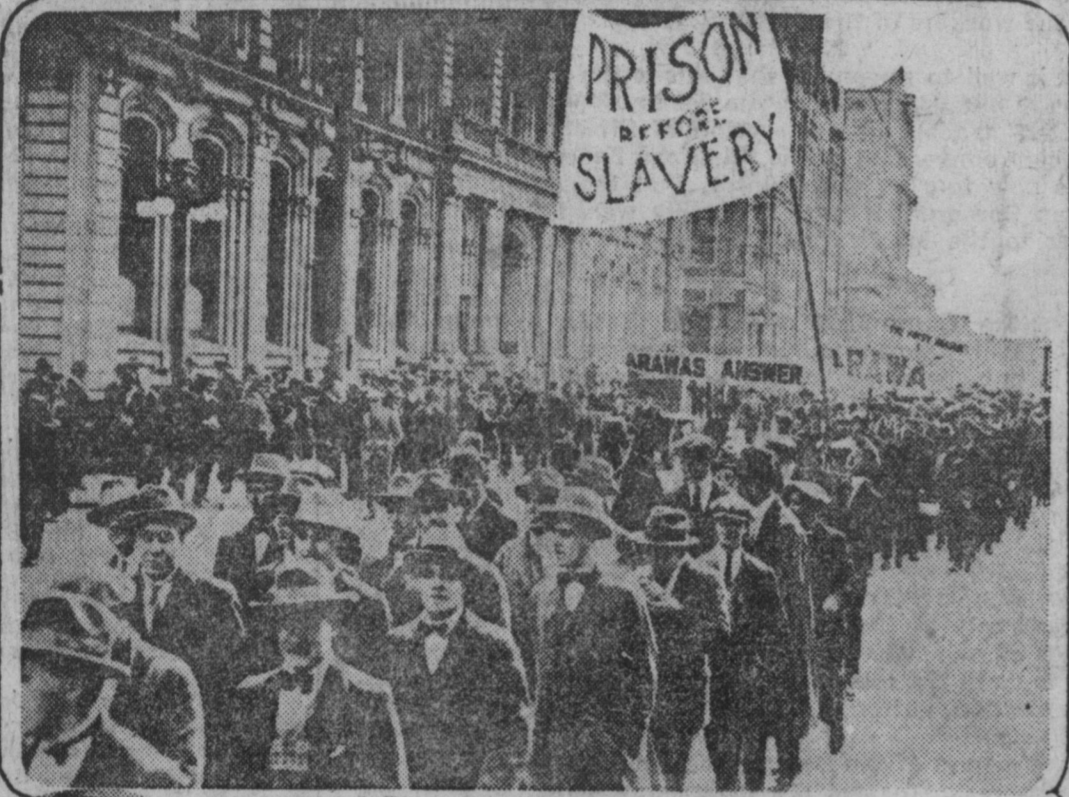


ELECT 43 COMMUNISTS IN BERLIN

ENGLISH STRIKERS ON THE MARCH



The striking crew of the steamship Arawa were arrested by British authorities and as a protest this mass of striking shipping workers marched defiantly to the prison to surrender themselves as prisoners under the slogan, "Prison Before Slavery."

HOSTILITIES BEGIN ANEW IN BALKANS DESPITE ULTIMATUM ISSUED BY LEAGUE CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Despite the ultimatum and the threats of the league of nations of an economic blockade, war has again broken out along the Greco-Bulgarian frontier according to advices arriving from Greece and Bulgaria.

While evacuation of the Greek troops from Bulgaria was under way, in accordance with the league of nations council ultimatum, a new clash occurred and indications are that fighting may be general.

A Salonika dispatch states that the Bulgarians attacked the Greeks who were evacuating. An immediate halt was called to the evacuation.

A Sofia dispatch states that the Greeks opened fire upon Bulgarians.

Thus dispatches from both countries confirm that fighting is again in progress, with both sides attempting to place the responsibility on each other.

Shelling of Towns Continue

SOFIA, Oct. 28.—Greeks continue to shell Petrich and have not withdrawn any of their forces.

A clash between Greek and Bulgarian forces occurred when Greek troops attempted to rush into Petrich and rescue the body of a dead Greek soldier.

It is reported that the village of Novolesovo, been burned by the Greek troops.

England Backs Greece

SOFIA, Oct. 28.—The sinister hand of England has been exposed in the Greek invasion of Bulgarian territory by the Belgrade Politica which shows in an Athens dispatch that the British government appealed openly to the Greek refugees in Asia Minor for mercenaries to employ against Turkey and secretly encouraged the invasion of Bulgarian territory.

The mercenaries which responded to the call of England 200,000 strong are being organized and may be used in the settling of the dispute with Turkey over the issue of Mosul. Many of these mercenaries participated in the Bulgarian invasion with arms supplied by England according to newspapers in Sofia.

Probe Wreck in Mississippi

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The interstate commerce commission today ordered a thorough investigation of the derailment of a passenger train on the St. Louis-San Francisco railroad near Victoria, Miss., yesterday.

NOW IS THE TIME

The series of articles on the A. F. of L. by Wm. F. Dunne, now appearing in THE DAILY WORKER, keenly analyzing and explaining in detail all the policies of the leading body of American labor.

Are the kind to bring to your trade union.

If you can't order a bundle (and you should!) now is the time to urge the brother or sister in your local union to

SUBSCRIBE!

Left Wing of I. L. G. W. Still Winning Locals for Phila. Convention

The Chicago locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are continuing to respond well to the call of the left wing in the elections taking place for delegates to the Philadelphia convention.

Tuesday night elections were held in two locals, Local 81 of the cutters, and Local 109 of dressmakers. Two delegates were elected by Local 81, one being a machine candidate and the other the left winger, Roy Glassman.

In Local 100, three delegates were elected, one machine candidate winning against a left winger by only seven votes, while the other two elected were both left wingers, P. H. Fousner and B. Stein.

TRIAL OF 38 GREEK COMMUNISTS POSTPONED UNTIL PROSECUTOR IS ABLE TO COOK BETTER "EVIDENCE"

ATHENS, Oct. 28.—The trial of the 32 members of the Greek Communist Party for their activities in the liberation movement of Macedonia and Thrace, the two Balkan provinces recently annexed by Greece, which began before the first military court in Athens, was nothing but an attempt by the ruling class and their tools—the present Pangalos military dictatorship—to usurp power by a coup d'etat on the pretention of "saving the country from the Communists."

(Continued on page 3)

LEFT-WING LEADS STRIKERS' DRIVE ON INJUNCTION

Amalgamated Officials Show Bankruptcy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—On Tuesday morning 500 clothing workers led by Ben Gitlow of Cutters' Local No. 4, succeeded in breaking the injunction taken out by the International Tailoring Co. against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The officials of the Amalgamated showed their complete bankruptcy and inability to handle the situation.

It will be remembered that the injunction taken out by the International Tailoring Co. before the Tammany judge, Thomas Churchill, was of so sweeping a nature that it practically crippled all attempts to effectively picket this millionaire scab establishment. Under its provisions no representatives of the union are permitted to picket within ten blocks of the clothing factory.

Months have elapsed since the injunction was issued. Meanwhile hundreds of thousands of dollars have been drained from the coffers of the union while the union officials made feeble and superficial attempts to fight the combined forces of this giant corporation and the machinery of the state. The clothing workers of the International Tailoring Co. have been left penniless and without the means of earning their daily bread. It seems, however, that the membership could no longer tolerate this state of affairs. They could not tolerate this open defiance of their organization.

Militants Picket Plant

On Tuesday morning 500 militant clothing workers marched valiantly to the doors of the International Tailoring company on Fourth Ave. and 12th St. bearing banners with the slogan "International Tailoring Company on Strike. Injunctions Don't Make Clothes." They were led by Benjamin Gitlow of Cutters' Local 4, who is the Workers Party candidate for mayor, Sam Liptzin of Local 5 and L. Nelson. As soon as the pickets arrived in orderly formation at 12th St. and 4th Ave. they were set upon by the police who used their clubs freely on men and women alike. Fourth Ave. was filled with the screams of women and groans of the men as they backed away from the brutal assault of the bluecoats.

Left Wingers Hurt

Sam Liptzin one of the leaders was seriously injured by the police and taken to the hospital. Not for a moment however did the pickets lose their morale or their compact formation.

When they were driven by the police from 12th St. they turned up again on 10th St. and renewed the picketing again before the building of the International Tailoring Co. As a result of their efforts 85 workers left the shop amid the cheers of the crowd.

As soon as they saw that the injunction had been successfully broken due to the courage and persistence of the militants, the Hillman gang, Patofsky, Risfman, Beckerman, Blumberg and Monat, who had been watching the proceedings at a safe distance from the policemen's clubs, they called out a number of pickets who had been held in reserve at Webster Hall.

(Continued on page 2)

RAKOSI, WEINBERGER AND HAMANN ON HUNGER STRIKE

BUDAPEST, Oct. 28.—Rakosi, Weinberger and Katherine Hamann have been on hunger strike since October 5. Each day they are subjected to forcible feeding, at the same time chained and tortured.

Comrade Hamann is already unconscious. All the accused are cut off from the outside world. They are allowed to see no lawyers for their defense. The cause of the hunger strike is the extraordinary process and refusal of lawyers. The public prosecutor in the process is the notorious fascist August Miskolczy. The governmental organs demand death sentence.

The Magyar Orszag writes the following about the examination of Rakosi which has started: "Today at 11 o'clock an extremely pale, unshaven prisoner, dressed in dark gray clothing, was led thru the prison accompanied by two wardens with fixed bayonets. No one present recognized in the prisoner, who moved forward with halting steps, the one-time people's commissar, Mathias Rakosi. He was being led to his examination in the room of the Public Prosecutor Miskolczy. The examination lasted approximately three hours."

Two Photographers in Polish Jail for Picture of Grave

WARSAW, Oct. 28.—Two photo graphers were arrested taking a photo of Comrade Botwin's grave in the Lvov cemetery tho the father of Botwin had given them the order to do so. The arrested were brought up to the local section of the secret police and a few hours later Botwin's father was also arrested. In spite of his explanation that the photo had been ordered exclusively for the family and immediate relatives, the old man is not yet released. The plates of the photographed grave were confiscated.

SOVIET RUSSIA DEMANDS SEAT AT CONFERENCE

Chinese Want Stiffer Fight for Autonomy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Oct. 28.—Chinese opinion of the action of the Chinese delegation at the opening of the tariff conference in demanding autonomy, is not unmixed with criticism because the demand was not made forcefully enough. Moreover, Soviet Russia has demanded a seat and upset the imperialist equanimity again.

The National University at Peking, among other institutions, commercial and educational bodies, have adopted and printed manifestos urging "no compromise" with foreign imperialism and urging the delegation to press for immediate autonomy.

China's Five Proposals

When the conference opened, Shen Jul-in, the chairman, at once, said that it was an anomaly that a sovereign power should be asking other powers what they would allow it to do in matters of its own tariffs, following which Ching Ting-wang made the following formal proposals:

First—The participating powers formally to agree to remove all tariff restrictions contained in existing treaties.

Second—China to agree to the abolition of the Likin simultaneously with the enforcement of the Chinese national law which shall take effect not later than Jan. 1, 1929.

Third—Before the enforcement of the said law there shall be an interim surtax of 5 per cent on ordinary goods, 30 per cent on wine and tobacco and 20 per cent on other luxuries, to be levied in addition to the present 5 per cent tariff.

Fourth—The collection of surtaxes shall begin three months after the date of signature.

Fifth—Decisions relative to the above four articles shall be carried

(Continued on page 4.)

Sculptor Makes Lenin Statue That Will Be Erected in Vladivostok

MOSCOW, (Tass.)—Oct. 28.—Sculptor V. Kozlov in the Academy of Arts is working at the memorial to Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin. The statue will be seven meters high. It will be erected in Vladivostok at the summit of a rock and will be seen by incoming vessels from a distance of several kilometers.

GERMAN COMMUNIST UNITED FRONT PROGRAM GIVES LABOR MAJORITY OVER ALL PARTIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 28.—Final results of the Berlin municipal elections of Sunday shows the Communists to have made the highest proportional increase. The number was increased from 20 to 43. The socialists were the next heaviest gainers, their number in the board of aldermen increasing from 46 to 75. In the Berlin elections a united front of Communists and socialists was created to unitedly challenge the bourgeois parties. The result was a clear victory for labor forces. In the municipal council the combined Communist and socialist vote will now be 118 as against 107 distributed among other parties.

This is hailed as a great victory against junkerism and is a rebuke to the Hindenburg-Luther-Stresemann forces. Although the nationalists gained five seats, their Berlin allies, the people's party lost heavily, their loss being a drop from 35 to 13.

Berlin's united front of Communists and socialists was created ten days before the elections and did not have official approval of the national leadership of the social-democratic party, which still opposes the Communist demand for a united front against the bourgeoisie.

So widespread and effective has been the Communist exposures of the leadership of the social-democracy being unwilling to fight for even the elementary demands of the working masses that the rank and file of the Berlin party forced a solid front in the municipal elections.

May Force Wide United Front.

The Berlin strategy has proved so effective in placing the city under control of the labor group that far-reaching effects are expected in the social-democratic party nationally. It may force the leaders finally to yield to the united front in order to save their faces. If they do not the Communists will make heavy inroads into their ranks, alienating from them the best proletarian elements. And if they do the fact that the Communists will put up a better struggle than the social-democrats will also cause a swing to the Communists. In any event the Communists will be the gainers.

Communist here are elated over their victory, not merely in increased number of seats, but in the fact that it is their tactics that made possible the victory over junkerism.

So astounded were the junkers and their supporters that they tried to withhold the results of the elections as long as they possibly could.

COOLIDGE TELLS LEWIS TO GO TO COURTS FOR AID

Miners' "Leader" Tries More Begging

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The efforts of John L. Lewis, instead of going to the members of his union and using the power of the combined forces of all districts in a national general strike of bituminous miners to compel soft coal operators to live up to their agreements and to force a settlement in the anthracite—are being directed to "begging Coolidge, the strikebreaker president, to force the bituminous operators to abide by the contracts with the union.

As usual, sneering and crawling have their reward in scornful rejection. President Coolidge has calmly observed in his polite manner, that if the bituminous operators have broken their contract, Mr. Lewis may appeal to the capitalist courts for redress, and if relief is not found there, to take the matter up with the capitalist congress to obtain "remedial legislation."

Coolidge has not intimated how many dozens of years might go by before the miners' union could get any decision from such sources, or given any assurance that the decision of capitalist courts and congress would be against the capitalist operators and in favor of the wage working miners.

Two British Communist Fighters



R. CAMPBELL (left), editor of Communist weekly, and one of the victims of the recent "red" raids, conducted by the British Tory government, leaving Bow Street prison in company with Shapurji Saklatvala (right), Communist member of parliament, and recently barred from the United States where he planned attending the interparliamentary union, by Kellogg, secretary of state.

MITCHELL ON TRIAL BEFORE COURT MARTIAL

Hero of the Militarists Scores Points

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Colonel Billy Mitchell, the stormy petrel of the army air service, started off his court martial today with a trio of victories.

On the ground that three of the generals sitting as his judges were prejudiced against him, personally and officially, he successfully challenged their right to sit in judgment upon him, and they retired. One of them was Maj. Gen. Charles Summerall, the presiding officers of the court; another was Brig. Gen. Albert Bowle, and the third was Brig. Gen. F. W. Sladen.

Bowley went first, after some consultation among the 12 generals comprising the court.

Reid challenged Summerall for "personal prejudice" at Mitchell's personal direction.

This prejudice, Reid contended, was due to a report Mitchell had made while assistant chief of the army air service condemning Summerall's handling of aviation while in command of the Hawaiian department. In his report, Mitchell said, Summerall "knew nothing of aviation."

Summerall immediately arose, admitted he had criticized Mitchell and asked to be excused from the court.

Third Technical Victory

A few minutes later, Mitchell ran his string of tactical victories to three by preemptorily challenging the availability of Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, commandant at West Point, to sit, and Sladen was dismissed without further ado.

The retirement of Gen. Summerall made Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howze the presiding officer of the court.

Array of Judges

As finally constituted, Mitchell's jury included: Major General William S. Graves, commandant of the sixth (Chicago, Ill.) corps area; and Major General Benjamin A. Poore, commandant of the seventh (Omaha, Neb.) corps area.

With the court reorganized, Reid arose to make a motion challenging "the jurisdiction" of the court. Reid read, as a part of the record the long statement given out by Mitchell at San Antonio, Texas, last September, in which he charged army and navy heads with "an almost treasonable administration" of aviation, with "openly distorting facts or telling untruths" about aviation and with a "disgusting lack of aircraft knowledge." It was this statement, which led to Mitchell's court martial.

Mitchell looked his judges over carefully while Reid's voice droned out the charges. The jury of generals held a scattered array of poses.

War Lords Pose

Howze, McCoy, and Winans watched Reid, MacArthur, the debonair, left his eyes on Mitchell. Graves and King, old "war-dogs," were bored by the speech.

After finishing the statement, Reid added: "We contend there is nothing in this statement which violates any military law or any article of war."

At the request of the court, Reid then gave way to Lieut. Col. Joseph I. McMullen, assistant judge advocate, who read the formal charges and specifications against Mitchell.

"Let the defendant arise," said Gen. Howze.

Mitchell arose and remained standing while McMullen droned out the charges again.

Raise Free Speech Issue

Frank R. Reid, of Illinois, chief of Mitchell's civilian counsel, charged the military court had no power to try Mitchell on the charges brought in the citations ordered issued by President Coolidge. All the charges, Reid said, were based on two statements issued by Mitchell while at San Antonio, Texas last September.

"The first article of the constitution provides that congress can make no law abridging freedom of speech," said Reid. "And Colonel Mitchell was entirely within his constitutional rights when he issued these statements."

POLISH POLICE USE FIENDISH METHODS TO GAIN CONFESSIONS FROM WHITE RUSSIAN PEASANTS

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—In spite of all the measures taken by the police at the borders of Poland for concealing the fact that White Russian peasants have been tortured, the executive committee of the International Red Aid recently succeeded in obtaining particulars from the Bielosok district. Thus it is finally established that the judicial examination was conducted not only by the border police, but also the Bielosok public prosecutor, Klink, personally.

During one day alone, August 29, the following peasants were tortured: The bailiff of the village Grabovetz, Lounin community, Bielski district; Golous Nestor, village Kozly, Vasilivok community, same district; Konrad Savchinski, Blechik community; Goloub P., town of Bielsk; Remoulski, Bielsk; Krashko D., village of Grabivetz; Miserski; Ossipchouk M., village of Augustovo, and Bogdan Jan.

The above mentioned peasants were tortured by suspension from iron bars, and the pouring of hot urine thru the nose. The police then stripped the arrested women and among other tortures they poured alcohol on their sex organs and then set fire to them.

A. N. L. C. Takes Rap at Green

(Continued from page one)
properly to the congress in session assembled.
"The congress would not have been surprised to be denounced by the enemies of labor but certainly did not expect to be denounced by the responsible head of a great labor organization which includes in its ranks the largest number of organized Negro workers and which thereby had the power, if it desired, to have the largest delegation in the congress thru which to guide and shape the policies of the congress in session.

Try to Destroy Movement.
"Such an attack upon the congress, therefore, cannot fail to be interpreted by the majority of Negro workers as an unwarranted attempt to destroy their first nation-wide effort to find their place in the organized labor movement and will tend to confirm their suspicions of the sincerity of those labor organizations which do no more than pass paper resolutions about unity of black and white workers.

"The American Negro Labor Congress, therefore, deeply deprecates this erroneous and harmful attitude and calls upon the American Federation of Labor to correct this misleading characterization of this congress and to co-operate with it wholeheartedly to realize in fact that unity of the black and white workers of America which alone can incur their protection, advancement, and emancipation."

A delegate sent to the convention by the state of Oklahoma presented the following credential from Governor M. E. Tropp:

"To all to whom these presents shall come,

"Greetings,
"Know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the ability and integrity of Frank W. Reed of Oklahoma City, I, M. E. Tropp, governor of the state of Oklahoma, do hereby appoint and commission him a delegate to the National Labor Congress of Colored Workers to be held in Chicago, Illinois.

"Given under my hand at the city of Oklahoma City, the twentieth day of October, in the year of our lord, nineteen hundred and twenty-five. Year of the independence of the United States of America one hundred and fiftieth.

"M. E. Tropp,
"Governor of the state of Oklahoma."

(SEAL)

At yesterday's session, the following resolution was adopted by the American Negro Labor Congress on race discrimination and social equality in which the Negro workers demand that all forms of race discrimination, whether they be residential, union affiliation or scholastic be abolished and demand that the Negro workers be given the same benefits and privileges that the white workers are entitled to. The resolution follows in full:

"The so-called democratic society in the United States of America is so organized that a distinction is made between races. Regardless of written laws, political and civil rights are not given to the Negro in the same degree as to persons of the white race. Especially in the southern states nearly all rights as men and citizens are taken away from the Negro. It is a fundamental custom of public life to treat the Negro as an inferior caste both in the North and in the South.

"The Negro people are confined to the most miserable residence districts as an outcast people who cannot choose their place of residence among the general population. We are segregated in miserable separate railroad cars so that we were cattle unfit to mix with human beings. In many cases we are segregated in separate labor unions, or denied the right to organize at all. In employment we are generally segregated, being confined to the hardest and most disagreeable kinds of labor. Our children are in many places not permitted to attend the general public schools, but begin life as a segregated caste. Negro teachers are not permitted to teach according to their ability in most of the public schools. In hotels, restaurants, theaters and such places of public resort for the general population, we are usually excluded and driven away at the cost of much inconvenience, suffering and humiliation.

Segregation.

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Workers Forgotten in Campaign Talk

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state under Harding and for a time under Coolidge, entered actively into the municipal elections here last night by advocating the election of Frank D. Waterman as the republican ticket.

Waterman is the proprietor of the notorious open shop establishment manufacturing fountain pens that bear his name. There is no such thing as union recognition in his factories and he is a typical industrialist, paying starvation wages to many of the girls and women in his industry.

In the "Oil" Cabinet.
Mr. Hughes, who was the most prominent cabinet member in the infamous oil cabinet that included Albert B. Fall, Harry M. Daugherty and Edwin Denby, assailed Tammany Hall and Governor Smith as incompetent and proposed a Waterman "business administration." Banners carrying the legend "Say It With Shovels" were conspicuously displayed thru-out the hall. This is the slogan of Waterman, who says that he will build subways if elected.

Hughes' talk was a typical harangue and ignored the pressing problems of the workers of New York, whose interests are voiced only by Ben Gitlow and the Workers (Communist) Party, the campaign of which is arousing many working class sections with red night rallies.

"These social customs which degrade our people to a place of inequality in the nation, either legalized or established by traditions show that a racial caste system is a fundamental feature of the social, industrial and political organization of this country. This social degrading of our people, which has become as consciously a part of the political system that a late president of the United States publicly declared a political principle 'Uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality'—this social regarding is not a question of relationships between individuals, but a question of relationships of classes. It is an attempt to create and perpetuate a permanent class of doubly exploited workers at the bottom of the social system. Intent upon holding down the workers of all races as a general lower class, our masters wish to make us a lower class within a lower class. The white worker must be made to realize that this discrimination against the Negro worker comes back against him ultimately. To reduce the Negro worker to a lower level, tends to drag the whole working class down to a similar level; and in the South where the caste system is most extreme the condition of the poor white people is the proof.

Social Equality.

"The first American Negro Labor Congress solemnly believes that the Negro workers and farmers of this country will abolish the system of race discrimination. We declare that race discrimination, degradation and general inequality of racial groups—the whole caste system—must be absolutely and completely abolished.

"We demand the full equality of the Negro people in the social system of the United States and everywhere. Against social inequality we raise the standard of social equality. We unqualifiedly refuse to regard our people as inferior in any respect.

"We demand the abolition of all laws which openly or by subterfuge discriminate against our people, or which in any way recognize a distinction of races. To champion this demand, not only for our own race, but also for all other races, yellow or brown. We declare that all claims of an inherent difference between races are ignorant and unscientific if not pure hypocrisy. We demand:

"1. The abolition of all laws which result in segregation.

"2. The abolition of all Jim Crow laws.

"3. The abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes, or any working people, on the basis of color or race or place of birth, ancestry, the lack of a permanent home, the lack of property, or for any other reason.

"4. The abolition of all laws which forbid the intermarriage of persons of different races.

"5. The abolition of all laws and public administrative measures which prohibit or in practice prevent colored children or youths from attending the general public schools or universities.

"We also take notice of those established customs which discriminate against Negroes in practice, also not written into law. We demand:

"No Discriminations!

"1. The abolition of the right of landlords and real estate agents to discriminate against the colored race in renting or selling homes and to this purpose we demand that the

(Continued on page 4)

HUGHES ON STUMP FOR WATERMANN IN N. Y. ELECTIONS

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SILK WORKERS ON STRIKE AGAINST SPEED-UP SYSTEM

Build Mill Committees to Unify Struggle

By ALBERT WEISSBORD.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 28.—About 300 workers employed in the Hillcrest Silk Co. plant in West New York, N. J., have gone out on strike. The workers used to work two looms for a certain rate. Now they will be forced to work three and four looms at a much lower rate with the result that they will be really forced not only to work twice as hard but even after their harder work will have less money in their pay envelope to show for it.

A committee of the workers went to see the boss yesterday, Friday, but the boss said there was nothing to change, nothing to negotiate about. Before that the company official tried to fire one of the most active and spirited of the workers, fellow worker Martin. A discussion ensued at the end of which all the workers in the place walked out.

Call Out All Workers.

The central bureau of the United Front Committees of Textile Workers in the person of its secretary, Albert Weissbord, immediately took charge of the situation. A strike vote was taken Friday evening and with great enthusiasm it was unanimously decided to strike the plant until the company gives in.

All of the workers in the plant will be called out whether they belong to any union or not and a real united front presented to the bosses. One of the demands of the workers will be now that the boss recognize their committee permanently. A mill workers' organization will be effected and the organization linked up with the United Front Committee of Textile Workers.

Unity Based on Mill Committees.

The United Front Committee of Textile Workers is an organization that has for its purpose the amalgamation of all unions in the textile industry on the basis of shop councils and mill committees. It raises the demands of organization of the unorganized and goes into unorganized territories creating united front committees from the workers themselves. It is not another union, but strives to weld unions together.

The workers of West New York have raised the alarm for the rest of the silk workers. Fight against wage cuts! Fight against the speed-up! Fight for real mill committees and one union in the textile industry! A united front of the workers against the united front of the bosses!

Two Big Meetings in New York on Soviets' Eighth Anniversary

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 28.—C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers Party, will speak at the Central Opera House, New York, and at Miller's Grand Assembly Hall, Brooklyn, on Nov. 6 at the two big mass meetings to be arranged in New York City to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution and to pledge the solidarity of the American workers with the Russian workers' republic.

Other speakers will be Gitlow, Krumbain, Manley, M. J. Olgin, S. Don, Stachel, Lifschitz, Pruseka, Wolfe; chairmen, Weinstein and Rebecca Grecht.

The Freiheit Gesangs Verein has been secured for the Central Opera House meeting and will give a program of revolutionary songs. Gregory Matsevich, concertist, has also been secured for the same meeting.

Admission is 50c and tickets can be secured from the district office or any of the Workers Party branches.

Left Wing Leads Strikers' Drive in Bosses' Injunction

(Continued from page one)
These followed the lead set by the militants earlier. It is expected that the fight against the International Tailoring Co. will continue to be led by the left wing.

Official Bar Militants

The pickets were then ordered to report at Webster Hall. But at the door the officials barred the left wing. When these workers protested against being excluded from an official meeting, Patofsky called for the aid of the same police which had been used against them on the picket line and with their assistance kept out the left wing elements.

A number of locals have declared their intention to demand the repeal of the injunction which is a dangerous threat against the entire labor movement of this city and to protest against the brutality of the police.

Natives Marvel at Airplane

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—The Soviet airplane cruising over Kirghiz has made 20 circular flights, meeting with enthusiastic reception everywhere by the natives, who are seeing an airplane for the first time in their life. The flights have been organized by the Siberian branch of the "Friends of Aviation."

Communists in Germany "Go to the Masses" and Make Big Forward Stride

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, the figures finally arrive on the municipal elections held in Berlin last Sunday showing that the Communist Party made the biggest gains. This fact accounts for the silence of the cables that bring "foreign news" to the editorial sanctums of the capitalist dailies. Maintenance of complete silence was their chosen method of keeping this information from the workers of the United States.

It is well to remember that this is the same kept press that gave much publicity to the declarations of the German "socialist" trade union delegation of fifteen, that attended the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, and is now touring the country, that the strength of the German Communist Party is rapidly waning. Here is the answer to the profit press and to the visiting German "socialists."

But the Communist victory in Berlin, in more than doubling its representation in the municipal parliament, goes hand in hand with the successful carrying out of a united action with the socialist rank and file in this electoral struggle, over the heads of the Berlin "socialist" officialdom. On the basis of the workers against the bourgeoisie, the Communists and socialists carried on a united fight that has put a labor block of 118 members in the city council against 107 for all bourgeois parties, a clear majority. The victory of this united front is the success of the German Communists in developing contact with the socialist masses still under the leadership of the social-democratic traitors, the worst enemies of the workers. This the German Communists failed to do in the last presidential poll, resulting in Hindenberg's election, suffering isolation as a result.

The results of the Berlin elections indicate that the social-democratic masses are in no way satisfied with the Dawes' plan and the Locarno "security pact," both accepted by the Scheidemanns, the Loebes and the Breitschelds as the foundation stones of the new capitalist "peace." Growing unemployment, bitter conditions of work, and of life generally, are developing a new left ferment that should get beyond the control of the socialist bureaucracy, with its vicious anti-Communist grip upon the German trade union movement.

It is not inconceivable that the same upheaval from below in the British trade unions, that sent an Arthur A. Purcell as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention demanding world trade union unity on the basis of the Anglo-Russian negotiations, may soon find its powerful counterpart developing out of the misery and struggle of the German working class.

The Berlin elections indicate that the German Communist Party is better prepared than ever before to take advantage of such an encouraging development. It is this apparent swing to the left that will make the Von Hindenberg-Luther government hesitate before dissolving the present reichstag and calling for new elections, as it is being forced to do largely on account of the Locarno affair.

This success of the German Communists to develop contact with the social-democratic workers should be an inspiration to Communist parties in other lands, especially in the United States. Thru the labor party in this country the left wing will tighten its grip on those working class elements, growing in numbers, that the reactionary A. F. of L. officialdom, thru its non-partisan policy, is trying to hold in line for the capitalist parties. Repeated victories for the demand of the Communist International to "Go to the Masses!" in many countries, as in Germany, indicate the triumphs that may be won in those lands where it has not yet been put effectively into force.

"AN ALL-IN INTERNATIONAL OF TRADE UNIONS," SAYS PURCELL, "WILL TURN WORDS INTO DEEDS"

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 28.—The Trade Union Committee for organizing the Purcell meeting which is holding its next conference at Beethoven Hall on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 3 p. m., has just released a statement by Arthur A. Purcell on the British Trade Union Congress at Scarborough.

Commenting on the proceedings of that memorable meeting, he says:

The Report at Scarborough.
"The long process of discussion culminated in the detailed and well-ordered report on the whole international unity negotiations which the general council presented to the congress. That report told the whole story, from the discussions of our delegation to Russia with the representatives of the Russian unions in Moscow last November to the Anglo-Russian conference in April, and the subsequent Anglo-Russian agreement.

"In introducing the report, Fred Bramley made a most masterly speech, which received the unanimous approval of the congress, and the natural consequences was the whole-hearted and enthusiastic endorsement by congress of the general council's attitude and actions.

Complete Unanimity.
"I cannot recollect any instance in the annals of the trade union movement in which, on a subject arousing so much feeling, and against which such a bitter campaign had been waged, there has been so remarkable a display of unanimity. Yet nothing must blind us to the fact that this is only the first step. We have still a long journey ahead of us.

"A general cry of 'Agreed!' hailed the resolution calling for an all-in trade union international, and instructing the general council to do all in its power to bring this about. That cry, expressing the undoubted determination of congress, will, I am sure, act as an urge to the new general council to go full steam ahead and not slacken their efforts till international unity has been achieved."

Get Down to the Job.
In closing, Purcell says: "Scarborough has put heart into us all. Now we have to get down to the job of turning our words into deeds."

Rookies Opeared S-51 Insists Boat Captain

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—"Three Rookie officers were in charge—student officers trying to learn how to run a submarine."

That was what one of the three survivors of the submarine S-51 told Captain John H. Diehl of the steamship City of Rome after they were rescued, according to the captain's story as told by himself this afternoon to a naval board of inquiry.

"What did they mean by crossing my bow without light?" Captain Diehl said he asked the survivor.

"They're rookies," replied the man from the undersea boat.

Senator Leaves \$90,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—The late Senator Samuel M. Ralson of Indiana, left \$90,000 estate, it was revealed when his will was filed for probate here today.

Of the total \$75,000 was listed as real estate and \$15,000 personal property, all of which was left to the widow and surviving children.

Julian C. Ralson, a son, was named executor.

Dakota Bank Fails.

SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak., Oct. 28.—The First State Bank here failed to open its doors today and has been taken in charge by the state banking department. The deposits shown in a recent report totaled \$681,000. John Cleaver, president of the institution, suffered a paralytic stroke last night.

SMALL'S FAMOUS GRAFT TRIAL IS AGAIN DELAYED

Governor's Case Up in December

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 28.—No decision in the suits against Gov. Len Small will be reached at least until the December term of the supreme court. That was apparent today when the court adjourned the October term without action on Small's appeal from the decision of the Sangamon county circuit court holding him liable for an accounting of approximately \$1,000,000 interest alleged to have been received on state funds. Small, while state treasurer, was charged with loaning to the Grant Park Bank during the war, which in turn was said to have been loaned to big meat packers at a high rate of interest.

The state contended the Grant Park Bank a "dummy" institution, organized for the one purpose of obtaining state loans which were to be re-loaned at high interest rates for the profit of those fathering the bank.

Acquitted in One Court

The civil proceeding against Small was instituted at the close of the criminal prosecution in Waukegan in 1922. At that time Small was indicted for conspiracy and embezzlement growing out of alleged irregularities when he was state treasurer. A change of venue shifted the case from the Sangamon circuit court to Lake county. After days of terrific legal clashes the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Convicted in Civil Court

When litigation in the civil suit opened in Sangamon county, Small met defeat for the first time. Judge Frank W. Burton held that he and his associates must make an accounting to the state of wartime interest paid on the famous "packers notes." The sum was estimated at close to \$1,000,000.

Small's attorneys immediately took an appeal to the supreme court, protesting that Judge Burton's decision should be reversed.

Attorney General Carlstrom, newly installed in office, called upon his predecessor Edw. J. Brundage, who instituted both the criminal and civil proceedings to handle the case in the higher court.

The combination of Charles S. Deneen, former governor and now U. S. senator, and Edward J. Brundage, known as the Deneen-Brundage faction are after the scalp of Small. The fact that Small was elected by Wm. Hale Thompson caused him to break with Deneen in spite of the fact that Small served as state treasurer during the time Deneen was governor of the state.

Charles W. Hadley, former state's attorney of Dupage county and other Brundage aids were placed in active direction of the prosecution and prepared the final brief and argument.

The decision of the court when it comes, is expected to have a far-reaching political effect, possibly deciding a third term candidacy by Gov. Small.

Jurisdictional Row on Between an Irish God and a Polish God

By REGINA MYROSKI

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 28.—When we Reds disagree on some issue it is not to be wondered at, as we do not claim to be infallible, but when the catholic church, which does claim to be infallible and not capable of doing any wrong, disagrees, then there is something at which to wonder.

In this town there are two catholic churches, one Irish and one Polish. But it develops that they have different ideas as to what constitutes sin. The Irish catholic church believes that it is a mortal sin and an abomination of the holy Sabbath day to indulge in such social pastimes as dancing on Saturday nights and that anyone who practices it is barred from the kingdom of heaven.

The Polish catholics on the other hand not only think it proper and innocent fun but the priest goes so far in his approval as to give public dances himself and advertise them as given by the Polish catholic church.

The question before the house is: "Are the Polish catholics to be sent to hell by an Irish catholic god?"

Klan Before Family

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28.—Declaring that her husband had used his last \$40 to buy Klan regalia, leaving their children without food, Mrs. Margaret J. Todd today secured \$12 a week maintenance from George Todd, a railroad engineer.

I. D. L. MEMBERS, ATTENTION!

Come Saturday afternoon. Notice to all International Labor Defense members.

Demonstration meeting against Horthy terror—Saturday, 1:30 p. m., Oct. 31, at 180 W. Washington St., Hall 206.

Every I. L. D. member must come, must add to the demand for the freedom of Rakosi and his brother workers in Hungary.

DELAY TRIAL OF 38 COMMUNISTS HELD IN GREECE

Prosecution Is Seeking "Better Evidence"

(Continued from page one)

the republic," to crush the labor movement in Greece and especially the Communist movement, which has gained great influence over the masses of workers, peasants and refugees.

Introduce Faked Document. In its desperate effort to crush the Communists, the prosecution on the last day of the trial, which had lasted for three days, produced a document, supposed to have been sent to the Greek party by the Communist International in 1922, and tried to have it read into the records of the trial as evidence against the Communists.

This document had not been included in the original charges and the defense protested the admission of the documents, as evidence on these grounds. The court martial judge was forced to rule in favor of the Communist defendants and the trial has been postponed for an indefinite period, until the prosecution can produce "better evidence" and submit before the court all the documents beforehand that will be used as evidence.

Fear Communists.

It is not necessary to state here that the "evidence" in the form of "documents" which the prosecution intends to bring before the court, have much the same origin as the much-heralded "Zimoviev letter" to the English Communist Party. It is only by such means that the state will be able to build up its case against the Greek party and gag the mouths of those comrades who dare to raise their voices and expose before the Greek masses their rulers and the system they represent.

The Trial Charges.

The charge against the Communists was that "at the end of last year a secret conference was held in Athens, in which the majority of the defendants along with representatives of the Communist International, and the Balkan Federation decided to carry on a wide campaign for the autonomy of Greek, Serbian and Bulgarian Macedonia. An executive committee was elected to carry on this campaign in Greece in which many of the defendants participated. This committee published a series of articles in Rizospastós, a Communist daily, and the Communist Review, a monthly. They issued many leaflets and caused to be published thousands of "manifestos" addressed to the reserves, veterans of Grecian wars, soldiers, sailors and to the working masses and peasants of Greece, advocating the necessity of the Macedonian autonomy for the triumph of the proletarian struggle. The committee as well as the other defendants, not members of this committee, did their best to execute the decisions of the secret conference thru lectures, mass meetings and other methods."

Before the examination of the witnesses took place, the lawyer for the defense requested a postponement of the trial, claiming that Premier Pangalos, the head of the military dictatorship, had given an amnesty to the defendants. The document to this effect was in the archives of the First Army Corps and the lawyer for the defense requested that this document be presented to the court.

Prosecutor Ignores Amnesty.

The prosecuting attorney denied all "official knowledge" as to the existence of such a document. "In any case," he said, "it cannot influence this trial."

The trial then continued to hear evidence until the prosecuting attorney overstepped himself and tried to introduce "evidence" that was not in the original charges.

Build New Port.

LENINGRAD (Tass)—Oct. 28.—The northwestern department of the people's commissariat of foreign trade has decided to build a new commercial port at the river Luya on the Baltic Sea. There will be erected warehouses and all necessary accommodations. The port may be opened in August, 1926.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS

Six Places 169 N. Clark 118 S. Clark 66 W. Washington 167 N. State 42 W. Harrison 234 S. Halsted PHONES: HARRISON 5614-7 Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee Concessaries and Bakery: 1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2549

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

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SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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

The A. F. of L. and the Unorganized

ARTICLE II.

ONLY one resolution calling for a general organization campaign was introduced in Atlantic City. It was signed by J. H. Fitzsimmons, representing the Canton, O., Central Labor Union. Fitzsimmons is a left winger and his resolution is important enuf, in the light of the facts cited in yesterday's article concerning the organizational status of the American Federation of Labor, to be printed in full:

Whereas, Only a small percentage of the great working masses are as yet members of the trade unions, great numbers being still unorganized in nearly all the industries, and

Whereas, This state of affairs not only militates against the unorganized, who are helpless, but against the organized as well, who find themselves severely handicapped in their struggle for better conditions by the ever present army of unorganized; and

Whereas, The organization of these great masses of unorganized workers is fundamentally necessary in order to strengthen the unions to resist the bitter onslaughts of the capitalists in their great "open shop" drive to destroy every semblance of trade unionism in every industry in the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, calls upon all its affiliated organizations to immediately launch a general campaign for the organization of the unorganized; and, be it further

Resolved, That in order to initiate and supervise this campaign a general conference shall be held during this convention of the heads of all the international unions to organize campaigns to unionize the unorganized in the respective industries; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Central Labor Councils and local unions throughout the country be instructed to immediately establish active organization committees and to start at once a vigorous campaign of organizing the unorganized.

HERE is a resolution that deals with elementary trade union policy and tactics. No one could successfully deny that the facts stated are correct or that the measures proposed were anything more or less than those necessary for a trade union body that wished to carry out its function as the organizer of the workers for their immediate needs.

But this resolution, the only one of its kind introduced at Atlantic City, was never passed upon on its merits. The recommendation of the committee on organization was to "refer it to the executive council." This recommendation was carried.

ONE more illuminating instance of the suspicion with which all organization demands are viewed, and the jealous barrier of craft rights that intrudes itself everywhere.

The International Association of Machinists' delegation introduced a resolution dealing with the organization of auto mechanics. The resolve made very modest demands:

That the officers and members of the A. F. of L. be and are hereby instructed to give every assistance in this campaign, both by their cooperation and that they request all state federations to lend all assistance possible to the end that mechanics employed in this industry may be organized.

THE committee on organization recommended concurrence but Vice-President Wilson, of the Executive Council, a member of the Pattern-makers' Union, was not fully satisfied. The minutes of the convention at this point are interesting:

Vice-President Wilson: I suppose they mean the people employed in garages who properly come under the head of that organization. Secretary Murgavin (for the committee): The introducer of the resolution appeared before the committee and that was the idea he conveyed to the committee.

With this understanding i. e., that the Machinists' Union would take in no garage workers other than machinists, the resolution was endorsed. By mistake if no instructions were given, they might accidentally organize some electrical workers, blacksmiths or just unskilled laborers. It is far better, from the official standpoint, that these workers remain unorganized than that they get into some union whose charter does not give it jurisdiction over them.

BUT A. F. of L. conventions do more than exhibit inertia towards organization of the unorganized. They do deliberately things which disrupt existing organizations and always these acts are against unions which have some tendency towards industrial unionism and in favor of the narrowest and most reactionary occupational unions.

The high crime of this character at Atlantic City was the decision of the convention against the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and in favor of the Teamsters' Union.

BY the expenditure of much effort and money, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, etc., has succeeded in bringing the express wagon drivers into the union. Lacking an industrial union in the rail transport industry,

THIS is the second of a series of articles on the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention, which deals 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. This is the second installment of "The A. F. of L. and the Unorganized Workers."

the express wagon drivers belong logically in a union with railway clerks, steamship clerks, freight handlers, express clerks and drivers.

BUT the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers in the person of President Tobin, whose deals with the bosses are a

Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees rather than submission to the A. F. of L. decision giving the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers jurisdiction over railway express drivers, the delegation of the Railway Clerks to the annual

He will compel a few express wagon drivers to join his union but the vast majority will cease paying dues to any organization and the total amount of organization in this branch of the rail transport industry will be lessened.

Here is a concrete example of how the A. F. of L. officialdom not only refuses to do any organizing but actually destroys union already in existence.

THE percentage of wage earners organized in unions, classified by industry in the United States is as follows:

Extraction of Minerals 41.0

NOTE THE HAPPY FACES



—Drawing by Gropper

Education Is Being Spoken Of on the Platform. Below the Delegates Are Having a Good Time Telling Unprintable Stories.

scandal even in A. F. of L. official circles, claims jurisdiction over the express wagon drivers and is granted it by the convention by a per capita tax vote of 23,845 to 3,895.

The Railway Clerks were given 90 days to surrender the express wagon drivers to the Teamsters or be expelled

A. F. of L. convention believe. E. H. Fitzgerald, president of Clerks, D. W. Harper, L. E. Wooten, G. H. Nicholson, C. A. Weber and E. A. Badley, the Clerks' full delegation, gave this opinion in a written statement to the press after the 45th annual A. F. of L. convention had

Table with 2 columns: Industry and Percentage. Manufacturing Industries.. 23.2, Transportation 37.3, Building Trades 25.5, Stationary Engineers 12.4, Stationary Firemen 19.9, Trade 1.1, Professional Service 5.4, Clerical Occupations 8.3

THE CABARETS ARE WAITING



—Drawing by Gropper

"Aw, When in Hell Are These Sessions Going to End?"

led from the A. F. of L. This action is taken at a time when a secession movement is threatening to disrupt the Railway Clerks' Union.

THE action of the convention will result in this: The Railway Clerks' Union will lose its charter. The Federated Press correspondent states:

Suspension from the American Federation of Labor will be accepted by the grand executive council of the Brotherhood of Railway &

approved the report of its committee on executive council's report providing that the Clerks' Union shall be suspended by the A. F. of L. if the Clerks' executive board does not within 90 days take steps toward turning organized express drivers over to the Teamsters.

The secession movement will be strengthened. Tobin will make war on both the Railway Clerks and the seceding members' organization.

Table with 2 columns: Service and Percentage. Domestic and Personal Service 3.8, Public Service 7.3

(Figures of the National Bureau of Economic Research.) THE total percentage of organization among the wage earners of the United States, averaging the above figures, is 16.53. These figures are of 1920 but as we have already seen there has been an actual decrease in the membership of the A. F. of L. since that time.

But the actual situation is even worse than the figures indicate for the reason that outside of coal mining, rail transport and the building industry, the organization of workers in basic industry is negligible.

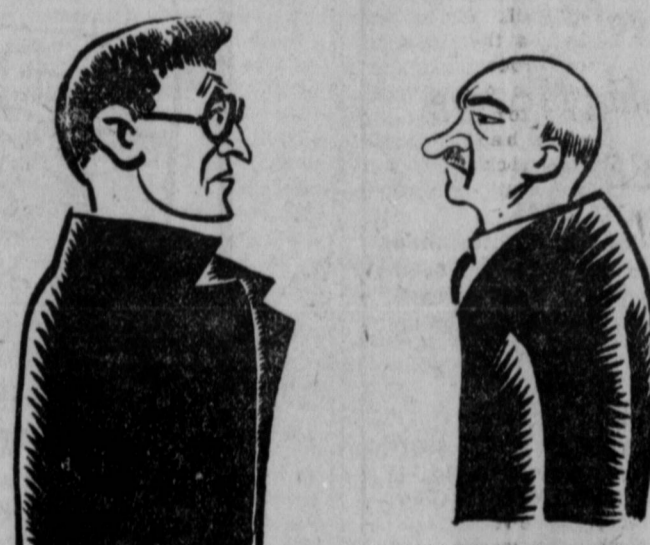
IN the steel industry for instance the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the only union in the industry, had 11,100 members in 1924.

The Longshoremen have 30,500. The Seamen have 18,000.

The Timber Workers, the only A. F. of L. organization in the lumber industry, have passed out of existence. In the metal mining industry the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has 9,100 members.

In the Food Industry the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen have but 11,500 members.

In steel, lumber, marine transport, metal mining and food industries there are net enuf organized workers to give the capitalists a minute's worry. Decisive groups of workers are almost completely unorganized yet at Atlantic City the only resolution calling for a general organization cam-



—Drawing by Gropper

(Right) A. FINEBERG of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, poor chap, sits at the convention like a whipped cur, (Left) ROBERTO HABERMAN, the real "Mexican" from Roumania.

By William F. Dunne

NATIONAL CITY CONTROLS BIG ITALIAN FIRMS

Many Big Investments in Industry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

paign is "referred to the executive council," that charnel house of labor's shattered hopes, without endorsement.

TO sum up: 1. The Atlantic City convention shows that the A. F. of L. leadership not only prevents and sabotages organization of the unorganized but that it consciously and deliberately follows a policy of disrupting existing unions.

2. That the only attempts made at the convention to start real organization campaigns, locally and nationally, were made by delegates from central labor unions and state federations of labor—delegates who are close to the dues-paying membership.

3. This shows that there is a real desire among the union membership for militant organization drives, that they want to bring the unorganized into the union.

4. The final conclusion to be drawn is:

That the best, or at least one of the best slogans for the left wing is "organization of the unorganized" and that with constant emphasis on this basic need of the labor movement, a big progressive bloc can be built up against the crooked officials whose policy is one of destruction.

So simple and elementary is this slogan and so apparent the stubborn opposition of the bureaucrats to its application that every honest trade unionist can be brought into the left wing struggle on this issue alone.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

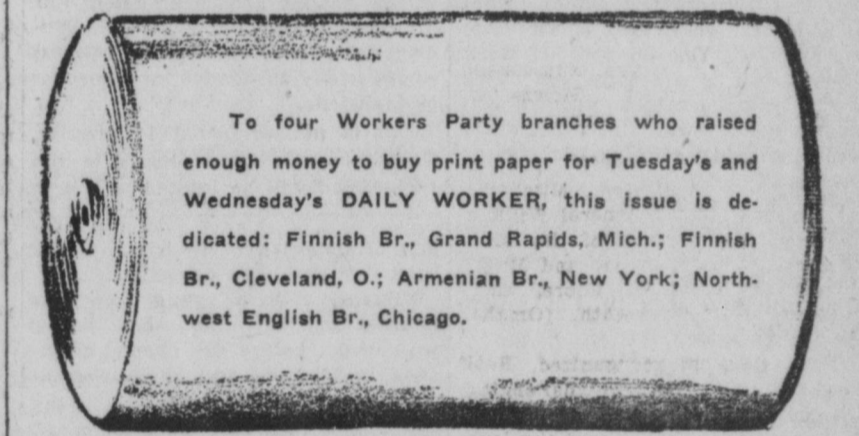
ROME, Oct. 28.—American banking capital is pouring into Italy for the purpose of financing the rapid industrial development that is taking place. In addition to the Ford-Fiat combination, which is known to be outside the regular Wall Street combination, the National City Bank of New York is also investing heavily in industries here.

More than \$3,600,000 is being invested in the development of a great hydro-electric plant to be constructed in Milan. Another \$1,000,000 is invested in textiles. Both of these concerns are to be dominated by the National City Bank, through loans.

Mussolini Sheet Elated. The newspaper, Popolo de Roma, formerly the Popolo de Italia, launched by Mussolini in 1915 and still his personal organ, is enthusiastically in favor of the inroads of American capital. The only financial support of the paper comes from the industrialist group in Italy.

This signifies the rise of American financial capital over Italian industry and gives Wall Street greater incentive to aid in maintaining the Mussolini dictatorship.

DAILY WORKER RESCUE FUND BOOSTED TO \$16,000.00 NOTCH



To four Workers Party branches who raised enough money to buy print paper for Tuesday's and Wednesday's DAILY WORKER, this issue is dedicated: Finnish Br., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Finnish Br., Cleveland, O.; Armenian Br., New York; Northwest English Br., Chicago.

One Man Can Do It If He Will!

Comrade John Kasper has moved to New York and thereupon hangs a moral. Last year Comrade Kasper didn't live in New York, but in a smaller place comparatively conservative. This smaller place was made conspicuous by John Kasper. It was he who said at a public meeting: "I'll raise \$100 to insure THE DAILY WORKER or I'll sell my overcoat." But he didn't have to—he raised the money.

Others, however, didn't have to go without overcoats, nor did they send money. The result was that THE DAILY WORKER was not insured for 1925; that scarcely more than half the necessary amount was raised, and that now the paper faces the possibility of disaster.

And John Kasper moved to New York. New York is a city of "live wires." There are many John Kaspers there. But one more counts. And he is heard from very shortly. He is now in the Armenian branch of the Workers Party. Previously this branch had failed to participate in THE DAILY WORKER drive. Suddenly it comes to life. First a check for \$105.00, then for \$5.00, for \$10.00, for \$50.00—to save THE DAILY WORKER.

John Kasper has moved to New York. And it makes a h—eaven of a lot of difference!

Rescuers Pull DAILY WORKER \$600 Nearer Safety Today!

Table with 2 columns: Branch Name and Amount. Finnish Br., W. P., Grand Rapids, Mich. \$100.00, Frank Peterson, Bridgeport, Conn. 3.00, Hyman Stenberg, McKeesport, Pa. 5.00, South Slavic Br., W. P., Ambridge, Pa. 5.00, E. M. J., Chicago 1.50, F. J. Hallet, Faribault, Minn. 1.00, Northwest English Br., Chicago 43.00, Armita Hoar, Denver, Colo. 5.00, Czech-Slovak Br., W. P. (men's), Cicero, Ill. 5.00, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, St. Paul, Minn. 25.00, English Br., W. P., Erie, Pa. 5.00, Harold Wayne, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00, Hungarian Br., W. P., Youngstown, Ohio 3.00, Omaha, Neb., Workers Party (collected by Jonisch) 12.00, Springfield, Mass., Jewish W. P. (Rescue Party) 30.00, Finnish Br., W. P., Owen, Wis. 10.00, A friend, Detroit, Mich. 1.50, South Slavic Br., W. P., Chicago 7.00, Hibbing, Minn., W. P. comrades 25.00, Fred and Alvin Frisk, Gary, Ind. 3.50, Jazz Chicago 10.00, Jewish Br., W. P., St. Paul, Minn. (collected by Smoliak) 4.25, Finnish Br., Cleveland, O. 88.70, South Slav. Br., W. P., Neffs, O. 10.00, Comrade Obraska, Neffs, O. (collected by Comrades John Viryevich and John Dragolotovich from the following workers: 5.00, 9.00)

Table with 2 columns: Branch Name and Amount. Mouvie Bravichie, Anton Jaspics, Peter Bede, David Maryanarno, Verks Separrel, M. C. M. Movokotu, M. Brunski, Spiro Rieris, John E. Ozvich, Anton Kamar, John Kraly, J. Cove, M. Lintaria, A. Sarich, Stepha Bilkie, Antone Tomaso, Peter Onaplic, J. Baluvich, J. Vuokovich, and N. Kaliterov. NEW YORK DONATIONS: Lithuanian Lit. Ass'n., Br. 23 5.00, R. Uwira, English Downtown 3.00, Armenian Br., W. P. (collected by John Kasper) 50.00, Jewish No. 1, Downtown 25.00, Lillian Michaels 5.00, S. A. Poydashoff 7.75, A. Zeretsky, Jewish Brownsville 5.00, Jewish Brownsville Br., W. P. 5.00, English Harlem Br., W. P. 11.50, (Csont, Sarah Katz, M. Golos) Hungarian Yorkville Br., W. P. 14.00, Frank Johnson, Scandinavian Harlem 10.00, B. Przybyzewsky, Polish Br., W. P. 3.00, Ogrodnik, Polish Br., W. P. 1.00, Leo Kling, English No. 1, Bronx 10.00, Stivi Solensky, English Downtown 2.00, Ella Zabel, English Downtown 1.25, English No. 1, Bronx Br., W. P. 15.00, Jewish Lower Bronx, W. P. (Zwartch, Sosofsky and Guskoff) 7.00, Today's total \$ 599.95, Previously reported 15,348.13, TOTAL TO DATE \$15,948.08

HERE ARE FUNDS TO BUY PAPER FOR OUR DAILY. Name: Address: City: State:

BISHOP BROWN SPEAKS BEFORE NEGRO CONGRESS

Calls For Unity of All Workers

(Continued from page 2.)

renting and selling of homes shall be taken out of the hands of all private persons and be made a matter of public administration with the first applicant served regardless of race.

"We demand the full and equal admittance of our people to all theaters, restaurants, hotels, railroad station waiting-rooms, and all other places of public resort, and no separation or recognition of color distinction, and that heavy penalties be imposed against persons who discriminate.

"We regard these political and social demands as embodying the demand of full social equality for the Negro people."

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, recently expelled by the house of bishops for heresy, in a speech before the American Negro Labor Congress at the Tuesday evening session, spoke on International Labor Defense.

In his speech the bishop ridiculed the idea of supernatural gods and called upon the workers of all colors to unite in the common cause to wipe "gods from the skies and capitalists from earth."

In speaking of saints and sinners Brown provoked much mirth by saying:

Workers Greatest Saints.

"Bishops and preachers are sinners and you are the saints. They do no useful work, that is why they are sinners. You do lots of work. Every strike is a saintly act. That is why you are saints. If man acts depend upon work. He who works hardest to make a living is the greatest saint."

When he described how he came to leave the orthodox viewpoint, following the world war he expressed his then arising doubt as to the function of supernatural gods in the following words:

Gods Fight Wars.

"A great war came along. I knew nothing about the facts. I was too busy attending to what has been told me. I was supposed to believe that a christian god had sent this war to punish the imperialism of Germany and give the world democracy. The Germans thought that the christian god had sent the war to punish the democracy of America and to give the world imperialism. America came out of the war with

NEW HAVEN WORKERS PARTY ISSUES PLATFORM TO BE USED IN CITY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Local New Haven of the Workers (Communist) Party has printed 10,000 copies of its election program, in the present city elections. The program condemns the present democratic administration for the poor condition of the workers, referring to the decrease in real wages, to high cost of living, high rents, and poor education. It points to the waismakers' strike of a few years ago, when pickets were arrested, to the recent College St. theater building strike, where police were used.

The Schleifer case, (where an organizer for the Machinists' Union, and strike leader was convicted of violation of a criminal syndicalist law, during the strike, on evidence which a superior court has ruled out, thus allowing Schleifer a new trial) was pointed out as a classic example of the use of courts to break strikes, by convicting strike-leaders.

It charges that "while either capitalist party has been in office, the workers of the New Haven have been compelled to work in huge 'prisons,' under spy systems, under the open shop, at inhumanly low wages. Both parties approve of these conditions."

Condemns Non-Partisan Policy.

The non-partisan policy, is condemned, which in New Haven takes the form of throwing most of labor support to the democratic party. So intimate are the ties, that the chairman of the Trades Council, John Murphy, has been chairman of the board of aldermen, and only a few days ago was rewarded with the position of town chairman of the democratic party. The effect of the non-partisan policy has been "to tie labor leaders to the capitalist chariot which crushes the workers, and obtain the

PAINLEVE AGREES TO FORM NEW FRENCH CABINET; CAILLAUX WILL BE OUT; HERRIOT MAY COME IN

PARIS, Oct. 28.—M. Painleve, who yesterday resigned with his cabinet, tonight accepted the invitation of President Domergue to form a new cabinet. M. Painleve, it is understood, will include in his new cabinet many of the members of the body which resigned yesterday, but of course M. Caillaux, whose policy as finance minister caused the downfall of the cabinet, will not be included.

It is probable that M. Herriot, former premier, whose criticisms of Caillaux, contributed largely to the situation which led to the cabinet's resignation will be invited to join the new cabinet.

lots of imperialism to burn. It has been devolved into despotism.

"Twenty million young lives were crushed out and the world flowed with blood, before the quarrel of the gods in the sky and the capitalists on earth came to an end.

Can't Depend on Gods. "As long as we look to the gods for help we shall be in a hopeless plight. I thought that if these gods were real they were gods so cruel that a decent man could have nothing to do with them."

In speaking of the International Labor Defense, he said: "The International Labor Defense is the greatest of all subjects.



Dance and Enjoy Yourself at Any or All of These DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTIES

In Pittsburgh

Friday, Oct. 30— Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Auspices Workers Party and Young Workers League.

In New York

Saturday, Oct. 31— Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Yorkville Branches.

Saturday, Oct. 31— West Side Workers' Hall, 301 West 29th St., New York. Admission 35c. Auspices West Side Branches.

Saturday, Oct. 31— Educational Alliance, 76 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Jewish Williamsburg Branch.

Monday, Nov. 2— Finnish Workers' Hall, 764—40th Street, Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices South Brooklyn Branches.

HIKE Sunday, Nov. 8— Jamaica Woods—Daily Worker Builders' Club Hike. Meet at Daily Worker office, 108 East 14th St., New York, at 10 a. m. or at end of Elevated, Fulton Ave., Jamaica, 11 a. m.

Saturday, Nov. 14— Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. Admission 50c. Auspices Bronx Branches.

Sunday, Nov. 15— Finnish Workers' Home, 15 West 126th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Harlem Branches.

Friday, Nov. 20— Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Down Town New York Branches.

Wednesday, Nov. 25— Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway), Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches.

Sunday, Jan. 16— DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, Manhattan Lyceum.

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

For tickets or information regarding any of the above affairs apply to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th Street (Tel. Stuyvesant 8100.)

Soviet Russia Asks Seat in Chinese Tariff Conference

(Continued from page one)

into effect from the day of signature, Laugh at Imperialists' "Generosity."

The Chinese are openly scornful of the word "generosity" so, frequently used in the replies of the imperialists when they mention their attitude toward the demands of China for autonomy. Ching Ting-wang flaunted his disbelief and that of all China in the faces of the delegates when he came out with a statement which, in part, is as follows:

"The powers," said the Chinese tariff expert, Dr. C. T. Wang, "are repeating their policy as revealed at Paris and at Washington. They are beating around the bush, seeking to bewilder China in her aspirations and so confuse her that they will be enabled to maintain their special privileges. The powers are seeking to bind China tighter, while the desire of all the Chinese people is for more freedom.

Cannot Force the People to Buy.

"It is like a number of strong men speaking to one who is being pinned down by them and asking him why he does not get up. The powers say they will do so when disorders and anti-foreign agitations that embitter feelings are put down. If they mean they will treat us fairly when China suppresses the boycott against a certain country (Great Britain) then in the name of justice and fairness I say this is entirely uncalled for.

"In commercial transactions no one can compel another man to buy or sell against his wish. There is no law nor convention by which the people may be forced to buy what they don't want. If the cause of the boycott is analyzed and removed you will find that the boycott will stop by itself. On the other hand, if the powers insist upon upholding the inequality between China and foreigners and the continuation of special privileges in China, I am afraid the feeling of the people will become more intense and the result may be more undesirable, to the detriment of China and the foreign powers as well."

Soviet Russia Wants Entry.

The imperialists are also in hot water over the rumored intention of Soviet Russia to demand a seat at the conference in the near future as an interested nation on account of the fact that the conference aims to take up the question, not only of tariffs at the seaports and on the Korean border, but on the Manchurian border, where the whole of Sino-Russian trade passes.

Unless Soviet Russia is admitted to the conference it contends that the tariffs on these borders cannot be changed without her consent, and since the imperialist powers are running China's affairs, Soviet Russia will not discuss the question with China alone, but will insist on being admitted to the conference, although the nine powers had carefully left the Soviet Union out of the invitations, on the ground that it was not a party to the Washington conference—regardless of the fact that it asked to attend but was denied.

If not admitted to the Peking conference, Soviet Russia declares that it will not be bound and may place prohibitive tariffs on Chinese imports.

Arrest Rail Clerk in Booze Graft Quiz

The first formal arrest in the investigation of the \$9,000,000 beer ring centering in Chicago, was made when a warrant charging conspiracy to violate the prohibition law was served on Alfred Borener, chief clerk for the New York Central railroad at Elkhart, Ind.

Borener, brot yesterday to the district attorney's office by his Chicago superior, has been held by the federal authorities since. Agents working on the case, said he had made a detailed confession.

Esthonian Debt Settled WASHINGTON, October 28.—Documents completing the funding of Esthonia's \$13,099,000 debt to the United States were signed at the treasury.

Mint Coins Copper Money. Leningrad, Oct. 28.—(Tass.)—The mint has coined 30,000,000 pieces in new copper money of half-kopec value of the amount of 450,000 rubles.

Attention—Chicago!

Important Section Membership Meeting

SECTION THREE (CENTRAL MANUFACTURING AREA)

All party members belonging to the following party units: Lithuanian No. 5, Lithuanian No. 41, Lithuanian No. 93, Ukrainian South Side No. 5, Polish South Side No. 23, Czech-Slovak Town of Lake, Slovak Town of Lake, MUST attend the general section membership meeting to be held at

VILNIS, 3116 South Halsted Street WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1925, 8 P. M.

At this meeting all the party members belonging to the above branches will be registered for the purpose of being assigned to the new proper party units in the reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party into shop and street nuclei.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER BELONGING TO ANY OF THE ABOVE BRANCHES WHO WANTS TO RETAIN HIS OR HER MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, MUST BE PRESENT AT THIS MEETING AND BE REGISTERED.

NEW YORK SECTION MEETINGS START MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, TO CARRY OUT REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Fifty-three out of a total number of sixty-five branches were represented at the section meetings of branch functionaries held here on Sunday and Monday as the first step in the program of reorganization as laid down by the Central Executive Committee for New York City. To this it must be added that the branches absent, although twelve in number, represent only about 5% of the membership, they being mostly branches of no more than ten members, whose existence at times assumes a doubtful character.

The meetings were held in six different sections, Down Town, Harlem, Bronx, Williamsburg, Brownsville and South Brooklyn. The Bronx Section carried off the crown by having 100% attendance.

Material Distributed.

The Reorganization Commission of the District decided that registration is to be taken up in the branches. The section meetings of branch functionaries therefore had for their major tasks in addition to an explanation and discussion of the entire plan of reorganization, the instruction of the branch functionaries how to proceed to get a complete registration of the membership of their respective branches, and the mobilization of the membership for the new section membership meetings which will be called according to the place of employment of the members. Each functionary received a complete set of instructions, together with the necessary material for the branch registration. This included the following material:

- (a) A form upon which immediately to furnish the District with a certified list of the membership on the books together with the standing of each member.
- (b) Enough letters signed by the General Secretary of the District to send to every member notification of a special meeting of the branch for the purpose of taking the registration.
- (c) A list of the new sections according to working areas together with the place and date when each member is to report, according to the place of employment as shown by the registration.
- (d) Registration cards.
- (e) A set of complete instructions how to proceed in every step from the time of the beginning of the registration up to the time of the new section membership meetings.

In addition to the branch functionaries who are in charge and responsible to the District Executive Committee for the complete registration and delivery of every member from the territorial branch to the new units, a commission of three was appointed for each section to be in charge of the work of the section.

Ready for Reorganization.

The comrades present displayed an extraordinary eagerness to proceed as rapidly as possible with reorganization. The questions asked were mostly how to proceed with the reorganization, and how the new units will function. Also who can be formed into a shop nucleus and what will happen to those who are unable to be formed into shop nuclei was frequently asked. A good portion of the questions dealt with the functions of the language bureaus and the disposition of federation property.

As a whole the questions and discussion showed that the party was ready both ideologically and organizationally for the new form of organization. That the problem now was not to proceed slowly so that the membership can gradually become accustomed to the new form, but on the contrary to see to it that the reorganization proceeds as quickly as possible in order not to cause disappointment among the membership who are eager and in many cases even impatient for the reorganization.

Second Step for Action.

Now that the first step in the reorganization has been successful we are concentrating all our energy for the registration which takes place in the branches beginning October 23rd up to November 8th. For this purpose special meetings of every branch are called, and a representative of the District Executive Committee sent to every meeting to help take the registration. Each branch will organize special comrades to visit the homes of those who do not attend the branch

Studebaker Nucleus Has 40 Members in South Bend, Ind.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 28.—In South Bend, Ind., the Workers (Communist) Party is now completely organized on the shop nucleus basis. The comrades are enthusiastic about the possibilities for real Communist work. There are about 40 members at present in the Studebaker nucleus, but the comrades are confident of getting many more. At a meeting with the Executive Committee on Friday, Oct. 23, Comrade Martin Abern, district organizer, took up the question of shop activity, printing of a shop paper, workers' correspondence, etc.

South Bend will participate in the district educational circuit and expects to get a large turnout for the lecture course to be conducted by Comrade Carlson.

Prepare Mass Meeting.

The South Bend comrades are making preparations for a large mass meeting on Soviet Anniversary Day. The meeting will be held October 8, 1925, 2 p. m., at Hungarian Hall, 316 South Chafin St. Comrade Lovett Port-Whiteman, organizer American Negro Labor Congress, will be the main speaker, and a special leaflet is being got out to reach the numerous Negro workers of South Bend.

South Bend is a strongly concentrated and heavy industry town, the Studebaker Motor corporation and the Oliver Chilled Plow Co., being the outstanding industries exploiting thousands of workers. The party, organized on the shop nucleus basis, expects to make good headway among these workers.

Waukegan Listens to Report on Party Trade Union Tasks

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Workers (Communist) Party in Waukegan, Ill., is getting on the job with the formation of Communist fractions in the labor unions. Comrade Oliver Carlson spoke before a membership meeting of the party on Thursday, October 22, on the subject of trade union work and took up in detail the campaign the Chicago district is conducting to get all party members to join a labor union. As a consequence, a committee of nine, two each from the carpenters, chauffeurs and teamsters and one each from the other unions, painters, molders, musicians, barbers and steamfitters, represented at the party meeting, was appointed to push the trade union work and to build a local unit of the Trade Union Educational League. This committee is responsible for the formation of Communist fractions in these and other unions. This preliminary work is now being conducted.

Progressive and radical elements are being gotten together in order, at an early date, to hold a general meeting and form a Trade Union Educational League unit. Fifty members were present at the meeting, which also took up other important party matters, such as shop and street nuclei reorganization.

Springfield Is Now Fully Reorganized on Shop Nuclei Basis

Local Springfield, Ill., Workers (Communist) Party has been fully reorganized on a shop nucleus basis, making an addition to the party units that are being swiftly organized in the Chicago, District No. 8 on the new form. To date, the following units are on a shop and street nuclei basis in District 8: Chicago, 14 nuclei, including Pullman, Section 1 and isolated nuclei; West Frankfort, three shop nuclei, rest of the party being reorganized; Dowell, Ill., entirely; South Bend, Ind., entirely; Zeigler, Ill., entirely; Gary, Ind., entirely; Springfield, Ill., entirely. The approximate membership organized into shop nuclei is 300; into street nuclei, thirty.

Klan Jury Complete.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 28.—A jury to try D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana ku klux klan; Earl Gentry and Earl Klink on a charge of murder as a result of the death of Miss Madge Oberholzer was completed here late this afternoon.

Nation-wide Publicity for "WHITHER ENGLAND?"



Is England's supremacy threatened? Will there be war between England and the U. S. A.?
Whither England?
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STARVATION, SLAVERY, SPEED-UP, SPY SYSTEM, WAGE CUTS AND THE BLACKLIST IN PASSAIC MILLS

By LOUIS KOVENS. ARTICLE I.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 28.—A few months ago the textile barons decided to make a country-wide wage cutting offensive. The attack started in the New England states, and since then the waves of wage reductions traveled from east to west.

The Passaic Situation.

The Botany Worsted Mills and Garfield Worsted Mills under the control of the Botany Consolidated Mills, enforced a ten percent wage reduction starting October 5, 1925. The 25 percent overtime bonus was reduced to 10 percent.

In the mills of this corporation the usual week is 48 hours, but at present the average is only 28 hours a week. Before the wage reduction the new employees received 45 cents an hour and the old employees received 50-52 cents per hour, which meant a very "big wage."

The Pitkin Worsted Company on Oct. 10 announced a 10 percent wage reduction for 300 workers. The Passaic Spinning Company also reduced the wages of 1,200 workers 10 percent.

Gera's Bright Trick.

The Gera Mills lays off its old employees who worked for 45-48 cents per hour and then takes them back to work for 38 cents per hour. Besides this, the company makes such changes in its shift system, by which only the profits of the company are increased and the exploitation of the workers is intensified.

But the signs undoubtedly show that the wage reduction will be carried out in every mill, but not at one time, for the reason that the united action of the Passaic knitters would be that much harder.

Starvation Campaign.

This series of wage cutting was preceded by a starvation campaign in the fullest sense of the word. One company after another reduced its work, so that the army of those out of work should scare those yet at work.

One mill after another started the part-time work system and without exception the time and earning of the workers was reduced to one-half of their regular earnings.

Thus the wage reduction of the Passaic mills was prepared by the textile barons that the workers being frightened and fearing to lose their daily bread should submit themselves, without revolting to this attack.

Many remember yet the revelation of the espionage system enforced in the textile industry made by Miss J. W. Wise.

Miss Wise writes in the April 6, 1925, issue of the New York Times: "Passaic and other Jersey mill owners blacklist the workers."

If one who looks like a worker gets off the railroad at the Passaic station with a hand bag in his hand he is followed by the spies of the textile barons. These spies often wedge themselves into the homes of the workers and report to their masters.

I found many families where the women worked from 7 o'clock in the evening till 5 o'clock in the morning

PHILIPPINES ARE WITH CHINA AGAINST POWERS OF WEST, SAYS QUEZON

MANILA, Oct. 28.—Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate in discussing a Chinese immigration bill being considered by that body today, urged the elimination of anything antagonistic to the friendship of China.

Legion Bill Demands Universal Draft for Next Natl. Emergency

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Universal draft of the man-power and material resources and industrial organizations of the United States, in time of national emergency, is proposed in a bill which the American legion, thru its national legislative committee, announces it will offer in congress in December.

"The bill gives to the president the authority to take the necessary steps to stabilize prices of commodities," the legion says. "It will draft into the service of the United States all persons between the age of 21 and 30 or such other limits as may be fixed, without exception on account of industrial occupation, and will proclaim the material resources and industrial organizations of the country under government control during the period of the emergency."

"During the last session of congress such a bill was introduced in the house by Rep. Royal Johnson of So. Dakota and in the senate by Sen. Capper of Kansas. These bills will be again introduced and every effort made to secure their enactment into law."

Debt Settlement Wrecked

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The tentative Anglo-French debt settlement plan has been wrecked by the fall of the Painleve cabinet, according to official opinion here. It is not believed that the status of the Locarno pacts will be affected.

Plan Wage Cut for Teachers in Chicago

SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAM McANDREW has drawn up a new salary schedule for teachers which he has presented to the board of education.

The schedule has not as yet been adopted by the school board because of the greater financial burden it would place on its already depleted treasury. Consequently deductions were formed and stories began to circulate that the schedule calls for an increase in teachers' salaries.

The hypocritical arguments advanced by McAndrew and echoed by this group is that teachers' salaries must be raised to meet the higher cost of living. McAndrew takes on the role of champion of the teachers' cause, McAndrew, who has robbed the teachers of their councils, who has denied them the right to receive notices of their federation meetings, who has burdened them with rules that harass them at every turn, dons the cloak of teachers' benefactor and goes forth begging for more humane consideration of the teachers' needs.

Will He Get Away With It?

Already McAndrew has succeeded in causing the division in the teachers ranks which he is working for, and the principals take the position of boosting the schedule disregarding entirely the fact that by this move they are placing themselves on record of favoring a cut in wages for the large bulk of teachers. He has used them to work upon the mayor of Chicago and upon various organizations, getting them to write letters and to make personal calls to talk up the schedule.

Story Told by Figures.

The figures of this schedule are given in full in the latest number of the Teachers' Bulletin and they carry an entirely different message to the teachers of Chicago. Instead of the

Table showing 266 Elementary Principals and 2,466 High School Teachers, totaling 8,602 Elementary Teachers.

Comparative Size of the Three Main Groups of Teachers in the Chicago Schools Comprising 11,334 of the Total 12,102 Members of the Education Department.

LOSSES TO TEACHERS OF LOWER GROUP IN THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IF THE PROPOSED SALARY SCHEDULE IS ADOPTED

Table with columns for Year of Schedule, Proposed Salary, Present Salary, Cumulative Gain, and Cumulative Loss for Elementary Teachers and Principals.

promises of fatter envelopes at the end of each month, the teachers will be greeted with the direct opposite, a cut in wages. These figures show that the various divisions of teachers will be given a direct cut in wages until the seventh year of teaching when there are recommendations for an increase.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation has gone on record as being opposed to this salary schedule. Their protest should, however, carry with it definite recommendations for an increase in wages which would include all the teachers so that they would be able to meet the increased cost of living.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS—GENERAL CERTIFICATE LOWER GROUP

Table showing salary schedule for High School Teachers—General Certificate Lower Group.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS LOWER GROUP

Table showing salary schedule for Junior High School Teachers Lower Group.

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT TEN PER CENT BELOW 1923; BUT TWO PER CENT OVER A YEAR AGO

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor) Employment gains between August and September meant a return to work for upwards of 75,000 factory workers in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, according to reports from the state labor departments.

Germans View Calmly French Cabinet Fall

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—German foreign policy will undergo no revision as a result of Painleve's resignation, the German press agreed today. This belief seemed consistent with Paris advices, which reflected the opinion there, that Aristide Briand would continue as foreign minister.

per cent over a year ago. But the apparent gains in these states compared with last year indicate steadier employment rather than more employment.

The figures of this schedule are given in full in the latest number of the Teachers' Bulletin and they carry an entirely different message to the teachers of Chicago.

Table showing First 9 months Percent of 1923 Employment for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

So far in 1925 employment has averaged nearly 2 per cent below 1924 in New York, 4 per cent below 1924 in New Jersey and 4 per cent below in Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile wages stay up with em-pat present but reduced, but that foreign employers asserting that they must not competition must be met with efficiency and still more efficiency.

Pennsylvania reports a gain of 1.3 per cent in factory employment between August and September. In this state the improvement compared with a year ago amounts to more than 5 per cent.

Not So Much As Last Year. New York reports a gain of 2 per cent in the number of factory workers in September compared with August.

Meanwhile wages stay up with em-pat present but reduced, but that foreign employers asserting that they must not competition must be met with efficiency and still more efficiency.

At the same time, the poster continues, "a cash reward of \$250 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone participating in a robbery with a gun, or attempted robbery with a gun of any regular established jeweler in Cook county."

In each case not only robbery but "attempted" robbery will whip a vision of \$1,000 before the excited eyes of underpaid jewelry clerks who will feel authorized to use their guns in crowded stores, not only against robbers, but against people whom they consider as would-be robbers attempting to escape.

The temptation to save life and catch the supposed robber will be just one-fourth as strong. The same is true of the police or deputies who will get only \$250 for possibly risking their lives in making arrests but will get \$1,000 for risking the lives of the public or of possibly innocent suspects.

The friend of the workers is the enemy of the bosses!

To Help Civil War Victims. MOSCOW, (Tass)—Oct. 28.—The people's commissariat of agriculture has applied to the council of people's commissaries asking it to create a special fund to help the population which suffered during the civil war.

GENTLE JEWELERS' REWARD FOR DEAD ROBBERS A SUBSIDY GIVEN TO POLICE FOR USELESS MURDER

By CARL HAESSLER (Federated Press Editor). CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—It's four times more profitable to kill a man outright under certain Chicago circumstances than to have him arrested and tried by the courts. It will net you \$1,000 to choke or club or shoot a man to death under these circumstances. It will net you only \$250 if you inform the police and he is convicted.

The circumstances are laid down by the Chicago Jewelers' Assn. and displayed on bright purple and gold posters. The posters promise that the jewelers will "pay the sum of \$1,000 in cash to any peace officer or to any employe or agent of any jeweler in Cook county, Ill., who shall kill any person robbing or attempting to rob said jeweler, provided, however, that such killing shall be necessary and justified under the laws of the state and take place while said peace officer or employe or agent of said jeweler is resisting the robbery of said jeweler's store or stock of merchandise or effecting the arrest of such robber or is attempting to prevent the escape of such robber."

The designation jeweler includes jewelry, clock, watch and silverware manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, and diamond importers and dealers in Cook county.

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LONDON POLICE MAKE A DISCOVERY; COMMUNISTS OVERTHROW CAPITALISM!

LONDON, Oct. 28.—"Our task is to expose the real capitalist class nature of the state, to undermine the state and its authority, and to eventually overthrow it." This statement from a Communist circular was read in Bow Street court today as evidence against the twelve Communists who are on trial, charged with attempting to incite to sedition. The police offered a considerable amount of similar evidence.

Course in English, Workers' School 2 Nights a Week Now

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Due to the general demand on the part of students registered for the elementary English course at the Workers' School will be given two nights a week instead of one as previously arranged for. The fee will therefore be raised from \$2.50 to \$4.00. The instructor will be Comrade Ella G. Wolfe.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



5255. LADIES' DRESS. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 40 inch material with 3/4 yard of contrasting for trimming as illustrated. Price, 12c.

RUSS POLITICAL PRISONERS UNDER CZARIST RULE PROTEST AGAINST HORTHY PERSECUTION OF RAKOSI

MOSCOW, October 28.—The association of former political prisoners consisting of Bolsheviks, mensheviks and social revolutionaries who fought against czarism, held a protest meeting against the white terror in Hungary. The Moscow branch of the association has 1,620 members, who total 10,063 years of hard labor in sentences received from czarist courts.

Mitchell's Attorney Demands General Be Excluded from Jury

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The defense of Col. Mitchell, who went on trial here before a military court on a charge of "conduct prejudicial to military discipline" struck the first blow by challenging the right of Brig. General Albert J. Bowley, commandant at Fort Bragg, N. C., to sit upon his "jury of generals."

The challenge was made by Rep. Frank Reid, civilian counsel for Mitchell, who declared Gen. Bowley had shown prejudice to the flying colonel in a speech made before the American legion meeting at Greenville, S. C., on Oct. 20, 1925.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

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

THE CONGRESS IS ON! The American Negro Labor Congress is now in session at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Avenue, near East 31st Street.

RUSSIA TODAY Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. \$1.25 DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY \$1.75

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Roumanian Royalty and Roumanian Peasants

Queen Marie of Roumania writes for the Hearst papers. She is given a special department in which she advises her suffering sisters as to the best way in which to maintain their pulchritudinous charm. In a recent issue she says:

When you are very tired or worried drop the thought of peace, rest and contentment into your mind, relax your body, forego all unnecessary food and activity—and see how it helps.

We eat too much anyhow. This has been said so often it is trite, yet we go on eating, overeating. Try my recipe occasionally—soup, bread and fruit—plus relaxation.

In the same issue of the Hearst sheet in which this inspiring queenly advice is furnished, there is a news story which reads as follows:

KISHINEFF, Oct. 26.—The trial before military court-martial of 300 Bessarabians for their share in the Communist disturbances at Tatar Bunar in September, 1924, promises to last until the end of the year. The trial is grimly set in the court yard of the old turreted prison overlooking the town. The general public is admitted and many peasant women listen to their husbands being cross-examined. The prisoners are most peasants, young and middle-aged, belonging to Russian, Roumanian, Bulgarian and Albanian nationalities.

These peasants have been in jail for more than a year, suffering all the tortures which the cleverly cruel bloodhounds of the landlords' government of Roumania could devise.

Their crime?
Trying to get back the land which the landlords, aided by the Roumanian monarchy, had deprived them—trying to divide up the big estates so that each peasant and his family might have enough to make a living.

"Many peasant women listen to their husbands being cross-examined."

These peasant women and their children have been without the support of their husbands for more than a year. They have listened outside the prison walls, until driven away by the blows of the military, to the groans and cries of their husbands under the torture. Their huts have been burned by the soldiery and whole villages driven into the wilderness. They are all half starved and many more have died of starvation.

But, says the Roumanian Queen Marie, "we eat too much anyhow. Try my recipe occasionally—soup, fruit, bread, plus relaxation."

Another Queen Marie, with the additional name of Antoinette, advised the French peasants, if they had no bread, to eat cake. A king of France—the country whose ruling class finances the Roumanian army and entertains its queenly commander—told the peasants to eat grass.

Queen Marie Antoinette's head rolled into the bloody basket under the Paris guillotine. The workers and peasants stuffed the dead mouth of the dead king with grass, in memory of his advice to them.

In Roumania and all thru the Balkans history is setting the stage for a successful revolt of the town workers and poor peasantry. Only with the aid of the imperialist powers have these revolts been crushed. The great powers have come to the aid of monarchy in Roumania just as in an earlier period they came to the rescue of the French royals.

A queen writes for the foolish women of the middle class and adds thereby to the subsidy paid to her royal entourage by the enemies of the workers and peasants.

They, the imperialists and the monarchs, fear the new force that inspires and aids the bleeding peasantry—the force of which Lenin spoke:

The Soviet republic sends into the villages armed detachments of workers (in the first place the most advanced) from the capitals, who carry socialism into the countryside, rally to their side the poorer elements, organize and enlighten them, and help them to SUPPRESS THE RESISTANCE OF THE BOURGEOISIE.

The tide of working class revolt rises all thru Europe once again. The murder bands of the ruling class have not even crushed the will to freedom among the Roumanian peasantry.

Queen Marie will do well to stay in Dinard and Deauville lest the outraged peasant women give her a dose of her own medicine—apply to her the queenly advice about overeating—without the soup, bread, fruit, and relaxation.

LaFollette—Unknown Quantity

Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., who administered such a salutary defeat to opposing candidates in the special senatorial election held to fill the vacancy created by the death of his father, is the object of much concern on the part of the old guard supporting the republican administration.

Coolidge's stalwart supporter, Butler, along with Senators Edge, Ernst and virtually every other supporter of the regime at Washington, have voiced personal friendship for "young Bob." They are trying to persuade him, on promise of committee assignments, better offices and an increased number of clerks, to abandon the insurgent tactics of his father, and enter the regular republican ranks as an independent. They do not ask him to enter the old guard, but will be satisfied if he will enter the Borah independent group.

This is a desperate attempt to create a real working majority out of the paper majority the republicans have had for the past six years. The former insurgent bloc has been reduced to three members—Senators Brookhart of Iowa, Frazier of North Dakota and Shipstead of Minnesota. If young LaFollette decides to go "insurgent" it means that the republicans will be in a minority against the coalition of insurgents and democrats.

This situation represents a paradox. In domestic politics a coalition of democrats and republican insurgents will fight the Coolidge-Mellon tax proposals in the interests of the petty bourgeoisie, as a means of maintaining an issue to go before the country at the congressional elections next year, while in foreign affairs there will be a coalition of Coolidge republicans and democrats representing the interests of finance-capital against the Borah bloc of independent republicans supporting the industrialists who oppose the world court.

Thus the democratic party palliate its southern and middle west petty-bourgeois elements for the sake of a united party, and at the same time carry out the foreign policy of its eastern section representing the House of Morgan.

The Propaganda of Marxism and Leninism

By Hermann Duncker (Berlin)

The A. B. C. of Capitalist Profit.

THE essential character of capitalist exploitation, or in other words the nature of capitalist profit, must be explained clearly, and in a manner easily comprehensible, in the theoretical material at the disposal of Communist agitation and propaganda. Until we have such an explanation constantly at hand, and until we have learnt to make it known everywhere, the last hour of reformism will not have struck in the labor movement. Sometimes it seems as if this aspect of Marxist enlightenment has been placed too much in the background since the labor movement has become older. Are not these things long familiar? We forget that young proletarians are joining the movement every day, and that these have still to learn this A. B. C. of economic Marxism. Its theoretical substance never becomes superfluous, tho the history and literature of the labor movement have already thrown every possible light on the problem.

If we further remember that new economic phenomena are replacing those of the older theoretical conception, rendering a certain adaptation of our former agitative formulas necessary, it becomes the more comprehensible that an increasing aversion is felt against theoretical generalizations. Such generalizations are one of the causes of the regrettable tenacity with which reformism is rooted in the proletariat. And reformism is our most dangerous and obstinate opponent. Capitalism would have been overthrown long since if reformism had not taken it under its protective wings of economic illusions, and thus prevented great masses of the proletariat from joining the revolutionary class war. Reformism does not recognize capitalism itself as the enemy, but merely protests against certain of the regrettable shady sides and excrescences of capitalism. Reformism is willing enough to have these removed with the aid of heaven. Higher wages, shorter working hours—these are demands which may be put forward within the confines of the capitalist system, without attacking the system itself. Appeals are made to the "short-sighted" or to the "socially far-seeing" employer, and the latter is shown that even higher profits will be the reward of his reformist obligingness. Wages and profit are not regarded as the extreme poles of antagonism, but are made to appear as if derived from entirely different sources. But if no antagonism exists here, then no class antagonism exists at all! Thus we arrive at the theoretical substantiation of civil peace and joint action between capital and labor.

It is an urgent necessity to oppose economic shallowness of this kind by a perfectly clear conception of the nature of capital income and labor income!

Following Marx with the utmost closeness, we shall endeavor to draw the fundamental outline of the source of profit.

What do we best to begin with the formula of the circulation of capital; the capitalist buys with money (M); raw materials, machines and labor power for the production of commodities (C), and sells these commodities for which he obtains more money, in which is contained the surplus value (M'-S). This process may be represented by the following formula: M—C—M'-S.

This is the journey made by money to capital. For money is not capital itself; it is solely the money which passes thru the process to surplus money which becomes capital, "a value breeding surplus value." The whole of the decisive fundamental sources of profit must be demonstrated by this capital formula: M—C—M'-S. M—C is an act of purchase, the purchase of all the prerequisites necessary to production: the purchase of means of production (raw and auxiliary materials, machines, etc.) and of living labor power. Whether we are concerned with purchase or with exchange, in both cases equal values only are offered for one another, or it is simply a matter of cheating or of usury. We here mean "cheating" the underpayment of goods (the seller of the goods does not receive their equivalent). By "usury" we mean the overvalued price of goods (the buyer does not receive the equivalent of the purchase price). Marx assumes that equal values are exchanged. He does this for the purpose of clearly exposing the actual character of capitalist (industrial) profit, which cannot be said to be based in general on any trickery in trade. The development of capitalism during the age of "free competition" tended obviously to the increasing exclusions of deceptive maneuvers and trickery in trade. M—C opposes the producer of goods, or his selling agent, who may of course as such be an independent merchant, to the future producer of goods. It is clear that we cannot assume the money owner—the buyer, who will later on be "seller" again—to be in possession from the beginning of an economic ascendancy placing him in a position to cheat the commodity owner (the seller).

BUT there is the seller of the commodities known as labor power. He has no capital at his disposal. On the contrary, his absolute lack of means, his proletarian poverty, force him to the constant compulsory sale of the sole possession left to him, his only commodity, his labor power. If we add to this the fact that in the course of capitalist development the proletariat has increased in numbers far exceeding the total demand for workers, so that the "industrial reserve army" (the army of the unemployed) hangs like a chain round the limbs of every proletarian offering his labor power in the market, then it becomes clear that an underpayment is not merely possible, but highly probable. Full payment would mean wages enabling the labor power sold to the capitalist, and expended in the process of capitalist production, to be

fully replaced and restored. We see that wages have nothing to do with the "field of labor." It has only been necessary to grant the proletarian sufficient wages to enable him to purchase the amount of food required for the maintenance of his standard of life at the customary social, historical and geographical level. As soon as this is not the case, as soon as his real wages (expressed in the actual commodities purchasable with the wages) sink, then the payment has become an underpayment. The worker is cheated of his wages. Wherever there is impoverishment, there the capitalist gains his profit by cheating. There is no doubt that this particular source of profit has again increased to a frightful extent of late. During the period of the decline of capitalism we may observe the stage of "absolute impoverishment" as clearly as we observed during the honeymoon days of capitalism, when it was first putting its household in order. We must remember the words of the Communist Manifesto (1848):

"The laborer becomes the pauper, and pauperism increases even more rapidly than population and wealth."

THE profit thus swindled out of the capitalists again to a certain extent by means of a comprehensive, energetic and purposeful trade union struggle. If only the workers were fighters—and not social democrats! On the other hand, the gradual lowering of the proletarian standard of life is an essential part of capitalist development, and is only retarded temporarily, and for certain categories of the proletariat, during periods of rapid and greatly increased economic prosperity. Taken all in all, profit gained by cheating is also inevitable as part of the development of capitalism.

Let us observe the process, by which the profit, peculiarly characteristic of capitalism, the "surplus value" is produced. In doing so we set aside for the moment every other source of profit. The capitalist may have paid for the labor power at its "full value." The capitalist may not have earned any special profit on the sale of commodities. He may buy and sell everything at its real value, without trickery or cheating. A capitalist with a stainless white waistcoat! Can he possibly earn any profit? Of course he can. But this profit is so deeply embedded in the nature of the capitalist method of production that the naive spectator does not observe it at all; it is a profit forming the normal life of capitalism, it is the backbone of all capitalist profit. It might be designated as the "normal profit" of the capitalist, to distinguish it from the strongly contrasting cheated profit or from the monstrous "usury profit" with which we shall deal later. This is the profit which Marx called the surplus value, and to the elucidation of which he devoted the greater part of his economic researches. In this place we can only deal as

briefly as possible with the production of surplus values. The actual exchange value of any commodity is imparted to it by the amount of "socially necessary labor" incorporated in it, that is, the amount of work necessary for the production of the commodity (from the beginning to the end of the process), given the socially normal conditions of production, and the socially average degree of skill and intensity in working. The amount of labor stored in the commodity can only be estimated by the time consumed, by the duration of the expenditure or activity of the whole of the necessary working powers. It is thus labor alone which creates value, and labor—as labor power—is in itself a certain unit of value, determined by the socially necessary amount of labor required to produce the food needed to replace the amount of labor power expended.

At a certain stage of human productivity however, the value of the product of a day's labor is greater than the cost of a day's labor power."

The worker creates a greater value than he requires for his subsistence. (Just as the ox can pull a cart containing more than it needs as fodder!) And this difference, which under capitalism naturally falls to the commodity buyer of the fortunate represented by labor power, to the capitalist, is the surplus value, the "normal profit" gained in any case, even when no extra profit is won by cheating. (In this world the four legged oxen can however much more certainly expect to receive their necessary ration of fodder!)

After the process of production is completed, the capitalist has received with the value of the commodities produced at the same time surplus value, for the value of the commodities, less the wages paid and the value of the means commodities production consumed, is equivalent to the surplus value. But the capitalist has first to realize this surplus value, to convert it into money, and this is only accomplished by the sale of the commodities (C minus M plus S).

It is however also possible that the capitalist sells the commodities at a price exceeding their actual value. In this case the capitalist earns a surplus profit at the expense of the buyer (consumer). With this we come to the third source of profit: the usurer's profit. In order to render this accessible, the capitalist has however first to attain a prerequisite which is in itself the product of a long capitalist development; he must be able to keep down competition. For "free competition" has naturally the tendency to deprive the individual sellers of their extra (usurer's) profit again; that is, so long as competition is free, the prices tend to approach the actual values.

The reverse is equally possible, and can be a source of profit. Should for instance the degree of productivity in some enterprise exceed the social average, the workers employed

SHOULD the buyer actually possess a "monopoly," he is in a position to force an over price. It is obvious that under monopolist capitalism this monopolist profit (or "usurious profit" as we have designated it) is bound to play a role of ever increasing importance, altho the fact that the great monopolies (trusts, cartels, syndicates) are still competing with one another on an international scale has the effect of keeping the prices within a certain distance of actual values, however elastic.

During the youthful days of capitalism the role played by cheated profit (in addition to the surplus value or normal profit) was a very important one; as capitalism matured its importance lessened. The bourgeois scientists told fables on the "rise of the working class." Now, in the old age of capitalism, usurer's profit is added as a leading factor, and all three sources of profit flow into the pockets of the capitalists:

1. The profit cheated out of the workers by means of miserable wages.
2. The normal profit (surplus value) resultant on the purchaseability of labor power.
3. The usurer's profit resultant on monopolist domination of the markets.

Besides this, the real wages of the proletariat can again be reduced by way of usurer's profit, the necessities of existence of the purchasing proletariat being increased in price. Here the cheated profit is again swartowed by the capitalist in the veiled form of usurer's profit.

A fundamental knowledge and a conceptual differentiation of these three forms of profit are the necessary premise for further theoretical enlightenment on the increases, divisions and shiftings of profit under capitalism. By this undertaking create an extra surplus profit proportionate to the monopoly of productivity created by the equality of their work. The capitalist realizes this extra profit by not selling the goods at their "individual" value, the value corresponding to the amount of labor required for their production, but at the "socially" determined value. He can, however, sell his goods under their general value, for even then the real "individual" value is realized. In this case the price demanded is under the socially determined value, and the consumer receives a present, so to speak (as for instance under Henry Ford's successful business methods.) But this "extra profit of productivity," in contrast to the actual "usurer's profit" of the organized market monopoly is being based solely on the increased exploitation of the worker, and is generally very short lived, since competitors speedily catch it up.

We do not deal here with the modification of value, with relation to the price of production, caused under capitalism by the equalization of rates of profit. The object of the present article is to first give a popular outline.

In the Fire of Civil War in Soviet Russia

By PAVEL DOROKHOV. (Fragment from the Soviet Russian Novel "Kolchakovstchina.")

VERA GNEVENKA is with the Western division. She has a rifle and carries over her shoulder a bag with bandages and lint, medicine bottles and cotton wool. She keeps pace with the division five days and five nights long. She attends to the wounded under the enemy fire. She does it lovingly and with great care. Every Red Army soldier is like a son to her. She is never tired and knows neither hunger nor fear. "Comrade Vera, you should rest." She would not even look up, but would shake her head. "No time for that." Vera has a glorious voice. There are few voices like hers. "Then comrades come rally, let us face the last fight," sweeps like an electrical wave thru the ranks. "Hurrah! Let us face the last fight." The red banner is swaying in Vera's hands. Its soft folds cling to her small but erect figure. There is untold charm and inspiration in the words: "The International unites the human race."

"Hurrah! Unites the human race," the soft girlish voice repeated. In the Hospital. IN a corner of the ward, on a rough bedstead, Solomon lies—his head all in bandages. His face is as white as chalk. Vera is beside him. She is Solomon's betrothed. She holds his hand in hers, strokes it gently and sings in an undertone as if lulling to sleep a child: "Sleep on, little one, sleep. May the sweet slumber come to you." Vera called Petrukhin; she whispered something to him. He went to the door and called thru the glass door: "The superintendent, please." A fishy eye was pressed against the window pane. "What do you want again?" "There is a woman here, let her come out!" "She can use the utensil." "But listen, it is a woman." "Woman or man, is not that the same to you? With you all are equals." He caught a glimpse of Vera thru the glass door.

"Do not make any fuss, darling; there is a utensil in the corner." The Farewell. SOLOMON'S voice was sorrowful. "It is not for my sake, Vera, but for yours. I am sorry for the life you have to lead. Your life could have been so beautiful." "Darling, it is beautiful even now. And there is even happiness—happiness in the struggle and happiness in our personal life." He pressed Vera's hand gratefully. "Darling!" In the evening she cut off her thick, flaxen plait. "Comrades, those who come out of this alive, please take this to my mother." IN the night loud steps were heard in the prison passage. The heavy bolts of the cell door were pushed back. The prison governor had a list of names in his hands. "Solomon Lobovsky, Alexei Petrukhin, Vera Gnevenko, get ready." Solomon felt Vera's hand trembling in his. She embraced him and whispered. "I am calm, good-bye." She tore herself away from him. "Let us go." She took Solomon and Petrukhin by the arm.

"I understood the joke. Her eyes flashed, she felt elated and the sounds of "The last fight let us face" filled the air! "Stop! the noise of that wanton. Fire!" She threw up her arms as if they were wings, rose up from the ground, light and airy, and floated away. "It Was Here." ONE night two people came to the border of the forest, a man and a little old woman, all in black. They stopped near a tall birch tree. "It was here," said the man, and went away. The old woman remained alone. She knelt down on the downtrodden ground and moaned softly: "Vera—Vera—my daughter— A long time, until dawn, she lay with the face buried in the ground and gave herself up to her motherly grief. "Vera—my darling— She rose, put a little of the soil in her handkerchief, and hid it carefully in her bosom. Then slowly and almost breaking down under her grief she went into the town. "I Will Come Again." THE little old woman all in black cannot sleep at night. She sits at the window and looks into space during these sleepless nights. She is waiting. "Vera—my daughter— Steps approach the window; there is a soft knock on the window pane. She jumped up, rushed to the window and opened it wide. From the street there came a whisper: "Do not be frightened; I am Vera's comrade." "I am coming, I am coming." She rushed into the passage, her feet caught in the folds of her dress, her trembling hands could hardly uphold the door. "I was in the same cell with Vera. That evening she asked me to give you this. Here it is." He gave her a little parcel and when she opened it she saw the golden locks of her child. "Vera—my darling— She buried her slim hands, in the silky hair, pressed it to her face, and her whole body shook with sobs. "My daughter—my darling— She took the big man by the hand trustingly.

MR. ROCKEFELLER, SR., IS GRATEFUL

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Sr., is 86 years old. Not like a poor man—a worker—he is spending his years at Tarrytown, N. Y., in leisure. He plays golf and lounges about the spacious, luxurious grounds of his mansion. Rockefeller has sent a message to the world. "Mr. Rockefeller is well and full of good cheer, and is full of gratitude for all the blessings that the coming year holds out for him." At the Rockefeller plants, tetraethyl is being manufactured and is killing off the workers. But it means profits for Rockefeller. That is one of the "blessings" that the year holds out for Rockefeller. Rockefeller's oil wells and refineries are bringing him in millions; his railways and mines mean more millions of profits per year; his steel mills mean added millions. At least \$150,000,000 a year is quite a "blessing" for Rockefeller, for which he may well be "full of gratitude."

Rockefeller, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company owned by Rockefeller has a company union, which the Russell Foundation declares the workers do not want. It has failed—and yet this "industrial democracy," as it is called, is forced upon the workers in lieu of real unions. This helps to ensure the profits of Rockefeller, since the workers are kept from a real struggle for the improvement of their conditions. This is another of the "blessings" that Rockefeller feels "gratitude" for. Rockefeller is engaged in vast exploitation of foreign oil fields, and gets the undivided support of the United States government. Mosul, Mesopotamia, Mexico—these are the "interests of American individuals" that impel the United States government to forcefully protect "American rights." Rockefeller has every good reason to feel grateful for the blessing that he enjoys. His blessings will go on even after he is dead—and his son and grandchildren will continue to enjoy them—unless the workers act in the meantime.

THEY went as if for a walk, with a light and elastic step. At the outskirts of the wood, surrounded by soldiers, they said good-bye. Vera kissed everyone, and lingered a little longer with Solomon. They were drawn up in a line, at an interval of two steps from each other, and were face to face with their executioners. In front of them the muzzles of the rifles, behind them graves. The officer's word of command is clear, distinct and steady. "Aim at the first. One—two—fire!" Vera is the third in the row. "Aim at the third. One—two—" and then he waited. And seemed to take delight in protracting the agony. "Hold back." Her heart beat irregularly, madly. He took breath. "Aim at the third. One—two—" Again a pause. A second can be an eternity. The soldiers stood at attention, holding their rifles rigidly. "Hold back."

Socialists Assail Communists for War on Strikebreakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STOCKHOLM Oct. 28.—When the Communists of Sweden called upon the workers to form a strong labor against the Society of Communal Service, organized by the middle classes of Sweden to carry on strike-breaking activity the social-democrats and their press viciously assailed the Communists. The Society of Communal Service, consisting of 16,000 business men, professionals and students, and other organizations of a similar nature have been formed in Sweden to assist the government in breaking strikes. The Communists pointed out the danger of these strikebreaking organizations and called upon all workers to form strong labor guards to protect strikers against attacks of these strikebreaking agencies.

The social-democrats and the reactionary labor leaders of Sweden, instead of joining the Communists in their demand for a defensive workers' organization, viciously assailed them.

Blackguards Celebrate

ROME, Oct. 28.—Italy is today celebrating the third anniversary of the fascist entrance into power. Military parades are being held in all towns throughout the kingdom. Mussolini reviewed 20,000 marchers in Milan.

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