

# GARMENT WORKERS WIN STRIKE

## HUMAN BUTCHER SHOPS IN MINES OF ANTHRACITE REGION KILL AND CRIPPLE 30,000 MINERS YEARLY

The story of the ghastly butchery of coal miners in the anthracite is here told by a coal miner, who better than any other can feel and express the horror of killing and crippling a whole army of workers each year in order to fatten the profits of the mine owners. This is the sixth of a short series of articles by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, who spent some time in the anthracite recently, most of it in jail for trying to speak to the miners.

By ALEX REID  
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)  
(Article VI.)

No words can picture the awful suffering thruout the hard coal regions as a result of the terrible accidents occurring in the mining industry. The anthracite mines have been well referred to as human butcher shops.

Picture an industry centered within 450 square miles, with 158,000 employes, with an annual death roll of over 500 men killed and 20,000 accidents of lesser degree. An average of 500 men per year for the last 20 years have been killed, and the rate

(Continued on page 2)

## The Growing Movement for International Unity of World's Trade Unions

This is the beginning of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. Undoubtedly this question is one of importance at the present time. Following installments will deal with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Red International of Labor Unions and the British Workers and International Trade Union Unity.

By TOM BELL.

WHY trade union unity? Why is it that at the present time this question is being discussed in every country in the world?

The sentiment for unity of the forces of the working class has always been much to the fore in the labor movement. No labor faker ever attempted to split a union, or smash the solidarity of strikers' forces, unless he declared fervently for unity. Thruout the labor movement the workers hug the idea of the unity of the workers as a great thing to be accomplished. The reactionary bureaucrats know this, and denounce the left wing elements in the trade unions as "splitters" so that they will be discredited in the eyes of the workers.

But in spite of the sentiment for unity of the ranks of labor very little real unity exists in the labor unions. But the present situation confronting the working class is forcing the question of national and international trade union unity to the fore, and in spite of the efforts of the reactionary labor officials is making great progress.

The very development of capitalist production is forcing the workers to look upon the question of the unity of the trade unions as a practical question—a question of the preservation of their standard of living against the attacks of the bosses.

The war of 1914-1918 besides murdering millions of workers and crippling millions more, cracked the basis of the capitalist economic system in Europe. At the same time the forces of production of the United States and Japan were enormously expanded owing to the fact that they played the role of salesmen to the combatants, supplying them with the munitions of war. The Allied powers came out of the war indebted to the United States for billions of dollars—the United States became the financial dictator of the world, the position once held by Great Britain.

The destruction of billions of dollars of wealth, and the destruction of productive forces, produced a crisis in the capitalist

(Continued on page 3)

## REPORT MUSSOLINI PLOT A FAKE TO AID FASCIST DICTATOR KEEP POWER

LONDON, Nov. 8.—According to the dispatch received here by the Daily Herald, liberal labor paper, from a responsible correspondent on the border of Italy, the alleged plot against the life of Mussolini is a fabrication, framed up with the idea of giving fascism, which is losing influence, a new opportunity to take drastic action against the opposition.

## FRED MERRICK GOES TO TRIAL ON NOV. 30TH

### Bosses Out to Jail Pittsburgh Communists

I. L. D. News Service.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—Fred Merrick, veteran of the labor movement in the capitalist barony of Pennsylvania, and nine other Communist workers must stand trial in Pittsburgh on November 30, and show cause why they should not spend several years in jail for daring to assist the workers better their conditions by organizing them into unions and into political organizations that would fight for their interests now, and their ultimate emancipation from the yoke of capitalism.

The technical charge against Merrick and his comrades was the distribution of leaflets published by the Workers Party immediately prior to May Day, 1923. This was construed as a violation of the Pennsylvania "sedition" law. This law was placed on the statute books by the big bosses of Pennsylvania, headed by An-

(Continued on page 2)

## LABOR THRONGS PARTICIPATE IN NOV. 7 MEETINGS

### Chicago Tailors Defy Storm Saturday

Despite the continuous downpour of rain thru the day which later turned to snow, a great throng of Chicago workers attended the mass meeting arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party in the Temple Hall, Saturday evening, to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Soviet Union Heartily Cheered.

Every mention of the victory achieved by the workers of the Soviet Union brot a hearty response from the assembled workers.

The meeting opened with the singing of the Russian funeral march by the Freiheit Singing Society in the memory of the dead Soviet war minister, Mikhail Frunze, who gave his life to the cause of the workers' revolution in Soviet Russia.

Following the funeral hymn and the International, the chorus then sang a song composed by the chorus leader dedicated to the memory of Nikolai Lenin.

After a number of encores, Martin Abern with a few introductory remarks introduced Max Bedacht, editor of the Workers' Monthly, and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

New Year on Soviets.

"Eight years have passed since the news that electrified the world that the workers of Russia have taken power into their hands thru the workers' and peasants' Soviets," declared Bedacht in his opening remarks. He then showed that while we had gathered to celebrate the victory of the Russian workers, we must also see the dangers confronting them in the

(Continued on page 2)

## SCARCITY OF HOUSES IN LONDON FORCES FAMILY OF 12 TO LIVE IN TENT

LONDON, (By Mail)—Unable to get a house, a man and his wife and ten children are living in a tent at Camelford, in the Plymouth district. The magistrates have given the family seven days' notice to quit on the ground that the tent is unfit for human habitation.

## ATTEND PURCELL MEETINGS, SAYS CAP UNION HEAD

### Budish Issues Appeal to New York Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—In an enthusiastic statement issued by J. M. Budish of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, he calls upon the workers of the city to attend the two big Purcell meetings which have been arranged for Nov. 17. The trade union committee which is organizing these meetings has been compelled to hire two halls on account of the great demand for tickets to hear A. A. Purcell the president of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Both New Star Casino and the Central Opera House have been hired for the occasion.

The next conference of the trade union committee has been called for Sunday, Nov. 15 at 3 p. m., at Beethoven Hall.

Brother Budish's comment is but one example of the fine support coming from the labor movement for the Purcell meeting.

By J. M. BUDISH.

Urges Workers to Hear Purcell. I would like to urge very strongly every laboring man and woman to attend the Purcell meetings. The need for unity within the trade union movement of every country and among the trade union movements in the world was at no time as indispensable as at present.

The newspapers report attempts to break down the strike of the anthracite miners by importing Welsh coal from England. All restrictions on immigration cannot in the least remedy the effects of competition resulting from the oppression of labor in the less developed countries like China, India, North Africa, etc., by the imperialist powers. In this country the so-called open shop movement is becoming ever more aggressive and unscrupulous. A report just submitted to the 30th convention of the National Association of Manufacturers held in St. Louis, styles the union shop as the closed shop and declares it the social obligation of American industry to combat the closed union shop; the convention itself adopted the open shop slogan. The National Association of Manufacturers unscrupulously demanded the continuation of the privilege of coining the flesh and sinew of the helpless children into ever greater profits.

(Continued on page 2)

## 'AMALGAMATED' TRIUMPHS OVER INTERNATIONAL TAILORING CO., IN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK CITY

After 19 weeks of bitter struggle the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union against the International Tailoring Company in New York City and Chicago came to an end with a complete victory for the union. The company was forced to sign on the dotted line renewing the old contract and recognizing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The announcement of the end of the strike was made by the president of the union at the Hod Carriers' Hall, corner Harrison and Green streets, yesterday afternoon where great numbers of the members of the Amalgamated had gathered to celebrate their victory.

The terms of settlement were decided on after a three-day conference in the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City where a committee representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' general executive board met with Jacob L. Reiss, president of the International Tailoring Company.

All members of the United Garment Workers' Union, that have acted the part of strikebreakers have been fired and union men will be on the job this morning.

Tried to Leave Town.

In Chicago the plant will not be working in full force for ten days as the company will have to bring the machinery which it sent to Rock Island and Moline, in the hope of establishing factories there and crushing the strike, back to the plant at 847 West Jackson Blvd.

The news of the union winning the strike had been rumored for a day or so before the victory celebration, but a final settlement had not as yet been made.

The Hod Carriers' Hall where the victory celebration took place, was a seething mass of joyous strikers. In the rear of the hall a band played the International and other melodies. On the stage were placed floral tributes from every local represented in the joint board.

Spell "Victory" in Red.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union had a large floral tribute of red roses shaped like a horseshoe with a white bar across the middle in the center of the platform.

On the bar in red flowers was the one word "Victory." On the sides of the horseshoe were the dates June 25, 1925, the day they went on strike and November 7, 1925, the day the settlement was made.

Speaker after speaker representing the various Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America locals in the city and large garment factories, congratulated the 800 International Tailoring Co. workers on their victory and pointed out that not only was this a strike of the International Tailoring company workers, but that it was a strike of the entire union against the attempts of the bosses to crush the union and establish the open shop.

## PITTSBURGH WORKERS EAGERLY WAITING TO GREET PURCELL MONDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—"World Trade Union Unity" will be discussed by A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions at a mass meeting arranged in this city Monday, Nov. 9, 8 p. m. at Carnegie Music Hall, Federal and Ohio Sts., N. S. Pittsburgh.

Judging from the way tickets for the meeting are being sold in advance it is expected that the hall with a seating capacity of not less than two thousand will be packed to the doors.

The subject which Mr. Purcell will discuss is of vital importance to the workers the world over and no one knows this better than Mr. Purcell who stands at the head of the Amsterdam International. Mr. Purcell was head of the British trade union delegation which visited Russia and whose report on the conditions there is being read with greatest interest by the workers thruout the world.

Pittsburgh is fortunate enuf to be one of the nine cities where Purcell, who was fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention from the British trade unions, will speak while in this country.

The meeting is arranged by a committee consisting of representatives of various trade unions of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Every worker who is able to think for himself, should leave everything else aside and come to hear what Purcell has to say to the American workers.

Here's the Corn Husking King.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—Oscar Hagemeler, of Nokomis, was the corn husking king of Montgomery county today. He husked 27 bushels and 48 pounds of corn in one hour.

## AGAINST CAPITALIST WARS!

DECLARING that the new international of trade unions must be based on open hostility to all capitalist wars, none of which he charged had ever benefitted the working class, Purcell said: "The hardest blow that we, the industrial workers of the world can strike, is that when our masters call for wars, whenever they make threats of war, we must say to them, 'If you want war and must have war, get into it and fight it yourself!'"

# Workers of America! Rally Against the Danger of New World Wars!

## UNITE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE RUSSIAN WORKERS' REPUBLIC!

An Appeal to the Young and Adult Workers on Armistice Day, November 11th

ARMISTICE DAY! The seventh anniversary of the ending of the last imperialist war, again finds the capitalist class in preparation for new wars. Everywhere we find tremendous increases in armaments—greater military preparations, larger armies—preparations for another blood bath for the workers.

The capitalist class again is attempting to fool the workers and make them willing cannon fodder in the coming war. All over the country the reactionary forces are arranging demonstrations, parades, celebrations. These demonstrations—all of them of a military character—are living proofs of the preparations that are being made for new wars.

### Capitalism Leads to New War.

New and greater wars confront the workers: new wars which bring death, misery and degradation to the masses and greater power and profits to the capitalist. The problems of the capitalist class were not solved by the last world war. The conflict of interests, the struggle for markets, control of colonies, spheres of influence, concessions, and financial power continue sharper than ever. These conflicts are leading swiftly to a new world war!

Remember the last war. The capitalists lied to the workers with their false words about a "war for democracy." But the workers got no democracy. They have none today. They returned from the war and found wage cuts, longer hours of work, worse working conditions and a national open shop drive. They found their unions attacked by the bosses and the gov-

ernment. They found the most progressive workers thrown into jail for defending their class.

The "patriotic" bosses lied about "the war to end all wars." Today new wars threaten the people. American marines and soldiers are to be found in all four corners of the earth protecting the interests of Wall Street. Only recently in Panama, American troops fought against workers who were trying to improve their conditions. In every South American and Central American republic, American imperialism suppresses the will of the masses by force of arms. In Haiti, San Domingo, Nicaragua workers and farmers are killed by the hundreds for fighting for independence from Wall Street. In the Philippines, peasants are shot down by American soldiers. In China, Persia, Syria and Morocco, America's armies and navies fight the battles of the bankers and businessmen. In Germany, Austria, Hungary, France and Belgium, the workers feel the bitter scourge of American financial control in the form of constantly decreasing standards of living, which are helping to bring down the working conditions of American toilers.

### Struggle for World's Markets.

The struggle between the imperialist nations for the control of the world's markets, colonies, oil supplies, iron, shipping, and other sources of profit is becoming keener every day. The conflicts of the giant imperialists are drawing to a head: And everywhere preparations are being made for another slaughter. The building of big armies and navies, a huge air fleet, military training in the schools, the citizens' military training camps, the celebration of "patriotic" holidays like armistice day are steps in that direction.

### Red Commissar of War



CLEMENT E. VOROSHILOV.

## METAL WORKER VOROSHILOV, NEW COMMISSAR OF WAR AND MARINE

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 8.—A metal worker now commands the Red Army and Red Navy of Soviet Russia. Clement E. Voroshilov, an experienced commander who won great victories in command of the tenth army division on the southwestern front during the years of trial has been chosen the successor of Michael V. Frunze, commissar of war, who recently died.

Voroshilov is 44 years old and attained prominence largely in the same way as did General Budenny, by effective organization of the Soviet cavalry which was the big factor in defeating the counter-revolutionary war waged by Denikin with the aid of British, French and American money and supplies.

The third of the Red Army's commanders takes his new post as a promotion from his command of the Moscow garrison. Leon Trotsky, the first commander of the Red Army, is now in highly responsible position with the concessions commission and economic reconstruction of Soviet industry.

Now a new factor has entered the scene. Since the last world war a breach has been made in the armor of the capitalist world. The heroic struggles of the Russian workers and farmers have succeeded in building and strengthening the republics of the Soviets which stand as a splendid monument for the world's workers, an example for them to follow. The existence of the Soviet Union is a bone in the throat of the imperialists. All of their attempts to overthrow the Russian republic have heretofore failed. Now they are making a new attempt. Thru the so-called "security pact," the pact of Locarno, the imperialists, under the guidance of Wall Street, are trying to forge an iron ring for the destruction of Russia. Wall Street hopes not only to achieve sufficient stability in Europe for it to collect its millions of dollars in debts, but also to organize a mighty power for the elimination of its greatest enemy, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The workers of the world have a powerful weapon in the Soviet Union. It is the property of the working class as a whole. The working class everywhere must defend Russia against this new attack. The right for the defense of Soviet Russia is at the same time a fight against the danger of new imperialist wars!

### Working Class Youth Are First Victims.

Young workers! You who are the first victims of capitalist war must organize to fight for the end of war which can be brought about only by the end of capitalism. You who are more bitterly exploited than any other section of the working class must join in the struggle for your class!

Working class mothers! Your sons whose bodies are torn

and twisted and crippled on the battlefield for the profits of the capitalist class. Demand an end to imperialist wars!

Negro workers! Remember the infamous treatment accorded to the heroic colored soldiers of the 24th infantry for defending the honor of their race. They were used as the tools of imperialism in the trenches of war and will be used once more unless you join the struggle against the ruling class which robs you in the industries and on the land and lynchings you for demanding equality with white people!

Workers! Imperialist wars are wars for the benefit of the ruling class. You have only one war to fight, in which to sacrifice, in which to win victories and that is the war of the workers against the capitalist class. Join unitedly in the class war against the war of the imperialists!

Workers! Rally for the defense of the Soviet Union! Demand the immediate recognition of the Russian republic! Demand the withdrawal of American forces from all foreign countries!

Join the movement for organized political expression of the workers, a mass labor party!

Demand the abolition of child labor! A six-hour day and five-day week for young workers! Abolish military training in the schools! Down with capitalist war and imperialism! Unite in the struggle for a republic of workers and farmers!

Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America, National Executive Committee, Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

# PURCELL APPEAL IN CHICAGO FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY GETS ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE

Chicago workers assembled in the Wicker Park and North Side Turner halls, enthusiastically greeted Albert A. Purcell, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City and head of 22,000,000 trades union workers affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, as he urged the unity of all workers in the struggle against international capitalism.

Both meetings were held under the auspices of a local Purcell Trade Union Committee whose members were interested in the movement now on foot to unite international trade union body.

Morton L. Johnson, of the Electrical Workers' Union, acted as chairman at Wicker Park Hall.

Louis Look, chairman of District No. 8 (Chicago) International Association of Machinists, was chairman at the North Side Turner Hall gathering. Unanimous approval greeted a motion from the floor to make the Purcell meeting committee a permanent body for the promotion of international trade union unity. Similar committees are being set up in the other cities visited by Purcell.

After a few introductory words, he introduced Purcell as the speaker of the evening.

### Shows Labor Divided.

Purcell began by stating that he was proud of this opportunity to speak before the workers of Chicago in behalf of world trade union unity. He then began to vividly portray the disorganized condition which the workers of the world are in at the present moment.

The Versailles treaty, Purcell said, has not only split nations geographically, but it has also split the labor unions. Where there had been powerful unions once today the trade unions were split into small language groups and there was little of union organization in many centers. He then pointed out the great need for unity in France where three unions exist, in Poland with three, in Germany with three, in Italy where the unions had been split and partially destroyed by the fascists, and in Holland the home of the International Federation of Trade Unions, here there were six unions and over 139,000 workers in unions that were not affiliated with any national or international union.

### Discusses Immigration.

After he had shown the need for unity in these nations he dwelt on the effect that immigration laws passed in the United States had on the French workers. He stated that 2,000,000 workers, who would have gone to America, mostly from Poland and Italy, have gone to different industrial sections of France and there they have lowered the conditions of the French trade unionists. These workers were unorganized and a great task lay before the international workers' organizations to organize these workers.

He then described the conditions of the miners of India, who are forced to work 36 hours in one stretch and of women who often give birth to children while they are in the mines and of little children of eight and nine years of age working these hours. The men were receiving but one shilling and 10 pence and the women 1 shilling and 2 pence per day. The coal mined under these conditions was competing in the international market with that mined in America and Europe.

He proved that not only is this true of the mining industry but it is equally true of the cotton industry as well. Cheap labor in the colonies is more and more displacing that of the highly developed industrial nations and

that the betterment of these conditions was not only the duty of the workers in India and China and the other colonial territories, but that it was the duty of the international working class.

### Big Army of Unemployed.

In his speech, he brot out that in England at the present time there were at least 2,000,000 workers unemployed, of which 1,500,000 were drawing unemployment benefits from the government, commonly called "doles" by the capitalist press which was the most insulting term that the capitalist class could invent to libel the working class, he declared. He showed that these workers were entitled to the benefits they received for they had paid the entire sum that was now being used by the government to pay them. He showed that the government quota had come out of their pockets in taxation and that the employers' quota had come out of the products they had produced. He denounced the campaign of vilification which the capitalist press has entered into against the unemployed workers of England terming them paupers, etc., forgetting that there was an army of 250,000 of the most highly skilled workers produced in England regularly unemployed, due to the economic condition of Great Britain.

He then spoke of the steps being taken to bring the 6,000,000 workers of Russia into a closer union with the workers of all other lands. He showed that in Russia the trade unions run all the economic institutions of the country and that they are a part of the directives as well as the productive forces of the nation.

### Want the Russian Workers.

Purcell declared that it was no concern of the British workers, that are now trying to bring the Russian workers and the International Federation of Trade Unions closer together, as to the political opinions held by the Russian workers, but what concerned them was that the Russians had succeeded in organizing 6,000,000 workers and that it was necessary to have these unionists in the international drive against internationally organized capitalism. He showed that with this tremendous power behind them they could much more easily organize the workers of India, China and other colonial possessions to wring from the capitalist class better working and living conditions. He urged the American Federation of Labor to adopt the attitude of the British workers and to push unity of all workers in order to more effectively carry on the struggle against capitalist encroachments.

### Another Hearst Merger.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Purchase of the Syracuse Journal, one of the oldest newspapers in the state, by William Rudolph Hearst, was announced here today. The Journal will be consolidated with the Syracuse Telegram, which Mr. Hearst established in Syracuse three years ago, and the combined papers will appear today as the Journal-Telegram.

## Albert A. Purcell

CHAIRMAN British Trades Union Congress. Member of Parliament since 1923; chairman and member of Bureau of International Federation of Trade Unions; parliamentary secretary to National Furnishing Trades Ass'n.; chairman National Council of Labor Colleges. Born 1872, London. Father a French polisher. Prim. school; self-educated. Formerly a French polisher. Joined trade union 1889. General secretary Amalgamated French Polishers, 1900-10, which combined with Furnishing Trades Ass'n. Organizer for new organization, 1910-13; conducted furniture workers' strikes in England and northern Ireland, 1897-1923; negotiated working conditions in almost every furniture manufacturing center since 1900. President Manchester and Salford Trades Council, 1922-23. Member General Council of British Trades Union Congress, 1919-24. Member labor delegation to Russia, 1920-24. Parliamentary Committee, 1919-21. Labor member Municipal Town Council, 1904-10. Member Labor Party.



A. A. Purcell

From "American Labor Who's Who."

## DATES GIVEN PURCELL ON TOUR THRU THE U. S. AND CANADIAN CITIES

The trade union committee arranging the Purcell tour has announced the following dates for his speeches in several cities of the United States and Canada:

- Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 10, at 8 p. m., at the Engineers' Auditorium, corner Ontario and St. Clair.
- Toronto, Canada, Nov. 11, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union.
- Montreal, Canada, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union.
- New York City, Nov. 17, evening, at the New Star Casino.

## HUMAN BUTCHER SHOPS IN MINES OF ANTHRACITE REGION KILL AND CRIPPLE 30,000 MINERS YEARLY

(Continued from page 1) is increasing today with leaps and bounds.

**Death List Growing Yearly.** Last year 538 men were killed in the anthracite mines. This year the rate is a great deal higher, and if the mines had continued to work and killed men for the remaining five months of the year as they did the first seven months there would have been well over 600 more slaughtered. The figures prove conclusively that the flesh and blood sacrificed by the miners is but an insignificant item to the coal barons, and such instances must not interfere in the daily grind of profit, even when ground out of the lives of the murdered miners.

**An Army of Cripples.** In 1923 there were 29,172 men injured in the anthracite hell holes, many of whom would have been better to have been killed outright. Hundreds of them as a result of their accident are totally incapacitated and doomed to a life of torture, a burden to themselves, their heartbroken wives and families.

Hundreds of those underground wage slaves every year have their backs broken, are blinded, or internally injured in a manner that leaves them totally helpless.

In 1924, 30,241 men were injured. Picture this army of tollers, 30,000 strong being carried home to their loved ones on improvised stretchers, torn, crushed, and bleeding and you will readily understand the degree of suffering in the human butcher shops.

**One-Fifth Killed or Hurt Yearly.** Nearly one-fifth of the total number of men employed in the collieries each year are victims of the industry and killed or injured. But what does that terrible toll of death and suffering mean to the ghoul of finance who are waxing fat on the life blood of those tortured slaves.

To bring this condition as forcefully as possible to the reader we will examine the official figures. Five hundred men killed per year means that every day the mines operate, two men die and they are carried home to two widows and their little orphaned children amidst scenes of suffering and anguish that no pen can describe.

In an attempt to hide the degree of this suffering at this time the coal operators thruout the anthracite region are pointing out that compensation benefits are paid the widows and orphans. Compensation benefits! Filthy lucre in exchange for the life of the father and breadwinner, and what a compensation it is!

**A Benefit, Or a Sentence?** The great state of Pennsylvania decrees that twelve dollars per week be paid the widow to raise her family. Twelve dollars per week to pay rent, feed, clothe, and educate the children, mentioning nothing of fuel, sickness, doctor bills and taxes.

Twelve dollars per week means death to all their hopes and aspirations, and dooms the victims to a life of suffering and starvation.

## ATTEND PURCELL MEETINGS, SAYS CAP UNION HEAD

(Continued from page 1)

thus revealing that grasping greed is their only real aim in the "open shop" campaign.

In the face of these aggressive attacks of capital, labor must unite its ranks both nationally and internationally to protect its positions and make possible the further improvement of its conditions; not to speak of gaining an ever increasing control in industry.

A. A. Purcell, the chosen spokesman of the British Trade Union Congress brings here a ringing message from our fellow workers in Great Britain for the world unity of labor. I was privileged to hear his appeal delivered at the forty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and it struck me as if it was forged by the century-long experience of the British labor movement. I do not know of any better way of promoting the great cause of the world unity of labor than by bringing the appeal and message of Brother A. A. Purcell and the British Trade Union Congress which he represents, to every working man and woman of this country. I do not think there is a working man or woman here who can afford to miss the opportunity to listen to and benefit by Brother Purcell's great and convincing appeal on behalf of labor unity.

There are signs indicating that the working people in every industrial country are beginning to realize how indispensable the unity of labor is.

The splendid victory of the British miners which was gained as a result of the united support of the entire labor movement of Great Britain and the International Federation of Miners was a striking example of what can be accomplished by the unity of labor in the field of economic action. The splendid victory just gained by the working people of Germany during the recent elections in Berlin, is another striking example of what can be accomplished by unity of labor within the field of political action.

## Lewis Fails to Reply to the Open Letter Sent Him by the Progressive Miners

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, President Coolidge, writing his message for the session of congress that convenes next month, declares he will have nothing to say demanding action in the anthracite coal strike situation. No recommendations are needed, he says.

That means that Washington like Wall Street is satisfied with developments in the Pennsylvania strike field.

On the one hand:  
The miners' funds are running low.  
The bitter cold of winter is already here.  
Hunger and misery spread suffering.  
New York City, the New England states and other anthracite consuming districts, are beginning to freeze, especially the workers who were unable to put in an advance supply.  
That results in demands for the ending of the strike. Time presses against the strikers.

On the other hand:  
The price of the dwindling anthracite stocks on hand mounts higher.  
This means greater profits for the mine owners and their agents, the wholesalers and retailers of anthracite.  
The profit press is on the side of the coal barons and helps place the blame for the continuance of the strike on the miners.  
Time is on the side of the coal profiteers.

Since the "Strikebreaker" Coolidge administration is the ally of the mine barons, it therefore joins in the waiting game. It does nothing. All that can be done for the mine owners has been done.

The militancy of the coal miners has been neutralized to some extent thru capitalist influence over their leaders, especially the miners' president, John L. Lewis, who refuses "to fight the government."

Jails are ready awaiting left wing spokesmen who urge a class fight by the mine workers against their exploiters. The local police department, the county sheriff's office, the state militia, the infamous Pennsylvania "Cossacks," the federal troops, all rest on their arms waiting the moment that they may be needed to crush the least display of active discontent on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers.

There are laws galore upon the statute books to keep the coal miners in submission. These are ready for use. But when laws stand in the way of the mine owners' profits, like the anti-smoke ordinances of New York and other cities, these are set aside and made inoperative. Coolidge doesn't need to act.

The coal barons stand ready to smash the strike at any cost. The mine workers cannot afford to waste one ounce of strength in the struggle for their victory. President Lewis has not yet answered the open letter of the Progressive Miners' Committee that said:

"We demand, Mr. Lewis, that you call out the maintenance men and make it a real strike to force the bosses to yield to our demands. We are against any compromise which doesn't give us the thing that is most important to us, better wages, so that we can give our families a better standard of life.

"We urge that you and the executive board take immediate steps to create a strike relief fund and pay strike relief. We have got to have this support to win this strike, and WE ARE DETERMINED TO WIN. Ask the 25 million workers of this country to come to our aid, Mr. Lewis, by sending out a general appeal for strike relief funds. We ask you, Mr. Lewis, to demand of the railroad unions that they refuse to haul coal while the strike lasts."

President Lewis has not answered those demands except, of course, to make new attacks on the left wing of the miners' union. Thus he plays into the hands of the mine owners.

The mine workers call upon Mr. Lewis to help them win the strike. But with his help, or without it, they will win.

## LABOR THROUGHS PARTICIPATE IN NOV. 7 MEETINGS

(Continued from page 1)

security pact which has been drawn up by the capitalist nations as a new weapon to be used in their war against the Soviets of Russia, which have resisted the blockades, and the invasions of the capitalist class and to prepare ourselves for these new attacks that the capitalists would make on the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

"During these eight years we have heard the prophets of the capitalist class say the downfall of Soviet power was only a matter of minutes. The capitalist prophets that that the workers were fools and that by continually predicting the downfall and suggesting the weakness of the Soviet power, it would cause them to give up hope and abandon the struggle.

"We have found that even many friends of Soviet Russia have given up hope and began to believe that capitalism is firmly entrenched." He then decried the tendency as represented by Lore in America, Frossard in France and the recent renegades of the Communist movement in England who believe that capitalism is more firmly entrenched than ever.

**Capitalism Growing Weaker.** "Is capitalism really the giant that it was before the war?" asked Bedacht, and then went on to show that the American capitalism had become stronger, international capitalism had become weaker.

"From the body of international capitalism an arm has been cut off. That arm is Soviet Russia. That arm

instead of rotting, has grown a head, feet, a body and has become a giant in itself."

In referring to capitalism in Germany, he said: "The Dawes' plan is still alive. But Germany is dead. The Dawes' plan is an electrical injection that makes the dead body of Germany quiver every once in a while making it appear that it has life."

He then pictured the financial bankruptcy of France and the attempt of the Painleve cabinet to stabilize the franc.

"Financial bankruptcy must be followed by political bankruptcy," he declared, and characterized France as the feet of capitalism afflicted with locomotor ataxia.

"But the victory of the Russian revolution was but the winning of one battle in the world revolution and on this day it is up to us to consider what we the workers of America, can do to serve the best interests of the workers of Soviet Russia and of the workers of the world.

"The condition of victory of the Russian revolution was a Bolshevik Party; the condition of victory of the American workers will be a Bolshevik Party.

**Prepare for Our Task.** "On this day we should not only celebrate the victories already achieved, but we should investigate how well we are prepared to do our duty; to not only insure the existence of Soviet power in Russia, but to extend it to other parts of the world." In referring the present reorganization and bolshevization of the Workers Party, he declared:

"It is an attempt on the part of our party to fulfill its task as leader of the workers in the United States."

He then dwelt on the necessity of the party becoming a really proletarian party reaching into every mine, shop and factory and becoming a part of the daily life of the worker. He urged those present to do all they can to strengthen those instruments that will be used to better bolshevize the membership, and declared that

"our greatest instrument is The DAILY WORKER."

"It is easy to get a lot of enthusiasm over the celebration of the victories of the Russian workers, but we must not forget that these victories had to be paid for in sacrifices. It is up to us to show our appreciation of these sacrifices by strengthening our own organization so that we can better lead the American proletariat to victory."

The speaker to follow Max Bedacht was Herbert Zam, national secretary of the Young Workers' League, who called the security pact signed at Locarno an attempt on the part of capitalism to rehabilitate itself.

He pointed out that the weakest link in the chain of capitalism is no longer central Europe where capitalism was first introduced, but that it has moved to the colonial possession of Syria, Morocco, China, where revolts against imperialist domination have broken out.

He then reviewed the history of the formation of the Communist International and spoke at length on the part that Karl Liebknecht had played in the organization of the youth against militarism. He showed that the fight started by Liebknecht has been taken up by many others, mentioning Crouch and Trumbull as two of those in this country who are fighting the imperialist policies of their masters. He urged the workers to organize and to struggle for the establishing of a Communist society in America.

### Sing Revolutionary Songs.

Following the talk by Herbert Zam, the Ukrainian workers' chorus, in the colorful costumes of their native land, sang a number of revolutionary songs.

Max Shachtman, who followed the Ukrainian chorus, called upon all to make sacrifices, just as the Russian workers had done in the struggle urging the assembled workers to contribute to The DAILY WORKER. A collection was then taken up.

Earl Browder, director of the research department, followed Max Shachtman.

### Come to Rejoice.

"We wonder how it can be that people come here and stay very late at night and listen to poor speakers. There must be a reason. You don't come here to hear the speaker at all. You come here to demonstrate."

He showed how the Russian revolution stopped the imperialist world war and lifted Russia out of the mosaic of imperialism and showed the workers how to organize.

He showed that the greatest achievement of the Russian revolution was the organization of the Communist International for the organization of which the capitalist class will never forgive the workers. He called upon the assembled workers to stand by the Communist International and thus pledge their alliance to the workers of Soviet Russia.

### Successful Demonstration in Detroit. (Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—Workers turned out in great numbers here to join the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. Many nationalities were represented at the gathering, which was held at Finnish Hall.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, was the principal speaker, showing how the Bolshevik revolution, the basis of the world proletarian struggle for power, had changed from the defensive during its first years to an offensive struggle against international capitalism. Edgar Owens, district organizer, was chairman. Barney Mass spoke for the Young Workers' League. Alfred Goetz made the appeal for DAILY WORKER subscriptions. The Finnish band and the Ukrainian, Finnish and other choruses furnished the musical program, with a program of gymnastics being given by a group of Finnish children. The program ended with an address by a Finnish speaker and a playlet in Finnish.

Altho an admission was charged and in spite of the fact that many "subs" and much literature was disposed of, nevertheless, the audience also contributed \$151.58 to The DAILY WORKER collection.

## Fred Merrick Goes to Trial Nov. 30th at Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Continued from page 1)

drew Mellon, secretary of the treasury and prohibition enforcement chief who is also a heavy owner of distilleries; Elbert Gary, one of the chief owners of Pittsburgh, who lives in New York City, and the big coal operators. As Merrick and his associates were active in fighting for the workers, exploited by those capitalist barons, they were slated for the prison and the charge of distributing a leaflet, was as good as any other to hold them on.

The capitalists of Pittsburgh would give their right eyes to get Fred Merrick behind the bars. They railroaded him once before and want to do it again. They have spent a lot of time and much money building an iron-bound "frame-up". They have everything on their side, except the workers. They have money, and the government.

The battle line, in this case is, as in all cases of its kind: Fred Merrick and his comrades, supported by the class conscious workers against the masters of coal and iron, supported by all the powers of government from Coolidge down to the most contemptible local flunkie in Pittsburgh. The International Labor Defense is conducting the legal defense of Merrick and the other defendants.

## GOOD NEWS!

For Daily Worker Readers

Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, goes to the anthracite coal fields next week to stay for two weeks.

About Wednesday, Nov. 11, daily stories will appear analyzing the situation in this scene of bitter struggle, bringing to workers the conditions existing there, supplementing the series of articles now running written by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.

The strike now in progress; living conditions; the trade unions; the betrayals of the workers by the officialdom; the police and the courts.

This picture of the struggles of miners, written by an outstanding writer of the American revolutionary movement, should receive the widest distribution.



DUNNE

Order a bundle for two weeks

2 cents a copy 3 1/2 cents Saturday

Enclosed \$..... for ..... copies of The DAILY WORKER to be sent every day for two weeks to:

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# FORD WORKERS GREET DAILY AS THEIR ALLY

## Welcome Expose of Henry Ford

By LENA ROSENBERG.  
(Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—As the afternoon shift at the Ford plant is about to leave at 4:30, the whistle blows and the guards at the main entrance lock the doors and search the workers as they go out. They look into the dinner-pails, then the sleeves, then the pockets and after they have searched the workers they make them wait in the lobby until all have been searched. When the doors open the workers rush out, glad to get away from the finkies, who would not hesitate to steal themselves, but are detailed to search them.

As the workers came out of the factory one day, and saw us there with the special Ford edition of the DAILY WORKER, their faces brightened when they saw that Henry Ford was being exposed for what he really is. From the remarks that we heard, we knew that they considered the DAILY WORKER their friend.

When we got there the next day with the second special Ford edition, the workers were very eager to get copies. A number of Ford stooge-poles tried to scare us away by showing us K. K. K. membership cards. The other comrade that was with me was not a member of the party, but she refused to be frightened. She was carried away by the enthusiasm shown by the workers for the DAILY WORKER.

One thing that is very noticeable is the number of workers that leave with fingers bandaged. Some leave the shop with a handkerchief wrapped around their fingers. Under the speedup system that operates in the factory, many of the workers are injured and have no time to go to the emergency hospital.

## Spearmint Magnate in New \$25,000,000 Coal and Chemical Trust

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 8.—The \$25,000,000 merger of the Bon Air Coal and Iron corporation, the Tennessee Consolidated Coal company of Chattanooga has been consummated. It was announced here today by T. R. Preston, a director. The combined interests will be known as the Tenn-BY-Products company.

The new corporation will be headed by R. J. Immerfall, formerly of the Victor Chemical Works. It will manufacture charcoal, pig iron, methanol (synthetic wood alcohol), acetate of lime, wood oils, pitch, tar, ferrophosphates and mine extensively coal and iron.

The board of directors of the new company are: William Wrigley, Jr., Chicago; James R. Offield, Chicago; John McE. Bowman, New York; Col. Jacob Rupprecht, New York; William Cummings, Nashville; R. J. Immerfall, Nashville; Frederick Leake, Nashville; J. J. Gray, Nashville; Paul M. Davis, Nashville; T. R. Preston, Chattanooga.

## KU KLUX HEADQUARTERS IN DETROIT STORMED AFTER VOTES COME IN

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—More than a score of policemen responded to a riot call here to disperse a mob of several hundred election enthusiasts who stormed the ku klux klan headquarters following the election of the anti-klan candidate at the majority of Detroit by an estimated majority of 33,000 votes. The crowd, which paraded to the klan offices in automobiles, stoned the windows and building until police dispersed them. Patrols are still on guard.

## LOS ANGELES CIGAR MAKERS IN BIG DRIVE

### Seek to Organize the Present Open Shops

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 8.—International Cigar Makers' Union, Local 225, of Los Angeles, is inaugurating an active campaign to organize the hundreds of cigar makers in the factories of this city, where the most unspeakable, intolerable conditions are prevailing.

Many cigar manufacturers who have operated union shops in San Francisco and San Diego have moved to this city because they were told by the chamber of commerce that Los Angeles is the white spot of the country, and that here they need not fear to exploit workers freely without the interference of the Cigar Makers' Union.

However, organized labor in general does not think that Los Angeles is going to become the safest nest of open shop profiteers.

With the backing of organized labor of Los Angeles, the Cigar Makers' Union intends to organize every cigar factory in the city.

A cigar maker in Los Angeles is the most underpaid worker in this country; his average wage is not to exceed \$20 per week.

Such conditions cannot be endured any longer. The Cigar Makers' Union has elected a special organization committee to carry on the work.

A big mass meeting of all cigar makers, rollers, bunch breakers and cigar packers has been called for Thursday evening, Nov. 12, at the Labor Temple. Speakers in English and Spanish will make addresses. Representatives of the Central Labor Council will also speak.

## Teachers Told "Sports" Are Biggest Thing Today

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Nov. 8.—Speaking before the sixty-second annual convention of the northeast district of Kansas State Teachers' Association, Branch Ricker, president of the St. Louis Cardinals, told the teachers that "sport is the biggest thing in national life today." Teachers crowded the auditorium to overflowing to listen to Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," speak on "Poetry."

# The Drive for World Trade Union Unity

(Continued from page 1)

system of production which is chronic, and definitely shows that capitalism is in the period of disintegration and decay. The end of war brought the capitalists face to face with the problem of reconstructing their ruined economic system, and they immediately set about accomplishing this at the expense of the working class.

For two years after the war an industrial boom prevailed and then a crisis of great magnitude developed. First in Japan, then reaching every other capitalist country, factories were closed, millions of workers were thrown out of work. In the U. S. over six million workers were unemployed in the winter of 1921-22.

The capitalists seized upon this as the proper time to deflate the war-time gains of the workers, to wrest from the workers the comparatively high wages they had succeeded in securing owing to the war necessity, and to smash the unions which had grown enormously during the war period. The capitalists set out to place the full burden of the war on the backs of the workers by means of wage reductions, longer hours, unemployment, in a word, by reducing the workers' standard of living. The capitalists seeing their profits reduced by war debts and the economic crisis, set out to reduce the standard of living of the workers as a means of recouping themselves.

The trade unions led by devoted servants of the capitalists, corrupted by the patriotism of the war period were unable to stem the attack of the bosses. Unions were smashed, wages cut, hours lengthened—the workers lost nearly all they had gained during the war period.

The chief factors causing this defeat were:

1. The post-war economic crisis was not an ordinary crisis of capitalist economy, but one of the crises of the period of dissolution in which capitalism has entered. Two methods of solving the crisis presented themselves: Either that the workers would be driven to accept a coolie standard of living and allow capitalist production to continue, or the destruction of capitalism and the reorganization of production on a socialist basis. In other words, the workers were faced with the alternative of overthrowing capitalism or submitting to a lower standard of living to allow of the continuance of capitalist production.

2. The old forms of struggle were useless in face of such a situation. The trade union movement split up into national sections, into craft divisions in the various countries, and pursuing a policy of class collaboration instead of class struggle could not combat the capitalist offensive. Not only the antiquated forms of the trade union movement, but also the millions of workers still unorganized in the basic industries prevented any real opposition to the capitalists.

3. The treacherous leadership of the unions, men who had recruited the workers for the slaughter during the war, continued to serve the bosses after the war by opposing all attempts to fight the capitalist attack.

The lessons of this period are clear: Only by uniting the forces of the workers nationally and internationally on the basis of a class struggle policy can the workers hope to even defend themselves from the attacks of the capitalists.

The disunity of the trade union movement should be apparent to every worker. Not only are craft unions splitting up the workers of one industry, but in many instances several competing unions exist side by side. In the United States the system of craft unionism has vicious effects on the conditions of the workers. In an industry where the workers of one trade strike the other trades remain at work while the bosses cut the strikers to pieces by filling their places with scabs, etc. These craft unions with their hidebound craft prejudices, jurisdictional squabbles and isolation enable the bosses to defeat the workers.

The American Federation of Labor has 107 international unions affiliated to it. But this does not bring unity into the trade union movement. The A. F. of L. has never acted as a coordinating center for the unions in this country. Its function is to settle jurisdictional disputes between rival unions, and in many cases its decisions are flouted. The 107 international unions keep up a semblance of unity by affiliation with the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. dare not attempt the organization of the unorganized because of the tangle of jurisdictional disputes that would ensue.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is merely a propaganda machine maintained by the reactionary leaders of the international unions to combat any deviations from the path of "safe and sane" craft unionism. In politics the Executive Council

applies the policy of "non-partizan" endorsement of candidates of the democratic and republican parties. But these political decisions have no weight with the International Union leaders. In 1924, when the Executive Council endorsed LaFollette's candidacy for president, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers was a member of the republican campaign committee, while Wm. Green, secretary-treasurer of the same union, was prominent in the democratic party campaign.

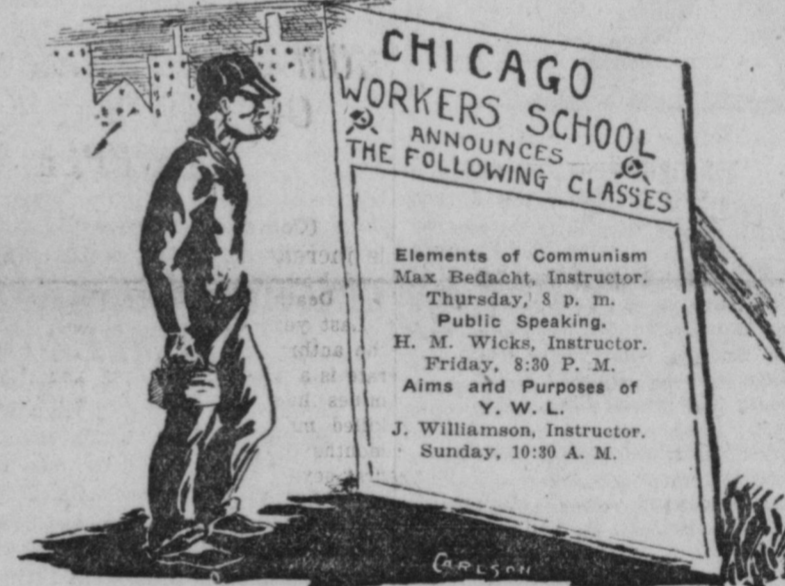
Measured by any working class standard the American Federation of Labor cannot be said to be a real national center for the trade union movement in this country.

In other countries similar disunity is met. In France, Germany, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia the reactionary officialdom has split the movement by mass expulsions of elements opposed to their policy of cooperation with the capitalists. In Holland there are six trade union federations competing. Out of a total membership in all unions of about 300,000 there are federations consisting of reformist, catholic, protestant, democratic, syndicalist and anarcho-syndicalist unions. These divisions in the ranks of the trade union movements all translate themselves into defeats for the workers, because the bosses take advantage of them to lower the standard of living of the entire working class.

So far as international trade union centers are concerned the two most important are the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) and the Red International of Labor Unions (Moscow). The Amsterdam International claims a membership of between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000. The Red International of Labor Unions has between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000. Amsterdam has as its base the British and German unions. The R. I. L. U. has a firm foundation in the 6,000,000 trade unionists of Soviet Russia. The A. F. of L. is not affiliated with either. Even Amsterdam was too radical for Gompers, and the same applies to his successor Green.

International trade union unity is a burning necessity for the working class. The R. I. L. U. proposes the calling of a world congress for the establishment of a united trade union international embracing all trade union movements so that the workers will be able to meet the attacks of the bosses. The British trade unions have united with the Russian unions for this aim. The Amsterdam International bitterly opposes this proposal for unity and thus takes upon itself the responsibility for the continuance of the divisions in the trade union movement. The A. F. of L., on the one hand, stands for the isolation of the American trade union movement and preaches a so-called "Munro Doctrine of Labor" as being most in keeping with the policy of the United States government, and on the other hand displays a tendency to aid the reactionaries of the Amsterdam International in their fight against the movement for unity conducted by the British and Russian unions.

Tomorrow: The International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam).



Enroll for classes now. Registration fee, \$1.00. For each additional class 50 cents. All classes begin week of November 15. Send enrollments to Earl Browder, director of Workers' School, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., or Oliver Carlson, Secretary, 19 S. Lincoln street.

# SOVIET'S LIVE WIRES ASTONISH SWEDISH FIRMS

## Get Phone Rights in Border Countries

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 8.—The statement in an official telegram from the Moscow Soviet news agency concerning an agreement between the Ericsson and Svagsroem factory trust for the exploitation of Ericsson's telephone system is causing much comment here.

According to the Moscow statement the Russian trust is to have exclusive rights to Ericsson's automatic telephones within the Soviet Union as well as in Persia, Afghanistan and Mongolia and the exclusive concession of Ericsson patents in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

Pending Since July. The announcement adds that the Ericsson company will supply Russia with the necessary plant, including automatic telephone stations, on long credit terms. Mr. Sandberg, director of the Ericsson factory, declares that negotiations have been proceeding since July.

Sweden, alone, he said, would be unable to provide Russia with all the equipment necessary, altho any agreement on the lines suggested would necessarily bring great activity to the Swedish telephone industry.

Telephoning Reds. Ministers representing the border states assure the correspondent that the Moscow announcement, if true, does not mean Russian domination over their telephone systems, but simply that those states must purchase Ericsson material thru Moscow instead of Stockholm.

Dagens Nyheter makes the comment that the Russian state trust must be animated by a remarkably active and enterprising spirit in view of the fact that it has obtained exclusive rights to Ericsson's automatic telephones not only within the Soviet Union, but in six other autonomous states.

## Board of Aldermen Committee to Probe Shady Sidewalk Bids

Attempts by John J. Sloan, president of the board of local improvements and formerly head of the Wisconsin Granite company, to exclude all bids for paving Chicago sidewalks except those using cement, were nipped at the meeting of the board of aldermen's council committee on local industries and streets and alleys. Before the council committee meeting it was brot out that Sloan had excluded all other bids for paving sidewalks except those using cement. In the course of the discussion it was brot out that sidewalks that were made of cement were not able to withstand climatic changes as well as those constructed of asphalt and it was decided to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the connections of Sloan with the cement company, that he was once head of, and the bidding on the \$2,300,000 worth of sidewalk construction.

# Workers' Education in the Union of Soviet Republics

Soviet Primer No. 5.—From the little booklets in which the Soviet government tells its own folks what is going on in the country.

THE three and a half cent booklet on education is written by Hodorovsky, assistant head of education and a much more methodical man than Lunacharsky. He is a bit dry in style, too much like a catalogue, but he gives the first coherent picture of Russian education in all its ramifications. Only, unfortunately, his figures are already old; education moves fast these days, and the new figures for 1925-26 have made a bigger increase than ever over the year before. With this correction, that he doesn't tell all the latest progress, we'll let it stand.

Slowly, he says, but without a break grows and rises the industry of our land and with it grows also education. Let us see how it has improved in the past two years.

THE funds for education come from two sources, the central government and the local governments. From the central government 70 million was spent for education (in Russia proper) in 1922-23, but 115 million in 1924-25. From the local governments 62 million rubles was spent in 1922-23, but in 1924-25 they spent 234 million. Thus we see that the total amount spent for education is almost three times as great as two years ago.

The largest expenses for public education have gone for bettering the condition of teachers. In January, 1923 the village teachers got on an average of 6 rubles, (\$3) a month. A year later in March 1924 the average was 15 rubles. But the central government realized that no teacher could live on this, and in June 1924 they advanced a special fund of five million rubles, which raised teachers' wages from 20 to 25 rubles a month. From Oc-

tober of that year it was established that village teachers should not get less than 25 rubles, and the central government set aside 20 million rubles to raise this still higher beginning with January of 1925.

Now certainly, 28 or 30 rubles a month is not enuf to satisfy all needs. We do not intend to stop there. But every honest citizen must admit that under the conditions, only a worker and peasant government would in so short a time and in our poverty have made such a large proportionate raise. How People's Education is Organized. THE aim of our education, as stated in our party program, is to train up understanding citizens, capable of rebuilding all life on new socialist foundations. This means that our schools must produce workers, who understand the world of nature, and human society and industrial production, who are free from the task of destroying all chains and bondage.

All our education is linked together, from the smallest child to the university graduate. First comes the kindergarten, from three to eight years; then the first form of the regular school, from eight to twelve years; then the second form which has two divisions, from twelve to fifteen and from sixteen to seventeen. Above this comes the university and higher technical schools.

In the first form, which lasts four years, the children learn reading, writing arithmetic, and become acquainted with the simplest facts of the working life around them, the life of the family, social life and nature. In the second form they go deeper into their acquaintance with the life around them; they themselves make experiments with nature, become acquainted with her riches and forces, and with the use of these to enrich human society; they learn the economic organization of our land and

other lands, the history of our revolution and the organization of our government.

ALL this we teach not only by books. But in the large cities the schools of the second form must have some connection with a factory or mill; and in the village, with agricultural work; and as the children reach the upper grade of this form, they must themselves take some productive specialty, farming, or factory work or teaching.

This is an absolute change from the old system under the czar where the gymnasium prepared officials, and was as remote as possible from life. In the towns and villages the peasants and workers were fighting for better conditions of life against landlords and capitalists, but the school was supposed to remain deaf to all this struggle; worse yet, the children learned that poverty, misery, darkness and slavery were made by the lord god himself, and whoever raises his voice against them, sins against god. They learned the laws of god and the lives of the saints, filling their heads with useless stuff instead of what they needed to know—which is how and whence nature produces her various phenomena, why and how the social life of man is built, what is human labor, why one man toils and another reaps the fruit. Of all these things the schools gave no information at all.

But perhaps some peasant says: "The school in our village still teaches after the old fashion." That is true; there are many such. Not at once do we find all the teachers needed for the new methods. But in the past two years there have been summer courses attended by tens of thousands of teachers. The teachers themselves take these courses very seriously and wish to learn, for they cannot now answer the questions

which the children ask them.

There is also a growing movement of Pioneers outside the school but working closely with it, introducing the child to social life.

Professional-Technical Training.

BESIDES the general schools, known as Schools of Social Instruction there are schools for technical and professional training. These are of three grades—lower, middle and higher. The lowest trains workers, the middle trains the foremen, or assistant engineers of industry; the highest trains engineers and managers of our growing industrial and political and social life.

Under the czar the method of training workers was as follows: A boy in a worker's family reaches the age of eleven or twelve and his parents, driven by need, sent him to the factory. There he worked fifteen or more hours daily, at the most menial tasks, obeying everyone's orders, till after five or six years he was considered a workman. A more barbarous waste of youth can hardly be imagined.

Our lower trade schools are located in big factories, or, where there are many small factories, there is a district school. In the school itself is an educational work shop, where the boy works a certain number of hours daily, in connection with his school work. After two years of this he begins work for certain hours in the factory itself, still spending, however, two to four hours of the working day in school. There are about 100,000 students in these factory schools in the Soviet Union.

AGRICULTURAL schools come also under the head of professional training and are rapidly growing. Under the czar in 1914, there were in Russia proper 138 agricultural schools with 8,767 students. By 1921 these

had multiplied four times, and in the depression which followed there still remained at the lowest ebb in 1923, 241 agricultural schools with 20,000 students, or two and a half times the number in the czar's days. Since that time they have been again increasing.

There are no lower professional schools for teachers but there are schools of middle rank, training teachers for the village schools. These middle schools are called technicums. Under the czar there were 20,000 teachers in such technicums, but we have 30,000 and are opening more schools.

Higher Education.

BEFORE the revolution, higher education was practically closed to the children of workers, for one must pass thru the gymnasiums or church schools or have private tutors and none of these were possible to workers. One minister of education, Delinof, actually boasted that the government would never let into its universities the children of scrub-women, and by this meant all children of workers and peasants.

Our first task was to open the higher institutions of learning to workers and peasants. But how? Preliminary training is needed for these institutions and this no worker possessed. So there were established the worker faculties, or so-called rab-facs. These are not factory schools or trade schools for teaching trades, but general preparatory schools taking workers direct from the bench and training them for higher institutions. They must know how to read and write and a little arithmetic—nothing more.

The course in the rab-fac lasts three or four years, and in these they are supposed to gain all the knowledge necessary for entering the university.

How our enemies laughed at this idea! But we have now in Russia proper 75 worker faculties, with 35,000 students. And when the first graduates, 5,000 in number, entered the universities, they were found to be no worse prepared than those of the chosen gymnasiums of former days; indeed, in some ways they were better prepared.

THE universities came to us, as we said, with quite a different type of student. But in the past three years this has greatly changed. By the spring of 1924, 15 per cent of all students were workers or children of workers, and 23 per cent were peasants or children of peasants. With each year's entering class the proportion grows as the elder group of non-working elements leave school.

But we have changed not only the type of student but the whole form of life. In place of being aloof from life, every higher institution of learning must have vital connection with the economic life of the region where it is placed. In our pedagogical institutes, even, we produce not only teachers, who know books but teachers who know the life surrounding them.

One new measure in our higher schools is unique in the world. That is the government's material aid to students. Formerly students came from rich families, who sent them money to live on. But our students are poor; they receive stipends from the government, from 15 to 23 rubles a month for their food. Such partial support is given to 75,000 students by the government, which spent last year 25 million rubles for this purpose. Nowhere else in the world is this done.

Political Enlightenment.

UNDER the head of enlightenment of citizens must come first the fight with illiteracy. In 1920, 700 of every 1,000 of our population was il-

literate. During our first two years of work we taught five million people to read and write. But then this too fell during the famine. Since 1923 these classes have grown, and at the end of 1924 there are 22,450 classes teaching 600,000 illiterates. If the plan laid down by Lenin to liquidate all illiteracy by the tenth anniversary of the revolution is not entirely accomplished, it will be three-fourths of the way to fulfillment at least.

The growth of reading huts has also kept up with the growth of reading knowledge, and this is very important, for an adult who has no practice soon forgets to read. Our reading huts grew in one year from 1923-24 from 4,511 to 10,417 and are still growing rapidly in number.

ONE special feature of our new education is the teaching of the many non-Russian nationalities in the Soviet Union, who formerly were not allowed schools in their own language. This barbarous suppression was especially true among the eastern people, Tartars, Kirghiz, Chuvash and others. Now among these people education is rapidly growing; tho in some cases they had no alphabet and no books, an dthese had to be first created.

We know that the greater the knowledge and understanding introduced among all these backward peoples and among our own untalented peasants and workers, the stronger will their mutual alliance grow, on which our state is based. In this mutual alliance and understanding is the guarantee of our victory over all foes; over foreign and Russian landlords; over foreign and Russian capitalists; and over economic ruin, beggary and misery, over darkness and ignorance.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

FRANC RAPIDLY FALLS ON NEW YORK MARKET; GOING WAY OF MARK

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.) NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The franc hit a new low mark on the exchange today, and with the exception of a short period in March, 1924, when it was rescued by the house of Morgan, is the lowest in history.

A seven points decline this morning at opening, followed a 15-point decline yesterday. It looks as though the decline would continue through the day and by closing time this evening will toboggan to new low levels.

The movement is similar to the spectacular fall of the German mark in 1922.

Find New Source of Oil.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 8.—As a result of the recent lifting of certain government restrictions on the catching of pilchards for oil refining purposes, the Oceanic Fish Oil & Meal company has been formed here for exploring this comparatively new source of oil. They will shortly start an oil and fertilizer plant at Quatsino with a capacity of 30,000 gallons of oil per month.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Reorganization—How Far Are You Going?

By WILLIAM SIMONS.

A dangerous slogan is arising in connection with the reorganization campaign, one that must be combated at once. Around it are gathering all elements that oppose reorganization, either consciously or unconsciously. "Long Live the Street Nucleus (International Branch)!" is being taken up with great enthusiasm by elements reluctant to abandon the present form of party structure.

There is a grave danger to our reorganization campaign, unless we differentiate between the shop nucleus and the street nucleus. We are carrying on an ideological campaign for reorganization of our party on the basis of shop nuclei, which the statutes of the Communist International prescribe as the structural unit of the Communist parties. But it is manifestly impossible to place all our members into shop nuclei, because some do not work in shops, and others are not compactly grouped in shops. Therefore largely as a transition form away from the present outworn federation branch, the street nuclei are permitted. But the street nucleus is not the basic unit of the Communist Party; it is

mainly a transitional form, to be employed until one can get rid of them, as units with voting members on party policy.

Shop Nucleus the Basis. When we reorganize our party, our first and foremost task is to establish as many shop nuclei as possible with the comrades eligible; and as the possibility arises thru influx of new members, to organize more, transferring to them eligible comrades from street nuclei.

Reorganization is not merely an escape from the evils of federationism; that is the negative, the destructive phase. But what are we going to establish in its place? How far are we going? A proper conception of Communist activity compels us to moor our party to the rock bottom of the factory activity. We must take up the everyday issues of the factory worker, and impart to them the fire of the class struggle. We must bring into the life of the workers of the factory the sweep and significance of the broad economic and political struggles of the world proletariat. To do this, successfully, our party cannot be based upon the present language, territorial branch. But when we get away from the present branch, it is not merely because it is a language branch, but also because it is a territorial branch. We must also choose between the territorial branch and the factory nucleus. We must reject the territorial form, as the basic structure.

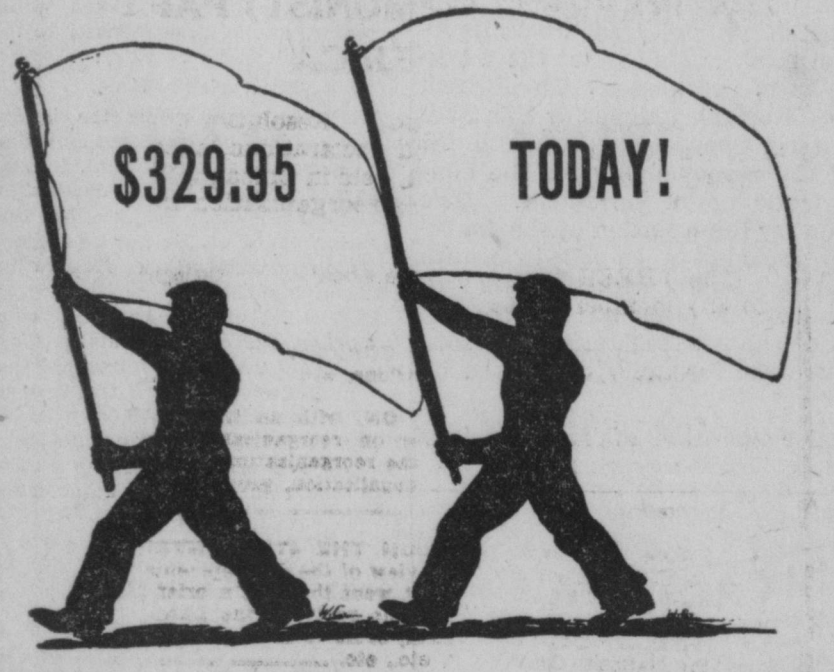
The street nucleus is not on the same plane as the shop nucleus. True, members of the shop nucleus will sometimes be called upon to carry on propaganda after working hours, in some street nucleus, in the section where they live, if this is far from their place of work. But this will be simply another form of propaganda engaged in by the shop nucleus members, an additional task.

Street Nucleus Not Basis. Nor is the street nucleus the basic form of the party, even for some time to come. Yet it is heralded as such by some party members, for example at a recent membership meeting of Local, Hartford, Connecticut. Those who declared that it was impossible to establish shop nuclei in Hartford were strong for the street nucleus. One openly defended the present form of organization; that no one would dare to do, at this stage of the game, when the Communist Inter-

national has spoken so determinedly on the subject, and experience in other countries has proven the practicability of reorganization; but several did not accept the shop nucleus form of organization. If not actually opposed to it, then they showed that they could not understand the need for reorganization. They had to abandon the present form, but they were not ready to go the whole way and accept the Communist structure. One comrade declared that it was impossible to reorganize the party on the shop nucleus basis in Hartford, and maintained that you couldn't spread literature in the shop without being called a Bolshevik, and be fired from the job. To him, the writer replied in the words of Comrade Losovsky to the I. W. W. in 1920: "If you can't win the workers away from Gompers, how do you hope to bring about a revolution?" The same comrade, in his second speech, declared that the shop nucleus will not carry out Communist work in Hartford, and still held that if not all, then the bulk of the work would be done by the street nuclei.

No Stops! The street nucleus will be used as a breathing space by all those who wish to retard reorganization. Some will cling to the street nucleus as to a life line pulling them back to their federation habits, if not to the actual form of organization. Such minds and action will still be centered in the language work, giving that precedence over the general party work, activity in the shops, etc. The evils of federationism cannot be overcome unless we are convinced that work in the shops, with comrades irrespective of language grouping, is more important than isolated action with comrades of one's own language among those speaking that same language. Those who are not so convinced will abandon the present form reluctantly, if at all; and will then cling to that form which in their opinion is closest to the present, and that is the street nucleus. Unless we establish our street nuclei with the proper conception of their role, the task of diverting members from them to the shop nuclei will be exceedingly difficult.

We must adopt as our slogan: "Go the whole road of reorganization!" No stopping on the road! A continual movement toward complete reorganization. Build the shop nuclei!



This issue of The DAILY WORKER is dedicated to the comrades of Boston, Mass., who have sent \$250.00, all raised in a single evening at their first DAILY WORKER Rescue Party. Today's rescue fund is as follows:

Table listing donors and amounts for the Boston Rescue Party, including names like M. Silverman, A. Segal, and various individuals with their respective contributions.

HURRY!



HERE'S MY DONATION TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER:

Form for donations with fields for Name, Address, City, and State.

Resolutions Social Affairs

\$250,000 CARGO OF SHEEP SENT SOVIET RUSSIA

Blooded Stock Bought for Wool Industry

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 8.—The representatives of the Soviet Commissariat of Agriculture, M. S. Pereferkovich and Prof. Michael Ivanov who spent in this country about two months purchasing pure bred sheep for Soviet Russia through the agency of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, are leaving for Moscow tonight on the Mauretania.

Pereferkovich, who is head of the livestock department of the Commissariat of Agriculture at Moscow, and Prof. Ivanov, of the Moscow Timiriazev Academy of Agriculture, have selected about 3,000 pure bred sheep of the Rambouillet type which were subsequently purchased by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Two Shipments. The first shipment comprising over 1,200 head of sheep left New York October 24. The second shipment of the balance of sheep is to leave November 5th on the SS. Vestvard destined for the port of Novorossisk on the Black Sea. The two shipments are valued at about \$250,000.

As was explained by Pereferkovich these purchases are but the initial step in the extensive program of the Soviet Commissariat of Agriculture for the improvement of the sheep breeds in the steppe and mountain regions of the Caucasus, Turkestan and Siberia with a view toward obtaining the raw material necessary for the growing wool industry, which is at present compelled to import large quantities of wool from abroad.

More Purchases Planned. According to Pereferkovich it will be necessary to make additional large purchases of fine wool sheep during the next year and some years to come before Soviet Russia will produce enough wool to satisfy the need of its industry.

Pereferkovich and Prof. Ivanov during their travel in the West and middle west have visited a number of agricultural colleges, experimental stations, breeding ranches, large industrially operated farms, stock yards, packing plants, veterinary laboratories, model dairies, etc., studying the advanced methods of agriculture in the United States which might be introduced to advantage in the Soviet Union.

They are also taking with them to Soviet Russia samples of various products of American agriculture, as well as, of some of the machinery used here.

INDIANS SCORE CAPITALISTS AT N. W. REUNION

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 8.—American Indians remember that it was the white man who deprived them of their means of self-support and still pride themselves on having been the only known race of mankind that had ever conquered the forest without destroying it. This was brot out here at the banquet ending the recent Northwest conference of American Indians.

The banquet was held at a "scab" hotel following a pow-wow parade with war paint and feathers. Local politicians and editors, also in their patriotic war-paint, were present in large numbers. Many of the Indians are wealthy and several of them college graduates—so it evidently behooves the bourgeoisie to patronize them. The Indians were addressed as "brothers" and were complimented upon their intelligence.

One politician, however, got off on the wrong foot by remarking that the Indians as a race were not sufficiently "self-supporting." This brot down on his head the wrath of one of the big chiefs, who pointed out how it was the white man who took away the Indians' means of livelihood. This Indian spoke at length on the grab-it-all psychology of white capitalists.

At the conference to be held here next year, all American Indians are to be invited to attend.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—Lieut. Osborne C. Wood, son of Governor-General Wood of the Philippines, announced he will not contest Mrs. Wood's action for divorce. Wood said he would leave for Tampa, Fla., later.

COURSE ON AMERICAN LABOR HISTORY OPENS ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18

The Chicago Workers' School has now complete outlines for the various subjects to be taught under its auspices this winter. One of the most interesting and instructive courses will be that conducted by Comrade William F. Dunne.

The class will begin Wednesday evening, November 18, at the school headquarters, 19 South Lincoln St. Registration fee for the first semester of eight weeks is only \$1.00. Enrollments and fees should be turned in at once to Oliver Carlson, secretary, 19 South Lincoln street. Outline of Course in American Social and Labor History.

Instructor, Wm. F. Dunne. Course to run thru three semesters of eight weeks each. Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Texts: No single textbook will be used for the course. Mimeographed outlines of points covered each week together with detailed reading and references to be given to students at every class session. Ground covered: First Semester—American Social and Labor History to 1894.

Second Semester—Rise of American Imperialism and the Modern Labor and Socialist Movements. Third Semester—Problems of American Labor Today.

All students entering this course should understand the elementary principles of Communism. While the course is open to all who qualify, it is expected that it will appeal especially to those who are now active in the trade union movement.

Outline for the First Semester November 15-January 15. First Week—The European Background to the New World. Second Week—Colonial Development and the Revolutionary War. Third Week—The Post-Revolutionary Crises. (1792-1812) Fourth Week—Westward Expansion; The Beginning of the Labor Movement.

Fifth Week—Slave Labor versus Wage Labor. Sixth Week—National Labor Movements and Class Conflicts. Seventh Week—The Era of Industrial Development. Eighth Week—Early Socialist and Radical Movements.

Outside and Supplementary Readings. Assignments and recommendations to be made by instructor. Among books to be used are: Simon's, Social Forces in American History. O'Neill's, Workers in American History.

Carlton's, History and Problems of Organized Labor in America. Common's, History of Labor in United States. Beard's, Economic Interpretation of United States Constitution. Beard's, Economic Origins of Jeffersonian Democracy.

Small's Man Defeated in Springfield Vote

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—Complete unofficial returns today gave O. B. Irwin, Independent, a lead of 129 votes over Wm. H. Crum, republican, for county judge. Leslie G. Pefferle, democrat, polled scarcely more than 4,000 of the 30,000 votes cast. Irwin was understood to have been supported by the clan, which gave him a big vote in the rural districts to make up for his 2,000 votes minority in Springfield proper. Crum, the defeated candidate, was supported by Gov. Small and his defeat is a blow to the Small machine in this part of the state.

Invents Muffler. PARIS, Nov. 8.—Eugene Royer, an engineer and inventor of Lyons, has invented a muffler to be attached to motor vehicles which consumes all smoke and changes the poisonous carbon monoxide gas to the non-poisonous carbon dioxide gas.

Health authorities in most cities of the greatest discoveries of the age, as city populations are being slowly poisoned by the carbon monoxide gas and fumes of automobile exhausts have been the cause of many serious pulmonary and nervous disorders.

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

CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS NUMBER OF COURSES ON NOV. 15

Enrollments for the Chicago Workers' School are already coming in in considerable numbers, which indicates that there is a real desire on the part of Chicago workers to train themselves for more capable work in the revolutionary labor movement.

A central headquarters has been secured for the school at 19 S. Lincoln street, where the classes will be given. Definite days for the classes have now been decided upon. This should aid many prospective students in deciding upon what subjects they will be able to take.

Registration fee is \$1.00 for each student for one class semester of eight weeks. All classes begin the week of November 15. Class in Capital, Vol. 1, meets every Monday, 8 p. m. Earl Browder, instructor. Class in Imperialism meets every Tuesday 8 p. m. Manuel Gomez, instructor.

Class in American Social and Labor History meets every Wednesday 8 p. m. Wm. F. Dunne, instructor. Class in Elements of Communism meets every Thursday 8 p. m. Max Bedacht, instructor. Class in Elements of Communism meets every Friday at 6 p. m. H. M. Wicks, instructor.

Class in Public Speaking meets every Friday 8:30 p. m. H. M. Wicks, instructor. Class in Aims and Purposes of Young Workers' League meets every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. John Williamson, instructor.

English Classes. English classes: Place of meeting to be announced later. Elementary—Meets every Monday and Wednesday at 8 p. m. Intermediate—One class meets

SECTION SIX (NORTHWEST TERRITORY) Attention!

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

Every member of the Workers Party attached to any one of the above named units, must attend this meeting, if he or she wishes to retain membership in the Workers (Communist) Party. Registration of all members will take place here, for reorganization purposes and assignments, as to where the various comrades belong, will be made. It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 6 attend this meeting.

Russian Anniversary Number November Issue of THE WORKERS MONTHLY

INCLUDING: Eight Years of Proletarian Dictatorship

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

Capitalism Mobilizes Against the Social Revolution

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

Sam Gompers Is Not Dead

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

Why the Anthracite Strike? By BENJAMIN GITLOW. Important information giving details of the forces back of the present struggle of the Pennsylvania miners.

Class Divisions in America

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

The Marx-Engels Institute

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

The Left Wing in the Needle Trades

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

U. S. S. R.—1924-25

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

Marx and Engels on the American Labor Movement

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

The History of the Russian Communist Party

By G. ZINOVIEV (Russia). Another installment of this Communist classic.

Book Reviews

By JAY LOVESTONE and MAX BEDACHT. Drawings and Cartoons

By LYDIA GIBSON—FRED ELLIS—WM. GROPPER. 25 CENTS A COPY

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PITTSBURGH ORGANIZES SHOP NUCLEI IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE

From a report of Comrade A. Jakira, the Pittsburgh district organizer, we learn that one more shop nucleus, Shop Nucleus No. 6, has been organized. This nucleus is located in one of the progressive newspapers of Pittsburgh, has four members and is already functioning as the basic unit of the party.

The first street nucleus (international branch) was also organized in Pittsburgh November 3. This consists of about 18 comrades, South Slavic English and Jewish. This nucleus has already held its first meeting, which, Comrade Jakira reports was very enthusiastic. Temporary officers were elected, several comrades subscribed to The DAILY WORKER, the distribution of the anniversary literature was organized, and the question of defense considered.

COMPANY UNION OR LABOR UNION, IS THE QUESTION

Union Must Act Quick in View of Deal

NEW YORK—(FP)—Philadelphia street railway and Philadelphia taxi employees may come under the control of one company union, the Mitten Plan, or else be united into a single labor union, the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees.

This proposal to swallow up the leading taxi service firm is described as a program for a Mitten monopoly of all local passenger transportation in the Quaker City.

The Mitten Plan of company unionism prevails over the Philadelphia Rapid Transit service. One of its features is the ownership of a few shares of stock by each employe, the proxies of which are voted by Mitten, giving him control of the company over rival financiers.

On the other hand if the street railway absorbs the taxi service the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees may be given jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor over the taxi employes who thus become street railway employes.

Philadelphia has seen hard street car strikes in the past under the leadership of the Amalgamated Association; but that organization, though strong in many other cities and possessing over a hundred thousand members in the country at large, is today badly shaken in Philadelphia by Mitten. On the Yellow taxis the teamsters and chauffeurs union has few members.

More Machines and Less Men to Mine Mesaba Iron Ores

HIBBING, Minn.—(FP)—More machinery and fewer men will be the rule on the Mesaba range and the job outlook will get worse from year to year, in the opinion of mining company officials who attended an unemployment conference in Hibbing. Production of ore was well over the average in the past year, the mining men stated, but the labor required was smaller.

Former "Socialist" and I. W. W. Founder Turns Out Renegade

NEW YORK—(FP)—The south will have to raise the wages of its cotton factory workers in the general opinion of New England mill men. The argument is that the southern mills are no longer working full time and that it will be necessary to raise the wage rate if the working force is to be kept alive.

But the boosters for southern industrialism are still lauding Dixie labor prices. The Sunday Times' last feature display was an article on the new south by Frank Bohn, formerly a radical socialist but now a conservative, emphasizing the south's advantages with a \$2-a-day wage.

RUSSIAN CZARIST WANTS A. F. OF L. IN AMSTERDAM

Wants Fakers to Work for Reaction Inside

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Arguments that the American Federation of Labor should forget its fears of European socialism and should affiliate with the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions are now coming from a new quarter—the Boris Bakhmeteff group of Russian whites, which last gave allegiance to the Kolchak enterprise.

The recent convention of the A. F. of L. voted instructions to the executive council to continue negotiations with Amsterdam, but it showed no anxiety to enter into affiliation unless on the terms laid down by the late Samuel Gompers and rejected by the I. F. T. U. Those terms were that American labor should not be bound by any action taken by the Amsterdam executive council—such as an appeal for a general strike or general protest at any situation arising in any country.

But the Bakhmeteff propaganda sets forth the alternative as being still worse. It describes the steady trend of British and Russian labor leaders to form a combination, either inside the Amsterdam International or outside it. Hence the need for America to affiliate as an offset.

Seventeen Workers Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—An explosion in the Japanning department of the Yawman and Erbe company's factory injured 17 workers, 14 of them women, and shook the neighborhood for miles around. Ambulances and firemen were rushed to the scene. Two victims were sent to city hospitals while the rest, but by flying class, were treated in the company hospital.

Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

LOW BANKS RULE UNDER CORPORATE SHARE DIFFUSION

The More Owners the More Centralization

By LESTAND OLDS.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent) The march toward banker dictatorship is progressing rapidly in this country since the war, according to an analysis of the trend of stock ownership before the Academy of Political Science by W. Z. Ripley, conservative professor in Harvard, railroad director and expert adviser to the interstate commerce commission.

"The present transformation," he says, "is merely in respect of the seat of power. All kinds of private businesses are being bought up by banking houses, and new corporations are being substituted in order that the purchase price (and more) may be recovered by the sale of shares to the general public. But the significant change is that the new stock thus sold is entirely bereft of any voting power, except in the case of bankruptcy."

Ripley cites the recent Dillon, Read & Co. reorganization of Dodge Motors where "the promoters paid themselves a handsome profit for the assumption of dictatorial power, having mortgaged the property to the full amount of its original cost including both assets and capitalized earning power."

He groups distribution of stock to employes and consumers, holding companies, voting trusts, trusts set up for the living or the dead, investment trusts and life insurance companies as devices which serve to isolate the owner from control and to insinuate the control of bankers and financiers.

The important point, he says, is that the wider the diffusion of ownership the more readily does effective control run to promoters, bankers, or management companies. In these few words he explodes the propaganda of the bosses about the spread of industrial democracy through widely diffused stock ownership.

Worker Correspondence will make THE DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop.

Your Union Meeting

- Second Monday, Nov. 9, 1925. No. 25. Name of Local and Meeting Place. 625 Boiler Makers, 5324 S. Halsted St. 14 Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1289 Milwaukee Ave. Brewery Workers' Joint Ex. Board, 1700 W. 21st St. 301 Brewery Workers, 1700 W. 21st St. 1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St. 593 Butchers, Hebrew, 3430 W. Roosevelt Road. Cap Makers, 4005 Roosevelt Road. Carpenters, 2705 W. 39th St. 70 Carpenters, 4933 W. Madison St. 181 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 199 Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Ave. 416 Carpenters, 605 S. State St. 418 Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave. 448 Carpenters, 222 N. W. St., Waukegan. 1287 Carpenters, 2940 W. North Ave. 2506 Carpenters, 5524 S. Halsted St. 14 Cigar Makers' Ex. Bd., 165 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted St. 4 Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg. 400 Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St. 401 Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. 569 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 629 Engineers, 130 W. Washington St. 645 Engineers, (R. R.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road. 790 Engineers (Loc.), 3500 W. North Ave., 7 p. m. 50 Firemen and Engineemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave. 7 Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash. 7144 Gardeners and Florists, Neidors' Hall, Hinckley, Ill. Hotel and Restaurant Empl's Joint Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m. 59 Ladies' Garment, 325 W. Van Buren 74 Laborers, 725 S. Western Ave. 444 Longshoremen, 355 N. Clark St. Machinists Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland. Moulders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop 101 Painters, 3315 W. North Ave. 147 Painters, 12 W. Adams St. 194 Painters, Madison and 5th Ave. 205 Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave. 273 Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave. 830 Painters, 29 W. Randolph St. 227 Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior. 452 Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland. 1062 Railway Carmen, 88th and Commercial. 1162 Railway Carmen, 92d and Baltimore. Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 166 W. Madison St. Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St. Railway Clerks, 165 W. Madison St. Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento. 685 Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel. 781 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd. Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m. 126 Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland. Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St. 16986 Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 712. 143 Signalmen, 2100 W. 51st St. 3 Switchmen, 323 Collins St., Joliet, Ill. 706 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. 330 Typographical, 180 W. Washington (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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

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

DR. RASNICK DENTIST 645 Smithfield Street PITTSBURGH, PA.

Gets 2,000 Per Cent Profit Under Our Nice Little Old Capitalism

Profits of the Island Creek Coal Co. for the 3 months ended Sept. 30, 1925, amounted to \$618,335, representing 457% on the common stock. In the same period of 1924 the stockholders made 340% off their coal diggers. Profits for 1925 so far amount to \$1,555,376, a return of 1,120% on the common stock. With the boost in prices occasioned by the increased demand for soft coal during the anthracite strike the owners should take 2,000% for the entire year.

Negroes to Raise a \$50,000 Fund to Aid Detroit Race Defense

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—(FP)—Fifty thousand dollars is being raised to defend O. H. Sweet, colored physician and 10 other Negroes who aided in the defense of Sweet's home against an invading mob of white thugs. The announcement of the drive for support of this vital Negro liberty test case is made as the trial of Dr. Sweet and his associates is proceeding rapidly in Detroit on a murder charge. Twenty thousand dollars of the defense fund will come from the American Fund for Public Service (Garland Fund).

This defense of the 11 Negroes charged with slaying Leon Breiner in some respects parallels that of the 11 lumber workers of Centalla, Wash., tried and eventually convicted, in the defense of their union hall against a mob of invading American legion men. Sweet had, despite threats, purchased a house in a neighborhood that white middle class people had claimed for themselves though the law gave Negroes the privilege of living there. Sweet was threatened and announced he would defend himself. When the attack came Breiner dropped with a bullet.

The Association's fight will be carried through against the segregation restrictions, that by legal enactment, property holders' agreement or mob terrorism crowd the Negro population into black belts where congestion brings high rents and unsanitary conditions that put Negro mortality far above normal.

White Terror Murders of Workers Recorded in Murderer's Diary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—(FP)—The slaughter of the workers and peasants of Bulgaria by the Tsankoff regime is presented with terrible vividness in the international relations section of the Nov. 4 issue of The Nation where the fragment of a diary purporting to give the details of many group executions is given. The writer is said to be a captain in charge of several villages. Six peasant prisoners are fetched in. The writer examines them. One is a schoolmaster who had been host to the writer a few days before. All are innocent. The aid reports to his captain. The captain is drunk. "Ha! Ha! Innocent men!" he laughs uproariously, "that means guilty. In the decree it is said; no innocent men—do you understand?"

Then the execution, with axes by an open grave. There are orders against shooting; it might alarm the neighborhood. The victims fall into the pit, still alive. A soldier goes down with a bayonet but he is too sick with the ghastliness of the job to finish it. Another goes. The captain gives orders to fill the pit. "For God's sake, I am still alive," comes from the schoolmaster hoarsely and he raises his gory body. The aid draws his pistol to put his old friend out of his misery but the weapon is knocked from his hand and the pit filled.

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

Workers!

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Demand from your co-operative



(Red Star, Blue Star, White Star and Yellow Star Brands)

Distributed by the co-operative wholesale.

CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL EXCHANGE, Superior, Wis.

ST. PAUL MAYOR TRIES FIGHT ON TEACHERS' UNION

Wants Open Shop and Drags in Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL—(FP)—Attacks launched on one of the strongholds of the American Federation of Teachers, the St. Paul Federation of Women Teachers, are vigorously repelled by the union's board of directors in an open letter to the public.

Mayor Arthur Nelson accused the union of forcing teachers to become members and of spending the city's money paid to them as wages on questionable labor enterprises through their per capita payments to the St. Paul Trades & Labor assembly, the American Federation of Teachers and the American Federation of Labor. He further charged that a small clique ran the organization and that its delegates to the St. Paul central labor body had voted against the expulsion of the Communists.

The women teachers face and answer every charge in their reply. Certainly they entertain new teachers and ask them, but do not force them, to join the union and certainly they pay per capita but most of their dues, lower than the average union rate, goes to hospital and benefit funds for their members, maintenance of club rooms and the support of their professional activities, the teachers reply. Their delegates voted neither for nor against the Communists in the trades assembly, but registered their disapproval of the way the assembly kicked the radicals out, and the membership of the teachers union sustained the delegates, the mayor is further told.

And for good measure the mayor is courteously called a prejudiced liar in these terms: "In general the statements contained in the article and the editorial are biased and without adherence to fact." In his rejoinder he demands an accounting of the funds of the union. The teachers are preparing their reply.

Russian Wheat May Force Recognition by United States

Recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States is brought appreciably nearer, in the view of J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, by pressure from big business interests in this country upon President Coolidge.

That large corporations that either are now trading with Russia or are seeking to get into the Russian market are active in this direction. And he hears that Russian agents are now in New York, hoping to negotiate a very considerable "private" loan.

"It is rumored," he says, "that this new loan is conditioned on the operation of several important Russian trunk line railroads by Americans and the control of Russia's wheat exports by the same interested group. The intimation is also given that cooperation with American wheat exporters in the interest of stabilization of world wheat prices is one of the objectives of the Russians."

This rumor as to the proposal of a Russo-American understanding on wheat price control follows the publication by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine of a warning to American farmers against planting so much wheat this fall as they have intended. Jardine tells the farmers that Russia is rapidly increasing her wheat production and will continue to plant for export, thereby weakening the export price.

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

Thousands Enslaved in N. Y. Sweatshops by "Home Industry"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—(FP)—Women, children and old men toiling in one and two family houses in New York state on clothing, embroidery and other handmade articles of commerce are subject in practice to no factory laws limiting hours and providing sanitation. Nor do state inspectors visit to find out conditions.

This public indifference to the smaller sweatshops is brought out in the department's annual report setting forth its argument for legislation that would put these smaller homework shops under the jurisdiction that applies to licensed tenements, of which 16,059 are reported.

Investigators from the Women's Trade Union League have found cases where whole families, father, mother, little boys and girls, sit late into the night with flying fingers and haggard faces.

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## Crooked Lawyers and Crime

A loud clamor against crooked lawyers arises from the capitalist press every time the defense lawyers of individuals charged with spectacular crimes seem to be getting the edge on the prosecution. The bar association is implored to take drastic action against these lawyers. Aside from the interesting deviation away from the theory that people charged with crime are presumed innocent until proved guilty, and are entitled to the best defense available, the attitude toward criminal lawyers is noteworthy.

Not only do the newspapers endeavor to convict the suspect before the trial is completed, but they try to stigmatize the defense lawyers as accessories after the fact to the crime charged.

Viewing the legal profession as a whole, the methods of prosecution and defense are identical. Neither side endeavors to ascertain the guilt or innocence of the object of the trial. The prosecution ignores facts that tend to prove innocence and endeavors to frame-up the victim with perjured testimony of policemen, bribed witnesses and other mercenaries. Tho the prosecution may know the victim innocent, if they have succeeded in getting someone in their clutches that has been involved in crime before, or, what is more frequently the case, has been a victim of the frame-up and the frightfulness of the police third degree, they will endeavor to secure a conviction. Their political future depends upon an imposing list of convictions, regardless of how they were achieved.

On the other hand, the defense attorneys, tho they know the person they defend is guilty of the crime charged, will use every available loophole to liberate him. Not infrequently the defense lawyers have served their apprenticeship in the delicate art of the frame-up as prosecuting attorneys.

In choosing the jury the legend prevails that they seek unbiased people—the peers of the suspected criminal. But instead of trying to secure unbiased jurors, each side endeavors by hook or crook to obtain stupid, mercenary individuals, who may favor their own side.

Thus is the whole procedure reduced to a farce; a lawyers' game in which the fate of the victim becomes a matter of no moment.

To ask the bar association to stop this procedure is to ask them to abandon their profession. Instead of an honored profession it reeks with all the class corruption of capitalism. Its impersonal view of crime is a fiction. Its dignity is belied by its truckling to the basest elements in society.

To rail against this sort of thing, while leaving the capitalist system intact is Quixotic. It is by such methods that the lawyers demonstrate their ability to the ruling class to serve its interests. Facts ascertained in an unbiased tribunal regarding those suspected of crime will determine the outcome of trial only in a society where the impelling motive will be defense of the social organism and not truckling to every prejudice of a ruling slave-owning class.

## Speedy Recognition

Both the United States and Britain have "provisionally" recognized the week-old Persian government of Reza Khan. Such haste is unusual in dealing with new governments. Those who have held the notion that the new head of Persia is the tool of Britain will view this recognition as vindication of their ideas. Nothing, however, is farther from the truth.

Reza Khan is of the nationalist democratic group, which has worked and is working in close touch with Russia. He has the army and the overwhelming majority of the population behind him. Tho he is not definitely committed to continue a friendly attitude toward Russia, there is slight probability that he will desire to throw his power into the balance on the side of Great Britain. Unquestionably he will be offered flattering inducements to betray Persia into the hands of Britain and aid that bandit nation in its efforts to form a "sanitary cordon" around Russia.

The people of Persia are not likely soon to forget that it was the Bolshevik government that returned to them property and concessions (railroads, telegraphs, waterways, etc.) wrested from them by the czar; that cancelled the debts and renounced all other financial claims on Persia and enabled the country to rise economically.

Furthermore, in spite of the provisional recognition by Britain and America, the nationalist Persians and their leaders know that of all the nations Russia only guarantees their independence. When they view the international diplomacy of Russia, they see on every hand the sincere desire to liberate the nationals from the yoke of imperialism. When they look at the awful devastation wrought by Britain, France and the United States, they see imperialism in its most malignant form. And they should not have difficulty knowing which policy guarantees the perpetuity of their government.

## Correct—for Once

It is seldom one finds anything to agree with in the weekly news service of the American Federation of Labor, but its issue of Saturday, October 31, contains an observation that we ourselves emphasized in relation to the expulsion of Joseph Shafir from the Bank Clerks' Union. It states that the bank officials "oppose the union and seek means to justify their course."

Precisely!

The accusation is well put! The bank officials welcomed the expulsion of Shafir because they were aware of the driving force for improving the conditions of labor in the bank. The Amalgamated Bank thus proves to all labor, the A. F. of L. as well as the Communists, that its policy is anti-labor. Tho it blames Shafir, instead of the other members of the union who voted his expulsion and who crawl before the officials of the bank, its interpretation of the motives of the bank is correct. We cannot accept its premises, but its conclusion is irrefutable. It says:

"Shafir's policy brought joy to bank officials, who oppose the union and who seek means to justify their course."

Again we say, this is something that should claim the attention of the rank and file of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who are placed in the same ridiculous position of encouraging scab labor as was that other labor banker, Mr. Warren S. Stone, when his financial interests demanded a scab policy in conducting his coal mines.

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

# Mandates in Syria and Irak - A New Threat of World War

By H. M. Wicks

DESPITE the optimism disseminated by British and French statesmen over the outcome at Locarno, the French colonial war in Syria carries the unrest of another world war. If the revolt in Syria succeeds, the whole mandate policy of the league of nations falls. It not only means the loss of Syria to France, but also seriously endangers the English control over Irak. Thus it is to the interest of Britain to prevent the liberation of Syria as a league mandate. That does not necessarily mean that Britain will aid France to maintain control. On the contrary it is probable that Britain will endeavor to take advantage of the Syrian revolt to charge France with incompetency in the administration of the Syrian mandate.

The mandates themselves, instead of preventing war are the sources of new wars. This is plain as day when the imperialist forces that motivated the struggle to secure mandates are known. During the progress of the war when the entente powers were indulging in expression of the most exalted sentiments regarding the unselfish motives involved, the foundation for future conflicts were laid.

IN the struggle against Turkey, during the world war, there had to be an understanding between Britain and France concerning the spoils of a hoped-for-victory. In 1916, such a treaty was completed, under the terms of which France was granted Syria and a part of Mosul. Britain

played one of its shrewd diplomatic games here when it magnanimously refrained from openly demanding anything for itself. All the material advantages were to go to poor suffering France, then bleeding under the sledge hammer blows of the German forces. England insisted that the balance of Arabia, with the exception of Palestine, come under the domination of Hussein. But one little reservation was made. This territory was to become a "sphere of influence" for England. Hussein was the agent of Britain.

When the war closed and the victorious nations met at Versailles, they were no longer heroic allies, but grasping imperialist thieves and plunderers, each striving to secure the larger part of the loot. Mr. Lloyd George, representing Britain, harbored no illusions regarding the mission of the entente to bring the millennium on earth. Among other advantages he secured for Great Britain the mandates for Palestine and Mesopotamia. In the first discussions he demanded all of Syria. This demand was made for purposes of negotiations and to give the appearance of diplomatic yielding to preserve the entente cordiale. It is, sometimes necessary to abandon temporarily a desired advantage and find other means to obtain the same result.

ENGLAND has a very definite relation to Palestine, Syria, Arabia and Irak. That is to so manipulate the mandates, to transfer the control of territories that it can realize the

dream of British imperialism: a Cape to Cairo railway and extension of this to Calcutta, thus joining the continent of Africa with that of Asia. The rapid expansion of new markets of the east and the development of industrial capitalism in India, create this necessity for British imperialism.

France also has imperialist ambitions that come into conflict with Britain. The struggle over Mosul oil finds France backing the Turks against Britain. In Morocco both France and Britain furnished guns and ammunition to the Rifis to drive out Spain.

That accomplished there will begin a struggle for domination between the two nations. Already French troops are taking up the struggle that Spain was losing, in order that France may latch itself in northwestern Africa, and exploit the mineral resources of that territory.

While Britain had a hand in the Rif affair there is nothing to indicate that the revolt in Syria was encouraged from that source. This movement originated thru the despicable treachery of the part of General Serrail, the representative of Herriot, and the left bloc, to throttle the Druse tribesmen, and inflamed into insurrection the smoldering hatred of the Syrians for the French conqueror. But now that the struggle has started England will endeavor to take advantage of it.

THE revolt of the Syrians constitutes a grave menace to British control over the mandated territory of Irak, and the British press is non-

committal on the ruthlessness of the French. That is because Britain itself may be forced to step in and aid in crushing the revolt.

But it does not mean that France will continue to exercise the mandate of the league. The last assembly (sixth) of the league of nations was a British triumph. Britain ousted France from the domination of the league.

While British troops are heavily concentrated in Palestine, on the border of Syria, preparatory to invading the territory if the situation becomes menacing, it will also use the league machinery to prepare the way for eliminating France under the terms of the treaty of Versailles on the grounds that France is incapable of carrying out the mandate.

These mandates are enforced for the benefit of given nations and by the favored nation, the nations are responsible to the league and theoretically are carrying them out as the representative of the league. In case any nation fails in carrying out its mandate, then the league can revoke it and place another nation in charge of the territory.

FRANCE is desperate in face of this menace and therefore, is using all the frightfulness of modern warfare to maintain control. The cabinet of Painleve and Briand is tolerated by all capitalist elements in France in spite of the currency crisis because they are united in the Syrian campaign by fear of Great Britain and the consequences of failure to maintain control.

Failure in the Syrian war will place France in the humiliating position of being forced by the league to abandon its mandate. The inevitable result of such an eventuality will be to place the mandate in the hands of Britain.

This humiliation will not be tolerated if France has enough vitality to resist, or if she can get the backing of American imperialism, itself waging economic war against Britain in every part of the world. Unquestionably Wall Street will come to the rescue of its investments in Europe and aid France, first with money and munitions and finally, with arms.

The mandates constitute a powder magazine and Syria may be the spark that will set it off with a detonation that will rock the world, causing a conflagration eclipsing anything mankind has ever witnessed.

Capitalism has shown great resourcefulness thus far in avoiding open breaks between the victors of the last war, but each of the threats becomes more difficult to overcome. With the colonial and the slaves of the mandated areas rising against imperialism, the period of diplomacy will merge into open warfare.

Nothing can prevent it except widespread colonial resistance, combined with the rise of the proletariat in the home countries.

Such a war will be the last imperialist war, and bring forcibly into the stage of history the next wave of the world revolution, carried out thru civil wars against the capitalist class in every country.

# Better Schools, Under Teachers' and Labor Control Demanded by Gitlow

THE following letter sent by Comrade Ben Gitlow, candidate for mayor in the recent election, to the Teachers' Union, is of sufficient importance in showing the position of Communists on the questions raised to merit publication:

Dr. Henry R. Linville, President Teachers Union  
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.  
Dear Dr. Linville:

In answer to the request of the Teachers' Union for a reply to certain questions, I wish to express the stand of the Workers Party. My replies herewith are subscribed to by the other candidates of the Workers Party, to which you have sent your questionnaire. Kindly regard this answer, therefore, as the viewpoint of the Workers Party and its candidates.

You have asked the following questions:

1. Would you, as mayor, favor a fiscally independent board of education?
2. Would you endeavor to secure legislation to create an elected board of education?
3. Would you take steps to eliminate the influence of partisan politics in the administration of the public schools?
4. Would you strive to build up a merit system by which the educationally qualified would be promoted to the higher positions in the school system, without regard to the political, religious or racial connections of the applicants?
5. Would you, as mayor, favor the

establishment of the Rig schedules for the salaries of New York City teachers based as the schedules are on the principle of attempting to restore the purchasing power of the pre-war dollar?

6. Would you, as mayor, stand unqualifiedly for a reduction in the size of classes, as well as for a radical change in the school building program whereby the continued erection of huge factory-like schools, would be prevented?

7. Would you favor the representation of organized labor and of the teachers themselves, on the board of education?

FIRST of all, we wish to take this occasion to assure your organization of our support in your efforts to organize the teachers; to establish academic freedom for teachers. The Workers Party is wholeheartedly in accord with the Teachers' Union in its efforts to re-establish the standing of Glasberg and in its struggle against censorship legislation of the type of the Lusk law. We shall support you fully in your efforts to establish the right of the teacher to his own opinions, and his right to place before the pupils all the facts, particularly in the social sciences. We hope that the interest the Teachers' Union is taking in the issues of the present campaign, will ultimately grow to the point where you will demand the formation of a party in this city which will speak in the interests of the organized workers—a labor party. As employees of the state and city government, teachers should be the first to realize the importance of a political party serving their interests.

This is particularly borne out by the recent experience of the teachers at the hands of both political parties in the last salary campaign, where the moderate demands of the teachers were brushed aside without proper consideration. Only when the teachers are represented by a party of labor, a labor party, can they hope to have their interests protected.

In spite of every assurance of respect due your organization, we feel that we cannot fully agree with all the proposals which you have put forward in your questionnaire.

WE favor an elected and paid board of education, with labor and teacher representation. Such a board should be fiscally independent, in our opinion. The addition of teacher and labor representation would afford the possibility of insuring the welfare of the teachers and of the children, of the workers of the city, to a greater extent than under the present board consisting of business men and lawyers.

We cannot, however, agree with Mr. Waterman when he demands the elimination of partisan politics from the schools. We are heart and soul for "partisan politics" in the school, not the present corrupt system of politics in the control of big business but rather political control by labor, through its own chosen representatives. Masking under the guise of non-partisanship there are hidden the most insidious forces of the capitalist class, as typified by Mr. Waterman. As long as the present social system with its control of the schools and

other agencies of education in the hands of the wealthy classes exists, there will be partisanship in favor of that ruling class.

MR. Waterman also favors the merit system for promotion to higher positions in the educational system. With this stand, again we cannot agree. Examinations and merit qualifications such as the established by the board of education and the civil service board do not preclude the possibility of the selection of a supervisory officer with a most backward social viewpoint. Such an officer has the power to do great harm to both the children and the teachers over whom he has control. In the selection of supervisory officials, we should favor a system of democratic selection; supervisors to be selected by the teachers themselves through a system of teachers' councils.

WE are thoroughly opposed to the present type of school. We are for smaller classes, and the introduction of all features which have been incorporated in the modern experimental schools—experimental methods, free lunches, dental treatment, medical care and physical equipment which will conserve the health of the children and the teachers, and make for a more congenial environment in the schoolroom than we find at the present time.

WE are thoroughly in favor of the revision of teachers' salaries to meet the increase in the cost of living. Since we feel that the present division of teachers on the basis of grade of class is unfair to both teacher and pupil, we would ask that any revision

which is made, be proportionately greater for the lowest paid teachers, so as to lead ultimately to the establishment of the single salary schedule, under which teachers of all grades would be placed upon the same schedule, with proper reward for experience and study.

IT is the opinion of the Workers Party which I represent that the organized labor and the teachers, the two groups most interested in the progress of education, can look for little improvement in the public school system under the capitalist system of society. It is our belief that the only basis for any fundamental change in the system of education is the overthrow of the capitalist system and the substitution for it of a workers' and farmers' republic like that in Russia. Russia today, as conclusively substantiated by the British trade union report, is the only country which is attempting to establish an educational system which is intended to develop the capabilities of the children, not in the interests of an exploiting class, but on the contrary, to develop those latent forces of childhood to further the interests of the working class and to promote the welfare of society as a whole.

If you desire to confer with me on the subjects mentioned, I shall be glad to meet your committee on Saturday. I suggest that you call up this number, if you desire to make an appointment.

Fraternally yours,  
(signed) Benjamin Gitlow.  
Candidate for mayor on the Workers Party ticket.

## DOBROGIANU TELLS OF HORRIBLE PRISON CONDITIONS AGAINST WHICH GOLDSTEIN WENT ON HUNGER-STRIKE

By A. DOBROGIANU.

I made the acquaintance of Max Goldstein at the time of the first great Communist trial—in the so-called "trial of Deabul Spiral."

On the eve of the opening of the trial, we, the defendants, were transferred from Gilewa and Vacaresti to some barracks in Bukharest. Most of 1920 thruout Roumania.

According to the state of the socialist movement then, the various groups of the arrested comrades were organizationally connected with each other. Moreover, most of the participants of the legal socialist congress of May, 1920, were also arrested because they voted for adherence to the Communist International.

The bourgeoisie scented its real enemy, who, in spite of all his "infantile diseases," is destined to overthrow it. Apart from justifiable feelings of hostility towards the newly formed Communist Party not a single punishable offense could be proved. The trial was postponed from month to month.

Goldstein Arrested.

Then came an unexpected incident. Max Goldstein was arrested while attempting to enter the country. Tho the investigation of our cases was already closed, the military prosecutor connected it with the senate-outrage. There was no legal connection whatever between these acts, but this was merely a detail for the authorities; the government and the military command could thereby get out of an unpleasant situation.

Thus at the end of January began the trial of the 275 accused, which was to last six months.

We were put up in four large adjoining barrack rooms, but Max Goldstein, whom all of us were anxious to see, was not allowed to come among us. All our inquiries remained without an answer. It was only known that he

had been removed from the cell where he was kept in Vacaresti.

In the early morning accompanied only by the officer on guard Max Goldstein was brot to the lavatory separate from us. He made signs to us thru the windows; he had been beaten during the night. During the trial he was brot into our department. The department of those charged with serious offences. Henceforth we "lived" together in the room of the 44 charged with serious offenses.

Use Terror Regime.

To intimidate us and to make our defense more difficult or even impossible we were subjected to a severe terror-regime. We were even deprived of writing material, and in court the barrels of three machine guns were leveled at us. But threats were not enough for the authorities. Ill-treatment and torture were resorted to. But the worst were the punishment cells. Seven coffins standing upright, provided with a small window, among them the so-called "Max-punishment cell."

This cell was specially constructed for Max Goldstein. It was even smaller than the others, altho Max Goldstein is of a powerful build. It was even impossible to turn round in these cells. The first time I was in it I found after the first half hour that I could not breathe, and I had an attack of incessant yawning.

One did not wait for reasons or even pretexts for punishment. In the evening the comrades who were to be

MAX GOLDSTEIN



waiting for the moment when one will be able to leave the cell for a little while. How cruelly slow seems the time when one is waiting to get out for a little fresh air. But the officers were waiting for Comrade Max Goldstein outside the punishment cell door (called coffin lid). As soon as he came out they began to box his ears, to beat him, they threw him on the ground and they kicked him. And directly after this "evening roll call"—back again into the punishment cell. If he protested the hangman-sergeant (who subsequently shot Comrade Filipeneu) thrust a stick thru the aperture and hit out blindly striking the head, the nose and the jaws. After he had served ten days he was given another ten days of which, however, five were remitted.

Beat Goldstein Daily.

Dead tired, tortured, in chains, beaten black and blue in the face and his feet terribly swollen, our comrade was dragged every day before the military court. But he did not flinch before any torture, he was brave, he accused the ministers who had come to give evidence against him (among others Argetorians, today an ally of the peasant party) of being the cause of the vengeance of the working class whose instrument Max Goldstein considers himself to be.

And, in fact, he was not more than that. I knew this man well whom the bourgeoisie represents as a blood-thirsty anarchist—so good natured and sensitive. He was full of sympathy and solidarity with the sufferings of other comrades, always bent on establishing the truth against the attempts of the intelligence department to represent the Communist Party as a participant in the outrage.

He took part wholeheartedly in our struggles, and it was with extreme difficulty that we could persuade him not to join our hunger strike after the tortures he had undergone in the coffin cell for nearly a fortnight.

Await Sentence in Torture Cells.

But generally comrades are condemned to days and days in the punishment cells before sentence has been passed on them. Comrade Max Goldstein was without much ado condemned to ten days in the punishment cell—ten awful days and nights, taken out of the punishment cell to be dragged to court, and from there back again into the cell. How terrible the

Try to Punish Him Morally. The hangman wanted to punish him morally as well as physically. They warned me, for instance, not to play chess with him, which of course, was an incentive to me to play chess with him often than before.

Frequently, when the comrades were asleep, Max Goldstein was awake and thinking of the dark future before him. Being a thoroughly sentimental creature, he was overwhelmed by feelings of love for his relatives, and in his weak moments I heard him sob and turn round on his bed. He told me: "It is true that I have a hard time of it now, but how will it be in Dofata?"

## Labor Fakers Made Butts of Ridicule by Needle Workers

By A Worker Correspondent

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—How reactionary union officials try to get control of meetings, called to discuss and protest against their betrayals of the workers, while at their own union meetings they not only limit the discussion but deny the floor to progressive workers, was demonstrated at this week's meeting of the needle trades workers, when Sister Ida Rothstein spoke to a tightly packed audience at the Labor Lyceum.

That her address was effective was proved by the fact that a number of officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were present and got themselves thoroughly ridiculed by the rank and files.

Several of them spoke for as many as ten, fifteen or twenty minutes each. Later, they were seen slipping out of the hall when Sister Rothstein replied to their slanderous twaddle. She pointed out how she herself had been denied the floor at their meetings.

Build the DAILY WORKER.