

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

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The A. F. of L. and International Relations

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
ARTICLE I.

WITH the decay of British industrial and financial supremacy accompanied by the rise of the revolutionary consciousness in the ranks of the working class and the stabilization of German economy under the Dawes' plan, the Second International, as Zinoviev remarks, moves its headquarters back to the German speaking country.

It is Wall Street and all the immense power which the name signifies that is forcing stabilization in western Europe.

It is not surprising therefore, to find that at Atlantic City the convention of the American Federation of Labor sought and found a new orientation to correspond with the new developments in the field of American imperialist enterprise in Europe.

FROM Portland to El Paso to Atlantic City the officialdom of the American trade union movement has been trying to follow a policy consistent with its position as the labor agents of Wall Street.

At Portland, after a year of preparation, it dramatized its opposition to Soviet Russia, the Communist International and the growing left wing by the unseating of William F. Dunne, Communist member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

At El Paso, the A. F. of L. extended its pro-imperialist front, procured the expulsion of Communists from the Mexican labor movement, debauched and betrayed that movement and turned it over to its Wall Street masters. At El Paso also was manifested the first sign of friendliness for the social-democratic trade union leaders of Germany.

BUT it was at Atlantic City that the A. F. of L. was able to grasp clearly the world policy of Wall Street and align itself definitely with it. It is for the German reformist unions whose leaders accept and enforce the Dawes' plan and wars on Soviet Russia that the A. F. of L. now feels a kinship. It is true that the relations are those of a stern father to an erring son, rather than that of brotherhood, but this is beautifully consistent with the role of the A. F. of L. as the labor outpost of American imperialism.

To understand the full significance of this new alignment we must recall some of the incidents which marked the winning of American labor for the Morgan-Wilson crusade to "make the world safe for democracy."

FOR year the Germans had been a powerful influence in the American trade unions and not only a powerful influence but, with their advocacy of labor in politics and with some of the traditions of '48 and '73 remaining, an influence for good. In many centers the German emigrants had been the organizers of the trade unions.

With the war all this was changed. Gompers' latent nationalism, always inclined more to the pure and simple trade unionism of Great Britain, fitted in well with the wave of hatred aroused against the "horrid Huns." Everything German, including German trade unionists and German trade unionism, was cast into the outer darkness.

THERE were no more uncompromising haters of the German social-democrats and their unions that the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. The whole machinery of the unions became a spy-hunting agency under the direction of the department of justice and the army intelligence service and woe unto any union man with a German name who even opined that wages were a little too low in comparison with the mounting living costs. He was very lucky if he escaped lynching.

THIS is the first of a series of articles on the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention, which will deal with "The A. F. of L. and International Relations," "The A. F. of L. and the Unorganized Workers," "The A. F. of L. and the Class Struggle," "The A. F. of L. and the Left Wing," "The A. F. of L. and Militarism," etc.

Even after the Russian revolution and the organization of the Communist Party of America had created new menaces for the valiant social-patriots in the unions to fight, the British labor movement remained as the apotheosis of all that was safe, sane and Anglo-Saxon except for its aberration in the matter of a labor party. The charitable Gompers tried many times to remove this blemish by admonition and advice without heat or hatred.

BUT, largely because of the efforts of the British trade unions, Great Britain recognized Soviet Russia. Then came the Dawes' plan and duty called the A. F. of L. for labor among the hated Huns that the fruits of the

ly that world capitalism was bankrupt. He spoke warmly of the first workers' and peasants' government and stated that he was "proud of the achievements of his class in Russia."

Green's speech in reply was a deliberate insult to the British trade unions and a wholesale condemnation in the most bitter terms of the Russian revolution and the Soviet government.

The Federated Press correspondent, whose reports of the convention are marked by an effort to find something encouraging to the liberal elements while at the same time not antagonizing the blackest conservative, says:

So much for the reception of Purcell's proposal for recognition of Soviet Russia.

BUT the final insult was reserved for his urgent plea for world trade union unity. The Federated Press reports as follows:

The proposal for world trade union unity was denounced in much the same terms as that for Russia recognition. The committees report, however, contained the interesting information that the "British workers have sent us a message urging our sympathetic consideration of the proposal contained in this resolution." Replying to this appeal, the committee ANNOUNCED A MONROE DOCTRINE FOR AMERICAN LABOR AGAINST "AGGRESSION BY PROPAGANDA."

The Pan-American Federation of Labor, continued the report, is the recognized international labor movement of the Americas. Thru it the American republics give expres-

The Entrance to the "Labor" Convention



war for democracy might not be lost to Wall Street thru social revolution.

The reformist leaders of Germany submitted to American imperialism but the British workers not only have spoken out against the Dawes' plan, but have entered into the drive for world trade union unity, side by side with the All-Russian trade unions, to smash this slave scheme.

ONCE more the duty of the A. F. of L. is plain. The proceedings of the Atlantic City convention leave no doubt that cost what it may, the A. F. of L. has made a united front against the British and Russian trade unions and world trade union unity with the right wing of the Amsterdam International, the reformist sections of the German trade unions.

The treatment accorded A. A. Purcell, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress and chairman of the Amsterdam International, and the German trade union fraternal delegates, during and after the convention, is proof of the above statement.

PURCELL made what is probably the most brilliant and closely reasoned speech on the need for world trade union solidarity ever delivered at an A. F. of L. convention. He pointed out the menace of the Dawes' plan and the danger of new imperialist wars and told the delegates plain-

RECOGNITION of Russia, the proposal of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee for a world trade union congress to arrange a plan for international labor co-operation were . . . defeated . . . And it is doubtful if whether these left-wing proposals have been assailed in harsher language at any previous convention . . . the report of the resolutions committee on the Russian recognition proposals, read by Matthew Woll and accepted by the convention, WAS A DECLARATION OF AGGRESSIVE ENMITY . . . "THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR DECLARES ITS HOSTILITY NOT MERELY IN A DEFENSIVE MANNER, BUT IN A VITAL AND AGGRESSIVE MANNER." The next paragraph goes so far as to commend for its courage in refusing recognition the American government whose administration chiefs (Coolidge and Dawes, W. F. D.) were opposed by labor in the 1924 campaign.

William Green . . . spoke as emphatically against a diplomatic rapprochement with Russia as had his predecessor, Samuel Gompers. He denounced Russian institutions as autocratic and praised American institutions as free . . . said he would fight attempts to change American institutions. (Emphasis mine, W. F. D.)

sion to the aspirations and ideals of their wage earning masses and the American people are determined that it shall so continue. NEITHER THE RED INTERNATIONALE OF AUTOCRATIC MOSCOW NOR ANY OTHER INTERNATIONALE MAY IN COMPLACENCY IGNORE THIS DEFINITION OF AMERICAN LABOR POLICY. (Emphasis Mine, W. F. D.)

The gist of this is: "Let the British labor movement beware! The A. F. of L. will fight all attempts to make it part of the world trade union movement, but it reserves the right to follow the flag of American imperialism whenever it leads!"

Brotherly resolutions on matters of vital interest to workers the world over are denounced as "aggression by propaganda."

One additional comment is needed: The Pan-American Federation of Labor includes the United States, Mexico and Porto Rico.

It is this imperialist tool that the A. F. of L. hails as the "recognized labor movement of the Americas."

LET us turn now to the speech of Fritz Tarnow, representing the German trade union delegation, and the reception accorded him.

One searches in vain in the remarks of this reformist bureaucrat whose party of the Second International pre-

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How the French Proletariat Is Meeting the "Next War"

By AMY SCHECHTER

(Associate in Research Department)

HERE in the United States we realize the significance of the Riffian war and the Syrian campaign against the Druses as typical attempts on the part of French and Spanish imperialism to dominate and exploit colonial peoples, but the implications of the war in relation to the workers and peasants of the attacking countries have not been fully brought home to us. The fact is that the international nightmare of "the next war" has already become a hideous reality for the French proletariat, they are already reliving those days that we have allowed to become blurred to a merciful dimness in our minds because it is intolerable to remember them. Looking through the columns of the French Communist press we see the spectacle of the world war being reenacted—the colossal tragedy and stupidity of workers and peasants killing and being killed for the furtherance of their masters' imperialist aims to their own deeper enslavement; savage repression at home, graft and incompetence and brutality at the front—the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in its war-time nakedness.

BUT between the way in which the French worker faced the situation in 1914-18, and the way in which he is facing it today, lies an immense and vital difference—a difference in which is summed up the progress of the workers' movement since the establishment of the Third International.

In 1914-18 the French worker went into the war a dupe to the patriotism the zeal for "La Gloire" that his masters, with the able assistance of his socialist betrayers, had used all the forces of press and propaganda to instill into him; or at best, in dumb, vague protest against the forces that were engulfing him. Out of the travail of months and years upon the field of battle were born in him the beginnings of a revolutionary outlook and of internationalism—but instinctive, groping and unformulated. In Under Fire, Henry Barbusse, the Communist leader of the French organization of war veterans, has unforgettably portrayed these birth-pangs of internationalism on the battle fields of the world war. Today the French worker no longer faces war as an individual, doomed to the ignomy and loneliness of inarticulate and disregarded suffering. He faces it as a member, more or less conscious, of a class, with his own class parliamentary representatives, his own class press, his own class party and viewpoint and slogans.

In the chamber of deputies Doriot and the other members of the Communist parliamentary fraction have revealed the war game move by move, shown up the offensive against the Riffs as a Banque de France adventure, interpreted "La Gloire" in terms of cold cash. Now that Painlevé refuses, because he is afraid, to reconvene parliament, the Communist press goes on with the fight against the campaign of French imperialism, carrying on, in addition, an unremitting struggle against the persecution of militant workers at home, and the abominable treatment of the soldiers at the front.

The anti-war propaganda of the Communist press is strengthened by what constitutes perhaps one of the most significant signs of the orientation of the French proletariat in this "next war": the letters from soldier correspondents, who are the worker and peasant correspondents transferred from field and factory to the battle line. Nearly every issue of l'Humanité carries one or more of these letters—conscious, definite in viewpoint, the expression not of men who have been disillusioned, like much of the correspondence published after the world war, but of men who have had no illusions from the start. There are also letters, bitter ones, from the wives and mothers of men at the front, written with the same unsentimental clear-sightedness.

Soldier Correspondents

The following extracts are from the letter of a group of soldiers who are taking part in the campaign against

the Druses in Syria.

"We, soldiers of the 4th esquadille of the 39th aviation regiment at Damas (Syria), wish to give you a brief account of the abominations that we are being subjected to at the hands of the officers, who are making life hell for us here.

"In addition to having to work eighteen hours a day, we lack food, we get no rest, the sleep which is so necessary for us is refused us despite the regulations.

"We are commanded by a drunkard who is continually threatening us with all sorts of things. . .

At 3:30 a. m., we have reveille. From 3:30 on we have the job of breaking stones in order to level the ground, with a brute, Sergeant Meulin, in command.

"For punishment the thing here is flogging with sand-bags; after that we are locked up in stinking cells where we are devoured by mosquitoes and bugs.

"We do not know whether you are acquainted with the situation and with all the atrocities committed here. The

of wounded—the return from the front—and three munition trains going toward the lines.

"After today I can no longer keep you informed as to what is happening—or at best, very briefly, for the censorship is far-reaching, and many have already been arrested. However, one can sum up the whole business as follows: butchery, and an incoherent muddle of orders resulting from the lack of understanding and agreement among those who are in command.

Morocco, August, 1925.

"We were in action on the 25th, 26th and 27th against F. . . el . . . B, and S. . . , with the object of getting in supplies, a business that goes under the name of 'policing' in the newspapers. We lost 12 men, one commissioned officer, and nine horses, mine among them. . . My friend V— is dead from a wound. . .

"Today the Riffs are making active preparations for the September offensive which was delayed on account of the unbearable heat. . .

"During the daytime there is a horrible spectacle here. Around the

thing. I won't be able to stand this terrible anxiety much longer, and I think there are many other mothers in the same case. After killing the children do they want to kill the mothers of grief?

"Favoritism has again made its appearance. One has an arm that is too long, and he doesn't go. Others fix up some sort of graft. . . a place is found for them, and they don't go. It's the honest ones who are good to send out there, and to die there.

"We read l'Humanité every day, and we thank you with all our hearts for struggling so bravely against this senseless war in Morocco. Let those who have interests out there go and defend themselves!"

The Workers' and Peasants' Congress

Individual protests of his nature, with their consciousness that French imperialism, and not the Riffs, is the enemy, are extremely significant as signs of the process of revolutionization that is going on among the proletariat of France, but it is in the great Workers' and Peasants' Congresses being held throught France today that the true mass character of the resistance is revealed. These congresses are being organized by the central and regional committees of action, the united front committees formed to organize the united resistance of the proletariat to the steadily increasing taxation of workers and peasants, the capitalist onslaught upon the living standard of the French worker, to fascism, and above all, to the imperialist wars in Morocco and Syria.

The Workers' and Peasants' Congresses held, so far, in Paris, Lille, Beziers, Marseilles and Bordeaux, at which Communists, socialists, members of the the C. G. T. and the C. G. T. U., non-party workers and peasants were represented, have already rallied, in the face of the opposition of the government, police and yellow socialist leaders, some three million workers and peasants around the slogans of united proletarian resistance and defeatism in the war: an immediate peace, independence for the Riff, the evacuation of Morocco by means of fraternization at the front, by boycotting the transport of war material, and the preparation for the 24-hour general strike to consolidate and demonstrate the strength of the protest.

The initial congress, held in Paris in July, created a very deep impression throught the country, and in addition to its success in rallying the non-party workers of the district around its slogans, was especially effective in arousing numbers of socialist workers to a consciously critical attitude toward their treacherous or cowardly leaders. Since the congress many letters have been sent in to the committee of action by socialist workers, in which the failure of the socialist chiefs to carry out the mandates of the congress—the demand for the immediate cessation of what amounts to military dictatorship and the reconvening of the chamber of deputies, etc.—was bitterly criticized.

Alliance of Soldiers with Workers and Peasants.

The Bordeaux congress, which took place last month, and at which 718 delegates represented 278,000 workers and peasants, is noteworthy for the predominance of the peasant element. Side by side with the dockers and seamen of Bourdeaux, the metal workers and railroad workers, sat fishermen from Basses Pyrenees, vine-growers, and large delegations of workers and peasants from Lot-et-Garonne and Gers. In the course of the discussions the common interests of workers and peasants as against the exploiting class were brought out in unmistakable terms.

At this congress the third element necessary to complete the united proletarian front was added when a number of soldier and sailor delegates entered the hall. Behind locked doors (it is not healthy for soldiers or sailors to be found at such meetings in war-time) the whole audience rose to greet their comrades with the Inter-

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The Head of the A. F. of L.



Green, the "greatest" president since the days of Samuel Gompers

boys are being massacred thru the stupidity of incompetent leaders.

"At the present moment we have 1,400 dead, 600 wounded, and in the course of the attack of August 2nd, 20,000 Druses captured, in a single day, 580 of our men, wounded 250, destroyed 4 aeroplanes, and took 19 guns together with their ammunition.

"It made us savage to see our total losses given as 5 wounded in the reports of this attack in the bourgeois press.

"The left bloc has promised us peace. We can see what it is doing towards it with the great democrat Sarrail.

"Well, rest assured that we are with you, against French imperialism and for fraternization.

"Vive the evacuation of Syria!

"Vive the return to France of the soldiers who are there!"

(Signed) A Group of Red Soldiers Here are parts of a letter from a soldier fighting on the Riffian front:

"We are awaiting the order for departure . . . tomorrow evening we shall arrive at the firing line . . . You are in my thoughts . . . they are sad enough, I am homesick, and I'm not the only one. Some of the men are drunk, some of the officers as well. . .

"We have just passed three trains

camp, at some 200 to 500 meters distance, men and horses are buried, but not deep enough. Well, from the effects of the heat and the emanations of decomposition the corpses become partly uncovered again; millions of flies settle on these flesh heaps; and in place of air we breathe the chloride of lime with which the whole camp is copiously sprinkled.

"The water is poisoned from the carcasses of animals which have putrified on the rocks above us. . .

"When you read the papers, always multiply our losses by 5, and you will have the exact reckoning for us. Divide by two, and you will have the total loss for the other side. . .

And, finally, a soldier's mother writes:

"While the gentlemen of the government are at the seashore and the mountains to escape the heat, are we going to let our soldiers go on dying beneath the African sun? My son writes that even if he returns it will take a very long time for him to recover, because he is in such a terrible state. Is it for this that they are preaching repopulation? . . .

"Monsieur the Editor, I curse the war and those who unchained it. My husband in 1914-18, now my son, it never changes, it is always the same

A Short Presidential Excursion Into the Realms of Sociology and History

With a Few Observations Upon George Washington's Opinions of Down East Yankees

By H. M. WICKS.

WHEN President Coolidge publicly discusses political issues affecting the immediate interests of the ruling class of this country, he manages, in a dull sort of manner, to convey to his hearers some conception of governmental policy. It is possible, with some concentration, to determine what he, with his queer New England cacography, is driving at. For such occasions his utterances are carefully prepared, and unquestionably censored by his "political advisers."

But when, on occasion, he appears before conventions and indulges in the expression of his own opinions he becomes incoherent, if not positively silly.

Such an occasion was his recent appearance before the national council of the congregational churches, assembled in Washington. There, before a body of people whose bodies have been catapulted into the 20th century, tho their minds dwell in the fourteenth century, the president of the United States, asserted that religious influence over government was the proper agency to combat the ever recurring crime waves.

No one expects a chief executive of this country to understand the economic basis of crime and propose the only effective means of abolishing it—the revolution.

It is not too much, tho, to expect from a president a slight knowledge of the facts gleaned from governmental reports regarding crime. Are non-religious people criminal, while religious people observe the law? If one were to analyze crime statistics upon such a basis, but one conclusion could be reached: Religion, instead of preventing crime, is responsible for crime. The most powerful single religious body in the United States, claiming to have the support of less than 15 per cent of the population, furnishes more than 70 per cent of the criminals. On the basis of this fact alone one can make out a very good case against religion.

But just as we cannot accept the Coolidge analysis of the cure for crime, so we cannot accept the absurd contentions of certain free-thinkers that religion breeds crime. The identical economic conditions that breed crime also breed ignorance, the basis of religion. Remove those conditions and both crime and religion will vanish.

A SECOND error revealed in his address was the statement:

"It is my understanding that government rests upon religion. While in our own country we have wisely separated church and state in order to emancipate faith from all political interference, nevertheless the forms and theories of our government were laid in accordance with the prevailing religious conviction of the people."

Such a lack of understanding of the history of the United States is almost pathetic. It calls to mind that other genius, Mr. Henry Ford, the Detroit flivver magnate.

Does not Mr. Coolidge know that the American revolutionists, in their revolt against every form of feudalism, indelibly stamped upon the government they created the ultimatum that church and state must forever remain separated and that no man must be discriminated against because of his beliefs? If it is really Coolidge's understanding that government rests upon religion, his understanding is badly warped. Never at any time in the world's history did government rest upon religion. The close connection between church and state under feudalism sometimes created that illusion. It was because the feudal ruling class concealed its economic interests under the trappings of religion and because it used the church as an armed force against the rising bourgeoisie, that superficial observers imagined the feudal state was based upon religion.

The American and the French revo-

lutionists at the close of the 18th century proclaimed the complete separation of the church from the state as a means of destroying this combination that under feudalism proved such a bulwark against them.

ALTHO Coolidge says in one breath that government rests upon religion, in the next he pays lip service to the separation of church and state, then immediately qualifies it with the assertion that "nevertheless the forms and theories of our government were laid in accordance with the prevailing religious convictions of the people." What people? Tom Payne, who wrote the first draft of the declaration of independence? Thomas Jefferson, who completed it? Neither of them were christians. And as for George Washington, the "father" of his country, no one would be so presumptuous as to acclaim him an orthodox christian. The fundamental-

ments are equalled by his ability as a caustic writer described these "superior people" in letters to some of his confidants who had been sent to New England thusly:

"Notwithstanding all, the public virtue which is ascribed to them (the New Englanders—H. M. W.) there is no nation under the sun—that I ever came across—pay greater adoration to money than they do. . . . Such a dearth of public spirit and want of virtue, such stock-jobbing and fertility in all the low arts to obtain advantages of one kind and another. . . . I never saw before, and pray God I never will be witness to again. Such a dirty, mercenary spirit pervades the whole that I should not be at all surprised at any disaster that may happen." (George Washington, Writings, Vol. III., pp. 264f, 413.)

Thus we have the first president's

rejoice? Our unequivocal reply would be: Yes! But the revolutionary founders of this country represented capitalism in its infancy. They had the courage to fight the revolutionary battles of their day against an ignorant and vicious tyranny. Today, however, that class whose supremacy they fought to establish has outlived its usefulness. From being a revolutionary class 150 years ago, it has now become a bulwark of reaction, a fetter upon production, and a new class created within the process of capitalist production itself has rose to challenge it.

There is a vast difference between being a representative of the revolutionary bourgeoisie at the close of the 18th century and a representative of the bourgeoisie in the year 1925 when it can only exist by the most frightful despotism known to the history of mankind. It is the difference between

Negro Delegates at the A. F. of L. Convention



They felt rather lonesome but there will be more of them as the power of the left wing grows.

ists of today would consign him to the lowest depths of their phantom hell.

IT was not the puritan founders of New England whose religious convictions formed the theories of the American government. Tho it was to their interest as a part of the rising bourgeoisie to fight against all the traditions of feudalism, they could not overcome the feudal conviction that government and religion must be inseparable. Karl Marx well said:

"The traditions of all past generations weighs like an alp upon the brain of the living."

This applies with particular force today in New England and Calvin Coolidge seems to have gained his inspiration on the connection between church and state from the pre-capitalistic period.

It is an established fact, proved by reams of historical documents, that the relics of feudalism transplanted to the new world with the puritans persisted to such a degree that it is questionable whether their participation in the war of the revolution was not more helpful to the enemy than to the colonies. Being puritans they did not have the courage openly to oppose the war, so most of them stayed home. Those that did go were such a sneaking, thieving gang that, according to George Washington, they seriously endangered the revolution.

THESE people, who called themselves a superior race, with the most exalted ideals, proved to be the most treacherous, sordid, venal, grasping aggregation that the history of this country records. While a large part of the continental army, under command of Washington, was enduring indescribable hardships and while every effort was made to raise money to pay the soldiers in action, the New Englanders were having a pious time of it. Officers absented themselves from duty, took privates with them and worked them on their own farms while both drew pay from the continental army.

Washington, whose military achieve-

ment picture of the prototypes of the twenty-ninth president. We wonder what sort of pen picture Washington would draw of Coolidge after reading his latest utterances.

It was the Paynes, Jeffersons and Washingtons, not the religionists of New England that made the revolution possible.

AT this point some hundred per cent American is likely to arise and derisively ask: Why quote these historical figures against Coolidge? Are they not, like Coolidge, considered by you as representatives of the bour-

geoisie? Our unequivocal reply would be: Yes! But the revolutionary founders of this country represented capitalism in its infancy. They had the courage to fight the revolutionary battles of their day against an ignorant and vicious tyranny. Today, however, that class whose supremacy they fought to establish has outlived its usefulness. From being a revolutionary class 150 years ago, it has now become a bulwark of reaction, a fetter upon production, and a new class created within the process of capitalist production itself has rose to challenge it.

Coolidge by his utterances proves that he has no conception of the history of the government at the head of which he stands as a puppet. So long as he is simply a megaphone for the powers that direct the executive committee of the capitalist class at Washington, his pathetic lack of knowledge is not revealed. But on those occasions when he is not under the guidance of Wall Street we see the real Coolidge—a down east Yankee with all the amazing stupidity of that clan.

WORKER'S SCHOOL REVIEWS PARTY HISTORY IN TRAINING COMRADES FOR BIG TASK OF BOLSHEVIZATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Demand for the party training course at the New York Workers' School is proving to be much heavier than expected and at least two groups will have to be started. Even at that, all of those applying cannot be admitted as over fifty applications have been received and only twenty-five will be admitted to each of the two groups. Many more applications are expected. Admission will be made on the basis of activity and previous preparation.

One of the sections of the party training course is a course in "Party History and Problems," instructor, William W. Weinstone. The aim of this course is highly political: To orientate leading comrades for a solution of future problems thru a study of present and past ones.

This course will seek to familiarize the membership with the origins of the Communist movement; its socialist background; the left wing struggles in the socialist movement, which are the roots of the ideology prevailing in the American movement. It will deal with the various groupings which existed within the movement; their contributions toward the movement and how they affect party attitude today; the ideological struggles and the causes for them, such as the split in the left wing, the struggle between the C. P. and C. L. P., the C. P. and the U. C. P., the workers' council

group and the Communist Party and struggles to date—treating these struggles from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint. The course will aim to show the development of the party toward a Bolshevik party and will treat of the obstacles leading toward it and how to overcome them.

In each period of the party history, the problems will be taken up and discussed from the viewpoint of the Communist International. Effort will be made to relate the C. I. viewpoint at the various congresses with the party attitude toward such problems as the party organizational structure and the federations, the legal and illegal organization; the united front and labor party; trade union work; agrarian and Negro work and imperialism. No one can understand the task of bolshevization of our party without a knowledge of the party history and problems.

Towards Party Reorganization

By Jay Lovestone

AT the Chicago conference of party functionaries there were asked many questions involving the problems of reorganization. Very likely these problems will be faced by the comrades in the other districts. Their solution is, therefore, the concern of the party membership throughout the country.

Some of these questions and answers follow:

QUESTION: What is to become of the branch property and the money which some of the branches have in their treasury?

Answer: Upon reorganization every branch secretary should bring all his or her records up to date and turn these over to the district organizer.

Every branch, before it disbands as a party unit, that is, before its members are organized into shop and street nuclei, should liquidate all its debts to such party institutions as The DAILY WORKER, the district and national offices, etc. If there are any funds after such debt settlements, the remaining money shall be divided as follows: Fifty per cent to The DAILY WORKER; twenty-five per cent to the district office and twenty-five per cent to the national office of the party.

In cases where branches own property, like buildings, the present party members of the particular branch in question shall constitute a body for taking over the property, into which body only party members shall enter as bona fide members, irrespective of their nationality. In cases where non-party members are co-owners of branch club rooms, etc., our party members should form a Communist fraction in the owning body and thus serve to control and own this property, under the instructions and as agents of the party.

QUESTION: Some of our members do not live in Chicago, altho they pay dues to our branch here. Where will they be attached to?

Answer: After our party is reorganized on the basis of shop nuclei, no one will be allowed to live and work in one city and be a party member in another city. Every comrade will hold his membership either in a shop nucleus, that is, on the basis of being connected with a party unit in his place of employment, or in a street nucleus, that is, on the basis of his being connected with a party unit in the residential section where he happens to be living. No one will, after reorganization, be permitted to attach himself to the party on the mere basis of having friends in or fond recollections of a particular party unit.

If a member neither lives nor works in a city he will not be able to be a party member in that city. Everyone will have to be a member of a party unit located in the section where he works or lives in a particular city.

QUESTION: How will migratory workers hold their membership in the party?

Answer: The following shall be the rules for migratory workers who desire to belong to the party:

1. They shall be considered as national office members of the party, being connected with the party center and working under instructions of the C. E. C. thru one or several special departments.

2. These migratory worker-party members shall immediately notify the party district organizer of the territory in which they happen to find themselves at any time.

3. After such proper and prompt notification of the district organizer by the migratory worker-member, the latter shall fully exercise all his party membership rights in any unit of the district in question. Likewise, this migratory worker-party member shall then be prepared to discharge all duties and tasks which may be assigned to any party members of the districts at the time in which he finds himself there.

QUESTION: Will the international branch be based solely on residential or on shop location?

Answer: The international branch is simply another name for the street

nucleus. The street nucleus is to be based solely on residential area. It is the shop nucleus which is to be based solely on the industrial area, the place of employment.

QUESTION: What about those who work in the transportation industry?

Answer: If a comrade works as a chauffeur or truck driver, he will become a member of a shop nucleus in his place of employment, provided that there are three or more party members employed there. Otherwise the comrade in question may be attached to another shop or to a street nucleus.

If a comrade works as a railway shop hand, maintenance of way man, locomotive fireman or locomotive engineer, etc., in the transportation industry, the procedure will be along the same general lines. The roundhouse, the railway or freight station is to be the point of organization for the party members employed in any capacity on a particular railway or system of railways.

QUESTION: In my particular place there are three party members. Are we to go into a shop nucleus or a street nucleus?

Answer: Of course, you are to go into a shop nucleus. Don't wait for anybody to come around and try to organize you. It is your job to take the initiative and proceed to organize yourself at once into a shop nucleus. Immediately get on the job and make your nucleus active. The first task is for each of you individually to get one or two new members into the nucleus. You will see how your shop nucleus will grow, how much new blood you will add to your group thru your being active, in accordance with the instructions given in the C. E. C. reorganization plan.

QUESTION: Is the present division of Chicago into six sections supposed to be permanent or temporary? Is this division on an industrial or on a parliamentary basis?

Answer: The present division is temporary. This does not necessarily mean that this division may not be permanent. Our analysis and classification of the information gathered from registering our membership will decide the final lines of sub-division in the city.

The present, or temporary, sub-division is based on the location of industry, on transportation facilities and on a recognition of the existing parliamentary sub-divisions in the city. In organizing our shop nuclei and in setting up new sections we must not totally disregard the need for our apparatus functioning in election campaigns. That is why we must in subdividing the city into certain industrial sections also take into account the parliamentary lines so that, as much as possible, our sub-divisions based on the industrial sections will enable our party to function effectively in election campaigns.

QUESTION: The prestige of our branch in the (name of nationality of language branch is omitted) colony is great. The disappearance of the branch as such will have a bad impression on the colony. May we not, then, after reorganization maintain the present branch and call it the (language) branch or fraction of the Workers Party?

Answer: Under no circumstances should any of the existing language branches maintain themselves as branches, in name or in fact, after party reorganization. The only party units, in name as well as in fact, after party reorganization are the shop and the street nuclei.

The present language branches are to become fractions of the party in the workingmen's clubs which they are to organize. These workingmen's clubs will consist of non-party proletarians as well as party members. These workingmen's clubs will not be units of the party. These workingmen's club will serve as rallying centers for our party, as recruiting fields where the members of our party speaking a particular language will have additional opportunities to win over for Communism, to draw into the party, workers of their own nationality.

If we were to call such workingmen's clubs branches of the Workers Party we would be wrong on two scores. First of all, we would be giving the impression that this club containing non-party members is a unit of the party. Secondly, we would be narrowing the basis of organization for these workingmen's clubs. These clubs are not to consist only of those proletarians who are Communists. The constitution of these clubs is to be much more inclusive, much broader. Any worker who accepts, in general, the idea of the class struggle, regardless of how little he knows about or how unready he happens to be at this time for party membership, is eligible for membership in these clubs. In fact we must strive to draw as many as possible such non-Communist workers into these clubs so that we may have the chance to propagate Communism amongst them.

Obviously it is impossible to call publicly such workingmen's clubs party fractions of a particular nationality. Such methods will not draw to us the non-party elements we must have in these clubs. How can we ask a non-party member to join a party fraction? If a worker is not a member of the party he cannot be a member of the party fraction. The principle of Communist fraction work applied in the trade unions, in the benefit societies, in the co-operative societies, and in other working class organizations is to be strictly adhered to in the work of the Communist fractions in these workingmen's clubs. The party members of a particular

language group in this country should win their prestige for Communism thru their work for the party, thru their activities for Communism.

QUESTION: Our branch is to register at a membership meeting of section so and so at this or that date. Will our branch have any more meetings at all after this registration date?

Answer: Upon classifying the information gathered at the registration meetings of a particular section the comrades of the branches in the section in question will be assigned as follows: 1. If possible, they will be immediately organized into shop nuclei and will start functioning immediately as such. 2. The comrades may be organized as street nuclei members. 3. Where it is impossible to assign the comrades to either a shop or a street nucleus in the section being registered, then they may be asked to appear again at the registration meeting of the section where they work and there become members of a shop nucleus in the plant where they work or attached to some particular shop nucleus in the industrial section, in case less than three comrades work in their place of employment.

At most one branch meeting should be held after the section registration meeting has been held. This meeting should be given over completely to disposing of the affairs of the branch as a branch; for example, bringing up all accounts to date, settling debts with party institutions, putting the records in order for the district office, etc.

American Capital Abroad

By EARL R. BROWDER

TEN years ago the United States was a field for the investment of capital from abroad. British, Belgian, French and German capitalists owned securities from America amounting to over four billion dollars.

"Them days is gone forever," as Rube would say.

At the beginning of 1925, the international debit balance of the U. S. had changed to a credit balance, consisting of:

Government loans 12 billion dollars.
Government guaranteed loans to private investors, 9½ billion dollars, which is not to mention the volume of private financial investments in Europe.

And in 1925, this movement of American capital abroad has gone on at an accelerated pace. In the first nine months of this year, over one billion dollars has gone abroad on bonds and notes. The report of the Wall Street Journal (October 17th) gives us the following figures:

Capital invested in—	Nine months of 1925	Nine months of 1924
Total foreign bonds and notes.....	\$1,039,018,000	\$760,652,000
Foreign governments	726,623,000	509,376,000
Foreign corporations	190,250,000	84,000,000

The governmental loans were distributed as follows:

European countries, \$284,300,000; Canada, \$212,972,000; Latin-American countries, \$154,351,000; Australia, \$75,000,000.

Decline of Great Britain.
"GREAT BRITAIN is on the road to ruin." This is not a Communist prophecy. It is the statement of Sir George B. Hunter, a leading figure in British shipbuilding.

The outstanding symptom of the decline which brings forth such wails from British capitalists, is the inability of British finance to play the leading role in the export of capital. Formerly the greatest financiers thruout the world, holding the world's industry in pawn, today Britain cannot even meet the demands of her own colonies. Canada and Australia come to Wall Street, instead of going to "the City" for their loans.

During the nine months of 1925 while the U. S. was exporting capital of over a billion dollars, Great Britain showed the following:

Foreign governments, none.
Foreign corporations, \$8,000,000.
British possessions, \$177,500,000.
The United States is thus seen to

be furnishing British possessions with more capital, by about 40 per cent, than Britain herself is doing.

New Capital in Britain and America.

VERY illuminating of the course of economic events in the two great centers of imperialism, is the comparison between the total volume of new capital flotations in the first nine months of 1925. They are:

Great Britain\$ 800,000,000
United States 4,300,000,000

Of Great Britain's new capital flotations, only one per cent went to foreign countries. Of American, almost 25 per cent was foreign.

American capital is abroad, with a vengeance, and entering in one way or another, every field of exploitation in the world. And contrary to the traditions of the era of Mark Twain, this new American traveller is not "An Innocent Abroad." The world is now dealing with an America hard as nails, shrewd in business, filled with a sense of power and the arrogance of the nouveau riche. And the

	Nine months of 1925	Nine months of 1924
Capital invested in—		
Total foreign bonds and notes.....	\$1,039,018,000	\$760,652,000
Foreign governments	726,623,000	509,376,000
Foreign corporations	190,250,000	84,000,000

American working class will before long be called upon to shed its blood to enforce the will and protect the property of this new world-traveller.

Detroit Women to Give Freiheit Benefit This Sunday Evening

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—On Sunday evening, October 25th, the Women's Educational Circle of Detroit, which is affiliated with the Detroit federation of working class women's organizations, is giving a concert and package party for the benefit of the Freiheit. The affair will be held in Carpenters' Hall, 935 Alger Ave., near Oakland.

An exceptional concert program has been arranged and some of the best talent in Detroit will participate. The Women's Educational Circle is justly famous for the manner in which they attend to the hunger needs of their patrons and all who are fortunate enough to be present Sunday evening are assured an enjoyable time. Festivities will begin at 5:30 sharp. Admission is 25 cents.

With Arms in Hand

A STORY OF THE RED ARMY

(In Memory of Eva Voikhanskaya and Katya Antipova.)

By V. K.

It was autumn—autumn's golden glow pervaded—the Autumn leaves drifted down onto the corridor of pines, along these beautiful lines fantastically picturesque. A group was standing motionless and all the more restless and the life of our train seemed even the more noisy, deserted as we were here, remote from the village.

It was only yesterday that we emerged from the fight. Everyone is overjoyed at the temporary repose and tries to utilize it as fully as possible.

But there is no rest for the sisters. There are only two of them in our detachment. There is Evinka, as they call her here, so serious and with such wise eyes, and the lively, manish Comrade Antipova.

There are ten men waiting to be bandaged in their wagon. But they also have a wagon with seriously wounded cases, with whom they must remain all the time.

"Evinka, come and drink some tea," came the cry from the campfire. But even while these words were being pronounced the others understood—she would not leave her work.

And so they went on working until the evening. And tomorrow, perhaps, there will be more fighting, and Evinka, without having had time to rest, will go out with the detachment right into the front line. She conquered this place from Antipova, and was always there. She is making herself manly.

Sister Antipova is there and we rarely allow her to enter the front line.

Around the campfire there is great noise and joviality. They are drinking tea and making jokes. They also fry potatoes. Many of them, idle by habit and simply through this monotonous hard life are swearing coarsely. That is, if Evinka is not too near. When she comes, woe betide he who forgets. She shames and scolds him like a child. And the guilty one remains silent.

She alone is able to reprimand in such a reasoning way, to explain the barbarity of coarse lack of self-restraint.

Many of us in this section are Tartars, among whom there seems to be

some kind of special attitude towards Eva.

The simple tyepiyars from the Ufa Gubernia call her "Ivunka." And in this distorted name there was a kind of honorary admiration. Anyone of them who fell under Eva's eye while doing something silly, or swearing, would blush and feel ashamed, just like a child, and afterwards would apologize to her somewhere on the quiet.

In this respect, Comrade Antipova in no way resembled Eva. She was a heroine. There were few fighters like her, and many a time she bore the brunt of the front line fighting together with us fellows, but she was exactly like all of us, she was a comrade among us.

We loved her also, in heroism and self-restraint we did not distinguish between them.

Eva made all of us keep order, even including Antipova.

"How shameless you are," she would often say. "Instead of raising the peasantry up to your own level, you are descending to their level, you are extinguishing any aspirations they have towards perfection."

The commander of the detachment, the worker Melnikov, energetic and fearless, was an example to us in everything. But Eva sometimes found it worth while arguing with him and we began to wonder whether we ought to imitate him in swearing.

Evinka was sleeping, lying against the wall of the wagon among the wounded when we woke her up.

We had to go to an attack on the line. Under shelter there was an armored wagon boarded up and reinforced with sand. Eva had to go with us.

The raw, dark night came on. Carefully spreading out along both sides of the line, we went down towards the village occupied by the Whites.

Eva went with her inseparable carbine, keeping to the left flank of the line. She always chose to place herself among the most indecisive men and those that were most susceptible to panic. I listened how her neighbors in the line, who were Tartars, whispered to each other about her in their own language, astonished at her manliness and at the same time infected by it.

We had already gone a few versts.

Suddenly a sharp noise, mingled with the cries of people, could be heard in front of the line. Rifle fire burst forth. Nobody fired. After a few seconds we heard the hoarse

voice of Melnikov shouting away in front: "Quickly, sister, sister."

But Evinka was already there. We saw how her silhouette appeared suddenly against the embankment, and in a minute or two, with somebody's help, she drew Melnikov onto the bank.

Melnikov and a few others who had been in the forward line, had come up against the entrenchment of the Whites who had fired on them. Melnikov was wounded.

This thought deeply touched me. I began searching in the dark for one of the platoon commanders quietly calling out, so that Melnikov could be quickly replaced.

Comrade Dmitriev took over command.

The cross-firing became yet more intense. But the night is not terrible. We only fear that the youth will not first time they have come under fire—these Bashkir volunteers.

The Whites have an armored car. Eva returned to the firing lines. She conspires and consults with Dmitriev. She is as decisive as ever.

"I will go down to the station. I will bring along the armored train. Hold out."

The armored train, narrow and built of boards, with a double wall between which is a bank of sand, is at the station. I think to myself: Suppose it will be difficult for the engine to bring it along here. I don't know whether the crew is ready.

"You had better take Taroshin with you."

"No, it does not matter; I will be able to manage."

And she departed. Groans can be heard in the firing line. Most of those operating in front are wounded.

The groans have a bad effect on many.

I send down to the line asking that the wounded be sent behind to Antipova, who has already come down and is working behind the sandbank.

The minutes go by slowly. No one can tell what will be ahead. Will there be strength to hold out? In the morning we still will be too weak. The Whites will be able to notice our lack of numbers.

Dmitriev sent the news down to the firing line that the armored train will soon be along.

On those rare occasions when between the volleys of rifle fire, when there came sharp minutes of pause, we tried to listen anxiously. From the Whites' side can be heard from afar

the puffing of engines. Their train has arrived, but they are frightened to move away as they do not know the line.

Will we be able to give the warning in time? Our armored train is perhaps on the Sarapool branch line. These thoughts seemed to set the head afire. Everyone is thinking the same thing. I can hear them whispering about it on the right.

Slowly, from behind, indistinct sounds arise. The whisper runs along the sand bank: "The train is coming."

We feel in the dark that the armored train is drawn up behind the firing line. There is general liveliness. The line increases its fire.

Eva is in command. "Bravo!" they whisper in the front line.

Eva is on the engine. The commander of the armored train is shouting across to her.

When we crept out in front of the line, the machine guns from the train did their work.

In between the flashes in front, we see the thin line of the Whites. Their train is silent.

I send Eva along to Dmitriev. Dawn is approaching.

The morning started with a fight between our armored train and that of the Whites. We move forward.

I did not witness their death. But they fell beneath the hands of the White Guard beasts. This is what was communicated about them during the last days.

Antipova in the last fight for the occupation of Ijevsk was all the time in the firing line. She did not wish to leave it. There were not many men in the company, and the Whites were fighting stubbornly. When she was hit in the chest by a bullet she succeeded in crying out:

"I am only wounded, comrades, you go forward, don't waste time over me."

Eva arrived safely in Ufa.

In March, 1919, Kolchak, renewing his attack, threatened Ufa. Eva, who left town at the last minute, was caught by the Cossacks.

An exasperated Cossack officer dared to ask her:

"You are a Communist?"

"Yes, a Communist," firmly replied Eva.

These wild beasts fell upon her with coarse invective, and with blows of their swords they terminated Eva's life.

And thus they are no more.

A NEW LIFE

Helen was a little excited when she went the first day to work at the trimming-shop. A new life to start, new habits to form, new ideals to come . . . Her heart throbbed while she was going up in the elevator.

A moment later she entered the workroom. Side by side in a long double row there were machines, and girls bending over them sewing endless yards of colorful laces. Her future companions! She greeted them all mentally and smiled indefinitely.

Her smile vanished with the appearance of the forelady, a thin little woman with a tired and angered expression on her face. She took Helen to an unoccupied machine and hurriedly showed her how to manage it. Her dry voice harmonized with the rythmical rattle of the machine, which she operated masterfully. To her Helen was one of many, whom during long years of experience, she taught the trade. Just an object, a human object.

Helen felt humiliated. Left alone with a piece of cloth to practice on she became wholly occupied with the problem how to master the machine. It was difficult, for the machine ran stubbornly and heedlessly its own way. It became a fight between human intelligence and thoughtless power. She had to move her fingers rapidly to follow the machine's lead. Only little by little the intelligence began to win.

In a moment of depression, unable

to disentangle the thread and not seeing the forelady around, she was greatly comforted when a girl offered her assistance. It was May, who worked not far from her.

"It is only the beginning, that is hard," she said sympathetically. "In a few days you will be turning out piles of work and wondering when you did it."

It was encouraging and promising. Helen wanted to work like the others. She became conscious of the pleasure of producing.

The forelady approached them and May went away. The forelady looked scornfully at them and turning to a pair of laughing girls remarked angrily: "Don't fool around, girls, there is a lot of work to be done to-day."

Many times afterwards May came to see how Helen worked. Helen was eager to know about the factory and May was ready to relate details of factory life. Asked if she liked her work May answered negatively.

"I'd like it much better if they paid properly. I am disgusted." Seeing Helen's anxious look she continued. "I am one of the best workers here and they know it. Still I get only 18 dollars being here a year already. So I am taking it a little easier. They are mad, but I don't care."

"Why don't you ask for a raise?" May's sarcastic laughter was the only answer.

"I keep kicking and kicking all the

time. All I get is a dollar raise at the best."

"But they cheat you!" exclaimed Helen.

"Of course. That is what they are doing all the time. Just imagine: we get \$12 in the beginning, they pay for the few days of learning too, then you be sure not to get any raise for a long time."

In their excitement they talked loudly. It attracted the attention of a passing girl, who ironically addressed May.

"Again the same theme. You ought to realize at least that you can not fight the bosses."

"Why not?" said Helen. "We all"—her glance encircled all the girls—"we

all can."

"Not all—I shall not be with you."

"These are the eternal dumbbells," scoffed May after her.

The time passed quickly. Turning

toward the window Helen could see

the big hands of a huge clock, slowly

nearing 12. Then it struck, the factory-bell rang

and the machines with a swishing

noise stopped. The workers put away

their work and hurried for lunch. Helen

put her rag away too. Around her

was noise, loud talk and laughter. It

was the "new life" and she was part

of it. She rose and her face bore a

definite decision. She must be strong

to fight for better . . . to fight, to

fight . . .

By MARY FELDMAN
(Worker Correspondent)

Negro Labor Congress Asks for Artistic Talent

The American Negro Labor Congress, which will open at Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles avenue, Chicago, on Sunday, Oct. 25, has issued an appeal to all colored and white workers to participate in the evening programs which will occupy every evening during the week of October 25 to 31.

Every white and colored worker is called upon to aid in the arranging of the programs to be given at the large mass meetings to be held during the evening sessions of the congress. Recitations, monologues, classical dancing, singing, instrument playing—all these forms of talent will be welcomed by the arrangements committee.

Any worker desiring to assist in this work will please get in touch with A. Andrew Torrence, chairman of the arrangements committee, at the American Negro Labor Congress headquarters, 3456 S. Indiana Ave.

How the French Proletariat Is Meeting the "Next War"

(Continued from page 2.) national, and their message of solidarity was received with the greatest enthusiasm. "We are with you," they said, "The soldiers and sailors are suffering and dying. . . They are being crushed by repression. . . The sailors of the Courbet and of the Paris are paying dearly for their demand for better conditions. . . Whatever the cost, the sailors and soldiers will go on with the struggle against the war and against capitalism." France already has her soviets of workers, soldiers and peasants in embryo.

At the Marseilles congress delegates from the revolutionary sailors of the Mediterranean fleet, who mutinied in July of this year against the rotten conditions on shipboard, and against participation in the Rifian war, also participated. Despite the fact that of the 1,200 delegates several hundred were non-party, and about a hundred socialist, the congress organized a demonstration to be held before the Polish embassy in protest against the execution of our comrades in Poland. The police who had forbidden the demonstration met the procession with drawn swords and revolvers, and a number of the demonstrators and of the crowds of Marseilles workers who

had joined the procession as it went along were beaten and wounded. The fact that the Marseilles municipal council which is socialist offered no opposition to this attack, made a deep and hostile impression on the delegates.

Workers' Commission of Enquiry at Front

Last month the central council of action, insisting upon the right of the workers to know the full truth in regard to the treatment of their comrades at the front, the details of the bombing expeditions against defenseless Rifian villages, and, in general, to get a faithful picture of French imperialism in action, sent a commission of enquiry—direct to the theater of war in Morocco. The government, naturally made every effort to prevent the commission from leaving France, and is now putting all manner of obstacles in its path to stop it from performing its mission. On the other hand, the government has not only done everything in its power to facilitate the work of the deputation composed of bourgeois parliamentary deputies and journalists which is now in Morocco, and which it knows can be depended upon to see and to write only what ought to be seen and written, but has paid the expenses of the

members, and placed both the civil and military authorities at their disposal.

When the commission of enquiry left Paris, the Paris Soir came out with the announcement "that the administrative authorities of Morocco have taken all measures to prevent the debarkation of these undesirables." At Bordeaux the steamship company, which had been tipped off by the police, refused to sell them tickets—"all the tickets were taken for the next two months." Then at Marseilles the police attempted to get hold of Doriot, perhaps the most hated and feared of the Communist deputies by the gentlemen whose game he has been showing up, and prevent him from proceeding with the commission, but he managed to evade them and the delegation embarked for Oran in Algeria. As soon as the identity of the members of the commission was recognized on shipboard, a wireless was sent to Oran, where the authorities hastily recruited a number of loafers and stoolpigeons and organized a "spontaneous" hostile demonstration which was duly broadcasted by the French bourgeois press.

All the capitalist newspapers in France are carrying savage attacks on the commission of enquiry, some, the

Liberté and France Militaire for instance, openly appealing to violence in order to put a stop to its further activities. According to latest accounts however, our comrades are proceeding with their project, and the central and local committees of actions are calling for the workers and peasants to agitate for the widest support of the delegation in the shops and factories and villages.

The government, is of course, not depending on repressive measures alone—in order to fight the anti-war feeling among the masses. It is resorting to all sorts of counter-propaganda, that the Riffs are being financed by German gold, etc etc.—and, with the aid of the socialist chiefs is seeking by every means to discredit the Communist Party and destroy its steadily growing influence. Despite its efforts, however, and despite the ancient habit of patriotism whose last traces among the masses cannot be wiped out in a day, the answer which the French proletariat is giving to the all-important question "What will the workers do in the next war?" is one thing that may well give us courage and hope for the future. More than a first step has been taken toward "turning the imperialist wars of nations into the civil war of classes."

Tendencies of the Italian Opposition

By EDMONDO PELUSO
(Rome)

THE disintegration of the opposition parties takes its course and is becoming more and more accelerated, and at the same time the fascist regime is strengthening and consolidating itself. The monarchy has now quite gone over to the side of fascism and has taken with it the general staff of the regular army and the high officials, and finally the various social strata of the bourgeoisie, who vacillated a little after the murder of Matteotti, have at last recognized that at the present moment fascism alone can protect and defend their interests.

The anti-fascist movement has thus, under the lead of the "democracy" been completely defeated. The bloc compounded of very heterogeneous elements, which the opposition formed against Mussolini's regime, continues to crumble away gradually. The constitutionalists who paid homage to the king on the occasion of his jubilee in spite of the fact that he had left them in the lurch, called forth loud protests from the non-constitutional parties (republicans, social-democrats and Maximalists.) In order to satisfy the masses who followed in their train, these parties had to give expression to threats of separation. But these threats remained nothing but threats, and at the last meeting of the Aventine bloc, they showed, by unanimously passing the resolution not to return to parliament, that their fate is linked for ever with that of the bourgeois "democracy."

It is, as a matter of fact, obvious that these three parties, who call themselves anti-constitutional, have completely lost their independence and that they only continue to exist as a fraction of the "democratic constitutional" bloc whose discipline and instructions they accept.

IF this however is true of the republican, social-democratic and maximalist leaders, it does not apply to the masses who follow them. Many proletarian elements of these parties come to us, take part in the formation of workers' and peasants' committees, and make proposals for common action, emphasizing that they agree with our slogans.

One of the reasons for the proposal made by the Communists to these anti-constitutional parties, in which they belong, want to act, and see that the Communists alone can now take the lead in the fight against fascism and carry it thru to a successful issue.

THE proposal for alliance which the Communists have made to the republicans, socialist (both the unitarians and the maximalists) and to the committee of action of Sardinia (au-

tonomists) is the continuation of the strategic line which the party has pursued, since the events of last year endangered the existence of the fascist regime. When we remember that the Communist Party of Italy at that time proposed to the opposition parties to constitute themselves as an opposition parliament, which would have been the first step towards an open fight against the usurping and oppressive regime, but that the Aventine rejected it, is it not evident that this represents the last reserve of the bourgeoisie against proletarian revolution? In view of this refusal, the Communist Party of Italy proposed to the so-called proletarian parties, a general strike, which was also re-

jected.

Today the development of events makes it possible to take up again the line sketched at that time, in order once more to set in motion the masses which are prevented from action by the parties to which they are attached. Since the tactics of the past year have made our party the third factor in the political life of Italy, this proposal of an alliance will doubtless serve to gather the active masses who are eager to defeat fascism, round the Communist Party of Italy.

THE open letter of the Communist Party to the republicans and socialists invites them to a meeting in

NEAR THE END OF HIS ROPE

By ALEX REID.

(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)

THE writer of this article stood in Springfield one evening some time ago and witnessed a demonstration against Frank Farrington, the head of the Illinois mine workers' organization. It was a very significant occurrence, considering what is going on in the miners' union.

A large collection of miners were proceeding towards the district office of the union with a grim look of determination on their faces. Miners could be seen in front of the building, on each side of it, and in front of it, while many were seen to go up into the building, to the headquarters of the chief faker, Farrington. I looked long the block and noticed three policemen there, and realized the importance of their presence at that particular place at that particular time.

ORDINARILY, you cannot see any policemen around there, as the corner is not very busy, and their presence at this time showed that they were prepared for something special. Not knowing what the demonstration was about, I asked a miner if a meeting of unusual importance was taking place at the district office, and he informed me as follows:

"Brother, there is surely a meeting at this office this evening; we are going to finish our fight in this sub-district one way or another right now. We are tired of this treason and we are not going to stand for it any more. Farrington has to undo some of his dirty work or he has to get out of the union."

I watched the crowd about an hour, and they finally left the building and returned to the miners' local building, as I afterward learned.

AFTER their meeting I found out that Farrington's tool, "Joker" Young, had been to their meeting attempting to explain away his treachery to the miners in that particular local, and justify his treason to Joe Loda, a deposed checkweighman, whom Young had betrayed. The meeting of

the miners had resulted in determination to have the facts thrashed out, and as Farrington's tool, the drunken board member Young, had been unable to justify his position, the miners had taken up the question with Farrington.

I am informed that the miners were under great restraint to keep from pitching the drunken board member thru the window of the local union building. At this meeting the miners deputized about forty members to go to the district office and bring Farrington to the local willingly or otherwise, to explain his position and his actions to the outraged miners, relative to the Loda case and to other cases. Needless to say, Farrington refused to come at that time, and has not yet shown up before the betrayed miners.

THIS demonstration has shown that Farrington has about reached his limit in the miners' union. His treacherous reign is rapidly drawing to a close. On every hand in Illinois you hear mutterings against him. Nine out of every ten men are condemning him, accusing him of treachery to the coal miners.

A campaign for a special convention of the district is being carried on, to put Farrington on trial for his many violations of the miners' constitution and contract. All over the state of Illinois the miners are preparing petitions for this special convention to rid the state once and for all of the king of traitors, Frank Farrington.

order to discuss the general situation of the country and to decide on a line of action for the fight against fascism.

It laid down the following fundamental conditions:

1. The control of the workers over industry as the only means of fighting against the plutocracy which finances fascism.
2. The land to the peasants.
3. A fight for the formation of a republican conference which should be formed on the basis of the workers' and peasants' committees and should organize all the anti-fascist forces of the people.

THIS proposal greatly embarrassed the parties to whom it was made. At first they tried to suppress it and then hardly mentioned it. The government on its part immediately understood the significance of our strategy and immediately had all our newspapers confiscated, among them the daily paper which had published the news, and had the arrests and persecutions of the Communists increased. It is obvious that the political situation in Italy will be entirely changed if, as we believe, the opposition of the Aventine is replaced by the pressure of the proletarian opposition. Having been prevented from openly propagating our proposal, we printed it secretly and distributed it among the masses.

The answer of the Italian social-democrats who, at their last congress, made fundamental declarations which are not anti-monarchistic, was a firm and categorical refusal. The committee of action of Sardinia declares itself ready to accept the proposals and to stand up for them against the opposition parties. The republicans have not yet answered, but the party in the most embarrassing situation is that of the maximalists who do not know what to answer: while the leaders will, in no way, work hand in hand with the Communists, the masses who are their followers, hold the opposite point of view.

There can be no doubt that this new tactical line will serve to strengthen the prestige of the Communist course of development in Italy.

-help!



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

Carrying the Education Into the Shops

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

THE reorganization of our party implies the reorganization of all of its departments. The discussions in the agitprop committee of district 2 have revealed that even members of that committee do not understand this fundamental fact. The educational activity of our party must be thoroughly reorganized as to form and content if it is not to remain on the old social-democratic and narrow "monopolistic" basis on which it has hitherto stood.

The gulf between the leadership of our party and the membership must be bridged over. The theoretical fundamentals of Communism must cease to be a monopoly of a little group. Every member of every shop nucleus must be educated simultaneously in the fundamentals of Leninism. The political level of our whole party must be raised.

The Role of the Shop Nucleus.

If the reorganization is not to be a mere mechanical change in structure; if the shop nucleus is not to degenerate into a mere center for "shop talk" in which the level of the discussions will never rise above the discussion of the unsanitary condition of the toilets in the shops and the "toughness" of the foreman (important as these may be); if the shop nucleus is really to become a basic political unit of the party and the center of all discussions from the immediate problems of the shop to the fundamental political problems of the American and world working class;—then our educational activity must not stop at the central school, the library and the study class but must go further along with the rest of the party into the shops.

EVERY big crisis in the American party—and the history of our party has been a series of big crises—has demonstrated the unpleasant fact that great masses of our members, the majority of them, have little or no theoretical basis for their political thinking and do not know how to judge and execute a correct policy. To mention only two such crises—the "goose" crisis and the "labor party" crisis—is sufficient to demonstrate the fact that when a change in objective conditions motivates the adoption of a new policy by our leadership, it is soon faced with the powerful passive opposition of a whole majority of our membership and that the party must in each case go thru severe crisis before the new policy is adopted. This can only mean that however low the theoretical level of our leadership may be, even so there is between it and the mass of the membership a considerable gulf in capacity for political thinking and analysis which gulf must be bridged over. I do not mean to say that we must neglect the necessity of further educating a leading group in our party, but of much more fundamental importance is the task of raising the theoretical level of the whole mass of our membership and this must be done, not in a few scattered classes in geographical areas, nor in a central school but precisely in the shops where the mass of our membership is to be found.

Every Member to Be Trained in Fundamentals of Leninism.

THE agitprop department of district 2, therefore, is reorganizing itself in line with the reorganization of the party; and the major emphasis in our educational work for this winter will be placed in the shop nucleus and not in the central school or sections. The plan of district 2 is that of simultaneously educating every member of every shop nucleus, right in his nucleus, in the fundamentals of Leninism.

"But where will you get so many teachers?"

"There will, no doubt, be a hundred or several hundred shop nuclei in the New York area; where has the party one hundred or several hundred directors for shop nucleus political education?" These were objections raised in the school committee to the plan of the reorganization of the educational work and a motion was made

SECTION TWO (PULLMAN AND VICINITY) Attention!

THE section membership meeting of Section No. 2, which takes in the following branches: Italian Dauphin Park, Italian Grand Crossing, Ukrainian Br. No. 2, Polish, Russian, Lithuanian No. 47, South Slav, South Chicago, Ukrainian No. 7, Nucleus No. 1, Nucleus No. 2, Nucleus No. 3, Nucleus No. 4—(all of Pullman), Chicago Heights, Lithuanian Br., will be held Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1925, 8 p. m. at Stancik's Hall, 205 East 115th street, Pullman.

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

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

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 2 attend this meeting.

o delay the execution of this plan until the necessary corps of teachers had been trained. This, of course, is a proposal to delay the effective reorganization of the party for an indefinite period, and to continue the old system which has been in practice ever since we have had any educational work in the American movement and which, up till the present, has naturally failed utterly to produce the necessary corps of teachers to educate the entire mass of our party. It also implies, although it was not so intended, the continuance of our educational activity as a monopoly of a small group of leading comrades for an indefinite period. The comrade who made the objection failed to see that in opposing the reorganization of our educational activity of the shop nucleus basis, he was objectively opposing the reorganization of the party.

ABOUT the middle of November, the work of making every shop nucleus a center of political discussion and of preparing the corps of directors of that political discussion in the Central School will begin simultaneously. Every shop nucleus will select one member, preferably the shop nucleus organizer, to go to the Central School one night every other week and receive instruction in what is known as the "Shop Nucleus Training Course" under Comrade Jack Stachel. The shop nucleus will pay for the course (2.50 for three months) and exact the attendance of its designee.

What the Course Will Offer.

The one chosen by the shop nucleus to take the training course will receive:

1. An outline of each of the lessons that he is to give in his shop nucleus.
 2. A lesson on the content of that outline.
 3. The instructions on how to present it to his nucleus.
 4. Advice on parallel reading.
 5. Mimeographed copies of the outline for every member of the nucleus.
- During the week succeeding the given lesson, he must give it in the nucleus or lead a discussion on it. Attendance at these discussion meetings will be obligatory and every member of the party shall attend one discussion meeting every second week, throughout the period of this course.

THE title of the course which will be thus given in all of the shop nuclei of the party in and around Greater New York will be "The Fundamentals of Leninism." It goes without saying that in Leninism there is no gulf between theory and practice but they are inextricably interwoven. Thus the course will at once be a study of the theoretical basis and the practical conclusions to be drawn from Leninism. The emphasis will

be on the practical rather than the theoretical side of each subject studied so that the course will be a sort of guide for directing the political discussion of the nuclei and their practical activities. So much will the practical aspect be emphasized that the course may well be entitled "How to be a member of the Communist Party" for that is exactly what the "Fundamentals of Leninism" prepares for, for active conscious membership in the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat. The course will include such fundamental topics as:

What is a party?
What is the role of a Communist Party?

The relation of the party to the masses of the proletariat and to other classes in society, with special reference to class divisions in the U. S. The structure, organization and functioning of our party.

Communist work in the trade unions.

Participation in election campaigns. Other major campaigns of the party. Theory and practice of the united front with special reference to American conditions.

Bolshevization.
Loreism; and other pressing party problems which form the basic content of our political work at present.

IT was further objected against this plan that "It is dangerous to permit the discussion of the 'United Front' in the shop nuclei under the direction of untrained, or only partly trained, comrades."

Political Discussions Must Go On in the Nuclei.

This objection again reveals an unconscious objection to the reorganization of the party; the failure to understand that, well or ill, every shop nucleus must discuss the united front and other basic problems and determine its policy through their discussions and decisions and must also carry its policy into effect. Also, underlying this objection, there exists a vague, unconscious feeling that educational activity is the monopoly of that section of our party which gets to the class room and that the directing of such discussion is the monopoly of that small section of our party which is "versed in theory."

It is not a question of how well this discussion in the shop nuclei will be directed but it is, rather, a question of whether this discussion shall be directed at all. Discussion on the united front and other basic political problems of our party must take place

SECTION FIVE (NORTH SIDE TERRITORY) Attention!

THE section membership meeting of Section No. 5, which takes in the following branches: North Side English, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Italian Terra Cotta, Lakeview Scandinavian, Roumanian, will be held Thursday, Oct. 29, 1925, 8 p. m. at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted street.

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

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

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section 5 attend this meeting.

in every shop nucleus if our reorganization is to be Bolshevization in its ideological content as well as in its mere form. The question is not between well-directed and ill-directed discussion but between directed discussion and discussion without any direction at all. The shop nucleus discussion leaders will not be encouraged to regard themselves as "last word authorities" on all of the problems raised during the discussion. On the contrary, they will be required to report on the discussion and the problems raised at the next session of their shop nucleus training course in the Central School and here the discussion of the group leaders and of the instructor will iron out differences, decide disputed points and furnish a sort of "court of appeal" for the decision of differences which arise in the nucleus discussions.

WITH the plan outlined above, the agitprop committee of District 2, hopes to be able, in some small measure, to contribute to "the combining of the propaganda for Leninism with the actual political questions, struggles and organization work of the party" and to contribute to the Bolshevization of our party in ideological political respects as well as in the structural reorganization.

MINNEAPOLIS WAGING AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN TO RAISE IMMEDIATE FUNDS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23.—Minneapolis is the latest district organization of the party to go over the top and take its place on the fighting line to save The DAILY WORKER.

The national organization department has just received a report from the district office showing that the response to the call of The DAILY WORKER is certainly being met.

In reporting on the progress of the district to mobilize along the lines of the plans laid down by the organization department, Comrade Hathaway, the Minneapolis district organizer, says:

"Immediately upon the receipt of your letter on the needs of The DAILY WORKER, we intensified our drive to raise funds with which to save the paper.

"Minneapolis has just sent in approximately three hundred dollars (\$300.00) the week before as the result of a campaign of visiting all the branches. Upon receipt of your letter, special delivery letters were sent out to all active members to intensify the campaign. This meeting was attended to by 25 members (every one who was notified was present). At this meeting \$68.00 were raised and crews were organized to start out the next morning in a campaign to visit every subscriber to all party papers in the Twin Cities. It snowed all day Sunday, but in spite of that, six teams were out in autos and raised the amount to \$130.00.

"The gang is going out this coming Saturday and Sunday and I think the amount will be raised to another two or three hundred dollars. The

best of it is that a considerable portion of it is being raised from non-party members.

"St. Paul is carrying on a similar campaign. I have no definite report on the amount collected except that one comrade raised \$45.00 last Sunday and several other teams worked all day."

3,000 Spanish Miners Live on Doles After Digging Too Much Coal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Oct. 23.—An over-production of coal has produced a serious unemployment crisis in the Asturias province, with 3,000 miners out of work.

The directory announced that it had decided on an unemployment dole to relieve the suffering, the amount to any miner not to exceed five pesetas a day.

"Krestianka" [Peasant Woman] in Soviet Russia

By MORRIS BACKALL.

"KRESTIANKA" (Peasant Woman) is a magazine issued monthly in Soviet Russia that represents and reflects the needs, problems, strivings of the woman in the villages of Soviet Russia. It is a magazine that contains articles, short stories, reports, and illustrations, also letters written by the women of the village that are scattered all over the big land that is now consisting of socialist Soviet republics, and forty nine languages are spoken in this land of Communist life and activity.

Who does not know the life of the Russian "Baba" in the former times in the Russian villages?

The peasant woman was a slave of slaves. She worked together with her husband the mujik in tilling the soil. She raised children, she cooked the meals, spun the cloth, kept the household and was the object of the anger and drunkenness, darkness and beastiality of the mujik. The Russian peasant was illiterate, was kept in subjection, worked in a primitive surrounding, and the tragedy of his life was the double tragedy of his wife, who suffered equally as he and also because of her lower place in society. She was not considered an equal person, and therefore she felt the beating of her husband and the insult of life in a degree that is hard to imagine.

The Soviet government brought equality to the woman in the village, who is not only a worker, but also a mother to children. She keeps in her hands the future generation of the greatest part of the population.

"Krestianka," the magazine for the peasant woman, tells us the story of the new freedom, of the new place that the woman in the village occupies in the life of building up the workers' and peasants' republics of Soviet Russia.

We see in the magazine "Krestianka" a report and a photograph of a general convention that was held in Moscow in March of this year of workers among the peasant women. The delegates were simple women of the villages, among them we find Krupskaja and Kalinin. They deliberated about the problems of the woman in the village, not only how to get her interested in the Communist movement, but first of all, to get her to understand that her position in life is now based on equality in the economic, political, and cultural spheres. She is not any more the inferior slave of the husband, of the officer of the village, but she has the right and the privilege to participate in all Soviets and the elections, that she is equal before the law, that she has the right to stand up against the insults of her husband, of the kulak (rich peasant), or the factory owner.

In the report of this convention the active workers in the villages demonstrated the great spirit of awakening that goes on in those little huts among the poor peasant women in regard to education.

Peasant women go to the elections of the village Soviets, put up their candidates, are elected to these Soviets and spread propaganda for it. They are judges in courts of the village and village district, they take an interest in education, they feel that as mothers they must be in a position to be able to help their children in their work in schools.

The little school houses that are to be found now in a great deal of villages contain a "Lenin corner" decorated with red ribbons, with a little library. Who are the ones who organize those corners? The peasant women. They donate pounds of flour, bushels of wheat, sell it, and for this money they buy the necessary books, magazines for the Lenin corners in the schools of the villages. After a long day of hard toll on the field, after they put their little children to bed, the peasant women get together in these school houses and study with the teacher that was occupied all day with the children, or the teacher reads to them the news of the Soviet papers, especially the articles that

are connected with their own life, and those that give information how to improve their agricultural activities and their house and home problems.

Celebrations are organized at the openings of these Lenin corners.

In "Krestianka" we find very many letters sent in by peasant women. They are coming from Ukrainian villages, from White Russian villages, from Caucasia—Cossack women. These letters represent the "bit" (mode of life) of the present village. A revolution goes on in the village, the past did not disappear yet, the hundreds and hundreds of years of darkness, prejudices, illiteracy, domination of priests is yet felt very much. It could not disappear entirely yet. The mujik looks with suspicion when his wife goes to the election of the village or village district Soviets. Many quarrels occur on account of it. The women were ridiculed at the beginning and many peasants expressed their disapproval of the "baba" becoming an equal, but enlightenment changed the situation somehow, the women organized meetings at which speakers explained the new spirit and position of Soviet Russia. The meetings of women discussed the needs of the life and existence of the village community, so the men began to understand that the differentiation of sex is only artificial in regard to social and economic problems. The women of the Russian villages carries the burden of life as well as the men and in addition, they raise the young generation.

The great mystery of the existence of the Russian village was the peasant woman, her energy and her endurance was the great secret that could keep the village community alive. Now, with her awakening, development and enlightenment, the Soviet government brings into play an element that will astonish the world with its power and with its possibilities. We read letters from peasant women in Soviet Russia, on their dying bed, are asking their children not to call the "pop" (priest) but to make them a red funeral, or how a peasant woman, decides that she has to devote her life in working for her sisters and goes to a large town to study in a workers' school. The whole village goes out to give her a send off and everybody is expecting to receive letters of instruction of what to do in order to serve the community in its needs.

In "Krestianka" we find also letters that tell us of tragedies in the village of Soviet Russia. The husband comes home in some cases drunk, and still beats his wife. A kosac woman tells in detail that her whole body is covered with wounds and that she went to the court of the district and the judge issued a divorce immediately and divided the belongings in half so the Russian peasant woman of today has a protection against the brutality of those that are yet ignorant of the equal rights the Krestianka enjoys in Soviet republics.

The peasant women organizes assistance for the poor children of the village that have no clothes or shoes to go to school. They co-operate with the teacher of the village school, they help in the building up of the new educational system in their land. They organize nurseries for the summer when they are busy on the field, and the school teacher or the organization worker is left with the children.

It is remarkable to note the tone of the district and gubernatorial conferences that are held of the Russian peasant women. The frank statements of their situation demonstrates to us how in Soviet Russia out of the depths of the villages grows a woman that is looking realistically about her position in life. The reports of these conference are full of description how their husbands treat them, what they demand, what they do, and what they hope for their future.

There is also short stories in the "Krestianka" magazine. They picture to us the yet poor conditions of the Russian villages, but, it is full of heroism and success how these simple people are ready to sacrifice their

own personal well-being for the greater needs of their community. How they look with prejudice at the beginning, at every new person coming in their midst, and every new mode of life that is brought in the village, but after finding out the truth about it, they accept it with a religious fervor. The short stories picture to us the new relation to children; the child in the village is ceasing to be a private owned object as well as the woman used to be in these localities. The child is more a communal member. In one of the stories a peasant meets a little child, a girl, on the field in a cold, winter morning. He recognizes the child and is asking, "Why do you not go to your uncle?" The child does not answer but sheds tears, and the peasant understands why the child cannot go back to its uncle. He calls to his imagination the beatings the child received so he takes the child on his arms and carries her back to the village Soviet, peasants are present in the village Soviet, everybody looks at the child and when the commissar asked for bread, every peasant was stretching his hand with bread to the child. When the child satisfied its hunger the commissar was ordered to take the child back to its uncle, but the youngster cried again, and the commissar understood the reason and said, "We will drive over to the children's home in the district." The child smiled, and every peasant re-

marked in the years to come this girl may occupy a big position in a Soviet herself.

This position in regard to children in the Russian village is a great factor in relation to the future life of the Russian Soviet peasant population. The "Krestianka" contains questions by many village women, in regard to the education of the children, how to build community houses and even legal questions pertaining to the cruel attitude of some husbands towards them. The magazine answers all these questions and instructs the woman about the laws of the Socialist Soviet Republics.

Like in every other corner of life, this remarkable work among the women in the Russian Soviet villages proves that only a government of the working class and peasant population is able to deal with every problem of life in a realistic and concrete fashion. There is no hypocrisy, conventionality, prejudice, towards a problem that is surrounded with so much falsehood in our capitalistic states: The problem of equality of women in economic, and cultural sense.

The peasant woman of today visits the working women in cities, becomes familiar with the factory life, union conditions, problems of work, and brings it back to her sisters in the villages, and hammers out close relations between the city and the village.

The A. F. of L. and International Relations

(Continued from page 1)

served German capitalism by supporting the Noske dictatorship, for any expression of the need for world trade union unity or of friendship for the Russian workers and peasants, or any acknowledgement of the incalculable services rendered the German working class by those workers who gave their lives for the German revolution. Quite the contrary:

... Bolsheviks caused a lot of trouble. Bolshevism is a good religion for starving and desperate men. In the trade unions we do not want to drive the workers to despair, but we mean to better their living conditions and in this useful work we have been disturbed many times by the Bolsheviks, but we have repulsed this wave in Germany and today they are quite insignificant and play only a very funny role.

EIGHT thousand of the best fighters of the working class are in the dungeons of the German rulers, subsidized by American loans. They "play only a very funny role," these eight thousand tortured workers, according to Fritz Tarnow.

And what is the burning need of Europe in the view of this reformist leader? Here it is:

The greatest problem which has to be solved in Europe is the restoration of a sound economy. . . .

This is the same view that is held by Schwab, Morgan, Dawes and Mellon and they are busy restoring a "sound national economy" in Germany—for everybody but the workers.

THE German delegation came to study "economic and social conditions existing," in the words of Fritz Tarnow, and after his denunciation of the Bolsheviks and his Dawes' plan estimate of the needs of the moment we need not be surprised to find President Green saying in reply:

I want to call upon all our national unions, our state and central bodies, our local unions everywhere to meet these brothers as they travel from place to place and extend to them every facility for making the most comprehensive and all embracing study of the problems in which they are interested.

PURCELL also is to make a tour of the United States. But he speaks on world trade union unity. So when the Washington Post, organ of the Coolidge administration, demanded his deportation, President Green did not even protest.

Neither does he ask the co-operation of the affiliated labor bodies in arranging meetings for Purcell upon

the most vital question confronting the working class.

Purcell, personifying the new spirit of British labor, must depend for his opportunity of meeting American workers upon the militant members of the unions whom Green and his cohorts cannot terrorize.

Fritz Tarnow and his reformist colleagues, vassals of American imperialism, are welcomed into the brotherhood of Wall Street's labor agents.

Here is the contrast and here is the symbolism and the proof that at Atlantic City the A. F. of L. chose its path—the path of American imperialism.

German reformism as against British revolution—the slave unionism as against the militant struggle for a workers' republic, the leadership of Wall Street as against that of the militant wing of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Well may the New York Times gleefully acclaim the action of the Atlantic City convention in the field of international relations "a triumph for dynamic conservatism."

New York Museum's Asiatic Expedition Returns from Trip

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23—James B. Shackelford, and Leo. B. Roberts, members of the Roy Chapman Andrews archaeological expedition into Mongolia were in San Francisco on their way to New York following their arrival from the Orient yesterday. Report that many interesting relics of prehistoric man were unearthed in the Gobi desert by the third Asiatic expedition sent by the New York museum of natural history.

Among the things the expedition is bringing with them is the only living specimen of the Asiatic black condor now in captivity. This bird measures ten feet from tip to tip.

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