

## Fight Against Wage Cuts! Down with Boss Rule!

The National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League has issued a statement concerning the meaning of the reign of terror against the members begun by the officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The statement points out the means the workers should adopt to struggle against this preparation for a surrender of their shop conditions. It reads as follows:

### A STATEMENT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, BY THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

WORKERS in the men's clothing industry are faced with the necessity of a serious struggle against wage-cuts. And at this very moment, a murderous assault has been delivered against militant and progressive members of the union, who are proposing a struggle against the employers to defeat the wage-cuts. This assault has come, not from the employers, but has been delivered by officials and agents of the high officials of the union itself.

Members of the A. C. W. of A. were slugged and beaten up at the general membership meeting of the union in Chicago on Friday, November 13. The same thing happened in New York City on the same night, at the meeting of the Pantsmakers' Local, which is engaged in a struggle with the bosses.

These assaults at regular meetings of the union were followed on Sunday by a raid upon a private gathering of progressive members from various shops, which had met at Biltmore Hall, Chicago, to discuss ways and means of fighting against wage-cuts, where gangsters entered with guns in their hands, lined up the workers present against the wall, and then proceeded to beat them up and to wreck the hall.

Many workers were seriously injured by the murderous assaults; several were severely beaten over the head with blunt instruments; one man is reported to be losing an eye as the result of the terrific beating administered.

This disgraceful reign of terror occurred during the presence in Chicago of President Sidney Hillman. If it was not carried out under his orders, he surely knew at least what was going on. It must have had his consent. It can hardly be passed aside as the result of some local quarrel. It has every appearance of being a definite national, official policy of the administration of the union.

Workers! We call to your attention that it was exactly this same kind of tactics that were used by Morris Kaufman of the Furriers' Union two years ago, when the workers in that industry wanted a struggle against the employers.

It was this kind of tactics that were used by Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, when the workers wanted to fight against the loss of their conditions and Sigman wanted to hand their interests over to the governor's commission.

It is exactly the kind of tactics used by union officials everywhere when they are preparing to surrender to the employers. In order to carry out the surrender, they first prepare the ground by slugging and terrorizing those whom they fear will demand a fight against the employers.

The officials cannot escape the responsibility for these assaults. Those who committed them are hired by the officials, and one of the thugs was himself a business agent. Their names are known, and will be furnished upon demand to any committee properly authorized by the union. They cannot escape, either, from the meaning of these assaults, the meaning that they can only be a preparation for putting over more wage cuts on the already suffering workers in the clothing industry.

Workers in the men's clothing industry, such events as these in your union require an immediate protest and action to remove such conditions.

- Demand the struggle against all wage-cuts!
- Demand the cessation of thuggery against the members!
- Demand the punishment by the union of those who committed these assaults!
- Demand the removal of all officials who are implicated in these pogroms!

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,  
TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

## AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan, was found guilty of the death of a young girl and sentenced to life imprisonment. He raped the girl prior to her death. This makes the ten thousandth Kluxer who was found guilty of a crime having its origin in sexual irregularity. Yet the K. K. K. was organized to protect American womanhood from the assaults of non-Nordic races who evidently are not acquainted with the fine art of seduction as practiced by the sadists and evangelists who infest the Ku Klux Klan.

THIS man Stephenson was once a great power in Indiana politics. Morons have votes and the grand dragon had the morons eating out of his hand. During the last international convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Indianapolis, I was reporting the sessions for THE DAILY WORKER. A meeting of the Ku Klux Klan was announced for the purpose of stating the Klan's position toward the miners' union. I attended that meeting in the company of a native-born American of English descent and a Jewish writer, whether born here or not, I do not know. The Jew and myself were out of luck, so I took, but I passed as a native of Belfast and my Hebrew companion had a nice little beard that looked for all the world like the one worn by miniature editions of Jesus. The Kluxers hate

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## DELEGATES TO C. F. OF L. FIGHT SAKLATVALA BAN

### Fight Non-Concurrence After Delay

By ARNE SWABECK

In the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting held last Sunday once more an effective protest was voiced against the barring of the British Communist Shapurji Saklatvala, member of parliament from the Battersea district, London, denied admittance to the United States by Secretary of State Kellogg where he intended to participate in the congress of the Interparliamentary union.

The protest grew in volume as the delegates one after another put themselves on record emphatically opposing the action of the executive board turning down a resolution of protest against this exclusion which had been referred to it.

Fitz Attacks Communists  
The board members under the leadership of President Fitzpatrick tried to justify their reactionary stand by launching an attack upon Communist delegates and the Workers (Communist) Party.

While a glance at the background of this clash will reveal that the methods of the present trade union bureaucracy is everywhere the same, it also shows how deep is the conflict between these methods and the class interests of the rank and file workers.

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## TERRORISM IN A. C. W. PART OF CAMPAIGN

### See Effort to Stop Fight on Cuts

The members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union whose meeting at the Biltmore Hall at Division St. and Hoyne Ave. was raided by gangsters of the Hillman machine on Sunday morning, and who were arrested by the police after the unionists and gangsters had engaged in a battle royal when the gangsters tried to beat up the workers, were released by the police shortly after arrest, when the police were convinced that the gangsters and not the workers were the aggressors.

Talk among the members shows their conviction that the slugging, beginning both here and in New York on the same day, Friday, and in Chicago at a meeting where Hillman spoke, is the start of a war of gangsterism to terrorize the membership's initiative and prevent any resistance to the wage cuts being put over under the pleasant name of "readjustments."

Also in New York.

Last Friday's meeting of the Amalgamated membership in New York was also a scene of official disruption with workers slugged by gangsters.

In New York the trial of the official gangster, who beat up Isadore Auerbach at a union meeting in the Forward Hall on Friday, took place in Essex Market court.

At the trial the lawyer for the A. C. W. Bushel, tried to make a charge against the beaten up union member and asked the judge to set the gangster free!

Evidence Too Strong.

The beaten up member, however, had strong evidences on his person, such as black eyes and bruised face, and the judge realized that the unionist was the victim and the gangster the aggressor.

The judge fined the gangster \$10 and set the victim of his attack free. Attention is called to the fact that the gangster is a member of the control committee of the Pantsmakers' Union.

## SEAT ANOTHER I. W. W. DELEGATE AT CONVENTION

### Cascaden Visits Meet; Discuss Anarchists

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World has enlarged itself by seating an alternate to the designated delegate along with the latter, Schultes of the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union, being seated with Roger Francezon, the regular delegate, thus making twelve delegates in all.

International relations entered the discussion yesterday morning when a letter from Mangano, editor of the I. W. W. paper in the Italian language, *Il Proletario*, was read, stating that a meeting of 22 Italian I. W. W. in the east proposed to the convention that the I. W. W. affiliate to the Berlin International Workingmen's Association known as the anarchist international, providing, however, that the anarchist international would expel from it the emergency program split from the I. W. W. which recently affiliated to the Berlin group.

Berlin Not Popular.

Discussion of the letter was not at all favorable to such action, but was cut off by a rule that the convention entertain no motions from individuals.

Gordon Cascaden an "old timer" in the I. W. W. and a delegate in 1921 to the first congress of the Red International from the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada, whose bitterly antagonistic report given out on his return was used as the chief basis for all attacks on the Red International and expulsion of its supporters, visited the convention yesterday morning.

Cascaden was reported to have distributed copies of a report to the delegates and to the I. W. W. press, the nature of which was only hinted at as being quite significant to the question of international relations. THE DAILY WORKER unfortunately could not obtain a copy at the hour of going to press, but hopes to get one for publication.

The reporter was likewise unsuccessful in the effort to obtain from the chairman a copy of a resolution proposed by a branch of the I. W. W. in Canada. Considerable of the time Monday was spent in discussion over constitutional changes and grievances.

## NEW YORK TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FAVORS SENDING DELEGATION TO STUDY ACHIEVEMENTS OF RUSSIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The trade union committee to organize the Purcell meetings at a conference in Beethoven Hall, Sunday afternoon, unanimously went on record favoring the formation of an American trade union delegation to Russia and also voted that the committee continue to work for this project. Next conference will be held December 20. Committee has decided to present to the Purcell mass meeting on Tuesday evening the committee's resolution favoring a delegation to Russia. This resolution will be sent to all labor bodies represented on the committee and to all labor conventions.

Delegates at the conference represented 183,000 trade unionists of New York City.

A third hall is being held in reserve to accommodate the expected crowd at Tuesday's mass meetings.

## HORTHY STARTS DEATH TRIAL OF MATHIAS RAKOSI

### World's Workers Try to Halt Hangman's Hand

The court martial trial of Mathias Rakosi, people's commissar in the Hungarian Soviet government, and over one hundred members of the Independent Socialist Party began yesterday, according to a cable from Berlin received by the national office of the International Labor Defense.

The fascist dictator, Horthy, known as the "hangman of Hungary" promised that executions of Rakosi and the most prominent of those arrested would follow a few hours after the death sentences were handed down by the court martial.

Under pressure from labor organizations and sympathizers all over the world, Horthy had postponed the trials for a time, but evidently he is now of the opinion that there is a sufficient lull in the campaign to save Rakosi to enable him to go ahead with his bloody plan, unhindered.

Rakosi is thirty-six years old and has been active in the labor movement in Hungary since the early 1910s. He played a prominent part in the Hungarian revolution which followed the defeat of the central powers. After the Soviet government of Hungary was crushed with the aid of the funds of the Hoover relief expedition, Rakosi was arrested and only saved from execution by the action of the Soviet government of Russia in securing his release in exchange for Hungarian white guards in the hands of the red army.

Rakosi returned recently to Hungary to reorganize the workers who have been persecuted and demoralized since Horthy seized power. He was arrested almost immediately after he entered Hungary. Court martial trials were immediately arranged and speedy executions promised.

So great was the storm of protest aroused by Horthy's bloody program that he postponed its execution. Floods of cablegrams poured in on him from every part of the world. Even the Prussian diet, refused to receive the Hungarian minister of education until the proceedings against the former people's commissar, Rakosi, were stopped. The motion to this effect was passed with the votes of socialists, Communists, democrats and centrists.

In the United States a vigorous campaign under the direction of the International Labor Defense was carried on. A committee of liberals headed by Upton Sinclair and Roger Baldwin, sent a cablegram to the Horthy government, demanding the cancellation of the proposed death sentences, and civil trials, instead of court martial. Mass meetings, demonstrations were held in the large cities. The Hungarian legation in Washington and the consulates in New York and Chicago were picketed. This stopped Horthy's bloody hand for a while but evidently he has not yet given up his intention to murder his political opponents.

The British trade union movement and the labor party protested against the threatened execution of Rakosi, yet despite this, Ramsay MacDonald leader of the labor party paid a complimentary visit to Horthy a few weeks ago and banqueted with his foreign minister. This act was construed by the European trade unionists as an endorsement by MacDonald of Horthy's persecutions of the workers.

The International Labor Defense declares that it will renew its campaign to save Rakosi with redoubled energy.

Great Lakes Waterway Conference.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—Several hundred northwest leaders are asked by Gov. Theodore Christianson to attend a Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway conference here January 5 and 6.

## MEXICAN LAND LAW DISTURBS U. S. INVESTORS

### Imperialists Want to Dominate Mexico

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—The Mexican house has passed almost unanimously the bill of the Calles administration concerning the limitations put upon foreign property holdings in Mexico. It now goes to the senate.

The bill which is to be a part of Article 27 of the constitution is disturbing the great corporations holding oil and mining properties, as well as agricultural holdings.

It provides that foreign property rights shall continue until the death of the owners, providing the owners accept the obligations of Mexican citizens so far as the property is concerned.

Hits Big Interests.

The bill also provides that more than fifty per cent of corporation stock shall be held by Mexican citizens, and it is this phase of the bill which is causing a flurry among the big American companies, the capital of which runs into many millions.

Agents of these companies are arguing that there is not enough capital in Mexico to allow citizens to purchase fifty or more per cent of the stock now held by thousands of coupon clippers all over the United States and other countries, and that the stock in Mexico industry owned in foreign countries will be depreciated on the market.

Ambassador Sheffield is playing a watching game of silence.

Points to U. S. Hypocrisy.

Leading Mexican newspapers are pointing out how autocratic the United States has been in its treatment of Mexico, citing the letter of Secretary Kellogg to the Mexican government last June 12, threatening intervention to Mexico because of alleged "violations of international obligation and failure to protect American citizens in Mexico."

This threat against the sovereignty of Mexico was followed by long significant silence by the U. S. in spite of wide protest by Mexicans at the imperialist domineering attitude of the U. S. government.

Leading Mexican papers point out that there has been no special change in the treatment of American citizens, and that if the U. S. government had had a case in June it still has the same complaint, so it asks Sheffield to speak up. His silence will be taken to mean that he has no case now, nor in June.

## Race Line Drawn in Prize-Fighting by Safety Decree

By A Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16.—Safety Director Barry, the eminent preserver of order in this city, who recently got into trouble by arresting all the Chinese residents of this city, and upon protest by the Chinese ambassador at Washington, had to apologize for his ridiculous action, has made a new decree.

A white boy will not be allowed to batter the face of a Negro boy—or vice versa. A Chinese boy will not be allowed to knock in the face of a white boy in a prize fight—or vice versa. No, siree, not in the saintly city of Cleveland.

If Chinese or Negro prize fighters insist upon trying out their prowess, they must do it with members of their own race. White prize fighters must be preserved from the infamy of getting beaten by a black or yellow boy. Let the whites, blacks and yellows batter the faces of members of their own race. Racial pride demands that the white race be preserved from the indignity of black eyes, bleeding noses, and knockouts administered by a member of a "lower" race! And that's that, as the safety director stated.

Saved once more!

## FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS IN THE ANTHRACITE VICTIMIZED BY ALL; NO STRIKE RELIEF TO AID THEM

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

(Article IV.)

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MAHANOEY CITY, Nov. 16.—This little city of 15,000 population is a typical anthracite mining community and here can be seen a cross section of the anthracite strike.

The overwhelming majority of the population are Lithuanians, Poles and Slavonians. But the local authorities are Americans—or Irish, which for all practical purposes offers the best advantages in the anthracite.

God Grants No Credit.

There are 26 churches here. It is a matter of public knowledge that a miner who does not attend and contribute to one of the holy 26 has a hard time getting credit at the stores when he needs it. These miners who are bold enough to refrain from public worship in any of the forms practiced here are looked upon with suspicion and are unwelcome guests even at the boarding houses.

But numerous as are the brethren of Christ, they are outnumbered by the bootleggers. Almost every other door in the business section seems to be a saloon. This does not include the "speak-easys" whose proprietors appear to be of a somewhat lower caste than the owners of the open saloons.

Study the Bootleggers' Caste System.

The reason for this caste distinction I was not able to discover, but it probably springs from the fact that most of the latter are crippled miners who have taken up this method of getting a living and are therefore not of the legitimate rank of the high priests of Bacchus.

The distinction between the American elements in the local unions and the foreign-born is quite clear here. The foreigners are supposed to pay their dues and keep their mouths shut. Their applications for strike relief are given scant consideration.

In common with the prevailing opinion thruout the United States among the native-born and more privileged workers, it is said in Mahanoe City that "all these foreigners have got money."

Strike relief regulations are very strict for the foreign-born miners. If one has a victrola, a radio or a piano this is considered as evidence that he and his family need no relief.

From Bums to "Big Strike Boss."

A committee composed of three Americans who receive \$2.75 per hour for their labors, conducts investigations of all requests for relief three times per week in one of the local unions. Said one foreign-born miner: "Before strike these committeemen just bums, standing round street corner, hanging out in saloon, never work. Now they big strike boss."

This is the strike relief apparatus of two of the biggest locals in this section where about 20,000 miners are normally employed.

Foreign Workers Victimized.

The manner in which the financial affairs of the unions here are handled is evidence of the general looseness of the whole organization. It should be understood that local union meetings, attended by any considerable number of the rank and file, are few and far between at any time. The local, district and national officialdom make the meetings unpleasant for the foreign-born miners so that the more delicate internal matters can be handled without unpleasant interruptions by the membership. By reason of this state of affairs strange things occur. The following is one told me by a miner who has worked here for 11 years:

Local 1333, having about two thousand members, had accumulated in its treasury a sum in excess of the amount local unions are allowed to keep. Some of the surplus had to be disposed of or it would be requisitioned by the district officials. Three trustees were appointed and \$22,000 turned over to them.

How the Bartender Became Rich.

This was eight years ago, two of

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## Protests Force County Board to "Investigate" Cruelty in Almshouse

RHINELANDER, Wis., Nov. 16.—A thorough investigation of charges of cruelty to inmates of the county almshouse was ordered by the Oneida county board after many protests had been received.

## CHANG TSO-LIN'S TROOPS KILL 3,000 WHITE GUARDS IN MUTINY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Several thousand Russian white guards, attached to the Shantung forces of Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, were killed by mutinous Chinese soldiers yesterday according to dispatches received here.

The Shantung troops fired on a brigade of white Russians, which numbers about three thousand, and reports state that the majority of the Russians were killed.

## MONTREAL HAS ENTHUSIASTIC PURCELL MEET

### Workers Cheer World Trade Union Unity

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—Albert A. Purcell, president of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City from the British Trade Union Congress, was enthusiastically received by the French and English workers that attended his meeting here.

Purcell's plea for unity on the trade union field was loudly approved by the assembled workers. The necessity for trade union unity was strongly felt by the French and English workers as their forces in Montreal are scattered and weak. The existence of catholic unions further divides the trade unionists besides the craft unionism of the A. F. of L. unions.

At the end of Purcell's speech, all of these workers rose as one man and loudly cheered Purcell and world trade union unity.

When Purcell spoke of the achievements of Russian workers, a demonstration ensued which lasted for several minutes.

The meeting was arranged under the auspices of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council and John Foster, its president, acted as chairman of the meeting. James Simpson (vice president of the Canadian Trade Union Congress and leader of the Canadian labor party) made a brief address in which he praised Purcell and the mission which he is performing in the United States and Canada thru his series of meetings on world trade union unity.

Big Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The same hall that a week before had listened, half filled, to the very polite speech of

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## EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF RED INTERNATIONAL TO MEET ON DECEMBER 22

(By Tass Telegram.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 16.—The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions has been called to assemble on Dec. 22, in Moscow with the following agenda:

1. Report of the executive committee. The next tasks of the trade union movement. This report will be given by A. Losovsky.
2. The Anglo-Russian Committee on World Trade Union Unity. Reporter, Tomsky.
3. The trade union movement in China. Reporter, a representative of the All-Chinese Trade Union Federation.
4. Pacific Ocean trade union conference. Reporter, Heiler.
5. Trade union work in the U. S. Reporter, Foster.
6. Trade union work in Germany. Reporter, Heckert.
7. The trade union movement in Japan. Reporter, a representative of the revolutionary trade unions of Japan.
8. Organization. Reporter, Lyse.
9. The struggle for the eight-hour day and socialization. Reporter, Schuman.
10. Miscellaneous.

# PARLIAMENT IN SESSION; IRAK QUESTION IS UP

## Locarno Pacts to Be Ratified

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LONDON, Nov. 16.—Parliament re-assembled today after a three months' recess, to take up discussions of vital international affairs. The principal problem to be discussed is the question of the extension of the British mandate over Iraq. (Mesopotamia) which expires soon. Colonial Secretary Amery will propose that the house of commons approve Great Britain's extending its mandate over Iraq for a period of 25 years. The present mandate was of only four years' duration.

The question of Mosul oil is involved in this mandate and becomes of great significance in view of the recent withdrawal of the American trust, Standard Oil, from the Mosul group because Britain promised Germany twenty per cent of the oil production of this area.

Locarno Comes Up.  
Also a separate order, the ratification of the Locarno pacts cannot be separated in the field of international diplomacy from the mandate of Iraq, because it was thru the Locarno pact which provided for Germany's entrance into the league of nations that the oil deal was made as a bribe to Germany for her support in the league council, where she will receive a permanent seat and vote in the interest of Britain.

It is not expected that there will be any serious difficulty in ratifying the pacts, the some opposition will be encountered from the laborites of the Clyde.

Lady Astor was present, waiting for the doors of parliament to open so she could get a prominent seat well up in front in order to continue her favorite pastime, basking in the limelight. People are speculating on the attitude of this American born nabob when the break comes between Britain and the United States.

To Pardon Criminals.  
AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 15.—Governor "Ma" Ferguson, who is threatened by impeachment for "mismanaging" state funds, is laying plans to pardon 100 criminals in Texas jails on Thanksgiving Day.

Abandon Hope for Miners.  
CALGARY, Alberta, Nov. 15.—Hope has been abandoned for three miners entombed by an explosion in a new prospect coal shaft at Kirkpatrick.

## AS WE SEE IT -- By T. J. O'Flaherty

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the Jews, Jesus is their visible means of support.

THE meeting got under way and the local kleagle introduced a lecturer—he went by some weird name—who told of his exploits in a New Jersey city, which was infested by Jewish pawnbrokers, Irish policemen and Roman catholic priests. He cleaned them out after a hard tussle and was then looking for more worlds to conquer.

NEEDLESS to say the rogue was lying. Priests, policemen and pawnbrokers will be eating steak and onions, this side of Communism. After the lecturer finished, the local kleagle read a letter from this same Stephenson, who is now sentenced to life imprisonment. It was addressed to the members of the Klan in the United Mine workers' Union. The miners were instructed to co-operate with the employers and to take a determined attitude against strikes, and to form mine committees for the prevention of strikes. Stephenson was at that time a large mine owner.

WITH the aid of the K. K. K. machine Stephenson was able to dominate politics. He amassed wealth. He built himself a yacht that was reported to have cost \$250,000. His home in Indianapolis was a palace and his cellar would make the teeth of the driest prohibition agent water. It was stocked with the rarest of wines and the choicest of liquors. Stephenson was an ardent prohibitionist, a fiend for law and order and a determined crusader for the sanctity of the home. But alas, poor Stephenson! Perhaps the devil tempted him once too often. Perhaps the pope of Rome wove one of his spells around him. Whatever the trouble was, this hundred per cent American tired of the pleasant paths of seduction and wandered into more dangerous fields. He is in the toils. But if anybody thinks that his present condition will convince a kluxer that their former dragon is not beloved of the lord, they simply don't know the first thing about the mechanism of a moron's mind.

THE Chicago klan held an organization meeting recently in a hall near Kedzie and North avenue. An "alien" found his way in by invitation. The local organizer—who gets three dollars per head for every new mem-

## Victimize Foreign-Born Workers

(Continued from page 1)  
the trustees are dead and the third, with the \$22,000 still in his possession, and for which no accounting is made, is a bartender at the Moose club.

The miners wonder occasionally if and when they will get their money back but no one has the temerity to put the question in view of the known consequence of such an act.

The surviving "trustee" continues to dispense liquor to the patrons of the Moose club, drives a big car and is a highly respected citizen whose support is much sought after by ambitious politicians around election time.

The 26 churches of Mahanoy City have been mentioned. They are of various denominations but the catholic church is dominant. Its influence is everywhere but the ku klux klan has its followers as well. So omnipresent is the religious atmosphere

## FURRIERS' LOCAL FINDS OUT WAY TO GET RESULTS

### Gives Left Wingers a Free Hand

The left wing furriers of Local 45 are pleased at the success they have with aiding the union when the business agent, Millstein, is out of the way.

This worthy, while absent at the convention allowed the left wingers to do a good job with the Lewitz shop on the south side, where 40 workers had been working overtime for no extra pay for some three years.

Millstein could never get around to the Lewitz shop, and even when the matter was supposed to be placed in his hands, he was much too busy playing politics. And then, besides, Mr. Lewitz is the uncle of the labor editor of the Forward. So why should one reactionary bother another one?

But the left wingers took advantage of Millstein's absence to do something. And what they did was this. They made Mr. Lewitz pay \$530 back pay for the overtime he had made the workers put in, and the shop is all in good shape now, thanks both to the left wingers of Local 45 and the absence of Business Agent Millstein.

UXBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—Weavers at Waucontuck Mills are striking against the introduction of the multiple loom system. The employers tried to increase the number of looms operated from six to eight per worker.

ber—made an eloquent speech and then called for applications. During his speech he praised the mothers of the race to the skies and deprecated anybody who would take any step without consulting his mother. When he called for joiners all those not already in the bed sheet order arose except the undesirable alien. The kleagle asked him why he refused to join. He answered: "After listening to your eulogy of the mothers of the race, I have been convinced that I should not make application to join even your noble order without my mother's consent."

THE kleagle's eyes filled with tears and his voice trembled with emotion as he patted the "alien" on the back and said: "Oh god, I wish there were millions like you." "So do I," murmured the alien fervently. Everybody else in the hall who was not already enrolled paid ten dollars for the privilege of mouthing some idiotic phrases, wearing bed clothes in the open air, cursing the pope, the Jews and the Negroes. This is the klan and former grand dragon Stephenson is a worthy representative of it.

IF a free-born Italian subject takes the liberty of calling Premier Mussolini a dumbbell, he may receive thirty months in prison. This is the latest decree of the gentleman whose debt mission received so much consideration a few days ago at the hands of our republican administration. The latest flare-up in Italy, over the alleged attempt to assassinate the assassin, was nothing else but a dodge to cover up the murder of the socialist deputy Matteotti by Mussolini's cutthroats. With the loan which Mussolini expects to get from the House of Morgan, backed by the United States government, the fascist chief will be able to maintain his power for some time to come.

THE American government refuses recognition to Soviet Russia because ninety per cent of the population have imposed a dictatorship on about the ten per cent that formerly owned the country and all its wealth. But towards Italy where the dictatorship is of the many by the few, our government extends the hand of friendship filled with dollars. After all it is not a question of dictatorship that prevents our capitalist government from recognizing the workers' and peasants' government. It is the kind of dictatorship.

and activity that it overshadows the class issues to a large extent. It is in this little valley where the cross-section is on so many buildings that the reaction of workers against the methods and aims of its followers which brings them to sympathy with or tolerance of the equally vicious klan can be understood.

Cross and Double Cross.  
A Russian miner whose sympathies are with the left wing told me that "My two buddies are klanmen and I don't see so much bad in their fight on catholic church. That church ver' bad. Priest tell boss everything he hear 'bout miner."

As in Scranton, the lack of all working class education in the unions and the suppression of all class issues in time of peace and strike by the union officialdom seems to be preparing in the whole anthracite territory a religious war which will further divide the workers.

## 'LET THE MINERS BREAK THEIR OWN STRIKE,' IS VIEW OF CAL COOLIDGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—It is not at all a secret, in fact it is being the boast of the Coolidge administration that it has no reason for interfering in the anthracite coal strike so long as the miners' union scabs on itself by mining bituminous coal.

A nationally known press service of the capitalist newspapers in sending out the following frank admission of this aid given to the operators by the union in the following words:

"With the bituminous mines working full blast, and thus fore-stalling anything approaching a national fuel crisis, President Coolidge and his advisers this year determined to be spectators instead of principals."

## ENGLISH MARINE UNION SUPPORTS UNITY MOVEMENT

### Workers Greet Purcell Meet in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Albert A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of the Trade Unions, received the following message from Joseph Cotter, general president of the Amalgamated Marine Workers of England, in regard to the campaign for world trade union unity:

Strive for Unity.  
"I am of the opinion, after the seven years' experience of international trade unionism since the war, that there is still a certain percentage of blind international war prejudice still rampant in the international trade union movement. Individual opinions are being printed and published deliberately with the object of trying to influence the workers internationally, that the opinion is the national or international opinion of the rank and file. Whilst such conduct is allowed to continue, international trade union unity will not only be difficult, but almost impossible to obtain. The move of the British Trades Union Congress to try and deal with this great problem must commend itself to every genuine trade unionist no matter what his nationality may be.

"The British trade union movement is the parent of the great international movement, and it must not allow itself to be put out of the house by one or two very naughty and recalcitrant children. Since 1918 it has done its duty to its offspring both loyally and generously, and all that it is asking is for unity, loyalty and comradeship in return.—I, therefore, wish your effort every success, and will certainly do my bit to bring about international unity amongst all countries."

## Escaped Youth Leader Describes Zankov Terror

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—After his escape from the persecutions of the Zankov police, Comrade Rossin, the secretary of the central committee of the Young Communist League of Bulgaria, has arrived in Moscow. On the question about the terror and the spirit of the masses, he said the following:

"The first period of the most bloody terror which humanity has, known has not yet ended. Zankov prepares a new bloody campaign and we know that our arrested comrades are threatened by death without trial. Zankov said in parliament that the terror must root out the Communist movement completely. Zankov will continue to maintain the atmosphere of murder, because the situation of the working class and the peasantry is terrible. The wages are ridiculously small, the prices terribly high and almost in all workers' families the persecutions had robbed them of one of their bread earners."

Padlock Elks' Club.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The New York headquarters of the Elks' Club, Lodge No. 1, consented to a "peace padlock" for six months

## DELEGATES TO C. F. OF L. FIGHT SAKLATVALA BAN

### Fight Non-Concurrence After Delay

(Continued from page 1)

Subsequent to the barring of Saklatvala, the resolution of protest was introduced in the Chicago Federation of Labor signed by delegate Andrew Overgaard, the speeches made by many delegates supporting the resolution at that time showed that they clearly perceived the dangers to the working class in the collaboration of Mr. Joynson Hicks, the representative of British imperialism, and Secretary Kellogg representing American imperialism.

To them proof had been furnished that, despite the gathering war clouds on the world horizon, in opposing the interests of the workers, the various national capitalist groups are quite capable of acting unitedly.

A Workers' Representative  
Saklatvala, an avowed Communist, had announced the purpose of his coming to United States as one of making propaganda for the interest of his class and these delegates accepted the proposal of referring the resolution of protest to the executive board with the understanding it would be sure of being endorsed, the perhaps revamped and reformulated.

After several weeks' delay, the executive board, however, recommended nonconcurrence.

Last Sunday, Anton Johannsen, delegate of Carpenters' Local No. 1367 protested this action, stating that he did not want to become a party to the joint designs of the representatives of the British and American imperialism, that the issue involved was primarily one of free speech which the Chicago Federation of Labor must at all times fight for.

Delegate McCabe, of Painters' Local No. 180, joined his protest together with Delegate Walt of Structural Iron Workers, No. 1 and others who all stated that they had been led to believe that the intention in proposing to refer the resolution to the executive board would mean favorable action with perhaps some changes in phraseology.

The writer also spoke stating that international working class solidarity demands that the Chicago Federation of Labor puts itself on record opposed to the high-handed exclusion of Secretary Kellogg and the endeavors of Wall Street to world capitalism against the working class and its representatives.

Delegate McVey, of the Lathers' Union, while trying to defend the executive board still believed the action had been unwise and even admitted that Chicago Federation of Labor was going backward, particularly on the labor party issue.

Some of the members of the executive board spoke, others rallied to their support. For instance Delegate Flora and Ben Ferris who made no effort whatever to defend the board action but merely indulged in attacks on Communists.

Peak of Reaction  
The peak of reaction, however, was reached in the speech made by President Fitzpatrick. From start to finish a tirade against the Communists, with no explanations of why Chicago Federation of Labor should become a tool of world imperialism by rejecting the protest resolution against the barring of the British working class representative, Saklatvala.

"These Communists," said Fitzpatrick, "while bringing resolutions here seemingly for the workers are using this hall and this audience for their propaganda and are using all means to destroy us."

This is the stuff usually peddled by labor fakers from the very highest ranks who assume that they are the trade unions and that criticism of them or their wrong policies is an attack upon the unions.

What They Do.  
The Communist Party and its members in trade unions or in delegate bodies has definitely declared its intention to fight relentlessly against all the so-called trade union leaders who by their actions collaborate with the bosses and directly oppose the interests of the rank and file members of the unions.

President Fitzpatrick by his stand against this protest resolution has once more taken a step against international working class solidarity. Can't Feel Them Forever  
The sentiment in the Chicago Federation of Labor clearly demonstrated that it is becoming increasingly difficult to fool the workers by the statements that a good proposal coming from the Communists thereby becomes a bad proposal.

It is precisely the complete failure of the present trade union leadership to voice the needs of the organized workers, to bring forward a concrete program for the strengthening of their ranks for more effective fight against capitalism and the growing exploitation which necessitates that the Communists stand up and fight against this failure and propose the measures which are needed. The measures which will not only serve as a means to gain temporary relief, but will increasingly strengthen the working class and lead it to ever greater struggle.

## Democratic Differences Must Help Build Labor's Class Political Action

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, new political alignments are threatened in the democratic party as a result of renewed efforts by Tammany Hall in New York City to fasten its grip nationally upon the party organization and win the 1928 convention. It is the duty of the workers and farmers to take every possible advantage of the divisions that may arise to break new masses of labor away from this political wing of Wall Street and to win them for independent political action.

Tammany Hall is in a dominant position in the democratic party thru its recent overwhelming victory in New York City. Tammany's recognized leader, Al Smith, presidential timber, was not slow to act. He immediately sent his newly elected mayor, "Jimmy" Walker, on a holiday into "the Solid South." The reception and entertainment provided at Atlanta, Georgia, under official democratic auspices, was beyond expectations. John S. Cohen, the democratic national committeeman, did the honors successfully, adding to the occasion with an editorial in his own "Atlanta Constitution," one of the chief capitalist newspapers of the South. The editorial states the Tammany hopes when it urges southern democrats to turn their backs on the radical democrats of the west and throw in their lot with the conservative democrats of the north and east.

This is an ambitious program. The Tammany Hall outfit, with its following in New England, the Taggart machine in Indiana, and the Brennan organization in Illinois, present a wet, Catholic front, while the southern democracy is dry and pro-klan. These would look like insurmountable differences. But evidently some basis of operation has been found. No doubt the common conservatism of the democrats in both sections, aided by the industrialization of the south, with a resultant influx of foreign-born. It is certainly to the interests of Tammany Hall's ambitions to straddle both the liquor and religious issues nationally, thus overcoming this obstacle. What it may do locally is an entirely different story.

This north-east-south coalition leaves the "radical west" out in the cold. The triumph of the former in a national convention must mean the splitting away of elements in the west; workers and farmers who have struggled to develop their independent political power on various occasions in the past. This is the west that helped build the agricultural bloc in congress, but some of the states, like Colorado and Montana, have a considerable industrial population, workers who have fought militant struggles. This is also true of Washington and California.

It is not an accident that William Bouck, president of the Western Progressive Farmers of the State of Washington, for instance, is now planning a tour of Montana. Evidently Montana has had its fill of Senator Walsh, chairman of last year's democratic national convention in Madison Square Garden, in New York City. The same for Senator Wheeler, who tried to break up the farmer-labor movement in Montana as part of his duties as vice-presidential candidate on the LaFollette ticket. But the Montana farmer-labor movement proved stronger than the LaFollette-Wheeler combination. The Ford myth has also evaporated in the west, another aid toward the clearing of the political skies. Thus a farmer-labor conference has been held in Oklahoma, while others are planned for Arkansas and Texas.

Even the north-east-south alliance of democrats cannot prove a stable proposition. Tammany Hall, Taggart, Brennan build their power on the foreign-born vote and middle class support thru a pretense to "radicalism." Al Smith and Hyman in New York, like Mayor Dever, of Chicago, always parade as "progressives," even as "friends of labor." The alliance with the former slave-holding aristocracy of the south must unmask this double-dealing aggregation that has its Wall Street connections just as surely as the republican party, only in lesser degree.

New political alignments are pending. Class conscious workers and farmers must see to it that every possible advantage is taken of all developments to build for independent political action of the oppressed thru the formation of a labor party, and the alliance of the growing bloc of exploited farmers with it.

## Oregon Senator Wants Ship Board to Protect Pacific Coast Swindle

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Senator McNary of Oregon, registered a vigorous protest to President Coolidge today against abolishing the shipping board. McNary, speaking for the shipyard owners of Portland and the Pacific coast wants to retain the present regional members because he thinks one-man control might work to the detriment of the coast. In reality, he and the interests he serves imagine they can get more "contracts" out of the government with their own men on the board than with control in the hands of one man representing the shippers as a whole.

### Railroad Employe Dies.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 16.—Frank O. Tiffany, 64, Wabash railroad employe on trains between Chicago and Detroit, who was taken ill on his run two weeks ago, is dead at the railway employe's hospital here. Tiffany suffered a heart attack.

### King Tut in Gold-Box.

CAIRO, Nov. 16.—Unfold wealth has been found in the coffin of King Tutankhamen. An official communique announces that even the coffin itself is of pure gold.

### Fear Lynching.

CENTREVILLE, Md., Nov. 16.—An extra guard was thrown around the Centerville jail to prevent threatened attempts to lynch Joshua Tiller, 25, Negro, charged with criminal assault upon a four-year-old white girl.

## BOSTON LABOR JAMS HALL AT PURCELL MEET

### Trades Unionists Want World Unity

(Continued from page 1)  
Arthur Henderson, was jammed to the doors on Sunday by workers, mostly trade unionists, who accorded Albert A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the best ovation of his American tour. The great difference between the two speeches and meetings became a topic of common observation.

Professor Harry Dana, who attended both meetings, remarked that Purcell had twice as many people who had ten times the enthusiasm as a Henderson elite gathering.

"The working class everywhere should be bound together by such ties of solidarity and common interest that any section of it in any part of the world moving forward should have the complete support of our class as a whole," declared Purcell. "This applies now to Russia, and equally to China and India." This declaration brought a storm of applause excelled only by the demonstrations given the speaker when he closed a ringing appeal to the workers of this country to join the ranks of the world movement and to stand by Soviet Russia.

Sylvester McBride, chairman for both Henderson and Purcell, closed the meeting with a fine tribute to Purcell and his mission here. Purcell asked the workers of Boston to aid in the sending of a labor delegation to Russia.

## SOCIETY DAME DRUNK; TAKES SHOE POLISH

### Capitalist Morality as It Is

One of the society ladies from the South, a Mrs. Florence Manley Hood, of Birmingham, Ala., died in Chicago yesterday in a local hospital, after swallowing a quantity of liquid shoe polish. The lady, escorted by a bachelor, John Cashin, connected with the Pullman Couch Co., had registered at the Plaza Hotel, it is charged, under the husband's name as "Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hood."

The pair had proceeded to the Plaza Hotel, after an alleged drinking party in Cashin's rooms at the Ambassador Hotel. The gentleman said he had criticized the lady for "drinking too much" and threatened "to send her home" if she did not stop it.

Another Party.  
It seems that Cashin spent his time in a continuous round of parties. After the "party" at his rooms, he took the lady about midnight to the Plaza where they had a second "party" then after that hour he left for the fashionable Drake Hotel where he was scheduled for a "party" with the members of the Olympia Fields Golf Club.

At three o'clock in the morning the gentleman telephoned to the Plaza to learn how his drinking companion of the early evening was holding up under the strain, when he was informed she was dying.

The gentleman arrived at the hotel and was arrested. The lady with \$10,000 worth of jewelry was taken to the hospital where she died.

### Family Noncommittal.

Mr. Walter Hood, the husband from Birmingham, has arrived in Chicago. Hood is attorney for various corporations, including the Alabama Power company, and is wealthy. His relatives had nothing to say other than the couple "seemed to be getting on all right."

Cashin said he was a friend of the family and that he registered with Mrs. Hood, as matter of "convenience" so he could visit her without interference. The explanation was superficial.

It is only the few instances of this sort that come to light that enables the working class to get a glimpse of the dissolute lives of the parasitic bourgeoisie.

## Worker Escapes Burning to Death When Tank of Molten Glass Explodes

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—One man narrowly escaped death and \$300,000 damage was caused thru the breaking of a tank of molten glass at the factory of the Technical Glass company. Fire followed the blast and destroyed the plant. A. L. Andrews, an electrician, was burned but not fatally.

## Druse Rebels Capture Another Syrian Town

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 16.—Rebel Druses have captured the village of Merdejooun in a fierce battle with Senegalese soldiers of the French forces, newly arrived to aid in the terror against the inhabitants of Syria. More than 40,000 French soldiers are already in Syria and thousands are pouring in every week in the desperate drive against the national struggle for freedom.

## Federal Embargo to Create Flower Trust

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Many opponents of the federal decree establishing an embargo against the importation of narcissus bulbs after Jan. 1, 1926, attended a hearing before the federal horticultural board of the department of agriculture and voiced strenuous objection to the decree.

### Burglars Rob Safe.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 16.—While workmen were engaged all night in removing a barber shop to a new location, burglars entered a meat market next door in the heart of the retail district today, removed the safe from the front office to a rear room and battered it to pieces escaping with \$1,000.

### Fellows Dodge Posses.

ASHLAND, N. H., Nov. 16.—"Dell" Fellows, escaped Tennessee convict, broke thru a cordon of two companies of national guardsmen, led by Gov. John G. Winant, sheriff, deputies and posses of citizens after the searchers, 1,000 strong tried for hours to capture the mountain outlaw in the woods of Meredith.

### Discover Leprosy Case.

BREST, France, Nov. 16.—Two cases of leprosy were discovered here. Martino Cipriani and a sailor from the vessel, "New Caledonia," victims of the disease, have been isolated by the authorities. Every precaution was being taken to prevent further outbreaks.

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.

RED INTERNATIONAL LAUDS FRENCH SECTION FOR STRIKE AGAINST WAR IN NORTHERN AFRICA AND SYRIA

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—The following telegram sent by the executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions to the French C. G. T. U. praises the French workers for their strike against the wars in Morocco and Syria and bitterly condemns the strikebreaking role of the C. G. T. of France, a section of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions:

"The executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions sends its warmest greetings to all French workers who took part in the protest strike against the wars in Morocco and in Syria. This protest strike was an earnest warning to the ruling class in France and in all other countries. It means that the year 1914 has gone forever. With the aid of the Communist Party and the unitarian trade unions, the broad masses of the French proletariat have grasped the significance of the military undertakings of the third republic. On the 18th October they declared this publicly in ringing tones. This protest strike which met with the bitter resistance of all bourgeois sections, represents great progress in the French working class movement.

Unmask Bourgeois "Democracy."

"During this strike the bourgeois 'democracy' showed its real national fascist face and gave those workers who still believed in the left bloc and in the bourgeois democracy a necessary and inevitable lesson. The socialist part and the reformist C. G. L. T. played a particularly disgusting role in the strike. They acted as open unashamed strikebreakers. It is difficult to say whether the fascists or the reformists have acted most shamefully in their attacks upon the workers. It is however clear that the Communist Party and the unitarian trade unions were faced with a united front of the bourgeoisie from the monarchist Leon Daudet to the reformist Leon Jouhaux. Strikebreaking is always mean and shameful treachery. The strikebreakers know this and carried on their business in the dark, pocketing their 30 pieces of silver the while, they did not dare to do their work openly and tried to make a principle out of their strikebreaking.

Reformists Play Strikebreakers.

"But the French reformists under the leadership of Leon Jouhaux, the vice-president of the Amsterdam International have altered all this. They offered themselves publicly as strikebreakers and sabotaged the strike side by side with the police and fascists. In their descent, the reformists have sunk to the level of

OHIO MINE LOCALS IN SUPPORT OF STRIKERS IN THE ANTHRACITE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEFFS, O., Nov. 16.—The United Mine Workers' Local No. 1840 of Shadyside, Ohio, and No. 2526 of Neffs, Ohio, have passed a resolution in support of the anthracite strikers and against the intervention of either the federal or state government. Financial support was also pledged. These locals have 500 members and 300 members respectively.

strikebreakers and play their role openly. Despite the wild campaign of calumny carried on by the bourgeois, fascist and reformist press, despite the organized efforts to break the strike, hundreds of thousands of workers have had the courage to defy the bourgeois fascist-reformist bloc, and to fling their protest and scorn into the faces of their enemies.

"Let the French bourgeoisie rage, let the French reformists discredit themselves completely, let them lie about you, nothing can hide the fact that it was the Communist Party and the unitarian unions alone which raised themselves in protest against the robber colonial war, and that honest workers in the reformist organizations took part in the strike, despite the direct orders of their leaders.

Workers Did Duty.

"The French section of the Red International of Labor Unions has done its duty in accordance with the principles of the international. And the C. G. T. has also acted according to the principles of its international by strikebreaking. "It would be interesting to learn the opinions of the International Federations of Trade Union in Amsterdam upon the attitude of its French section to the wars in Morocco and Syria. "Long live the heroic strikers! "Down with the strikebreakers!"

I. W. W. COMBINES SMALL UNIONS IN RECRUITING BODY

Change to Go Upon a Referendum Ballot

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World has, in the opinion of many members, taken a backward step toward the old "mixed locals" and away from the industrial form of organization, in the adoption of a resolution turning the smaller industrial unions into what is called a "general recruiting union." This action was taken despite a strong sentiment existing in the convention itself against "mass unionism" as was shown by the argument upon another resolution of similar tendency but less definite, which aimed to abolish the office of branch secretary in favor of the setting up of joint secretariats, such secretaries to be credentialled direct from general headquarters.

Vote Down Joint Secretary Proposal.

The resolution proposing this joint secretary provision, was voted down by the delegates. In the debate upon it most of the delegates stated that it would tend to create a sort of mass unionism and take the attention off the creation of industrial unionism and would, in effect, make the I. W. W. a sort of political organization. Some held it would disrupt the industrial unions entirely.

Despite this clear view of the tendency against industrial unionism coming from the direction of joint secretarial proposal, the delegates nevertheless failed to realize the same tendency in more definite form coming from the direction of the proposal for recruiting unions.

The counter proposal before the convention was for the affiliation of local industrial unions direct to the general headquarters, and, of course, the leaving of the small industrial unions as at present in a department under the supervision of the general headquarters.

The Recruiting Union Proposal.

The resolution as adopted by the convention, subject to referendum, reads as follows: "1. All industrial unions now in the department of the small industrial unions shall be merged together into one recruiting union, which shall be known as the general recruiting union of the I. W. W.

"2. The recruiting union shall be composed of recruiting branches, industrial branches and members at large.

"3. Industrial union branches shall consist of fifty or more members engaged in any particular industry, in a certain locality.

"4. General recruiting union branches shall consist of twenty or more members in any certain locality employed in those industries not under the jurisdiction of a chartered industrial union.

"5. Members at large shall be those members who are now or who in the future shall care to become members of the I. W. W. and who are not in the vicinity of a chartered industrial union branch or a G. R. U. branch.

"6. The members of the G. R. U. shall elect their own secretary-treasurer and except as otherwise stated, shall have the same rights as any chartered industrial union.

"7. The R. U. shall elect their own member to the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. "8. Membership records shall be

NEW YORK UNITED TEXTILE UNION PROTESTS POLICE INTERFERENCE IN HILLCREST SILK MILL STRIKE

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Knitted Garment Workers' Union, Local 55, United Textile Workers, of New York City protests the interference of the police in the strike of the Hillcrest silk mill workers and the firing of Weisbord, organizer of the United Front Textile Committees of West New York, in the following resolution addressed to the mayor of the city of West New York, N. J.:

"Dear Sir: "The following resolution has been passed by this organization:

"Whereas we have been informed that two pickets, textile workers of the Hillcrest Silk Mills of West New York have been arrested for picketing the Hillcrest Silk Mills, thus denying the right of labor to peacefully picket a plant on strike, and

"Whereas we have been further informed that violence has been used by the police of West New York against the workers and against the organizer of the United Front Com-

mittee of Textile Workers, and

"Resolved by Local 55 of the United Textile Workers that we protest against these actions against organized labor, and be it further

"Resolved that copies of these resolutions be sent to the press and to the mayor of West New York."

1917 WAGE CUT SCALE FOLLOWS STARVATION CURE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 16.—With conditions growing worse in the Pittsburgh district, the Pittsburgh Coal company has opened up two more mines under the 1917 scale, the Bellis mine at Carnegie, and the one known as "No. 10" at Liberty, Pa., which is the largest coal mine owned by this outfit.

Reports are numerous that something unusual has happened to the fakers leading the U. M. W. of A. These come from miners who have always supported the treacherous policies of John L. Lewis by swinging to the right instead of the left, supporting the policies of the chamber of commerce—the 1917 scale movement, led by the renegades E. S. McCollough and Mike Halapy.

Of course, the miners have made a good fight, but when we consider seriously, six months is a long time to fight against starvation. Many miners have become discouraged over the long road to victory.

With the results of the A. F. of L. convention and nothing done on behalf of the miners by the most ungrateful fakers in all history, the proceedings of that convention proves conclusively that there is no hope under their rule for the workers of America.

William Green says we are not an industrial nation and that the time is not opportune for any changes in the A. F. of L., while the operators are tearing the guts out of the U. M. of A., the backbone of the A. F. of L. and nearly every other union suffering the attacks of the capitalist class.

But the militant minority goes forward, the small in numbers, under the leadership of Foster which will some day lay Green on the scrap pile, along with his fatter brothers who have to be wheeled around Atlantic City's scab hotels by colored workers receiving the magnificent sum of 20 cents an hour.

Green, the miners thank the leadership of the T. U. E. L. for their splendid work, while they have nothing but contempt for you and your kind, who serve the bosses while the miners live in despair.

Russian Woodworkers Send 500 Roubles to Strikers in Jugoslavia

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—The Russian Woodworkers' Union has decided to send 500 roubles to the striking woodworkers in Jugoslavia.

Machine and Speed Up Disempowers Workers and Lowers the Wage

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16.—That the advance of machinery and the speed-up systems are putting workers in the unemployed army while working those remaining on the job at life-wrecking speed, is shown by the testimony of employers of non-union shops in this city.

Seven hundred men in a nut and bolt factory are doing as much work as 1,250 men did in 1920. Other bosses report the same trend. Wages, however, are about the same or less than five years ago.

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED IS U. L. C. SLOGAN

Maintenance and Power Workers Organize

By PATRICK J. McCLELLAN

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 16.—A well attended mass meeting of building maintenance and power plant workers was held at Labor Temple, at which Chester W. Bixby of the United Labor Council of Greater New York, P. P. Cosgrove of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, Thomas Barker formerly of the Australian Transport Workers and J. O. Bentall, were the principle speakers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Amalgamated Public Service Workers' Union, which announces that other meetings will follow in various sections of the city.

Plans have been laid to organize the unorganized workers who constitute the big majority of the workers in the industry, and amalgamate the existing unions in the industry into one industrial union, covering all workers in light, heat and power plants throughout Greater New York.

In addition to the mass meetings in different sections of the city special educational meetings for the members of the union will be held every two weeks at the union headquarters at 350 East 81 St., the office for the drive is open daily at 350 East 81 St. Announcement for the second mass meeting will be made in a few days.

Attempt to Unionize Negro Laundry Workers

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A campaign to organize the Negro laundry workers into the union has started in Harlem, where thousands of Negro workers work 10, 11 and 12 hours a day for a small wage.

The trade union committee for organizing Negro workers, as a first step in its campaign to unionize the industry, has started to agitate for the union in the fraternal societies and churches. It is also using a moving picture film to bring home to the Negro workers the necessity of organization.

The laundry bosses have taken away the Saturday half-holiday that the laundry workers at one time enjoyed in Harlem, which the union promises to restore.

The committee plans to organize the Negro teamsters and chauffeurs in Harlem and also the painters that decorate and redecorate homes and stores, after the drive on the laundry workers.

PAINTERS AMONG THE FEW UNIONS GETTING RAISE

And Then Living Costs Are Going Up Too

By LELAND OLDS.

Union painters have continued to advance their wages thru 1925, according to the report of the U. S. department of labor on union wages and hours. In 13 of the 40 cities covered by the report union rates for painters May 1, 1925, were materially higher than in 1924. In not a single city did the Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers take a cut.

Extending the comparison back to 1920 we find the painter's minimum hourly rate raised in 27 of the 40 cities while 4 cities show lower wages than in 1920. Some of the increases were considerable including a gain of 31.3c per hour in Pittsburgh and 30c in Cincinnati. In general the union has materially improved the living standards of its members the last five years.

Painters have the 44-hour week or better in every city except Richmond where 48 hours is still the rule. They lead the other crafts with a 40-hour week in Boston, Newark, New York, Portland, Scranton and Seattle. Since 1913 hours have been reduced in 19 cities.

Chicago tops the list in painter wages with a minimum of \$1.50 an hour. Pittsburgh follows with \$1.438 and New York with \$1.313. Chicago has a gain of 20% over 1920 and 131% over 1913, Pittsburgh 28% and 162%. The lowest painter scale is 55c in Charleston, S. C.

Minimum hourly rates for union painters in 15 cities in 1913, 1920 and 1925 were:

Table with 4 columns: City, 1913, 1920, 1925. Rows include Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle.

Union painters secured increases since 1924 in Baltimore, Birmingham, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Kansas City, Little Rock, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Seattle and Washington. Their rates of pay are materially below the average in Atlanta, Charleston, Fall River, Jacksonville, Manchester, New Orleans, Richmond and St. Paul. All except the latter are either in the south or in low wage textile centers in the north and the rates are 90c or less per hour.

The average of the 40 cities was \$1.048 May 1, 1925, compared with \$1.013 in 1924, 93.9c in 1920 and 46.7c in 1923. The present rate is 34% over 1924, 116% over 1920 and 114.4% over 1913.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

The Two French Trade Union Congresses

Report by Comrade Lozovsky to the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions.

THE present state of the French trade union movement is due to the general economic and political conditions in France as a whole. The outstanding features of the present situation are the sharpening of the financial crisis and the political struggle in consequence of the colonial war. A general drive to the right is still going on.

All in all French industry is making ends meet; there is no unemployment in France; the stream of foreign workers, now amounting to nearly three millions, flows on, allowing the industrialists to extend and cut down industry as the need arises without complications. On the other hand, however, this immigration of foreigners is reducing wages and lowering the economic standards of the French working class, and this is a question that is beginning to play a big role in the French workers' struggle to better their position and is now attracting serious attention.

WHAT are the basic features in France's position to-day? The most surprising thing is that there is not that confidence there was in her after-war prosperity. The masses are in a rather anxious frame of mind, lack faith in the government, and there is a feeling that the lesser wars, the little colonial disputes in Morocco, Syria, and elsewhere, may possibly drag France into bigger conflicts and so directly affect the existence of the masses. Such a feeling of disquiet is making for an ideological crisis inside the right wing of

the labor movement, both socialist and trade union.

The French socialist party and the French General Confederation of Labor form the organic basis of the "left bloc" which is at the moment, conducting a war which has never been popular while the reformists of the socialist fraternity are supporting the government in this war. This official support of the French government's war policy is abhorrent to the masses and as a result some interesting phenomena have lately made their appearance in the French labor movement. Numerous congresses of workers and peasants have been held in France during the past three months, meeting in the Paris district, in Bordeaux, in the north and in the south.

THESE congresses have been representative of wide sections of the workers, including not only workers under the influence of the unitary and socialist unions, but non-party workers as well. It is difficult to state exactly how many workers were represented, but there was one thing these congresses did do and that was to attract fresh strata of the workers to participation in political life who had never hitherto taken any active part therein.

This series of congresses amply proves that there is a decidedly forward move taking place in the French labor movement, set going by the sharpening of the struggle of ideas going on inside the reformist organizations. Left socialist tendencies have appeared within the socialist parties, while a left wing opposition has been formed in the reformist Confederation of Labor, and which despite

its unformed character, does reflect the dissatisfaction with the policy of the reformist trade union leaders to be seen in working class circles.

Correlation of Forces in the Trade Union Movement.

OUT of the twelve million workers and employees in France only one million are in the ranks of the two confederations of labor; in other words, only one-tenth of the workers of France are in any way organized in unions. The old historical traditions of the French labor movement are to blame for this state of affairs, there never having been big organizations or a trade union movement counting its members by the million. This is to be explained by the specific structure of the unions, their peculiar line of policy and by the fact that they have preferably organized only the active sections of the working class. The broad non-party masses with their passive attitude to political questions still continue on the whole to stand apart from the trade union movement.

As far as membership goes, both confederations had much about the same numbers at their last congresses. For some few months prior to its congress our Unitary Confederation was by far the stronger, but before their congress the reformists did their utmost to get all reformist elements over to their side and on the eve of the congress the National Teachers' Union with 70,000 members joined the reformist Confederation of Labor, an event which had a great political effect.

It must be noted that generally speaking our Unitary Confederation is steadily growing and becoming increasingly working class in character,

whereas the reformist C. G. T. is being increased by the enrollment of the civil service elements and clerks. The more C. G. T. moves to the right the more it attracts the conservative and reactionary elements in the labor movement.

The Unitary C. G. T. has some 500,000 members and the reformist C. G. T. about the same number. During the past year C. G. T. U. has not grown to any great extent numerically for many reasons: firstly, because our tactic is not to cause a break away of either individuals or whole organizations desirous of joining our Confederation of Labor from the reformist trade union movement. We advise them, instead, to stick to the reformist confederation and carry out our tactics inside.

Again, the slow numerical growth of the C. G. T. U. is in a certain measure due to the fact that the French trade unions provide nothing in the way of strike or sickness benefits. The slow development of the C. G. T. U. is, however, compensated for by the growth of the left wing inside the reformist confederation.

The Two Congresses.

BOTH congresses were opened on the same day. And thereby hangs a tale. It was decided to hold the congress of the Unitary Confederation of Labor in Bordeaux. But when the reformist Confederation of Labor announced that its congress would be held in Paris in September our comrades resolved to transfer their congress to Paris likewise hold it in September in order to have both congresses sitting simultaneously for the purpose of establishing contact and setting up a united front.

Thereupon the arrangements com-

mission of the reformist confederation fixed on August 26th as their congress date so as not to have the other congress meeting alongside theirs. Determined to have both congresses sitting at the same time, the C. G. T. U. again altered its congress date. This put the reformists in a very awkward position since they would have had to change their congress date again, which would have shown that they were clearly afraid of the Unitary Confederation, so they decided to open their congress on the day appointed in spite of the fact that the C. G. T. U. was going to meet in congress on the same day.

THUS both congresses were opened in Paris on August 26th in different parts of the town. Our comrades had previously proposed to the reformists that the two congresses be held in the same building but in different halls so as to have a sort of fraternization, as it were, but the reformists declined to consider the proposal.

A general idea of the two congresses is to be gained from the reports of a contributor to the more moderate paper, "Le Temps," who attended both. This is what he says:

"The Congress of the Unitary Confederation of Labor gives one the impression of a pre-war congress of the General Confederation of Labor. There are the same proletarian persons, the same speeches about revolution, the same talk of the overthrow of capitalism, exactly as if nothing had changed. With the reformist congress it was quite different. There it was to be seen

that statesmen were in session, men for whom the interests of the community play a very great role."

This opinion of the bourgeois writer on such a reactionary paper sufficiently characterises the fundamental features of the two congresses.

THE first act of the C. G. T. U. congress was to write the other congress proposing that a joint session be held to go into the question of unity, failing which it was proposed that a mixed commission be appointed for this purpose. It was further proposed that the reformists should hear a delegation from the unitary congress.

This proposal caused an uproar at the reformist congress and a battle began around the question of whether the delegation ought to be heard or not. Although the leaders were most decidedly against any such thing, the congress majority was in favor of giving the delegation a hearing.

When this was made known to the C. G. T. U. congress our comrades (in proof of the ardent French temperament), rose as one man and sang the Internationale. They thought that since the reformists had decided to give them a hearing the majority were in favor of unity. But it is one thing to listen to proposals on unity and quite a different thing to adopt them.

THIS letter of the C. G. T. U. to the reformists was the start of a struggle of ideas at the congress of the reformist Confederation of Labor. The question of unity was not on their agenda as a separate question, but all the same out of the six days' proceedings three days were devoted to this burning question.

Unity can be left out of an agenda, but to pass the question over in silence is impossible.

All efforts to set up the united front in France have failed, in so far as its consolidation has had to depend on the leading lights in the reformist movement. It would be wrong, however, to say that the attempts to establish the united front have produced no results as far as the masses are concerned.

THE workers' congresses, the creation of the central committee of action, the opposition to the war, the struggle against Caillaux' financial plans, they have all helped to make of the Communist Party and the Unitary Confederation a rallying point for the dissident elements inside the reformist movement.

What was the strength of the opposition at the reformist congress? When the votes were taken it was found that ten per cent of the unions represented voted for unity. If, however, the clever pre-congress preparations be taken into consideration, the way it was ideologically worked over by the leaders, the organizational wire-pulling, and all the specific peculiarities of French congresses where it is extremely difficult to determine the number of workers represented and the actual relative strength of the various groupings during the vote taking, it will be realized that the ten per cent, that voted for unity represents the will of a far bigger percentage in the subsidiary organizations of the reformist confederation. (End of Article I.)

The second and final article dealing with the two congresses of the French trade union movement will be given in tomorrow's issue. Watch for it.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

Pittsburgh Youth to Hold Anti-Education Week Demonstrations

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The Young Workers League has arranged a series of meetings here to show up the boss character of American Education Week. The meetings are as follows: Nov. 19, 8 p. m.—In. Soc. Lyceum, Solnitky and Frieda Tryhar. Nov. 22, 8 p. m.—Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street. Speakers: Frieda Tryhar, Solnitky and others. Nov. 22, 8 p. m.—Finnish Hall, Monessen. Speaker: George Papcun. Nov. 19, 7:30 p. m.—Home Theater, Daisy town. Speaker: George Papcun. All workers are urged to attend these meetings.

Phila Juniors Protest Against Education Week

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16.—Working class children of Philadelphia will protest against American Education Week at the mass meeting and concert to be held at 521 York Ave., near 5th and Spring Garden St., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21, 1925 at 4 p. m. All workers' children must attend this meeting. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Junior section of the Y. W. L. of Philadelphia. An attractive program has been prepared by the Juniors. Young Workers League as well as Junior speakers will address the meeting. All workers must send their children to this meeting. Admission free. A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

MILWAUKEE CELEBRATES THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF BOLSHEVIK VICTORY

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—An enthusiastic meeting of several hundred workers celebrated the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution in Milwaukee last Sunday evening. The audience was thoroughly proletarian in character and viewed the celebration as an inspiration for the struggle against American imperialism. The program was opened by the singing of the International by the Freiheit Singing Society, which has developed into one of the best choirs in the city. Comrade G. S. Shklar, speaking for the party, brought out the significance of the Russian revolution, pointing out that the Russian revolution stands today as a monument to the correctness of the Communist principles and the bankruptcy of social-democracy.

Plechanov and Lenin.

"In 1905 Plechanov stated that the Russian workers should not take up arms but Comrade Lenin, in the face of reaction and temporary defeat, set out to draw the essential lessons of this revolution, pointing out that the Soviets were born from the revolutionary struggles and will become the historic form of proletarian class power." Comrade Shklar then led up to the 1917 revolution, when the Bolsheviks mobilized their forces and struggle the death blow not only to Czarism but also to the rule of the land owners and capitalism. The speaker further outlined the development of Soviet Russia in the past eight years and spoke of the tremendous strides on the economic field and in the socialization of the industries and agriculture.

Trade Union Unity.

He also spoke of the revolutionary situation in England, Europe and the colonial countries, citing the movement for world trade union unity, and other manifestations of growing class consciousness of the workers of the world. The speaker pointed out the necessity of the American workers to rally to the support of the struggle against imperialism. The party in Wisconsin must carry on a fight against the treacherous middle class

What Is Bolshevization?

By HERTZ BOURGIN.

Bolshevize your ranks! Such is the mandate of the Communist International to the Workers Party of America. Bolshevization has thus been definitely placed on the agenda of our party. And the reorganization of the Workers Party on a shop nuclei basis is, practically, the first step toward the realization of the Comintern's mandate. Bolshevization of the party means, of course, the inoculation of its membership with Bolshevism. And a question arises: Is not our Workers Party a Communist one? Are not Communists Bolsheviks? We come thus to the question: What is Bolshevism? Who is, by right, a Bolshevik? There is a confusion in the minds of the general public as to the meaning of Bolshevism. And not only of the general public. There is enough of confusion in our ranks, too. Many a comrade consider the essence of Bolshevism in devotion to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This is, truly, a wrong conception of Bolshevism. The devotion to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is an inseparable attribute of a Bolshevik, nobody will deny. But an attribute is not the substance of a thing. The substance of Bolshevism had existed prior to the very formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Besides, one may be a devoted friend of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics not necessarily sharing the doctrines of Bolshevism. There are other comrades, who locate the essence of Bolshevism in the centralized form of a Bolshevik party mechanism and in strict party

discipline. We have here a case of mistaking the outward, the indispensable form of a Bolshevik organization for the very soul of Bolshevism. Still other comrades define Bolshevism as a capability of application of past revolutionary experience to present conditions. But even this conception is hardly satisfactory. Capability can be required from a leader, not from each and every Bolshevik. It is, in general, impossible to inoculate somebody with capabilities. They are inborn, not acquired by conviction or revolutionary ardor. Besides, no Bolshevik claims infallibility in the appreciation of a situation. As a human being, the most illustrious Bolshevik has his limitations, and is not, consequently, immune against errors in the application of past revolutionary experience to a new situation. What are really the essential traits of a Bolshevik? It goes without saying that a Bolshevik adheres to Marxian teachings and acts accordingly. Unlike the menshevik, who contents himself with talking revolution, class struggle, etc., a Bolshevik strives to materialize these precepts of Marx, Engels and Lenin. In the second place a Bolshevik is always with the masses, participating in their everyday struggles. The Bolshevik ultimately triumphed in Russia, altho not being in a majority, solely because of their close contact with the masses. The tremendous influence exhibited by the British Communists at Scarborough was gained by having had penetrated the workers' organizations. Thirdly, a Bolshevik while penetrating the thick of the masses, does not, nevertheless, level himself down to their standard. On the contrary, he goes to the masses with the purpose to elevate them up to his own revolutionary standard. While participating in the daily struggles of the working class, he does not fail to inject into them revolutionary issues. For—and this is another characteristic of a Bolshevik—a Bolshevik thinks only in terms of the proletarian revolution. He does not let himself be swayed from his path of activity by any consideration of bourgeois democracy, comfort, kinship, career and the like. And the last—but by far not the least—characteristic of a Bolshevik is action. An inactive Bolshevik is a misnomer. The moment a Bolshevik ceases to be active, he forfeits his Bolshevik birthright. The enumerated requirements and qualifications are the acid test of a Bolshevik. How many of us will stand the test? Hence the urgent necessity of the bolshevization of the party. And if I were to define bolshevization, I would say: Bolshevization is adoption of the party, thru a Marxian education and constant activity within the working masses, to its task of leading them to the proletarian revolution. In short: Bolshevization aims at the conversion of the Workers Party into a party of professional proletarian revolutionists. This conversion ought to be performed long ago. It must at least be done now. The sooner the better. The party strife wrought havoc to the morale of our ranks. It has torn asunder every party branch in two hostile camps. The existing branches ceased to serve the purpose. They became obsolete and clog the way to bolshevization. Luckily, with the reorganization just started, the Workers Party gets its way cleared for its rejuvenation and conversion into a true Bolshevik party, worthy of the name of: "The American section of the Comintern."

SECOND ISSUE OF 'LIVING' NEWSPAPER OUT SAT., NOV. 21

The second issue of the living newspaper "published" by the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Saturday, Nov. 21, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. The first issue met with enthusiastic approval of the Russian workers of the city. Many new worker correspondents joined the Chicago group of the Novy Mir. About twenty authors will participate in the second issue. Admission is only 15 cents. If you understand the Russian language, come over. If not, tell some Russian friend about it.

Ukrainian and Polish Workers Hold Eighth Anniversary Meeting

The Ukrainian and Polish workers of Chicago held an enthusiastic celebration of the 8th anniversary of the Russian revolution at the Ukrainian Workers' Hall, at 1532 West Chicago avenue. Comrade Kowalski, who spoke in Polish, outlined the situation of the Communist movement thruout the world in general and in Poland in particular. He described how the Grabski government tortures Ukrainian, Russian and Polish class conscious workers. He then appealed to the assembled workers to be more active in the party and carry on educational work among the masses. He also urged Workers (Communist) Party to join those who were not members of the organization. He was followed by Comrade Waranisla, who spoke in Ukrainian. Following the talks by the two comrades a small play was presented called "A Picture From Life." The play depicted a scene in a Polish prison and urged unity of all workers

NEWARK GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING MARKS PROGRESS IN REORGANIZATION OF PARTY

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 16.—The first general membership meeting of the Newark District to consider the problem of reorganization and bolshevization was held on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th St., Newark. Bert Wolfe was invited to address the meeting on bolshevization and reorganization and explain the plans of the Central Executive Committee and the New York District Executive Committee in these matters. The speaker took up the present party situation and the steps most urgently necessary for the bolshevization of the party. He dwelt particularly on the changes in function, structures and ideology necessary before the party would be really on the road toward becoming a Bolshevik party. He described the last crisis within the party as a bolshevization crisis and pointed out that it had not yet been entirely liquidated but merely changed its form and lost its acuteness. The structural differences and the difference in function between the old territorial branches and the new shop nuclei were then taken up in detail and all the problems of specific industries and categories of workers, of housewives, and professionals, of building trades workers and unemployed, etc., were gone into. Misunderstood Work. The general discussion revealed that the City Central Committee of Newark had entirely misunderstood the nature of reorganization and had planned to reorganize the whole district into one big international branch, the only change would therefore have been the partial removal of federation lines, but the territorial basis would have been kept. Comrade Wolfe entered into this matter in detail and showed that the big factories in and around Newark made it an ideal industrial region for shop nuclei organization, and the other plan was then rejected by the speakers who had sponsored it. To Intensify Activity. In the name of the District Executive Committee of District No. 2, Comrade Wolfe described the plans being laid for intensifying the activities of the Newark section by creating a sub-district there, by the District Executive Committee's paying more attention to this sub-committee, by sending special comrades from time to time, and drawing in comrades from Newark to observe the higher party units in New York City. The next general membership meeting of Newark will take place some time in December. A more complete mobilization of the membership will be sought for and registrations will be taken and shop nuclei and working area sections will be formed at that meeting. When that meeting is called, it is imperative that every member of the party in Newark (there are about 200) be present if they do not want to run the danger of losing their party membership and being lost to the party. Special plans were suggested for a more complete mobilization at that meeting.

Hundreds Turned Away at New York American Education Week Meet

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 16.—The meeting arranged here by the Young Workers League against American Education Week was a great success. Hundreds of workers had to be turned away from the hall because of the big turnout. In order to rally those workers who were turned away from the first meeting the Young Workers League is arranging another anti-American educational week meeting to take place on Sunday, Nov. 22 at 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y. There will be prominent speakers to address the meeting and all workers are invited.

Juniors of Los Angeles Plan Excellent Concert

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—What promises to be one of the most interesting entertainments of the year in Los Angeles, is a concert arranged by the Junior Section of the Young Workers League of Los Angeles. The first performance will take place on Saturday Nov. 21st 2:30 p. m. at the Cooperative Center, Brooklyn & Mott Sts. This will be especially for Juniors and their friends. Admission will be free. On Sunday night, Nov. 22nd, 8:15 p. m. in the same hall, adults will pay 50 cents admission. The program is worth many times that amount. More than 50 Juniors will participate. "The Gooseling," a ballet, "The Goosestep" a military march, "School Spirit" a play in two acts, "A Day in a Factory" operetta, and "The Rose Bush" a playlet, are some of the outstanding numbers. The Juniors reflect in their concert the struggles against the capitalist public school system of America, which they are carrying on daily. In the previous concerts the Juniors of Los Angeles have set a record for unusual merit.

Karakhan Returns to China.

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—L. Karakhan, the Soviet ambassador to China, has left for Peking after a stay of two months in Moscow.

HORTHY HANGMEN BRUTALLY BEAT AND TORTURE ARRESTED WORKERS

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 16.—(I. R. A.)—In contradiction to the affirmations of the Hungarian government that in the police prison of Budapest no prisoners had been maltreated or tortured, the organ of the Hungarian social-democrats, Nepszava, reports on October 7 under the title "The prisoners were seriously maltreated and tortured," the following about the fate of the arrested Communists, left socialists and Comrade Rakosi:

Gives Lie to Horthy.

"For days the police has stated in a propaganda-like manner that not one of the suspected Communist prisoners had been maltreated, and that they were treated excellently. In contradiction to that we have received reliable information that the officials of the state police who are working in the Budapest police presidium have not changed their character! The majority of the arrested have been tortured, beaten, trodden upon in the most revolting and inhuman fashion. The arrested engineer Josef Weiss was beaten mercilessly. If the lawyer of Josef Weiss would be allowed to enter the prison and speak with his client, he would see on his face the spots caused by the beating. He would then see on the forehead of the secretary of the Vagi-group, Josef Mitterer, a long swollen bruise. One cannot explain away with any paragraph of the penal code why the neck of the arrested Bela Mahler is covered with the traces of strangling. Also the arrested Josef Papa was very seriously maltreated. These maltreatments were led by the notorious detective Nyiri who threw him to the floor, trod upon him, and standing on his stomach, turned himself round on his heel. The arrested Nicolaus Petri was boxed on his ears for six times. The arrested George Toth is charged with nothing but being the brother of the arrested socialist woman, Hamann. When he protested against this treatment, he was taken to a special cell and returned the next morning to his former cell in a terribly beaten state. On his wrists and hands there were traces of terrible blows. Stefan Frisch, the son of a well-to-do factory owner, was terribly beaten, altho there was not the least suspicion against him. Paul Vandro was beaten on his face and body. His screams were heard by a number of other prisoners. Ludwig Stempel washed off traces of blood in the prison toilet. In a similar way the prisoners, Qeri, Goegoes, Zelnert, Josef Winkler and Paul Juhasz were treated. The arrested Lucas was hanged up by his feet and terribly beaten by the detectives. A brother of the arrested socialist woman, Hamann, who is seriously ill and suffers from inflammation of the kidney, was taken to the police station out of bed, brutally treated, only because he refused to give information about the role played by his sister.

What British Mission Saw.

"And after all these doubtlessly very insufficient reports, there is a finale. The prisoners were driven together in one room and were confronted with a society, led by the vice-police-president, Hetenyi. They declared that this was the British mission. The gentlemen entered the room and before the open door stood detectives and policemen, whose fists, sticks and rubber clubs the prisoners knew already. The vice-police-president pointed to the prisoners with a great move and said: 'None of you has been maltreated, isn't it so? None of you has been beaten, isn't it so? If anything has happened to anybody, he should say so now.' "None of the arrested moved. With a fixed glance they looked at the door where the detectives and policemen were standing. The society looked for a moment at the sad figures and then left them with a kind good-bye. To these witnessess the police refers now and asks them to state that the prisoners have not been maltreated."

Bourgeois Paper Confirms Story.

The bourgeois organ Vilag also confirms that the prisoners are being tortured. The minister of the interior is suing the paper for libel.

OAKLAND UNIONS DEMAND REPEAL OF C. S. GAG LAW

Building Trades Ask Only Whitney Pardon

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 16.—The Oakland Central Labor Council and the Carpenters' Local No. 892 have unanimously passed a resolution asserting their support of Anita Whitney, who faces prison as a result of the recent decision of the U. S. supreme court, under a verdict based on the California "criminal syndicalism" law. The resolution cites the reason for this support as recognition of the services of Miss Whitney in fighting for the workers in industrial disputes and besides petitioning the governor for her immediate and unconditional pardon demands of the state legislature that it speedily repeal the criminal syndicalist law. The Building Trades Council passed the same resolution, with the exception that it cut out the demand for repeal of the law, thus making their action only a personal appeal for Miss Whitney. The complete resolution has been adopted by Viking Lodge No. 59 of Good Templars, also.

Arrest Four Hundred Workers and Peasants in Dalmatian Raids

BELGRADE, (IRA) Nov. 16.—Over four hundred workers and peasants in Dalmatia were placed under arrest and accused of membership to the Communist Party, which is illegal in Jugo-Slavia. Fifty persons will be tried for high treason and for infringement of the law on the safety of the state, according to which membership in organizations hostile to the state is punished with twenty years of hard labor or with death. The arrests took place a few days before the expected visit of the Jugo-Slavian king in Dalmatia.

Biedenkapp to Speak in Yorkville, Nov. 29

YORKVILLE, O., Nov. 16.—Fred G. Biedenkapp will speak at a mass meeting here on Sunday evening, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock at the Miners' Hall.

FROM THE 3RD THRU THE 4TH CONVENTION

By C. E. Ruthenberg.

A review of the developments in the Workers (Communist) Party thru its many stages, and a summary of the various problems encountered—from the first differences on the Labor Party policy to the fourth convention.

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Schedule of Courses at New York Workers' School

The Workers' School aims to prepare working men and women for more capable activity on behalf of their class in the unions, the Workers Party and other proletarian organizations. While workers of every description are admitted to most of the courses, the school is not "non-partisan." Its curriculum is based on the assumption that Marx and Lenin in their works and deeds have given the proletariat a science of understanding, organization and action which directs it along its march towards power and emancipation. To turn out "Marxist-Leninists" for leadership in the working class movement—that is the fundamental aim of the school. All courses mentioned below are open to any worker qualified to take them, with the exception of courses marked "for selected students only." Additional courses will be offered later where there is sufficient demand for them. The Workers' School will also undertake to establish branch schools in each important quarter of the city and in nearby cities where a course in the fundamentals of Communism and a course in English will be the basic courses offered.

The following courses are for selected members of the Workers Party only:

- Party Training Course. This course is for party functionaries, active trade unionists and leading party workers generally. To gain admission members must prove activity and sufficient previous preparation to qualify them for taking the course. Those in doubt about eligibility can confer with the director of the Workers' School. The training course will be given one night a week for a period of six months. It is limited to one night so that the most active workers can attend. It will consist of two groups of 25 workers each as follows: Group I.—First three months. Marxism and Party History and Problems. Second three months. Leninism and Work in the Trade Unions. Group II.—First three months. Marxism and Our Work in the Trade Unions. Second three months. Leninism and Party History and Problems. Fee for the course: \$4.00 every three months. Marxism-Leninism — Instructor, Bertram D. Wolfe. Two three-months, once a week courses. Tuesday or Wednesday evening. Party History and Problems—Instructor, Wm. W. Weinstein. Three

- months, once a week. Tuesday evening. Our Work in the Trade Unions—Instructor, Bert Miller. Three months, once a week. Wednesday evening. Group I. Begins November 17 at 7:30 to 10:30 p. m. Group II. Begins November 18, at 6:30 to 9:30 p. m. Shop Nuclei Training Course. 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 which 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. Shop Nucleus Training Course—Begins November 18, Instructor, Jack Stachel. Two courses given every other week for a period of six months. One will take this course on alternate Wednesday evenings, the other group on alternate Friday evenings. Fee

- \$2.50 every three months, paid by the shop nucleus. Party Training Course. The party training course consists of three courses: Marxism and Leninism — Party History and Problems — Our Work in the Trade Unions. Brief outline of each course is given below: Marxism and Leninism. Part I. Marxism. This course will deal with the origin and the philosophical and economic aspects of Marxism. How Marx out of utopian socialism, Hegelian dialectics welded a scientific basis for socialism, his participation in the revolution of 1848 and the lessons he derived therefrom, his activities in the first international and his conflicts with the anarchists and LaSallean social-democrats, the fundamental economic concepts of Marxism leading up to the conception of capitalism as a basis for understanding monopoly and imperialism, the revisionist and opportunist attacks on, and distortion of Marxism, and finally, a study of "Lenin as a Marxist," in which the roots of present day Communist theory and practice will be shown to be imbedded in Marxism—these are the basic elements of the course. Part II. Leninism. Following directly from the study of "Lenin as a

- Marxist" in Part I, and from the study of capitalist accumulation, Part II, will begin with a study of the economic and politics of the era of trusts, monopoly, export of capital, imperialism, and the polemic with Kautsky concerning "super-imperialism." This will be followed by a study of class divisions and class struggles in the imperialist epoch: the colonial peoples, the peasantry and the petty-bourgeoisie; and then a detailed study of the proletariat, the aristocracy of labor, opportunism, revisionism, and the break of Lenin with the Second International. The proletarian revolution, its basis in objective and subjective conditions, the relation between workers and bourgeois revolutions, the revolution as a problem of power, Bonapartism, Luxembourism, Trotskyism will also be taken up and after consideration of the Russian revolution and the Communist International as "products" of Leninism, the final subject will be "A Party of Lenin." Party History and Problems. The aim of this course is highly political: to orientate leading comrades for a solution of future problems thru a study of present and past ones. This course will seek to familiarize the membership with the origins of

- the Communist movement; its social background; the left wing struggles in the socialist movement, which are the roots of the ideology prevailing in the American movement. It will deal with the various groupings which existed within the movement; their contributions toward the movement and how they affect party attitude today; the ideological struggles and the causes for them, such as, the split in the left wing, the struggle between the C. P. and C. L. P.—the C. P. and U. C. P. the Workers' Council group and the Communist Party and struggles to date—treating these struggles from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint. The course will aim to show the development of the party toward a Bolshevik Party and will treat of the obstacles leading toward it and how to overcome them. In each period of the party history, the problems will be taken up and discussed from the viewpoint of the Communist International. Effort will be made to relate the Communist International viewpoint at the various congresses with the party attitude toward such problems as the party organizational structure and the federation, the legal and illegal organization; the united front and labor party; trade union work; agrarian and Negro work and imperialism. No one

- can understand the task of bolshevization of our party without a knowledge of the party history and problems. Our Work in the Trade Unions. (1) The American trade union movement, its growth and structure. (2) Organization of the unorganized, the difficulties involved and the methods to be employed. (3) Amalgamation, why it is necessary, the difficulties involved, campaigns and methods employed. (4) Shop committees, the need for the shop committee, its functions and its growth in industry. (5) Class collaboration. What it is? Manifestations in the American labor movement. How to fight it. (6) Strike strategy—a round table discussion led by some of our leading trade unionists, whose names will be announced later. (7) The technique of wage and price negotiations, agreements—Alexander Trachtenberg, formerly stalinian for the I. L. G. W. U. and Harry Wander. (8) Labor and the law. A study of legislation and court decisions affecting labor. (9) Politics in the labor movement. The various political tendencies in the American labor movement. (10) The fight against reaction and reformism. The phases of the struggle and the methods employed. (11) The world trade union movement. (12) Our program of activity in the trade union movement.

# "IT'S OURS," SAY RUSSIAN WORKERS OF THEIR SHOP

## Nearing Finds Out Why Soviets Stick

By SCOTT NEARING  
VLADIKAVKAZ, Caucasus—(FP)—There has been some difference of opinion as to whether the soviet republic is stable. Many of these opinions came from Vienna or Helsingfors. Others were written in Moscow.

Let me answer the question from the circumference of the soviet republic—Vladikavkaz, a city in the Caucasus, more than a thousand miles from the soviet capital. Workers in Vladikavkaz and peasants of the countryside had an excellent chance to choose between the forces of Denikine, Wrangel and the other "whites" who were attacking the soviet government from the south—and the "reds" who finally defeated the white armies.

Vladikavkaz still bears many signs of the conflict. More than one building stands roofless and yawning. Along the railroad are the wrecks of hundreds of burned freight cars. The cement wall surrounding the railroad shops is loop-holed every few feet. It was behind this wall that the workers fought their battles.

Workers and peasants with whom I talked all preferred the "red" army to the white. First, because it was well disciplined. The white soldiers plundered and burned indiscriminately. Second, because the landlords and capitalists came with the whites, while the red army symbolized working class control of the factories and more land for the peasants.

Peasants in the neighborhood of Vladikavkaz have nearly twice as much land as before the revolution. Workers have not gained so much. They are earning only as good a living as in prewar days. But the factories and shops are "ours." They say this with pride as they show you about, introducing you to foremen and superintendents who only a short time ago were workers at the bench, and who are trained like the other workers and are "comrade" to all. They take you into the 12 reading rooms scattered through the railroad shops and into the splendidly equipped workers club.

Cooperatives abound in Vladikavkaz—bakeries, diningrooms, stores and the like. Again they are "ours" with a phrase of contempt for the private stores along the same street. Living quarters have been redistricted in the city. The big private houses of the old days are either used for public purposes or house people in proportion to the number of folks in the family.

A visitor to Vladikavkaz has only one possible impression of the new social system: It is there to stay. The former owners are gone, leaving a noisome trail behind them. The new owners feel an intense pride in their property. Their economic and social interests compel them to defend it, not because Moscow says so, but because it is "ours."

# NEW YORK HOUSING COMMITTEE HEARS TESTIMONY OF WOMEN'S COUNCIL ON MISERABLE CONDITIONS OF WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Thursday session of the aldermanic housing committee received a thrilling jam when the big banner carried by the representatives of the United Council of Working Class Women was unfurled before an audience that crowded the aldermanic chamber, carrying the inscription:

Working Women! Join the United Council of Working Class Women in Their Demand That the City Build Homes and Rent Them at Cost. Down with High Rents! We Refuse to Be Herded Into Firetraps and Unsanitary Death Holes for the Profit of the Landlord!

When Kate Gitlow finished her testimony by saying that "We only demand decent houses at a rental that the workers can pay, houses with light and air, houses that are clean and decent, and we are going to have them if we are compelled to fight for them," the whole house broke into applause which the chairman declared was entirely out of place and must be omitted.

**Assail Landlords.**  
That the housing condition in New York City is worse than the city fathers had expected to find out was emphasized by every witness called before the committee now investigating this subject. It has been the hope of the landlords to convince the city council that the law now supposed to protect the tenants enacted as an emergency measure during the war must be repealed and in the meantime be made inoperative.

To make sure that public sentiment would not run too high against the officials if this were done, the committee is calling various heads of associations and clubs to sound the pulse of those who are in touch with the poor in their everyday life.

**Untermeyers Economics.**  
Every witness declared that housing conditions were very bad. Mr. Untermeyer admitted as much. But he said that the other workers should buy their own houses. Pay down a thousand or two and then pay "like rent" and after the houses were clear rent them and make a lot of money. When all the workers had done that they would be able to be landlords themselves. But he did not intimate who would rent from them if all owned houses, a singular omission not fully explained.

A priest followed and he got up his ire to a considerable degree as he denounced the "landlords who suck the blood from the poor by criminally high rents and rotten sanitary conditions." His description of the hells the workers have to live in was worthy of a Bolshevik. But he had not the slightest remedy to offer.

**Unfit for Cattle.**  
It leaked out in uncomfortable torrents that hundreds of thousands in the city of New York live in houses that are a disgrace and that are not fit for cattle to live in. "They should be razed to the ground," cried one of the witnesses.

In most of the cases it was shown that rents had gone up and in many cases more than doubled, in spite of the emergency law, that is still supposed to be in force. Witnesses from different clubs wearing fine silks and costly fur coats spilled tears over the poverty of the poor, but none except the representatives of the workers themselves could suggest a remedy.

It leaked out in considerable and unexpected ways that wages paid to girls working in the Grand Central were \$2.98 per day and that railroad workers paid over 45% of their earnings for rent.

One well-dressed woman deplored that the landlords are not entirely in favor of the law that is hampering them in their skin game, and cited a meeting of landlords where language against the law and the government was "many times worse than anything ever uttered by Ben Gitlow who is now serving time in Atlanta." The kind lady did not even know where Ben is.

Comrade Unjus cited cases where there were several families in one house and where sanitary conditions were so horrible that inspectors can not stand the stench and so miss reporting them. "Houses built by city for the workers and rented at cost, is what we want," said Comrade Unjus, representing the Workers Party in the United Council of Working Class Women.

The investigation has aroused the people of New York and the demand made by the workers is taking hold. The daily press has carried a number of reports, usually colored in favor of the landlords.

**Religious Bigots to Teach Adam and Eve Myth on School Time**  
SAULTE STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 16.—Religious bigots here have succeeded in getting the board of education to agree to allow students to leave school on Wednesday afternoon following recess time to attend churches of their own choosing to listen to bible talks. The students are to be given special credits for attendance at these bible school meetings by the public school officials.

**Switchmen's Union to Call Wage Conference**  
Thomas C. Cashen, international president of the Switchmen's Union of America, announced that a meeting of the union's chairmen has been called to revise wage scales and working conditions. He did not announce the date.

**Medical Attention Free to Workers in the Land of Soviets**  
ROSTOV, Russia—(FP)—For workers medical attention is virtually free in Russia. Drug stores are city institutions. Hospitals and sanitariums are public establishments.

**Former British Owners Get Concession on Lena Gold Fields in Siberia**  
MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—The Lena gold fields have been restored to their former owners under a concession signed by the M. Dzerzhinsky and M. Litvinoff, for the supreme council of national economy and the foreign office, respectively, and Major Frederick Davis Gwynn, for the former British owners of the Lena company.

**Private Palace Now a Workers' Club**  
By SCOTT NEARING  
VLADIKAVKAZ, Caucasus—(FP)—Traveling across the northern Caucasus in a railroad compartment with three peasants, a couple of carshop workers, a mechanic, two teachers and so on, the talk turned on the city to which we were going, Vladikavkaz. "You will stay there only one day?" a carshop worker demanded, "surely you must see what we are doing there!"

# HAVE A VISIT WITH WORKERS OF CAUCASUS

## Private Palace Now a Workers' Club

Some talk followed and the matter was arranged. The train was getting into town about seven in the evening and there was little time to lose.

We went first to the workers club—along the main street to a great building that had once been a private house before it was wrecked during the occupation of the town by Denikine's forces. Now it is remodeled. There is a fine auditorium seating 800; a well equipped library with a large reading room; a cafe and dining room; offices; committee and class rooms and a day nursery. Behind the clubhouse is a big flower garden and an open air theater that has been in use all summer for concerts and plays. The whole clubhouse is electrically lighted, freshly decorated, well appointed and spotlessly clean.

"We did the whole job ourselves," one of the railroad workers said. "It has taken us two years. We have a sport club and gymnasium just around the corner. You must step in and see that, too."

There are more pretentious clubhouses in the United States, but few better adapted to educational and social purposes. I have seen these clubs. They belong to business men, bankers, lawyers and doctors. My conductor in this club was a woodworker in a railroad carshop.

Of course he spoke no English and we had some difficulty talking. To bridge the gap we had picked up a tall unshaven peasant—one of our fellow voyagers. From 1912 to 1916 this man had been a shingle weaver in the lumber mills of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. He remembered just enough English to act as interpreter. So he shouldered his bundle at the station, came over to the club with us and went around explaining. It was a motley group as far as clothes went. They were all workmen. But it was as logical as fate. These men or their like had once built this house for a rich profiteer. Now the wheel of fortune had turned and the builders were owning and using the products of their labor.

**Even Missionary in No Danger in Russia**  
By MARTIN A. DILLMON.  
ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The findings of the Rev. F. W. Burnham, president United Christian Missions of St. Louis, on his visit to Russia are at variance with the blood-and-thunder stories fed the American people. "The streets of Moscow are actually safer than the streets of St. Louis," Burnham asserts. With Mrs. Burnham he spent two months in Russia.

"Not only are there fewer burglaries and holdups in Russia than in the United States, but there are practically no beggars or tramps, and public officials are as adequate and competent there as here," he says. The Missions of which Burnham is head are international, with headquarters in St. Louis. The organization's annual expenditures are \$3,000,000.

Burnham went to Russia to study church organizations. "Although there is no prohibition law in effect in Russia now, there is practically no drunkenness and no loafing. Everybody has a job," he says. "This year's grain crop in Russia is a bumper one. Though it is difficult for a foreigner to get in, once inside he finds travel comfortable, food adequate and the Russians friendly and hospitable."

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# SWING TO THE LEFT IN BERLIN ELECTIONS DOOMS LOCARNO PACT AND VON HINDENBURG'S REGIME

By KARL REEVE  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany (By Mail).—The definite swing to the left in the municipal elections here, in which the Communist Party of Germany polled over 260,000 votes, demonstrates that as far as the German working masses are concerned, the robber pact signed at Locarno, and the monarchist Hindenburg regime are doomed to go.

The election took place amid increasing demand that the Luther cabinet resign and persistent rumors that the reichstag would be dissolved. Both the nationalist and socialist parties are wary about openly supporting the Locarno pact in the face of the mood of the workers, who denounce the agreement whereby they are further enslaved by allied imperialism.

**Communists Get 43 Seats.**  
The results of the election, conducted on the system of proportional representation, give the Communist Party, 43 representative in the city administration, as compared to 73 socialists and 47 for the German national peoples party, the monarchists. The Communist Party came within ten thousand votes of leading the nationalists, and thus becoming the second party of Germany.

The Communist Party has issued a statement demanding that the socialist representatives support a program of the immediate demands of the workers, or brand themselves once more as merely another one of the bourgeois parties.

There is a possibility of the workers having a majority in the city parliament says the Communist Party statement and if the socialist representatives earnestly have the interests of the workers at heart they will support the workers' demands. The Berlin workers have sent a majority to the city hall. Now then it is necessary for this majority to represent the will of its constituents.

**Immediate Demands.**  
The proposed immediate demands which the Communist Party calls on the socialist representatives to support include: The eight-hour day and higher wage rates for the "ungestalten" (government employees); construction by the state and city of houses for the workers, to be rented to them without profit, measures for relief of the unemployed this winter, and definite steps to reduce the high prices which are further increasing.

The Communist Party of Germany will direct the sharpest criticism toward every attempt of the socialists to build a block with the bourgeois parties, the statement adds. The program of the Communist Party of Germany, against the Locarno pact and the Dawes plan and similar moves to enslave the German workers and form an alliance against the workers and peasants government of Soviet Russia, and demanding the workers' control of industry and the government, then summarized.

The results of the elections show that hundreds of thousands of Berlin workers understand that the Communist Party of Germany is the revolutionary fighting organization of the working class. A large number of the Communist voters are not yet members of the party. The Communist party points out to these workers that merely giving their votes is not enough, and calls on them to enroll in the revolutionary fighting front of the German proletariat to join the Communist Party.

**Monarchist Imperialist Ambitions.**  
The monarchists coalition, which won the last presidential election by promising a firmer stand against allied imperialism, altho their leaders frankly admitted to imperialist ambitions of their own, has now fully exposed itself.

The petty bourgeoisie who were promised they would get back the money they lost in the war, have now again been disillusioned.

While Hindenburg, and other old goosesteppers speak at the graves of kings where the monarchist flag is displayed, the Luther government docilely accepts the Dawes plan yoke and pays the allies by raising the prices charged the workers for food and other necessities.

As Comrade Leon says "Those who voted for Hindenburg because he promised them relief, are now calling for relief from the receiver."

The signing of the Locarno pact has been a heavy blow to the prestige of the monarchists, who by so doing accepted an agreement which more

# PURCELL TALK IS PRAISED BY SCHLOSSBERG

## Interested in New York City Unity Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, Nov. 16. — Carefully marking off on his calendar "November 17, New Star Casino, A. A. Purcell," Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, today expressed his great interest in the Purcell mass meetings arranged for Tuesday, and said that every worker interested in the cause of labor ought to attend.

Altho it may not be possible for him to accept the invitation of the trade union committee to be present at the final conference of union representatives which will meet in Beethoven Hall on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Schlossberg gave the mass meetings his heartiest support, saying:

**World Figure.**  
"Purcell is today one of the leading figures in the International Trade Union movement, as well as in the British Trade Union movement. He is bringing to us an inspiring message of international working class unity. His address delivered at the A. F. of L. convention aroused widespread interest. It was the first time that members of the American labor movement received such a ringing message from their fellow workers in other countries. Purcell as president of the International Trade Union Federation of Amsterdam is working to bring all trade unions of the world into one body. All workers who are interested in the cause of labor should come to hear Purcell.

"Personally, I have followed the efforts of the British workers for international trade union unity with intense interest. The fact that our British comrades have taken the initiative in this work is to me most encouraging and full of promise of success."

**British Labor Ready to Boycott Mussolini as Welcome to London**  
(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LONDON, Nov. 16. — Premier Mussolini of Italy will come to London for the signing of the Locarno treaties on December 1, the Exchange Telegraph says, denials from Rome notwithstanding.

A tense situation may arise if Mussolini comes to London as it is learned that labor leaders are prepared to boycott him and will not attend any functions where is a guest.

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5226. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

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Send 12c in silver or stamps for out up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 600 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

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By mail (in Chicago only):	By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$8.00 per year	\$6.00 per year
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Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB. Editors Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

## A Topic for Patriotism Day

Today, the second day of "education week," is devoted to patriotism. Simultaneous with the celebration of this day in public schools, there comes the announcement that Federal Judge McClintock, operating in the West Virginia soft coal fields, has declared labor unions illegal. That this ruling has the endorsement of the government is seen from the comment of the *Washington Post*, edited by the notorious Ned McLean, who was involved in the Fall, Denby, Daugherty, Roxy Stinson series of scandals beginning with Teapot Dome and ending with the whitewashing of the department of justice. The *Post* interprets the McClintock decision as nullifying the Gompers interpretation of the fourth section of the Clayton Act, which says that the labor of a human being is not an article of commerce, and hence thru combination cannot be considered a monopoly in restraint of trade.

McClintock rules that the Miners' Union has always been an illegal organization and hence government officials can have no dealings with that organization. In order to crush the organization in West Virginia by governmental force, it is necessary for a legal decree to clothe the act of suppression. The McClintock decision means that the government cannot deal with the miners thru negotiations, but should crush them by force.

The implications of such a decision are a solemn thought for Patriotism Day.

It will require a veritable avalanche of sophistry and patriotic buncomb from the pen prostitutes on the capitalist papers, aided by the droolery from the flabby lips of the skypilots to dispel the contempt all intelligent workers hold for the McClintocks, their decisions and the capitalist government at Washington that permits such time-servers and labor-baiters to sit upon the federal bench.

Incidentally this decision is one more argument in favor of a labor party, with spokesmen in congress that can initiate impeachment proceedings against this buzzard judge. Not that his impeachment would be realized, but congress could be used as a forum from which to speak to the masses on the outside and expose the fraudulent character of the United States government.

## Boosting the Coolidge Myth

The delectable business of perpetuating the myth that Cal Coolidge is a great man goes merrily on. The latest contribution comes from Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the federation of women's clubs in Washington. The child culture club of Ogden, Utah, asks the esteemed lady: "Is it disrespectful to refer to the president of the United States as 'Cal'?" She replies:

"Calling Mr. Coolidge 'Cal' does not indicate rudeness. It suggests a hurry to get acquainted, and is an affectionate term applied in approval of a leader who is himself seemingly a little austere in his forcefulness."

Since Coolidge's woeful display of his ignorance of history at the speech before the congregational church convention in Washington, where he exposed to the world the fact that he did not understand even the rudiments of the principles upon which this government is supposed to rest, the mythmakers have had to work overtime.

Slated to be discarded because he was too colorless for the office even of vice-president, the insipid Down East yankee found himself catapulted into the presidency by the death of Harding. A deliberate campaign to create a giant out of a pee-wee was launched. Coolidge was so bewildered that he was dumb. This confusion was seized upon by press, pulpit and other means of publicity to create the idea that his silence was the brooding of a gigantic intellect.

For capitalism in its final stage, where governmental officials are mere marionettes, performing every act in response to those who hold the strings, Coolidge is the ideal president. But history will deal rudely with the Coolidge myth. Its final verdict will unquestionably be that his silence denotes plain stupidity, nothing more.

## Mexico's Proposed Land Law

A new law, restricting ownership of land by foreigners, passed the house of representatives in Mexico City by an almost unanimous vote. It is now before the senate and will probably pass without any marked alterations. Spokesmen for the measure state that it is government inspired.

The probability is that the Calles government, serving the interests of Standard Oil, is making a move against the British concern known as the Mexican Eagle Oil company.

It is certain that Mexico does not contemplate the shutting out of foreign capital altogether, but the bill is intended simply to restrict the investments of one imperialist group in favor of the other.

Mexico has, since 1910, been kept in a continuous turmoil, with one puppet president replacing another in rapid succession: Madero, Villa, Huerta, Carranza, Obregon. Calles thrown on to the stage of history by either Standard Oil or the Mexican Eagle—playing the game either of the U. S. or Britain—in the world struggle for control of the oil production of the world.

Mexico will not merely restrict, but will prohibit foreign capitalism's ownership of land when the workers, revolutionized by the inrush of foreign capital and the industrialization of large sections of that nation, rise in their might and proclaim their own rule, instead of being used as pawns in the imperialist struggle between Britain and the United States.

As proof that royalty and brains are strangers, consider the prince of Wales. On a recent tour he tried to make speeches, written for him by paid diplomats. When the prince came to the word "nucleus" he pronounced it "knuckles," with the intonation of a coster-monger. There is no member of the Communist Junior leagues that cannot give the prince lessons on the pronunciation of nucleus. We wonder what would happen if he tried to say "shop nuclei"?

Now that Morgan is to float more loans to the Italian government Mussolini may obtain a new lease of life for a short period, until the loans have been "invested" in munitions with which to murder his political enemies.

# The Oil Armistice Ends in the Near East

By H. M. Wicks

WHEN England secured control of the Mosul oil district the Standard Oil company raised such a storm of protest that an armistice was signed in the form of a gentlemen's agreement whereby the United States concern was to receive twenty per cent of the future production of those fields.

Now, as the aftermath of Locarno, comes a decisive break between England and this country over the question of Mosul oil. The armistice is ended. The struggle in the Near East between the two leading imperialist nations of the world breaks out anew in a more malignant form. It is not confined to Persia and Turkey alone but involves the other imperialist nations of Europe.

A short time after the close of the Locarno conference there came to light a new alignment on the question of Mosul oil. Britain's mandate is soon to expire so energetic action had to be taken to perpetuate it. The question will come up in the council of the league of nations. France, bound by economic ties to Standard Oil, and receiving a share of Mosul oil, resents this extension of the time period of the mandate.

Before the sixth assembly of the league France had things very much her own way. With the support of other nations she easily dominated. But at the sixth assembly every measure adopted was reached thru a compromise with British interests. This diplomatic triumph of England paved the way for her calling of the Locarno "security" conference.

Called with the two-fold purpose of creating a bloc of European nations against the Soviet Union and at the same time resisting the stranglehold that Wall Street is obtaining upon Europe, the final results, still in the womb of history, will unquestionably reveal the fact that its one achievement was a triumph for England against America.

THE contradictions within European capitalism prevented the realization of the British foreign minister's (Chamberlain's) hopes of preparing a unified struggle against Russia on the basis of the Locarno pacts. The economic dependence of France and Italy upon the United States prevents their uniting with Britain in its second objective. But, in spite of this, upon the basis of the Locarno pacts Britain is moving against the United States.

A few days after the Locarno conference there came to light the fact that England had offered Germany a 20 per cent share in Mosul oil on condition that Germany was to join the league and support England in its demand for a 25-year extension of the mandate. This move was deeply resented by Standard Oil because the Rockefeller interests desire to wrest Mosul oil from Britain and place it in the hands of Turkey. France backs

Turkey and Wall Street backs France. When the agreement between Britain and Germany was made public Standard Oil flatly refused to permit Germany to obtain a percentage of its share, on threat of withdrawing from the Mosul oil group. England stood firm for its agreement with Germany. Standard Oil withdrew.

THIS withdrawal of the United States from the Mosul group is a declaration of an oil war against the English concern, the Royal Dutch Shell. Preparations for the war had already been quietly made by Standard Oil buying up large claims under various Turkish concessions in the Mosul fields. This one act brings forcibly upon the stage of history the next stage, and possibly the last, in the world wide conflict between the two imperialist giants, England and America, in their titanic struggle over monopoly of the oil fields of the world. The politics of diplomacy will soon give way to its logical extension, the politics of war.

A PROPER appraisal of this new struggle is impossible without keeping in mind that it is one front, though at present the most important, of the world struggle between Britain and United States for control of the oil supplies of the world. This struggle has been raging since 1919, when Standard Oil set out to conquer new oil fields and found that the Royal Dutch Shell controlled by Britain had been quietly getting control of most of the available supply of the world outside the United States, and a portion inside. Since that time Standard Oil has used every conceivable means within its power to overcome its rival.

In 1922 the United States concern, operating thru a subsidiary, the West Indies Oil company, was on the verge of obtaining a valuable concession from Persia, when the Anglo-Persian Oil company, a British concern stepped in and secured the oil by claiming a prior concession to the property. A slight gain over England was made in the Argentine in South America, but in May of that year, the Royal Dutch Shell secured another advantage over Standard Oil by signing an agreement with Leonid Krassin, acting on the Soviet delegation at the Genoa conference, to the effect that a five-year concession in the Baku oil fields would be granted the Royal Dutch Shell and its subsidiary, the Anglo-Persian concern. Concessions in Russia, tho' of temporary advantage to the nation securing them, cannot be viewed in the same light as concessions elsewhere, for the reason that the Soviet Union prevents, thru political control, the securing of a monopoly by any other nation and because, at best, the foreigner acts only as concessionaire and the terms of agreements are always of short duration at the expiration of which the property reverts to the government. Britain's policy was obviously to

throttle operations of Standard Oil in the undeveloped fields of Mesopotamia and also to secure the more favorable concessions from the Soviet government for exploitation. Standard Oil has bitterly opposed the jiroads of British oil and has utilized its power in Europe and the Near East to overcome British control.

WHEN Britain tried to decisively subdue Turkey in 1921 by backing Greece against that nation, it was French support with full backing of Standard Oil that smashed the military campaign of the Greeks. Britain and France (with the backing of Standard Oil) were at war and the Turks and Greeks furnished the soldiers to fight the battles.

England's maneuvering within the league of nations that culminated in its securing preponderating influence in the sixth assembly was the belated reply to the defeat of Greece. Also the early expiration of the four year mandate for Irak forced Britain feverishly to strive for advantages over France that would insure a continuation of the Irak mandate.

The best way for Britain to secure a perpetuation of its own mandates against the will of France is to discredit the French administration of mandates. That accounts for the policy of "neutrality" on the part of Britain in the fierce struggle now raging between the Druse tribesmen and Syrians on one side and the French butchers on the other.

The British press is strangely silent on this matter. Some capitalist editorial writers and European political correspondents have evinced amazement that Britain maintains a consistent policy of refraining from severe criticism of France in the Syrian affair. They, in their infantile minds, accustomed to analyzing the words of statesmen instead of the acts of the governments involved, construe this silence to be one of the beneficial results of Locarno. But, while maintaining "neutrality," the English press inadvertently exposes its hand by advising the English authorities in Palestine to avoid anything that could arouse suspicion that the English are behind the revolt of the Druses. This protestation of innocence is very suspicious. We think Britain, like the player queen "protests too much."

Last week in the article on "Mandates in Syria and Irak" the present writer said: "While Britain had a hand in the Riff affair there is nothing to indicate that the revolt in Syria was encouraged from that source." We pointed out that Britain had everything to gain from the defeat of France in Syria; the transfer of control of territories so that a Cape to Cairo railway and a further extension to Calcutta, thereby uniting the continent of Africa with that of Asia, can be realized;—also the preparing of a case against France on the grounds that she is incapable of administering the mandate in Syria, so that Britain

may get the mandate. We proved that Britain had every incentive to carry on intrigues against France in Syria, but we then had no evidence that she actually had a hand in starting the struggle. We still question Britain having had a great deal to do with it as she may have reached toward that end, but the press comments of London, just arrived, are suspiciously colored in regard to the affairs in Syria. There can be such a thing as overdoing the pretext of "neutrality."

IF England really has a hand in the Syrian revolt she is playing a desperate game, amounting almost to insanity, because such elementary forces, once unleashed, cannot be arrested by arbitrary decree. The Syrians and Druses have very definite desires to throw off the shackles of the imperialist power of Europe and they will not be more ready to submit to British rule than they were to French. Also, the success of the Syrian revolt will encourage the movement of national liberation in all the colonial countries and Britain will find herself faced with widespread revolts thru-out all of Asia and Africa. But such are the contradictions of imperialism that the competing nations must frequently stake their existence upon the outcome of one maneuver.

When the Mosul oil fields are developed they will need the Syrian port of Beirut as the pipe line terminal. With the French retaining control of the Syrian mandate the French and American oil interests (in reality one) can force Britain to disgorge a large portion of her petroleum products. This creates another incentive for England to control Syria. At the same time this struggle over oil, the withdrawal of Standard Oil from the Mosul group, the bloody struggle in Syria, the strategic position of Beirut as the natural terminal for Mosul oil eloquently explains the American naval maneuvers in that region. It explains why United States battleships traversed the distance of the Mediterranean to Alexandria, from thence to Beirut, on the pretext of desiring to "protect American lives and property." Can anyone doubt for a moment that these warships are there for any purpose other than as a threat to Great Britain?

In Palestine the British forces are mobilized on the border. In the port of Beirut American destroyers menacingly lay in the harbor. Britain is preparing to oust France, the agent of Standard Oil, from Asia Minor. In driving relentlessly toward this objective she uses every stratagem at her disposal. The attack of Greece against Bulgaria was unquestionably the work of Britain, who wants to strengthen her front against Turkey, with the idea of subduing that nation, securing undisputed control of Mosul, capturing Constantinople and the Golden Horn and at the same time blockading Soviet Russia in the Black Sea.

Bulgaria is financed by France. The fact that the league of nations intervened in the Greco-Bulgar conflict does not mean that another effort will not be made to achieve the same goal. EVENTS transpiring in Asia Minor indicate Britain thus far the winner. But the struggle over oil is directly between the United States and Great Britain, the other nations involved are mere pawns of one or the other of these two powers; their own separate interests are transcended by those of the two giants of imperialism.

The temporary triumph of Britain only makes more imminent the outbreak of a war that will involve the whole world in a devastation many times worse than the past war. The United States is rapidly consolidating its power in Europe. The debt settlement with Italy which makes this government the guarantor of the savage regime of Mussolini, the debt negotiations soon to be resumed with France, the small debtor nations being drawn into the sphere of American banking capital, all menace the power of England.

In the coming world war present indications are that England will have the support of Germany and Greece in Europe and Japan in the Far East, while the United States will have the support of France, Italy and Turkey.

We refer to England alone, instead of the British empire for the reason that Canada will either support the United States or remain neutral. The same applies to Australia. But the penetration of American finance capital in both these British dominions favors their entering the conflict on the side of the United States. Canada is so geographically situated that she could not successfully wage war against this country. Australia, because of the fear of Japan, will be impelled to unite with the United States in the struggle.

The last world war, a struggle between combinations of imperialist nations, thru reducing to secondary positions all of the principals except two, cleared the ground for the next world war, a struggle between these two colossal powers, wherein all the rest of the world will be pawns of one or the other.

The close of the oil armistice in the Near East revives the war for oil, which inevitably will lead to another world conflagration.

These sinister preparations must be exposed by the revolutionary workers of all countries and every effort directed toward building an invincible proletarian force that will challenge the power of capitalism. Instead of meekly playing the role of human cannon fodder for the imperialist nations we must prepare the working class to hurl from their seats of power the imperialist bandits and in place of the bankrupt league of imperialist nations establish the world wide Soviet republic.

# Panama and American Imperialism

By Manuel Gomez

FOLKS who imagined the occupation of the city of Panama by our "gallant boys in khaki" constituted an invasion were under an illusion. The entire "republic" of Panama is under American rule all the time. The recent episode was merely an application of "martial law" for the purpose of breaking a strike of decidedly imperial Panamanians and restoring imperial law and order. The slaughter of five natives was just a "regrettable incident."

Readers of THE DAILY WORKER may be interested to know what the republic of Panama looks like now that it is back to normal.

IN the first place there is the strip of Panama territory known as the Canal Zone, ten miles wide, running straight across the middle of the country and completely dominating it. Contrary to popular belief, the Canal Zone is not legally a possession of the United States but is part of the "republic" of Panama. Certain it is, that in 1904, with the concurrence of Roosevelt's "big stick" and the United States navy, the zone was "leased" to the U. S. in perpetuity. But Panama has never received a single penny of rental. The rent money is stored up in a Wall Street bank to cover interest payments on the 30-year 5 1/2 per cent loan that American bankers forced upon the protesting "republic." Similarly with the \$10,000,000 that the U. S. was supposed to have paid over to Panama in return for the concession to build and operate the Panama canal. This money is invested in New York state bonds; the Panamanians can neither change the investment, nor touch the principle or the interest. The entire net income of this "constitutional fund," as it is called, is pledged to cover interest payments on another Wall Street loan—the 5 per cent serials of 1915.

However that may be, an American governor runs the canal zone as United States territory—with a 100 per cent American military administration, an American post office, American fortifications, and American soldiers and marines. A Panamanian worker can not even get a job in the Canal Zone, except at unskilled manual labor and at the very lowest rate of pay.

OF course, the soldiers and marines do not stay in the Canal Zone, they govern the rest of the "republic" whenever the Canal Zone administration thinks it advisable. That

is in accordance with the treaty of 1903 whereby Panama was forced to recognize our "special rights" as "the guarantors of Panamanian independence."

It was with reason that Roosevelt called the treaty of 1903 "a historic stage in the development of the Monroe Doctrine."

Let us consider the territory of Panama (exclusive of the Canal Zone) under the present conditions of peace and normalcy. Customs, finances and police are under the direction of Americans. The Panama railway is owned by the United States government. Revenues from the liquor excise are pledged against interest payments on the 8 per cent "national defense loan" of 1921. (N. B.—Any attempt to institute prohibition in Panama, in accordance with Yankee precedent, would no doubt mean another hurried military invasion from the canal zone.)

The total amount of private property in the "republic" of Panama was officially estimated about two years ago at \$33,175,501. Of this, \$5,000,000 or more belongs to the United Fruit company, which has its own railways, lands and equipments. By arrangement with the dummy Panama government, the Goodyear Rubber company has exclusive warehouse facilities for rubber in Panamanian ports. The American Foreign Banking corporation and the International Banking corporation (both controlled by the Wall Street money trust) have their branches in the "republic" and dominate the movement of financial capital there. Two-thirds of all the capital invested in Panama is American capital.

AMERICAN "big business" has thus an enormous stake in the little pseudo-republic where the Panamanians have come from. Has not this at least a little to do with the determination of the U. S. government to guarantee Panamanian independence so religiously, even from the Panamanians themselves? Is not American imperialism simply a phase of the development of American capitalism toward the monopoly of whatever sections of the earth it can lay its hands on?

I have not touched at all the question of imports and exports between Panama and the United States, but when that is taken into consideration as well as the factors mentioned above, it will be plain that Panama has no more independence economically than she has politically. Like

other states of the Central American and Caribbean region, she has been impressed into the American economic system, dominated by the lords of Wall Street, and is as truly a part of it as Illinois or California. With the difference, however, that she is one of the colonial divisions of the system—that she is a subject nation, exploited under imperialist slavery, and her sons and daughters are obliged to toil under the most abominable conditions to produce super-profits for the imperialists. It is the super-profits from subject nations like Panama that make it possible for American capitalism to continue its exploitation and pauperization of the American working class. For this reason, if for no other, every class conscious worker in America, must be a supporter of the growing Panamanian movement for freedom from American rule.

BUT it would be extremely superficial to assume that American financial interests in Panama itself furnish the only, or even the main reason for the enslavement of this little dependency of American imperialism. Panama must be looked at in connection, first and foremost, with the spread of American imperialism thruout Latin-America, and secondly, with the development of American imperialism over all the world. The Panama canal provides the key to the situation.

The project of the canal was what inspired the original robbery of Panama from Colombia in the imitation revolution staged in 1903. The project was an old one, but it did not acquire irresistible momentum until a certain period had been reached in the economic and political development of the United States.

To say that the canal was wanted for trading purposes is to repeat an obvious truth, without at the same time throwing any real light upon the question. The fact remains that it was only after America's entrance on the world political stage that things began actually to happen in Panama. After the war with Spain, the American empire included Hawaii, Samoa and the Philippines, Porto Rico in the Caribbean and Cuba, a protectorate, close at hand. In the words of President McKinley, the building of the canal was intended to afford "that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboard demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the

prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific."

TODAY the United States is an empire stretching out everywhere—in the Atlantic as well as in the Pacific; in Europe, Latin-America and the Far East. Imperialism implies an industrial method of international seizure and monopoly; it is therefore, a form of business in which big guns are required no less than salesmen and credit men—to protect and extend the monopolized areas. Imperialism and war are inseparable and there are millions of workers who can be used as cannon fodder. The various units of the American empire have been pieced together with that idea in mind.

Latin-America is the economic base of American imperialism, and the Panama canal is its central strategic base.

The entire Caribbean and Central American region has its strategic as well as economic importance for American imperialism. A series of naval bases beginning with Key West, Florida, and including Guantanamo Bay (at the southwest of Cuba), Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, give the United States absolute control of the Caribbean. The treaty of 1907 with Santo Domingo gives the U. S. the right to build a naval base at Bahama Bay; the treaty of 1915 with Haiti gives her the same right to the Mole of St. Nicholas; and the Bryan-Chamorro treaty of 1916, permits her to build naval bases in the Bay of Fonseca and the Corn Islands off Nicaragua.

It is significant that in the not wholly fantastic volume recently published under the title of "The Great Pacific War: A History of the American-Japanese Campaign of 1931-33," the starting point of the war is connected with the blowing up of a Japanese steamer in the Panama canal and the consequent suspension of communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The author, H. C. Bywater, is a leading British naval authority, and he knows whereof he speaks.

NOT without reason are the American military forces in Panama concentrated in the Canal Zone.

American imperialism will cling to the "republic" of Panama in the face of everything. There is not another of her possessions that she would not give up before this. She guards jealously against the slightest unsettling influence on the peninsula. Anti-

capitalist agitation that tends to destroy the present balance of forces, strikes of ragged and hungry laborers against extortionate rents, any working class or peasant disturbance at all—will be put down as callously as Great Britain would put down a similar disturbance at Suez.

Panama is the pivotal point of the entire structure of American imperialism outside of the United States. In the face of this, what mean the protests of the little people of Panama who only want freedom?

We Correct An Error.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 16.—To the Editor of THE DAILY WORKER: One of THE DAILY WORKER'S New York correspondents was seriously misinformed in a report published in the New York edition of THE DAILY WORKER of Friday last, Nov. 13, to the effect that the Norwegian steamer Start had been tied up at Pier No. 3, army base, South Brooklyn, for two days by a strike for a wage increase under the direction of the International Seamen's Union.

According to correcting reports just received, there is no foundation for the above report given to our correspondent. Two port delegates of the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510, Bryan and Peterson, bring the word personally thru the former to THE DAILY WORKER New York office that the crew of this ship, the Start, positively is 100 per cent I. W. W., that these two delegates themselves stamped up the members of the crew while in port, that there was no demand for an increase of wages or other demands and no trouble of any description while the ship was in port and that the ship sailed on Nov. 12.

The erroneous report was particularly obnoxious to the wobbles at this time, because during their recent strike in support of the international strike of seamen, the officials of the I. S. U. at all the ports of the country were reported to have given the shipping masters and the crimps active co-operation in fighting the strike and the wobbles have been more active than ever in lining up sailors in the New York port, since the recent strike was transferred to the job.

Fraternally,

H. R. Richards.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.