of the Young Workers League, as speaker. All adult and young workers are invited to attend and voice their protest.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

DULUTH FINNISH BRANCH ARRANGES MASQUERADE BALL FOR NOVEMBER 20

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 9.—The Finnish branch of the Workers Party in Duluth is giving a masquerade ball at Camels Hall, 12 East Superior street, Saturday, Nov. 14, at which a number of prizes will be given to those who wear costumes of a working class nature bringing to the foreground the life of the worker. Those wearing the over-worked clown and Uncle Sam suits will be on the "verboten" list and cannot expect to share in the prizes.

There will be three prizes: First, DAILY WORKER for 6 months; Second, Young Worker for 6 months and third, DAILY WORKER for 3 months. All radicals are urged to be on hand and enjoy themselves at this mask ball.

Election Board Works Hand in Hand with Patriots

(Continued from page 1)

passed commending the board of elections for barring Ben Gitlow from the ballot. Voorhis said, after the resolution was passed by a standing vote, that he had done his duty. Gitlow, he said, was convicted of a felony thereby forfeiting his citizenship which has not been restored.

Prepare For Next Year.

A committee of three was elected to devise ways and means to keep the Workers (Communist) Party off the ballot at the next election. Objections were raised to the emblem of the party. It was pointed out that it is similar to that of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the assembled delegates did not want anything that smacked of Soviet Russia.

Reports were made of efforts made by the allied societies to offset Communist propaganda in New York and the country at large. A. I. Doty, dean of De Witt Clinton high school, drew attention to the Young Comrade. He read excerpts from an article which spoke of the churches serving as a "tool of capitalism," and which declared there can never be peace on earth until capitalism will be abolished from all lands of the world. The publication also contained a message from the school children of Soviet Russia calling upon the American youth to "fight against the capitalistic dope peddled in the schools, and to demand the right to be taught the truth."

Curb Language Papers.

A resolution was adopted for the societies to co-operate with the postmaster general in drafting a bill to be presented to congress, making it obligatory for editors of foreign language newspapers to print part of their papers in English.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84%; cable 4.84%. France, demand 3.96%; cable 3.96%. Belgium, franc, demand 4.52%; cable 4.53. Italy, lira, demand 3.94%; cable 3.95. Sweden, krone, demand 26.71; cable 26.74. Norway, krone, demand 20.33; cable 20.40. Denmark, krone, demand 24.83; cable 24.85. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels, 78.50.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS CELEBRATE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The eighth anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia was celebrated Friday night in Philadelphia by a great throng of workers, who packed the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. Comrade M. Yusem acted as chairman. He opened this anniversary meeting by calling upon the gathering to rise and stand one minute in silence in memory of Comrade Frunze, the leader of the Red Army, who passed away last week.

Tallentire Speaks.

The first speaker was Norman H. Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party for the Philadelphia district. In a stirring talk, he exposed the hypocrisy of those, who raise their hands in mock horror at the thought of "force and violence" on the part of the Communists and the working class but who fail to see that in every instance force is used by the capitalist class hirelings to crush the workers. He closed with a picture of the workers, who have in the past fought the battles of their masters, now organizing and for the first time fighting their own battles of liberation.

Police Interfere.

The next speaker was Comrade Feinstein, a Russian speaker. It was at this point that the department of justice agents made their presence felt. The agents and a number of police stalked onto the stage and demanded that the speaker stop talking at once, claiming that Comrade Feinstein's name was not on the permit, and that there was nothing in the permit allowing a Russian speaker. The workers who thronged the hall started to boo the police for their action. One of the police then shouted, "If you make another boo or hiss, I'll break up this meeting."

Rather than have the meeting broken up, the workers ceased booing and the next speaker, Pat H. Toohey was introduced. He spoke in behalf of the Young Workers League, and then took a collection for The DAILY WORKER. The collection amounted to \$132.

Lovestone Outlines Russ History.

The last speaker of the evening was Jay Lovestone, who aroused a great storm of applause when he referred to the example of free speech exhibited but a few minutes before in the city of the Liberty Bell and told how it was his honor and pleasure to stand in the Red Square in Moscow eight months ago and speak to the soldiers and workers assembled there, and speak to them in English without a permit.

Lovestone then outlined the history of establishment and rise in power of the workers' government of Soviet Russia. From Nov. 7, 1917, when the workers of Russia rallied around the slogans of the Bolshevik Party: All power to the workers—peace, land, bread, thru Nov. 7, 1918, which marked the ending of the imperialist war, which was brought to an end by the revolutionary activity of the Soviet republic amongst the war-weary and war-torn workers of Germany, thru Nov. 7, 1919, which found the Soviet republic finally secure, with all its counter-revolutionary foes crushed and driven out. In 1920 the American soldiers in Siberia laid down their arms and refused to fight the workers' republic. In 1921 the Polish drive against Soviet Russia was broken, and these agents of French bankers were turned back.

1922 marked the end of the cordon sanitaire. Nov. 7, 1923, found the Soviet republic firmly established, with the famine conquered.

Nov. 7, 1924, found most of the capitalist countries brought to their knees and forced to recognize the Soviet Union.

Red Versus Black. Nov. 7, 1925, finds the world divided into two battle fronts, black versus red—the black international of Locarno against the workers of Soviet Russia and against the allies of Soviet Russia: the workers of Great Britain, Germany, France and America, and the oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa.

Comrade Lovestone closed with an appeal to all present to join the Workers (Communist) Party.

The meeting closed with the singing of the International by the Freiheit chorus.

Celebration in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—A celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution was held at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., before a representative gathering of workers.

Sylvan A. Pollack in opening the meeting said that the American workers should remember the words of Albert A. Purcell at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, who when speaking about Soviet Russia, said that we, the workers, are proud that the members of our class, the working class, have achieved in that country.

Recognize Soviet Russia.

Irving Friedman of the Young Worker League introduced a resolution calling upon the United States government to recognize Soviet Russia, copies of the resolution to be sent to the president and members of congress. It was carried unanimously. A resolution was also passed protesting against the bloody acts of the Horthy government in Hungary.

Margaret Undjus then traced the history of the Russian revolution from 1917, showing the various stages thru which it had passed.

Join Workers Party.

A plea to join the Workers (Communist) Party and fight the battles of the workers in this country was also made by Comrade Undjus.

Comrade Becker in Russian and Comrade Antoshes in Ukrainian were the other speakers on the program.

The Young Pioneers presented, "The Capitalists in the Hands of the Juniors." Mass singing by German and Ukrainian Singing Societies, and violin solos by Mr. Jack Rubencheck, received a good reception from the assembled workers.

Correction.

The article by H. M. Wicks on "Mandates in Syria and Iraq" in yesterday's paper contained two errors originating in the composing room. The fifth line of the first column should read "THREAT of another world war," instead of UNREST. Also the fifth line from the bottom of the second column should have read "England has a very definite POLICY," the word policy being left out.

Dry Head to "Return."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Demoted as head of the federal dry unit by Gen. L. C. Andrews, the new dry czar, prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes is expected to retire from the government service within a short time, according to high treasury officials.

Shop Nucleus Training Course

"Fundamentals of Leninism." Instructor Jack Stachel, in the Workers' School, every other week.

The Workers' School will train one worker of each shop nucleus, preferably the organizer, to lead political discussions in his shop nucleus, in the form of a course in the "Fundamentals of Leninism" in the theory and practice of Leninism in their concrete application to the American party in general and the needs and problems of the shop nucleus in particular. The course in the central school will both deal with the matter taught in every shop nucleus and the manner of teaching it or leading the discussion. The shop nucleus will select the comrade to take the training course, exact attendance from him and pay his fee.

With the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei will come an intensification of the party's activities in all fields of work, and a thousand fold increase in our contact with, and influence over the masses.

In order that our reorganization shall not be merely a reallocation of our present membership, and in order that the nuclei shall be active, and alive, responding to the needs of the masses in the shops and factories, it is necessary that our entire membership, organized in the nuclei, shall be equal to the demands of the situation. This can only be done by a deepening of the understanding of the laws of the class struggle among our membership by giving to every member a political minimum education in Leninism. They must also be instructed in the performance of the daily organizational tasks.

The shop nucleus training course is organized on a basis that provides the drawing in of the entire party membership into our educational work. Every nucleus will select one comrade who will go to the central school and take the shop nucleus training course. The comrades thus chosen will then lead the discussion of the subjects they have learned in their shop nuclei. A special phase of the course will therefore be, how to import the knowledge gained to the other members of the shop nucleus and the mass of workers in the shops.

The course will combine the "Fundamentals of Leninism" and "Party Organizational Problems," the outline being approximately as follows:

- 1. Capitalist wage slavery—the system under which we live.
2. Imperialism, present dominant form of capitalism—the last stage of capitalism.
3. The breach in the imperialist front and the epoch of social revolution.
4. The Communist order of society—the abolition of the contradictions of capitalism and the emancipation of the workers.
5. The dictatorship of the proletariat—the unavoidable prerequisite of the struggle for Communism.
6. Proletarian dictatorship and the allies of the revolution—colonies and the peasantry.
7. International party of the proletariat.
8. The party and the masses.
9. Structure and organizational

Russian Anniversary Number

November Issue of

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

INCLUDING:

Eight Years of Proletarian Dictatorship

By P. GREEN.

The features of the first years of the first workers' government—and a call to all workers to its defense.

Capitalism Mobilizes Against the Social Revolution

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

An analysis of the world forces that threaten Soviet Russia—and the role of Communist Parties in the present situation. (With Photographs.)

Sam Gompers Is Not Dead

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

An analysis of the A. F. of L. Convention by the Editor of the Daily Worker who was present at the latest conference of the official body of American organized Labor.

Why the Anthracite Strike?

By BENJAMIN GITLOW.

Important information giving details of the forces back of the present struggle of the Pennsylvania miners.

Class Divisions in America

By JAY LOVESTONE

Facts and figures are arrayed in this keen article showing the growth and rise of the American working class.

The Marx-Engels Institute

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.

The story of a great educational enterprise for workers in Soviet Russia.

The Left Wing in the Needle Trades

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

An account of a great victory in a bitter struggle—and the program on which it was won.

U. S. S. R.—1924-25

By A. A. HELLER.

A comparison of Russia Today and of four years ago—the fresh impressions of a writer on Russia who has just returned from there.

Marx and Engels on the American Labor Movement

By HEINZ NEUMAN (Germany)

The first of two remarkable articles on the American situation by the great teachers of the Revolutionary movement. Letters written in the 60s, 70s and 80s and applying to the present American conditions.

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THE WORKERS MONTHLY

1113 W. Washington Boulevard,

FIGHT AGAINST EXPULSION WON BY UNION MINER

No More Public Trials, Say Officials

(By Worker Correspondent)

MINERSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 9.—Falked by the rank and file in an attempt to expel a member when he was recently brot before Local 1642, United Mine Workers of America, Hechschersville, Pa., for distributing leaflets on the anthracite strike, the union officials safe-guarded themselves against similar defeats in the future by forcing thru a resolution that, "hereafter any union miner caught distributing Communist propaganda will be expelled without special trial."

When Herman was called before the union this week to answer charges both of having distributed Communist leaflets and of being a member of the progressive miners' committee (alleged to be a Communist organization), he was able to turn the attack against his accusers. The treachery of the Lewis policy in favoring separate agreements between anthracite and bituminous miners was pointed out by Herman. The leaflets, he demonstrated, were in opposition to this, being a plea to bituminous miners to "Stand by the Anthracite Miners!"

Herman pointed out that, if the anthracite miners win their hard-fought strike and return to work,—the bituminous miners will later be forced out on strike, after the expiration of their agreement, April, 1926. The anthracite miners will then be the official scabs. And that the bituminous miners are acting as scabs when they don't join in the present strike.

Charges against Herman were made by Martin Brennan, social renegade, who tried to get Herman expelled on the grounds that he belonged to a dual organization, for which he was distributing the leaflets. Over 100 miners attended the meeting at which Herman was put "on trial." Brennan, however, was unable to substantiate either accusation. But he succeeded in getting thru the resolution which, in the future, can be used as a means of expelling any members that the officialdom disapproves of, without bringing the case before the union members.

Pacifist Women Who Helped Last War Now Meet to Discuss Peace

Evanson churchwomen and women of the bourgeoisie, among the most ardent supporters of the last war, have started a "crusade" for a capitalist solution for the ending of all wars and have called a three days' conference for that purpose to kid themselves and others about their peace-time pacifist illusions.

The conference began at the Evanson woman's club when a United States senator, a minister and a club-woman spoke.

WITH POPULATION INCREASED 15 PER CENT, FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IS ON LOWER LEVEL THAN 1914

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Factory employment below the level of September, 1924, is the astonishing story told by the department of labor general index of employment for the country as a whole. Taking average employment in 1923 as 100% it shows September, 1925, at 90.9%. On the same base September, 1914, was at a 94.9% level.

The significance of this drop appears no comparison with a growth of around 15% in the country's population and an increase of 20% to 30% in factory production.

Your Union Meeting

Second Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1925.

- Name of Local and Place
133 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Millwaukee Ave.
17 Calumet Joint Labor Council, 514 W. 117th Street.
461 Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park, Ill.
302 Electricians (Locomotive), 5058 Wentworth Ave.
826 Engineers (Locomotive), 2647 W. 35th St.
381 Electricians, 505 S. State St.
8705 Egg Inspectors, 418 N. Clark St.
272 Highest Carriers, 52nd and La Vergne 27 Avenue.
16441 Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
17 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
84 Machinists, 2548 S. Homan Ave.
Machinists, 4128 W. Lake St.
275 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St., 5:30 p. m.
180 Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
21 Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
28 Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141 Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
272 Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1788 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th St.
402 Carriers, 125 W. Washington St.
5 Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th Street, Chicago Heights, Ill.
6 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St., Chicago.
81 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
1494 Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
484 Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington Street.
571 Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
17358 Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
152 Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
272 Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
1170 Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257 Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted Street.
739 Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
305 Railway Clerks, 5438 S. Halsted St.
976 Railroad Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison St.
Teamsters' District Council, 220 S. Ashland Boulevard.
67 T. Layers, 180 W. Washington Street.
415 Railway Carmen, 8617 Vincennes Ave., 7:20 p. m.
614 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street.
Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark St.
147 Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180 Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184 Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
181 Painters, N. W. cor. State and 56th.
275 Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
521 Plasterers, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
2219 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.

Coast Guards Fight Gale. CALUMET, Mich., Nov. 9.—Coast guards here are battling a fierce gale in an effort to reach the disabled steamer Hamonic, adrift with a crew of 40 men about 25 miles off Caribou Island. Radio dispatches from the vessel broke off in the middle, leading to the belief that she is in serious straits. Another steamer, the William Roberts, is reported adrift off Alpena, in Lake Huron.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

ST. LOUIS LABOR HEARS PURCELL TALK ON UNITY

Union Members Greet Labor Head

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—The speech of Albert A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and fraternal delegate to the recent American Federation of Labor convention, on world trade union unity was enthusiastically received by a large audience of St. Louis trade union men and women, assembled at the Sheldon Memorial Hall, on the evening of Nov. 5.

This meeting was arranged by a committee consisting of delegates from various local unions of St. Louis of which Charles Blome, president of the St. Louis Metal Trades Council, was secretary. He was also chairman of the meeting. The American standard of living and standards in all civilized countries are being undermined by the international capitalist exploitation of countries without a developed trade union movement, declared A. A. Purcell.

Not only must the organized labor groups of the entire world, including the 6,000,000 Russian trade unionists, come together in one body to raise the labor conditions and wages in Mexico, China, India and other international sweatshops, Purcell declared, but labor must also step in with united strength to prevent further capitalist wars.

"It is the duty of organized labor to oppose war by refusing to fight," he said amid enthusiastic applause. "We say when the capitalists get involved in the next war they alone shall do the fighting."

The Russian trade unions were credited by Purcell with having made tremendous changes for the better in the lives of the Russian workers since the revolution. As chairman of the British Trades Union Congress delegation to Russia in 1924 he looked closely into their work.

"The workers in other countries will sooner or later be compelled to follow the Russian example," he said. "When we workers in England crash thru and in the end we will have to co-operation of labor elsewhere."

The main body of his address was devoted to explaining the deep-flowing economic currents that are placing workers in all countries in the grip of a consolidated international financial octopus which can no longer be fought on merely national lines by the trade unions. When unions raise wages in their own country capital crosses the sea and makes the identical goods in low-wage unorganized countries, not only making more profit but putting the home trade unions out of business thru unemployment, Purcell showed. And then he hammered home his world unity argument, all unions uniting to organize the backward countries and by transportation and other boycotts crippling the capitalist offensive.

Workers Look at— But Can't Touch— "Model" Bungalow

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MONESSEN, Pa., Nov. 9.—Monessen workers are being given an unusual treat this week—it's better than going to the "movies." Thru the auspices of the Monessen Improvement Co., they have the opportunity of seeing the kind of home that Monessen business men live in. The affair is called a "model" home.

This company has opened for public inspection one of their newly-built houses in a "good and welfare" scheme to help local business men advertise their wares. The only six rooms are contained in the "simple but beautiful" abode, it took the co-operation of about a dozen firms to furnish it: Upholsterers, dry goods merchants, plumbers, jewelers, decorators, hardware dealers, etc. And it is located in a well-pruned neighborhood, with provisions already made for lawn, shrubbery, boulevards, etc.—not to mention an embryo garage. Nothing is lacking to provide human comfort except perhaps such incidentals as a parlor maid and a cook, and eventually—a footman.

For the worker, of course, the exhibit amounts to a case of "look, but don't touch." The "model" home can be obtained only at the expenditure of the far from paltry sum of \$10,000.

Workers of Monessen who make possible such homes (for others) live in "model" domiciles something like this: a two or three room shack, with no front yard—the porch extending to the sidewalk—and the furniture consisting mostly of boxes. This "model" workers' home also has the advantage being located near the mills, with all the conveniences of smoke, ore-dust and noise.

But it isn't for sale—just for rent—and from the "company," at that.

Work on Tax Bill with Doors Barred

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Behind closed doors, with even the democrats barred, the republican framers of the new tax reduction bill began the actual construction today of a measure that they claim will lop between \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 from the American taxpayers' bill.

They expect to have it ready for the immediate attention of congress when it convenes on Dec. 7.

The gross amount of the reduction and many other details are undecided and incomplete.

The democrats, headed by Representative John N. Garner of Texas, probably will bring in their own bill, the chief feature of which will be the total exemption of all incomes below the \$5,000 class.

Professor Discovers "Fountain of Youth"

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—Details of a new and highly successful method for rejuvenating women were unfolded to members of the Academy of Science here by Dr. Eugene Steinbach, internationally famous for his researches in rejuvenation.

Dr. Steinbach said that he achieved his old age cure by introducing an extract obtained from the female organism into the bodies of women desiring to be young again.

Furniture Finishers to Form Union Nov. 11

An attempt to organize the piano, phonograph and furniture finishers that work in factories and for furniture stores, will be made Wednesday evening, November 11, at 741 Blue Island avenue, at 7:30, according to the committee attempting to organize workers at this trade.

The committee invites all those who work in the furniture stores and furniture manufacturing establishments in the city to attend this meeting.

GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS ARE AGAIN FOR SALE

Won't Oppose Locarno If Given Jobs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Fourteen political parties are to fight in the German reichstag when it opens Nov. 20, over the Locarno pact. The division runs in three groups, the right with the nationalist; the center, with the people's party and the catholic party and the democratic party; the left opposing Locarno at present containing the social-democrats and the Communists.

But the social-democrats, as usual, are opposing Locarno with the idea of many lean to support it with the powerful people's party, the party of the big employers and commercial powers.

The democrats, who support Locarno, are urging that the cabinet guarantee to the social-democrats that the German government will remain in control of the center coalition insuring the social-democrats plenty of jobs in these governments if they will support the Locarno pact.

Sick Ex-Soldier Drops Dead at Mother's Door

LONDON, Nov. 9.—One hour after he had left the Newington institution, William James Philpott, twenty-six, an ex-service man, was found dying at his mother's door at Morecombe street, Walworth.

At the inquest yesterday it was stated that Philpott was gassed in France and received a pension until June, 1922, when it was stopped.

Since then he had been unable to work, and his mother, a hard working woman, had supported him and paid for his lodgings.

A policeman found him leaning against his mother's door groping for the handle. Asked what was the matter, he replied: "I am finished," and collapsed on the pavement and died.

The assistant master of the Newington institution said that Philpott was admitted as an urgency case, but discharged himself.

The coroner recorded a verdict that Philpott died as the result of gas poisoning.

Not in the Movies

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Nov. 9.—Matt Burt, a cow-puncher and an unidentified man have been killed in a running gun battle, climaxing a fight between cattlemen and bootleggers at Government Hotel, Calif., a lonely spot in the desert, according to word received here today by Sheriff Shay. Deputies have been rushed to the scene from here.

Fenway Hotel Owners Apply for Injunction

By HERBERT BENJAMIN (Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND Nov. 9.—Members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, on strike against the Fenway Hall, a resident hotel for the "elite," have been named in a temporary injunction secured by the Euclid-Fairmont Co. owners of this and several other hotels.

Apply for Injunction

The strike was called Sept. 21 when the company not only failed to keep its promise to sign an agreement recognizing the union, but discharged all employees known to be members of the union. Several workers who previously were not members of the union joined in the walkout and the strikers have been picketing the hotel since. The owners have made every attempt to secure scabs to replace the workers on strike. Cooks have been hired thru a scab agency in Chicago and sent here. As soon as these workers found they were expected to scab on striking workers they refused to work and demanded that their transportation be refunded. This so infuriated the manager of the hotel, that he threatened the workers with a gun. Failing to intimidate the workers in this way, the owners have now turned to the courts for aid.

In their petition the owners claim that they have lost patronage and are threatened with bankruptcy unless they concede the demands of the union or obtain relief from the courts. There is a strong feeling among the membership of the union that the injunction made permanent must be resisted. The conviction is also growing among the membership that the union must remove the restrictions barring Negro workers from membership in the union.

Negro Workers Join Strike

It is pointed out that on several occasions, when the union called a strike, the bosses hired Negro workers who are denied membership in the union, to replace the strikers. Many Negro cooks and waiters have refused to scab on their white fellow workers. A number of them have joined the strike at the Fenway Hall, but when they applied for admission to the union, they were rejected. The removal of the restriction to the admission of Negro workers, would unite the restaurant employes of the city and assure the union control of the industry.

The union now has several resolutions dealing with the matter of resistance to injunctions and admission of Negro workers under consideration.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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OUR DAILY PATTERNS



LADIES' APRON 5265. Cut in 4 sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3 3/4 yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c. LADIES' HOUSE DRESS 5039. Cut in 9 sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure, with corresponding waist measure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49 inches. To make a dress as illustrated for a 44 inch bust requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch striped material, and 3/4 yard of plain for facings. The width at the foot is 1 3/4 yard. Price 12c.



MASQUERADE COSTUME 5022. Cut in 5 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. If made as illustrated in the large view for a 16 year size, it will require 1 1/2 yard of plain material and 2 3/4 yards of figured, 32 inches wide. If made with long sleeves 1 3/4 yard of the plain material is required. If the bodice is made of contrasting it will require 1/2 yard cut crosswise. Price 12c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE! Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Read—Write—distribute THE DAILY WORKER

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

Fakers Would Rather See Strike Lost Than Accept "Moscow Gold"

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Nov. 9.—During the recent metal workers' strike in Belgium, the All-Russian Metal Workers' Union, thru the mediation of Jacquemotte, the Communist member of parliament, offered the Metal Workers' Union 56,000 francs for the support of the strike. The union officials declined to accept the money, and has now explained their reasons for so doing in the press. We quote the following extract. "They are perpetually calling us traitors to the working class and the tools of the capitalists, and yet they send us money. If they have no dignity or logic, at any rate we have enuf to keep us from taking a cent from these people who are always calling themselves our bitterest enemies." They omit stating that this "Moscow gold" was meant to aid the rank and file who are not enemies of Moscow.

Interstate Commerce Body Member Upholds Jim-Crowing of Negro

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—A recommendation that the railroads of the south and the Pullman company be acquitted of charges of racial discrimination was laid before the interstate commerce commission by one of its examiners who "investigated" the subject.

Reporting adversely on a complaint by E. Crosby, a Negro doctor, who asked for \$120,000 damages, John McChord, the examiner, reported that "unjust discrimination or prejudice against persons of the colored race has not been shown as alleged."

The Crosby proved that in 1922 and 1923 Pullman tickets had been refused him and attorneys of his race in the south, the commission made the report to uphold the Pullman company.

Philadelphia, Notice: Weber Printing Co. 350 N. FIFTH STREET.

The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia RUSSIA TODAY The first publication in England of this most complete report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, caused a great stir in the world trade union movement. From all parts of the world came high praise for this historical document, and out of the organized labor movement earnestly working for world trade union unity. This report (including charts and maps) is an impartial study of every phase of life under the first world workers' government. Politics, Finance, Army, Religion, Education, Trade Unions, Wages—these and other subjects are analyzed by the Delegation who travelled unhindered and free to investigate in all sections of Soviet Russia. It is a complete, impartial and dignified document of one of the world's leading bodies of Labor, including a special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter and the Red International of Labor Unions.

Communist The first American English daily Communist newspaper is making Labor history. The Daily Worker has become such an important factor, by voicing the aspirations of workers in this country—and by leading the fight for the best interests of the working class—at the head of the increasing ranks of revolutionary workers grouped in the Workers (Communist) Party. The Daily Worker is a mine of information on each step in the progress of world Labor—and its interpretation of news, aided by special articles, explain the forces behind each incident of importance to a worker. Such a paper deserves its increasing circulation—and should receive your subscription. Subscribe! RATES \$6.00 a year \$3.50-6 months \$2.00 3 months 12c CHICAGO—\$4.50 a year \$2.50 6 months 12c 3 months NAME STREET CITY STATE

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.....Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Gitlow to Prison

Ben Gitlow was committed to Sing Sing prison yesterday to finish his sentence of five to ten years, which sentence he received upon being found guilty of violation of the "criminal anarchy" statute, a law placed upon the New York statute books on the wave of hysteria following the assassination at Buffalo of President McKinley. Never intended for any purpose other than preventing conspiracy to assassinate public officials, and advocacy thereof, the law remained for years a dead letter.

But when the Russian revolution came and its reflex profoundly affected the socialist movement of the world, resulting in the Communist elements breaking away from the social patriots in the old parties, capitalism was confronted with the necessity of devising legal excuses to crush the movement. The ruling class never feared the socialist party, but when the young, virile Communist movement sprang into existence, criminal syndicalist and criminal anarchy laws were placed upon statute books in many states. In New York the old criminal anarchy law was resurrected and used in an effort to crush the Communist movement.

Gitlow was one of the first victims of this revamped law and for participating in publishing the left wing manifesto of the socialist party was tried, convicted and sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of from five to ten years. This savage sentence proved to the world that the American courts were far more vicious and despotic than even the courts of the kaiser of Germany. In Germany, Karl Liebknecht received a sentence of but two and a half years for the admitted crime of treason to the imperialist government in time of war. In New York Gitlow was sentenced to ten years for merely aiding in publishing a manifesto of the Communist elements within the socialist party.

Comrade Gitlow's record in the left wing of the socialist party and in the Communist movement parallels the history of that movement itself. As an effective fighter in the ranks of labor he is thoroughly hated and feared by the capitalist class and its instrument of oppression—the state, with its courts, police and prisons.

Gitlow in jail forcibly exposes the fraudulent character of the democracy that we hear so much about. It is a direct blow at free speech, and carried to its logical conclusion outlaws a political party embracing doctrines that challenge the supremacy of the capitalist class. The only reason the whole party is not still victimized is because the contemptible scoundrels serving the ruling class now try to revive in the minds of the workers the illusion of capitalist democracy that received such a rude jolt during and after the war.

The capitalist government has the power to jail Gitlow today, but the time will come when the working class of this country will batter down any jail that the ruling class may improvise to hold revolutionists, freeing them in order that they may aid in the revolt that will place the capitalists in jail for their crimes against the working class.

Furriers in Convention

The convention of the Furriers' Union that opened in New York yesterday is a mile-post in the struggle of the rank and file to wrest control of the organization from the hands of the reactionary officials and place it in the hands of representatives of the membership, who will strive to organize the industry and defend the interests of the workers against the employers. The present policy of the reactionary officialdom, led by President Morris Kaufman, is to crush the militant members and wreck every attempt to improve the conditions in the shops.

Like the whole reactionary officialdom of the American labor movement the petty despots of the Furriers' Union strive to enforce autocratic rules against the demands of the membership by endeavoring to exterminate those who fight to improve conditions. When they are attacked as officials they raise a loud clamor that the union has been attacked. Like the Gompersites of the A. F. of L. they visualize themselves as the union.

Organized under the influence of the labor-hating, reactionary *Jewish Daily Forward* and the socialist clique of labor lieutenants of capitalism, the Furriers' officialdom will fight to the last in order to continue in strategic positions that will enable them effectively to serve the employers.

The left wing is organized upon the principle of fighting for the elementary demands of the membership; a program that will strengthen the organization and enable it to function against the bosses.

This is the line-up: *The left wing fighting against the bosses, challenging the power of the entrenched right wing defending the interests of the bosses.*

Pawns of Imperialism

French frightfulness against the Druse tribesmen, that brought all of Syria into the struggle and reached a climax in the storming of Damascus, was carried out under the orders of General Sarrail, a staunch supporter of the Herriot radical socialist clique. In the anti-climax of this struggle the socialists expose still more flagrantly their role as agents of imperialism.

In the sessions of the chamber of deputies the latter part of last week the Communist members severely assailed the government's policy and demanded to know the facts regarding the revolt of the Jebel Druses, the storming of Damascus and the whole of the story of General Sarrail.

Aristide Briand, minister of foreign affairs, in an effort to save the Painleve government, proposed adjournment of the discussion until the return of Sarrail. Tho Briand despises the socialists and it is known that his political maneuvering is toward the creation of a powerful center bloc with Poincareites, the depraved socialists supported his move in the chamber, thereby enabling the Painleve government to remain in power.

The Communists alone fought against a continuation of the Syrian war and demanded withdrawal of French troops and the liberation of Syria, while the socialists, true to their type through the world again demonstrated the fact that imperialism can always rely upon their support. As betrayers of the working class and the colonial movement for liberation they play a role not less vile than that of the armed mercenaries who conduct the actual butchery.

Clara Zetkin Reports On Work Among Women

Before Communist Women's Congress

My report will be brief. The point of greatest importance is to hear the reports given by the representatives of the individual sections.

The task set the International Women's Secretariat was the execution of the decisions of the V. World Congress and of the International Communist Women's Conference. This task consisted of the complete ideological and organizational incorporation of Communist work among women into the general work of the Party. This task has nothing to do with the question of the right and duty of women comrades to co-operate, on terms of perfect equality as members of the Sections, in all work, actions and struggles in the Communist Parties. This right and this duty are beyond question. Our task is to win over the broad masses of working women for the principles of Communism, and to make them so at one with these principles that their faith becomes action. The masses of proletarian women must be induced to take part in all the economic, political, and social struggles of the proletariat and to do this under the leadership of the Communist Parties and of the Communist International.

Organization Work Necessary.
The Communist Parties must create suitable organs for the accomplishment of this task. In every leading body—from the national Central down to the nucleus—one member is to be specially entrusted with the duty of systematically organizing the work among the masses of the women. This member—whether a man or a woman

comrade—must of course receive the help of the necessary technical aids and auxiliaries. The work of the women's secretary or women's secretariat must be complemented by the co-operation of auxiliary organs: women's committees, women's agitation committees, etc. The International Women's Secretariat has set the example of complete incorporation. In every question it invariably co-operates with the corresponding working departments of the Communist International. It has done this with reference to the Department for Agitation and Propaganda, the Organization Bureau and the Co-operative Department. It invites representatives of the various Sections to take part in its meetings. It co-operates with the related revolutionary organizations: the Red International of Labor Unions, the Peasants' International, Youth International, International Red Relief and International Workers Aid. Unfortunately the ideological and organizational incorporation of Communist work among women is still exceedingly incomplete in the majority of the Sections of the West. Very few of the Communist Parties possess the required apparatus.

Guard Against Erroneous Tendencies.
The central incorporation of work among women has made the greatest progress in Germany. But there is still much left to be desired here in the districts and centres. In France the central organ has been created by the appointment of a woman secretary, but until quite recently her activity was confined almost solely to Paris. In Italy earnest endeavors have been made towards the organization of a

good apparatus, despite Fascism. Here there is a national women's secretariat, reinforced by a national women's committee, composed of representatives of the large provinces. 29 federal women's agitation committees have already sprung into existence, but the Party has not yet organized and developed the work sufficiently in the various centres.

The apparatus is still exceedingly imperfect in England. The national woman secretary receives practically no technical aid, and in the various districts and centres there is a lack of organs making it possible to co-operate with the Central for the awakening and mobilization of the masses. Czechoslovakia possesses a well developed apparatus for work among the women. Unfortunately, up to the present we have no definite information as to the relation between the various departments, as to the organizational relations to the party executive, to the party press, etc.

In the United States the organization—so it appears to us—does not seem to have been commenced on right lines of our work. This has however been the case in Austria and Holland. In Sweden and Norway there are still many remains of the old social democratic forms of organization. We have no definite data of the state of affairs in Poland, the party there being obliged to work illegally or semi-illegally.

As a general rule we find the two following erroneous tendencies with regard to the incorporation of women's work into the general work of the party. Despite the repeated decisions of the World Congresses

there are still independent women's communist organizations, working side by side with the party. And on the other hand there is a tendency to deny the necessity of special systematic work among the masses of proletarian women, by means of special organs. Both tendencies must be overcome.

What has been accomplished towards carrying out the work itself? The World Congress and the Women's conference laid special emphasis upon the extreme importance of reaching the working women in the shops and factories. This is closely bound up with the reorganization of the party with regard to factory nucleus, work, and with the growing economic struggles of the proletariat. Unfortunately, work in this direction has not yet made much progress.

Germany Accomplishes Most
The best work has been done by the Communist Party in Germany, though even more it is by no means perfect. A beginning has been made with the work of organization among the working women in large industrial centers, such as Berlin, Saxony, Thuringia and Wurtemberg. The initiative has been taken by the women's departments, these entering into communication with party and trade union functionaries. Special success is reported from the work among the women textile workers of Thuringia. In Gera it was possible to convocare a delegate's meeting among the women textile workers, and this elected a permanent women's committee. A committee of women home workers' was founded in Berlin. Systematic work towards organizing the women

was interrupted by the election campaign undertaken by the party. This fact shows the weaknesses of our general party work in the shops and factories. The situation should have been utilized for mobilizing the women workers in the factories.

In France the Paris Federation drew up an excellent program for work among the women workers in the factories. The International Women's Secretariat forwarded this to all Sections as information and stimulation. Up to the present we have received no report on the actualization of this program, nor on the necessary extension of the work to the great industrial centres in the provinces: the Department du Nord, Lyons and its environs, upper Alsatia, etc.

Women in Ranks of Fighters.
In England, Party work among the proletarian masses has been chiefly confined to the miners, metal workers, and transport workers, these being the bearers of the Minority movement. Practically nothing has been done towards organizing the working women in the factories. The Minority movement has been extended too little to the trade unions in which women are organized. It is not sufficient to organize women merely for the struggles against the employers, they are to be enlisted in the ranks of the fighters against trade union bureaucracy; and among the champions of trade union unity.

This must be done in all the countries of the West. Here the women organized in trade unions are everywhere supporters of trade union bureaucracy, altho this betrays the interests of the working women.

(To Be Continued)

Call On World Proletariat to Protest Persecution

(Continued from page 1).

minorities:

Peasants Appeal for Aid.
"To all workers' and peasants' organizations.

"Help us to defend ourselves and do not allow the Polish hangmen to continue making game of the White Russian peasants. Do not allow the destruction of the trade union and other workers' organizations of western White Russia.

"Comrades, workers and peasants: "We, the undersigned, workers and peasants of the Belostok region (Western White Russia) having escaped from the cruel Polish inquisition deem it our proletarian right and duty to ask you for help. Having been witnesses of the brutalities and cruel mockery of the hangmen of the Polish capitalists and landowners, and having ourselves been inmates of the dungeons of the defensive (Polish intelligence department) from which we have escaped by sheer luck, we cannot remain silent but must tell you of the horrors perpetrated in Poland.

"It is almost impossible to describe what is happening now in Dolsk, in the Belostok region.

Campaign Against Workers.
"In August, the Polish intelligence department began a regular campaign to destroy the workers' and peasants' movement of the Belostok region. Every day tens and hundreds of arrested workers and peasants were

brought into Belsk from the various parts of the region. Those subject to arrest included all prominent trade union workers, all peasants suspected by the intelligence department, workers in receipt of legal opportunist (social democratic) papers, White Russian teachers and anyone denounced to agents of the intelligence department or by provocateurs. Arrests took place in Belostok, Zabudowe, Suprasl, Mikhaelovo, and other villages and localities. On the road to Belsk the arrested were beaten and ill-treated in every possible manner.

"Among the arrested there were old men and women and little children, who were taken in lieu of relations who could not be found and whose arrest was intended.

"Towards the end of August there were already 700 prisoners in Belsk. As the prison could not hold them all some of them were quartered in the hospital and in barracks.

How They Were Examined.
"The arrested people were taken to the hospital where they were stripped naked. Then they were taken to a room with drawn blinds where the higher police officials were awaiting them (the chief of the intelligence department, Kozlovsky, the Commissary Schlusaltchik, and others). Here the wild orgy began. The first question was: "Are you a Communist?" and if a non-party peasant or worker answered that he was not a Communist, forms of torture were applied unknown during the czarist regime and during the inquisition; the unfortunate person was gagged, bound and in

this condition was thrown against the wall, the legs and arms were tied with a string, a stick was inserted and the victim was thrown into the air. This procedure continued as a rule until the victim fainted. Then cold water was poured on him or her and 'the work' began again.

"Hot salt water mixed with urine was poured down the throat of the victims. Needles were pushed under the nails; needles were also made red hot and stuck into the soles; the soles of his feet were then beaten and if the person under examination had not yet fainted, fire was applied to the soles of his feet until he lost consciousness and then he was again revived.

Confessions Forced.
"But if a peasant or worker, unable to stand the torture, 'confessed' that he was a Communist, he was asked to give the name of the leaders, etc. As he did not know what answer to give to these questions, he was again tortured. He was beaten on the head with sticks. Water was poured into the nose until the stomach began to swell and a policeman sat on the swollen stomach, then the victim's hair was torn out by the root. Lips were burned with lighted cigarettes. Commissary Schlusaltchik applied the burning cigarettes, and the bruising and half-dead victim was thrown into the hospital until the next dose of torture.

"The prisoners were not allowed to see relations nor to receive food. It was only permitted to bring underclothes which had to be changed frequently, the old underclothes which were saturated with blood were burned.

People Move From Village.
"It is difficult to find words to describe the horrors inflicted on the inhabitants of Belsk. People were kept awake by the unearthly cries of the tortured prisoners. Many inhabitants of Belsk have left the place in order to escape witnessing this unheard of terror.

"Panic reigns in the whole of western White Russia. Peaceful inhabitants are living continually in the fear that the same fate will be meted out to them. Towns and villages are full of agents-provocateurs who bring more and more victims to the hangmen.

Socialists Aid Hangmen.
"The Polish bourgeois press and the pseudo-socialists—the Polish socialist party—deliberately keep silent about these prisoners and the horrors perpetrated on them, just as they keep silent about the mass arrests and brutal tortures inflicted on the 3,000 Ukrainians and White Russians arrested in April, 1925, supplying the working class of Europe with lying statements on the position of the workers, peasants, and national minorities in Poland.

Send Delegations.
"These prisoners have no opportunity to tell anyone about their sufferings. Ill treated and bruised they are without any help whatever. The ar-

dent wish of these prisoners is that the international proletariat and peasantry should send workers' and peasant delegations to Poland in order that they should see for themselves to what length the Polish bourgeoisie and intelligence department are going, in order that they might see the tortured and bruised bodies of their brother workers and peasants.

Protest Against Terror.
"In fulfillment of the request of the tortured prisoners, we, who have escaped from this hell, approach all workers' and peasants' organizations and all workers' and peasant parliamentary fractions with the request to help the workers and peasants lingering in Polish prisons, to protest against the unheard of brutalities and insults and to send delegations to Poland, where having convinced themselves on the spot, in Belsk, that all what we had said is only an infinitesimal part of the actual horrors, they will compel the Polish government to put a stop to the brutalities and atrocities, which are unprecedented in the history of the world.

"Stephan Savtshuk, Prushan district, Sherasheff, village Suikovit-sena; David Lushka, Belsk district, Belovesh, village Kivatshino; Vikenty Sedon, Belsk district, Belovesh, village Kivatshino; Vladimir Bartassevitch, Belsk district, Belovesh, village Kivatshino; Vladislav Novitsky, Prushan district, Koskov, village Bartnovitsky; Pavel Komuyk, Prushan district, Noskov district, village Salesye."

Small Industry in China

THE fact that all stages in the transition from primitive hand work to the most highly developed capitalistic industry may be found in large areas in China is evident from a study of economic conditions as officially reported.

While modern large-scale production takes place chiefly in the treaty ports and large cities of the coast the interior places, even those of great importance and size, may, like Peking, be characterized by a large number of small establishments in which a few workers and apprentices work under the direct supervision of the master. Indeed in the majority of cases the owner toils side by side with his employees.

Rug Industry of Peking.
OUT of the thousands of workshops in Peking, designated as factories, there are hardly a score which are of any consequence. Most of them employ under 100 workers and are only partly modernized. In the rug industry, for example, there were in 1920 a total of 354 establishments. Of the nineteen of these which were well-known to the public the largest employed 200 operatives and 3 apprentices. The use of a very large number of apprentices as compared to skilled workers is shown in the fact that the third in size hired 300 apprentices to 30 trained weavers. Another place employed five operatives with apprentices and another had but one craftsman with 31 apprentices.

The apprentices were from 13 to 20 years old and their term ran for three years. They received their board and lodging and a meager allowance at the end of each year. The operatives were paid 20 cents to 30 cents for each kung they finished, being required to complete 30 kung a month. A kung is a square foot of rug woven in 9 warps and the same number of woofs.

The simplest rug factory requires a capital of less than \$100 and is operated by the proprietor with a few apprentices in a native shack.



Other Industries in Same Stage.
OTHER industries in Peking are in the same intermediate stage. Out of over 100 cotton mills only three have over 100 employees including the

By James H. Dolsen

factory with 350 workers. The rest are very small family affairs using hand labor only. The manufacture of glassware has been known to the Chinese for countless centuries yet the plants are generally small, using the crudest and most primitive methods.

The largest employs 20 craftsmen to 110 apprentices. Two history knitting mills out of the 76 were of any size. At that time the four modern four mills were closed because the imported four from mills in America was cheaper, an interesting illustration of the way in which the more efficient, highly-paid labor of our own country, scientifically exploited with capitalist control of huge sources of supply, can drive out of a native market its own home production.

Child Workers Preferred.
THE largest industrial establishment seems to have a branch of the Tanhua Match company. Here over 1,000 were employed. Of these one-half were children engaged in the packing department where it was stated they were preferred to adults "not because of the cheapness of their labor but because of the deftness of their hands." However, the fact of their working at less than half what the adults get very evidently played a considerable part in their selection. The Sonhoshin Brewery, the only Chinese-owned one in northern China, has 270 operatives and 200 apprentices. The Peking Electric Light company, which employs 290 men, accords the best working conditions and wages. Its employees receive from \$10 to \$70 a month with their meals. There is a pension for the injured and 30 per cent of the net profits go to the workers as a yearly bonus.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

PROVES WHITE THUGS BEGAN DETROIT RIOT

State Witness Admits Stones Were Thrown

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—Clarence Darrow Saturday made his first successful assault on the contention of state's attorneys that the killing of Leon Breiter during a race riot here in September was unprovoked.

The state has produced many witnesses who declared that while there were crowds around the home of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, colored physician and chief of the eleven colored defendants on trial for murder, there was no sign of violence and that the two volleys of gunshots came from the house without any move toward it being made by those outside.

But Saturday Edward Wetlaufer, a state witness, under cross-examination by Darrow, admitted that he had seen stones thrown at the Sweet house.

Lasky Is Optimistic That Fight on Movie Trust Will Be Fizzle

Charges of violation of the Sherman anti-trust law in the moving picture trust sponsored by the famous Players-Lasky does not phase the vice-president of the company one bit, he has made known to interviewers at the Drake Hotel where he attended a conference and feast of executive and sales officials of the corporation. When asked about his guess of the outcome of the Nov 24th hearing on charges made by the examiner for the federal trade commission, Jesse L. Lasky replied that he was "very optimistic."