

We Must Win the Fight For The Daily Worker!

Our Paper in Danger of Suspension Unless Immediate and Redoubled Help Comes

THE DAILY WORKER, its plant and building in the hands of its creditors thru court action, would mean a calamity for the Communist movement in the United States. That danger is staring THE DAILY WORKER in the face.

It is an immediate danger. Unless all the members of the party and the sympathizers with our cause rally to the defense of THE DAILY WORKER thru a redoubled effort and quick action to send funds, that danger may be a reality during the coming week.

THE situation has come about because of the failure to rally quickly enough the support of the funds to save THE DAILY WORKER. A working class paper, particularly a Communist paper, cannot be published daily without a deficit. Last year we made up the deficit of THE DAILY WORKER thru raising a \$30,000 "Insure THE DAILY WORKER for 1925" fund. As a consequence of this magnificent support for THE DAILY WORKER, the paper went thru until September without further appeals. Now it is necessary to raise \$40,000 to liquidate the accumulated debts and insure the publication of our paper for another year.

The situation which now exists is that obligations for paper, for raw material and the wages in the printing plant have accumulated and must be met. THE DAILY WORKER must deal with capitalist institutions which have the power to go into court if THE DAILY WORKER does not meet its obligations.

THE situation is that there are accumulated obligations with the business concerns with which THE DAILY WORKER deals which demand payment immediately. If they do not get payment they have recourse to the courts.

The Central Executive Committee of the party believes that it is the loyalty of the members of the party to the institution they have built, THE DAILY WORKER, that will prevent such a calamity happening to our movement.

What is required is quick and generous support. The party members must rally en masse to the work of saving THE DAILY WORKER for our movement.

Within the next two weeks at least \$10,000 in cash must come into the offices of THE DAILY WORKER, to avert the catastrophe, and this must be followed by additional sums during the succeeding two weeks to make the total funds needed to save and insure THE DAILY WORKER. This is a heavy task but it is not an impossible task for those who are the vanguard of the American revolutionary movement and who have built THE DAILY WORKER and have supported it so splendidly in the past.

The Central Executive Committee of the party has taken all the possible steps to mobilize the resources of the party to save THE DAILY WORKER. However, all that has been done to secure funds immediately will not help unless the party membership finishes the task by rushing immediate donations to THE DAILY WORKER and raising the \$10,000 needed during the next two weeks.

Other Party Papers Involved.

IT is not only the life of THE DAILY WORKER which is involved in this crisis. There is bound up with THE DAILY WORKER the Workers Monthly and the literature department of the party. The printing plant and the home of the party and THE DAILY WORKER are involved. THE DAILY WORKER plant publishes the papers of the Young Workers League, the South Slavic section, the Greek section, and the Polish section.

The regular appearance of all these papers is involved in the fight to save THE DAILY WORKER.

A Miracle of Militant Support Needed.

THERE is the latent strength in our movement which has never been mobilized which can save THE DAILY WORKER but it must be mobilized now. The party can save THE DAILY WORKER if for once it can perform the miracle of mobilizing all its power for the fight for the institution which is the heart of our movement.

Every branch secretary must immediately send in all the funds available.

Every circulator of THE DAILY WORKER coupon lists must send in the money collected.

Every party member must send in a contribution direct to THE DAILY WORKER—\$10, \$5, a \$1 bill.

Comrades and sympathizers who can make substantial loans for three months are urged to send in \$100, \$50, \$25, repayment of which will be guaranteed by THE DAILY WORKER and the party.

Comrades, Monday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER must have at least a page filled with the names and donations of those comrades and sympathizers who have acted in answer to the call and who have aided in achieving the miracle of saving THE DAILY WORKER for the Communist movement.

Until the catastrophe which faces THE DAILY WORKER is averted there is no other work of greater importance for the party than the work of raising the funds to save THE DAILY WORKER.

We must avert the threatening disaster. Act quickly.

Central Executive Committee, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA, C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

KAUFMAN MACHINE IN FURRIERS' TRIES TO RESCUE ITSELF FROM DEFEAT BY COMMITTEE CONTROL

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE. (Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—The third day of the Furriers' Union convention opened with an acknowledgement by the Kaufman machine of the blow administered by the left wing opposition at yesterday's session in seating Ben Gold, which was a victory of the New York joint board over the international machine.

The acknowledgement was grudgingly made by the appointment of prominent delegates of the New York board as officers of important committees. Gold was made secretary and Gross chairman of the resolutions committee; Winchelsky chairman and Gross secretary of the education and organization committee; Shachtman and Sorkin, joint board delegates, were placed on the committee on law and constitution. Other delegates were assigned to officers' reports and other committees.

PURCELL GIVEN HEARTY OVATION AT CLEVELAND, O.

Federation of Labor Is Sponsor for Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—Albert A. Purcell, president of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions and fraternal delegate to the recent American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City from the British labor unions, received an ovation at his meeting in Cleveland at the Engineers' Auditorium where he spoke on world trade union unity.

Cleveland Federation Backs Meet. This meeting was arranged by the Cleveland Federation of Labor and Harry McLaughlin, president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, acted as chairman of the meeting in which Purcell urged that the workers of all countries unite in a drive against international capitalism.

Purcell outlined the situation of the trade unions in the various countries of Europe. He showed how the trade union movement in Austria had been split up into three sections, owing to the parcelling up of Austria-Hungary. He showed that the labor movement of Czechoslovakia was divided into three different federations, and that in Greece, Roumania, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary the trade union movement is harassed and suppressed. In Roumania there are 7,000 trade unionists in jail merely for their activities in building up the trade union movement. In Egypt and Palestine there are the beginnings of trade unions, which are being driven from pillar to post.

In England there are at least 2,000,000 unemployed, including the 1,500,000 registered jobless. There are sections of the country where there are thousands of young workers who have left school and have not yet been able to get a position. The state talks about giving these unemployed a "dole." That is the sneering word that they use for the unemployment insurance for which the workers furnish the funds. When the duke of Westminster gets his hundreds of thousands of pounds a year, he does not call it a dole, although he is far less

unemployed than the workers. (Continued on Page 2)

After reading the report was referred to the committee controlled by Kaufman elements. Upon Gold's motion, the committee was instructed to report the next morning. The remainder of the day was spent in reading the G. E. B. report, which shows how well the machine organizes the unorganized.

The report brazenly states that in Mount Vernon it spent \$2,000 maintaining two organizers to look after a strike of twenty workers and that after three months the strike was called off because "firms restricted trade. We decided to suspend strike activities temporarily."

The report also claims organization (Continued on page 2)

RENT HOMES TO WORKERS AT COST IS DEMAND PRESENTED AT CITY HALL BY DELEGATION OF WORKING WOMEN

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Members of the United Council of Working Class Women invaded the city hall today to present arguments for city built houses to rent to workers at prices within their means, not above cost.

In 1923 the governor's commission for investigation of the housing situation in New York City submitted a report which aroused the whole city, especially the workers, who are the real sufferers.

This report gave a picture of unbearable housing conditions, unsanitary surroundings and exorbitant rents—it was a damning indictment

against the laws that were passed in 1920—for the report proved that those laws failed to relieve the rent and housing crisis.

The united council pointed out in 1923 that the extension of the rent laws to 1926 would not benefit the great masses of workers, furthermore the council declares that the special commission report on rent and housing stands today as correct as it stood in 1923.

The rents remain high, the landlords make few or no repairs, we are compelled to live in unwholesome houses. Firetraps are still the workers' quarters and the workers are still in the grip of the greedy landlords as they were in the past years, and as they will be in the future under the extension of the rent laws.

The workers cannot pay \$20 per room in the newly built tax exempt houses, consequently, three and four families must live in three and four rooms, or live in firetrap tenements. (Continued on page 2)

'HUSK' GIRL FATHER IS FREED FOLLOWING JURY DISAGREEMENT IN TRIAL

LITTLETON, Colo., Nov. 12.—The trial of the elderly country doctor for the murder of his "husk-girl" daughter has come to an end, Dr. Harold Elmer Blazer has been freed of the charge of murder, following a disagreement of the jury.

The jury after many hours of battle were unable to reach a verdict. Judge Samuel W. Johnson dismissed the jury which had been hopelessly deadlocked for a number of hours. Upon dismissal the statement by the jury showed that but one man had stood against acquittal of the doctor on the charge of murder. Blazer was freed after the prosecutor had asked that the charges be dismissed.

REPORT THAT FENG SEIZES PEKING, CHINA Expected to Wage War on Chang Tso-Lin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 12.— Dispatches from China yet unconfirmed state that the provisional president, Tuan Chi-ju and his war minister, Wu Kwang-hsin are virtually held prisoners in Peking by a sudden seizure of the capital city by the troops of General Feng Yu-hsiang. The report comes from Shanghai.

This dispatch indicates that Feng Yu-hsiang, who has been consolidating his forces near and west of Peking, has taken the field to collaborate with the forces from the central provinces of Wu Pei-fu and General Sun Chuan-fang of Chekiang province to drive the arch-reactionary tool of imperialist interests—Chang Tso-lin.

Regards Feng as Important

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Opening of hostilities between the christian General Feng and Chang-Tso-lin means the beginning of a most important military phase in the Chinese revolution, according to Soviet officials who have been in close touch with the visiting Cantonese Generalissimo Khan Min, who is here.

The time is well chosen for Feng to wage a decisive war. Soviet officials declare. There is no effort to conceal the Soviet sympathy for Feng.

Italian and American Movie Interests Want Soviet Russia's Films

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Italian and American cinema firms are negotiating with Russian producers for the exportation of Soviet films for which there is a growing demand abroad.

Among the films to be shortly sent to Italy, Germany, America and France are: "The Cross-Country Automobile Race," "The Moslem Women," "Lena Goldfields," etc.

The Red Star Cinema company has released a scientific film just completed, entitled "Rejuvenation." The film is the result of three years' work under the guidance of leading scientific specialists.

Bremen Enters Port with Six Casualties; Storm Damages Ship

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Battered form stem to stern, after riding out the most terrific storm in the thirty years' experience of her captain, the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, with six casualties among her passengers and many of her crew disabled crept into port and docked at Hoboken. Her entire superstructure was damaged.

RUMORS AND COUNTER-RUMORS OF ANTHRACITE SETTLEMENT DO NOT SHAKE DISCIPLINE OF U. M. W. OF A.

The following is the first of a series of articles by William F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who is now in the field of struggle of the 158,000 striking miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. THE DAILY WORKER hopes to run an article each day while Comrade Dunne is in the anthracite, among the miners of whom he writes.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 12.—Rumor and gossip, reports and counter-reports, alleged terms of settlement and denials of any settlement at all, wild statements of desertion of one group or another of the mine owners from the coal operators' association, reports from "inside" sources of intervention by Coolidge, what Pinchot is said to have said to Lewis and the latest bulletin from "sources close to Inglis," chairman of the coal-owners' committee, "no chance of a settlement before Christmas," "we'll all be back to work by Thanksgiving," "no work until the miners go back without the union," "no work without the checkoff,"—miner and merchant, preachers and newspapermen are speculating and predicting as to the outcome of the anthracite strike which closed 828 mines employing 158,000 men on Sept. 1.

The miners have little to do except talk; it is unorganized talk. Meetings are held only at the call of the scale committees or by order of district officials. There is none of the tenseness ordinarily associated with a strike of this size nor is there apparent any intensification of the class division that a determined strike usually brings forth.

Business Opposes "Radical Foreigners."

Everybody supports the miners, bankers, businessmen and workers in other trades except that the "radical foreign element" is unanimously denounced. This of course does not include "good foreigners" like President Capellini of District 1.

Precisely because of the preponderance of foreign-born workers and their sons in the ranks of the striking miners, the Lewis-Capellini machine has made every possible effort to secure all the necessary stage properties for a 100 per cent American strike.

Success has attended their efforts so far.

The discipline of the United Mine Workers is something to marvel at. In the whole 450 square miles of anthracite territory in which 158,000 workers produce the domestic fuel for the whole Atlantic seaboard, not a single miner is working who has not been granted permission to do so by the union.

Well Disciplined. The official orders are for no meetings and no meetings are held. The men are instructed to stay away from the business districts of the mining towns as far as possible and this order too is obeyed with the exception of the younger miners who play a little pool and drink more or less temperately in the "soft drink" parlors.

Only the lack of the usual long strings of loaded coal cars, and the idle hoisting apparatus at the mines indicates that a strike has been on for more than two months.

The demands for strike relief are not widespread as yet. Most of these demands have come from the Pottsville district where there is little opportunity for the strikers to obtain other employment. In the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre section many of the strikers have gone to work in the textile factories, on public work, etc.

The demands for relief made by the locals have so far brot the reply from the officials "to clean out the local treasuries first." But in at least one instance the use of the local treasury for strike relief brot also the threat of revocation of its charter by Capellini.

Class Struggle Taboo. The class struggle is taboo in this strike. The gossip among the miners is of the acts and utterances of republican and democratic politicians with which the Lewis-Capellini machine is tied to such an extent that only a surgical operation such as was required by the famous Siamese twins can extricate the masses of the miners. (Continued on page 2)

CLASS WAR RAGES IN PA. MINES Union and Non-Union Miners Fight Cut

By GEORGE PAPCUN (Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12.— A call will be issued for a general strike of all miners in the coke region on Monday, Nov. 16. Meetings will be held in all important sections of the region where the coke that fires the steel mills of Pittsburgh is furnished by miners now unorganized.

* At Marianna in the unionized field 600 coal miners are out on strike against the 1917 scale. Here the company has built iron fences around the mines. Armed guards are held in reserve. Searchlights from the roofs and mine tipples send their glares thru the night and search every road and open space.

Try to Shoot Pickets

An attempt to open the mines with scabs last night failed. Shots were fired by deputies at pickets but there were no casualties. Seven miners, including all the local union officials were evicted from company houses. The entire city looks like an armed camp under martial law.

Up in the coke region, where the non-union miners also are striking the strike is spreading slow but sure around Republic. There a huge and enthusiastic meeting of strikers was addressed by George Papcun, A. Jakira, Tom Ray, L. Jutic and others. Numerous pickets are on the job. Sixty pickets watching Tarhill Mine No. 1. The company is quite disturbed.

State police are searching for strike leaders and arrests are expected. The four pickets arrested the other day were fined and released. The International Labor Defense helped by paying the fines. Here, too, armed deputies are guarding the mines.

Strikers have received orders to vacate the company houses, but these orders are ignored. The strikers are (Continued on page 2)

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:

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 13, at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Union. New York City, Nov. 17, evening, at the New Star Casino.

MILLION FARMERS FACE STARVATION AS CROPS FAIL IN GEORGIA; APPROPRIATION ASKED OF COOLIDGE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—More than one million farmers in Georgia face starvation as the result of complete crop failures due to drought. Enduring almost unbelievable privations the "poor white trash," as the plantation owners stigmatize the poor farmers of that state, are in danger of death from lack of food. So deplorable is the condition that Congressman Bell of Georgia has requested Coolidge to authorize an appropriation of \$500,000 for the relief of the people in the famine-stricken region. Farmers in 32 counties are affected, Bell said.

The demand for such a small appropriation, \$500,000, means but 50c for each of those affected, and is an insult to the farmers of Georgia. It is only a political gesture of Bell to enable him to maintain the support of his constituency. The government can spend millions for dirigibles, airplanes, submarines and other equipment for imperialist slaughter but cannot adequately provide for famine sufferers within the confines of the United States.

TODAY

Wm. F. Dunne writes the first of a series of articles from the anthracite coal fields—in this issue.

Read It—Pass It On

AGREEMENT ON ITALIAN DEBT SAVES TYRANT

Morgan Stands Back of Mussolini

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Mussolini's debt commission has reached an agreement with the agents of Wall Street, known as the United States debt commission. This means that the obligations to the United States of the third largest debtor nation has been settled on terms that will enable Italy to establish its credit with the House of Morgan so that it can absorb some of the enormous surplus of gold that has accumulated in the United States and is piling ever higher, until desperate measures are necessary in order to dispose of it.

It furthermore means that Mussolini and his bandit government is to be subsidized by American imperialism, and the fascist leader and his predatory bands of cutthroats will become the official agents of American bank capital.

Coolidge Sits In.

Announcement that an agreement had been reached was made shortly after noon, following a conference between Coolidge and members of the American debt commission, which was followed, in turn, by a joint session of the two full commissions. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced the agreement.

The actual terms will be announced late this afternoon after the experts of the two countries have worked out the figures involved in the huge mass of documents submitted.

It is definitely known too, that they are the most liberal terms granted to any debtor nation under the pretext that the Italian internal situation is far worse than that of any other government in Europe.

Saves Fascismo.

The Italian currency would have fallen to nothing on the exchanges of the world had it not been for a satisfactory agreement having been reached. The terror of Mussolini and the frame-up against the yellow socialists and free masons on the charge of conspiring to assassinate Mussolini combined with the fall of the lira would have wrecked the government of the tyrant.

Only the conclusion of the agreement saved the situation. This desperate position of the fascist government gives the lie to the claims that Mussolini has re-established the economic system of Italy on a firm basis.

Sculptor Dies.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—Charles A. Bartell, one of the nation's leading sculptors, died at his home here during the night of heart failure. He was 42 years old.

Unmasked Bandits Busy.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—Two unmasked bandits today entered the fifth floor store of B. M. Kaufman, diamond merchant, and escaped with \$40,000 in gems.

Everest F. Balchunas 1893-1925

AFTER spending three years in traveling from one section to another in an attempt to effect a cure of consumption, Comrade Everest F. Balchunas died at the Cook county hospital.

Comrade Balchunas was very active among the Lithuanian workers in Lithuania and when he arrived in this country in 1913, to escape the military laws of the czar, he joined the Lithuanian socialist federation.

In Left-Wing Fight.

During the left-wing split, Balchunas fought the reactionaries in the federation and aided Comrade Stellson and others to organize the Lithuanian Communist Federation. He attended every convention that the Communist Party held and escaped the department of justice at the Bridgman convention.

He was also active in the organization of the American Lithuanian Workers' Literature Association, which is today controlled by the Lithuanian Communists.

Following the Bridgman convention he contracted a cold which developed into a slight form of consumption. His doctor advised him to leave the machine shop that he was working in and also to leave the city.

Goes West for Cure.

Balchunas left Chicago and went to California, then Arizona, New Mexico and then to Denver, Colorado, in his attempt to effect a cure. Unable to find work and having used up what little savings he had, he returned to Chicago. Failing to find work in Chicago and unable to pay a doctor for consultations he entered the Cook county hospital, where he died after eight

NEW YORK WORKER TENANTS EXPOSE LANDLORDS WHO CHARGE HIGH RENTS FOR DISEASE-LADEN APARTMENTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The commission on housing and regional planning that is now "investigating" the housing conditions of New York City had all it could do when more than forty witnesses that have appeared before it, told of the miserable apartments they must live in and the amounts they are forced to pay.

Use Coal Bins for Rooms.

Coal bins and storerooms in cellars have been converted into apartments by the landlords by the use of beaver board for walls and are being rented out at present for an average rent of \$12.50 a room.

The witnesses described how their homes were overrun by mice, rats and vermin and that the landlords were making no attempt to clean up these conditions.

Letter carriers testified that due to the low wage that they receive, their wives and young children are forced to accept employment in industries or in buildings doing chore-woman work in order to be able to pay the rent. Some of the letter carriers have to work in movie and music halls as ushers at night in order to make ends meet.

Rents Increase, Wages Decrease.

Other workers that appeared pointed out that their wages were lower than they were making in 1920, but they are forced to pay higher rents than when they paid in 1920, and that landlords are still boosting the rents.

In the Negro section of Harlem, landlords refuse to keep light burning in the dark hallways. Many of these hallways are pitch dark with winding stairs and the Negro workers living in these houses often injure themselves by falling down stairs.

Evictions Increase.

The clerk of the seventh district municipal court testified that there has been an increase of over 2,500 dispossession proceedings in the past year over the number in the same period last year. In 1924, in Harlem, which is a working class district and where this court is located, there were 29,490 dispossession cases. So far this year, with the months of November and December lacking, there have been 31,500 cases where workers' belongings have been moved onto the street. The clerk pointed out that most of these cases were the result of non-payment of rent.

Other tenants before the commission brot out that the landlords had sealed up dumb waiters in many places forcing those living on the top floors to carry pails of garbage and waste down many flights of stairs.

Unsanitary Conditions.

Others told of faulty plumbing, unsanitary apartments where the light of day never penetrates for which they must pay exorbitant rents.

Renting agencies brot in showed that there were many apartments vacant, but that the landlords demanded that they collect such high rents that it was impossible to find tenants to move into the apartments.

Politicians Refuse Co-operation.

Tenants complained that when they called at the tenement house department, fire department and health department to have them remedy conditions in many of the houses, these commissions refused to co-operate with them in any way whatsoever.

The testimony brot out that many landlords were charging 288 per cent fore for their rooms now than they did in 1920 and that these landlords had made few repairs in the apartments during that period.

Threaten Rent Riots.

Threats of rent riots were made if the present rent law, which is far from adequate and is merely a gesture towards protecting the tenant, was repealed. Most of the witnesses urged the commission to extend the law and if possible to make the law more stringent in its protection of the tenants.

Little can be expected from the commission appointed by the city hall crowd as these politicians work hand in glove with the landlords who maintain filthy apartments. Many dollars are placed in the clammy palms of health, fire, and other inspectors thru the year by renting agencies and landlords so that they would emulate the three monkeys: Hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil, of the landlords and their servants.

Soft Coal Strike, Too

(Continued from page 1)

demanding the removal of the host of armed guards.

At the hall where Papcun was speaking the state police searched the assembly, but Papcun was gone. At the big meeting last night where Tom Ray and Papcun spoke, the sheriff and state police issued a proclamation prohibiting picketing and marching.

Papcun in his speech called on the striking miners to defy the proclamation and the injunctions. This met with the hearty approval of the strikers.

The Royal mine was picketed today. Various pickets were held up with guns, strikers were shot at and gas bombs thrown among the pickets.

The companies are getting desperate. Tom Ray and Papcun are leading the picket lines. Big mass meetings are to be held all over the coke region on Sunday.

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WORKERS PARTY CIRCUIT SCHOOL STARTS MONDAY

First Class to Open in Milwaukee

Opportunity for the workers of Milwaukee, Wis., Waukegan, Ill., Gary and South Bend, Ind., to acquire a good knowledge of the elements of Communism opens Monday, Oct. 16, with the beginning of the circuit school conducted by the district agitprop department of the Workers Communist Party.

The course of study is so organized as to cover all the essentials of elementary Communist theory—including Marxian economics, Leninism, and the practical problems of the struggle of the workers for the overthrow of capitalism. The classes in each of the cities mentioned will meet once a week, at 8 p. m. Instruction will be in charge of Oliver Carlson, of Chicago, who will visit each of the cities in the circuit regularly every week.

Opens in Milwaukee.

The circuit opens in Milwaukee on Monday night. There is still time to register for the classes. Prospective students may enroll now, or on the opening night of the school in their respective locality. The fee for the eight weeks' course of study is \$1.50.

Those in charge of the classes announce that they will in no case be limited to members of the Workers Communist Party, but will be open to anyone interested in acquiring a knowledge of the elements of Communist theory. Some twenty workers have already enrolled for the Milwaukee class and it is expected that the number will be considerably increased before the school opens on Monday.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

Many Rumors in the Anthracite

(Continued from page 1)

ers from their paralyzing influence.

In this connection of the miners' union officialdom with the parties of American capitalism is to be found the principal reason for the sudden onslaught upon the left wing and its activities in the strike as personified in the persons of Alex Reid and Pat Toohy—both members of the United Mine Workers of America.

An additional reason is the fear that in the anthracite, the most powerful stronghold of the Lewis machine, the internal program of the left wing, expressing as it does the basic needs of the miners, would alienate thousands of the coal diggers who, for lack of better leadership, now follow Lewis blindly.

Holding Down the Lid.

Dissatisfaction with the Lewis pol-

icy of mere cessation of work by the miners while the maintenance men are left on the job, which is now only sporadic and somewhat feeble, is bound to develop as the strike drags on. There will be scandals over the enormous sums made by the operators out of their huge piles of culm which are being disposed of at fancy prices without any attempt by the Lewis machine to stop this source of profit for the operators. There will be increasing demands for strike relief. Without left wing leadership and the miners terrorized and afraid to incur the anger of both Lewis and the local authorities, the machine can and will crush any opposition.

The anthracite miners are well disciplined, as has been said. But it is not a class discipline. It works today in favor of the coal operators—not for the strikers.

PURCELL GIVEN HEARTY OVATION AT CLEVELAND, O.

Federation of Labor Is Sponsor for Meeting

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entitled to it than the workers who furnish the means whereby the parasites live.

Purcell painted the misery and the exploitation that the workers suffer in China and India. He pointed out that these Chinese and Indian workers are competing with the American, British, French and Japanese workers, whose masters, the British, American, French and Japanese capitalists, have invested their surplus profits—that they have wrung from the toll of the workers of their own countries—in factories in China and India.

It is the duty—in self-protection—of the organized workers of the capitalist countries to help the workers of these countries to organize. Without this organization, the capitalists will drive down the conditions of the workers of their own countries. In some instances this has already happened, and the prospect is that it will continue.

Soviet Russia's Unions.

Purcell then spoke of the trade unions of Soviet Russia. The mention of Russia brot forth a peal of applause. He explained that in 1920 he had gone to Soviet Russia, and saw the practical beginnings of the trade union movement. They were still groping, not yet having found the method of building them up. Again in 1924, Purcell, together with other prominent leaders of the British trade union movement, such as Bramley, Smith and others, went as a delegation to Soviet Russia, where they were shown whatever they desired. They saw the union machinery—they visited the clubs. Purcell described that the clubs are schools for training trade unionists into becoming better trade unionists and to fit them for the work of reconstruction. "They use the palaces and villas that they inherited to teach the illiterate. That is part of their function—a function that, of course, we have not to perform, being that we are so much more intelligent—only the workers of Russia have got rid of their masters, which we have not."

He spoke of the miners' federation, and the unions of the other industries. "The British labor movement at its congress at Scarborough decided that it is none of our business what political belief a worker has—whether he is republican, syndicalist, socialist, or Communist. All we want to know is whether he is a worker, then we know that he is part of the movement."

"It is time that the workers are getting out of their insularity. It is time that they see beyond their own district council, their own state federation. They must look upon the question as a world question."

Against Capitalist Wars.

Purcell then showed the horrors that confront the workers of the world after the "war to end all wars." "Why are they preparing more dangerous and powerful gases and chemicals, airplanes and bombs? Is it because war will never come again, as they said? It is not. They are preparing these death-dealing machines because they know that we are further from peace than before. These chemicals will not be used against the belligerents, but against the women and children. It is time that the workers of the world tell the masters in unmistakable terms that they will not go along in this war game. That we can do only if we have world trade union unity."

Purcell ended with an eloquent appeal to the workers of this country to consider the suggestions of the British Trade Union Congress. He asked them to go beyond the confines of their immediate situation and to envisage the problems that confront the entire labor movement of the world. "Even if we cannot prevent war, we will make the masters, the financiers, who are interested in war, the vested interests, which have something to gain by the war, be careful in their war talk. We will be able to tell these war gourdants that if they are interested in war, they may go out and fight them themselves."

The speaker was interrupted by rounds of applause. His appeal met with a most hearty response from the 1,000 workers present.

Meeting Has Great Portent.

Unquestionably the coming of Purcell has been of inestimable significance to the trade union movement of this city. If the workers—and particularly the trade union leaders—of this city respond only in a small measure to his appeal, the movement in Cleveland will look forward. Perhaps it may not be too much to suggest that the Cleveland Federation of Labor, or some of the progressive elements in the federation sponsor a move to send a trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, so that representative American workers may see with their own eyes what is taking place in Soviet Russia, and may see, as Purcell said, "that the Russian trade union is a bonafide trade union, as bonafide as the movements in America, Great Britain or any other country."

Soviet Report Shows the Workers' Republic Is Brightest Spot on Earth

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, Number Eleven of the series of reports headed "Social and Political Facts on the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics," arrives from Moscow. No worry about the unemployed problem here, no talk of crushing war debts, no speculations about fake "peace pacts," these troubles are for the capitalist world. Communists in the Soviet Union, as in the anti-Soviet nations, deal with these problems as aspects of the developing world revolutionary situation. But Report Number Eleven shows that the Soviet Union is dealing with the future, growing ever brighter, with "Plans and Perspectives" for the days immediately ahead.

These facts, persistently presenting themselves, in increasingly brilliant colors, to the oppressed of the world, must ultimately convince the victims of capitalism that their only escape lies along the road that the workers and peasants of Russia have already trod.

New blast furnaces are being built and ovens repaired in the Southern Urals that will turn out steel now obtained in London.

The Miassky File Factory is being extended and during the last few months turned out 10,000 dozen files, which amounts to 145 per cent of the program.

Two big facts there. A basic industry shows continual improvement, while a factory outstrips by half what was demanded of it.

Rich accumulations of new radium deposits have been discovered in two places along the White Sea coast.

This is merely one of the many incidents showing the growing success met with in the search for new fields for the exploitation of the Soviet Union's untold wealth in natural resources.

One paragraph says: "Since the commencement of the campaign up to Oct. 1, 153,318, 300,000 poods (pood is 36 pounds) of wheat products were purchased and stored, which amounts to 90.7 per cent of the program. . . The loading of grain is proceeding without interruption."

Sufficient reply to the Chicago Tribune's fake reports from Riga, Latvia, of a new famine.

Good news from the valley of the Volga (the Mississippi River of the Soviet Union) that was hardest hit by the 1921 famine. Here it is: "Traffic on the Volga has increased by 170 per cent as compared with last year. Demands for the coming year indicate a further increase. In connection with this the merchant fleet will be increased by 80 units."

And Chicago only talks about the "lakes-to-the-gulf" waterway.

That the funds with which to build for the New Day in the Soviet Union are increasing is shown by this statement: "The general total for the state and all local budgets amounts during 1925-26 to about five milliard roubles, which is an increase of about 40 per cent on the total figures of the present 1924-25 budget."

Then this is very important: "Donetz coal is rapidly conquering a place on the French market by its quality and cheapness."

This shows that Russian coal, which is being mined in ever greater quantities resulting in over-production at home, is successfully competing with German and British coal in France.

And again: "The sale of Soviet oil on the Constantinople market has increased five-fold. . . The first consignment of 40 ploughs, manufactured in the factories of the Soviet agricultural machine trust, has been sent to Constantinople."

Thus the oil riches of the Soviet Union find an ever-increasing market. While the news that Soviet Russia is exporting farm machinery to the Near East shows that the problem of modernizing agriculture at home is being rapidly solved.

And just to tell the world that Soviet rule is here to stay, a five-year program for tea growing in the Soviet Republic of Georgia is announced that will tend to make the Soviet Union entirely independent of the rest of the tea producing world.

All progress in building the Soviet Union! An advance for the world social revolution!

I. W. W. VOTES TO RETAIN ITS NEW BUILDING

Forms Union Branch in Germany, Report

The 17th general convention of the I. W. W. yesterday voted against the proposal to sell the building recently purchased and also turned down the proposal to dispose of the printing plant, which had been, according to Manager Kohn, running at an expense that did not justify its being retained, he recommending that printing be done elsewhere.

Kohn showed that the different print shop managers had varied in their efficiency. Under the management of Anz, who adheres at present in ideology and organization to the emergency program, the costs of printing one dollar's worth of matter was \$1.04, under George Williams \$1.34, and while Kohn had reduced the expenditure to 94 cents, his failing health impelled him to offer his resignation. He asked that another be placed in his position.

Fellow Worker Joseph O'Neil of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union retired from the convention and George Elsassner was seated as alternate.

It was reported to the convention that the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union, No. 510, has established a branch at Bremerhaven, Germany.

Kip Rhinelander, Knew Before Marriage That Wife Had Negro Blood

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 12.—A new angle developed in the Leonard Kip Rhinelander case when Attorney Lee Parsons Davis, attorney for the defense, showed that Kip knew that Alice was of the Negro race before he married her. Philip Rhinelander, the millionaire father, is seeking annulment of the marriage because the wife is a descendent of the Negro race.

Davis charged that Philip Rhinelander and his millions and not the husband are behind this move and he has used every contemptible method for degrading the girl and her family to secure the annulment. Davis threatened to bring the old man's nasty letters written to the girl into court. He quoted young Rhinelander saying to Alice "when stories began appearing about the girl's Negro origin, 'Never mind, Alice, I'm the one who should care and I don't.'"

Sanitarium doctors have been brot as witnesses by the millionaire father to show that his son is all but short of an imbecile and was irresponsible when he contracted the marriage.

INDEPENDENT UNION FRACTION IN NEW YORK WILL MEET SATURDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—All party members who are members of the independent unions must attend the regular Independent Union Fraction meeting at the headquarters, 108 E. 14th St., New York City, Saturday, Nov. 14, at 3 p. m.

The party policy of the independent unions as decided by the National Industrial Department will be considered and plans made for carrying it out.

Working Women in Demands on N. Y. City Government

(Continued from page 1)

Even in these firetrap tenements, by the commission's report, families with young and old boarders crowd as many as 14 into the small space of three and four rooms.

Such conditions undermine the family life of the workers, when a worker has to rent an apartment he is asked to pay one and two months rent in advance, which he cannot do. The old apartments which rent for four and five dollars a room, are made over into costly apartments, and the workers who cannot pay more than five dollars per room must share apartments and undergo special hardships.

In view of these outstanding facts, the United Council of Working Class women proposes:

In order to relieve the great masses of workers' families with their young the United Council of Working Class Women, consisting mostly of housewives and affiliated with neighborhood housewife councils in every borough and other housewives' organizations, proposes the following:

That the city build houses or rent them to the workers at prices within their means not above cost.

The united council of working class women appeals to all the working class women in the house, shop, and factory to support the demands of the United Council of Working Class Women, only thru unity of all the workers, men and women, will the workers better their conditions.

Kaufman Machine Is Desperate

(Continued from page 1)

In South Norwalk, where it declares it won two dollar increases for members. But here the membership is in revolt against the machine for a reactionary agreement, which tied the union to a five-year agreement for a forty-eight hour week and no shop chairman.

Ignores New York.

Nothing is said in the report of activities of the New York joint board, where 1,500 workers have just been added to the union in the militant strike of the Greek furriers; but much is told of their part in the La-Follette "progressive" movement, which betrayed the movement for a labor party.

The report has nothing to say regarding the betrayal, despite the fact that the union is on record as favoring a labor party. This is not surprising, since Kaufman's machine at the A. F. of L. convention just held, voted with Green and his cohorts to damn the labor party movement and keep labor tied to the kite of capitalist politics.

The report proudly endorses the injunction secured by the Boston local union against the firm of Isadore Millman, which aroused the opposition of every progressive worker in the union. Similar reactionary policies are endorsed.

Left Wing Policy.

The left wingers will fight the adoption of the report and expose the class collaboration policies which are ruining the union.

"As We See It" Monday, Nov. 16

Beginning next week, "As We See It," the column edited by T. J. O'Flaherty, will again appear in The DAILY WORKER as one of its regular features.

This bright, analytical comment on the events of the day—graced with the keen wit of the well-known writer, is the very best reason to induce your friends to

SUBSCRIBE!

ARBITRATION, THE FOE OF THE ANTHRACITE STRIKERS, APPLIED TO LABOR BUT NOT TO CAPITAL

The following article upon the possibility and significance of arbitration and what it means to the anthracite strikers comes at a time when all their enemies are trying to force a settlement without granting the wage demands by arbitration and mediation. This is the tenth of a series of articles by Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, whose efforts to speak to meetings of miners was cut short by a jail sentence, from which he was recently released.

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

The claim of saving the anthracite industry, from the menace of substitutes, according to the coal owners, necessitates the immediate resumption of operation, with the points in dispute left to the tender mercies of arbitrators.

The United Mine Workers have nothing to arbitrate. They are either correct in their demands, or incorrect. It is they who place their lives in jeopardy to produce the coal that warms our firesides and keeps us from freezing. It is they who give their lives—500 of them per year—that their loved ones may exist.

Not Only Wages. Arbitrate? It is not only a question of wages, hours and working conditions that they are asked to arbitrate. It is life itself.

The miners refuse to arbitrate their demands, not because they feel their case is unjust, but because they have had bitter experience with arbitration before, which has always left them standing with the empty bag.

The miners are asked to arbitrate the only thing they have for sale—their human labor power. They are asked to arbitrate how much money they will receive for a certain amount of work, that in turn determines the kind of food he shall eat, the kind of food his wife and little children shall eat, the clothes they wear, the kind of schooling they will get, the kind of house in which they will be sheltered and raised.

Arbitrate Lives. In truth, the miners are asked to arbitrate the kind of environment their children will grow up into—womanhood and manhood, are asked to arbitrate the life of the toiler and the very future and life of his children.

The mine workers point out that this propaganda for arbitration is ve-

ry much one-sided, and the claim of the operators that arbitration must be accepted as a principle for all other disputes, is very inconsistent indeed, and that the arbitration is to be applied only to one side of the fence—the miners' demands.

It is noticeable that the operators do not invite arbitration of the amount of interest they shall receive on their investment, or the profits on their watered stock. No mention is made of arbitration about the amount they shall charge for coal, or the amount they shall charge their wage slaves for rent while existing in the coal companies shacks—called houses—where the snow slides in and the cold winter blasts roar thru.

Only for Labor. No, indeed, arbitration is only for the labor power of the miners, but must not be used to interfere with the enormous profits from the miner's labor power.

The mine workers remember the refusal of the Rockefeller interest to arbitrate in Colorado in 1913, when President Wilson asked them to do so, instead they sent in mine guards and militia and shot and killed thirteen men, women and children, and burned them in a pit where they had

taken refuge, in a tent colony at Ludlow, Colorado. The Rockefeller preacher, John D. Jr., refused to arbitrate and starved and burned the mine workers into submission.

Capital Don't Arbitrate. The workers remember that Judge Gary, chairman of the board of trustees of the steel corporation, and a member of President Wilson's industrial commission in 1919 also refused to arbitrate the steel strike when Wilson requested him to do so. Why? Because Gary, like Rockefeller, felt they were strong enough to break the workers, and break them—for the time being—they did.

The Delaware and Lackawanna railroad in the last strike of the railroad shopmen refused to arbitrate the question, and in the railroad shops of that company, situated in the hard coal fields, are to be found harrowing conditions under which the workers have to slave.

Arbitrate your life, hopes and aspirations, your future as a man, the future of your children—what kind of men the privilege of arbitrating wrapped up in the question of wages today, in the question of environment, which to a great extent is based on the wages, and living conditions as a result of the price for which labor is sold, is what arbitration means to the slaves of the pits.

Progressives Oppose Arbitration. The progressive miners in the anthracite have fought against any attempt at arbitration and will continue to do so. We refuse to give any set of men the privilege of arbitrating our lives and happiness.

When the rising power of the working class becomes so strong in any industry, and the workers are about to win during a strike one of the favorite weapons of the bosses is, and will be, arbitration.

The anthracite miners can win this strike. The coal owners are beginning to realize the miners' strength, hence their frantic efforts to arbitrate the strike demands.

No arbitration, is the slogan of the anthracite miners.

Palace of Culture. LENINGRAD, Nov. 11.—Constructional work has commenced in Leningrad on a palace of culture to hold 7,500 people. This will be the biggest construction in Leningrad during the last ten years. It is expected to be finished by the middle of 1926.

Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

Biting the Hand That Feeds 'Em



Instead the coal miners must make the union officials—their servants—do their bidding.

STRIKERS FIND NATIONAL PLOT TO HERD SCABS

Fabulous Pay Offered by Silk Mills

By Albert Weisbord.
(Worker Correspondent)

HILLCREST, N. J., Nov. 12.—How the silk owners' association of Hudson county, with headquarters at a New York employment agency, is canvassing the entire nation to get workers and money to break the strike at the Hillcrest Silk Mill and even offers as much as \$70 a week, expenses and \$30 commission for scabbing, was revealed by clever detective work on the part of two strikers.

Suspicious Verified. Growing suspicious on reading advertisements in New York papers calling for weavers for out-of-town work, these two silk strikers went to apply, saying that they were from another state. It didn't take them long to find out that the employment agent wanted to send them to the very mill on which they were striking, the Hillcrest Silk Mill, altho no hint was given of the strike. The strikers were able to point out secretly to others who had answered the ad that they were to be shipped out as scabs and so persuaded them not to go.

In the meantime, one of the strikers gained the confidence of the agent to such an extent that he was offered a job as assistant to secure scabs in Connecticut, with \$70 a week salary, all expenses paid and \$30 extra for each scab secured. As the striker pretended to agree, the agent invited him out to the plant to make final arrangements.

Nation-Wide Plot Revealed. The following important information was wormed out of the agent: First, that the silk owners' association of Hudson county is supporting the Hillcrest mill owner, De Barr, to the limit. This is for the very good reason that the strike is against an attempt to introduce the three and four loom system. Not only would this system be established in Hillcrest but in all of Hudson county, if the strikers lose, and it would effect thousands of workers there, as well as bringing wage cuts for Astoria, Long Island, Brooklyn and New York City.

Second, that a fund has been established to secure strikebreakers thru-out the country. Scabs are to be paid forty dollars a week, much more than the strikers ever could make—and besides to have free railroad fare, with room and board en route paid by the company. On Sunday, free "entertainment" was to be furnished.

Third, that the bosses and government agents are trying to frame-up the strike leaders.—Albert Weisbord, secretary of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers' central bureau, and George Pearlman, of the Hudson county committee.

Strikers Give answer. Strikers declare that their answer to this plot will be to double the picket line, to fight harder than ever to spread the united front by winning more workers for the strike, and by spreading the warning that the fate of all silk workers depends upon the outcome of the strike,—that the bosses are ready to cut wages nationally and to put all silk workers on a three and four loom basis.

All workers are urged to get their organizations to join the United Front Committee, which has its headquarters at 393 Broadway, Union City, New Jersey.

Factory Schools Teach Russian Orphans Trades

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—The people's commissariat of education is organizing a series of "factory schools" in which homeless children and waifs will be taught various trades in addition to general education. There are to be 20 schools of this type, with facilities for 10,000 youngsters.

The chief attention in these schools will be directed towards equipping the pupils for skilled work in factories and work shops after graduating from the schools.

The factory schools will be run in close connection with industrial enterprises, co-operative organizations and other public bodies. The system of work in these schools will be harmonized with the discipline existing at the adult factories and work shops, with the necessary deviations to conform to the character of the youngsters. The working time will be from 4 to 6 hours daily, depending on the respective ages.

Such schools will be opened at Ivanovo-Voznessensk, Orel, Moscow and other industrial centers. Special funds for this purpose have been granted by the council of people's commissaries.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

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The Movement for World Trade Union Unity

This is the fourth instalment of a series of articles dealing with the question of World Trade Union Unity. This instalment deals with the British Workers and International Trade Union Unity. Following instalments will deal with the Communists and World Trade Union Unity, and the American Federation of Labor and Unity.

By TOM BELL.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

At the meeting of the executive bureau of the Amsterdam International in June, 1924, the British representatives, led by Fred Bramley and A. A. Purcell, president of the international, stood for the opening up of negotiations with the Russian unions on the question of unifying the trade union movement. This was bitterly opposed by the right wing of the Amsterdam International. However, this proposal of the British representatives opened the road toward making the question of unity one of international significance. At that time these British leaders looked upon the Amsterdam International as being the logical unifying center, but today they stand along with the Russian trade unions for a world congress to establish a single united trade union international.

In June, 1924, the Russian unions sent a delegation to the Hull meeting of the British Trades Union Congress, headed by Tomsky, secretary of the All-Russian Central Council of Unions. This delegation raised the question of the creation of a united working class movement to meet the offensive of the capitalists and the dangers of new wars and fascism before the British trade unions.

In return the British Trades Union Congress sent a delegation to the sixth congress of the Russian trade unions in December, 1924. There the question of working for trade union unity in a practical manner was taken up with the result that the Russian unions invited the British unions to join them in establishing an Anglo-Russian trade union unity committee to work for unity on an international scale. The representatives of the British unions agreed that this was necessary and that they would recommend that their general council endorse the plan. This has been done and the Anglo-Russian unity committee co-ordinates the efforts of the two strongest trade union movements in the world for trade union unity.

On its return from Russia the British delegation published its report on conditions in Russia under the title of "Russia Today." This report has become famous thruout the world since that time. The reactionary leaders of Amsterdam and the capitalist press attacked it viciously. The delegation was slandered and vilified and every effort was made to prejudice the workers against the report because it was favorable to Soviet Russia.

The following is the gist of the conclusion regarding Soviet Russia, arrived at by the British delegation. It explains why the capitalist press attacks the report:

A report on labor conditions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics must begin by pointing out that in Russia the workers are the ruling class. For unless the reader bears this in mind throughout he will be misled by much in the Russian labor conditions that at first sight seems very much the same as with us. Really everything is quite different; because in Russia we have a regulation of the workers' rights that they have put upon themselves for their own well-being. Elsewhere we have a restriction of the workers' rights put upon them by the wealthy. . . . No one who grasps this will ever be misled by the lies he can read almost daily that the worker in Russia lives a life as limited as, and even less liberty than, with us. The Russian workers are the ruling class of Russia. They enjoy the rights of a ruling class. They are beginning to exercise its responsibilities. They still have much to learn, but they have made a start. In a village school visited by one of the delegates the children were learning to write in copybooks in which over "God save the czar," had been pasted, "Once we were slaves, now

For World Trade Union Unity



The Russian delegation to the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Conference held in London recently. From the left to right: W. Michailov, M. Tomski, chairman of the delegation; O. Chernyshev, I. Lepsa, G. Melnichanski, secretary.

we are free."

The following few extracts from the capitalist and socialist press will indicate how bitter they were against this report:

The London Daily Chronicle (Feb. 28, 1925) under the headline, "Trade Unionists Who Were Hoodwinked," said of the report: "It is a naive document, and where it is not naive it is misleading."

The following headlines appeared in the London capitalist press regarding the report: Daily Mail: "Eyewash; For Blind Leaders of the Blind." Westminster Gazette: "Labor's Soviet Whitewash." Daily Express: "Red Whitewash."

The socialist press was no less bitter in its efforts to discredit the report. Le Populaire, organ of the French socialist party had a leading article under the headline: "The Naive Delegates of the Trade Unions Will Deceive No One." Every paper supporting the right wing of Amsterdam against international trade union unity denounced the report. In America the conservative labor press attacked the report, led by the reactionary Jewish Daily Forward of New York.

During the last year the movement toward the left of the British workers has shown itself in no uncertain manner. A. J. Cook, on the basis of the R. I. L. U. program, was elected to the position of secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain over the reactionary Amsterdam leader, Hodges, who was civil lord of the admiralty in the MacDonald cabinet.

The revolutionary wing of the trade union movement organized in the National Minority Movement, led by such staunch revolutionary fighters as Harry Pollitt of the Boilermakers' Union, and Tom Mann of the Engineers' Union, has grown to great proportions. In February, 1925, the conference of the National Minority Movement held in London, had present over six hundred delegates representing over six hundred thousand trade unionists. This is no fake membership because the membership of the Minority Movement is based upon dues payment, both individual and collective. This movement has as its basis the program of the R. I. L. U., and is making rapid headway in winning over great masses of British trade unionists to their revolutionary program.

The capitalist attack on the wages of the British miners produced a wonderful exhibition of solidarity in the formation of the workers' alliance composed of the miners, railwaymen and transport workers, backed by the Trades Union Congress. The Trades

Union Congress also secured the support of the transport workers of continental Europe in refusing to ship coal to Britain in the event of a miners' strike. This alliance pledged itself to strike along with the miners and actually issued strike orders. This display of solidarity and militancy forced the capitalists to halt their offensive on the miners. The government subsidized the mine owners to the extent of £50,000,000 on the understanding that there would be no reductions in wages and that the existing contract be extended until May, 1926.

That the British ruling class understands that this swing to the left on the part of the workers means a challenge to the capitalist system is shown in the preparations being made to administer a crushing blow to the trade unions. The fascist movement is openly organizing. Strikebreakers are being organized on approval of the government in an organization named the Maintenance of Supplies. Cabinet ministers openly threaten the use of force against the working class. The Communist Party and the National Minority Movement leaders are arrested charged with seditious propaganda, especially among the armed forces.

The right wing trade union leadership was repudiated at the Scarborough Trades Union Congress, and the left wing leaders assured of the support of the overwhelming mass of trade unionists. In the labor Daily Herald a discussion raged for some weeks on the question: Shall the workers arm? The parliamentary labor party is still dominated by MacDonald & Co. But the masses of the trade unionists are following the left wing—the battles being fought between the left and right wings inside the movement today are preparatory steps towards an effective challenge of British capitalism.

The new outlook of the British trade union movement was given concrete expression at the Scarborough Trades Union Congress held in October, 1925. The following constitutes the program of the British trade unions according to the decisions of that congress:

1. That capitalism can no longer function in the interests of the working class and must be replaced by a system of society based upon the socialization of the means of wealth production.
2. In the struggle against capitalism new forms of struggle are necessary; therefore it is necessary to organize shop committees to mobilize the workers for the fight against capitalism.
3. The actions of the general council regarding international trade union unity were endorsed, and the council instructed to continue to work with the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee for this aim.
4. Definitely broke with British imperialism and declared that the British empire was based upon the exploitation of millions of colonial slaves, that it was the duty of the unions to aid in the destruction of this slave empire, and that the Trade Union Congress must help the colonial workers to organize themselves in trade unions and political parties for the fight against British capitalist exploitation.

This program, in conjunction with the growing class consciousness of the trade unionists as shown by the growth of the Minority Movement, has laid the basis for the renovation of the British trade union movement. That movement has always been held up as the ideal conservative, craft union movement of the world. So conservative was it that the great deeds of the founders of the first trade unions at the beginning of the last century, and the heroic deeds of the Chartists between 1830 and 1849 were forgotten. But the misery brought upon the British workers by the capitalist crisis has forced them forward as a matter of self-preservation. The British workers will prove in the future that they are able to perform even greater deeds than the heroic Chartists in the coming great class conflicts.

The movement for world trade union unity having for its basis the 11,000,000 trade unionists of Britain and Russia represents a powerful force in the working class movement today. The opposition of the reactionary Amsterdam leaders, encouraged by the American Federation of Labor officialdom, to this movement will be swept aside, by the sheer necessity of the workers to defend themselves against the coolie standard of living forced upon them by capitalism.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

CELEBRATE 8TH YEAR AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Good Meeting in Spite of Many Obstacles

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Efforts of local comrades to make the eighth anniversary celebration a big demonstration in behalf of workers' rule in the Soviet Union, resulted in a great response from Grand Rapids toilers, several hundred of whom attended the meeting held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party at the S. and D. Hall.

Late information reaching here that, because of his editorial duties on The DAILY WORKER, forcing him to return to Chicago immediately after his Detroit meeting, Comrade J. Louis Engdahl could not be present at this event as advertised; and the further augmentation of this disadvantage thru the failure of two other scheduled speakers to appear at all, made a complete last minute rearrangement of the program necessary.

Comrade B. A. Faulkner, veteran fighter of the revolutionary movement in Michigan, acted as chairman. Following his opening remarks he introduced Comrade James Barkin, who, himself well remembering the old Russia of czarist days, made a brief address, treating the relation of the American working class to the Union of Soviets.

Bechtold Principal Speaker
Comrade Eugene Bechtold, local organizer, reviewed the economic and political developments of Soviet Russia during the last eight years, which today have reached a stage of utmost importance, constituting a victory not merely confined to the Russian workers, but a triumph for the proletariat of the entire world.

After assailing the Locarno security pact as the latest scheme for attacking the U. S. S. R., the speaker treated in detail the demands formulated by the Workers (Communist) Party, the struggles for which will teach the working class the true nature of American capitalist democracy and will lead them onward to the workers' and farmers' government of the United States.

Honor Frunze
Bechtold asked the audience to rise and stand in silence in memory of the late red commissar of war, Michael Frunze, following which the speaker made the collection appeal for The DAILY WORKER, which, thru the cooperation of Y. W. L. Comrades Louis Druker and Dena Van Heck on the floor, amounted to \$29.50.

Copies of the anniversary edition of The DAILY WORKER and the

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WHAT OUR SHOP NUCLEUS HAS DONE

By ANDREW HOLMES, Worker Correspondent.

After having accepted at the 1923 convention a resolution dealing with the reorganization on a shop nuclei basis, our party had quite a lengthy discussion on this subject.

The German, French and Czecho-Slovakian parties, at the time of the last convention of the Workers Party, had reorganized many of their units into shop nuclei. Our party, on that occasion, reaffirmed its stand and resolved immediately to start the task of reorganizing the party on the basis of shop nuclei.

In our factory there were enough party members last May to start a nucleus. We therefore proceeded with the formation of such a shop nucleus. Previous to the actual formation of the nucleus, we were, as party members, working as a unit in this factory.

Our union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers which, it is well known, not only solidly supported LaFollette and the LaFollette movement, but assessed the membership of the union one dollar each for the LaFollette campaign. In our shop, however, we, the party members, put up such a splendid campaign, that many of the workers there, who were members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, refused to pay their LaFollette assessment. We succeeded in collecting \$11 among these workers for the Workers (Communist) Party campaign.

After we were organized into a shop nucleus, we mapped out our activities. Because of the precarious position we were in there was at first difficulty in carrying on intense activity. In the first place, a general attack was launched against the party members. With the assistance of the Jewish Forward and other yellow sheets our enemies succeeded in spreading prejudice and antagonism against the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League. Naturally our struggle was made more difficult by that. Two of our members, as a result of a collaborative frame-up between the boss and the shop chairman, lost their jobs. However, we soon gained three new members.

The conditions in the tailoring industry are very bad. For the past year, the majority of the workers have been employed on the average only half time. In spite of these handicaps, we succeeded in selling considerable literature and tickets for the various party affairs.

Two months ago we helped organize a branch of the International La-

Workers Monthly were sold, and several orders taken for the highly informative book "Russia Today."

Sokal Speaks in Lithuanian
Joe Sokal, particularly well known among Lithuanian workers concluded the meeting with an address to the remaining audience in his native tongue.

General satisfaction prevailed among the comrades as to the outcome of the celebration despite all obstacles; it being the third of a series of mass meetings of major importance arranged and conducted by local Communists.

Bellaire Authorities Forbid Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

By A Worker Correspondent

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The municipal authorities have stopped the eight anniversary meeting arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party on Friday, Nov. 6. The comrades were notified the night before the meeting that they could not hold the meeting. The hall keeper was intimidated, and was told that he would get a fine of \$500 if he allowed the meeting to take place.

The district office of the Workers Party is determined to get the right of free speech in Bellaire. As far as can be learned, the Wheeling Steel company and the coal operators are

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

bor Defense in our factory, with fifteen members, and are thus forging ahead.

What is our activity at present? On the first of May this year a new agreement was concluded with the manufacturers. There was a universal no a general wage cut agreed to. Namely: they took most of the sections in the various shops and, under the cloak of readjusting economy, thousands of members lost their jobs. Those remaining were hardly in a position to eke out a livelihood.

This collaborative method carried in itself the germ of another catastrophic occurrence. As stated above, President Hillman assisted the manufacturers in cutting the standard of pay of the workers. The International Tailoring company, which is enjoying huge profits and is still unsatisfied, asked repeatedly for such enormous reductions that even the Amalgamated officialdom could not comply with them because they realized it would mean the loss of their official position in the union.

The result of this was the strike against the firm. This strike has been in force for the last four months. If the Amalgamated officialdom would have rejected the first demand of the manufacturers, for a wage cut, they surely would not have forced the alternative—a general strike because if the International Tailoring Co. could not secure scabs, the entire local market would have its last chance to manufacture garments with scabs.

To sum up, what has been the mission of our shop nucleus? Thru education the membership was made more acquainted with the meaning of the class struggle. We did everything to familiarize the workers with the class collaboration which exist between the manufacturers and the officialdom of the union. Thru such activities our own membership would be welded into a more militant body. We are now in a better position to withstand and repel every attack against the standard of living of the workers.

behind the action of the municipal authorities.
The Workers Party is preparing to wage the fight for free speech. Recently a meeting of the party in Cleveland was disrupted by the police. Putting two and two together, it would appear as if the authorities are preparing a campaign against the Workers (Communist) Party, preliminary to a general attack on the organized labor movement.

The open shoppers are carrying on a broad campaign. They are utilizing the newspapers to the full, and everywhere are agitating for the open shop. The coal operators are working overtime, to beat down the standard of the miners. Only recently it was announced that anthracite coalfields in West Virginia, which have not been operated for years, will be reopened if the international commerce commission will reduce freight rates. This means a regular campaign against the anthracite miners which attacks the bituminous miners as well.

Rochester, N. Y., Is Proud of Celebration of Workers' Republic

By A Worker Correspondent

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The anniversary of the Russian revolution meeting in Rochester was one of the very best held. The hall was beautifully decorated with red bunting, large palms adorned the windows and platform and banners were hung everywhere in the large hall with "Greetings to the Workers Republic" and other appropriate slogans. The music was furnished by a large Lithuanian chorus. Speeches were made in Italian, Jewish and English. When Mother Bloor, who spoke in English rose to speak, a young comrade stepped out on the platform and led the large audience in singing The International, Mother Bloor's address was received with the warmest appreciation. She reviewed the stupendous achievements of Soviet Russia in the last 8 years and pointed out the significance of this to workers of the entire world.

All the Workers Party and Young Workers' League members and sympathizers of the Young Workers League and its activities are urged to attend and to come masked as valuable prizes will be given to best single costumes or a group portraying some revolutionary event or epoch. Admission to the dance is only 35 cents.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

OMAHA WORKERS HOLD RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATION SUNDAY

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12.—The eighth anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution will be held at the Labor Temple Ball Room, 19th and Davenport Sts., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, at 2:30 p. m., under the auspices of the Omaha Workers (Communist) Party, the Independent Ladies' Club, and the Workmen's Circle Branches 626 and 258.

Comrade Robert Minor, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, will be the main speaker. Minor has been in Soviet Russia a number of times and every Omaha worker should take this opportunity to hear of the conditions as they are in the first workers' and farmers' government.

A small admission of 25 cents will be charged. All proceeds are to go to aid our organ, The DAILY WORKER.

Y. W. L. Area Branch No. 1 Grand Masque Ball Saturday Night

To raise funds to help carry on the league work in District No. 8 and to help maintain The Young Worker, Working Area Branch No. 1 of the Young Workers (Communist) League is arranging a grand masque ball on Saturday, November 14th at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Young Workers (Communist) League Area Branch No. 1 meets every Friday night at 8:00 p. m. at 166 W. Washington St. and is carrying on activity among the young workers employed in the downtown shops and stores.

All members of the party and the league are expected to support this affair.
The admission charge is only 35c. Music is furnished by I. Letchinger's Mid-West Syncopators.—"Nuff sed!"

Famous Musicians to Play Saturday for Rescue Dance

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Two celebrated artists will donate their talent for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER at the Rescue Party arranged for this Saturday evening, Nov. 14, at the Bronx headquarters, 1347 Boston road.

Liese Sorkial, violinist, will give two numbers, the Sonata in G Minor by Tartini (first movement), and Tamburini by Rameau Kreisler. Josephina Arinea will give a number of selections on the piano.

Not only residents of the Bronx but music lovers from all over the city who know of the splendid work of these two artists will flock to the Rescue Party to hear them and in that way help The DAILY WORKER while spending a most pleasant evening. And, of course, there will be dancing until early morning.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE TO HOLD MASQUE BALL SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14

To raise funds for The Young Worker and the District No. 8 office of the Young Workers' League which is planning a wide field of activity, Working Area Branch No. 1 of the Young Workers' League is holding a masque ball on Saturday, November 14, 1925, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

All the Workers Party and Young Workers' League members and sympathizers of the Young Workers League and its activities are urged to attend and to come masked as valuable prizes will be given to best single costumes or a group portraying some revolutionary event or epoch. Admission to the dance is only 35 cents.

PARTY ORGANIZATION

With Introduction by JAY LOVESTONE.

A most valuable pamphlet on the composition of the American Communist movement containing:
The letter of the Communist International on reorganization; the shop nuclei; the constitution—indexed and with charts.

A Communist should not be without it.

15 Cents.

The Daily Worker Pub. Co. 1113 W. Washington Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.

WOBBLY LUMBER JACKS KNOW A THING OR TWO

Don't Believe Hokum About Communists

By W. J. M. (Worker Correspondent)

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 12.—While walking along the "skidway" (Trent avenue, where the lumber jacks hang out) the Worker correspondent talked with a number of lumber jacks in their hob nailed shoes and short legged pants.

Generally speaking their opinions as expressed by themselves, as regards conditions in the woods are "rotten", "bum", "not worth a dam."

While talking to these "working stiff", as many of these old time Wobblies rate themselves, your correspondent asked them to explain their reason for condemning the lumber camps so severely.

One old timer said: "Well, the last job I shipped out to we had to hike 15 miles after we left the train. Before we reached camp we had another hike up a ravine. At the head of this ravine stood a shack, its logs almost ready to crumble down.

Too Rotten For Pigs.
"Inside was straw in the bunks, the floor was covered with filth; no bull cook to keep the place clean. I never saw a pig pen look so filthy, and the grub was equally rotten.

"The wages were a little more than \$3.00 per, and out of that you paid \$1.25 per for your flop on the straw in the filthy, lousy bunk house and for the stuff they doled out to you for food, and that's why I say the woods are rotten."

When They Fought The Bosses.

When reminded that the I. W. W. once made the lumber barons of the Northwest furnish libraries and shower baths, and asked why they had failed to maintain these conditions, he replied:

"In those days, the Wobblies fought the lumber kings. Now the Wobblies fight each other, that is, a bunch of pie card artists fight each other while the rank and file are shot to hell."

Don't Believe Anarchist Bunk.
Your correspondent then asked him about the rumor that circulates among the Wobblies that the Communist split the Wobblies.

"Communist split hell!" he replied, "Ain't Harrison George, an old time Wobbly, a Communist? No, it's only the ignorant Wobblies that swallow that gag.

"Any Wobbly that is posted knows that the Communist did all in their power to keep the Wobblies from splitting, but because the Communists showed up, same disrupters and pie card artists in the Wobbly movement they sought revenge by telling the rank and file that the Communist split us.

And He Is Not a Communist

"If the I. W. W., as an organization would let a handful of Communists split us, then we are not worthy the name of a labor organization. Did the Communists split any of the A. F. of L. organizations? No, then how in hell could they split the I. W. W.?"

"The I. W. W. permitted themselves to be split by a bunch of anarchistic pie card artists in spite of the Communists, and that old stuff that the Communists split us is an insult to a thinking Wobbly!"

When asked if he was a Communist he replied "No."

Lost Union—Lost Conditions.

The above statement as regards conditions in the lumber camps of the Northwest was corroborated by other lumber jacks, while a few of them spoke of conditions not quite so bad, but none of them interviewed by your correspondent had any praise for wages, hours and working conditions in the woods.

Some laid the bad conditions to the 4 L, a company union, others to the unorganized state of affairs among the lumber workers and others to the lack of the fighting spirit of the old time I. W. W., but all agreed that the trade of a lumber jack in the woods of the Northwest was nothing for a slave to envy.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL HAS CLASSES FOR ORGANIZATION WORK FOR MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Many courses of special interest to trade unionists are offered by the New York Workers' School in its bulletin of courses offered for this year.

A course in trade union work will be offered in which the structure and growth of the American trade union movement and the major political, economic and technical problems met by union officers and union members will be taken up. Some of the problems included are: organization of the union; amalgamation; class collaboration; shop committees; labor and the law; politics in the labor movement; and the fight against reaction and reformism. Instructor is Bert Miller; leading trade unionists will participate in round table discussion of strike strategy and specialists will take up the problems and technique of wage and price negotiations and agreement and other special topics.

Teach Garment Union Members.
Another special course of great importance to the needle trades is entitled "The History and Problems of the Needle Trades Industry." Twenty-five or 30 of the most active workers in the various needle trades unions will be admitted into this special training course. It aims to prepare active workers in the needle trades industry for responsible work in their respective unions. The various vital problems facing officers, executive board members, business agents, departmental heads and the active union workers will be taken up, including the history of the industry, the problems of seasonal fluctuations, contractors, jobbers, inside shops, etc. and the tasks of shop chairmen, organization committees, campaigns, finances, office management, etc. This course will be conducted by specialists in their respective fields, under the general direction of a committee of which Alexander Trachtenberg is the secretary and other members are Ben Gitlow, Sascha Zimmerman, J. Zack, and Bert Wolfe.

Public Speaking.
A course in public speaking, instructor Carl Brodsky, is also attracting much attention among organized workers as it is of great practical use to them. For students of an advanced nature, training in research work will be of great use in investigating the conditions in a given industry, wages, profits, and economic trends. A limited number of qualified workers will be admitted to this course; the instructor is Alexander Trachtenberg.

Workers Correspondents.
There are courses in English of all grades for such trade unionists as were not born in the United States or whose training for reading, writing and speaking English is somewhat limited. A special course in workers' correspondence or working class journalism should interest all union officials who have the special tasks of editing or writing for journals, giving publicity to strikes and meetings and other work of a similar nature. For those not qualified for this course, a more elementary course in composition is offered.

Economics.
Finally, there is a general group of courses in economics, politics and history that should interest leading workers in the unions. Among them are especially recommended: "American Economic and Political History;" "History of the American Working Class" and "Marxian Economics." The instructors for these courses are Anton Binba and Jacob Mindel.

All of these courses open the last week in November so that workers interested should hasten to register at the Workers School now if they hope to get admitted. The fee for each course is \$2.50 for three months. Registration takes place every afternoon and evening at the Workers School, 108 East 14 St., Room 34.

Courses in English, trade unionism, economics, politics, and history, are also offered to the unions at their headquarters for small fees and the Workers School will furnish competent instructors for such courses.

INVESTIGATE ANCIENT BATTLEGROUND; LEAVE MODERN SYRIA ALONE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Representatives of the Ford Automobile Co. have recently arrived in the Ukraine to study the state of tractor cultivation in the Ukraine, and the working of the tractors manufactured at the Ford factory.

The Americans have toured through the Ukraine, and on being interviewed, stated their impression that the American tractor has firmly established its popularity among the Ukrainian peasants, who are utilizing the tractor not only for ploughing, but also for other agricultural purposes. According to the Ford representatives, it is already the dream of every Ukrainian peasant to acquire a tractor.

Radio Stations in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—The Moscow Soviet has ordered the installation of radio receiving stations throughout the province of Moscow.

In every town and village where there are radio amateurs, radio receivers and loud speakers will be installed, and consultations bureaus established for the benefit of amateurs. The whole work of "radiofication" is to be completed by the coming winter. The peasants are manifesting intense interest in this work.

Russ Tourist Association.

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—The Russian Tourist association of Moscow is completing its 30th year of fruitful activity in the organization of historical and ethnographical excursions.

The activities of the association increase year by year. In 1924 alone the association organized 170 excursions in and around Moscow, in which more than 4,000 members took part.

At the present time the association is preparing for publication a "Guide to Moscow and Environs" and a series of informative booklets on matters of interest to tourists.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Incensed at accusations that it could have prevented the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad being thrown into a receivership if it had approved certain financial plans submitted to it by the road's directorate, the interstate commerce commission is threatening to disclose some of the secrets as to how the financial end of the road was "managed" at its meeting here on November 30. The commission's threat to expose the St. Paul's financial history and methods used by various banks in railroad financing has made many of the political observers in Washington smile wisely as they remember that the commission has made threats in the past.

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Ford Company Agents Tour Soviet Ukraine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Representatives of the

PASSAIC MILL WORKERS HOLD MEETING FRIDAY

Organizing a United Front Against Cut

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 12.—The united front committee of textile workers is making a headway in organizing the textile workers. This Friday will be the second mass meeting which promises to be more successful than the first held two weeks ago.

The work of organization hardly began and yet hundreds of workers joined the organization. It seems that the workers of Passaic are awakening and beginning to see that unless they organize themselves, they are hopeless.

The average wages for a 48-hour week is \$23.00. This explains everything. How can a worker live on \$23 a week, when the cost of living is as high as it is? How can a worker educate his children, who get \$23 for 48 hours? Everybody knows that you cannot make even a half decent living on such starvation wages.

It is time for the textile workers to build a strong organization and fight for less hours and more wages. The united front committee of textile workers is helping to create such a fighting organization. Help the U. F. C. of T. W. and you help yourself.

Come to the Friday mass meeting. Speakers in all languages. English, Ben Gitlow; Polish, Radwansky; Hungarian, Lustig; Russian, Dmitrijev; Ukrainian, Italian and German.

Be at the mass meeting at Neuhauer's Hall, President street and Parker avenue. The headquarters are open every night for registration, 25 Dayton Ave.

Seattle Painters Demand Referendum on Expulsion Law

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 12.—Painters' Local No. 300 makes a demand on the international union that the amendment which was adopted at the Montreal convention, held in 1925, and now used to expel Communists, be submitted to the membership in a referendum.

The Seattle painters point out that the amendment can be used to expel any unionist that may dare to "advocate united and militant action against the bosses" and that this amendment penalizes union members, who differ on union policy, from those in power and that it splits the Brotherhood instead of uniting it in a "common struggle for the better things in life."

The amendment will go to referendum if 25 locals in five different states or provinces demand it, according to the constitution of the Painters' Brotherhood.

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.

WASHINGTON COOLIDGE SUPPORTER VIES WITH CHARTERIS FOR HONOR OVER WORST ATROCITY STORIES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Frederick William Wile, a Washington press correspondent who now is an ardent eulogist of President Coolidge, and who broadcasts political "news" from the capital for a radio company, has been identified as the original press sponsor for the story that German army officers cooked the bodies of dead German soldiers, during the war, in order to utilize the oil for military purposes. Gen. Charteris, formerly in charge of propaganda in London, disclosed the fact at a dinner in New York, recently, that this story was a lie manufactured by himself. British labor and liberal circles have been aroused by the discovery, and have searched the documentary history of the lie.

According to the London Herald, one of the prominent war correspondents has now testified that Charteris told him this story late in 1916. The first use made of it in the press was in April, 1917, when Wile, in the Daily Mail, owned by Northcliffe, asserted that the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger had "calmly admitted what had been known for some time in Allied countries"—that the German command was frying the fat out of the bodies of German dead. Gruesome descriptions of this process were printed, under headlines referring to "Hun Ghoulis."

The dispatch printed in the Lokal Anzeiger which was credited to Karl Rosner, a famous war correspondent, mentioned coming into a region which was oppressed by the stench from a reduction plant, in which flesh was being made into fertilizer, pig feed and oil. The word translated by Wile as "corpse" describing the raw material, was a German word which is generally used to describe only the dead bodies of animals—such as horses, cattle, dogs, etc. Nowhere was there a reference to the "corpse" as being human.

Another Lie Nailed.

An officer has also come forward with direct denial of the story that human bodies were "reduced" in a certain concrete chamber over a canal at a specified point in Belgium. The photograph taken in that spot when this British officer was present, showed the deadly effects of an Allied shell, which had killed the staff of a German mess kitchen. The picture was used, however, as evidence that these dead were being cut up for "reduction."

Denver Workers Flock Into Trade Unions

DENVER, Nov. 12.—Organization among Denver workers is taking a leap forward with new activity among the shoe repairers' teachers and jail guards. The Yellow Front shops are now 100 per cent union with the formation of a Denver local of shoe repairers. The jail guards have joined the city employees' union and a teachers' local is under way with the staff of the Denver Labor college as the nucleus from which to penetrate the public school system.

A union label trick by employers was exposed by the Bakery Workers' Union. Old Homestead bread is non-union but the wrapper carries a big union label which is shown when housewives ask for union bread. The label covers only the printing on the wrapper. The bread inside is as scabby as ever, the union bakers show.

UNION SEARCHES FOR BURNS' FINKS IN BOMB-TOSSING

Warrants Issued for Five Dicks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JOLIET, Nov. 12.—Attempts are being made to locate five Burns detectives so that warrants that the union has had issued for their arrest can be served on them and the Burns finks brought back to Joliet to answer for the bombing of a garage where organized auto mechanics have been on strike now for 11 weeks. The strikers, who are being transferred to a local of their own from the railway machinists, demand 85 cents an hour for day work and 90 cents for night work. They have been getting around 60 cents. The Bulk garage is the leader in the fight against decent pay.

Dicks Frame Strikers.

The Burns frame-up, as charged by the attorney for the strikers, started in getting the confidence of a striker by a man who posed as an insurance solicitor. The striker and the supposed solicitor had a few drinks and walked downtown to the Bulk garage where there is a 3-foot space to the next building. Here the solicitor persuaded the tipsy striker to step in with him. The Burns man after lighting a bomb, according to the union story which led to the issuance of the warrants, told his companion to run away while he himself stayed in the background.

Police Release Dicks.

Just as the striker ran four other Burns men who had been planted pursued him and shot him, pursuing him in co-operation with the police. Unfortunately one policeman looked into the space where the bomb was dropped and seized the skulker in the shadow, who turned out to be the Burns agent. The police let him go the next day, but when the union attorney got on the trial he had the sheriff take out warrants for all five Burns men in this bomb frame-up against the union.

Civic Opera Offers Die Walkure, Faust and Tosca This Week

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the many characterizing the second week of the season was the inclusion in the schedule of the first repeat performance of "Der Rosenkavalier," on Friday night, Nov. 13. This tuneful German opera in the comedy vein has proved the most successful novelty that the company has introduced in years. The first repetition of "La Traviata" Saturday afternoon and the season's first performance of "Tosca" Saturday night are also noteworthy features. The latter, sung at popular prices, with no seat in the Auditorium costing more than an ordinary theater seat, with a cast including such artists as Eleanor Sawyer, Fernand Anseau, Cesare Formichi, Vittorio Trevisan, and Lodovico Oliviero.

"Samson and Delilah" will be sung, a spectacular opening for the third week. A star cast, including Louise Homer, Charles Marshall, Edouard Coteuill, Cesare Formichi, Jose Mojica, Lodovico Oliviero, Antonio Nicolich and Desire Defrere will interpret the colorful biblical opera.

Monday, Nov. 16 brings a repetition of "Manen Lescant," with Muzio, Cortis, Riminal, and Coteuill in the cast. Moranzoni will conduct Tuesday, Gounod's masterpiece, "Faust," will be given with Miss Sawyer in the role of Marguerite. Others in the cast include Hackett, Bonelli and Lazzari. Grovlez conducting.

Wednesday, "The Masked Ball" will be repeated with Raisa, Marshall, Lenska and Steel; Polacco conducting. "Die Walkure" will be given its premiere performance of the season on Thursday evening with Ferral, Van Gordon, Lenska, Lamont, Kipnis, and Coteuill in the cast; Polacco conducting. Friday night no performance is scheduled. Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21, "Martha" will be sung with Mason, Pavesica, Schipa, Lazzari and Trevisan; Moranzoni conducting. Saturday night "Il Trovatore" will be sung at popular prices with Muzio, Lenska, Cortis and Bonelli, Weber conducting.

Railway Express Workers Want 12 Pct. Increase in Wages

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Demands including a 12 per cent raise in pay have been made upon the American Railway Express Co. and the South-eastern Express Co. by the new American Federation of Express Workers. The organization, split off from the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Express and Station Employees, now claims over 15,000 members.

The American Railway Express Co. is reported to have agreed to a conference Dec. 7 on wage demands; the date for the conference with the Southeastern has not been fixed. Revision of working agreements has been taken to the United States railroad labor board, as conferences with the two companies failed to result in a settlement.

AMERICAN YOUTH HAS FAT CHANCE OF REACHING TERRA FIRMA AFTER FLIGHT IN ARMY AND NAVY PLANES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Despite the objections of Colonel Moreland at the court-martial trial of Colonel Mitchell, on charges of "conduct prejudicial to military discipline and behavior," Mitchell is now introducing evidence to prove the statements he made that the army and navy heads were guilty of "criminal negligence and inefficiency" in the administration of the air service.

At first the administration had hoped to avoid any discussion of the army and navy's policies due to the bad effect it might have on the youth of the nation if Mitchell "spilt the beans" and showed these youths the real condition of the planes they were to fly in.

Air Casualties High

In the few days that Mitchell has had to put witnesses on the stand, he has been able to establish through these witnesses that are at present engaged in the chemical war, aviation, and anti-aircraft services, that the peace-time fatalities in the army air service from 1919 to 1924 were approximately 22 times more than in all of the rest of the army combined. Fatalities in the navy air service amounted to 226, in the army 39 and air mail 40. It has been shown that out of the 5,000 pilots in the air service but one out of ten gets proper training, and that of this number 500 would be able to "handle" a plane after two weeks training, 500 more after a month's training and the others would be useless unless given at least three to six month's training.

Wooden Overcoats Their Reward

The chances that young aviators have in ever landing on terra firma safely was told by one of the officers when he showed that for the past four years the planes operated by the national guard have often been faulty and lacked parachutes, so that when the engine went dead, as a rule the aviator could resign himself to either a long stay in a hospital or a much longer rest in a wooden overcoat.

The expedition commanded by Lieut. Commander Byrd that went into the Arctic were sent by the navy department into ice-filled seas with a plane that was not built for Arctic regions but for tropical regions. The planes had been specifically bought by the navy for use in Hawaii, the Philippines and Panama. The planes used in the Arctic were not even given the proper tests.

It was brought in the course of the investigation that the flight of the Shenandoah was carried out against the wishes of the late Commander Lansdowne and that its safety factor had been reduced by the use of helium instead of hydrogen, by the removal of one of the gas engines in the dirigible and also thru the deterioration of one of the gas cells due to lack of proper care.

Score Whitewashing

The navy was blamed for the silencing and suppression of the facts in the disaster of the Hawaiian PN-1 and Shenandoah flights the attempt of the navy instructing Lansdowne's widow what to say in the whitewash investigation that took place following the Shenandoah disaster was scored.

Lemberg Prison Hunger Strikers to Be Sent to Vronki Bastille

MOSCOW (IRA), Nov. 12.—Reports have arrived from Warsaw that the political prisoners of the Lemberg prison have again gone on hunger strike because their demands have not been fulfilled. In order to break down the hunger strike, the prison administration, in contradiction to the existing regulations, has decided to transport many prisoners to the hard labor prison in Vronki; which is well known to all the political prisoners for the brutal rule against class-war fighters.

Portland, Ore., Bread Line Grows.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 12.—The bread line is growing larger in Portland, Ore., according to Mrs. Ida Maus who runs what is known as Grandma's Kitchen, at 286 Front street. "Talk about starvation in India, we've got our share of it in Portland right today," said Grandma Maus. The kitchen feeds men and women who are foodless and homeless. Beds are provided for homeless women and more beds are in demand daily.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

WINNING STRIKE DUE TO CONTROL BY LEFT WING

Furriers' Joint Board Improves Conditions

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Fifteen hundred Greek fur workers who won a 10-day strike against their open shop bosses assembled before the joint board office to celebrate before returning to work under full union conditions. Bearing signs announcing their victory and calling upon all non-union fur workers to organize, the successful strikers were about to carry their celebration thru the fur manufacturing district in a parade back to the jobs but the police at the last moment revoked their verbal permission for the parade and the workers concluded their rejoicing with a concert in the joint board building instead.

Left Wing Leadership Wins.

Substantial wage increases are won. Those who were getting \$25 a week or less than the new minimum scale will now get at least \$28 to \$46, according to the grade of work they do. All will get 10 holidays with pay a year; 44 instead of 49 hours constitutes the working week. Time and half pay for overtime and only union workers in the shops are won.

This organization campaign, so well ended with the 10-day strike, was a comparatively short one, lasting only a few weeks. It was under the direction of the left wing New York joint board of the union. Greek employers have formed an association which will include about 150 of the larger and more important shops, and each boss signs individually with the joint board. Strikes are still on against a few small bosses.

Russian Technician Invents Diving Suit for Deep-Sea Exploring

ODESSA, Nov. 12.—A technical expert of Odessa, by the name of Vasilev, has designed a new diving outfit which enables him to work on the bottom of the sea at a depth of more than one kilometer. Existing diving outfits do not permit working any deeper than about 1,000 feet. With the new outfit it will be possible to distinguish the composition of submerged bodies, such as wood from stone, iron from copper, and so on.

It is asserted by specialists that Vasilev's invention means a revolution in diving activity.

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

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

LADIES' DRESS.
4984. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/4 yards of 40 inch material. The width of the dress at the foot is 1 1/4 yard. Price 12 cents.

LADIES' MORNING DRESS.
5224. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 36 inch material. Width of skirt at the foot is 1 1/4 yard. Price 12c.

GIRLS' DRESS.
5027. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 2 1/2 yards are required. Price 12c.

GIRLS' DRESS.
5232. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of striped material and 1/4 yard of plain 36 inches wide if made as in the large view. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS.—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE:
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 20 of the various simple stitches). All valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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

RESCUE PARTIES

In New York

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

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

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

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

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

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

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

THE REVOLUTION

The Russian Revolution

by William Z. Foster

Through the Russian Revolution

by Albert Rhye Williams

Here is not only a history of the Russian revolution, but also many interesting sidelights, all enlivened by personal accounts of the author's varied experiences in Soviet Russia.

Written by an outstanding figure in the American labor movement—and a book that should be in every worker's library.

Williams was a sympathetic spectator of the first hectic year of the revolution. He tells an intriguing and graphic story of the revolutionary crisis and the subsequent counter-revolutionary invasions.

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Words of Two Statesmen

I think we are here not so much to do honor to Mr. Hughes as to thank him for having done honor to us. There is no better test of the character of a people than that afforded by knowing what kind of man they honor and trust.

I thank you, Mr. Root, for what you have said, but if I have been able to render any service it has never failed to find inspiration and guidance in your achievements and counsels.

—Mr. Elihu Root.

—Mr. Charles Evans Hughes.

These sentiments resounded thru the highly ornate and commodious ball room of the Hotel Astor in New York during the course of a banquet given in honor of former Secretary of State Hughes. Mr. Root, who served in a former republican cabinet as secretary of state and whose most recent performance was helping formulate the principles of the world court of international justice, was the second honored guest. Gentlemen and scholars, both. The fulsome flattery the two statesmen accorded each other is further evidence of why the words of American diplomats are the jests of European courts. Compared to old world statesmen they are pigmies.

The one cannot impute to them a very high degree of intelligence, the banquet served the purpose of furthering the Wall Street campaign in favor of this country entering the world court. It is not what the exquisite gentleman, Mr. Hughes, said of his esteemed predecessor, Mr. Root, or what Mr. Root said of Mr. Hughes, but what both these very polite gentlemen said of foreign relations that divulges the motive of this affair at the Astor.

It was staged as a political counter-blast to the campaign of Senator Borah against this country's participation in the world court. One thousand politicians and ward heeled, described as "townsmen" of Mr. Hughes, were in attendance. Their job is now religiously to propagate the sentiments expressed there.

At the coming session of congress the question of the world court will be the major problem of foreign policy. Wall Street is inclined to look with suspicion upon the Locarno conference as leading toward the creation of a grouping of European nations preparatory to devising a means of resisting the steady inroads of American finance-capital. The unquestionably initiated by the British foreign secretary, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in the hope of creating a "security pact" against the Soviet Union, the private conferences between representatives of all the nations at Locarno seriously considered means of combating the extension of the Dawes plan for European nations according to opposition papers in Europe and such spokesmen for industrial capital in this country as the *Chicago Tribune*.

Since the Locarno conference was called and future conferences will be called under the aegis of the league of nations it is necessary for the United States government to enter the league, even though they enter, as Senator Borah says, thru the back door of the world court in order to prevent a European coalition dominated by Britain against the United States.

Another noteworthy feature of the banquet was Mr. Root's endorsement of Mr. Hughes' policy in relation to the Soviet Union. The Hughes bogey of resisting Bolshevik propaganda was praised as an act of superlative statesmanship. Both Mr. Root and Mr. Hughes serve the Standard Oil company, which desires to crush Russia.

It was in the interest of the Rockefeller combine that the famous Root mission, including the renegade socialist, Charles Edward Russell, was sent to Russia. The report was an oil report. And upon the basis of the report of the Root mission Mr. Hughes based his "policy" on Soviet Russia, and with the usual hypocrisy characterizing baptist statesmen, declared that Russia had an "immoral" form of government which the government of Harding, Hughes, Daugherty, Fall, Denby, Hoover & Co. could not deal with. But the real motive of Hughes was OIL, just as it was the sordid corruption of Teapot Dome that determined the policy of his co-worker, Mr. Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior.

Hughes, as the good and faithful servant of Standard Oil, opposes Russia because Rockefeller interests want to wrest from the Soviets the rich oil wells of Baku, and for no other reason.

He favors the world court because he thinks that combination of international banditti can be used as a stepping stone toward the conquest of the revolution and the pillaging of the natural resources of that country, and because it may serve American imperialism against other European nations.

The victorious revolution in Russia will, with its invincible arms, smash any conspiracy against them the day it is hatched and the Communists of this country and the world will do their part in destroying the effectiveness of imperialist ventures against the Soviet Union, including the world court.

A Bryan University

Dayton, Tennessee, the scene of the Scopes evolution trial, is to have a memorial university in commemoration of the late William Jennings Bryan. Speculation is rife regarding the curriculum of the university. It is taken for granted that nothing will be taught there that has the remotest semblance of scientific knowledge. The late Bryan was the foremost apostle of ignorance of the past century. A garrulous old blackguard, he roared maledictions against everybody that publicly displayed the slightest knowledge of the facts of science or history. A true representative of the petty bourgeoisie of the middle west, he was the embodiment of all the vicious stupidity of that class. He presumed to talk about everything under the sun. Lack of knowledge never deterred his dogmatic harrangues. The less he knew of a subject the more he dwelt upon it.

His latest quarrel with his ancestors made him the butt of ridicule of the whole civilized world.

It is appropriate that the fundamentalists of Tennessee who placed a law upon the statute books forbidding the teaching of the most commonplace scientific facts should subscribe to a fund to erect a monument of infamy—name it after Bryan—and call it a university.

But not forever can the inhabitants of even that state dwell in the black night of fundamentalism. The time will come when the offspring of the present inhabitants of Tennessee will revere their ape-like ancestors of the pleistocene age much more than their more immediate ones.

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

The Flying Colonel as Agent of Imperialism *By Jack Bradon*

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article was received some weeks ago, but owing to pressure of news and party matters has not been published until now.

It is seldom that a seemingly pure military matter engages the attention of the average mind as has the mis-named "Mitchell" episode. There are countless conflicting speculations and a multitude of unbridgably divergent theories as to the meaning and outcome of the air-service controversy. Yet there is a certain common characteristic—they are all centered around the personality of Mitchell. He is viewed as the sole cause, the instigator and likely, culminator of the affair.

The fact is, while the demoted brigadier-general is circumstantially appearing in a principal role in the matter—he is but a temporarily magnified cog of a machine. It is with the purpose of shielding from the public eye this machine and its plan to loot the public treasury for the extension of aviation, that attention is misleadingly focussed upon Mitchell.

An attempt to get at the bottom of the air craft situation and its accompanying entanglements by a mere study of Mitchell's publicly advertised connection therewith—is to see the "fat lady" and assume her to be the whole circus. Mitchell is made conspicuous by publicity and the "fat lady" by her poundage. Still, she is but a part of a circus, of which there are many side shows, all dominated by the "big tent," for there in the big tent are found the principal actors as well as the manager and owners.

The "big tent" in the "air circus" is Washington, D. C., the principal actor, the government, and the manager and owner, American capitalism.

THE United States government like any other government is charged with the duty of protecting the interests of its ruling class. Since the well-being of the American ruling class rests upon the exploitation of the bulk of its own people, as well as commercial supremacy over those foreign capitalist groups, who compete with it on foreign soil—it becomes the duty and task of the government so to arm itself as to enable it to subdue the potential enemies of American capitalism, both at home and in foreign spheres.

For more than three years has the military eye of the government looked with jealousy and anxiety upon the threatening development of military aviation of France and England, and so, to safeguard its master, American capitalism, the government has determined to build up its own aviation to a point of being second to none.

It is in this process of building its aviation that the government is compelled to consider and cope with a number of factors, and it is this that provides the Mitchell and other less conspicuous side shows.

THE administration must remember the next election. This demands a gesture at economy. It is deemed politically inexpedient to expend large sums for military purposes, without first paying the way for such extravagance. To meet this problem, that of not driving away votes, because of large aviation expenditures, the administration has set out to mold a favorable public opinion towards such expenditures. This is done by a wide-spread propaganda in favor of air craft extension. Of this, the attempted propaganda trip of the Hawaiian flight and the much-heralded Mitchell affair.

UNDER ordinary conditions "insubordination" or "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman" of which Mitchell appears to be guilty, is quietly disposed of by a court martial, because it is not conducive to military discipline to make a hero of an insubordinate, or a virtue of disrespect to superior officers. Why, then, this about-face of military tradition in the case of Mitchell? Not only is there no attempt to silence Mitchell; on the contrary, a large section of the press is "front-paging" him, and President Coolidge has pro-

vided him with a forum in the shape of the Coolidge air-board. The "go-ahead" attitude of the administration towards Mitchell is accountable by the following considerations: While Mitchell is shouting loudly for a "separate" air service he is not less noisy and persistent about an "adequate" air service. The saying goes: "If you like the sow, you've got to like her litter." Since the administration's goal is an "adequate" air service, and Mitchell advocates that, it allows him to speak of a separate air service, even though it is not fully in accord with the latter proposal.

Then there is the pressure of the airplane interests, among whom Mr. Henry Ford could be counted; they are for the Mitchell idea of a separate air department, because they see in its establishment the first step towards the discarding of the Philadelphia naval air craft factory, as well as the engineering air craft division of the army, thus placing the production of military planes entirely into private hands. By removing governmental competition from the field of plane production, the private producers will be enabled to raise prices to their hearts' content.

A separate air service department, being free from army and particularly from naval restriction, which is now the case, will develop more rapidly both in its efficiency and quantity of planes. A well-developed military aviation will encourage and give moment to civil aviation—all of which will mean increased profits to the producers. No wonder they favor Mitchell, whose platform is: A "separate" and "adequate" air service.

The air service controversy is advertised as a clash of opinions on the part of military heads and nothing more. While it is true that high military men differ in their opinions as to the administration of the air craft service (the reasons for which will be explained) the conflict is in reality between the ship building and steel interests on the one hand and the aviation interests on the other. It is easy enough for the administration to dispose of disagreements between military heads, by administering a "silencing" spanking. But it cannot spank powerful financial groups, who are encouraging and utilizing the conflicting opinions and traditional conservatism of military and naval heads.

WE see that the military advocates of a separate air service become the natural allies of air plane producers. Their common desire is, a rapid and unchecked development of aviation. The naval officers' and ship builders' interests also have a certain commonness of purpose; to each for reasons of his own. The high naval officer of the old school, with its conservatism naturally views a new arm of service with skepticism, this is supplemented by a fear of aviation developing to a height claimed for it by its proponents, and thereby greatly minimizing the importance of the navy and hence the prestige of its officers. The high naval officer particularly, is fearfully mindful of the fact that an excellent military plane could be had for \$20,000, while the cost of a modern battle ship reaches several million. It is up to the naval officer to prove that a three or four-million dollar battle ship could not easily be sunk by a \$20,000 plane. This they are trying to, do by not allowing aviation to show up its effectiveness to full advantage. Testimony to this may be had from the fact that during the Hawaiian maneuvers commanded by naval officers, planes were not permitted to bomb ships from a normal height.

A separate air service department will become a sort of free agent with a reputation of its own to make and maintain, even though it be at the cost of naval growth and reputation. The naval officer is not against aviation as such; he merely wants control of it, and to limit it, particularly when it threatens to surpass the navy in importance. That is why the naval officer is against a separate air service. The ship building interests view a

separate air service with suspicion; they see in it the ascent of aviation and the decline of the navy, and therefore, of their profits. Here we see the commonness of interest between the naval officer and the ship builder, they are both for a limited development of aviation, one fearing the loss of profits and the other the loss of importance.

The appointment of the Coolidge air board was motivated by the need of a forum for the advocacy of aviation extension, upon which, thru the press, the public mind could be directed and favorably impressed, not only by Mitchell's insistence for adequate aviation, but by other witnesses appearing before this board, who, while differing as to how such an air service is to be conducted, are at the same time in full agreement and speak loudly for aviation expansion. The disaster that befell the Hawaiian on her aviation propaganda tour could not be passed up without some attempt to vindicate the guilty, and

thus to justify the replacement of the dirigible. This is another reason for the appointment of the airboard as well as the investigation of the naval board.

A third, and chief reason, for the creation of the board is: After the attention of the people has been properly concentrated upon that committee's doings, the latter in due time—after the manner of such hand-picked committee, will with a great emphasis show the dangers that lie in the meagerness of "our" air service. It is quite likely that this board will offer an elaborate plan for aviation expansion, and it may even venture a plan of administration.

interests could master in the house and senate.

IN all probability a new cabinet of office will be created under which the three distant arms of service will function, giving the air service greater independence than before. The development of aviation in France and England will have its influence upon the next congress and the manner in which it will dispose of the air service episode. As to Mitchell, he will in all probability be retained in the service. Should he resign of his own accord for reasons of persecution or demotion—the airplane interests will take good care of their invaluable spokesman.

Now for the French Replica of the Dawes Plan



separate air service with suspicion; they see in it the ascent of aviation and the decline of the navy, and therefore, of their profits. Here we see the commonness of interest between the naval officer and the ship builder, they are both for a limited development of aviation, one fearing the loss of profits and the other the loss of importance.

The Role of the Coolidge Air Board. The appointment of the Coolidge air board was motivated by the need of a forum for the advocacy of aviation extension, upon which, thru the press, the public mind could be directed and favorably impressed, not only by Mitchell's insistence for adequate aviation, but by other witnesses appearing before this board, who, while differing as to how such an air service is to be conducted, are at the same time in full agreement and speak loudly for aviation expansion. The disaster that befell the Hawaiian on her aviation propaganda tour could not be passed up without some attempt to vindicate the guilty, and

WORKERS CELEBRATE FOR RUSSIA BY HELPING SAVE DAILY WORKER

Returns are beginning to come in from the various cities in which meetings were held to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution, showing that workers realize that their best wishes for the Soviet are expressed in the form of aid to The DAILY WORKER. When returns are complete, it is expected that almost a thousand dollars will be added to the rescue fund.

In addition, the Jewish Dramatic Club of Cleveland sent \$71.00, the proceeds from a play recently given, which brings today's total to \$238.00, distributed as follows:

Freiheit Dramat Gutzengs Verein, Cleveland, O.	\$71.00	Springfield, Mass. (Soviet celebration)	20.33
Finnish Br., W. P., Racine, Wis.	10.00	J. Dendur, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Street Nucleus 2, Pittsburgh, Pa. (by Paransky)	5.00	Slovak Br. 7, W. P., Newark, N. J.	10.00
Street Nucleus 1, Pittsburgh, N. S., Pa.	2.00	English N. S., W. P., Chicago	7.00
Uniontown, Pa. (Soviet anniversary celebration)	12.00	South Slav. Br., W. P., Johnston City, Ill.	7.25
Newark, N. J. (Soviet celebration)	10.55	Finnish W. P. District 8, Chicago (Soviet celebration)	55.00
Cora M. Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.	2.00		
Lee Holton, Granite City, Ill.	1.00	Today's total	\$ 238.37
Albert Grove, Seattle, Wash.	3.00	Previously reported	\$18,046.37
Englsh Br., W. P., Seattle, Wash.	18.25	Total to date	\$18,284.74

AID THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE BY SAVING THE DAILY WORKER!



HERE'S MY DONATION:

Name:
Address:
City: State:

gazeta" (wall newspaper) being published commenting upon questions of interest to the particular organization or locality. The total number of such papers is over 30,000; they are being edited by local circles of correspondents. Such a newspaper is usually written by hand or a type writer, supplied with hand drawings, mostly cartoons and pasted to the wall in a conspicuous place. Wall papers are highly popular and have great success.

Worker Correspondents.

Voluntary correspondents from factories, villages and institutions are also contributing to large newspapers and magazines. The number of such correspondents affiliated to papers reaches one hundred and fifty thousand workers. Their task is by means of their paper to throw light upon the life of the factory they work in. By disclosing faults, cases of negligence and crimes, the worker correspondents thus take an active part in building new life in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Method of Extracting Iodine.

MOSCOW.—The Russian engineer Constantov has discovered a new means of obtaining iodine by means of electrolyte, from oil borings. The question of producing iodine on the Apsheron Peninsula is now being discussed.

CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS INCREASE IN U. S. S. R. WHILE NUMBER OF PAPERS DECREASE

MOSCOW.—(TASS.)—Nov. 12.—The total of newspapers in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is now 31.8 per cent less than in 1913 (586 against 859), but their daily circulation exceeds the pre-war figures by 10 per cent, having reached about the first of January the total number of 7,356,263 copies daily.

The daily circulation of the largest pre-war newspapers as the Russkoe Slovo, the Kopeika, and the Birjeyev Viedomosti used to issue about 700,000; the circulation of modern newspapers as the Pravda, the Izvestia, and the Krestianskaja Gazeta (Peasants' Gazette), has gone over 1,500,000.

The circulation of Soviet newspapers has grown almost six times compared with the figures of the second half of 1922, and every year it approximately doubles.

Workers' Papers Lead.

Before the revolution, the newspapers were divided into papers containing "Publicists' articles, comments upon politics and literature," newspapers "for people and the army" and "church" newspapers. Now they fall into groups according to separate social stratas they serve. Workmen's newspapers are 85 in number and hold the first place in circulation (2,814,087); of them 52 are popular newspapers, 15 heading papers and 17 professional ones.

Newspapers are being published exclusively by state, party, trade union-co-operative and public organizations. Wall "Newspapers." At every factory, mill, every institution, large co-operative shops, almost in every village, in every school, club, military detachment and even in many large houses there is the "ston-