

TOM IS COMING BACK!

Thos. J. O'Flaherty, editor of the "As We See It" column, which had for so long been one of the bright features of The DAILY WORKER—will be with us again next week.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MINERS DEFEND FRAME VICTIMS

Farrington Machine in Hanging Conspiracy

(Special to The Daily Worker) FRANKLIN, Ill., Nov. 10.—Mass meetings to raise funds for the defense of the Zeigler miners indicted as a result of a conspiracy between the coal operators, the Farrington gang and the Len Small machine, will be held in Belleville on next Thursday evening and in O'Fallon on Friday evening.

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS PILE UP HUGE PROFITS WHILE PLEADING POVERTY AGAINST WAGE DEMANDS

The following article exposing the fabulous profits of the anthracite coal operators, comes at a time when these plundering plutocrats, living in mansions with every luxury, are using every agency of publicity to spread the idea that they are all going bankrupt and operating at a loss.

By ALEX REID (Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee) (Article VIII.)

In view of the fact that the coal operators of the anthracite industry are pleading bankruptcy at this time, it is well to examine the state of their finances and profits.

The operators have consistently attempted to conceal their profits and the following figures will show why. They have consistently padded their production costs and valuations, hidden their books from the scrutiny of the workers and juggled their figures.

\$4,500,000 of a Reduction! We are aware of the fact that the Lehigh Coal company, and Cox & Brothers company received a reduction in tax assessments last year of four and one half million dollars and apparently made about three and one-half million dollars more.

Not So Low, Is It? Two years ago this Lehigh Coal Co. made \$4,495,000, and paid dividends of \$3,253,000 to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. On top of that the sales company made \$2,300,000.

The workers will notice how and to whom this \$10,048,000 went, and why the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. segregates this money in this manner. (Continued on page 2)

MAY DECIDE ITALIAN DEBT IN 48 HOURS

Consider the Fall of Mussolini Is Near

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Altho individual members of both the Italian and American commissions dealing with the Italian debt have stated that they believe a settlement will be reached within 48 hours, the real facts regarding the secrecy and the delay in reaching an agreement is based not so much upon any disputed question of economics as upon the political situation in Italy.

Recent events in that country and the alleged attempt on Mussolini's life indicate a widespread unrest that augurs ill for the fascist regime. The terror has created such a condition that there is no political weapon other than direct attacks upon the government and it is a question whether the present government can remain in power long enough to put into effect the provisions of any settlement that may be acceptable to Wall Street as represented by the government at Washington.

While still refusing to divulge details of the efforts to fund the Italian debt of \$2,138,000,000, spokesmen for Mellon and Volpi state that they might reach a settlement even tomorrow.

May Prolong Stay ROME, Italy, Nov. 10.—Mussolini has authorized the Italian debt mission to the United States to prolong its stay in an effort to procure a settlement, it was announced today. This action by the bandit premier is interpreted as an evidence of desperation on the part of the government that is known to be in such disrepute throughout the world that even newspaper reporters openly flaunt their contempt for the fascist chief when he leaves the soil of Italy.

Feel Quake 8,100 Miles WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A very severe earthquake was recorded on the seismograph of Georgetown University today. The location was estimated at approximately 8,100 miles from Washington.

Strike Against Wage Cut Spreads in Coke Region

By GEORGE PAPCUN (Special to The Daily Worker) UNIONTOWN, Pa., Nov. 10.—The coke region miners, unorganized, are striking for the demands of the 1923 scale, for the seven-hour day for better working conditions and against discrimination.

arrested are being held incommunicado on company property of the company town.

An extra heavy force of deputies are on guard at all mines, but the strike is spreading and progressing. Mass meetings are being held at Republic every night. The meeting last night was three times as big as the night before and all could not get into the hall.

Calls are being issued in circular to all miners in the region by the strike committee of the Connellsville coke region, calling also for the organization of committees of

action at all mines. The officials of the U. M. W. of A. are, as usual, conspicuous by their absence.

A big meeting at which George Papcun is to speak is to be held this afternoon at Republic. Over two thousand miners are expected to attend. Pit committees are being organized at every meeting to carry on the strike.

The present time is very favorable to the United Mine Workers' Union to reorganize the coke region, build up a 100 per cent organization in the district and unite these miners with the other coal miners of the nation.



(NOTE: This prophetic cartoon by the splendid Communist artist, Robert Minor, appeared originally in The DAILY WORKER in December, 1924. As a warning of what is in store in the near future for the American workers, and speaking more forcefully than any editorial, it is reproduced today—Armistice Day—a day for workers to think.)

CHANG TSO-LIN TROOPS MUTINY AFTER BATTLE

Tool of Imperialism Is Hard Pressed

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEKING, China, Nov. 10.—Northern China is in ferment as news is confirmed that the troops of Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian militarist, who has long acted as the armed native agent of imperialist power in their domination of the Chinese nation, are mutinying and shooting their commanders while the soldiers of the opposing central provinces are swiftly advancing.

Mutiny and Retreat. Over 20,000 Manchurian troops are retreating in mutiny by entraining at Hushow for Tsingtau, where banks and shops are apprehensive of their arrival.

Chang Tsung-chang, commander of Chang Tso-lin's whole southern army, is reported fatally wounded by his (Continued on page 2)

Chamberlain Hopes to Force "Security" Pact Embracing Balkans

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Great Britain will take no part in initiating a "security pact" until the Balkan states have settled their outstanding differences, it was said at the foreign office today, following the speech by Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, in which he expressed the hope that such a pact would be concluded.

If present causes for dispute in the Balkans are submitted to the league of nations and settled in accordance with the spirit of Locarno then the powers would be ready to summon a Balkan security pact conference, it was stated.

Secretary Kellogg Is Accused of Endorsing Secession in Mexico

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Secretary of State Kellogg today branded as forgery a letter purporting to be signed by him, which endorsed a so-called secession movement of the Mexican state of Chiapas, and its annexation to Guatemala.

The letter was captured by Mexican government agents along with Pascuala Cordova, a Guatemalan, who is charged with secession activities.

ELEVEN I. W. W. DELEGATES AT CONVENTION

Oust Lamson, Defeat Revolutionary Spirit

The seventeenth general convention of the I. W. W. in session at the general headquarters at 3333 West Belmont, consisting of twelve delegates, reduced itself to eleven late Monday by unseating Warren Lamson, one of the two delegates from the combined small industrial unions.

Blame for the deportations and arrests which have been going on in Cuba is laid directly at the door of Wall Street, by the Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, which points out that President Machado is being regularly visited by General E. R. Crowder, the American ambassador.

Cuban Deportations Laid to America by Anti-Imperialists

The Cuban section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, established only a few months ago, has been very active, demanding categorically that the United States government relinquish its "thinly-veiled protectorate" over Cuba, consent to the abrogation of the Platt amendment and immediately withdraw all military and naval forces from Guantanamo Bay.

Headquarters of the Cuban section are at Gral. Suarez, 216-218, Havana. A special secretariat for foreign correspondence has been set up, under charge of A. Bernal del Rieszio, Julio A. Mella, arrested during the recent raids, continues as general secretary.

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LONG EXPECTED BETRAYAL OF THE ANTHRACITE STRIKERS LOOMS AS GOV. PINCHOT MOVES TO MEDIATE

(Special to The Daily Worker) HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 10.—The first definite move to betray the anthracite strike is in motion.

Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who succeeded in betraying the hard coal strike two years ago, has taken the initiative. He was waiting today for replies to letters he sent to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and Major W. W. Inglis, chairman of the anthracite operators' wage committee, to meet with him and discuss the controversy.

Pinchot suggested to Lewis that they meet Wednesday in Philadelphia for a discussion. He proposed to Inglis that they meet in Harrisburg Thursday.

If, after talking separately with Lewis and Inglis, he feels that the differences of the two leaders could be merged and a resumption of wage negotiations brot about, Pinchot will suggest a joint conference with this object in view, it was said today. The differences of the miners does not matter apparently.

Both Lewis and Inglis are expected to accept the governor's invitation to meet with him.

Miners! Stand Firm!

The Progressive Miners' Committee yesterday issued the following statement upon the report that Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania was trying to "mediate" in the anthracite coal strike:

ANTHRACITE STRIKERS! The betrayal we warned you against is approaching. There is an attempt being made by your enemy, the governor of Pennsylvania, your enemy, the head of the mine operators, and John L. Lewis to negotiate a "settlement" of your strike.

No doubt another compromise, another betrayal, like the one by the same people which in 1923 surrendered your wage demands to the mine owners by arbitration and left you with nothing but defeat.

Continuous propaganda by the mine operators against your wage demands, for arbitration of these demands and for immediate resumption of work pending arbitration, shows what the operators will insist upon.

Miners! Organize in your local unions. Organize committees of action. Stop the betrayal of your wages and conditions. Demand by resolutions in every local, from every pit, that your officers stand firm against arbitration, against surrender of your wages. Stand firm for the demands of your Tri-District convention. Act at once!

'INTERNATIONAL' TAKES DOWN ALL REWARD NOTICES

Injunctions Scrapped as Strikers Win

The Injunction and reward notices pasted on the windows, and the banner, which the scabbing United Garment Workers of America had hoisted onto the building telling the passer-by to "watch us grow," were all missing when the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who have been on strike at this plant for 19 weeks officially returned to work yesterday morning.

Long before the hour at which they start work at the plant, had arrived, the strikers met and formed into a line of two. They then marched from their union hall to the place of work amid the cheers of workers who had seen them on the picket line for the last 19 weeks.

Between 350 to 400 members of the union were back at work at the International Tailoring company. The remainder of the 800 workers, who are employed by the J. L. Taylor Co., a subsidiary of the International Tailoring company will be back to work within a week when the machinery which was taken to Rock Island is returned to Chicago.

England to Demand Locarno Security Pact for Balkans

GENEVA, Nov. 9.—Proposals for a Balkan security pact, similar to the Locarno pacts, will be made at the December meeting of the council of the league of nations, it was learned. Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, is expected to make the first step in this direction.

The Anglo-Russian Unity Committee and the Right Wing Amsterdamers

By A. LOSOVSKY. Scarborough—a New Defeat of the Amsterdam International.

THE British Trade Union Congress at Scarborough had to decide who was correct, the left or the right wing of the Amsterdam International. All the Amsterdam reactionaries had set their hopes on their English friends—Thomas, Clynes, Cramp, etc., who were expected to lead the English trade union movement, which had exceeded the bounds set by the Amsterdam International, back into the fold.

Amsterdam International (Jouhaux, Oudegeest, Leipart, etc.) did not appear at this congress; as they obviously could not hope to be received with approval. This was declining the fight before the battle began. This foreboding did not mislead the right leaders of the Amsterdam International; the congress in Scarborough, in spite of many weaknesses, was a brilliant demonstration of the anti-Amsterdam tendency. Has such a thing ever happened as that the Amsterdam trade unions declared themselves in favor of supporting the struggle of the colonial peoples even should they declare themselves independent states? Do not German social-democracy and German trade union bureaucracy dream day and night of receiving colonies, and here was what might be described as a Bolshevik attitude towards the most delicate question of world imperialism.

Hull, this congress took a step forwards in the question of trade union unity. In Hull the unity was provided for by the Amsterdam International and round the Amsterdam International. In Scarborough it was a case of the creation of an all-embracing trade union international which is only thinkable thru an international unity congress. In the question of shop commf. es the congress also took an attitude opposed to that of Amsterdam. Let us bear in mind that the French reformists have frequently declared the abandonment of shop committees to be a prerequisite to unity. Finally the Scarborough congress took an openly revolutionary attitude towards the question of the Dawes' plan, the pet of the Second and Amsterdam Internationals.

are of the greatest significance for the whole English and international labor movement. Whether it likes it or not, Amsterdam must now take this decision into consideration, for the English trade unions represent a third of the whole Amsterdam International. The congress at Scarborough further brot to light the deep-reaching differences of opinion which exist between the English trade union movement and the leaders of the English labor party. A curious phenomenon may be observed in England; the political party lags behind the trade union movement. This must inevitably lead to a struggle which would mean a most serious upheaval in the British labor party.

SCARBOROUGH represents a defeat to the left, the systematic and deliberate tactics of the Communist Party of Great Britain and of the Mi-

PAINTERS WHIP REACTIONARIES IN LOCAL 300

Expelling Progressives Moved to Referendum

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10.—The Seattle Painters' Local No. 300 once more administered the conservative element in that union a terrific blow, when by a vote more than four to one it decided to submit for a referendum vote of the International the striking out of a clause in the constitution adopted in the last convention held at Montreal.

This clause, while it is weak and meaningless, nevertheless smacks as being originated in a class collaboration paint shop and, moreover, it has a dangerous feature in it, as it tends to divide the membership according to their political opinions, while at the same time it puts a club into the hands of the officialdom to be used against all progressive elements and all opposition to the official machine, including Communists.

Conservatives Cautious
For weeks the conservative elements in the local union have been busy rallying their forces to defeat the resolution submitted, thinking that by such an accomplishment they would hurt the standing of two prominent leaders in the local labor movement and in that body.

The resolution follows: "WHEREAS, This amendment, if allowed to stand and be put into effect can and will be used to expel any member who is opposed to class collaboration and advocates united and militant action by the workers against the bosses; and

Oppose Persecution
"WHEREAS, This amendment makes possible the persecution and expulsion of members who are not only complying with the laws of the union but who also worked tirelessly for the upbuilding and betterment of the organization for many years merely because of their political opinions and affiliations; and

"WHEREAS, This amendment not only discriminates against members because of their political views, but it also intimidates members by fear of expulsion so that they dare not express their convictions on important questions pertaining to the union in contradiction to ideas and wishes of the officialdom, thus creating gag rule; and

Officials Disrupt the Union.
"WHEREAS, The effect of this amendment when enforced will be to divide our members instead of solidifying and uniting us in a common struggle for the better things of life; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That Local Union No. 300 most emphatically disapproves and condemns this amendment because it is contrary to our right of free speech and minority expression; it gives the officialdom a weapon by which they can suppress any one opposing their rule."

Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Eleven Delegates of the I. W. W. at 17th Convention

(Continued from page 1)
overdue, according to the objections to his being seated, and sufficient to disqualify him under the constitutional rule that to be eligible as delegate a member must be in continuous good standing for 18 months. To be in continuous good standing, it was pointed out, one must not have allowed his dues to become over sixty days in arrears.

In his defense Lamson pointed to the calendar and its illustration of the fact that January has 31 days but February had only 28—and as it was not leap year he would not be over sixty days in arrears until after the second of March, the day on which he paid up, had passed into eternal time.

Do Wobbly Secretaries Sleep?
The debate then turned on whether he had paid his dues before or after midnight on March second, and the I. W. W. secretaries to do business after midnight, and altho Lamson asked for the floor to put his side of the question, he was ruled out by a vote of six to five, again missing out by a narrow margin.

A resolution presented by the small industrial union convention was brought up. It was very brief and contained the following resolve: " . . . that there is no conflict between the principles of proletarian revolution and the principles of industrial unionism as set forth by the I. W. W."

A motion not to concur with this was debated. It appears that in the small industrial union convention a resolution was offered by Alfred Kohn, manager of the I. W. W. printing plant which said that:

"The I. W. W. is primarily a revolutionary organization and only secondarily a labor union."
The resolutions committee, to which Harrison George had been elected by the small industrial union convention, had unanimously proposed the substitute of "no conflict" given above. The small industrial union convention had accepted this substitute of its committee almost unanimously.

Is the I. W. W. a Political Party?
But apprehension existed. Harrison George being on the committee the words of a resolution handed by it might not mean what they appeared to mean. Some of the delegates to the general convention took the point of view that they didn't mean anything at all. No one appeared to wish to say what they meant.

A debate on revolutionary principles was avoided. The resolution declaring that there "is no conflict between the principles of proletarian revolution and the principles of industrial unionism as set forth by the I. W. W." was voted down, indirectly upholding the views of the motion in the small industrial union to which it was a substitute, the effect of which was that the I. W. W. is a political party and not a labor union.

No Bank Crash Indictments.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 10.—No indictments have been returned by the grand jury investigating the failure of the Central City Savings Bank. The jury, which has adjourned, was called by a depositors' committee considering the advisability of bringing civil action against officers of the bank.

NEW MURDERS IN DAMASCUS UNDER FRENCH

Battle Raging Outside Stricken City

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 10.—French brutality still rages thruout Damascus and the territory between that stricken city and Homs, extending even into Aleppo. Another grim chapter to the bloody crimes of the French occurred at Damascus on Sunday when three Bedouins were publicly hanged by soldiery in a public square and left suspended in the air for hours while the crowds milled in the streets reading the placards that were attached to each of the bodies warning the population that such would be the fate of all who did not submit in silence to the terror.

One placard read: "If more French officers are attacked you will hang like clusters of grapes from every public place in Damascus." Damascus is still a city of death and there is no sign of life except the sharp tramp of the feet of soldiery and the occasional fusillade of bullets as now murders are committed against the inhabitants of the city.

Battle Raging.
This morning there is a battle raging in the section between Damascus and Homs where French cavalry have engaged a part of the republican army. French troops have been roaming the country pillaging the farms, stealing and butchering sheep and other live stock, burning food provision houses and endeavoring in every manner to destroy the rations that might be available for the Syrians and Druses fighting against imperialist aggression.

Tanks, cavalry, light and heavy artillery, instruments for hurling liquid fire and poison gas equipment have been sent out of Damascus to meet the rebels and the French boast that they hope within the week to destroy the rebels.

Burn Villages.
In their campaign of ruthlessness the French are burning villages and murdering men, women and children wholesale, while thruout the whole countryside between Damascus and Homs groups of homeless families are foraging without food and sleeping in the open at night, only to aimlessly wander onward the next day—whither they know not.

Efforts are being made by the French to throw a line between Syria and Arabia in order to stop the desert people from swarming to the aid of the rebels. Reinforcements from Morocco are expected to arrive and will be used for that purpose.

Rebel forces are mobilizing for a second attack within the week in an effort to dislodge the French troops from their base of supplies in Damascus.

The rebels have destroyed railway bridges in order to prevent the French troops moving over the lines, thereby hampering the activity of the invaders. After cutting the railways Druse tribesmen succeeded in seizing Derat (Deraya, about seven miles south of Damascus) and will try to concentrate forces for an offensive against the southern part of the city where the French are encamped.

HAYMARKET "RIOT" MARTYRS' MEMORIAL MEETING TONIGHT

The 38th annual memorial celebration of the victims of the Haymarket "riot" will be celebrated tonight at the Prudential Hall, corner North Avenue and Halsted St.

This memorial celebration is held in honor of August Spies, Albert Parsons, Louis Lingg, George Engel and Adolph Fischer, who were hung on a frame-up charge of throwing a bomb which killed a number of policemen during a demonstration at the Haymarket Square.

The celebration is being arranged by a number of labor unions, singing and benefit societies that have banded together into an association to keep alive the memory of those who were victimized during the strike for the 8-hour day which tied up the city of Chicago in 1887. Max Bedacht, Lucy Parsons and a number of others will speak.

K. K. K. DEFENSE RESTS CASE; MAY GO TO JURY SOON

Fist Fight Threat Over Perjury Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 10.—After the prosecution's charges that the principal witness for the Ku Kluxers on trial here for the murder of Madge Oberholzer was guilty of perjury the defense at 11:35 this morning suddenly rested its case.

Rebuttal testimony will begin by the defense this afternoon and after that will come the final arguments of the attorneys and instructions to the jury by the judge, when the case will go to the jury.

This move of the defense will probably result in the conclusion of the case this week.

Late yesterday afternoon, near the close of the session a fist fight was narrowly averted when the chief witness for D. C. Stephenson, the outstanding klansman of Indiana and Ohio and his two associates, Earl Kinck and Earl Gentry, was assailed by the prosecution as a perjurer.

"You know you came here for the express purpose of committing perjury and every word you have said on the subject is a deliberate lie," said the prosecutor.

The courtroom was in an uproar as the klansmen became infuriated at this assault upon their principal witness. The witness challenged the prosecutor to come out in the yard and fight him. The judge, trying to appear as dignified as it is possible for a Hoosier lawyer to be, reminded the prosecutor and the klans witness that it was not a police court and finally restored order.

"See, We're Alright!"
Anton C. Polak and Walter Zippman, United States deputy marshals, who were suspended some weeks ago following their five-hour trip from Chicago to the DeKalb county jail, a distance of fifty miles—with Terry Druggan, were finally discharged from government service by United States Marshal Anderson. Marshal Anderson said while there undoubtedly was an automobile wreck during the trip, other "irregularities" made the action "advisable."

Locate Sunken Barge.
SAULTE STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 10.—Coast guard crews have located the sunken bulk of the barge Crane in four fathoms of water one mile off of Crisp point, where she floundered as she broke away from the steamer Hettler last Thursday. The Hettler was towing her to port in a heavy gale.

Chang Tso-Lin Troops in Mutiny After Lost Battle

(Continued from page 1)
own bodyguard who tried to assassinate him, while the commander of Chang's fifth division was shot by his troops.

Feng to Fight Chang.
Major engagements are expected near Peking any day between the armies of Feng Yu-shiang and the troops of Chang Tso-Lin. On every side Chang is being pressed by hostile forces. His troops in mutiny, the soldiers of Yueh Wei-Chun, governor of Honan province and ally of Wu Peifu, together with the troops of Sun Chuan-fang, of Chekiang province, are advancing rapidly after driving Chang's armies out of Kiangsu province with a great battle at Hushow, where General Sun has taken control. Panic is spreading among Chang's followers at Tsinanfu.

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

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS PILE UP HUGE PROFITS WHILE PLEADING POVERTY AGAINST WAGE DEMANDS

(Continued from page 1)
the opinion that the plan is used as a measure to cover up and deflate the book earnings of the coal company.

As the Lehigh Coal Co. is one of the largest companies, and one of the most bitter against the anthracite miners' demands at this time we will expose its profits for a few years back.

The Poor "Bankrupt",
This company reports profits as follows: In 1922, \$1,500,000; 1923 \$3,500,000; in 1924, \$2,500,000, and yet this company states it is bankrupt, and cannot pay the ten per cent increase asked by their wage slaves.

Couple to this amount the padded salaries and expenses of its owner officials and you will have an idea of the enormous amount of money crushed out of the lives of the workers by this one company.

More Profits.
The Lehigh and Wilkes Barre Coal Co. is another concern that is pleading poverty. The coal commission found this company earned in 1921 38.2 per cent on its investment, in 1922 it earned 38 per cent and in 1923 it earned 51.2 per cent—or \$11,678,000.

This company is "enthusiastic for

A. F. of L. Officials Fear for Plight of Capitalist Rulers in Western Europe

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, the American Federation of Labor officialdom joins with the international bankers in Wall Street to demand "partial cancellation of the debts" owed by the European capitalist governments to the United States. This unity of interest is developed in an attack on Senator Borah's demand that the loans be paid, and appears in the name of Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., considered a mouth-piece for the executive council.

This outcry is nothing if not a guarded confession, perhaps even an unconscious admission, that America's labor heads fear the workings of the Dawes' slave plan imposed on Germany, in its effect on American working conditions. It is an indication of the growing dread that a similar plan may be imposed on other European countries, notably France, with similar results.

Since capitalist Europe, bankrupt and staggering under its burden of militarism and the cost of new wars, cannot pay the United States in gold, therefore, it must pay in goods, as Germany is trying to pay her late "enemies." An increase of the already great flood of European goods, coming into the United States, must have its effect on industrial conditions in this country, slowing down production and throwing large masses of labor out of work. This will happen in spite of all the capitalist nostrums proposed by Green, Woll & Co.

It was this same A. F. of L. officialdom that supported and still supports, the Dawes' plan, the child of the Versailles peace and the league of nations.

It is partially correct to scoff at the remission of taxes resulting from the payment of the war debts because "remission of taxes goes largely to the very wealthy and in considerable part to swell the wasteful expenditures of the idle rich." But one can go farther. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon struggles to see to it that all remission of taxes re-ounds to the immediate benefit of great business, resulting in greater profits, wealth stolen from labor that is so great in extent that it cannot be entirely squandered by an idle parasite class, but must go forth seeking new fields of investment. This the A. F. of L. experts entirely ignore.

No wonder then, that these same A. F. of L. officials, who refuse to join in the world movement for trade union unity, shed their tears over the plight of the ruling capitalist class in Europe as follows:

"The future prosperity of the debtor nation requires that enough should be paid to sustain its financial honor and its credit for future commercial borrowings but that no such excessive sums should be paid as would injure its productive power, its accumulation of capital—and its future 'ability to pay' its international debts."

That is what the House of Morgan says. Let the government remit the loans so that new "commercial borrowings" can be made from Wall Street's international bankers. Not for the benefit of the workers and farmers of western Europe. Only for the strengthening of European capitalism and its ability to exploit European labor. Remission of debts enhance the position of European profit takers, enabling them to attack their working class at home and carry on wars for the suppression of their colonial serfs. Just as the remission of taxes helps the capitalists in the United States. But the workers are in no way benefited.

Labor in this country will learn that lesson in spite of its officialdom. It must know that the Green-Woll-Duncan regime at the head of the A. F. of L. has urged no remission of the czarist debts to the Russian workers and peasants. Instead they have used the repudiation of these debts by the Soviet Republic as an argument against recognition. Their worry now is that a weakened capitalism in western Europe will be unable to resist new onslaughts by rebellious workers and farmers.

American labor must develop its solidarity with European labor. It must be prepared for the complete repudiation of all debts by European workers come to power. It must be made to realize that its interests can only be advanced thru courageous and militant class struggle; not thru collaboration with international financiers and great industrial overlords. On the question of the partial cancellation of war debts the A. F. of L. officials play the game of one section of the capitalist class. Senator Borah champions the cause of a different strata; the smaller industries and the well-to-do farmers, who vainly hope to improve their condition thru the payment of the European debts. The interests of the workers lead them to war against the whole capitalist class against Morgan, Borah, Green, Woll, etc., for the abolition of capitalism.

FURRIERS' LEFT WING BATTLES KAUFMAN GANG

Wins Victory as the Convention Starts

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—The left wingers struck a militant note at the opening of the Furriers' convention by compelling the removal of scabbing taxi cabs and exposing the Kaufman machine's attempt to unseat three left wing delegates by maneuvers on Gold's credentials.

Hit Scab Checker Cabs.
The left wing opened their fight against the bureaucratic Kaufman machine with victory on an issue which symbolizes the fight of the left wing against class collaboration. The convention is being held at the American House, 56 Hanover street, where the Checker cabs, now on strike, maintain a stand.

Cabs were being operated by scabs under protection of police headquarters. The left wing immediately demanded that the convention change its headquarters and even move to another city if scab taxi cabs were not removed at once.

Kaufman hemmed on the issue and declared it impossible to change, ruling all motions on it out of order. But upon ultimatum of Ben Gold of New York Joint board, that the New York delegates would not remain in convention under the circumstances, Kaufman was compelled to appoint a committee to investigate, adjoining the convention meanwhile.

The cabs were removed and the convention proceeded after a two hours fight.

Kaufman opened with talk of his "successful" work, but his remarks were the joke of the convention because he discussed every place but New York, where eighty per cent of the members are located and where real organization is being done by the left wing Joint Board.

The credential committee brot in a majority and minority report. The majority Kaufman machine appointed, moved to seat 70 delegates and unseat three left wingers on the ground that they had not paid up their dues in proper time.

This attempt was exposed when right wing secretary Welness who charged that dues payments were lacking in October, declared unwittingly that the International office did not have the October report of the New York Joint Board.

After this admission of the yellow socialist bureaucrat, the machine proposed that the Joint Board bring reports which will decide the seating of the contested delegates. These will probably be seated as the records of the Joint Board are correct.

The machine is resorting to maneuver to postpone discussion on the Ben Gold credential of the Joint Board by declaring they will issue a supplementary C. E. B. report on the question. But the left wing will make a determined fight to have immediate consideration.

The line up at this moment is not decided. There are twenty-five outspoken left wingers who may command support of other anti-machine delegates and make up a slight majority of the convention. The debate on the seating of delegates and Gold's Joint Board issue will continue tomorrow.

Armistice Day Will Enable Coolidge to Get His Picture Taken

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Nearly all government activity will cease in Washington for two minutes tomorrow at 11 a. m., in commemoration of Armistice Day, it was decided today at the cabinet meeting.

Coolidge will perform the routine of a pilgrimage to the tomb of the unknown soldier to deposit a wreath, in order to make the yokels think dead soldiers are to be envied and emulated by the workers.

FEATURE STORIES COMING!

Wm. F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, is now in the anthracite coal field.

Within the next day or two, will come from the pen of this brilliant writer, stories of conditions as he finds them:

The strike situation, the union, wages, conditions, etc.—another series, that added to the present one now running by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, will give a complete picture of one of America's great industries.

A good time to order a bundle and

SUBSCRIBE!

Worker's Memorial Day

By PASQUALE RUSSO.

It is customary, annually, in the United States to commemorate the soldiers killed on the battlefields of capitalism. As we know these soldiers died victims of the two children of ignorance, fanaticism and patriotism. They died fighting the battles of their exploiters in the vain belief that they were fighting for their country which in truth belongs to the capitalist class.

Knowing these things, workers should not attend services designed to laud those who died in the service of capitalism. To call attention to a greater service to the country it is suggested that we set aside November 11 of each year as a memorial day to commemorate those soldiers of the working class who died in the service of working class freedom.

Looking back over the history of the class struggle we find that Nov. 11 is reddened with the blood of martyrs killed in the service of the working class. To dedicate this day to their memory would not only be a tribute to the great work which they did but it would hearten those who remain.

Tragic Facts of Nov. 11.

On November 11, 1887 four of our noble comrades were murdered in Cook county jail, Chicago. Their names were: August Spies, George Engel, Adolph Fischer and Albert R. Parsons. They fought the McCormick family interests and as a consequence were murdered, true martyrs to the cause of working class emancipation.

In November, about the same time in the month, Joe Hill the famous Wobbly poet was brutally killed in the penitentiary at Salt Lake City, Utah. A bit earlier in the same month five valiant workers were killed by agents of the lumber trust in the state of Washington. They gave their lives for the right of free speech and the right to organize the workers.

They were Felix Baran, Hugo Gerlot, Gustav Johnson, John Looney, Abraham Rabinowitz. This massacre took place in Everett, Washington, November 11, 1919.

On the evening of the very same day at Centralia, Wash., Wesley Everest, an American logger was lynched by a mob of 100 per cent American ruffians for having valiantly opposed the nefarious designs of the lumber barons.

Reminding ourselves of these events it becomes our duty to commemorate the acts of our valorous comrades who died on the firing line in the war against the despotism of capitalism.

Organize!

Joe Hill, one of the above mentioned martyrs said: "Don't mourn for me, but organize!" Advice such as that is valuable. Merely shedding tears will get us nowhere. But we can recall their heroic deeds and give them their measure of due respect by following their example in uncompromisingly fighting the capitalist class. To carry the class struggle forward; to prepare for the battles of the coming social revolution, this is our task. By presenting a united front to the enemy; by giving blow for blow is a valiant way to commemorate Worker's Memorial Day.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
BAZAAR AND DANCE
given by
THE SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH W. P. A.
Sunday, November 15, from 3 P. M. to 12
FINNISH SOCIALIST HALL,
764 40th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ticket 50 Cents.

ENGLAND IN EFFORT TO TRICK RUSS

Uses Soviet Reception for Spreading Bunk

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—British diplomacy is well schooled in the axiom that the best way to win support for war is to pretend to be anxious for peace. This is exemplified by the attendance for the first time since the war, of Great Britain's ambassador at a reception given by the Soviet embassy last night in celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution and in honor of Georges Tchitcherin, Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, who arrived yesterday from Wiesbaden.

British Ambassador Lord d'Abernon attended the function and engaged in lengthy conversation with Tchitcherin in an effort to make publicity for the hypocritical claims of Britain, that in its building an anti-Soviet bloc of western powers against Soviet Russia, Britain is moved solely by an earnest desire for peace.

Tries to Neutralize Soviet Influence.

Great Britain, moreover, has its worries lest Soviet Russia may wield such influence in Germany as to defeat the British move to fasten more firmly the chains upon Germany by Germany's full acceptance of the Locarno "peace" pacts. Lord d'Abernon undoubtedly was aiming in his talk with Tchitcherin to advance plausible argument why Soviet Russia should remain passive while the Dawes plan is being extended and permanently guaranteed by the Locarno pacts, the Dawes plan being a deliberate scheme for preventing a revolution by Germany's workers.

To accomplish such objects, British imperialism is willing to make any sort of promises, but more important yet is the need to make the masses of western countries think that the Locarno pacts are not a part of British plans for an ultimate war upon Soviet Russia.

Offers League Seat As Bait.

For this reason Lord d'Abernon let it be known that he had talked for more than an hour with Tchitcherin, assuring the Soviet representative of the "friendship of Britain," of Britain's alleged desire for peace and even offering to Soviet Russia membership in the league of nations.

Tchitcherin has nothing to say for the press, but he gave no indication of having changed his views since a few weeks ago, when he announced the Locarno pact as an anti-Soviet move which would lead to war, denounced Great Britain as the leading

Your Union Meeting

- Second Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1925.
- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting. |
|-----|--|
| 1 | Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St. |
| 2 | Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine. |
| 3 | Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd. |
| 4 | Carpenters, Western and Lexington. |
| 5 | Carpenters, 8443 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 6 | Carpenters, 605 S. State St. |
| 7 | Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. |
| 8 | H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597. |
| 9 | Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St. |
| 10 | Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill. |
| 11 | Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave. |
| 12 | Hod Carriers, 1322 W. Division St. |
| 13 | Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St. |
| 14 | Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St. |
| 15 | Laundry Garment Workers, 328 W. Y. Buren Street. |
| 16 | Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St. |
| 17 | Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 18 | Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave. |
| 19 | Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St. |
| 20 | Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill. |
| 21 | Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St. |
| 22 | Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 23 | Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth St. |
| 24 | Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave. |
| 25 | Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m. |
| 26 | Roofers, 777 W. Adams St. |
| 27 | Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St. |
| 28 | Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St., 7:30 p. m. |
| 29 | Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St. |
| 30 | Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 31 | Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street. |
| 32 | Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St. |
| 33 | Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St. |
- Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are on Wednesdays.

spirit in this menace to world peace and stated that the league of nations is dominated by British imperialism.

About 800 guests, strangely mixed between diplomats who have come to respect the power of Soviet Russia, and Communists who have built up this power in spite of their guests' armed attacks and blockades, attended the reception which was marked by plenty of red flags, revolutionary music and blunt assertion by the Soviet representatives of power in international affairs of the Russian workers and peasants.

The monocled German and British officers and diplomats were required to stand respectfully while the orchestra played the International.

Against Multiple Loom System.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Nov. 10.—Weavers of Pepperell Mills will have to decide whether to put their opposition to the multiple loom system being introduced by the management into strike form or not. Out of 506 workers only three voted for the system. In spite of the weavers' opposition company officials say the new plan will be installed.

Radiator Workers Strike.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 10.—The 600 radiator workers employed at the American Radiator company plant are striking for a return to wage and hour conditions existing in April and since gradually changed. Two delegates from each of the 17 departments presented their demands to the board of directors. Higher wages and shorter hours are demanded.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNITY COMMITTEE AND THE RIGHT AMSTERDAMERS.

(Continued from page 1)

ately resisting the international unity congress and the creation of a united international. The only result that they will obtain by their tactics is that they will detach themselves from the international trade union movement. The unity of the international trade union movement has taken a serious step forward at the Scarborough congress, whether the Amsterdam right wished it or not.

"A Disgraceful Document."

THIS description is taken from the Vorwaerts, the central organ of German social "Barmatism." It refers to the last proclamation of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee which, as is well known, was finally constituted after the Scarborough congress. The Vorwaerts is extremely disconcerted at the "remarkable paths" along which the English trade unionists are marching towards unity. The Vorwaerts quoted the most important passages from the proclamation published by the Anglo-Russian Committee and said:

"One cannot lay down this document without a feeling of shame: the fact that the Russians could demand that the English members of the committee should accept such a manifesto, is an irrefutable proof of how completely the latter were under their thumb. The analysis of the present economic situation is Russian, the inclusion of the Dawes' plan is Russian, the formulation with regard to the guarantee pact in the west as a military alliance is also Russian as is finally the echo which the Anglo-Russian discussions are said to have found among the workers throughout the world, the description of which in no way corresponds to reality. It is anyhow a piece of impudence merely to record enthusiastic assent and to quote this as an incontestable 'proof that the way taken was the right one, and not to breathe a word of the fact that millions of organized European trade unionists have looked on at these negotiations for unity with a mixture of incredulity and horror and have only observed silence because they wished to avoid giving the British bourgeoisie the chance of exploiting their protest against the English workers."

With the latest document however, the British trade union representatives have allowed themselves to be maneuvered by the Russians into such a position that it should be impossible for the international trade union movement to maintain silence any longer. It is high time that the other trade unions organized in the Amsterdam International should give emphatic expression to their dissentient attitude; for there is good reason to suppose that the

members of the British trade union executive are no longer in the least aware how for they have already alienated themselves from their colleagues on the continent for the sake of their friendship with Russia."—(Emphasis by me, A. L.)

THESE expressions of opinion of the Vorwaerts with regard to the approach between the trade unions of the Soviet Union and of Great Britain deserve very serious consideration. The Vorwaerts had no feelings of shame at the time of the Barmat scandal. The Vorwaerts had no feeling of horror when Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were murdered, with the moral participation of German social-democracy. The Vorwaerts felt neither shame nor horror when thousands and thousands of German proletarians were thrown into prison; the Vorwaerts never lost its sangfroid when the German proletariat, helped by German social-democracy, lost day by day, one after the other of the positions it had conquered and gradually became a European collee.

No, this is all in order, this is all as it should be in accordance with the new Heidelberg program. When, however, the trade unions of the Soviet Union and of Great Britain come to an agreement on the basis of mutual concessions, when a way is found for the creation of a united international, when the English labor movement gets on to the lines of class war, then the Vorwaerts becomes hysterical and is overcome by feelings of "shame" and "horror."

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the demand that pressure should be exercised on the English trade unions, German social-democracy is making endeavors to draw the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor into the delegation of the A. D. G. B. which is at present in the United States. The cynical venality of the reactionaries in America produces no feeling of horror in German social-democracy, but the move of the English trade unions towards class war produces a feverish attack in the whole social-democracy, the most secret thots of which are so crudely expounded by the Vorwaerts.

The appeal of the Vorwaerts to the right wing of the Amsterdam International has not failed to take effect. Amsterdam has appeared on the scene with explanations which explain nothing except the feeling of horror of the Amsterdam right for the growing will of the masses for unity.

We are proud of this "disgraceful document" which causes German social-democracy to shudder with horror.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

'DICK' ESCAPES PUNISHMENT FOR BOMB THROWING

Striker Shot in Legs in Frame-up

By PATRICK SANSFIELD.
(Worker Correspondent)

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 10.—Attempts of the Burns Detective Agency to fasten bomb "plots" on the striking auto mechanics here have ceased suddenly with the return to Chicago of "Dan" Botte, leader of the dicks, following his sensational capture, arrest and cross examination by the police for several hours for throwing a rag bomb into the passageway between the Studebaker and Buick garages.

After his release, Botte with his gang of four beat it, declaring that they are "thru" after having admitted being hired by the National Automobile Protective association of St. Louis.

Police Shoot Striker.

The victim of their frame-up, Atello Dallapiazza, one of the strikers, is in St. Joseph's hospital, recovering from bullet wounds received in both legs when police shot at him believing him to be the one who threw the bomb. When the truth came out, however, it was Botte and not the worker who was arrested.

Members of Machinists' Lodge No. 124 are continuing on the picket line to compel four scab companies to sign union agreements. They consider the "mystery" of previous bombings and window breakings solved.

Frame-up Revealed.

The detectives have been in Joliet for some time attempting to "learn" who bombed the Winston Motor Co. garage and broke windows in others. Seeking "information," Botte made friends with Dallapiazza, posing as an insurance man. The night of the frame-up, he played cards with the striker until 12 o'clock and then suggested that they go out for lunch. On their way to lunch, the detective threw the bomb.

According to the information obtained by Chief Corcoran of the Joliet police force, the Burns detectives planned to capture Dallapiazza in the act of placing the "bomb" in the passageway between the garages and then obtain a statement which would implicate him and others.

Police Warned of "Plot."

First indication of the plans was given to police when Edward Powers of the state's attorney's office and H. L. Kendrick and A. A. Lapiz of the detective agency appeared at police headquarters declaring they had information that a bomb was to be placed between the garages.

Captain McCroney was told that J.

GOD BLESS OUR BIG FAMILY, SAYS WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., BUT DEVIL TAKE AGITATORS!

By A Worker Correspondent.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Every week when the workers who make the Willys-Overland "Fine Motor Cars" get their forty, or forty-five cents an hour pay, they are given as extra compensation for their long labor a literary treat in the form of a sermon, printed on a card and enclosed in their pay envelopes.

This week's text was, "This company believes in every man's happiness," and lest the workers would not accept this as "gospel," the card goes on to show what Willys-Overland has done to make everybody happy; it has established clean working quarters, good ventilation, fine lighting equipment, athletic facilities, and "many unusual things to safeguard the welfare of our employees that are not found elsewhere."

Workers Fired For Thinking.

The entire rhapsody is entitled "Thots of an Executive." However, it happens that the workers in this particular shop have "thots," too, and quite different from those of executives. Just recently, eight of them were taken from the paint shop by a squad of guards, marched to the time office, and fired for agitating for better conditions.

Executive's Thots Are "Padded."

But the executive doesn't have any "thots" about this, at least, not out loud. He doesn't "think" about the paint shop being a breeding place for lead poisoning. Nor does he stop to speculate publicly over the idea that the "company" doctor, who is one of the "many unusual things" to safeguard the welfare of our employees, almost always writes on his medical reports, "and the above party is not entitled to compensation."

At least, these are not the "thots!"

A. Wise and J. J. Garvey of the detective agency also would assist the police in the capture of the bombers. Hid Across Street.

Captain McCroney and Detectives Lehner and Talkie, together with the quartet of Burns detectives hid across the street from the garages until 1:20 o'clock in the morning when Detective Botte and Dallapiazza appeared.

Then when Detective Botte lighted a match the detectives dashed across the street, believing Dallapiazza would stay between the buildings.

Instead, Dallapiazza ran north on Scott street. Police and detectives fired several shots, but Dallapiazza refused to stop until he was shot in the legs after climbing to the track elevation at Clinton street.

Members of Machinists' Local 124 are now beginning their sixth week on the picket line, in their strike against the four scab firms, the Buick, Hudson Essex, Studebaker, and Dodge Motor companies. They are supported by the largest local union in this territory, Carmen's Local 882, and they have already signed agreements with seventeen local garages.

Because he was out of a job and could not find another, Michael Thomas, 56, a carpenter, decided to put an end to his troubles. He opened a gas jet after locking himself in his room at 1408 W. Madison St. where he was found dead.

Taxi Bosses Get Injunction.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Checker Taxi Cab strikers have been served with an injunction of the usual sort intended to hinder picketing activities. Six strikers were sentenced in connection with charges growing out of the fight which occurred when strikebreakers tried to take cars out on the streets. Two were released; two held on \$500 bail when they appealed one year and eight months' sentences respectively; one appealed a \$50 fine and another a \$5 fine. A tear gas bomb, clubs and iron bar found in the taxis were produced in court as evidence, but strikers denied their use.

Carpenter Commits Suicide.

Because he was out of a job and could not find another, Michael Thomas, 56, a carpenter, decided to put an end to his troubles. He opened a gas jet after locking himself in his room at 1408 W. Madison St. where he was found dead.

The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

By Tom Bell

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

The Red International of Labor Unions.

The other trade union international of importance today is the Red International of Labor Unions. This international unites the revolutionary trade unionists of the world and has as its basis the 5,500,000 trade unionists of Soviet Russia, and adherents in every country in the world. The R. I. L. U. grew out of the revolutionary period of the victory of the Russian workers and the revolutionary upheavals in Europe following the world war.

The R. I. L. U. differs on every question from the Amsterdam International. The R. I. L. U. policy is based upon the class struggle, while the I. F. T. U. practices class co-operation. The R. I. L. U. fights the capitalists, while Amsterdam is a weapon in their hands against the workers. The R. I. L. U. initiated the movement for international trade union unity and leads the movement for it, while Amsterdam splits the trade unions and fights against the unity of the workers' forces. The R. I. L. U. stands for the dictatorship of the working class, while Amsterdam is one of the greatest props of the capitalist dictatorship. The R. I. L. U. stands for the socialization of production while Amsterdam aids capitalism to maintain private property by reducing the workers' standard of living and suppressing the workers.

The R. I. L. U. was started in 1920 by the establishment of an international propaganda committee at a conference of representatives of the Russian unions and representatives from minorities in the British, French and Spanish unions, known as the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions. The imperialist war and the Russian revolution created revolutionary elements among the trade unionists of all countries. To unite these elements and combat the capitalist influence of Amsterdam over the other trade unionists is the function of the R. I. L. U. But the R. I. L. U. does not issue the slogan of "Destroy the conservative unions." On the contrary, the R. I. L. U. issues the slogan: "Win the trade unionists for the revolutionary struggle against capitalism."

The R. I. L. U. was founded in July, 1921, when a definite constitution was decided on as well as a program and the tactical line to be pursued.

The R. I. L. U. views the post-war economic crisis as the inevitable development of the contradictions inherent in capitalism. This crisis shows that the economic basis of capitalism has been cracked and makes the recovery of capitalism and further organic development impossible, i. e., capitalism has entered upon its period of dissolution. In this period the class antagonisms will increase, class conflicts will increase in size and bitterness and history will place on the order of the day the question of the workers seizing power and socializing the productive machinery as the only solution of the economic crisis.

In such a period the duty of the revolutionary trade unionists is the mobilization of the workers for the destruction of capi-

talism. The capitalists seek to solve the crisis by reducing the workers' standard of living to the lowest minimum, by placing the whole burden of the solution of the crisis on the backs of the workers. The workers are faced with the choice of submitting to a coolie standard of living or overthrowing capitalism and organizing production on a socialist basis. The R. I. L. U. chooses the latter and issues the slogan: "Mobilize the trade unionists to resist the reduction of their standard of living, the struggle for the socialization of the means of production, and the establishment of the rule of the workers and farmers."

The fundamental economic crisis renders impossible any victory for the workers waged upon the old craft union and nationalist basis. The trustification of capital has overcome the national boundaries and takes on international scope. This removes the basis for the narrow craft form of organization and makes necessary industrial unionism based on factory and shop committees and international co-ordination of all struggles of the workers if they are to be successful.

The wage cuts and chronic unemployment forced on the workers by the capitalists during this period places before the workers the question of workers' control of industry as the only effective means of fighting these effects of the economic crisis. The only organs adapted to lead the struggles for control of industry is the factory and shop committees. These factory committees are the mass organs of struggle capable of mobilizing all workers irrespective of trade union membership in the struggle against the bosses.

The decline of capitalism makes impossible any permanent betterment of the workers' living conditions. Gains in wages cap at best only maintain the present standard of living—a higher standard of living is impossible for the workers under capitalism. Only when the capitalists have been defeated and workers' rule has socialized industry will it be possible for the workers to realize a higher standard of living.

Recognizing the lack of unity among the workers, split up into competing unions the R. I. L. U. issues the slogan of a united front for the defense of the elementary needs of the working class. In the struggle for the achievement of this united front of the working class forces the actual process of mobilizing the workers against capitalism is being carried on. The central slogan for the achievement of the united front is: "International trade union unity."

The development of capitalist industry in the colonies is producing a growing industrial working class which is an ally of the workers of the more developed capitalist countries. This industrial working class of the colonies is not bound by traditions of craft prejudices as are the workers of Europe and America. Thus they are more fitted for revolutionary forms of organization and struggle against their oppressors both native and foreign as has been shown in the Hongkong seamen's strike of 1922 and the great textile strikes in Shanghai and Bombay this year. This new force must be linked up with the trade union movement of the developed capitalist countries. The R. I. L. U. does not base itself exclusively upon the European workers as does the Amsterdam International but becomes international in the most complete sense by linking up the trade unions of the colonial countries with those of Europe and America.

The clear revolutionary program and tactical line of the R. I.

Executive Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions



1) A. Losovsky, secretary; 2) Monmoseau (France); 3) Jim Larkin (Ireland); 4) Jovani Jermanetto (Italy); 5) Dimitrov (Bulgaria); 6) Andre Nin (Spain); 7) William Z. Foster (U. S.); 8) Pollitt (England); 9) Van Go-Po (China).

L. U. has met with the bitterest opposition of the leaders of Amsterdam. The exposure of their treachery by the R. I. L. U. has driven them to the length of splitting the unions and individual and mass expulsions of the adherents of the R. I. L. U. Unable to hide their treachery the Amsterdam leaders have resolved to smash the trade unions rather than allow them to become organs of struggle against the capitalists in the defense of the interests of the working class.

Amsterdam is responsible for the being two trade union federations in France today. The R. I. L. U. in 1921 offered as a basis of negotiations to preserve unity of the French movement the liquidation of the revolutionary fractions inside the unions. Amsterdam refused this and precipitated the split. Repeated offers by the left wing federation (United General Federation of Labor) to heal the split have been refused by the Amsterdam leaders of the reactionary General Federation of Labor.

On the shoulders of the Amsterdam leaders rests the present division of the trade union movement. They know that their masters—the capitalists—fear a united trade union movement as this would render the workers capable of fighting against the misery and degradation capitalist rule forces upon them and finally topple capitalism into ruins as the first step toward the establishment of a workers' republic.

Tomorrow: The British Workers and International Trade Union Unity.

CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING TONIGHT

All delegates of International Labor Defense branches and affiliated organizations are called to gether for tonight, Nov. 11, 8 p. m., at Room 200, 180 W. Washington street.

Reports will be made by the city committee on the Rakosi demonstrations, the campaign for new members, the plans for the bazaar, etc., and all branches will report on activities and membership. Branch secretaries are also urged to attend, as well as delegates.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

Bellaire Mayor Bans Meetings of the Workers

Has Little Czarism in Open Shop Steel Town

By W. J. WHITE
BELLAIRE, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The Soviet's birthday anniversary meeting for Bellaire was stopped by Mayor William Kompert and chief of Police Leo Corbett.

The Young Workers League intended putting on a playlet "The Capitalists Day, Mayor," they were also going to have recitations, and singing.

Under Steel Trust Rule
Ku kluxers are strong here. The Carnegie steel is located here and is a branch of the U. S. Steel, and the Wheeling Steel Co., a large independent steel company.

The work of the Young Workers League under the direction of Comrade Marie Suskalo had caused so much comment and had attracted so much attention by their singing the International and the Red Flag that the children in the Bellaire schools were talking about the play the children in the Shady Side school were going to put on.

One of the Bellaire school teachers had to promise her pupils to go and see the play because her scholars talked so much about their play.

The Y. W. L. had also attracted the attention of the children by singing the revolutionary songs of the working class and even some of them had started singing the songs on the streets.

Comrade Wicks had trouble here about three years ago at a May Day celebration. The same sinister forces here—the chamber of commerce, board of trade, Kiwanis and Rotarians are the mouth-pieces of big business.

The open shop mines of the Wheeling Steel Co., is just across the river from Bellaire, where 115 members of our class were killed in an explosion at this mine about two years ago.

The strike of the iron and steel workers against this same company has been going on for the past four years. Their plants are all open shop.

The only force here that stands for the rights of the workers are our comrades—hence they are fought. The unions are mostly A. F. of L. and company unions.

Many girls work in potteries and glass houses and in the enamel plant. Mayor Kompert was recently defeated for reelection.

The Bellaire Leader had a front page story about the meeting being stopped at the Bohemian Hall. The police patrol was visiting the hall just before the meeting to see that the orders of the mayor and police were obeyed.

Terrific Storms in Spain
PARIS, Nov. 10.—Due to terrific storms that are raging in Spain telegraph communication has been interrupted in almost every section of the country and between Madrid and Paris.

NEW YORK WORKERS PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON RECENT ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement on the results of the municipal electoral campaign in the city of New York in which they declare that from the standpoint of labor, the most obvious conclusions deductible from the results of the election are that a single, all inclusive, labor party, separating the workers from the two capitalist parties, is the most vital necessity of the workers.

"The election campaign just closed demonstrates strikingly the weakness of the workers on the political field. The vote for the successful Tammany candidate, Mr. Walker, was about 750,000 the overwhelming bulk of which was the vote of politically unconscious workers.

A couple hundred thousand workers also voted the republican ticket. While we do not know the vote of the Communist candidates as yet, nor that of the socialist and socialist labor candidates, it seems probably on the face of the returns that less than 100,000 workers voted for the candidates of parties pretending to appeal to the workers as a class.

"In a statement issued by Mr. Thomas to today's papers, he says: 'The rise of a strong labor party in New York is inevitable, but the conditions under which such a party will show its strength do not now exist.' We agree with Mr. Thomas as to the inevitability of the rise of a strong labor party in New York and we point out to him that one of the 'conditions that do not now exist' is the unity of all of labor's forces.

"At the beginning of this campaign, as continually thruout the last three years, the Workers (Communist) Party approached all forces claiming to appeal to the workers as a class and demanded that they unite in putting forth a single united labor ticket as a first step toward the formation of a labor party.

GOOD TURNOUT AT SECTION THREE PARTY REORGANIZATION MEETING

Sixty-two members were present at the shop nucleus reorganization meeting of Section No. 3, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 3116 S. Halsted St. Two shop nuclei were organized in this section.

Shop Nuclei in Packing House.
The shop nuclei are: Armour Packing company, four members; International Harvester Co., nucleus four members; machine shop nucleus previously organized now has five members.

The Bohemians have instructions not to rent halls to "reds." If the comrades want to hold any kind of entertainment they must go to St. Clairsville and get permission from the county authorities.

The street and shop nuclei elected provisional officers and provisional section committee to get down to work.

The attendance at the meeting was on the whole, quite good and efforts will be made to reach the additional comrades who were not present.

SECTION SIX (NORTHWEST TERRITORY) Attention!

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

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

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

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

N. Y. WORKERS' SCHOOL FILLED WITH SCHOLARS

All Classes Crowded as Courses Start

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 10.—The pressure of heavy registration in English continues at the New York Workers' School and has obliged it to open additional classes for the teaching of English to foreign-born workers.

The last week in November will see the opening of the shop nucleus training course, the party training course and all courses in economics, politics, sociology, history, literature, workers' correspondence, and public speaking.

Registration are now being taken. Although high qualifications as to activity and previous preparation were set for the party training course, and although there is still a week or two to elapse before it begins, nevertheless, 120 odd active party and trade union workers have registered for this course and passed the preliminary test.

Those wishing to be considered should hasten to get in their names this week, otherwise they will be too late. Registrations can be made any afternoon or evening at the Workers' School office, Room 34, 108 East 14th street.

Milwaukee Active in Reorganization Work

Local Milwaukee Workers (Communist) Party, District No. 8, is proceeding swiftly to the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei.

Section No. 1 is composed of those comrades living and working north of Minominee Valley to the south of Walnut street and west to the city limits, east from Minominee river, north to Milwaukee river, including Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad shops.

Section No. 2 includes all comrades from the South Side, St. Frances, Town of Lake, Cudahy, South Milwaukee and those in the International Harvester company vicinity.

Section No. 3 comprises, West Allis, Wauwatosa, Johnson Woods and including the area about the Allis Chalmers corporation and Pawling Harneschwegler.

Section No. 4 takes in those comrades living north of Walnut street, North Milwaukee, East Side and North Milwaukee river.

Meetings have been held in each of these sections and reorganization of membership into shop and street nuclei has taken place.

The results have not yet been sent in. The comrades have dealt with the reorganization energetically and good results can be expected.

There are 150 members in Milwaukee and Comrade Karl Mikalachky, sub-district organizer, reports that most of the members will be drawn into the reorganized party.

Young Workers League to Organize in Pullman

Former members of the Young Workers League in the Pullman and Dauphin Park sections are being called upon to attend the reorganization meeting that is to be held in Stanck's Hall, 205 E. 115th St., Friday, Nov. 13, at 7 p. m.

All former members are invited to attend as well as any other young workers that may be interested in joining the league.

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

Foreign Exchange
NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.84 5-16; cable 4.84 11-16. France, franc, demand 3.97 1/2; cable 3.98. Belgium, franc, demand 4.53; cable 4.53 1/2. Italy, lira, demand 3.97 1/2; cable 3.98. Sweden, krone, demand 26.73; cable 26.76. Norway, krone, demand 20.23; cable 20.25. Denmark, krone, demand 24.82; cable 24.84. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, taels demand 78.75; cable, not quoted.

MINOR TO SPEAK AT RUSSIAN REVOLUTION MEET IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10.—The workers of Los Angeles will celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution at the Music Arts Hall, 233 South Broadway, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock with Robert Minor, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, as speaker.

This meeting is one of a series of meetings that Robert Minor is now making in the western states. Comrade Minor has been in Russia a number of times. Every worker is urged to attend these meetings.

Comrade Minor will also speak on the bolshevization and reorganization of the party at meetings arranged for that purpose.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Death of Millionaire Starts Poison Search

Following upon a request from a brother of Francis Jones, 66 year old millionaire president of the Melba Manufacturing company who died Saturday, an inquiry was ordered by Coroner Oscar Wolf. An autopsy on the body by the coroner's physician, Irving A. Porges, found symptoms of diabetes and of bronchial pneumonia.

Furniture Finishers Form Union Tonight

Every piano, phonograph and furniture finisher regardless of whether he works in a factory or in any of the furniture stores and wants to join the union, is requested to attend the meeting, arranged to organize a union in Chicago, at 741 Blue Island avenue, tonight at 7:30 o'clock, by the committee, that is arranging the meeting.

Russian Anniversary Number November Issue of THE WORKERS MONTHLY

INCLUDING: Eight Years of Proletarian Dictatorship By P. GREEN.

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

Capitalism Mobilizes Against the Social Revolution By C. E. RUTENBERG.

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

Sam Gompers Is Not Dead By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

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

Why the Anthracite Strike? By BENJAMIN GITLOW.

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

Class Divisions in America By JAY LOVESTONE.

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

The Mara-Engels Institute By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.

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

The Left Wing in the Needle Trades By WM. Z. FOSTER.

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

U. S. S. R.—1924-25 By A. A. HELLER.

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

Mara and Engels on the American Labor Movement By HEINZ NEUMAN (Germany)

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

The History of the Russian Communist Party By G. ZINOVIEV (Russia).

Another installment of this Communist classic.

Book Reviews By JAY LOVESTONE and MAX BEDACHT.

Drawings and Cartoons By LYDIA GIBSON—FRED ELLIS—WM. GROPPER.

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TO THE RESCUE!



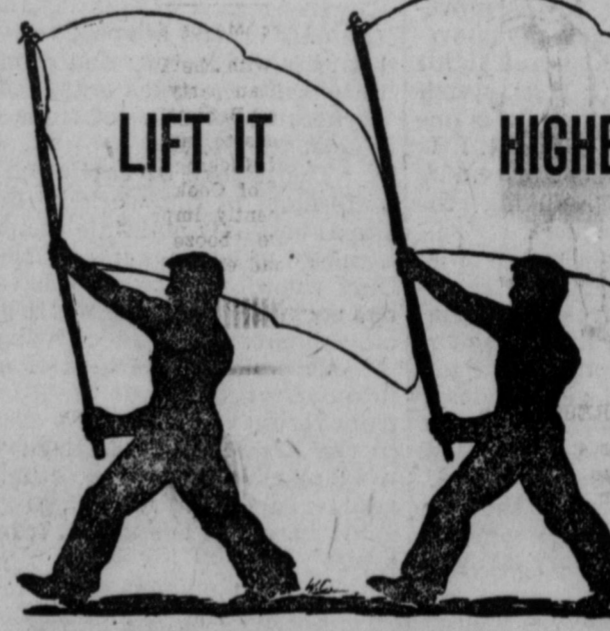
ALL HAIL to The DAILY WORKER rescue party—and all its modifications! In Denver, Colo., it took the form of a banquet and \$50.00 was sent to The DAILY WORKER as just part of the receipts, with more to come!

With Detroit, Mich., sending in \$93.85 from several branches, and \$44.00 coming from a good friend in San Francisco, Calif., who has just heard of The DAILY WORKER's critical condition—the total was raised to \$17,902.37, not yet one-half of the total amount necessary, however.

The complete list for today is as follows: San Pedro, Calif., English Br., Workers Party \$15.00; H. Holm, St. Paul, Minn., 1.00; Wm. Kirkpatrick & Mrs. Gains, Denver, Colo., 1.00.

Collected by Modern Book Store, Minneapolis, Minn., from the following: Geo. Nickerson, \$5; Joe Belanger, \$1; W. L. Wright, \$1; A. Bowsen, \$0.25; A Friend \$11; John Goldman \$2; J. Baloff, San Francisco, Calif., thru English Br., W. P., 44.00; Partial receipts, DAILY WORKER Rescue Banquet, Denver, Colo., 50.00; H. P. Bruckner, Detroit, Mich., 25.00; S. S. Osasto, Marengo, Wis., 30.00; Ferdinand Mandler, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2.00; Walter, Luhn and Ferdinand Hoefler, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2.00; Finnish branch, Workers Party, West Townsend, Mass., 10.00; English branch, Workers Party, Mount Vernon, Wash., 12.00; Russian Branch, Bronx, N. Y., B. Seelen, 10.00; English Douglas Park Branch, W. P., Chicago, 10.00; Mary Astrow, Los Angeles, Calif., 10.00; A. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Calif., 2.55; Russian branch, Workers Party, Detroit, Mich., 27.00; Helen Schmiess, Detroit, Mich., (collection), 5.85; Shop Nucleus No. 2, Detroit, Mich., 36.00; Russian Branch No. 3, Detroit anniversary greetings, 5.00; Jos. Hevna and J. Pesch, of Detroit, Mich., 10.00; Lester House, Coshocton, Ohio Italian branch, Workers Party, Jersey City, N. J., 10.00; South Slavic Br., Workers Party West Brownsville, Pa., 9.75; Louis Dunn, Toledo, Ohio, 1.00; Jos. Lichter, Mishawaka, Ind., 5.00; Lena Koskela, New York, 2.00; Lithuanian Br., No. 5, W. P., Chicago, Ill., 29.00; DOWNTOWN BR., No. 2, W. P., New York, 19.00; M. Silverman, San Francisco, Calif., 3.00; Karl J. Malmstrom, Moline, Ill. Mrs. R. Halbert, Albany, N. Y., for Eng Br., W. P., 25.00; Scandinavian Br., W. P., Boston, Mass. (Rescue dance), 56.00; Russian Br., No. 3, W. P., Detroit, Mich., 10.00; Lithuanian Br., W. P., Hartford, Conn., 13.00; E. Wilde, Detroit, Mich., 2.00; Charlotte Anita Whitney, Oakland, Calif., 7.00; John S. Reed, Rochester, Minn., 5.00; Giuseppe Martini, Boston, Mass., 1.50; Ukrainian Br., Lorain, Ohio, 18.00.

TOTAL..... \$ 543.40 Previously reported..... 17,358.97 Grand Total..... \$17,902.37



HERE'S MY DONATION TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER: Name:..... Address:..... City:..... State:.....

SCHEDER TO BE DEPORTED BY U. S. GOV'T

Secy. Davis Gives His Sarcastic "Sympathy"

(I. L. D. Press Service.) John C. Schedel, of Fort Wayne, Ind., piano polisher by trade, will be deported to Germany, according to a decision handed down by James I. Davis, secretary of the department of labor.

Schedel was one of the victims of Palmer's red raids in 1920. In January of that year he was seized in his Fort Wayne home, separated from his wife and five small children and deported to Germany. The only charge against him was that he held membership in the Communist Party.

Victims of Capitalist Government. The separation reacted bitterly on the Schedel family. One of his children died and Mrs. Schedel broke under the double strain. She became mentally afflicted and was for a time a patient in the East Haven Asylum, Richmond, Indiana. The four other children were placed in the Allen county orphanage.

The plight of his family prompted Schedel to make an effort to return to the United States. On his return he was immediately arrested. Attorneys employed by the International Labor Defense conducted a legal struggle to prevent his second deportation.

His case attracted widespread attention, even business men interceding with the department of labor in his behalf. Letters from college heads, writers, professional men of all kinds poured in to Secretary of Labor Davis.

Davis' "Sympathy." With unctuous hypocrisy, Mr. Davis hired man, White, in a letter to David Starr Jordan, the noted educator, expressing the regret of his superior over the necessity for such harsh action. This is the language used to picture the heart ache of the owner of the Loyal Order of the Moose, over the separation of Schedel from his family.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that the secretary's sympathies go out to the wife and American-born children, for they are the real sufferers. Where the circumstances permit and the law gives him the discretion, he always takes a sympathetic attitude when it means suffering and hardship to children whether they are natives or foreign-born, but where the law vests in him no such discretion, he can do no more than to sympathize and say that it is indeed a pity that the husband and father brot upon them this sorrow."

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

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

DR. RASNICK DENTIST 645 Smithfield Street PITTSBURGH, PA.

PURCELL ACTS AS KINDERGARTEN INSTRUCTOR IN LABOR ECONOMICS TO CAPITALIST PRESS REPORTERS

By CARL HAESSLER (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

The girl reporters sent by the city editors of the Chicago daily papers to interview Albert A. Purcell on world trade union unity were rather taken aback when they came to the Hotel Morrison to find this member of the British parliament, this president of the 22,000,000 trade unionists in the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions sitting without a dollar and with his shirt open at the neck, talking simply and painstakingly about the fate of labor in terms of world organization. It was something about the girls had never before heard of, much less thought about. Purcell, in his natural, human almost fatherly exposition upset their ideas of imperial lawmakers and of highly placed labor chieftains.

"Couldn't the welfare societies remedy the 12-hour day, 7 days a week that the 6-year old boys and girls of Shanghai have to work now?" the girls asked. "Wouldn't the missionaries change all that?"

"They might but they don't," Purcell patiently replied. "We have found that trade union organization and trade union action is far more effective in these matters than prayers or welfare resolutions."

And when they left to beat their deadlines Purcell turned to the Chicago trade union committee that sponsored his coming: "My word, am I a kindergarten instructor on labor problems to American reporters?" he asked.

Rice or Warships, Issue Before Japan

TOKIO, Nov. 10.—Japan must make its choice between rice fields and warships in the demands that are now being presented by Governor General Saito of Korea for \$125,000,000 with which to double the Korean rice production in ten years thru water conservation and providing of new seed loans to farmers, and the demands of the naval authorities for \$325,000,000 for naval construction in the next five years.

Farmers Get No Relief. If the Japanese government gives the navy the sum that it demands, the rice farmers will get no relief.

The anti-militarists of Japan are endorsing the program of the Korean governor general and are calling upon the government to grant the loan to the farmers. The militarists seem to have the upper hand and a discussion is now going on between the finance and naval departments as to the sum of money and the period over which the building program will be carried out.

Another "Disarmament" Conference. The naval authorities program calls for the building of four 10,000 ton super-submarines, ten super-destroyers and a number of vessels for special services.

Czar Torture Fortress Is Workers' Playground

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10.—The fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, the notorious bastle where the czar in the days of black Russia imprisoned revolutionists will be scrapped by the workers' government of Russia and a large sporting stadium for workers will be put up in its place.

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

MILITARY COURT TO HANG RAKOSI AND WEINBERGER

Prosecution Charges "High Treason"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Nov. 10.—Due to the protests of the workers on an international scale, the Horthy hangmen were forced to change their plans. Telegrams of protest arriving in Hungary condemning the Horthy white terror, forced the "Hangman's" regime to turn the trial material over to a "prosecution" which took a little time to "sift" the "evidence" and which after "deliberating" on the "evidence," decided that Rakosi and the 100 others must stand court martial trial for "high treason and revolt."

The sentences of the Hungarian court martials, however, can only be death sentences and must be executed within two hours.

To Hang Rakosi.

The intention of the prosecution is to sentence Rakosi and all the other prisoners to death; to execute Rakosi and Weinberger and, after having given this example; transform the other death sentences into 10 to 15 years of imprisonment. All this is permissible according to the Hungarian penal code.

The international proletariat must intervene more energetically than in the past, to save Comrade Rakosi and his group from death.

Another Member of the 24th Infantry Released on Parole

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 10.—James Gaffney, former 24th infantryman, was released from the Leavenworth federal prison on parole. At present there are but 22 of the original 67 sentenced to long terms and life imprisonment for their participation in the "riots" that took place in Houston, Texas.

These Negro soldiers incensed at the vicious attack of a white policeman on a Negro woman, attempted to defend the woman. In the attempt to defend her, some confusion was created causing a race riot. These martyrs of the Negro race were railroaded to prison later for their defense of their race.

"IMPROVEMENT" SOCIETY BACKED FIGHT ON NEGRO

State Witnesses Admit Membership

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—The attorneys defending Dr. Ossian Sweet and ten co-defendants for the alleged murder of a white gangster who was killed in an attack of a white mob on the Sweet residence, have established that an organization of 700 "whites" had been formed to keep the Negro doctor and his family from the neighborhood.

"Whites" Organize Against Negroes. Three of the four witnesses used by the state, in its attempt to convict the Negro doctor and send him and his friends to the gallows or to prison, have admitted their membership in the Waterworks Improvement Association, formed to combat the entrance of Negro residents into the district in which they lived.

The lawyers for the defense, among whom are Clarence Darrow, a noted Chicago lawyer and Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civil Liberties Union, in their cross-examination of Police Inspector Schuknecht, showed that the officer was not telling the truth when he stated that there was no disturbance at the Sweet home when he arrived. This inspector had all he could do at the time of the assault of the Negro home to disperse the mob.

Try to Acquit Negroes.

An attempt is being made for an acquittal of those on trial as they fired in self defense when a mob advanced in their home with stones, clubs and weapons intent on not only destroying the home of the Negro doctor, but also to "get" the inhabitants and "teach" them a lesson.

Gunman Dodges Prison Term.

Walter Stevens, notorious gunman, defeated the government in its efforts to remove him to Miami, Fla., on charges of violating the prohibition law when Federal judge James H. Wilkerson held that he was immune until next June when his parole from Joliet prison, where he was serving a term for killing an Aurora, Ill., policeman, expires.

Run Cicero Mayor for Sheriff.

If the deal with the Deneen faction of the republican party "falls to pieces," the Crowe-Barrett-Weber combination threatens to run John C. Kleinhans, mayor of Cicero, for Hoffman's job of sheriff of Cook county. Hoffman, was recently implicated in the release of two booze kings before their terms had expired.

Our Readers' Views

Disagrees with Dunbar. To the DAILY WORKER: In a recent issue of The DAILY WORKER, the play "White Cargo" is reviewed by Comrade Dunbar, and in my opinion, his comment is a sample of everything a Communist critic should not be.

To begin with, I wish to align myself with Bernard Shaw in his opinion of art, which is to the effect that "if it is not propaganda, it is not art." To me, art for art's sake, is the bunk. And to me, "White Cargo" is a piece of very effective anti-imperialist propaganda.

To be sure, the play is full of sex obsession and so are men who are shut off from (what is to them) normal sex life. All that Comrade Dunbar could see was the sex exploitation of the native women and immediately he reacted to the defense of the native, without questioning the effect of the scene on the audience.

What (if any), effect is there, when a raw exposition of sex exploitation of Negro women by white men is portrayed, when all the instinctive sadism of the male is brot out to public view? It seems to me that the effect is to strip the romantic veil off the face of the colonial ventures into which the young men of a nation are enticed, by glowing pictures of adventure, which totally ignores the sex needs of the aforesaid young man.

And then the play proceeds to take away even the adventure of the thing and show it in all its beastly dullness as a drab routine of herding native labor; so dull that only whiskey and a drunken stupor brings any relief to a brain satiated with heat and monotony. My bet is that any young man filled with a longing for adventure and the notion that it can be found in one of the tropical colonies of this or any nation, whose brain is filled with visions of grass skirts and ukeleles, will come away from a performance of "White Cargo" with his brain much clearer than when he went in; and if then he still has a desire to try it—well, our propaganda isn't intended for the digestion of a moron.

The acting of the players was competent and the lead was exceptionally done. Comrade Dunbar should know that Communist criticism doesn't consist of merely calling names—Wm. E. Browder, Kansas City.

Gland Makes Old Women Young

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—A gland cure that can effect the rejuvenation of women was announced here by Prof. Steinhilber. It was revealed that the serum already has been used satisfactorily to restore youth in women. The preparation is made from glands and is injected into the veins.

Christmas and Class War Prisoners

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Christmas is the time of glad tidings for political prisoners. Christmas is the time when we can instill hope into the hearts of hundreds of men who are now rotting in the capitalist dungeons. The labor-hating state of California holds more than 75 of our stout-hearted brothers in arms. The state of Washington is well-known thru the Everett massacre and the Centralia outrage. Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Texas and other states hold members of the Industrial Workers of the World just because they dared belong to that labor organization.

The G. Ad. Uthmann Sanger-Chor has arranged an entertainment and dance on Nov. 28, in the Labor Temple on 84th street and 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m., the proceeds of which will go to sending a few luxuries and necessities to working class political prisoners on Christmas Day. We urge all workers to attend this affair.

AMONG THE JUNIORS

RED RUSSIA EIGHT YEARS OLD TODAY.

By H. BERGLUND. Born Nov. 7th—eight years ago today. Red Russia fought its way to life. Since then the world has been arrayed against it; Struggle, famine, and nakedness has passed its way; Yet it emerged victorious from the strife.

While the rest of Europe slowly dies, Red Russia works to live. While other nations weep and sigh, Red Russia seeks to give— To all its people things worth while.

Where famine stalked a sun-parched land, Great fields of grain now grow; Where mills, and mines, and factories stand, The hum of industry we know; Russia, Red Russia, eight years old today.

Hospital Nurses Have No Cinch; Work Long Hours for Small Pay

By SLYVAN A. POLLACK (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 10.—The conditions under which the nurses in New York City have to work, is far from what the superficial observer would be led to believe. Long hours, small pay and ill treatment are a regular part of their job, which is a tedious nerve-racking occupation.

In the Beth David Hospital, the nurses have to work 12-hours a day, 7-days a week, with no days off whatsoever, (not even holidays).

Nurses Bill Defeated

About four months ago the nurses attempted to have a bill passed by the state legislature to obtain a shorter work day, but it was defeated by the doctors, who are now discriminating against those nurses that were active in the fight for a shortening of hours.

Student Nurses. The student nurses course ordinarily takes three years, the by hard work it can be finished in two years and four months. Their salary ranges from \$5 to \$18 a month, including board and laundry. They are compelled to sleep in drafty rooms without windows, and whenever it rains the rain comes thru the leaky roofs. They are crowded together, anywhere from four to six in a room, working twelve hours a day and obtaining one half day off every week. They do not receive any extra time off during holidays.

Sentiment for Union.

Nervousness and backaches are the occupational diseases amongst the nurses. They have to stand for a lot of abuse at the hands of the hospital doctors. To be insulted and called vile names is a common occurrence.

There is no union of nurses at present, altho the sentiment for the organization of one is strong, for they are beginning to realize that the only way they can improve their conditions is by a united struggle side by side against those who are responsible for these conditions.

Oil Sets Town on Fire.

DURAND, Ill., Nov. 10.—Spontaneous combustion of oil in a hardware store is believed to have caused the fire which destroyed two store buildings, a church and several sheds at a total loss of \$33,000 early today. Fire fighting apparatus was rushed from Freeport, Ill., a distance of 20 miles, to save the remainder of the village.

ROUMANIAN WAR MINISTER TELLS COURT, 'SPEED-UP'

Have Night Sessions in Peasant Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KISHENEV, Bessarabia, Nov. 10.—The war minister has ordered the court martial, that is now trying the 500 peasants for their part in the Tatarbounar uprising, to speed up the trial so that it will end this week.

The Bratianu government is doing all in its power to keep news of the trial secret, so that the workers of other lands would not hear about the tortures under which "confessions" have been extracted from the peasants.

Preparations to end this trial quickly have already been made as the court is now holding night sessions. The holding of night sessions adds another hardship to the peasants, as they must stand up all day, then work three hours at hard labor and then stand up thru the night sessions.

The public is excluded from the court sessions and the defense lawyers are hampered in any direction they may turn. No attempts are made at pretending impartial justice will be given in this trial. The court judges through the trial have showed that this is a court where class justice will be rendered, and that the court is a class court, representing the Roumanian boyars.

The military court martial has now decided to limit the questioning of the peasants and will also restrict the lawyers defending the peasants the right to raise objections. In a tilt with the lawyers for the defense, military auditor, Zeciu, gave the following reason for this restriction:

"We know the motives for the uninterrupted protests of the lawyers. The accused are to be put thus into a position to tell still more stories of horror. We will not permit, however, that the honor of the Roumanian nation and of our army be trodden upon. The accused have to answer in such a manner as we think good."

On the protests of the lawyers against the tortures and the maltreatment of the prisoners, this inquisitor replied to the lawyers: "Do not excite yourselves, gentlemen, because these bandits have been maltreated in the preliminary examination. Beating is in all countries an excellent means for the promotion of investigation."

As a protest against this expression of the court, the lawyers left the hall.

The only thing that can save these peasants from the fate that awaits them at the hands of the Roumanian boyars is an international protest against the terror regime of the Bratianu brothers.

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

1887 38th ANNUAL 1925 MEMORIAL CELEBRATION

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

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RUSSIA TODAY Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. \$1.25 Duroflex Covers DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY \$1.75 Cloth Bound 113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. Chicago - ILL.

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

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Armistice Day

Seven years have passed since the last of the guns re-echoed over the western front in the world war. The glorious war had come to a close, with the armies of the "Hun tyrant" at the feet of the defenders of "democracy, liberty, justice." Delirious mobs filled the streets celebrating the event. It was the dawn of a new era wherein all would enjoy "freedom for all, forever."

After the hysteria had vanished and the grim realities of the aftermath of the war asserted themselves doubts began to arise as to whether the war had been so glorious after all. Soon people other than revolutionists began to question the motives of this country's participation in the war. Beneath the glamorous platitudes that veiled the real motives the malignant features of Morgan began to emerge. It was not long before every observing person knew that the slogan of Woodrow Wilson to "make the world safe for democracy," literally interpreted read: "Make the world safe for Morgan's billions."

In spite of the lies, the patriotic buncombe, the ignorant clamor about patriotism, one fact stands out clear and that is the United States entered the war not out of exalted concern for that trinity of capitalism—*democracy, justice and right*, but for the single purpose of defending the European investments of the sordid, venal, murderous House of Morgan, and Woodrow Wilson, who is enologized as an idealist and humanitarian, was merely the apologetic servant, the high priest and psalm singer for Morgan. Nowhere can there be found a better example of the truism that *language is used to conceal thought* than in the stilted palaver of Wilson during the world war.

As to the ghastly illusion that the world war was the last war, no one, even the most backward dolt, believes it today. On every hand preparations are going forward for the next world war that will eclipse in horror a thousand fold the last war.

Workers on armistice day ought to refuse to participate in the celebration of a lie. Instead they should determine relentlessly to fight against every imperialist venture of the United States, fight against militarization of the youth in public schools, disrupt and destroy if possible the military training camps established for the purpose of preparing for the time when the working class can again be led into the imperialist slaughter house, perfect organizations that can stifle production of war materials and munitions, thereby crippling the so-called national defense at its most vulnerable point, in every conceivable manner and with every weapon at hand resist the conspiracies of the jackal pack of imperialism preparing more carrion feasts.

Let armistice day be the occasion for reviewing the lessons of the past war and preparing to use the knowledge thereby gained to cripple and crush the imperialist machine as it enters the next war, thereby clearing the ground for the conquest of power by the workers.

The New Commissar of War

A foundry laborer is the new chief of the most invincible army in the world. Clement Voroshiloff takes the place left vacant by the untimely death of Comrade Mikhail Frunze.

Like his predecessor, Comrade Voroshiloff is first of all a Communist fighter of long standing, a member of the central committee of the Russian Party and always a supporter of the dominant group, the Old Bolshevik Guard. Born in 1881 of peasant parentage, Voroshiloff as a youth was a foundry laborer, becoming active in the revolutionary movement against czarism. In 1904 he became a member of the central committee of the Bolshevik faction in the social democracy. The next year he participated in the revolution by organizing armed detachments against czarist soldiery. His military experience dates beyond that of Comrade Trotsky or Comrade Frunze. After the 1917 March revolution that overthrew the czar he maintained an attitude of bitter hostility against the provisional bourgeois government and led attacks of workingmen against it. He participated in the July action, and in the final overthrow of the Kerensky government in November, 1917. He commanded a detachment in the Ukraine and aided in forming red army cavalry units on the southern front. Later he led forces against Denikin. With the reorganization of the general staff under Frunze he became commander of the Moscow garrison, which post he occupied until his appointment as commissar of war.

Altho he is unknown except in Russia and to the most intimate Communist circles thruout the world, the appointment of this former foundry worker indicates the tremendous reserves of the magnificent red army and the party that made possible the revolution.

We, the reserves of the world revolution in the United States, hail the new chief of the red army, standing guard at the outpost of the revolution.

There is one war that knows no armistice day, the war between the workers and their oppressors—the capitalists, that must end only with labor's triumph.

A Day of Shame

November 11 has long had a significance to the workers of this country that is not connected with any fanfares of world war armistice. It is remembered because on that day in 1887 from one scaffold in the Cook county jail four men were hanged on perjured testimony furnished by a degraded police official because they challenged the industrial and commercial might of the Marshall Fields and McCormicks.

Every worker who knows anything of the history of this country remembers the story of the famous trial of the so-called anarchists, who were arrested during the great eight-hour agitation of 1886, charged with throwing a bomb that resulted in the death of policemen who were brutally endeavoring to suppress working class gatherings. It is generally conceded that a police agent set off the explosion as an excuse to stifle the eight-hour movement.

It is well for modern rebels to review this case occasionally in order to maintain a proper contempt for courts, capitalist laws, policemen and the United States constitution that is utilized as an apologetic instrument for what Governor John P. Altgeld characterized as *judicial murder*.

Clara Zetkin Reports On Work Among Women

CLARA ZETKIN



Before Communist Women's Congress (Concluded from Yesterday)

In Germany the women Party functionaries held a conference participated in by the women shop stewards from different districts. This conference proposed that the elections to the factory councils and to the local trade union administrative bodies should be utilized for systematic work among the women, and for their trade unionist organization and education. For this purpose working women are to be nominated as candidates in the oppositional or Communist lists.

In France the C. G. T. U. has appointed in Paris a woman secretary for the furtherance of trade union work among the working women, and is arranging a national conference at which this question will be dealt with. The C. G. T. U. intends to co-operate systematically with the national women's secretariat of the French C. P. for the organization of the women.

Up to now there has been but little party activity in England towards the trade union organization and schooling of the women workers in those industries in which women's work plays a great, if not decisive role: the textile industry, ready made clothing and foodstuff trades, etc. The International Women's Secretariat proposed to utilize the last unemployed conference for this purpose, as also the conferences held by the Minority movement. The work being done by our trade-union fractions among the working women who are not organized in the trade unions, and among women trade union members, must be greatly increased. Detailed representations on these questions have been sent to England by the International Women's Secretariat.

Delegates' Operations.
In districts where women take a smaller part in industrial work, but where the attitude adopted by the housewives is of decisive importance in strikes and political struggles, auxiliary organs and organizations must be created for the activation of

the masses of proletarian women, and these must maintain a permanent and regular organized connection with the Communist Party, working under its leadership. These organs and organizations, which we require at the same time for the non-Communist working women, must begin at once to develop on Russian lines into delegates' corporations. This must of course not be done by mechanical imitation, but the actual given circumstances ruling in the separate countries must be taken into account.

The beginnings of such a development were noticeable in Germany, in the form of control and action committees, during the movement caused by the high prices. In England the proletarian women's guilds comprise the proletarian women in sympathy with us.

Organizations of sympathizing proletarian women have been founded in Italy; these however appear to include Communist women as well and thus go beyond the limits of their actual character. In the United States we had the "Council for working class women" to which not only many leading women Communists and individual members belonged, but more than 40 non-Communist women's organizations. This was dissolved by the Workers Party, but it is certain to be reorganized and called back into existence.

It will be one of the leading tasks of this conference to follow Comrade Nikolayeva's address by a detailed discussion of the practical ways and means to be pursued for creating the organs and organizations which are to keep up the contact between the broad masses of proletarian women and the Communist Party. Methods of work among the peasant women have been indicated by a circular with question form sent by the I. W. S. to all Sections. Most of these have sent no reply. Reports on small holders' conferences, press notices, etc., show that slight efforts are being made to take up this important work in Germany.

With respect to our press, our Par-

ties have no clear idea of the tasks and aims of the so-called women's press. We are all agreed in principle that the theoretical and political schooling of our women comrades is to be effected by the general Party press, its political and scientific women's question and women's demands, for these are at the bottom the problems and demands of the proletariat. The "Women's Pages" and "Women's Columns" in the general Party press should be adapted, like the special women's papers, to the broad masses of working women. This object is but partially attained, owing to the double character of their publications. Their contents are adapted in part for women comrades, and in part for the masses of women just awakening. This is explained by the fact that the general press organs of our sections do not adequately fulfill their tasks of schooling the women comrades theoretically and politically, so that the need arises to deal with urgent question in special "Women's Pages" and women's papers.

Working Women Correspondents.

It is of leading importance for overcoming this drawback that Worker correspondents should be organized and schooled from among women, workmen's wives, and if possible peasant women. It need not be said that the letters sent by these women must be carefully examined, and brought into line with the principles of Communism, naturally with the agreement of the writers. This must be done with the requisite fine feeling for the modes of expression of the correspondents. Their contributions must lose nothing of their freshness and originality, and on the other hand our women's papers must not be permitted to become the gathering place of petty bourgeois and un-Communist views, and even of unconsciously anti-Communist views. The correspondence carried on by working women, the contributions sent by working women to factory newspapers and other organs, educate proletarian women to independent thought, to independent activity and self-reliance. Besides this,

they form personal, reliable and zealous fulcrums for our organizational work in the provinces; in France the Party papers "L'Quvriere". Our Party press in Italy appeals to the women comrades, to the Party functionaries, and to the masses of the proletarian women. Almost all articles, notices, etc., are written in such a simple and popular style that they can be understood even by backward women. In this respect the character of our women's press in Czechoslovakia is extremely contradictory and unclear.

As a general rule the purport of our women's newspapers of every description is not yet sufficiently permeated with Communist principle. The events and facts dealt with are not linked up vitally with the daily slogans of the Party, of the trade unions, or of the proletarian struggle. We receive valuable material from the women of the proletariat in support of our charges against capitalism, but this does not raise our women's press to the level of an organ for training and leading the masses of women.

We must call theory and practice to our aid clear away the Philistinism still clinging to many of our comrades. The whole of the institutions and organs of the Communist Parties are to be so adapted that they not only serve the purpose of general enlightenment, but ensure at the same time the development of Marxist understanding in the women's question. Thus for instance the treatment of this question must be made part of the educational program of the national sections. It is of the utmost importance to ensure that the largest possible number of women comrades utilize the educational opportunities. Lenin emphasized that we can only have a good revolutionary movement if we have a good revolutionary theory. Until this has been realized by both men and women comrades our work among the masses of women is but patchwork. Our utmost endeavor must be towards gaining the right to say: In this sphere too we are Bolsheviks, understanding pupils of the master, ready to convert good revolutionary theory into good revolutionary practice.

The I. W. W. Convention

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World now meeting in Chicago could do much not only to bring the I. W. W. out of the slough of despondency and disintegration into which it has fallen under anarchist leadership, but also to encourage the working class, largely unorganized, that there was some economic organization in the field which really wished to organize them and had a realistic program to do it.

Nobody can believe—at least we cannot—that out of the 4,500,000 agricultural workers, mostly residential, the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. could not build a powerful union even under present conditions, of at least 500,000. That is, of course, providing the A. W. I. U. really wants to do it. That's the question.

The same goes for the other industrial unions that have a field where they don't have to spend most of their time, money and energy fighting another union instead of the bosses. So these unions, which are running this convention, have great possibilities in agriculture, marine transport, metal mining, general construction and lumber—providing they work out a practical program for organizing the unorganized in all these enormous fields waiting for such action. But will they?

There is nothing to guarantee that delegates to any convention will do the wise thing. Chances would be better if the convention were better representative of the membership, if there were present the full delegation of 80 the constitution allows, instead of about a dozen—which is more of a committee than a convention. The way the A. F. of L. cheats the membership of representation is dangerously near being copied by the I. W. W.

And then, out of this dozen, one was ejected Monday, because he had, in some distant past, paid his dues two days too late. Other technical objections are being made against one or more delegates. We are forced to wonder whether this be the workings of "pure democracy" of which the I. W. W. is so proud, or whether it is a method of dissolving the I. W. W. convention by constitutional quibbles and due process of union law. Whatever else it is, it is a mistake, as is the limitation on the voting power of the delegates that has already robbed a fourth of the membership from being represented by votes—thru the difference in dues-paying membership, about 16,500, and the per capita payments for 12,150.

It is an appalling fact that in each I. W. W. convention nearly every industrial union's delegates start out to use every means possible, raising the most hair-splitting arguments, to prevent the members of other industrial unions from having any representation. It would only be making the constitution to conform with facts if a clause should be written in it that each union's delegates should regard all the others as under suspicion and set out to debar them as if they were representatives of the employers instead of fellow workers in one great fighting fraternity.

This recurring battle for control of the convention is, of course, natural when one considers that unions wish to get control to advance their particular sectional interests. But it is also proof of the necessity of a political organization of the workers which looks to the interests of the working class as a whole, which tries to minimize this warfare between industrial unions in the I. W. W., the warfare between the I. W. W. and other unions, and endeavors to get them all to work for the whole working class, including the unorganized masses which are suffering most.

So we hope that the I. W. W. convention, which has such great possibilities, will cut out futile tinkering and give hope to the unorganized with a real program of unionizing them. We think this is the spirit which moved the boys in prison when they faced the sacrifice of freedom to carry on work in hostile territory. We think this is the spirit of Frank Little, Joe Hill, Wesley Everest and the rest who died for the I. W. W. For this we say that on this sixth anniversary of the battle of Centralia the walls of Walla Walla mutely call to the I. W. W. convention to "never forget" and to throw aside all obstacles to building a bigger and better I. W. W.

The membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is to be congratulated on the victory won against the International Tailoring company. Let the membership build its union to be able to win many such victories.

Lest We Forget!

THE WORLD WAR.

U. S. IN THE WORLD WAR.

Lasted 4 years, 3 months, 11 days. (August 1914, to November 11, 1918).
Involved 27 nations.
Killed (to Nov. 11, 1918), 7,450,200.
Total dead (estimated), 10,000,000.
Estimated total cost of war to April 30, 1921, \$186,000,000,000. (*)

Killed in action 36,931
Died of wounds received in action.... 13,673
Died of disease 62,668
Died of accident..... 4,503
Drowned 727
Suicide 967
Murder and homicide 318
Executed 36
Other causes 321

Total 120,144
Total wounded 198,059

Grand total died and wounded.....318,203

(*) Figures of Prof. Hogarth, University of Illinois.

(Official data as of December 31, 1923, given by the World Almanac, 1925.)

Thoughts for Armistice Day

By EARL R. BROWDER.

SEVEN years ago the world war came to a close. Today, with several small wars being fought in Africa and the Near East, with the Balkans seething on the verge of war, with China in the throes of a great nationalist upheaval while the imperialist powers of the earth jealously maneuver for position in the Far East, with the colonial masses stirring in millions—another world war is on the order of the day. Under these circumstances it is particularly timely for the workers, who pay the costs of all wars, to recall some facts about the latest one, the cost in blood and sweat paid by the proletariat.

The Price in Dead and Wounded.

WORKERS and peasants furnished the sacrifice of blood demanded by the world war. Figures can give but the slightest idea of the monstrous horror that is war. But only figures can add to the knowledge of these horrors the further understanding of the terrific mass scale to which this horror was expanded.

More than ten and one-half millions of men were killed in the imperialist struggle, between August, 1914 and November, 1918. More than twenty millions were seriously wounded. This amounts in all to almost one-third the total population of the United States; it is about half the population of Germany; it is two-thirds the population of France. It is more than five times the total population of Greater New York City, the largest city in the world.

The number of killed and wounded for the principal countries, with comparison to population, are:

Country	Total	Killed	Wounded	Total and Wounded	per thousand population
Russia	2,758,000	4,950,000	46.5		
Germany	1,887,000	4,248,000	94.4		
France	1,359,000	4,200,000	138.9		
Austria					
Hungary	1,200,000	3,200,000	86.3		
Great Britain	744,000	1,693,000	64.2		
British Dominions and Colonies	202,000	420,000	1.7		
Italy	507,000	950,000	41.6		
Belgium	267,000	140,000	54.3		
United States	107,000	246,000	3.5		

(Figures based upon Official Year Book of the German Republic, 1923.)

The consequences that followed upon this slaughter, the millions of cripples thrown helpless upon society, the enormous toll of disease, the more millions of dependents deprived of their bread-winners, the deaths among the civil population, the impoverish-

ment of whole populations—all of these costs in life are so staggering that they can hardly be imagined, much less measured. The definite knowledge we have relates only to the fighting forces.

The Cost in Wealth.
LIKE the cost in life, the toll of wealth taken by the war extends far beyond the direct costs for which figures are available. But even the direct costs stagger the mind, and are beyond ordinary comprehension.

According to Findman, in "International Finance and Reorganization" (quoted by Varga, *Inprekorr*, Vol. 4, No. 45), the actual expenses of the war totalled two hundred and forty nine billions, three hundred and sixty two millions of dollars. (\$249,362,000,000).

Do you think that you can understand what this figure represents?

It amounts to almost half of the total wealth of the world at the time the war began. It is more than three times the total wealth production of the year 1913. To obtain some dim idea of how much it is, imagine this sum of money distributed among the population of the United States; it would provide each family in the country with more than \$6,000 each.

All of this mass of wealth was, in the final analysis, wrung from the same working class and peasantry which paid the war-costs of life and limb.

THE next war, towards which the world is rushing, will be even more destructive than the last. Since the world war closed, all the "civilized" nations have had their "best brains" busy at work devising yet more poisonous gasses, inventing yet more powerful explosives, building yet more complicated machines and larger guns—all for the purpose of killing more workers, to gain greater power for the imperialist masters of the earth.

And the United States will be in the vanguard of the next war. The dead of America's working class will then be counted in millions, instead of the tens of thousands of 1918. There is but one thing that can prevent this—that is the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishments of a workers' and farmers' government.

INDIAN TEXTILE STRIKE HEAD ACCUSES BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF HOLDING UP STRIKE FUNDS

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Secretary Jahwalla of the Bombay textile strikers says in an interview in the Bombay Chronicle, which has reached New York, that he has not yet received the 10,000 rubles (\$5,000) sent by the Russian textile workers to the Indians and that he thinks the British government of India has held up the money transfer. The textile mill strikers are on the verge of starvation, he declares. Not one mill is now working and about 75% of the 150,000 strikers have left Bombay for their homes in the agricultural districts. Many of the mills did not give the strikers their August pay, due the middle of September. But the workers reiterate their determination not to return at the 11 1/4% cut wages, saying they will return to agricultural work instead.

A large police force is on duty in the mill districts and several strikers have been arrested and fined or sent to jail on charges of throwing stones at the mills. A second deputation of workers has appealed to the government for an inquiry into the situation but vainly.