

PARLIAMENT IN EGYPT DENIES BRITISH RULE

Anti-British Premier Heads Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 22.—Openly defying the troops of the British agent, Zivar Pasha, who since the events following the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, sardar of the Egyptian army, has been premier of Egypt, the parliament met in secret here and passed a vote of complete lack of confidence in the government.

The secret session of parliament was carried out while hundreds of troops with fixed bayonets paraded the streets, guarding the homes of prominent members of parliament and all public buildings. In spite of the armed forces menacing the members more than three-fourths of the parliament assembled at the Continental Savoy hotel, went into session, passed the vote of lack of confidence deposing Zivar Pasha, and electing in his place Zaghoul Pasha.

Zaghoul was formerly premier and was forced to resign because of the hostile attitude of England after the assassination of Stack. Zivar, the British agent who would, if he could, deliver Egypt completely into the hands of Britain, was selected in his place. But his regime has been a stormy one. Never at any time has he had the support of the political groups in parliament. He was tolerated out of fear of British reprisals.

Egypt in Turmoil.

The ferment among the peoples of the near and middle east has had its reflex in Egypt the past few weeks. The native liberation movement has become stronger and more defiant. The Zaghoulites, the nationalists and liberal constitutionalists, have united in a bloc against the British owned premier. The gathering political storm was perceived by the British and their man, Zivar Pasha, was ordered to institute a reign of terror and decree a virtual dictatorship by dispersing parliament.

A decree against parliament was issued and soldiers placed in strategic points to prevent a meeting of that body.

The meeting was held in defiance of the edict forbidding it, is legal, according to the Egyptian constitution, and the act of Zivar in endeavoring to disperse the parliament is illegal. The vote of complete lack of confidence placed Zaghoul at the head of the government and removed Zivar.

This move is a severe rebuke to Britain and unquestionably desperate measures will be taken to crush the parliament. Possibility of arrests is not remote. But if parliament is arrested it will unquestionably cause a wave of fury to sweep Egypt.

Britain Desperate.

Britain faces a desperate situation in Egypt. Though recognizing the independence of Egypt following the widespread disorders of 1922, Britain insisted upon maintaining the safety of communication (meaning the free passage through the Suez canal, one

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The Facts Regarding the Economic Life of Russia

NEXT SATURDAY in the Magazine Section of The Daily Worker

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CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN COMMUNISTS POLL CLOSE TO MILLION VOTES

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Nov. 22.—In the recent Czecho-Slovakian elections the Communist Party polled one million votes. It was able despite the persecutions of the Masaryk government to poll one vote in every six that were cast in the elections.

The unofficial and incomplete returns place the Communist Party vote at 930,000 in Slovakia alone. The Czecho-Slovakian bourgeois press estimates that the Communists will gain between 27 to 30 places in parliament.

The huge vote which the Communists were able to poll caused great consternation in the ranks of the bourgeoisie supporters as they realize that this vote is an attack against the capitalist dictatorship in Czecho-Slovakia and that it is a protest against the persecutions of Communist workmen.

In the elections, the national socialists received a vote of 996,000 and the social-democrats 991,000.

Following the announcement of the incomplete election returns, the cabinet, which was formed by Premier Svehla, tendered their resignations.

SHOE WORKERS' ORGANIZATION STARTS DRIVE

Brooklyn Protective Is Making Headway

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, Nov. 22.—At a mass meeting that filled the Amalgamated Temple here on Friday evening the Shoe Workers' Protective Union initiated a drive that promises to be the most successful yet undertaken to organize the shoe workers in the unorganized shops in Brooklyn and spread to all parts of Greater New York.

In his opening remarks, P. Pascal Cosgrove, organizer of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union in Brooklyn, stated that the conditions of the shoe workers is deplorable in the unorganized shops and that the time is ripe for a concerted drive to get all the unorganized workers lined up in the one great industrial union of shoe workers already so well started by the Protective.

Union Raises Wages.

"The shoe workers are in the mood for organization," said Cosgrove. "The United States government has made the report that in the unorganized shops the shoe workers are getting forty-seven cents an hour. In the organized shops the workers are getting much higher wages, and the peak is

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LETTER TO FRAME TOM RAY AS SPY QUICKLY EXPOSED

Bootlegger Is Finder of Fake Document

By A. JAKIRA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

REPUBLIC, Pa., Nov. 22.—Quick and rigid action on the part of the striking miners here and the district office of the Workers (Communist) Party made it possible to expose a frame-up to label Tom Ray, militant miner, as a spy.

At a meeting of the striking miners held in this city, Tuesday night, Nov. 17, a "surprise" was sprung on those present when a "document" supposed to have been found on the floor of one of the rooms of the hall where the miners were holding their meetings was read. The envelope containing the "document" was addressed to "Mr. Thomas Ray, General Delivery, Uniontown, Pa." and was post marked "Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 13, 11:30 A. M." The typewritten letter itself reads as follows:

"Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 13, 1925. No. 675-R

"Your report in reference to miners' earnings received. You did not say just how you proposed to dispose of them

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UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DECREASE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—The labor exchanges report that in 1925 in comparison with the previous year there will be a reduction in unemployment of 250,000. The number of unemployed metal workers in July 1924 was 105,000, in June 1925, 82,000, the number of unemployed textile workers in January 1923 was 71,000, in January 1925 only 34,000. The same holds good for other branches of industry. On the other hand, however, the number of unskilled unemployed has increased, whilst a shortage of skilled workers prevails. Next year state industry will have a surplus demand for labor power consisting of 432,200, which includes 184,000 skilled workers. Unemployment pay in the economic year 1925-26 will amount to 50,000,000 rubles as compared with 25,000,000 rubles last year.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PACT REPORT HOAX

Rebels Still Gaining in Syria

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Reports being spread in British and foreign newspapers that Britain and France have joined in a secret pact to jointly administer the mandates in Syria, Irak, Palestine and Transylvania, are discounted here, as contrary to fact.

M. Henri de Jouvenal, Paris journalist, who has been appointed high commissioner of Syria was here for a few days and had conferences with Austin Chamberlain, British foreign minister, regarding the situation in the Middle East, but nothing tangible came of them. Announcement was made that a joint understanding had been reached whereby the British and French would cease their diplomatic intrigues against each other in the mandated areas. This pact does not exist on paper and was only based upon a "gentlemen's agreement."

Playing for Time

Everyone familiar with British diplomacy knows that Chamberlain is merely stalling for time and that the intrigues will continue in spite of any agreements, written or otherwise, because of the clash of interests in that part of the world. If Jouvenal really believes the conference with Chamberlain will lighten his task he is doomed to disappointment, for Chamberlain will only take advantage of the information at hand to increase British intrigues.

The report of France accepting an agreement with Britain to cooperate against Turkey's claims in Mosul oil is considered a great joke here, because it can only mean that France gives up all claim to independent action and has submitted completely to the whims and imperialist ambitions of Britain. Considering France's dependence upon the United States of America this sort of clearly pure fabrication.

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 22.—Rebel forces are very active in the vicinity of Damascus and steadily gaining ground against the French forces. A motor-car convoy was attacked by the native forces and the entire French force was either killed or captured and the equipment taken by the rebels. Recruits are still coming to the aid of the rebel forces and the French are steadily losing ground.

'CALL OUT MEN WHO MAN PUMPS, MINERS DEMAND

Chicago to Hear About Strikers Tuesday

Militancy is beginning to permeate the anthracite strike zone. While the officials expected the strikers, whose funds are very low, and who have to scrimp to keep alive, to sit home and wait until they are told the strike is over, the miners are beginning to feel that they have waited too long. The miners are beginning to complain and say that the strike would have been over long ago, if the maintenance men had been taken out of the mine at the beginning of the strike.

Strikers Desperate.

The demand to take the maintenance men out of the mines was shown in reaching the miners, but now everywhere, the miners are beginning to demand this. They realize this is a fight to a finish. The officials are not permitting the local unions to hold meetings, hoping in this way to suppress the demands of the men. But nevertheless, the demand of the miners is becoming stronger.

The situation is becoming desperate in many places. With their funds exhausted, and the local unions instructed by the higher officials to stop giving strike relief, many of the miners' families are facing starvation. Those who have even a little food are sharing it with those who have not.

Officials Crush Militancy.

Every sign of militancy is brutally crushed by the hired thugs of the coal companies who work closely with the local police and the state constabulary, whose brutal terroristic methods have broken many strikes. The officials of the miners' union instead of helping the men are supporting the efforts of the coal operators to prevent the strike from developing into a militant struggle. They openly commended the police for arresting Pat

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LOCAL 152, OF THE AMALGAMATED, GIVES BUSINESS AGENTS A BUSY TIME DEFENDING TERRORISTIC GANG

When Local 152 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers held its first meeting since the sluggings of Friday a week ago and the Sunday following, all officers and "machine men" were present. The meeting was well attended.

All those present were excited and disturbed about the gangsterism and terror and eagerly awaited the opening of the meeting. They wanted to know what was going to be done about it.

Brother Craft, one of those who had received a broken head and whose picture appeared in the daily press, was present with his head still bandaged.

Federal Prisons and U. S. Jails Proven Inhuman

But Sage Foundation Wants Only Reform

NEW YORK—(FP)—Uncle Sam is a very inhuman jailer, according to the report of the Russell Sage foundation submitted to the 55th annual congress of the American Prison Association. The report deals particularly with the boarding out of 7,000 federal prisoners—including many merely awaiting trial—to local jails over which the federal government has no jurisdiction and many of which are desperately overcrowded. "ing," the report states, "of physical and moral filth."

The Cook county jail in Chicago, one of the 893 studied, crowds five prisoners in cells intended for one and Detroit, Cleveland, New York are just about as bad.

It is a harrowing story bearing out the muckraking that labor prisoners have already given to these same dens. The report tells of the large percentage of vermin infested pens, of meagerly staffed prisons and poorly trained employes.

"It must be remembered," says the report, "that a large part of these prisoners are unconvicted and a considerable portion are subsequently legally proven innocent; that the law requires that persons accused of crime shall be treated as innocent until proven to be guilty; and that a large part of the prisoners serving sentence are held for non-payment of fine, simply because they owe the government \$10, \$25 or \$100."

Uncle Sam puts prisoners in these local pens because he can do so cheaply. He gets rates per man and woman, from 20c a day in five jails in Porto Rico to \$3 per day in three jails in Alaska. The average is 69c per day. The Russell Sage people recommend a national government jail system.

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Who Is Responsible?



HERE is a reproduction of another photograph, taken at the same time as the picture published in the last Friday's issue, showing the results of vicious attacks made on a group of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, meeting in a public hall in Chicago a week ago Sunday.

It is known that minor officials of the present Hillman-Levin-Rissman regime in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union instigated these murderous assaults on the members of the union at this Sunday meeting, as well as at the meeting the previous Friday night at Ashland (Carmen's) Auditorium.

Neither President Sidney Hillman, Manager Sam Levin, of the Chicago Joint Board, nor Sidney Rissman, assistant manager, all of whom are fully acquainted with the facts, has so far accepted the challenge contained in the question, "Who Is Responsible?" The story of the meeting of Local 152, published in another column, shows that large sections of the union's membership are determined to get the answer to that question.

Silence Is No Defense. It Is Rather a Confession.

BILL BEFORE CONGRESS TO MAKE COOLIDGE CZAR IN ANTHRACITE STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—In legislation presented by Representative Treadway, republican from Massachusetts, the president is given full power to take any steps that he may deem necessary to relieve the "suffering" caused by a strike in the anthracite coal mines.

The bill if passed will place power in the hands of President Coolidge, by means of which he will be able to crush the strike of the anthracite coal miners that are now fighting for a better living conditions in the Pennsylvania coal fields.

AUSTRALIA TO DEPORT HEADS OF RED UNION

Reactionary Election Brings Terrorism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 22.—Indignation is sweeping thru the Australian unions at the news of the arrest and threatening deportation of Tom Walsh, president, and Jacob Joanneson, secretary, of the Australian Seamen's Union, following the findings of the deportation board appointed by the reactionary Bruce government.

This follows the re-election of all members of the Bruce government and the re-establishment of all parties in the house of representatives almost as before parliament was dissolved when labor began to challenge the government's policy of suppressing the seamen's strike with wholesale jailings and deportations.

Capitalist or Workers' Dictatorship?

Bruce, the arch-reactionary, prime minister went into the election on the question: "Shall Australia be governed by a parliament, duly elected by the people under a democratic constitutional form of government, or shall authority be flouted by irresponsible extremists attempting to arrogate to themselves an autocratic dictatorship over the country?"

Bruce charged that the Communists were a great danger and had obtained a foothold in the labor party. As is customary with such timid leaders, Matthew Charlton, chief of the labor party, right away asserted that the labor party repudiated Communism. This repudiation gained no more votes than did Ramsay MacDonald's famous denunciation of the forged "Zinoviev letter." Charlton's only "victory" was getting re-elected himself. But the labor party lost.

Compulsory Voting.

Never in the history of Australia has feeling run so high as in this election, and for the first time the

(Continued on page 4.)

Strike Against Low Pay of Snaring the Victims of Society

NEW YORK—(FP)—Protecting other people's jewelry and bank vaults is not its own reward, so about 125 burglar-alarm men have gone on strike for the 48-hour-\$50-week.

The men were employed by the Metropolitan Electric Protective Co. and the National Wiring Protective Co. Their jobs were to hasten to the scene when burglar alarms rang out in the night. Hours were 50 and pay from \$32 to \$42 a week under the old arrangement and when the men protested 10 were discharged.

Teamsters Asking a 20 Per Cent Raise in Scranton Region

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 22.—(FP)—Demand for a 20 per cent wage increase for 1926 are made on the city of Scranton by city teamsters and chauffeurs associated with the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' International Union.

B. of R. T. Men May Join Strike in Md.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—(FP)—Members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen employed on the Western Maryland railroad where the locomotive engineers and firemen have been on strike for the past month have served notice that unless existing conditions are remedied they will join the strike.

ADOLPH ZUKOR OWNS AMERICAN CINEMA TRUST

Famous Players-Lasky Controls Theaters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The extent to which the famous Players-Lasky corporation producers of the Paramount films, owned by Adolph Zukor controls the moving picture industry was brought out in an "investigation" before the federal trade commission here. The various stars that have bolted the Adolph Zukor-owned movie trust and have formed their own independent companies testified that the reason that they bolted the movie trust was that the pictures that they played in were sold in blocks with pictures in which mediocre actresses and actresses went thru their antics.

"Block System" Control.

It was brought out in the investigations that the trust would sell its pictures on the "block system." A moving picture theater owner in order to get certain feature films with well-known actresses could not rent the single picture but had to sign a contract for a number of films, oftentimes for a period of one year. In this manner, the independents claim that the theaters that ran the Paramount films could not use any other films, as refusal to accept a single picture from the Zukor-owned trust or the use of a movie of another corporation on the same program with the Paramount meant the cancellation of the theater's contract.

It was brought out during the course of the "investigation" that six of the largest New York City moving picture palaces are controlled by the Zukor corporation thru the "block system" method of renting films. It was also pointed out that thru the country the Famous Players-Lasky corporation has heavy financial interests in many papers.

Not only has Adolph Zukor control of the company that produces the Paramount pictures but he also has heavy financial investments in the Select Pictures corporation.

The First National Exhibitors circuit, into which the independent producers have banded, demands of the federal trade commission that the board order Adolph Zukor to cancel his "block system" method of renting out films and that he be forced to sell the chain of moving picture palaces that he owns and to relinquish control on many theaters in the country.

Zukor After German Company

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—It has been disclosed that the American moving picture representative, Samuel Rachmann, who attempted to gain control of the German independent film producing company, the Universe Film Association, was acting in behalf of the Zukor-owned Famous Players-Lasky corporation.

Under the present agreement with the German companies only one American film can be shown to two German films in the theaters here and the American movie trust wants to be able to send in as many pictures as it possibly can. Negotiations are still under way with the Universe Film Association and it is expected that the company which has found itself in dire financial straits will accept the terms that the Paramount producers are demanding.

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Capitalism Cannot Be Eliminated by Legal Means, Says Its Agent

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Under the caption, Wickedness of Desiring Change, the leading editorial in the London Daily Herald for October 27, couples the anti-radical attack of the American Security League on Arthur Henderson, former British cabinet minister, with a statement made by counsel for the British home secretary in the prosecution of the Communists arrested recently in London.

"Counsel for the crown," it says, "made this extraordinary statement: It is in these days perfectly well-known, he said, that capitalism could not be eliminated by lawful means.

GERMAN WORKERS SWEATING BLOOD FOR REPARATIONS

Real Wages One-Third American Standard

BERLIN—(FP)—Who are paying the reparations in Dawes-ruled Germany? With worker standards at an appalling level and still falling, with the 8-hour day a thing of the past, and the cost of living and unemployment increasing with the coming of winter, tax figures show that in the past half-year (April to October) the burden has been placed on the workers to the tune of hundreds of millions marks more than was anticipated.

Revenue shows a surplus of 412 million marks over the previous estimate, which will probably mean an increase in the next reparations payment, every cent of which has been ground out of the misery and sweated wages of the German workers.

The figures speak for themselves: Apr.-Oct. 1925 Revenue-Marks-Estimate Income tax 1,193,630,000 850,000,000 (Of which wages gave 749,660,000) Corporation tax 93,759,000 150,000,000 Property tax 83,724,000 250,000,000 Inheritance tax 14,841,000 18,000,000 Sales and re-

tail tax 799,300,000 750,000,000 In general, while the taxes on wages and consumption show an enormous increase, taxation which particularly affects the capitalists shows a marked decrease. The heaviest direct burden on the German workers is the income tax, which might be called a wages tax, as only wages of less than \$5 a week are exempt. Wages above this are subject to a 10 per cent tax so that the average German wage of about \$10 a week is reduced by 50 cents for income tax, not to mention other compulsory deductions for insurance, etc.

The miserable subsistence level of the German workers finds statistical corroboration in figures published by the International Labor office. These show that German real wages are one-third of American wages (the comparative figures are: U. S. A. 183, England 100, Germany 64.) The 8-hour day is only a memory in most industries. Food prices have gone up 10 per cent in October without corresponding rise in wages. Unemployment is showing a huge increase. Being ruled by American finance-capital doesn't exactly mean a merry Christmas for German labor.

Official unemployment figures are 298,000, an increase of 100,000 in the last two months. This represents only the registered unemployed in receipt of full relief. The official journal of the miners' union estimates that the full number of unemployed is 750,000.

German white-collar workers are hit with their manual fellow-workers. Wages are on about the same level and unemployment is severe.

LETTER TO FRAME TOM RAY AS SPY QUICKLY EXPOSED

Bootlegger Is Finder of Fake Document

(Continued from page 1)

after getting them out of the printer's shop. Of course you will have to distribute same to keep yourself covered, but you must not let any get out or our clients will charge us with working with their employes instead of for them. Keep playing up to G. P. as he is the strongest man in sight just now. Does he still appear to be as flush as when he first arrived in the region?

"You must be careful about spending as to always have money to pay your way looks bad. Borrow as often as you can as that gives the impression you have nothing but your pay from the C. P."

J. J. O'C.

Die.

P. S.—M. M.

100-227

"Sign your number, date and return immediately."

The last instruction was stamped with a rubber stamp. G. P. is supposed to refer to Comrade George Papcun.

Ray Active in Strike.

At first the letter came as a shock to those who have known Comrade Ray and have seen him in action during the strike. Ray was sent to the striking area by the district office of the Workers Party and during the several days that he spent there he was out on the picket line, was distributing leaflets together with other miners, was addressing meetings and was otherwise helping the strike under the supervision of the district office of the party. He returned to Pittsburgh Tuesday morning by request of the party to take up other party work.

Suspicious Individuals.

During the strike several individuals of a rather dubious character among them a well known bootlegger were mingling with the strikers. These individuals were suspected as being agents either of the company or of the union officials who have been constantly attacking Tom Ray for his active participation in the Progressive Miners' Committee. It is remarkable that it was just these individuals who helped to "find" the letter, and who were trying their best to stir up the miners against Tom Ray and the Workers Party. It was a cousin of the above bootlegger who did the "finding."

Investigation Exposes Plot.

Fortunately the miners did not lose their heads and decided that a committee of three shall at once proceed to Pittsburgh to take the matter up with the district office of the Workers Party as the miners have learned during the strike to have full confidence in the party. This was done and the committee of three (among them was also the individual who claimed that he found the letter) arrived at Pittsburgh shortly after midnight. A glance at the "document" was sufficient to convince anyone that it was an attempt at a frame-up in order to discredit Tom Ray and to disrupt the strike. However, in order to clear up the matter and to leave no doubts in the minds of the men out on strike it was decided to lose no time, but to proceed at once to McDonald where Ray resides to investigate the matter. The committee of three, together with the writer of these lines and a comrade from West Brownsville, reached McDonald by machine about 2 a. m. got Comrade Ray out of bed and with his full consent proceeded to search the house. Naturally, nothing of any suspicious character was found.

Further investigation revealed that Ray was in Uniontown on Nov. 13 before the letter reached that city and while in Uniontown he did not visit the post-office. This fact was established by a comrade of Uniontown who was with Comrade Ray during the entire period of his stay there. It was further established that since then he never visited Uniontown again. Comrade Ray left Republic Tuesday early in the morning. The letter was "found" about 2 p. m. Before this time quite a number of men were in the room where the letter was supposed to be found, but curious enough, no one noticed the letter until the bootlegger's cousin happened to come into the room together with the bootlegger himself.

Tom Is Exonerated.

The nature of the letter, the facts quoted above, the actions of Comrade Ray during the strike, the circumstances under which the letter was "found" and numerous other facts left no doubts in the minds of the committee that the alleged letter was nothing but a fake and unanimously decided to exonerate Tom Ray and to recommend that further efforts be made to identify the forces behind this attempt at a frame-up. The District Executive Committee of the party of Dist. 5 is now making an effort to locate those responsible for the letter and will continue the investigation until these individuals are identified. There is a firm belief among the miners that some of the union officials who were bitterly opposed to Tom Ray and the Workers Party had something to do with this affair.

Egyptian Parliament Defies British Rule

(Continued from page one)

bank of which is controlled by Egypt). England also must keep strong forces in Egypt in order to control the Sudan to the south, where disorders frequently break out and where the population despises the British tyrant.

The attempt of British agents to disperse parliament, the armed soldiers in the streets and the threat of arrests of the members of parliament prove to the masses of Egyptians the utter hypocrisy of capitalist democracy. The Egyptians, torn by series of bitter struggles since the war, will continue to fight until they liberate themselves from the domination of British imperialism.

AUTO FACTORY OWNERS COIN GREAT PROFITS

More Than Double the Profits of 1924

A year of peak profits has increased the wealth of the owners of 11 automobile companies by over \$1,000,000,000 according to a survey of the industry by The Wall Street Journal. This huge gain in wealth marks the success of the high speed exploitation of workers that characterizes the industry.

The combined profits of the 11 companies for the first 9 months of the year amounted to \$179,488,209, a gain of more than \$100,000,000 over the same period in 1924. And Henry Ford is not in the list. Such profits have increased the market value of the stock from just under \$900,000,000 a year ago to nearly \$2,000,000,000 today.

The 9-month profits of the 11 companies in 1924 and 1925 were:

Profits of automakers, 1924	1925
General Motors	\$37,416,413 \$74,243,956
Chrysler	2,009,083 14,240,875
Hudson	6,317,469 16,722,269
Dodge	9,355,673 19,302,874
Packard	3,643,735 10,318,323
Studebaker	9,763,679 15,157,226
Nash	4,325,241 11,133,411
Overland	2,881,134 13,638,881
Hupp	1,182,342 2,736,746
Moon	1,556,072 1,123,725
Pierce Arrow	254,154 970,908

The return on investment in these 1925 profits runs to more than 200% in the case of Nash Motors. The return to holders of Dodge common stock cannot be measured because the stock was distributed as a bonus at the recent reorganization by Dillon, Read & Co. Out of the 9 months business Dillon, Read gets \$6.33 a share on 1,150,000 shares of common for which they paid nothing. Other rates of return in the 9 months are: General Motors 26.5%, Chrysler 38.1%, Hudson 126.2%, Packard 43%, Studebaker 18.5%, Overland 83%, Hupp 3.8%, Pierce Arrow 7.8%.

The Hudson company shows the huge profits original investors in the motor industry are making. Hudson Motor started in 1909 with \$18,000 paid-in capital. From this beginning its assets have been expanded to over \$30,000,000 largely out of profits. It has also paid \$15,000,000 in cash dividends. As only \$20,700,000 of the assets are directly employed in producing automobiles the 9-month profit of \$16,722,269 is more than 80% of the investment. Hudson may make for the entire year over \$100 for every \$100 invested in the business.

General Motors, the Morgan Trust, has just declared an extra dividend of \$5 a share which brings the year's cash dividends to \$24 on each \$100 of stock.

Machine-Shop Bosses Fights Wage Increases

By JACK (Worker Correspondent)

At the Thursday evening meeting of the Illinois Manufacturing association, which is composed of machine-shop bosses, it was decided that \$2.00 an hour be charged for tool-making and that the bosses agree not to cut prices in the slack season, but to lay off workers.

The conference decided not to give workers an increase in wages and those that attempt to get more are to be laid off. The bosses are out to maintain the present wage scales. The highest skilled mechanics employed in the plants that are owned by the manufacturers who are members of this association earn from 85 cents per hour to \$1.10.

The workers in these shops need to organize in order to combat the attempts of the bosses to resist wages increases. Today the employers may be satisfied with retaining the present scales, but the time will come when they will attempt to cut the low wages that we are now receiving. In order to resist the attempts of the bosses, we must organize into unions and fight them in the manner they fight us—thru organization.

EIGHTY-EIGHT PER CENT OF STUDENTS ADMITTED TO LENINGRAD UNIVERSITY ARE EITHER WORKERS OR PEASANTS

LENINGRAD, Nov. 22.—Of the 4,590 students admitted this year to the Leningrad University, 88% are workers and peasants, 68% members of the Communist Party of Russia and the Young Communist League.

Polish Sector of Profit's Frontier Against Soviet Republics Is Crumbling

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, another shift in the Polish government, that reigns thru murder and imprisonment of workers, finds a coalition cabinet in power headed by Premier Skrzynski.

The first fact that should interest revolutionary workers in America is that the "socialist," Ziemierski, is given the "labor post" in this newest version of the Polish anti-working class terror.

In contrast, the Communist, Stanislaus Lanzutski, at one time sentenced to death, still lies rotting in a Polish dungeon, because he urged unity of labor in the great railroad strike that shook the whole fabric of capitalist rule in Poland, one of the most important sectors on profit's frontier against the Union of Soviet Republics.

The "socialists" take a place in the government, to help keep the workers in chains, while Communists are sent to prison for fighting labor's battles.

The "socialist," Ziemierski, must join with other executioners of workers in Skrzynski's government, to plead with foreign bankers for loans to help meet huge deficits, brought on to a great extent by the fact that impoverished Poland, with a hungry population of 13,000,000, while unemployment sweeps the big industrial centers, has been forced to support a standing army of 400,000 soldiers. Only two countries are making loans just now—Great Britain and the United States. England can't be expected to invest in such a poor risk, while the international bankers of Wall Street always have another Dawes plan in reserve for every beggar nation. A Dawes plan for Poland means the cutting down of expenditures in government, resulting in the discharge of numerous useless bureaucrats such as infested Russian tyranny under czarism, and forcing huge reductions in the army. Yet imperialist France, itself bankrupt, demands that this Polish lackey of capitalist militarism must not reduce the strength of its murder machine.

In a cable from Warsaw, John Clayton, one of the recognized anti-Soviet propagandists of the Chicago Tribune, declares that:

"Poland, with its 13,000,000 inhabitants, MANY OF THEM POOR IN A SENSE HARDLY TO BE UNDERSTOOD IN AMERICA, cannot support an army of 400,000 in addition to the complicated system of state officials, who are a heavy drain on the finances."

Not even the diseased imagination of this pen prostitute could drive him on this occasion to resort to his usual brand of prevarication—something to the effect that while conditions may be bad in Poland, they are worse in Soviet Russia. Economic reconstruction has proceeded so far and so successfully in Soviet Russia, that it has been able to bury the falsehoods of the anti-Soviet liars so deep, that the best of them, like Clayton, are not able to resurrect them.

Significant also, is the fact that Archbishop John Cieplak, high in the Roman church, who has arrived in the United States from Poland, is silent on Soviet Russia. While an archbishop in Moscow, Cieplak tried to hide the rich stores of jewels, to prevent them being used to buy food for the famine stricken in 1921. The results were almost fatal to himself. Cieplak, however, has no criticism now to offer of the treatment that he received.

Instead Cieplak is spending his time telling the Polish workers in this country that, altho conditions are bad the god of the Roman church will take care of Poland.

In the meantime he is no doubt pulling every wire possible, that connects the catholic church in this country, with Wall Street, in order to get a loan.

But all reports indicate that even the combination of the catholic god with Wall Street's gold cannot save Poland from falling into the hands of its workers and peasants, who alone under Soviet Rule can free the masses from their present agony.

Chicago Will Hear About Anthracite Strike on Tuesday

Every worker in Chicago who wants to hear the real facts of the miners in the anthracite coal strike is invited to attend the mass meeting arranged by the Progressive Miners' Committee at which Pat H. Toohy, member of the national committee of the Young Workers League and youthful strike leader of the anthracite coal diggers; William F. Dunne, of The DAILY WORKER editorial staff who has just returned from the strike district and Alex. Reid, national secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, will speak on "The Anthracite Coal Strike, the United Mine Workers' Union and the Government" on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock at the Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves. Admission free.

Capitalist Scabbing Is Illegal in Miss.

JONESTOWN, Miss.—(FP)—Louis Rivers, a planter of Jonestown has been found guilty of enticing labor and fined \$100 and costs. Rivers engaged laborers employed by a rival planter, at a higher rate. The case will be appealed.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

PARASITES ON LABOR SHOWN UP BY INCOME

Known and Unknown, Live Without Work

Who's who in the new feudal nobility? Their ownership of great financial estates in the industrial order gives them the right to live off the work of others. But although you may be working under their managers you don't know who the overlords are.

Who is Lela A. Anson? She must be pretty important. Her 1924 tax was \$105,488 giving her an income of about \$300,000. That income gives her the power to command the service of 2,000 workers. She can live in luxury and splendor beyond the dreams of the average citizen, without doing a stroke of work herself. Yet her name does not appear in Who's Who in America or in the Directory of Directors.

Who is Kate W. Winthrop with an income tax of \$317,634 establishing her 1924 income at about \$750,000? This income enables her to use the services of 5,000 workers. Yet neither Who's Who nor the Directory of Directors mentions her.

Who is Jerome K. Hanouer with a 1924 income of \$600,000; or R. V. Twombly with an income of \$300,000; or A. C. Strong with an income of \$400,000; or Paul Berwald with \$400,000? These are men who live off the labor of thousands and are responsible for large blocks of ownership in the country's productive enterprises. Only through the income tax returns are they forced into the open and even then society cannot trace just where their power takes concrete shape in controlling wages and conditions in the industries that produce this income.

These names are picked from a single page of tax returns for New York City, published in The Wall Street Journal. The page shows 37 incomes of more than \$300,000. But less than half were names whose thrones in our economic order could be even partially located.

Among those better known are Pres. Farel of U. S. Steel, \$500,000; Charles Steele, J. P. Morgan partner and director of the Santa Fe, Great Western, International Mercantile Marine and Cerro De Pasco Copper, \$1,000,000; Pres. Ford of U. S. Rubber, \$600,000; Pres. S. Z. Mitchell of the 35 or more public utilities controlled by General Electric interests, \$700,000; Thomas Cochran of J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers Trust, N. Y. Trust and a number of copper companies, \$700,000; C. H. Dodge, copper magnate and director of National City Bank, \$300,000.

These men, only slightly less than Rockefeller, Morgan, Gary, Baker, Ford and their like, stand out as active leaders in the class of absentee owners by whose consent they rule. But A. Rockefeller Prentice, controlling a \$900,000 income, is apparently only an heir. The Henry Phipps family with a combined income of more than \$800,000 got their fortune from association with Carnegie and Mellon in the days when the steel barons broke the Homestead strike. Now they live lavishly on their huge incomes without the public knowing much about them.

Another I. W. W. Marine Worker Held in Calif.

MARTINEZ, Cal.—(FP)—A sailor named Beckley deserted from a ship at Martinez. A suspect proved without doubt that he was not Beckley, but David I. Drummond. Instead of being released, Drummond is being held by the immigration authorities, simply because papers on him showed he was a member of the I. W. W. An attempt is being made to deport him as a "suspected agitator."

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(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

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NUMBER FOUR

4 The Little Red Library

Worker Correspondents

What? Where? When? Why? How?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WITH the growth of the world Communist movement, new factors contributing to its growth were developed. The question of worker correspondents receives its first attention in America in this booklet. Here is the analysis of its importance and a text book to guide every worker to success in this field.

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BAKERS' UNION WAGES FIGHT ON BAKERY MERGERS

Attack Union-Smashing Bread Trust

By CARL HAESSLER, (Federated Press)

Bread eater, bread baker and bread raw material producer (the wheat and rye farmer) will each lose, probably heavily if the mammoth national bread trust continues to develop under its present profiteering ownership.

"The Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union, has fought the bread trust from the first," says Editor Charles F. Hohmann of The Bakers Journal, the union's official organ. "The Ward Baking corporation is 100 per cent unfair to union labor and the Ward interests are the controlling force in the merger now under way of the three leading national bakery corporations. Ward is open shop and the new trust will be open shop. We have fair and amicable relations with many employing bakers but this can in no sense be said of the Ward shops. Wages, hours and the other conditions so vital to workers in food industries all suffer under Ward domination." The union had to report another loss in membership to the American Federation of Labor in 1925, paying per capita on 21,800 members, instead of 22,200 in 1924 and 28,000 at its peak membership in 1921.

Tho the bread trust recently cut the price of bread to quiet the nationwide outcry against a bread monopoly, no one believes that this is other than temporary since the promoters are cut-throat profiteers. This is shown by the value of \$1,350 a share placed upon the General Baking company stock by the General Baking corporation, the name of the proposed corporation that will make the bread trust a unit in form as well as in fact. This \$1,350 value is the exchange for shares that cost \$2 each in 1916. Such profit wizards do not keep the price of bread down when there is the least excuse to raise it.

The farmers are already suffering from the bread trust operations. Their grain co-operatives are feeling the effect of the monopolized market for wheat and rye. The history of every trust has been that it squeezes the producer of raw material at one end, the consumer at the other and its own workers in between. This is the case with the meat trust, the sugar trust and the tobacco trust. The bread trust is following suit.

Dutch Police Try to Smash Revolutionary Movement in Indies

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—A Dutch police department arrested on the Isle of Sumatra seven well-known Communists. This arrest caused great indignation in the country and the population attempted to free the prisoners. The "Sarekat Rayat," the revolutionary movement of the natives, has in the province of Padangkhes 1,300 registered members. The counter revolutionary party, "Sarekat Islam" is very unpopular among the people.

The Dutch member of parliament, De Wiser (Communist) addressed a question to the colonial minister on the repressive measures against Communists planned for the Dutch-Indies. De Wiser demanded information on the prohibition of meetings at port Semarang on the Isle of Java and on the arrest of the editor of the Malayian newspaper Api (Fire) and the informant of the propagandist Alimin.

BRITISH RULE IN CHINA

Speech of Shapurji Saklatvala in the House of Commons.

A bitter indictment of British imperialist domination, given by Secretary Kellogg as a reason for barring the author from the United States.

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RUSSIAN ENGINEERS ARRIVE IN NEW YORK TO MAKE PURCHASES FOR SOVIET GLASS INDUSTRIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Following the signing of a contract last June by which the Amtorg Trading corporation has procured for the All-Russian Syndicate of the Silicate Industries the exclusive rights to the "Owens flow machines" for the whole territory of the Soviet Union, a delegation of engineers representing the Soviet silicate and glass industries arrived here last week for the purpose of placing additional orders for machinery and equipment. The commission is headed by Paul E. Kivgillo, vice-president of the All-Russian Syndicate of Silicate Industries known as the "Prodasilicate."

Employ 60,000 Workers.

According to Kivgillo the Prodasilicate controls in the Soviet Union about 150 glass factories and 25 chinaware and porcelain factories employing more than 60,000 workers. Owing to the general economic revival of Soviet Russia these factories, although working to their full capacity, are not sufficient to satisfy the growing demand for their products. The Prodasilicate has therefore undertaken to build 15 new glass works and 4 chinaware factories in addition to introducing new model machinery in the existing works. Two window glass factories of the Furko system are nearing completion and will start operation in the near future. The delegation headed by Kivgillo arrived here after an extensive tour of Europe where orders for machinery and equipment running into millions of rubles have been placed. A large order for window glass was placed by the Prodasilicate in Czechoslovakia.

American Purchases.

In this country the Prodasilicate has already purchased, thru the agency of the Amtorg Trading corporation, 23 bottle machines of the Lynch type and other equipment beside the Owens flow machine patent right and two machines of the type AY and AZ with equipment. During their present stay in this country the representatives of the Prodasilicate will make a study of the newest technical methods and equipment used in the American glass industry and they will conduct negotiations for the construction of some of the new factories in Russia.

Well Received in Europe.

During their sojourn in Europe the representatives of the Prodasilicate have received proposals from European manufacturers offering terms for the construction of these factories. Offers have also been received from a number of American firms and it is the view of Kivgillo and his associates that these preliminary offers warrant the belief that the American terms would prove more acceptable than those of the European manufacturers.

While in Europe Kivgillo entertained certain propositions for concessions in the building up of the Soviet class industries. However, the negotiations have not been concluded awaiting the results of Kivgillo's mission in this country.

Headquarters in New York.

The delegation has made its headquarters in the offices of the Amtorg Trading corporation, 165 Broadway, which acts as the American agent of the Prodasilicate.

Maine Governor Wants Prison Industries to Produce More Profits

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 22.—Prisons should be primarily profit making industrial enterprises seems to be the opinion of Governor Brewster of Maine. This ku klux klan backed official has succeeded in getting the resignation of Warden Lester D. Eaton and now expects to reorganize prison industries on a more profitable basis. Maine's prisoners have been employed in broom making, competing with blind workers; in harness, wagon, carriage and sleigh making, competing with free skilled labor.

Brewster says that there is no market for goods produced at present in Maine's prison at Thomaston. He claims that the prisoners can be worked nine months a year on the roads and that the rest of their time should be spent in manufacturing goods which could be exchanged for other products. Maine prisoners are paid a small amount at which prison workshop overseers complained that they could not get enough work out of the men because of the semi-self-government scheme allowed. In 1923 the state prison commission voted to introduce a system of graded compensation, with 50 cents daily maximum and minimum amount due at release \$25. The prisoners work 54 hours a week.

Production of brooms for the year ending June 30, 1925, was 14,245 dozen in Maine prison. In 1920 the profits of this division of work were \$23,521; of the harness department, \$20,333; carriage and sleigh, \$11,697. Governor Brewster has not indicated what industries he will suggest for the prison to succeed the present ones which he considers insufficiently profitable.

Russia Exports Oil and Plows to Turkey

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—During the last five months the exportation of Soviet petroleum to Constantinople has increased five-fold. This has led to a 16 per cent reduction in oil prices. The first consignment of 40 plows, manufactured in the factories of the agricultural machine trust, has been sent to Constantinople.

FRENCH ATTEMPT TO KINDLE HOLY WAR IN SYRIAN MANDATE

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 22.—French imperialism not satisfied with the massacre of thousands of natives in the Musselman section of Damascus has now instigated a religious war in Syria. The French are handing out arms to the Christians in the territory that was mandated to France by the league of nations and are sending military officers to different settlements spreading fairy tales of brutalities committed by the Druzes.

The French in many villages have spread the story that in an attack on a number of villages, the Syrian tribesmen have killed off all the Christian men and raped their women, in an attempt to arouse many of those who are not in favor of the present French rule to unite with the imperialists on the basis of a religious war.

PRESIDENT OF CLERKS' UNION HERE TUESDAY

Meeting to Further Organization

H. J. Conway, international president of the Retail Clerks association, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will speak at the mass meeting to be held Tuesday night under the auspices of Local 180, Drug Clerks' Union, to discuss the subject of organization.

Organize the unorganized drug clerks! This will be the slogan of the gathering.

The meeting will begin at 8 p. m., at the regular drug clerks' union hall, presided over by the union officers, P. S. Coffey, president, and F. M. Schomer, secretary. All clerks interested in unionization are invited.

Andy Tries Everything But Unionism; Playing Employers' Own Game

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Andrew Furuseth, author of the seaman's act and president of the Intl. Seamen's Union of America, has drafted a minority report on behalf of the labor group in the forthcoming merchant marine conference summoned by the U. S. chamber of commerce, disclosing that the business interests are plotting the nullification of the seaman's act in all essential features.

Furuseth will lead a fight in the conference against all proposals of subsidy, as well as against all schemes for weakening the existing maritime laws. Pres. Green of the American Federation of Labor is supporting his attitude. When defeated by the shipowners and other business men in the conference, the labor group will take the fight to congress.

Federal Judge Says U. M. W. of A. Illegal

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Have a federal judge in West Virginia declare unions illegal; that puts them down and out! This is the principle laid down by Ned McLean's Washington Post in a front-page alarm story to the effect that the United Mine Workers of America have been outlawed by a ruling of Judge McClintic, the most active federal injunction judge in the soft coal state.

The article claims that government officials feel this decision ties their hands from any intervention in the anthracite strike. Pres. Coolidge cannily declines to comment, beyond suggesting that the decision may be reversed on appeal. McClintic rules that the U. M. W. of A. has been a violator of the anti-trust law from the very beginning, and any dealings with the union by public officials are illegal acts.

Russia Exports Coal to France from Donetz

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—Donetz coal is rapidly conquering a place on the French market by its quality and cheapness. In addition to the steamers Kios and Vakhta four ships, Antoinette, Pupney, Syremas and Godulis have been chartered in Marseilles for October for bringing to France more than one million pounds of Donetz coal.

To Save THE DAILY WORKER

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH ITALIANS GROWS LARGER

Russian Exports Reach 138,000,000 Lire

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—During the half-year preceding the conclusion of the commercial treaty between Italy and the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union purchased 2,500,000 lire worth of goods in Italy and sold 58,000,000 lire worth. The major part of the latter sum consisted of grain sales.

After the signing of the trade agreement, the ratio of exports to imports changed radically. From April 1, 1924, to May 1, 1925, the Soviet Union trade delegation to Italy made purchases of Italian goods aggregating 53,900,000 lire in value, while the Soviet Union's exports to Italy for the same period amounted to 138,000,000 lire. In general, the increase of the total trade turnover between the two countries was accompanied by a more favorable relation between Italy's exports to and imports from the Soviet Union (in 1913 Italy's imports from Russia totalled 73,000,000 lire, while her exports to Russia, amounted to 16,000,000 lire).

Trade on Increase.

The growing tendency of Italy's exports to the Soviet Union has been particularly marked during 1925. Thus, in January Italy exported 3,500,000 lire worth of merchandise to the Soviet Union; in February, 6,000,000 lire; in March, 12,000,000 lire; and in April, 18,000,000 lire.

Snub LaFollette in Next Congress Is Republican Program

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Members of the Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and New York delegations who supported LaFollette in the 1924 presidential campaign are to be excluded from Republican representation on all important committees of the new house, according to the new floor leader, Tilson of Connecticut.

Navy Department to Have Chinese Coolies Build Six Gunboats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Whether the Diesel engines for the six United States gunboats which are to be built in China for use in patrolling the Yangtze river shall be built by Chinese coolies in China, or by American trade unionists in the Brooklyn navy yard is now an issue between Secretary of the Navy Wilbur and the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor. Two conferences, attended by a delegation of union spokesmen from the Brooklyn yard and by Secretary Berres of the metal trades department, has been held with Wilbur. Another has been promised.

These gunboats are to be of such a design as to make their passage across the Pacific impossible. But the navy yard workers, seeking regular employment, argue that the engines can and should be made in the United States and shipped to China.

White Russian Workers Strike Against Polish Ochrana Persecutions

WARSAW, Nov. 22.—In the last few days the Polish Ochrana has carried out mass arrests in White Russia, particularly in the district of Novogrudok. The intention is to liquidate the insurrectionary groups.

The official figures give the number of prisoners as 150. The fate of the arrested is as yet unknown. Despite the raging terror of the Defensive White Russian Communist Party is continuing its activity. Leaflets of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party and the West White Russian Communist Party are being distributed in Novogrudok calling for a general strike against the oppression of the White Russian minorities and the persecution of the workers' teachers and students. In the Donetz district a strike of wood workers has broken out and neither the military nor the police are able to force the workers back to work.

Dark Halls Not Needed to Show Russ Movies

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—In certain Moscow cinemas, films are being shown in lighted halls. The light does not diminish the clearness of the picture and almost completely abolishes flickering.

Experiments in this direction have been conducted in America and Germany and proved rather costly. Presentations in the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia are much cheaper as a result of the independent discovery of a Russian engineer, Porokhovshchikov.

Such an arrangement in cinemas is obviously of great importance not only because of eliminating injury to the eyes but also because it does not require any specially adapted premises. This new method can be applied even in the open air and therefore greatly facilitates work in the villages.

SOVIET RUSSIA THE ONLY LAND WHERE TEXTILE WORKERS' WAGE GOES UP INSTEAD OF DOWNWARD

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—(FP)—More workers, more spindles and looms in operation and enormous gain in production are outstanding facts in the annual report of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate of Moscow, made public at the offices of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, the American purchasing agency, at 120 Broadway, New York.

The data in the report substantiates the assertion of Alexander Gumberg, vice-president and treasurer of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate that Russia's industrial comeback during the past year has been remarkable. Gumberg spent the summer in Russia.

Wages Rise Only in Russia.

With the increased production and profits has come a considerable advance in wages and improvement in housing, said Mr. Gumberg, though his office—a purchasing and not a producing agency—is not directly concerned with that phase of the problem. It might be added that in no other nation have the textile workers registered such gains.

American cotton and woolen workers were reduced 10 per cent in the last year in the face of rising living costs and the British woolen workers have just held their wage level even by a long strike.

Marvelous Progress.

The climb of the textile industry from the low mark of civil war days is shown by the following table giving the working force employed at cotton manufacturing and the yearly production of finished goods figures for four fiscal years:

	Number of Workmen	Finished Goods (in meters)
1921-22	152,585	288,218,913
1922-23	181,824	539,453,575
1923-24	219,316	806,803,249
1924-25	256,012	1,500,000,000

Cotton Trade With U. S.

Cotton spindles gained from 1,974,121 to 5,333,580 in the same four-year period and looms from 59,325 to 134,052. Linen production nearly quadrupled and wool more than doubled because cotton is the basic textile industry in Russia. The textile syndicate imported 300,000 bales of cotton from America in the last year at a price of about \$43,000,000, 460,000 bales being raised in Russian fields.

The coming year the domestic harvest is expected to reach the 900,000 to 1,000,000 bale mark but American purchases may gain at the same time because of the continued growth of the industry. Russia last year bought much finished cotton goods stuff in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and France but the rehabilitation of the home manufacturing will make this unnecessary except in certain specialized lines.

Purchase of American machinery by a machinery mission soon to visit America will depend for its volume on the credit arrangements that may be made.

The All-Russian Textile Syndicate is one of the Russian industrial "trusts" with the management of which the Russian unions play a large part. It manufactures 98 per cent of the total textiles made in the nation. Its products are distributed through 107 wholesale and retail stores. The syndicate's profits last year were about \$41,886,334 measured in American money.

Utica Textile Union Still Hesitating on Strike Against Cuts

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Twelve hundred workers from the Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills have temporarily called off a strike that had been scheduled to compel a return to the old wage scale. Action is deferred till Mayor Frederick Gilmore makes good or falls on an arbitration offer.

The workers struck earlier in the year under the leadership of the United Textile Workers, returning on a cut while an investigation of costs was made.

New York State Board Blames Employers for Industrial Fatalities

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Increasing industrial fatalities in New York state cause industrial commissioner, James A. Hamilton, to caution employers and workers to exercise more care on the job. The latest industrial death figures show, however, that employers are more usually at fault than workers. There were 166 death claims filed in workmen's compensation offices in October.

One of the women workers killed was an actress whose stage manager made her dive into a shallow tank. Another was a ladies' garment worker who fell down an elevator shaft. Four building trades workers employed by one construction firm were killed when a scaffolding upon which they were working collapsed, pitching them eight stories. One of three deaths from poisonous substances was that of a tracer in a shoe factory. His hand and arm infected by a solution used in tracing and polishing shoes brot death. As usual construction workers are most numerous among those killed at work.

Admits Murders.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—S. C. Stone, 60 year old stepfather of Jack Hoxie, motion picture star, has confessed the brutal murder of the two Martin girls, May 12, and Mina, 8, whose tragic disappearance and death mystified southern California for more than a year, the district attorney's office announced.

CREDIT BOOM HEADED FOR A BIG BREAK

Banker Warns Panic Is on the Way

By LELAND OLDS.

Stop, look, and listen! Whether planning to invest in a little Florida land, in a share of industrial stock or just trying to prepare for days when jobs will be scarce, watch your step.

There is little doubt that good business will prevail during the early months of 1926 but genuine reason for doubt about business after that. So says vice-president L. P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co. in its mid-month bulletin. Ayres is a very good business observer.

He says cautiously: "Sometime in the future building must slow down. When that happens real estate booms will calm down also. If the automobile manufacturers really built next year all the cars they are now planning to build, that industry will surely oversupply its market. Some time the possibility of expanding retail sales of all sorts of goods by selling on easy partial payments will reach and pass the limits of its usefulness. The time will come when even the Florida boom will be checked."

Ayres thinks these developments may overlap and intermingle toward the latter part of 1926. He points out as elements of weakness in the present situation (1) the fact that millions of people of slight financial means have mortgaged their future incomes for present satisfactions, (2) the fact that the newer finance companies have been organized by salesmen and promoters who can be expected to get by only so long as competition is easy and credit cheap, and (3) the fact that the operations of these companies have been made possible by bank credits on terms which will be made more rigorous whenever interest rates advance.

Ayres believes that the real break in the stock market will be postponed until after January 1 by the desire of people to keep their stock market profits out of this year's tax returns. When they rush to realize the paper profits of the boom by selling their securities the results are likely to be spectacular.

Signs that Ayres' forebodings are not far ahead of events multiply. First the Boston federal reserve bank raises its interest rate. A sharp break in the stock market follows. Cleveland federal reserve raises its rate. There is a probability that New York will follow in three weeks. The first cut in automobile production is announced by the Willys-Overland Co. Watch your step!

"Christian" Lithuania Tortures Political Prisoners in Kovno

KOVNO, Lithuania, Nov. 22.—Several guardians of the local prison headed by an agent of the secret police, Bronzas, broke into cells, where political prisoners were secluded, and threatening them with revolvers, dragged out of the cell the prisoner, Kalenda, threw him down on the floor, after having broken his fingers during the fight. Twenty-two prisoners, who protested against this violence, were locked up. On the next day the same guardians took out of the lockup prisoners Lewis Preskin, A. Lifshitz, Loukashevitch and Strubris, undressed them and beat them with "nagalkas" giving each one 35 to 45 blows.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE BACKS STRIKERS

Backs Hillcrest Silk Mill Workers

WEST NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The International Labor Defense has immediately come to the aid of the Hillcrest Silk Mill strikers who were arrested for peacefully strolling up and down before the mill at half past four in the morning.

Arrest Picket.

On Wednesday Albert Weisbord, organizer for the strikers and secretary of the Central Bureau of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers was also arrested for "disorderly conduct."

At the hearing before the night magistrate of the police court, Weisbord pointed out that the police had threatened to put several strikers in the hospital, that they had actually seized several strikers and frisked them, feeling them all over ostensibly for revolvers or arms but as Weisbord pointed out it may very well be that they were trying to plant such revolvers on the strikers.

I. L. D. Backs Strikers.

The International Labor Defense has furnished money for the fines and means to push these cases to the limit. The case of the Hillcrest Silk Mill strikers is the fight of thousands of weavers of Hudson county, New Jersey, Astoria Long Island, New York City and Brooklyn and must not be lost.

Leonid Krassin Lies in Moscow Hospital

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 22.—Leonid Krassin, commissar for foreign trade of the Union of Soviet Republics has been removed to a hospital, suffering from a serious case of anaemia and a heart attack.

Get After Klan Heads.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 22.—A jury in the federal court found Samuel Childers and Abe Hicks, both of Herrin, Ill., guilty of conspiracy to impersonate federal officers in 1923 Williamson county liquor raids led by the late S. Glenn Young who had also been indicted.

Fairy Tales for Workers' Children

By Herminia Zur Mühlen. Translation by Ida Dales. Illustrated with black and white drawings from the original German edition and four color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson.

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Workers (Communist) Party

Chicago Now Completely On Shop and Street Nuclei Basis

By MARTIN ABERN.

SHOP nuclei in printing, clothing, harvester, railroad, and electric plants were organized at the Section Four reorganization meeting of Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party on Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1925 at Roosevelt Hall. Three hundred members registered at this meeting, a number slightly larger than at the Section Six meeting, the week previous.

The total number of shop nuclei in Section Four is nine: three in clothing shops, with 5, 4, and 6 members respectively; 16 in The DAILY WORKER printing nucleus; three in each two other large printing establishments; 12 in a harvester concern; 14 in an electric plant; four in a railroad freight house.

Twelve street nuclei with a total membership at present of 187 members were also organized. About 75 members living or working in order sections are being attached to units in other sections.

Of those present, 126 had unit affiliations, as follows: Teamsters—1; carpenters—4; Amalgamated Clothing Workers—22; International Ladies' Garment Workers—4; Truck repairers—1; Hod Carriers—6; Food Workers—5; Office Workers—10; Typographical—15; Newspaper drivers—1; Sign painters—1; Journeymen Tailors—1; Barbers—4; Cabinet makers—2; Electrical workers—4; Wood Turners—2; Cleaners & Dyers—1; Butchers—1; Blacksmiths—1; Leather workers—1; Metal Workers—1; Shoe Workers—1; Miners—2; Chauffeurs—1; Laundry Workers—1; Coopers—1. A compilation of the entire city will be made shortly.

Section Six Secretaries Meet Tonight.

Temporary secretaries of the street and shop nuclei organized at the Section Four meeting have been appointed. These secretaries will hold a meeting to organize a provisional section committee, on Monday, Nov. 23, 1925 at 6 p. m. at the District Office, 19 South Lincoln street. All secretaries have been instructed to attend.

All other sections now have temporary section committee organizations and are proceeding to the work of

Muskegon Reorganized Into Three Shop Nuclei

By AL SCHAAP.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 22.—Local Muskegon of the Workers (Communist) Party in District Seven, has completed its reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei.

A 100 per cent registration was taken at a general membership meeting that was held by the branches in this city.

This registration brot out the fact that sufficient comrades to organize three shop nuclei were employed in the larger factories in the city. Five other comrades, none of them employed in the same factory were attached to the shop nuclei, thereby liquidating the problem of a street nucleus.

The three shop nuclei organized are in a radio manufacturing concern employing several thousand; in a foundry employing over 500 workers and in an automobile concern employing several thousand.

Another general membership meeting is being called where speakers in foreign languages as well as English will talk on the functions of the shop nuclei. At this meeting it is planned, to have the initial meetings of the shop nuclei, where organization secretaries, agitprop directors and delegates to the city committee will be elected. Plans will also be laid for the distribution of The DAILY WORKER, other party papers and shop papers which the nuclei will publish shortly.

The comrades in Muskegon are undertaking the work on the shop nuclei basis very enthusiastically, although there are quite a number of foreign-speaking elements among the membership.

Chicago School to Hold Novel Affair Thursday

In addition to educational opportunities the District 8 school offers Chicago workers a "Hard Times Party" that promises much to give thanks for on Thanksgiving night, Thursday, Nov. 26, at Imperial Hall, corner Halsted and Fullerton Aves.

In these days of "prosperity" (read Coolidge's speech) the party will be a "Hard Times Party" with prizes for the most poverty stricken costumes and "fines for finery."

A Finnish orchestra will furnish tantalizing tunes—and other features are being kept secret for surprises. Admission for the party and dance will be 50 cents.

How to Strengthen Our Press

ARTICLE TWO

(b) Factory Nucleus Newspapers. NUCLEUS newspapers make an individual appeal to the workers of a special enterprise. Therefore, they make a stronger impression than the dailies, which in the first instance are dearer and which, moreover, approach the workers as a whole. The circulation of factory nucleus newspapers creates the basis for the mass circulation of the Communist daily press. The shortcomings which were hitherto noticeable in connection with the publication of nucleus newspapers, are as follows:

(a) Only some of the factory nuclei publish nucleus newspapers.

(b) The publication of such papers is not regular.

(c) In most cases, there is not enough life in nucleus newspapers. They fail to connect factory questions with the general political questions. They do not give ent illustrations. Their technical make-up is frequently uninteresting.

(d) Many nuclei in enterprises where we are in a majority do not publish nucleus newspapers, as they are of the opinion that this is presumably not necessary. In such cases, it is generally the Communist factory councils which endeavor to prevent the publication of nucleus newspapers.

International Press Day should be used for the encouragement of the publication and development of factory nucleus newspapers. The following measures will be necessary:

1. Factory nucleus newspapers should be published for all big and medium sized enterprises. Wherever no nuclei exists, the leading organ should instruct factory or street nuclei to collect suitable material and to make up a factory newspaper for the respective enterprise to be sold outside the latter.

2. The leading organs of the party control factory nuclei and ascertain the reasons for the non-publication of factory nucleus newspapers, or find out why they are not published. Agitprop departments attached to the leading party organs are under the obligation to support the comrades in connection with making up nucleus newspapers. In big enterprises, where we are as yet weak, the upper leading organs of the party should also provide financial support to make the regular publication of a nucleus newspaper possible.

3. In order to improve the contents of nucleus newspapers, the agitprop departments should give the agitprop organizers of the nuclei definite political instructions and should also draw their attention to drawings, caricatures, etc., contained in some periodicals, which could be easily redrawn for nucleus newspapers. The agitprop departments of the upper

DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTY IN WILLIAMSBURG ON THANKSGIVING EVE

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—On the evening before Thanksgiving, Wednesday, Nov. 25th, a DAILY WORKER Rescue Party is scheduled for Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan avenue (near Broadway), Brooklyn. Readers of The DAILY WORKER from all over New York and Brooklyn should attend this affair, as the evening before Thanksgiving is just as good a night for dancing as a Saturday night and no one needs to work Thanksgiving day. So, at the Royal Palace in Williamsburg there will be music and dancing until the early hours of the morning at The DAILY WORKER Rescue Party.

Everything Done Double at New Years' Eve Ball

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The New York Workers' School, the Young Workers League, and The DAILY WORKER, are pooling their forces to make the biggest New Year Ball "that ever was" to ring-out the old year on December 31.

The two big halls, in Harlem Casino, Lexington Ave. and 116th St., have been engaged for the occasion and two bands, and two sets of entertainers are expected to provide the merriment. The proceeds of this triple affair will be divided between The DAILY WORKER, the Young Workers League, and the Workers' School.

Tickets are 50c, if purchased in advance of New Year's Eve, but those people, waiting till the night of the affair will have to pay 75c. at the door. Tickets may be procured from any of the three organizations mentioned, at 108 East 114th Street.

Australia to Deport Reds of Red Unions

compulsory voting law was enforced. All voters who failed to vote were fined \$10. However, the labor unions are not likely to take the deportation of Walsh and Joannesson without a fight, and observers declare that a general strike is not impossible.

Placing Orders for Dyes. LENINGRAD, Nov. 22.—The Dye Trust has placed orders in Germany for various equipment for the Leningrad dye factories for the sum of 250,000 roubles.

New York Hike Postponed. New York, Nov. 22.—The date for The DAILY WORKER hike had to be postponed, again, this time until Dec. 6, on account of the Juniors' convention.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

NEWS OF EXPLOSION AT FORD'S PLANTS IS CAREFULLY WITHHELD

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—Ford's River Rouge Plant again took its deadly toll of human life and mangled bodies, when an explosion of shellac and gasoline occurred in the motor assembly building. Three were killed outright and seventeen wounded, some of whom are not expected to recover.

Not a word of this disaster has appeared in the local capitalist press and details are very difficult to secure.

Hardly a day goes by but what the Ford plant takes its toll of human life. Each department has its own emergency hospital and a line is always waiting for attention to minor and major wounds received in the Ford productive process.

A. F. OF L. CHIEFS FOR ADHERENCE TO WORLD COURT

Where Morgan Goes They Also Go

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor reaffirmed its adherence to the world court of international justice and advocated participation in the court by the United States.

In every manner possible the federation voices the desires of the House of Morgan. The officialdom of the labor movement never makes a move until the trail has been blazed by the agents of Wall Street. Then the federation lines up its forces behind the procession.

It is conceded even by Borah supporters that a sufficient number of members of both houses of congress are pledged to the adherence to the world court to secure favorable action. Then the A. F. of L. will probably acclaim Morgan's victory as vindication of their policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies."

Shoe Workers' Union in New York City in Organization Drive

(Continued from page 1) and reached in the Protective where the wages are the highest in the industry, running up to \$75 and over per week. "We want not only good wages, but more sanitary conditions, and above all more even employment. We are also going to force the employers to furnish all the machinery, so that the masters and others will not have to carry their own heavy tools as they have to do now. And we are not going to ask the masters what the agreement shall be, but we will make the agreement ourselves and tell the owners to sign on the dotted line. This we can do if we are organized."

Get Power. The next speaker was J. O. Bentall of The DAILY WORKER. He pictured the necessity of the workers getting together, showing first how the capitalist class is organized. "Your bosses are organized one hundred per cent. They pull together and protect themselves against any demand made by the workers. They have the police, the courts, the legislatures, the governors, the congress, the president, the army, the navy, the jails, the penitentiaries and everything else that they need in the process of making profit out of the workers. One of the 300 shoe shops in Greater New York you have about sixty organized. I want to come back and speak to you when you have 300 shops organized 100 per cent."

"Get power—power in the industrial field. Also get power in the political field. You should be in control of the police, the courts, the legislatures or whatever form of power you may adopt. Get a workers' government that is adapted to the conditions of the workers. Organize your own labor party and get into the fight for your class. Join the workers of all countries in their plans for international trade union unity and become a part of the militant world proletariat that is destined to own and rule the whole earth."

Enroll Many Members. A Sorrenti spoke in Italian and A. Petri in the Hungarian language, making clear the object of the drive to the different language groups in the industry. L. Landy spoke in Jewish. J. D. Nolan, general president of the Shoe workers' Protective Union, came to the meeting quite unexpectedly and was received with enthusiasm when introduced. "There is nothing in this world that the workers cannot have if they use their intelligence and organize. There is only one place for the workers in an industry," he continued, "and that is in the organization of the workers which will function for the workers."

Many were enrolled at the close of the meeting. The union is keeping up the drive and will have another meeting in the near future.

Village Libraries Increase. MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—The number of village libraries has increased to 13,771 and there are 11,143 librarians.

Class in "Capital" Meets Tonight

By EARL R. BROWDER.

The second meeting of the class in Capital, which meets Monday night at 19 So. Lincoln St., will discuss the questions printed in The DAILY WORKER last Monday, and the papers turned in by the students on these questions.

Following are the answers to last week's questions (Capital, Vol. I, pages 41-48):

1. The wealth of those societies in which the capitalist mode of production prevails, presents itself as an immense accumulation of commodities, its unit being a single commodity.

2. A commodity is an object that satisfies some human want, which is produced for the purpose of exchange, and not for the consumption of the producer.

3. The two fundamental factors of a commodity are use-value and value; the former being the substance of all wealth; whatever may be its social form and as varied in nature as there are kinds of commodities; the latter being the common substantial reality in each commodity, a conglomeration of homogeneous labor power, of labor power expended without regard to the mode of its expenditure.

4. Use-value is the particular quality contained in each separate commodity to satisfy a particular want; exchange value is the form in which the value (the quantity of homogeneous labor power embodied) of a commodity is expressed.

5. Commodities of such different qualities as corn and iron may be placed in relation of equality (a certain amount of one equalling a certain amount of the other) by establishing the measures of each (bushels and hundredweights) of each which contain an equal amount of the common "something" which is value.

6. Use-value plays no part whatever in exchange, except that a commodity must have use-value of some sort; if it is useless then so is the labor contained in it; but the use-value plays no part in determining the relations of exchange.

7. The only common property of all commodities is that all are products

of labor. 8. Exchange-value is the only form in which value, the conglomeration of homogeneous human labor power, can manifest itself or be expressed. 9. The value of a commodity varies directly as to the quantity, and inversely as to the productivity, of the labor incorporated in it.

10. Every use-value does not necessarily have an exchange-value, for not all use-values are products of labor (air, etc.); but every exchange-value must also have a use-value, for if the commodity becomes entirely useless than the labor expended upon it becomes useless also, and the article loses its value.

Questions for Second Lesson.

(Vol. I, pages 48 to 63.)

1. What is the two-fold character of the labor embodied in commodities?

2. Why must the useful labor embodied in a commodity be of a different quality from the useful labor embodied in another commodity?

3. What are the elements which combine to make use-values? Give an example.

4. If we establish that the value of a coat is equal to the value of 20 yards of linen, does this establish that the two commodities contain equal use-values?

5. Is it possible to establish an equation between things which are qualitatively different?

6. If an equation can exist only between items of the same character, what is the common element in the equation: "One coat equals 20 yards of linen?"

7. If the product of the labor of a tailor (the coat) can be equated to the product of the labor of a weaver (the linen), does this prove that behind the different use-values of the two kinds of labor there lies something which is common to both? How and why?

8. How is it possible for there to be an increase in material wealth without an increase in values?

9. What are the two poles of the expression of value?

10. Explain the importance of and the quantitative determination of the relative form of value.

WORKERS STRIKE HEAVY BLOWS TO SUPPORT COMMUNIST PRESS

America's working class stands steadfastly behind The DAILY WORKER in its struggle to win the long, hard fight against its capitalist debtors. On Saturday, \$1,081.54 was added to the fund that is to preserve the world's first English Communist daily newspaper. Of this, \$398.85 came from Los Angeles, Cal., where comrades of the WORKERS PARTY have mobilized every effort to save labor's press. From Oakland, Cal., too, came a large donation, sent by the Lettish branch, while Ohio sent almost \$200.00, including \$79.00 from the Lithuanian party branch of Cleveland and \$64.00 from Youngstown. The itemized list is as follows:

Table listing donors and amounts: W. F. Miller, Chicago, \$5.00; John Wild, Chicago, \$2.00; Trenton, N. J. (Soviet celebration), \$17.00; W. P. Oasato, Rockland, Me., \$16.00; Mass. Mich., Finnish Br., W. P., \$12.60; A. Johnson, Trenton, N. J., \$7.00; Lithuanian Br., Cleveland, \$7.00; Finnish Br., Canonsburg, Pa., \$9.75; R. Schreiber, New York, \$1.00; Italian Br., W. P., \$7.50; Finnish Br., W. P., Fort Bragg, Calif., \$31.85; Keller, Chicago, \$2.00; N. Dewey, Edgewater, Colo., \$3.00; Harry Olewiler, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2.00; Chisholm, Minn., Finnish Br., W. P., \$20.00; K. Arnon, Los Angeles, Cal., \$5.00; Los Angeles, Cal. (Soviet celebration), \$300.00; Los Angeles, Cal. (W. P. membership meeting), \$98.85; Milwaukee, Wis., Glasman wedding collection, \$10.00; Jos. R. Kovach, \$10.00; Freed Pilacek, \$1.00; Geo. Martz, \$1.00; S. Kravetz, \$1.00; Geo. Boshnakovich, \$1.00; Jack In-haff, \$1.00; Jos. Kapus, \$1.00; S. Glasman, \$1.00; Total, \$18.00; John Lincoln, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$3.00; Brockton, Mass., Nuclei 1 and 2, W. P., \$15.00; Jewish Br., W. P., Oakland, Al., \$44.00; Lettish Br., W. P., Hartford, Conn., \$9.75; Los Angeles, Cal., Eng Br., W. P., \$1.00; J. D. Reedy, Bickmore, W. Va., \$1.00; I. Raishel, New York, \$3.00; Ovas Bercy, Bronx, N. Y., \$1.00; Lithuanian Br., W. P., Montello, Mass., \$5.00; J. Robboy, Cleveland, O. (collected), \$3.50; Russian Br., W. P., Pittsburgh, Pa., \$41.00; Liquidation party, N. W. Engl., W. P., Chicago, \$16.00; Pateron, N. J. (Soviet celebration), \$20.00; DAILY WORKER Bldg., Chicago, \$3.00; Shop Nucleus 3, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$5.00; J. R. Rakko, Masury, O. (collected), \$12.00; P. J. Manning, Minneapolis, Minn., \$1.00; E. Brady and Henkin, N. Y., \$1.00; H. Zollinger, Chicago, \$3.00; Polish Br., W. P., Bridgeport, Conn., \$4.00; Jewish Br., W. P., Norfolk, Va., \$2.25

Previously reported \$22,217.50 \$23,299.04

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The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

By TOM BELL

This is the seventh installment of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. This installment deals with the American Federation of Labor and World Trade Union Unity.

The American Federation of Labor and the Movement for World Trade Union Unity.

In policy and organizational forms the American Federation of Labor is one of the most backward trade union movements in the world. Samuel Gompers during his long reign as president moulded its policies to suit the needs of the American capitalists. This policy is being continued by his successor William Green.

The estimation of Gompers by Green given in the following statement in his speech at the Atlantic City convention of the federation throws a flood of light on the entire outlook of the bureaucracy:

He first attracted my attention in particular because he set his face against the efforts that were being made to bring about a general strike of all the trades in sympathy with the American Railway Union strike in 1894.

The A. F. of L. has 107 International Unions affiliated to it composed of 31,261 local unions with a total membership of 2,878,297, according to the 1925 report.

The bitterest sort of craft prejudices are systematically inculcated into the membership of the various unions. The officials look upon "their" union membership as something to be carefully guarded against the poaching of other union officials. Jurisdictional quarrels break out periodically and the spectacle of officials fighting over as to which shall "possess" a certain category of workers is always present.

Not only regarding membership do jurisdictional quarrels break out, but also regarding the work to be done by certain unions. The Carpenters' Union and the Sheetmetal Workers' Union are continually at each others' throats over the question of which shall work on metal trim doors and windows. These quarrels keep the unions in perpetual turmoil and breed in the workers the idea that they must fight each other to preserve their interests.

As a matter of fact the A. F. of L. unions have merely organized the fringe of the workers of America. The really successful A. F. of L. unions are those which cater to the highly skilled workers, such as the various branches of the printing and building industries, certain trades in the metal industry, and so on.

According to the census there are 41,614,284 persons over ten years of age gainfully employed in the United States. Of these 32,710,495 are wage workers. Of this huge number of wage workers about 4,000,000 only are organized. The A. F. of L. unions have nearly 3,000,000 million members, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, not affiliated with the A. F. of L., have about three-quarters of a million members. Other independent unions in the food, leather and metal industries have very few members and are not influential. The Industrial Workers of the World has shrunk to a mere shadow of its former self and has less than 20,000 members. Thus one-eighth of the wage earners in this country are organized today.

Of the basic industries only the building, coal mining and railroads are organized to any extent. About a half-million coal miners are organized. A quarter-million are outside of the union. At the end of the world war the sixteen unions in the railroad industry had about 1,300,000 members; today they have altogether about 700,000. In 1922 the railroad shop craft unions had 400,000 members; today they have 100,000.

In the food packing industry only a few thousand workers are organized out of the half-million employed. In the steel industry there are a little over thirteen thousand members in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. In the automobile industry out of the half-million workers employed a few thousand are organized in several craft unions and the independent Auto Workers' Union. In the lumber industry a few thousand are organized in the I. W. W., and the same applies to agriculture. Out of the three-quarters of a million workers in the textile industry about 30,000 are organized in all the competing unions.

During the world war hundreds of thousands of workers flocked to the unions. For instance, 150,000 textile workers were

organized; today about 30,000. Up until 1922 there were 1,300,000 organized in the railroad unions; today there are about 700,000. The Machinists' Union had over 300,000 members at the end of the war; today it has about 100,000. The packing house workers were organized strong enough at the end of the war to force the packers to grant increases in wages and the 8-hour day in the large centers such as Chicago; today open shop conditions prevail in the packing houses. The membership of the A. F. of L. unions in 1920 numbered over 5,000,000; today it is less than 3,000,000. In 1920 the independent unions had 1,000,000 members; today they have much less than that.

The factors responsible for the decrease in union membership were:

1. The severe economic crisis of 1920-21 which threw millions of workers out of work.
2. The capitalists and their government, and all its agencies: courts, troops, police, newspapers, etc., taking advantage of the economic crisis launched a great offensive on the workers. In this offensive the capitalists reduced wages, lengthened hours of labor and smashed unions.
3. The unions having a policy of class cooperation instead of class struggle, led by ten, fifteen and twenty-five thousand dollar a year agents of the capitalists, and divided into over a hundred craft divisions, were unable to lead the workers in the struggle.
4. The great mass of workers absolutely unorganized were used as a weapon against the organized workers.
5. The 6,000,000 unemployed workers being unorganized were a reservoir of strike breakers used by the capitalists in the struggle.

This offensive of the capitalists was well organized and planned and carried out with military precision. The railroad shopmen's strike of 1922 is an example. Seven out of the sixteen unions were picked out by the capitalists and defeated. The unions of the running trades remained at work as the bosses knew they would. A sweeping injunction was secured by Atty. Gen. Daugherty against the shopmen which practically prohibited them striking. Hundreds of strikers were arrested for violations of the injunction; others were framed up. Scabs were employed to break the strike. The result was a terrific defeat for the shopmen from which they have not yet recovered.

A factor that assured the victory of the capitalists in this struggle was the trade union officialdom. The officialdom of the running trades unions prevented the workers striking along with the other workers. The Lewis officialdom of the United Mine Workers safeguarded the mines of the operators by keeping the maintenance men at work while the miners were striking. The officialdom as a whole was opposed to fighting back the capitalist offensive and aided in the defeat of the workers by preaching class cooperation thru negotiation, arbitration and acceptance of wage cuts, etc.

The disunity in the ranks of the workers, coupled with the existence of millions of unorganized workers, aided the capitalists. Craft after craft was defeated by the bosses while the other craft unions in the same industry continued at work and aided the bosses to smash their fellow workers.

As a whole the capitalists succeeded in defeating the workers. Skilled workers were treated more gently than others, in keeping with the capitalist policy of bribing certain sections of the workers and using them against the other workers. For instance, workers in the printing industry received no wage cuts; the running trades on the railroads were cut only 12 per cent, while the unskilled workers received cuts two and three times that amount, and so on.

During this period the capitalist government openly acted as the executive of the capitalist class against the workers. The Daugherty injunction against the shopmen, Harding's order to the state governors to use troops to secure the operation of the coal mines in 1922, are examples, the workers cannot afford to forget.

The post-war offensive of the capitalists of the U. S. on the standard of living of the workers in this country show in a nutshell the effects of the policy pursued by the trade union movement of this country. That policy is summed up in a single phrase: Class co-operation. This policy is based upon the idea that there is an identity of interests between capital and labor; that the workers and capitalists are partners in industry; that they both share in the wealth produced, and they must co-operate with each other for their mutual benefit.

The facts of everyday life prove this to be false. The bosses seek to increase their profits by wage cutting, lengthening the hours of labor, or speeding up the workers. The workers, on the other hand, seek to better their conditions by raising wages, shortening the hours of labor, and resisting the introduction of speed-up systems. On every point the interests of the workers and capitalists are opposed. One can only gain at the expense of the other. Therefore, all talk of co-operation between them is false.

Yet this is the official policy of the A. F. of L. This is preached by thousands of union officials in all the trade unions in the country. Out of this policy comes the idea of compulsory arbitration, as in the International Typographical Union; because of this policy trade union leaders compromise with the bosses and refuse to use the maximum strength of the organized workers to secure their demands as is shown in the refusal of the United Mine Workers' officialdom to call a strike of the bituminous miners while the anthracite miners are on strike, or even pull out the maintenance men who are protecting the mine owners' property while the strike is on.

This policy of class co-operation is responsible for the weakness of the trade unions and the defeats of the workers. The only successful policy for the workers is that of class struggle. The interests of the workers and capitalists are opposed at every point. They are enemies, and the class war is as much a war as any war between capitalist nations. In this country the class war has been bloody. From Homestead to West Virginia the capitalists have used violence against the workers. Even the capitalists use every method to get the workers to believe in class co-operation, and support those labor leaders who practice it, they do not believe in it but use all methods to subdue the workers as the history of the labor movement shows.

The A. F. of L. officialdom does not merely content itself with preaching class co-operation. They practice it. Not only that; they are rapidly turning the unions into adjuncts of the capitalists. The unions are being turned into instruments to keep the workers in subjection to the bosses thru the "Baltimore and Ohio Plan," labor banks and life insurance schemes, "group production," etc.

While the A. F. of L. officially condemns company unions it favors such thinly veiled company union schemes as the "B. & O. Plan." Under this plan the capitalist does not need to organize the workers in a union—the A. F. of L. union performs that task. The union becomes responsible for speeding up the workers, and maintaining discipline in the shops. In return the company "recognizes" the union, and the management meets along with representatives of the different departments to devise ways of "eliminating waste." Wm. H. Johnston, president of the Int. Assn. of Machinists, brazenly laid the whole scheme bare when he stated that the union will sell labor power to the companies just as manufacturers of materials used in production do.

This whole trend toward making the unions part of the productive machinery of the capitalists is shown by the follow-

ing quotation from the report of the A. F. of L. executive council at the Atlantic City convention.

Production is a group undertaking. It involves finding the best ways for the group to work together. This is the field of personnel relations research. It is of the utmost importance that the trade union should be adequately represented in this field in order that technicians and research workers may at all stages have their attention called to the functions of the trade union and that this necessary agency may be taken into consideration in the development of policies and not have to contest for a place after conclusions are formulated. Trade unions which represent the cumulated experience of many years have a most important contribution to make to this developing field.

In other words, the bosses should recognize that if they give "recognition" to the trade union officialdom production could be greatly increased. No cleared declaration of a complete abdication of any fight against the capitalists was ever made than this.

The only request made upon the capitalists in return for the trade unions aiding in the increase of production is as follows:

Efforts to improve production methods and eliminate waste must be accompanied by reasonable assurance of regularity of employment.

That "regularity of employment" is non-existent in this country today and a further speeding up of the workers will make it impossible is shown by the figures of employment and production for the past few years. While production increased between 20 to 30 per cent since 1914 the number of workers employed is below that of 1914. Taking average employment in 1923 as 100 per cent, September, 1925, has fallen to 90.9 per cent. On the same basis September, 1914, was at a 94.9 per cent level. The significance of this is seen in the increase of production and population (15 per cent) during this period.

Turning the unions into efficiency departments for the capitalists, and giving up all struggle for the interests of the workers, will further increase the mass of commodities produced and displace still more workers.

The whole tendency of capitalist production is toward the displacement of workers as the following shows: In 1916 it took 1 hour 42 minutes of 1 man's time to make one pair of shoes; today it takes 54 minutes. In 1850, production per man employed was 25 tons of pig iron; today it is 1,179 tons. In 1891 it took 14 to 16 hours of one man's time to produce one long ton of steel; today in Pittsburgh and Chicago it takes 1 hour and 54 minutes. In industries the development has been the same: More production with less workers.

Under these conditions it is a direct betrayal of the workers' interests for the A. F. of L. officialdom to speak of using the trade unions to aid in production methods and at the same time expect steady employment for the workers.

The policy of class co-operation, combined with craft unionism and the existence of millions of unorganized workers leads to defeats for the workers of this country. Those who wish to perpetuate this suicidal state of affairs in the trade union movement are aiding the capitalists against the workers.

(To be continued in next issue.)

INDUSTRIALIZE AGRICULTURE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Captain Hibben Tells of Training School

NEW YORK—(FP)—Action rather than parliamentarism and talk is necessary to make the world over for labor, says Capt. Paxton Hibben, reserve army officer. In Russia's experiment lies the hope of workers of the world, Hibben told the League for Mutual Aid upon his latest return from Russia, where he first served in 1905 for the U. S. diplomatic corps.

Russia's salvation is in industrialization of agriculture, says Hibben. Large scale, machine agriculture will knit together individualist farmers and will make their organizations more like unions of city industrial workers. Hibben is connected with Russian Reconstruction Farms, an American organization which sends tractors and agricultural machinery to a model demonstration farm near Rostov-on-Don where thousands of young Russians are trained. Hibben said United States recognition of Russia would help Russian farmers get tractors and harvestors faster by credits like those given western American farmers.

Wipe Out Color Line in Longshore Union

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—By unanimous vote the white and colored longshoremen who have been on strike for two years hereafter will function as one organization. Harry Keegan, white, is president, and Mose Johnson, late president of the Negro body, has been elected vice president of the amalgamated unions.

Your Union Meeting

- Fourth Monday, Nov. 23, 1925.
- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting. |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 89 | Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M. |
| 1 | Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St. |
| 94 | Boot and Shoe, 1839 Milwaukee Av |
| 898 | Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. |
| 638 | Butchers, Bohemian, 1670 Blue Island Av. |
| 17742 | Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland |
| 4 | Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Av. Evanston. |
| 2508 | Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St |
| 70 | Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St. |
| 80 | Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St. |
| 151 | Carpenters, 2040 W. North Av. |
| 199 | Carpenters, S. C. 9198 Commercial Av. |
| 416 | Carpenters, S. C., 1438 W. 15th St. |
| 419 | Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn |
| 448 | Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan. |
| 1387 | Carpenters, 2040 W. North Av. |
| 1 | Cigar Makers Executive Board, 165 W. Washington St., 7:30 P. M. |
| 713 | Electricians, 19 S. Throop St. |
| 394 | Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Av., 7:30 P. M. |
| 400 | Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street |
| 401 | Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Av. |
| 568 | Firemen, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 198 | Firemen and Engineers, 2437 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 A. M. Last meeting 7:30 P. M. |
| 331 | Firemen and Engineers, 64th and Ashland Av. |
| 698 | Firemen and Engineers, Madison and Sacramento. |
| 18 | Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Av. |
| 76 | Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. |
| 59 | Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| 74 | Lathers, 725 S. Western Av. |
| 374 | Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark |
| 265 | Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd. |
| 337 | Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St. |
| 378 | Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street |
| 723 | Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street |
| 27 | Painters, 175 W. Washington St. |
| 823 | Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Av. |
| 101 | Painters, 3316 W. North Av. |
| 147 | Painters, 19 W. Adams St. |
| 184 | Painters, Madison and 51st Av. |
| 265 | Painters, 205 E. 115th St. |
| 273 | Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Av. |
| 2054 | Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St. |
| 81 | Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St. |
| 5 | Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street |
| 6 | Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 P. M. |
| 721 | Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Av. |
| 758 | Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 P. M. |
| 772 | Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. |

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt
Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

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.

You Want to Know About the Anthracite Strike

158,000 WORKERS ARE FIGHTING FOR LIVING CONDITIONS.

William F. Dunne, has just returned from the strike zone. He will give first hand information of the strike.

Pat Toohy, youthful leader of the striking miners, and Alex Reid, national secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, will speak on

"The Anthracite Strike, the United Mine Workers of America and the Government"

at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Avenues.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 8 P. M. SHARP.

Admission is free. Everybody welcome. Young workers and union men especially invited.

Auspices Progressive Miners' Committee.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



LADIES' APRON.
5106. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

LADIES' DRESS.
Cut in 5 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of one material, 40 inches wide. The width of the dress at the foot is 2 yards. Price 12c.

JUNIORS' AND MISSES' DRESS.
5229. Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 54 inch material if made as illustrated in the large view. Without the cascade 2 3/4 yards are required. With short sleeves 2 1/2 yards are required. The width of the dress at the foot is 2 yards. Price 12c.

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Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some hints for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Britain's Assault on Communists

The Baldwin government of Great Britain faces a grave situation. On every side it is sorely beset with the contradictions of capitalism. The imperialist vortex in which changes, deeply affecting the destiny of nations, occur, over night, has dealt heavy blows against the economic life of Britain. British colonies and dominions no longer absorb the industrial products of the mother country. Investment capital has enabled them to establish their own industries and compete with England itself. From the position of markets for products they become competitors of the industries of the British Isles.

The efforts to increase the exploitation of the peoples of the East meets with opposition as the nationalist movements against imperialism develop. The inspiration for the great wave of anti-imperialism is to be found in the growth and prosperity of the Soviet Union. Hence the bitter hatred against the proletarian revolution in Russia, and those who advocate the principles of proletarian revolution at home.

In the home industries the situation grows steadily worse. The Dawes plan is working to the disadvantage of British industry. The coal and steel industries have been hard hit. The army of unemployed, since the war a serious problem, is rapidly increasing.

A drive against the workers at home must be made and has already been launched in the arrests of Communists, the vanguard of the working class. Britain, like the United States, always fires the opening gun of a war on labor against the most advanced section.

The outcome of the Scarborough labor congress, its favorable attitude toward Russia and the question of world trade union unity, was a challenge to the British imperialists. It means that British labor will refuse to participate in an armed struggle against Russia, and that there will also be the most strenuous resistance to wage cuts. It means furthermore that efforts will be put forth to bring the exploited colonial peoples into the world trade union movement.

British imperialism is fighting back. The Communists, in the front line trenches, have met the first impact of the blow. Unless labor in general resists this blow and comes to the defense of the Communists the next blow will be dealt the main body.

Incidentally it should not be forgotten that Mr. Ramsey MacDonald and his red baiting, time serving crew in the British labor party aided and abetted this assault upon labor by the despicable actions at the Liverpool congress of the labor party, where most of the time was spent maligning the Communists.

The objective conditions for a challenge to British imperialism are at hand. Instead of crushing the Communists the assaults of the government will only strengthen our movement, bringing to the attention of millions of workers the vile role of the MacDonalds and the fear of Communism in the quaking hearts of the imperialist government. This understanding is essential for the workers whose task it is to crush both the treacherous ex-premier, MacDonald, along with the tory premier, Mr. Baldwin and his government.

For the Line of the Comintern

The remarkable Communist gains in the municipal elections in Germany last month, where the large proletarian centers such as Berlin and Bremen increased their representation in the city councils, as well as the gain in the smaller localities, are testimonials to the wisdom and superior leadership of the Communist International.

The German Communist Party, in its efforts to eliminate the right wing tendencies of the Brandlerites, who made such a miserable fiasco of the revolutionary situation in October, 1923, had to depend for leadership upon the Ruth Fischer-Maslow group, a mixture of intellectualism and leftism. Under the leadership of this group the party drifted toward sectarianism. Worse still, no efforts were made to follow the line of the Communist International. A system of double-entry bookkeeping was established, whereby the Ruth Fischer-Maslow group paid lip service to the decisions of the Comintern and then wrote and published articles trying to swing the membership away from that policy with the argument that the tendency of the world party was away from the decisions of the Third Congress and toward the right. Realizing the hopelessness of rescuing this leadership from its confusion and the plain outstanding fact that the party under such leadership was stagnating, the Comintern took decisive steps to place the party in the hands of better elements, proletarian leaders, who would adhere to its line.

Instead of antagonizing the social-democratic workers, a distinction must henceforth be made between the membership and the treacherous leaders of that party. The first result of this was the Berlin united front in the elections that enabled the party at one stroke to re-establish itself as a vital part of the life of the working masses of Germany. In this maneuver the Communists gained tremendously, defeating the bourgeois bloc in the city council, even tho the social-democratic vote declined.

The sectarianism that vitiated the trade union work is corrected and the damage done will be overcome.

The resolution of the Workers (Communist) Party of America places the party in this country definitely on record behind the Comintern in its decision on the Germany party situation, and pledges us relentlessly to fight every deviation from the line of correct Communist tactics.

The German party is the second party in the Communist International. We believe that the new leadership of the German party, in which we have full confidence, will soon fulfill its historic mission—mobilize the masses of Germany for the overthrow of the capitalist class and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in that country, thereby defeating the machinations of the imperialist plunderers trying to reduce Germany to the position of a colonial dependency and a pawn in the world struggle between the imperialist powers.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER

THE VOYAGE OF THE OSCAR II

By H. M. Wicks

Rivalled Noah's Ark.

HENRY FORD—AMERICA'S DON QUIXOTE. By Louis F. Lochner. With a preface by Maxim Gorki. International Publishers, New York. Price \$3.

IF the forlorn slaves divested of everything that passes for initiative and reduced to mere automatons, whose labor power goes to pile up the enormous profits for Mr. Henry Ford, want to learn to what idiotic uses the wealth they create is occasionally put we recommend this book as a revelation.

If they imagine that Edsel Ford, heir apparent to the Ford billions, is a whit more intelligent than his notoriously half-witted father, they should read the account of the musical accomplishments of Ford Junior. The young man's idea of entertaining pacifist ladies and gentlemen of the intelligentsia is to play a drum solo to the accompaniment of an Edison phonograph. Those who had to smirk and endure this affliction, like all gentlemen and ladies must when the fond parent is showing off the idiot child, were Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, the Hungarian pacifist, and Mr. Lochner, the author of the book.

As a drum virtuoso, Edsel should qualify for a place in the United States government alongside those other eminent musicians—Mr. Dawes who plays the fiddle and Mr. Coolidge who takes lessons on the saxophone.

The Ford slaves will also get a thrill out of the description of the ornate mansion at Dearborn their master hired other slaves to build for him. Henry gleefully displayed his tile swimming pool and the magnificent pipe organ installed in the place.

As a menagerie Noah's ark might have surpassed the Ford peace ark, but unquestionably there were zoological specimens on the latter that the proprietor of the ancient ark never dreamed of. Most of them were publicity seekers whose skins had been well tanned from basking in the limelight. So habituated were they to spouting before any and all who would consent to listen to them that they devoted a part of each day to haranguing each other. These "daily discussions" aroused so much mirth among the reporters (who accompanied the expedition and had their expenses paid by the wealth gouged out of the Detroit workers) that they dubbed the good ship "Oscar II," a traveling chautauqua. The only chautauqua attraction missing was the late Bryan, the prince of peace from Nebraska's shimmering plains, and he promised to meet the menagerie at the Hague where the Ford mission for "continuous mediation" was to be established in order to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas."

Mr. Lochner informs us that the date was not necessarily arbitrary. If not by Christmas, then by New Years; if not then, Decoration Day; then the fourth of July. Just so the holiday was American and Christian. If the armies fought thru New Years and into the next year they couldn't stop on the second day of January, but had to at least continue until Lincoln's birthday.

Pacifists, single-taxers, renegade socialists, birth controllers, artists, Germans, playwrights in embryo, settlement workers, jay-bird lawyers, statesmen and just plain unadorned adventurers comprised most of the queer crew that sailed on the Oscar II.

The Mr. Lochner denies the weird tales of reporters to the effect that the ladies and gentlemen aiding Mr. Ford to spend his money for the purpose of establishing peace before Christmas indulged in excesses of violence against each other, he does admit there were some heated discussions. Mr. Lochner, the author, who acted as impresario for the peace ship expedition, categorically denies the story that he had Mr. Ford tied to his bunk in a stateroom because of the auto magnate's violent outbursts against his brothers and sisters in Christ.

Exit Mr. Ford.

MANY exciting experiences are related by Mrs. Lochner in the time intervening from the day the ship left New York harbor on December 4 until the approach of Christmas, which found the expedition in Norway. The decisive day was approaching. It was the 23rd day of December. In forty-eight more hours Christmas would dawn. The day of the days.

But stealthily and under cover of the penultimate night—the last but one before the day of salvation would break—Mr. Ford faded out of the picture. His trunks were packed. He sneaked out of his hotel. The expedition was left without the guiding hand of the master. He left them, tho he did not abandon them. His purse strings still fluttered to the pacifist breezes. The ladies and gentlemen were left to carry on the heroic, if misunderstood, task after Christmas had passed. Ford had gone, but they remained behind.

The chapters relating to the events of Christmas week and the week following are intensely interesting. We must say, tho, that Mr. Lochner's perspective falls him when he suggests

the Ford expedition might have had something to do with overthrow of czarism in Russia. This is excusable, however, for one cannot expect the impresario of the expedition that was to rescue the world from warfare by the journey of the Oscar II, to disclaim any permanent effect resulting therefrom.

We are grateful to Mr. Lochner for revealing how Mr. Ford's spiritual adviser held an influence over the flivver magnate comparable to that of the monk, Rasputin, over the czar of Russia. Not in the same manner, perhaps, but sufficient to induce Ford to leave his companions in the lurch. Dean Samuel S. Marquis, who took care of Mr. Ford's soul, had no sympathy for the peace-trip. Possibly his brand of christianity conformed to that of the wobbly song:

"Onward, Christian soldiers,
Rip and tear and smite,
Let the gentle Jesus
Bless your dynamite."

It seems the eminent doctor spent most of his time in the smoking room with newspaper men cracking vulgar jokes about the zoological exhibition on the upper deck. This conduct was exceedingly distressing to the rain-bow chasers, who incidentally thought they had found the pot of gold when they gained access to the profits wrung from the sweat of the workers in the Ford industries.

Blow Them to Hell.

HOW Ford finally withdrew his support from the permanent mediation outfit and decided to howl with the rest of the war jingoes; how he despaired of stopping war thru disseminating sweetness and light and bestowing the blessings of heaven upon humanity and finally decided to go into the business of manufacturing

instruments to blow humanity to hell (Ford actually believes there is a hell outside of his factories) is well stated and reveals the real Ford.

This story of the pacifist turned munition manufacturer closes the book. And at its conclusion we must admit that it is well worth reading. Not that Mr. Lochner interprets Ford in the light of politics and economics. That he does not do. He depicts him as a stupid, plant, half-educated, gullible creature, who finds himself at the head of one of the world's largest combinations of wealth; possibly the richest man in the world and unique in that he depends upon no other capitalists. The motivating forces that created Ford's wealth are not touched upon, which is just as well. Certainly Mr. Lochner, himself a pacifist and sentimentalist, is not the man to estimate Ford otherwise than he did. The book as it stands is a valuable addition to the library of the revolutionist. It strengthens the contempt we hold for the bourgeois swine thrown upon the stage of history. It is just as well that Mr. Ford considers that "history is bunk," because history will deal rudely with him. Mr. Lochner's book is one stone in the monument of shame that is being erected to Ford during his own lifetime.

"Henry Ford, America's Don Quixote," is the title of the book. If Mr. Ford was Don Quixote we cannot resist the temptation to observe that Mr. Lochner, by his own revelation, must have been the Sancho Panza.

Now that Mr. Lochner has done so well in depicting Mr. Ford, perhaps another of the crew of the Oscar II will devote a volume to Mr. Lochner.

But the next character is Sancho Panza's mule.

Current Economic Tendencies

By Earl R. Browder

By EARL R. BROWDER.

THE trend of American capitalism for the month of October continued upward. Most dramatic of all expressions of this fact was the great boom in the security market, which culminated in the small panic of November 10 when discount rates were advanced, and brief liquidation movement set in, only to see the upward trend resumed. Automobile production continued to set new high records over previous years. Agricultural machinery production was over 40 per cent above a year ago. Steel mills are increasing operations with increased volumes of unfilled orders on the books. Railroads continue high records of carloadings, with earnings the highest since the war years. Foreign trade continues to increase. Investments abroad continue to increase over a year ago. All the usual business indicators (including wholesale and retail distribution) point to continued expansion.

The First Rift in the Lute.

FOR the first time this year, however, it is possible to note certain disturbing factors which threaten this way of capitalist "prosperity." And as in previous years, so it would seem, it is agriculture that will prove to be the Achilles heel of American capitalism. The first symptoms that all is not well with the system of production and distribution of wealth in the United States comes from the agrarian districts. It was brot to the attention of the public in the sudden and unexpected bankruptcy of a number of banks in the middle-western wheat states, which disturbed the political equanimity of the administration in Washington that Coolidge felt it necessary to issue a statement that he had not forgotten the problems of the farmers.

Surely the farmers' problems have not been settled. More than a year ago we pointed out that the alleviation of the agrarian crisis had been brot about by a fortuitous conjuncture of a world-shortage of grain with a large crop in the U. S.—something that was not foreseen, certainly not planned, and unlikely to recur in the near future. Figures now available show what is happening to the farmers in this respect, and are convincing proof that the agrarian crisis is still with us.

Prices of grain, cotton, and livestock, declined in the month of October. With sharp decline in the price of wheat, it is still higher in the United States than in the world market. During the week ending Oct. 17, a large quantity of wheat was imported into the U. S. from Canada, paying a duty of 42 cents per bushel. Exports of wheat for the three months ending September 30, were less than 60 per cent of the figures for one year ago. Receipts of wheat at interior markets for September were somewhat under 70 per cent of September last year, with a still smaller percentage for the three-month period. The estimated yield of wheat for the entire country this year is about 80 per cent of last year's crop.

With such a condition in wheat, it is clear that the farmers' "prosperity" has proved even more short-lived than we had expected. Last year's "farm prosperity" was based upon wheat. Certainly corn, also an important crop, played little part, as

the crop for 1924 was smaller than for the previous four-year period which was a time of intense crisis. And the 1925 crop of corn, altho larger than last year, is still smaller than the 1920-24 average. Hay, a very important dairy crop, is estimated as being 12 per cent smaller than last year.

What effect the reappearance of the agrarian crisis will have on the course of industrial production is not clear in its details. Certainly it will curtail the domestic market, and intensify the push of American imperialism to develop foreign markets more intensely, conquer new ones, and even more energetically wield its credit monopoly in favor of American industries. It will also stimulate the investment of capital abroad. To what extent these factors will offset one another, and to what extent American industry will find its operations curtailed, cannot be indicated at this time. What is certain is this: That a very disturbing development for American capitalism has shown itself again, upsetting to

a certain extent what had appeared to be a very stable equilibrium.

Where Industrial "Prosperity" Comes From.

WE have not wearied in pointing out, again and again, that the fabulous profits now being reaped by capitalism may be traced directly to the increase of exploitation of the industrial workers. In the index figures of the Federal Reserve Bulletin for November we find still stronger support for this contention. Workers in the manufacturing industries, numbering 5 per cent fewer than in 1919, produced commodities 25 per cent greater than in 1919. The total wages paid to workers in these manufacturing industries was less than 4 per cent greater than in 1919.

How this process of intensified exploitation has been applied in the various industries, is shown with great clearness in the following table, compiled from the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Manufacturing Industries Index Month of September (1919=100)

	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924
Iron and Steel	86.6	80.2	87.7	80.1	120	96
Textiles	84.1	90.5	99.1	98.3	107	98
Lumber and products	102.2	100.9	111.9	107.8	160	143
Automobiles	129.4	97.2	155.3	111.8	193	178
General index	95.1	91.2	103.9	99.1	125	118

From 1919 to 1924, in brief, exploitation was increased 14 per cent in manufacturing industries, and at the same time, by increasing the number of unemployed (working a smaller force for longer hours) the basis was laid for further intensification. In 1925 this made possible an increase of exploitation more than 22 per cent greater than in 1919. No wonder the golden stream of profits has been swelling!

No Prosperity for the Workers and Farmers.

FROM all of which the workers and farmers may get another hint, that "prosperity" for capitalism means the opposite for those who toil. Greater profits for the capitalists,

spells greater oppression for the masses, for the workers in the industries and farmers on the land.

The ruling capitalist class is able to coin into even greater profits the increasing efforts of those who toil—because they control the machinery of government, the machinery of industry, the machinery of credit, the machinery of marketing and distribution. Only when the workers and farmers cement a firm alliance in struggle, to overthrow the capitalist government, set up a workers' and farmers' government—and then proceed to take over the machinery of industry, credit, marketing and transportation—will prosperity be possible for those who produce the wealth of the world.

Book Reviews

A Book on Stool Pigeons

The Stool Pigeon and the Open Shop Movement, by Jean E. Spielman; Minneapolis: American Publishing Co., Minneapolis.

Reviewed by CARL HAESSLER.

The 40-week organization drive authorized by the American Federation of Labor at its Atlantic City convention will carry in its wake a horde of operatives of private detective agencies, eager to frighten the employers and drain them of their surplus cash. An innocent resolution by the Illinois State Federation of Labor favoring organization of bank clerks had the immediate effect of placing on the desk of every Chicago bank executive an offer by the Pinkertons to help meet the menace. Every Labor Forward movement has as its byproduct the noisome activity of the undercover men.

This makes The Stool Pigeon and the Open Shop Movement pertinent reading. It is a book of 240 pages by Jean E. Spielman, organizer in Minneapolis and other milling centers for the Int. Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink workers. Though copyrighted in 1923 and therefore open to considerable revision, its central theme, the widespread infiltration of private detectives into labor organizations, probably remains unimpeachable with its page on page of reprinting and facsimile reproduction of private detective correspondence with employers and the department of justice, always against the worker.

COMRADES BOJOR AND DUBINSKY

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Nov. 22.—The Roumanian boyars not satisfied with murdering Max Golstein, have taken the lives of Comrade Bojor, a Roumanian Communist, and Dubinsky, a Bessarabian comrade, who committed suicide after being tortured by the police for a number of months.

Comrade Bojor passed the last two months of his life in solitary confinement with manacles on his hands and feet.

Comrade Dubinsky was stripped naked and thrown into a cell and forced to sleep on the cold stone floor. The first day he was in the cell, he contracted a cold, and the guards refused to allow him medical care of any kind.

Both of these comrades who had been active in the struggle against the Roumanian boyars were fed rotten Indian corn for meals. These comrades preferring suicide to death by starvation, ended their lives.

ABE KLEIN

Abe Klein, 23 years old, member of Branch No. 4 of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Chicago, and a member of the party died after a short illness. He was secretary of the Butchers' Union in Chicago, and very active in the labor movement.

Many of his comrades and co-workers in the union participated in the funeral. Comrades Davidson, Hecker and Morris Levin spoke at his grave.

Danish Workers Send Delegation to Russia

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—A Danish workers' delegation consisting of twenty members is expected to arrive in Leningrad.

Name Todd Successor.

BISMARCK, Nov. 22.—Gerald P. Nye, of Cooperstown, a country newspaper editor, has been appointed by Governor Sorlie of North Dakota, to succeed the late Senator Edwin F. Ladd. The appointment will be contested by many of the old guard senators headed by Moses of New Hampshire. The appointment came following the decision of the governor not to name anyone for the office, but wait until June 30, 1926 for elections.

Send Workers to Province.

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—The Moscow organization of the Russian Communist Party has mobilized 853 comrades for work in the country; these include 33.9 per cent volunteers and 10.4 per cent women. In the Saratov gubernia 450 Communists have been requisitioned for work in the country.

Leningrad Workers Protest.

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—A mass meeting of protest against the torturing of workers in Hungary took place in the one time Taurische Pala e, now Uritsk Palace. The protest demanded that the Soviet government do everything within its power to prevent the threatened death sentences.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow

Vienna Police Assist Russian White Guards

VIENNA, — (By mail)—A congress of Russian counter-revolutionists took place here recently in which 108 delegates participated and decided to form a so-called national people's league. It must be stated that the Austrian government gave voluntarily the right of asylum for some days to these counter-revolutionists while it is less tolerant with regard to revolutionary workers.

The Vienna police pretends to have known nothing about this congress. It is peculiar that it always knows very well about Communists and revolutionary fugitives who come to Austria. The social-democratic member of the workers' delegation which recently visited Russia intended to report his experiences to an Austrian workers' meeting. He was stopped at the frontier and refused permission to enter Austria.

The Chinese student Then-Shi was expelled during the month of September because he had committed the crime of speaking in a number of meetings of the International Workers' Relief in favor of the Chinese workers who are suppressed by international imperialism.

The worker Dorn who was arrested some time ago in a demonstration in Vienna was not only expelled, but has been kept under arrest for weeks before his final expulsion. The list of the expelled workers in Austria is very long. All this shows that the Austrian government and its police are following the dictates of the capitalist states, to persecute by all means the revolutionary movement and to offer protection and asylum to the German fascist leader Russbach and the Russian white guards.

City Club "Investigates."

The bourgeois City Club is carrying on an "investigation" as to how examinations of teachers are conducted in Chicago following the refusal of the school board to confirm the reappointment of Supt. of Schools William McAndrew's henchman, William H. Campbell as head of the board of examiners. The teachers objected to the methods used by the McAndrew appointee and the board upon investigation refused to confirm his reappointment.