

COMMUNISM STIRS PARLIAMENT

UNION HEADS LET MAINTENANCE MEN WORK IN MINES DESPITE STRIKE OF ANTHRACITE MINERS

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE. (Article V.)

MAHANAOY CITY, Pa., Nov. 17.—That the maintenance men are driving new rock tunnels, putting in new timbering, conducting exploration work and in general working as if no strike was in force in many mines in this section, is the charge made by striking miners. They claim that it is the policy of the union officials to give permits for as many men as the companies require as long as no coal is actually hoisted.

This has a demoralizing effect on the strikers and as the evil increases the complaints of the rank and file become more bitter but no open struggle over this issue has taken place as yet in the local unions.

AS WE SEE IT By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

LAST Sunday one of the capitalist papers devoted a few pages to rotogravure pictures of present and past events. We see the present leaders of England, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy signing the Locarno "peace" pact. It was to prevent war, you know. Well, before the "ink with which it was written was dry" the Greeks and Bulgarians shot it full of holes and a few days afterwards France, leading factor in putting the pact across, slaughtered several thousand Syrians, men, women and children—in the interests of peace, of course.

WHAT we are driving at just now, is not the hypocrisy of those human birds of prey making peace gestures. Another picture on another page shows German representatives a few years ago listening to Clemenceau reading the terms of the treaty of Versailles which the Germans swallow without a murmur. Clemenceau's name is rarely mentioned any more. We hardly ever hear the Germans referred to as "Huns." Germany, the land of militarism and Hohenzollerns is now the petted child of Wall Street and to a lesser degree of Threadneedle Street, and France, "glorious France" of 1917, is treated like a dead beat by Washington and London in 1925.

THIS is not an unusual situation in world politics. Nothing is so constant as change, yet change, which is ever present, is seen only by the few. A few years ago, a moving picture operator who did not have a picture of Von Hindenburg or applaud the imbecile countenance of King George, was liable to find himself san tonsils if not worse, by a patriotic citizenry. But eight years afterwards we find German representatives wined and dined by our rulers and General Dawes, who played a prominent part in punishing the kaiser by proxy—that is killing several hundred thousand German workers in order to make the kaiser sore—going over to Germany and arranging German finances so that the German workers can pay the reparations the allies imposed on their foes as the price of defeat.

MEANWHILE, the kaiser had the pleasure of staging another legal marriage, writing a book, in which he dispassionately dwelt on the merits of the respective armies which participated in the great slaughter and no doubt praised the American troops for the valor they displayed in annihilating his own subjects. I would like to know the reaction of a wrecked American soldier to those pictures! In one of the few hospitals that were built from the money appropriated by congress for that purpose (most of the money found its way into the pockets of Col. Forbes of immortal memory, still at large by the way) (Continued on page 5)

NORWEGIAN LABOR DELEGATION LAUDS SOVIET RUSSIA'S PROGRESS

MOSCOW. (By Mail.)—Nov. 17.—On the basis of their experiences up to the present in Soviet Russia, the Norwegian workers' delegates have unanimously adopted a declaration in which they point out with satisfaction that they have had absolute freedom in the choice of districts, factories, etc., to be visited and a comradely support from the Soviet trade unions in their studies. The allegation that the delegation has no freedom of movement in Soviet Russia is stigmatized as a direct lie. Those members of the delegation who visited Russia in earlier times declare that tremendous economic and cultural progress has been made in the Soviet Union. The declaration stresses in particular the great political activity and the intense devotion to the Russian working class to cultural activities. According to the route mapped out by themselves, the delegates will go to Rostov on the Don, then to Tiflis and Baku. After this they will spend ten days in Moscow to study the construction and activity of the labor unions.

Furriers For Recognition of Soviets, Amalgamation

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The left wing resolutions calling for the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, amalgamation and organization of the unorganized were passed at the Furriers' convention in session here. The resolution introduced by the left wing against class collaboration and endorsing a program for workers' education along class lines similar to that in the Workers' School in New York and Chicago was referred to the incoming general executive board. Despite the attempt of Stetsky, one of the vice-presidents of the union and a lieutenant of President Morris Kaufman, to eliminate the phrase in the resolution on the recognition of Soviet Russia, which declares that Russia has defeated her enemies both inside and outside the

country as a slur on the counter-revolutionary socialists, the resolution was passed without changes amid the applause of the left wing delegates. Delegate Benjamin Gold asked Vice-President Stetsky what kind of socialists could the Russian type be if they employed the use of armed struggle against the Soviets. Delegate Schactman, a progressive, asked Stetsky where he drew the line between the counter-revolutionary socialists and Koltchak. The Kaufman machine did not dare to oppose the resolution on amalgamation which calls upon the American Federation of Labor to call conferences to promote the establishment of one union in each industry and another resolution which was introduced calling upon the incoming general executive board to

take concrete steps for amalgamation in the needle trades was also unanimously adopted. When the resolution to organize the unorganized was introduced by the resolutions committee, carrying the concrete proposal of levying a \$5 assessment on the membership of the union to build an organization campaign fund, the machine attempted to befuddle the left wing by saying that the membership was opposed to assessments, etc. The machine feared to attack the resolution itself but tried to defeat it by raising the false issue of the membership opposing assessments. Delegate Joe Cohen of the progressives flayed the machine declaring "you sit pot-bellied and smirk. Regarding rank and file opinion, the members will support genuine moves (Continued on page 2)

CRIES OF 'MUSSOLINI' GREET WM. JOYNSON HICKS AS HE RISES TO SPEAK; BALDWIN IS HECKLED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Communism loomed large at the very opening moment of the house of commons yesterday, when that body convened for the autumn term after a three months' recess. Thirty-six questions were put and answered in twenty minutes. The only excitement of the session, but quite enough to last for some time, came when Sir William Joynson Hicks rose to reply to a question whether more stringent laws to deal with Communists would be enacted. Ironic cheers and contemptuous cries of "Mussolini" were hurled at him from the labor benches. Questions were fired at him in such rapid succession from the labor benches and the demonstration against him was so violent that he was staggered and could only meekly mutter: "The question is under consideration." This is the usual parliamentary evasion of cabinet members when they are hard pressed for an answer to their interrogators.

Turn on Baldwin. The laborites were not satisfied with the evasion of Hicks so they turned on Premier Baldwin, demanding that he state the reasons for the persecution of the Communists and the governmental support of the fascist groups that are arising in England. Under the pressure of questions Baldwin promised to make a statement tomorrow on the government's stand on the questions involved in the Communist controversy and the alleged encouragement of the fascist groups being organized. The labor party is holding a special meeting tonight to discuss plans for moving a bill of censure against the government of Baldwin for his anti-racial measures.

"Cadaver" Question Rises. The government was also forced to take cognizance of the recent speech of Gen. Chastiers, former head of the army intelligence department of Britain, who told the falsifying photographs to create the notion among Allied nations and the Chinese that Germans were boiling in vats the bodies of their dead in order to extract grease for munitions and for other purposes. Chastiers admitted that all this was based upon a series of lies and forgeries and seemed to think it a great joke. While preparing for war against France, America and other nations threatening its supremacy, Britain can ill afford to have such damning stories of its methods of lying to its own people revealed. Not that they are worse than any other nation uses, but simply because such exposures are dangerous at this time.

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MONOPOLY AND SCABBERY AIM OF "SURVEY"

Chicago Exploiters in Open Shop Drive

The association of commerce of the city of Chicago is conducting what it calls a "five day inventory" of the city's resources as a means of celebrating the twenty-first anniversary "the coming of age" of the association. In reams of screaming publicity this aggregation of plunderers solemnly informed the denizens of this community and the inhabitants of the Chicago hinterland that the inventory would be based upon "truth and accuracy."

At the opening session yesterday at the Hotel LaSalle the real motive behind the so-called inventory was revealed when Mr. Harry A. Wheeler of the Union Trust company addressed the members and visitors present. He reiterated the usual Chicago demand for a waterway to the gulf of Mexico and another from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic ocean as a means of aiding the transportation of the food of commodities that pass thru the city.

Create Monopolies. In addition to the formal advocacy of this transportation advantage to commerce, Mr. Wheeler revealed the motive behind the five day's confab. He advocated centralization of industries. "The day has gone," said Wheeler, "when we want to get as far away as possible from our competitor. We must concentrate."

Mr. Wheeler's connection with the Union Trust banking concern exposes the fine hand of bank capital endeavoring to control the Chicago industries by an elaborate plan of merging the kindred industries under one head.

Not merely will a drive be launched to consolidate industries under control of the large Chicago banks, but the small bankers in the outlying communities are to be brought "closer" toward the Chicago combines. LaSalle street strives to outdo Wall Street. Mr. George M. Reynolds, chairman of the board of the Continental and Commercial Bank, advocated bringing the banks of the Mississippi valley closer to the Chicago institutions and predicted a future population of from eight to ten millions for Chicago.

In fact Chicago "boosters" hope to out rival New York, after completion of their dream of a waterway thru the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic.

Open Shop Apostles.

Those prominent at the conference were the most notorious scab shop advocates of the city of Chicago. The complexion of the assemblage indicates a new open shop assault upon the workers of the city of Chicago before the week is over. It is known that several advocates of scabbery in industry are to discuss the advantages of Landis awards such as created havoc in the building trades in 1922, and also the general crushing of the working class in Chicago.

Chicago labor is taking no interest in the affair and is doing nothing to expose and counteract this new menace that is organized under the cloak of a celebration of the coming of age of the association of commerce. Militants in the labor unions will launch (Continued on page 2)

League of Nations Out for Another Conference on Arms "Limitations"

GENEVA, Nov. 17.—The league of nations has made another move toward an arms conference. The league secretariat has sent invitations to representatives of England, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Belgium, Brazil, Uruguay, Sweden and Czechoslovakia to meet in Geneva Dec. 3, to make a preliminary study of the situation and to report to the league regarding a disarmament conference.

AUTO WORKERS' UNION OF N. Y. IN BIG DRIVE

Also Fight Wage Cuts and for Conditions

(By Worker Correspondent.) NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Election of new officers for Local No. 49, United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America will take place Nov. 19. All members should turn out to the election 100 per cent in order to elect such a staff of officers as is most capable to carry on a campaign against wage cuts for the coming year, when wage scales of the present working agreements expire.

This local has recently elected a new wage scale committee to answer the attempted wage cuts of the Coach and Motor Manufacturers' Association of New York.

List of Candidates.

Following is the list of officers to be voted on: For president, De Frank (machinist); vice-president, Max Smith (metal worker); recording secretary, W. M. Hanlon (trimmer); secretary-treasurer, Karl Schneider (blacksmith) or Joe O'Mara (painter); sergeant-at-arms, Lois Salak; parliamentarian, James Powers or Fay Bradt; local organizers (two to be elected) W. Greenberg, Joe Madine, Edward Krulich, Chas. Mohl; trustee, Frank Petenz; members of the executive board (five to be elected) Arthur Mac, Harry Spunt, Chas. Bottinger, Frank Mazanek, John Oswald, Paul Reines.

Voting will begin at 7 o'clock. Following is the open letter that Local No. 49 has written to all automobile workers of greater New York, as well as other automobile industrial centers:

Wages Determine Life.

"Read this over carefully as it means much to you. The time may come and come soon when you will be glad you received this call for action and acted upon it. The big thing in life that you are interested in is work and wages and good working conditions. The amount of wages you receive determines your standard of living. The number of hours that you work determine how yourself and your family spend their leisure.

"Are you working more hours than you should work? Are you receiving the wages you should have? And are you satisfied with the treatment that you are getting from the bosses and their hirelings: foremen and superintendents? If you are not, why not make an attempt to find some (Continued on page 2)

SYRIANS AND DRUSE SMASH FRENCH LINES

Mercenary Christians Aid Butchers

LONDON, Nov. 17.—British troops, according to a Jerusalem dispatch to the Daily News, have been ordered to check the Druse invasion on the eastern side of the river Jordan. This dispatch is significant inasmuch as it reveals a move on the part of Britain to take a hand in the affair preparatory to changing in the league of nations council that France cannot efficiently administer the league mandate in that territory. This will pave the way for Britain to obtain the privilege of administering the mandate as a means of consolidating its oil interests.

(Special to The Daily Worker) BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 17.—Mercenary droves of former mendicants and others of the very lowest strata of the population of Lebanon have been recruited with the aid of American and other missionaries into auxiliaries of the French military occupation and have tried to wage war against (Continued on page 2)

UNDER THE LAWS OF 1797



By D. Moore, in Moscow Pravda (The Truth) The British Communists are being accused under the laws of 1797 for "breach of peace" against "His Majesty." Behind the throne are seen the capitalist pulling the strings and Ramsay MacDonald, the late labor premier, pictured as a poodle.

RAMSAY MacDONALD FRATERNIZES WITH HORTHY HANGMEN DESPITE WORKERS' BOYCOTT OF HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Nov. 17.—Despite the fact that workers all over the world are protesting the court-martial trial of Mathias Rakosi and the 100 others who are charged with crimes against the safety of the state, whose trial is on at present, J. Ramsay MacDonald, of the British labor party and ex-prime (Continued on page 2)

SCOTLAND YARD HAS HARD TIME IN BOW STREET

British Communists Rap Frame-up Attempts

(Special to The Daily Worker) (Picture on Page Six).

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The prosecution is still presenting evidence in the case against the twelve members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League of Great Britain. Leaflet after leaflet is being read into the record in order to prove that the Communists are guilty of seditious conspiracy.

Dicks Lose "Memories." The witnesses for the prosecution, who are Scotland Yard detectives, have wonderful memories when they are being examined by the attorney for the crown, but when the attorney for some of the members of the defense and members of the defense acting as their own attorneys question them, they conveniently "forget" about their activities.

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HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

"DOWN WITH FRENCH IMPERIALISM!"



Hundreds of thousands of Syrians are responding to the call "Down with French Imperialism!" and "An Independent Syria!" since the French bombarded Damascus. All religious sects are forgetting their differences and the natives are preparing to drive France out of Syria, which was mandated to her by the league of nations. The upper picture shows angry natives discussing the outrages the French have committed on their people in Damascus. You will note armed French soldiers strolling about to prevent demonstrations. Below, three of the thousands of Syrians that were killed when the French troops bombarded the Moslem quarter of Damascus.

Ramsay MacDonald Fraternizes with the Horthy Hangmen

(Continued from page 1) minister of England fraternizes with the Horthy hangmen. Altho MacDonald had intended to stay but two days with his ilk here, the social-democrats, he was able to extend his time so as to visit Bethlen, Horthy's prime minister and participate in an official dinner. By this action the irresponsibility and malice of which can hardly be condemned too much, MacDonald has weakened and undermined the great protest action of the international working class which threatened to drown the whole Bethlen-Horthy government in a flood of indignation, at

a time when all decent revolutionary workers consider the boycott of Hungary, the leader of the most prominent European labor party goes to Budapest where he has nothing to do, exchanges polite phrases with the Hungarian rulers and thus gives them a shameful hint that the protest of the labor organizations of all countries—amongst them that of the British labor party—should not be taken seriously. The British workers should not tolerate any more without resistance this shameful attitude of their "leader" and when they rise in protest against the hangmen of Hungary, they must also protest against the accomplices of these hangmen, their former prime minister who has apparently lost the last remnants of feelings for proletarian solidarity.

Chicago Exploiters in New Drive for Open Shop Rule

(Continued from page 1) a campaign to arouse the workers regarding the significance of the affair. Boozing War Rages. While the conference, or "survey," is being conducted the booze war between various bands of bootleggers protected by various agencies of the city, state and federal governments, goes merrily on, with a killing or two a day. In the fashionable hotels the nabobs flit from one drunken debauch to another, with an occasional suicide of some society lady suffering from a sentimental jag. Girls slave

In the department stores of Marshall Field, Carson-Pirie-Scott and other places slave for the most shameful stipends that cannot possibly keep them alive. In factories children slave from early in the morning until late at night and the sweat-shop thrives in the miserable hovels called homes for workers, where children of six, seven and eight years of age sew long hours beneath the faint rays of oil lamps and gas jets. Following the fake survey of the bankers and manufacturers organized labor should conduct a real survey of the condition of the proletarian masses in this city and proceed to launch a drive against those parasites who distill the blood of men, women and

Scotland Yard Has Hard Time in War on British Communists

(Continued from page 1) bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions at Berlin, in which the British party was asking for funds to carry on the work of the R. I. L. U. in England. Upon cross-examination, Sergeant Henshaw, who was in charge of the raiders, attempted to deny that he planted the letter of the R. I. L. U. in the Communist Party headquarters and was forced to admit that he had found no other R. I. L. U. correspondence in the headquarters. After Printshop. The prosecution then spent some time reading into the evidence bills from the printers and receipts for payments of dues and literature, and tried to establish that the Centro-Press, Limited, was owned by the Communist Party. Did Not Know of Fascists. Laughter was produced in the Bow street court room when the defense asked one of the Scotland Yard detectives whether he saw any members of the British fascists break the windows of the Communist Party headquarters, since the detective boastfully described how he had kept the Communist Party headquarters "under surveillance," and why he did not arrest these fascists for destruction of property. The detective began to feel uneasy and denied that he had seen members of the fascists near the building and denied that he knew of their existence in England and that they had held an open parade thru the streets of London in which they carried firearms demonstrating against the Communists. Another detective who attempted to give a garbled account of a speech made by a number of the leaders of the British Communist Party was forced to admit that he was found

that his stenographic notes had been hiding under the platform of the rehearsal Theater at Bedford street and taken away and that he was now giving an account of the speech from memory and not from notes as the crown attorney tried to make it appear. Scotland Yard Terrorizes Workers. Sergeant Kitchener, another Scotland Yard dick, on cross-examination felt as tho he had been out on a bed of hot needles when William Charles Rust, one of the defendants, asked him whether it was not true that Scotland Yard dicks had visited homes of correspondents of the Workers Weekly and terrorized these contributors to the paper so that many of the correspondents stopped writing for the Communist organ. During the cross-examination of this

Syrians and Druse Smash French Lines

(Continued from page 1) the rebel Druses and Syrians. In a number of places sudden assaults were made upon the rebel forces. The French murderers and the christian recruits have been terrorizing Lebanon since the invasion of that territory by the rebels and the winning of large numbers of the native population, but in the fighting yesterday the combined forces of the French and christian mercenaries suffered complete route with every village and town under their control falling into rebel hands. Smash French Attack. In face of a terrific sweep of machine gun fire from the French the rebels steadily advanced and in spite of a loss of three hundred dead and many wounded captured the town of Merjayoun and expelled the French forces, and also routed a buzzards' nest controlled by American Presbyterian missions. French reports here are to the ef-

N. Y. Auto Workers' Union in Big Drive

(Continued from page 1) solution in order to overcome this condition?

"Why are your conditions not better? Let's see. You know that the organized workers are working 44 hours a week, and in many places less than that. In addition, they receive time and a half wages for overtime, with double pay Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. Besides, organized workers have established a minimum wage scale. If you are not enjoying the above conditions, there is a reason. The reason is that you are unorganized. "On every side, you have the power of organization before you. The workers who are organized have the best conditions and of course you know it. The bosses have their associations to better their own conditions and profits. The longer hours you work and the less wages you receive, the more the employer profits, without regards to you, whether you make a bare existence or not.

Are You Working? "Just a word more. No matter if you feel that you have not used the best judgment in the past in your attitude toward the union, whether as a union man you neglected your duty toward organization, or whether you never belonged to a union at all. That is not important. If you are still engaged in the auto industry, your place is to line up with the members of your union for improved conditions. What do you think?" witness the Communists brought out that the British army became a standing army as a result of the growth of British capitalism and that the soldiers were recruited from the working class, the officers were recruited from the upper strata in society and that the function of the army was to crush strikes and other demonstrations on the part of workers. Unions Protest Against Trial. Unions thruout England are sending in protests daily to the British government heads demanding the immediate release of the arrested Communists and protesting their trial under the ancient seditious laws. The International Class War Prisoners' Aid, British section, with George Lansbury as its treasurer, is raising funds to carry on the legal battle for the arrested Communists.

that overwhelming numbers forced them to retire. This indicates new recruits to the ranks of the rebels. Information also reaching Beirut describes big movements of Arabians toward Syria, in order to join in the fight against France. Appeal to League. Deeply resenting the butchery of France there is arising from the Syrian natives a demand that the league of nations withdraw the French mandate. British interests are taking advantage of this sentiment and have bribed a group of Syrian politicians to press the demand for revocation by the league. These people, however, do not demand freedom from all mandates of the league but simply from French administration of the mandate, which plays into the hands of Britain who wants the mandate, for herself in order to obtain a natural outlet for Mosul oil. The enlightened natives oppose both France and Britain and correct view the league of nations as a predatory combination of imperialist powers preying upon the colonial peoples.

I. W. W. HEARS MESSAGE ON PROFINTERN

International Is Given Hearing at Meet

The 17th general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World now in session took up the question Tuesday of international relations. The proposal brot up Monday to send a delegate to the Berlin anarchist international was turned down and after Harrison George, who presented credentials from the Red International of Labor Unions was granted the floor for 15 minutes to speak in the name of the R. I. L. U. executive on the question of affiliation, took similar action toward the R. I. L. U. and asserted by resolution that the scattered administrations in other lands should be integrated as an international organization in itself.

Wants Definite Stand. Delegate Mincoff moved that the R. I. L. U. representative be given the floor for 15 minutes, explaining that everywhere the membership asks—"Where do we stand on international affiliation?" It had to be settled. If the convention did not grant a hearing, all would say they were afraid to discuss policy.

His motion was carried eight to four, those voting for it being Foster, Graham, Olson, Kiviniemi, Wagner, Mincoff, Schultes and Francezon. The floor being open, Harrison George spoke for the time allotted, covering all points thoroly in a speech which will be published in Saturday's magazine section of THE DAILY WORKER.

Approves "Dictators." Mincoff argued against sending a delegate to the next R. I. L. U. congress. He dwelt at length and in detail with his charge of "Moscow dictatorship." The I. W. W. could not affiliate to the R. I. L. U., he said, because of its opposition to this principle and to what he alleged to be the R. I. L. U. belief in "politics." The I. W. W. was closer to Berlin, he held, and to the anarchists who did not dictate and who were opposed to all governments, even a workers government.

Roger Francezon of the Marine Transport Workers reminded his fellows that international relations is a deeper question than some of them thought. Conditions force closer relations. But he saw "menace" if world unity was brot about by "politicians" who might use the working class as stepping stones. To what, he did not say. The big job is to organize. Must Disregard Political Difference. When that is done, then the subject could be talked about. He warned that whenever workers are in a fight anywhere in the world, the I. W. W. must support them and co-operate with their political views.

Delegates Elsassser and O'Connor spoke, without adding much light to the argument, and the motion, which was to abide by the policy set by the 1922 convention carried unanimously. This is, briefly, that the I. W. W. recognizes the need of keeping in touch with world labor to lay a basis for world wide organization, but that no delegates be sent to the R. I. L. U. Meanwhile, however, the G. E. B. is instructed to maintain friendly correspondence to the end of world solidarity and organization. Wants Something Definite. Mincoff then introduced a resolution to instruct the G. E. B. to plan for a world conference of I. W. W. branches and administrations in foreign lands to integrate the I. W. W. as an international distinct from all others. His argument was that the fact of I. W. W. administration affiliating, as in Chile, to the Berlin anarchist group, showed we had no definite organization. The I. W. W. was no where between Berlin, Moscow and Amsterdam. It must take a stand. As a whole it then might affiliate where it chose, or remain in opposition to all.

Some were doubtful at first. Elsassser speaking for the present status, O'Connor alleged that the M. T. W. had liquidated the British administration by remitting from its English branches to New York headquarters instead of to the British administration. This was denied. But the motion of Mincoff passed without opposition. The convention earlier voted against permission for the industrial unions to departmentalize themselves, some holding such provision as being already in the constitution.

Boost Alimony Rate. MADISON, Wis., Nov. 17.—Col. William Mitchell, before court-martial in Washington, must pay \$2,000 more annually for the support of his three children by his first wife. The state supreme court so ruled today in affirming a decision of a lower court increasing the amount Mitchell must pay from \$4,800 to \$6,800.

Burglars Are Back. HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 17.—Burglars armed with an acetylene torch melted the lock of the vault in the Tennessee Valley bank, at Scottsboro, near here, and looted the vault of \$20,000 in cash, escaping in an automobile.

Soviet Rule Liquidates Capitalism's Brutalities Against the Children

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the Chicago Tribune tries to find comfort for the capitalist system it supports, from a news cable by Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent of the New York Times telling about the wayward children of Moscow. Thus the Tribune reaches the conclusion that:

"Civilization rests on its care of childhood. No civilized state would or could allow dependent childhood to revert to savagery and worse in its streets."

No Communist, especially the Communists of the Soviet Union, will deny that the Workers' Republic has a child problem on its hands. This has been repeatedly pointed out in THE DAILY WORKER, with the solutions offered for successfully meeting this problem.

The Tribune's editorial will not admit that it has a child problem under capitalism. If it did, according to the reasoning of its own editorial, it would be compelled to confess that capitalist society is unstable to that extent.

The unprincipled Tribune also builds its argument by claiming that Russia's child problem has grown up under Soviet rule, charging it is "indicative of the Soviet lapse from civilization." This, of course, is the sheerest sophistry.

Russia's child problem is an inheritance from the black days of czarism. It was made acute by the world imperialist war, when millions of fathers, bread winners, were slaughtered on the battlefields. It was augmented when the United States, egged on by this very same Tribune, joined all the other great capitalist nations, and made war upon Soviet rule in an effort to overthrow it, resulting in the devastation of great areas of the Russian nation, the crippling of its industries, the destruction of its agriculture and the murder of new thousands of fathers and mothers, not to mention the children. It grew bigger when crippled Russia was unable to meet successfully, as it will in the future, the ravages of famine like that of 1921, that continued the destruction of family life in spite of every contrary effort by the Soviet state.

But the problem is being met. Orphaned children are being taken care of in homes specially prepared for them; usually the palaces and country estates of the dukes and princes that are gone. Here they are educated and prepared for the life ahead; not herded as undesirable outcasts in asylums no better than capitalism's prisons. At this moment a special drive is being made to find homes for orphaned children among the peasants, enjoying the New Day that is coming to them thru the development of agriculture along modern lines instituted and encouraged by the Soviet state. Bolshevism builds its future on the winning of the children. The care of the children, the liquidation of all the capitalist barbarities toward children, including taking them out of the factories and sending them to school, this is the first responsibility of Bolshevist rule. All unprejudiced observers, non-Communists, even some enemies of Soviet rule, admit that the problem is being solved.

But in the United States the problem grows worse. The number of children sent into industry grows, resulting in men and women stunted mentally, boys and girls robbed of their childhood, life's energy sapped out of them before they reach maturity, and when they come in conflict with the capitalist law, thru the commission of some crime, labelled as "morons" and "degenerates." Such conditions produce the Martin Durkins, illiterate and savage, hunted like beasts in the jungles of the great American cities with police order of "shoot them on sight." The war records, with their examinations of the millions called to arms, give conclusive testimony that American capitalism has produced a breed of sub-normal human beings.

The great American capitalist crime of more than 1,000,000 children under 16 years of age in industry rocks the foundations of the whole profit social structure in the United States.

It is easy to agree with the Tribune that, "Civilization rests on its care of childhood." By that test the "civilization" that has come into existence under capitalism rushes toward its merited destruction. The new civilization that will evolve under Communism will mark a higher stage of human development.

Maintenance Men Still at Work

(Continued from page 1)

maintenance men working is larger than it was the first day of the strike, the mines are in better shape now than they were then and, according to all reports, Lewis was willing to allow Pinchot to call together an arbitration commission but the operators were not.

It is hard for the miners to understand this method of conducting a strike. It is hard for anyone to understand it if the intention is to win the demands of the union.

The miners' puzzle over these contradictions but the only light they receive, if such it can be called, is when Lewis, Murray, or Kennedy accompanied by a collection of priests, parsons and businessmen, speak at the few meetings held in some of the mining centers.

At the meetings where Lewis speaks he generally tells how Samuel D. Warriner of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company could not find time to have dinner with him recently and states that "the day will come when Warriner will be glad to eat with John L. Lewis." This statement, smacking of this great American democracy with its implication of the classlessness of our society, usually produces great applause, especially from the priests and businessmen.

But news of the strike and its objectives is lacking. The publication of a strike bulletin in the various languages would do much to raise the morale of the miners and draw them more closely to the union. Playing into Operators' Hands. The United Mine Workers officials will have to outline a policy for the

membership soon. The present drifting policy is dangerous for the reason that it plays into the hands of the operators. Their agents are able to cause confusion which as yet has not resulted disastrously because of the loyalty of the miners to the union as such and because a settlement is expected. But in the smaller and more isolated camps, where the miners live in company houses—the "patches" as they are called—foremen and superintendents are telling them that "the mines are open" "go in and work if you want to."

In addition to this campaign, the local press in the anthracite region, while not actually hostile to the miners so far, is cunningly hinting at the foolishness of the whole proceeding, the willingness of the operators to come to terms, the danger of the loss of the market for anthracite, etc. The operators' propaganda machine is busy. The unions must start a counter offensive or morale will suffer.

Foreign Exchange. NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.84%; cable 4.84%. France, franc, demand 3.99%; cable 3.99%. Belgium, franc, demand 4.53; cable 4.53%. Italy, lira, demand 3.99%; cable 4.00. Sweden, krona, demand 26.72; cable 26.75. Norway, krone, demand 20.42; cable 20.44. Denmark, krone, demand 24.94; cable 24.96. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, taels 78.37 1/2.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

PROGRESSIVES OF FURRIERS SHOW WEAKNESS

Kaufman Trick Wins on G. E. B. Report

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—In defense of use of injunctions by the Furriers' Union in its battles with the employers, President Morris Kaufman, in the battle over accepting the report of the general executive board, employed every sophistry of class collaboration and every argument of the opportunist in his attempt to escape criticism for the general executive board's use of the injunction in the Boston struggle against the Millburn firm.

In his talk Kaufman, shedding large crocodile tears, regretted, that of course, he would like to see more revolutionary changes, but declared this bureaucrat, "Revolutions sometimes do not show results in less than a generation, how can the delegates expect more from the officers in a period of one year."

Vulgarizes Marx. Kaufman's lieutenants came to his rescue in the convention in an attempt to jam the majority report of the general executive board thru the convention. Stetsky, one of the vice-presidents, even went to Karl Marx to justify the use of injunctions against employers and declared with a ridiculous smugness that "man makes history, not out of whole cloth, but out of conditions at hand," and concluded that the union must accept conditions as they are and recognize that we are living under capitalism and that we must act as capitalists act.

The lefts, Benjamin Gold and Schneider, introduced a minority report and attacked the general executive board's report showing the convention that the union had committed itself to recognizing the injunction since it employed the injunction against the Millman firm and that the union had won a doubtful victory as a result.

Left Wing Battles. The minority report also attacked the lack of organizing work and the miserable agreement made in South Norwalk, where the members were bound to a five-year agreement with conditions which agreed to no chairmanship and longer hours than in other centers.

The minority report showed the utter incompetency of the Kaufman machine for leadership in the union.

After a campaign of flimflaming the delegates by the Kaufman machine, the majority report was adopted with 38 delegates voting for the report. Thirty-five delegates refrained from voting for the report, thinking by this means to express themselves in favor of the minority report.

Why Progressives Fell Down. Many of the delegates who ideologically and traditionally cling to the Kaufman machine, but because of the pressure of their rank and file are forced to take a progressive stand, were disarmed by the demogogy of the Kaufman machine and supported the majority report. These so-called progressives lack the left wing ideology and have not decided in their own minds to break completely with the general executive board politically and ideologically.

The Kaufman machine which the latter part of last week was meek and humble when the question of the New York joint board came up, filling the air with peace talk, have started their war on the left progressive bloc when they thought they stood on firmer ground and stood a chance of flimflaming the delegates. This tactic was used to the extreme by the machine. The lamb turned wolf. The fox remained foxy. The Kaufman policy was clear—peace on the bad case of the New York board—fill the air with peace talk. Then beat the opposition on the work conducted and thus maintain the machine's prestige. This the machine accomplished, due to the weakness of the progressives.

Furriers for Recognition of Russ, Amalgamation

(Continued from page 1)

for organization and we will go to them with such proposals with sincerity and spirit."

Cohen's bitter castigation of the machine followed Gold's attack on Kaufman for insinuating that the membership was not willing to sacrifice for the cause. He declared that the rank and file are always willing to work for a strong union but "we understand well your petty maneuvers because you do not believe in organization. You do not support this proposal and when you come with such spirit of ridicule no one can believe that you mean anything more than to kill this proposition." ... resolution was adopted in spite of the tactics used by the Kaufman machine.

Organize the League in the shops and mines: there is where it COUNTS!

NEW YORK IRON LEAGUE TRIES TO SPLIT UNION

Red-Baiter Howard Is Bosses Tool

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The creation of an independent union, led by a former business agent who sought to call off the strike against the Iron League, is the latest attempt to break the iron workers' union. The new venture is receiving considerable attention in the capitalist press, but so far seems to have made little headway with the boys who rivet the girders fast to the sky scrapers.

ACCUSED TATARBOUNAR PEASANTS FORCE OFFICERS TO DESCRIBE TORTURE DURING MASS ARRESTS

KISHENEV, Bessarabia, Nov. 17.—During one of the last sittings of the court there were lively incidents between the accused and witnesses on the part of the prosecution, agents of the secret police. Thus, during their cross-examination by the defense, one of the accused put to an agent the following question: "Is it true, that you have beaten my wife with a whip, until her skin began to break off?" "Do you remember," was another question, "How you tortured the peasant Semior with a red-hot iron?" The third of the accused said: "Let the witness tell, how he had poured hot oil into people's ears."

The president of the court, Colonel Maxim, tried to smooth the impression of those questions by frequently interrupting the accused. A Cynical Confession. Lieut. Epimic Apostolescu, leader of a punishment expedition to the village of Climea, described the terrible things that happened under his leadership. Sixty peasants were locked up by us in a cellar and the gendarmes received the order to throw gas grenades into the cellars. The cellar was kept carefully closed, till the next day, then it was opened and only 16 peasants were still alive. The others had died from the gas.

Chicago Typo Union Decides to Reopen Scale Negotiations At a special call meeting at Bricklayers Hall, corner Monroe and Peoria Streets, the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 decided to serve notice on the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Association that it desired to begin negotiations for a new contract to become effective at the expiration of the present contract May 22, 1925.

Another Earthquake DENVER, Colo., Nov. 17.—An earth tremor of far greater intensity than any registered on the seismograph within the last two years was recorded at Regis College. Starting at 5 o'clock this morning the maximum waves were reached between 5:08 and 5:20 and were very rapid. The distance was estimated at about 1500 miles but the direction could not be determined. It is believed the quake was on this continent. Fix New State Boundary. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The supreme court of the United States announced acceptance and confirmation of a new boundary line between Arkansas and Tennessee as formed by the Mississippi river.

TORONTO LABOR HAILS PURCELL UNITY MESSAGE

British Labor Head Gets Ovation

(Special to The Daily Worker) TORONTO, Nov. 17.—Albert A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City from the British Trade Union Congress, received a thunderous ovation at his meeting, here where he urged world trade union unity. Through the entire meeting the approving "Hear, hear" of many Englishmen could be heard, as Purcell emphasized the need of uniting all workers in the struggle against the capitalist class.

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That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

PLUMBERS' WAGES INCREASE AS ORGANIZATION STRENGTH GROWS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor) Continued gains in the wages of union plumbers in 1925 correspond with very considerable increase in membership recorded by the United Association of Plumbers & Steamfitters between 1924 and 1925. According to the annual report of the United States department of labor on union wages and hours, union rates for plumbers May 1, 1925, exceeded 1924 in 12 out of 40 cities. Only one city in the list reported a reduction in plumber wages.

Wage Increase in 40 Cities. Extending the comparison back to 1920 we find that in the 5-year period plumbers' minimum hourly rates have been raised in 30 of the 40 cities. In only two cities are their wages below 1920. This is somewhat better than the average in the building trades. As many of the increases have been large, union plumbers have materially improved their living standards compared with 1920, the year of highest living costs. The 44-hour week is universal except in Seattle where union plumbers have a 40-hour week. Here again the plumbers are slightly ahead of other building trades unions. Since 1913 plumber hours have been reduced in 13 cities.

Plumbers get the highest hourly rate in Birmingham and St. Louis where it is \$1.50. Pittsburgh is just behind with \$1.433 while 6 cities including New York pay \$1.375. The \$1.50 rate is a gain of 118 per cent over 1913 in Birmingham and 126 per cent in St. Louis. Charleston, Fall River, Manchester, Minneapolis, Richmond and St. Paul have the lowest plumber scale with a rate of \$1.

Minimum Hourly Rates. Minimum hourly rates for plumbers in 18 leading cities in 1913, 1920 and 1925 were: Plumbers pay per hour 1913 1920 1925 Baltimore \$0.50 \$0.875 \$1.25 Boston .60 1.00 1.10 Chicago .75 1.25 1.25 Cincinnati .618 1.00 1.25 Cleveland .625 1.00 1.375 Denver .625 1.00 1.25 Detroit .563 1.25 1.30 Kansas City .625 1.00 1.375 Los Angeles .563 1.125 1.125 Minneapolis .563 1.00 1.00 New Orleans .563 .90 1.125 New York .688 1.125 1.375 Philadelphia .438 .90 1.15 Pittsburgh .625 1.063 1.438 St. Louis .563 1.25 1.50 San Francisco .75 1.25 1.25 Seattle .813 1.125 1.25 Washington .50 1.00 1.313 Cities in which union plumbers secured increases since 1924 are Baltimore, Buffalo, Denver, Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, Newark, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Providence, Salt Lake City and Washington. The only decrease was from \$1.125 and \$1.10 in Boston.

Your Union Meeting

- Third Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1925. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. No. 38 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 154 N. Roney St. 179 B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St. 131 Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted. 2 Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing. 10 Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd. 21 Carpenters, Western and Lexington. 242 Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave. 250 Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest. 643 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St. 1893 Carpenters, 605 S. State St. 1784 Carpenters, 1639 N. Halsted St. H. Felhous, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St., Irving 7597. 1922 Carpenters, 6414 W. Halsted St. 2289 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California. Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 P. M. 298 Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave. 85 Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue. 47 Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Francisco, 9:30 a. m. 275 Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Harrison Sts. 10 Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont. 6 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. 366 Machinists, 314 W. 55th St. 478 Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St. 830 Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave. 515 Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St. Marine Cooks, 367 N. Clark St. 723 Molders, 2339 W. Madison St. 54 Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill. 624 Painters, Irving, Washington St. 893 Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange. 972 Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island. 5 Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St. 16653 Plumber and Game, 200 Water St. 236 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington. 225 Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 99th St. 900 Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University. 72 Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St. 723 Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd. 733 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. 763 Teamsters, 5359 S. Ashland Ave. 247 Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St. 8 Wall Paper, Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.) Haverhill Labor Split Heals HAVERHILL, Mass. (FP)—Nov. 17.—The split in the Shoe Workers' Protective Union that began when the wood heel workers' voted to secede last week for the purpose of making a separate agreement with the manufacturers, is now mending with the local's vote to reaffiliate. The Protective expects an agreement shortly with the bosses' organization to replace the pact that expired. Governor Shies at Employees' Organization. BOSTON, (FP)—Nov. 17.—Organization of state employees to try to compel wage increases will not work on Governor Alvin Fuller, he warns Massachusetts workers. Organization of the 12,000 state employees has begun however, with first deputy state treasurer, Willard for president.

The Two French Trade Union Congresses

Second and concluding installment of report by Com. Lozovsky to the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions. THE colonial was formed the most important question facing the two congresses. Both met at a time when preparations were being made for a big push in Morocco. Both met when the negotiations between France and Spain on the question of taking joint action against the Rifis had just finished. It is of interest to note how they reacted to this question. As far as the Unitary Congress is concerned no difficulties were met with and no differences of view showed themselves. There was full agreement on the need for carrying on an energetic struggle against the war, while the idea was raised of undertaking presentations for a protest strike. This decision was unanimously adopted by the congress. The congress of the General Confederation of Labor was quite a different affair. In its case the question was regarded from the purely governmental point of view. There was no talk of proffering any opposition to the war, the most important speakers being of the view that France had done all that lay in her power to reach an agreement with the Rifis while making out at the same time that it was a matter of a defensive war. As if the Rifis had fallen on the poor French and were threatening to conquer France! By placing the question in such a true imperialist spirit of the leading circles of the reformist trade union movement. JOUHAUX'S speech on the advisability of the General Confederation's present tactics was particularly characteristic. In his speeches Jouhaux emphasized the fact that the reformist General Confederation of Labor was pursuing its old pre-war policy. We must examine this strange way of looking at the question a little more closely. Despite all its defects, the pre-war Confederation of Labor was in substance a very healthy body. It stood for the class struggle, for carrying on a ruthless fight against the bourgeois state, against all war, against colonial policy, etc. In order to talk at the 1925 congress of the reformist confederation applying these very tactics, one must be possessed of some special qualities, abundant and in the present leader of the reformist Confederation of Labor, Jouhaux, that many a reformist does not possess. Such a statement was not of a "historic" character, but was an attempt to politically mask the real issue with regard to unity so as to answer to all proposals for unity with the set phrase: "If you want unity, then come back to the old home" and so put

a stop to all discussion. It was stated at the C. G. T. congress that unity with the Unitary Confederation members was impossible because they were under the influence of the Communist Party, so as to be able to pursue a bourgeois line of policy with greater ease! IN addition to issues of general import the agenda of both congresses featured questions of a practical nature: Wages, the eight-hour day, social insurance, immigration, etc. It would seem that there could not be differences of view on such points. Surely it is precisely on the question of the eight-hour day, social insurance, and immigration, that agreement could have been reached seeing that Jouhaux and his followers are agreed that the unions must deal with those problems, and these problems only. But here, too, the fundamental differences between French reformism and French Communism made themselves manifest. The difference lay not in our congress having pressed for other demands, but in HOW it proposed to enforce these demands. It is noteworthy that in connection with the fall in the rate of exchange the reformist congress did not move for the calculating of wages on the gold basis. According to the reformists such a system would "be impracticable" (!), while Ee Daupie, organ of the C. G. T. bluffed as usual with its statement: "We know why the Unitary Confederation people are demanding gold. It is because they are accustomed to get gold from Moscow." Such cheap demagoguery is, however, no reply to the question of how the unions are going to secure a certain decent standard for the working class of France while the country is suffering from a falling rate of exchange. IMMIGRATION is an especially important problem for France. How exceptionally important it is becomes clear when it is remembered that there are nearly three million foreign workers in France, that they are helping to lower wages, that strikebreakers are recruited from their midst, and that it is extremely difficult to carry on any political activity among these workers. But what does the reformist Confederation of Labor propose to do in the matter? Nothing at all. Our comrades, on the other hand, moved for the complete emancipation of these workers, for their being granted equal rights with the French workers, for the founding of a press for the foreign workers, for their having equal rights in respect to the employers, etc. By their very existence the two confederations have grouped around them all the revolutionary elements

of the workers these connections are becoming somewhat too obvious. IT is worth noting that the delegation sent to Geneva on behalf of the French government consisted of Messrs. Briand, Louchet and Jouhaux. This unnatural alliance of leaders of the trade union movement with state ministers is particularly repugnant to the workers at present belonging to the reformist organizations. The reformists attempted to arrange a demonstration to come off during the sessions of the two congresses which was intended to go beyond the boundaries of France itself. They invited representatives from ten or twelve countries who delivered speeches fully harmonizing with the spirit of the right wing of the Amsterdam International. But there were no representatives from the British unions, a little item that did not pass unnoticed by the workers. The reformists did not succeed in this effort to lend moral and political support to the Amsterdam right wing, for the speeches directed against the British unions and against unity only compromised them and their congress in the eyes of the workers. The Unitary Congress, on the other hand, not only did not weaken the Red International of Labor Unions, but actually strengthened its position. THE present political situation in France is exceptionally favorable for our Confederation of Labor. The Communist Party and the Unitary Confederation are the only bodies at present leading the struggle against the war, and as this is a very important question for the French proletariat we have all the requisite conditions at hand for strengthening our influence among the masses. During the past the influence of the Communist Party and the Unitary Confederation has grown to a considerable extent, but there can be no stopping at that. Should there be a rapid development of events, if the war is fought with increasing bitterness, should there be a further fall in the rate of exchange with a consequent financial crisis, then the broad working class masses thus set in motion will find their leaders in the Communist Party and will rally around the C. G. T. U. But at the moment only a section of the French working class is under our influence and our principal task is to go on with the organization of the wide masses, getting them into the unions, getting the masses lined up behind the unions, a task the successful carrying out of which will be of the utmost importance for the further fate of the working class of France.

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Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

The Party Wants The Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

RENTS INCREASE IN NEW YORK AS WAGES DECREASE

Workers Must Dwell in Firetraps

By ESTHER LOWELL. (Federated Press)

NEW YORK—Hundreds of witnesses are telling the story of New York's shameful housing of the majority of its population, the workers, to the state housing commission hearing on the need for continuing emergency rent laws enacted in 1920. Rent increases of 50 per cent to 200 per cent are related. Indifference of landlords to demands for repairs and increasing demands by landlords for disposes proceedings in the courts are told.

High Real Estate Values.

Captain Harry Ely of Washington Heights Tenants' association, declares that three-fourths of the city's population live in tenements! Another witness calls attention to the fact that assessed real estate in New York City is now rated \$17,119,659,544, a billion dollars over 1924. The witness, a deputy county clerk, points out that the burden falls in higher rentals.

Fourteen people in one small apartment; sometimes as many as five families in a 6 or 7 room apartment; and almost incredible doubling up to bring rent into reasonable proportion per person to fallen wages are some of the facts given the commission by witnesses. Conditions in Harlem, where most of the Negroes live, are among the worst. Double advantage is taken of Negro workers because the area within which they can find accommodations is limited.

All Expensive Flats.

But East Side, West Side, Bronx and Brooklyn workers are suffering as well from the shortage of moderate rental apartments. Building has been going on since 1920, tenants grant, but show that the new apartments are chiefly more expensive ones and none rent for \$10 a room or less. The flock of new two-family houses springing up like toadstools in Queens and outlying districts are fire-traps, the commission is told by experts; so that they cannot be counted as relieving the housing situation even if they are sold or rented at a more moderate rate than metropolitan apartments.

Live in Fire-Traps.

With rents rising and wages going down or at least not increasing, riots are predicted, if the rent laws are suddenly removed, by the Tremont Tenants' association. Joseph W. Romayne, president, asks whether it is "more paternal to spend money to prevent tuberculosis, mental deficiency and crime, all of which are preventable diseases by proper housing, than to spend huge sums to remedy them?" He declares that "in our own state nothing has been done to provide homes for the workers. Indeed, a very thorough survey proves that the supply grows steadily less."

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

THE FACTORY NUCLEUS AND THE STREET NUCLEUS

By W. ULBRIGHT. ARTICLE I.

THE political tasks of the Communist parties demand that factory nuclei be the foundation of party organization. However, we must not forget that it is essential to organize also comrades who are not in industrial enterprises and cannot be attached to factory nuclei. These comrades must be organized and in street nuclei as it is absolutely necessary to work systematically among those employed in small concerns, and among housewives, unemployed and the petty bourgeois classes, in residential districts. The necessity of this procedure is particularly noticeable during election campaigns. In the course of the past few months we had occasion to observe that in two of the most important sections of the Comintern, in the Communist Party of France and the Communist Party of Germany the election campaigns were not carried on quite satisfactorily. The C. P. of F. was not active enuf in the residential districts as it almost entirely depended on factory nuclei and the workers groups proved to be a failure. The C. P. G. on the other hand carried on its election agitation almost entirely in the residential districts and neglected the factories.

Shop Nuclei and Election Campaigns. Although agitation in the residential districts is very important, agitprop work during election campaigns should be first and foremost concentrated on industrial enterprises, for the following reasons:

(a) The close connection of factory questions with general political questions brought forward at elections, give a very good opportunity to expose the election trickery of the opponent parties.

(b) During an election campaign, our first concern is to capture industrial workers as completely as possible, because it is they who count most in all labor struggles.

(c) With the help of factory newspapers and by selling dailies in and outside the factories, we can easily influence the most important sections of the working class in a systematic manner.

(d) Only by carrying on agitation and propaganda in the factories on a large scale during election campaigns is it possible to organize rapidly and successfully factory delegations and mass demonstrations at the opening of parliament.

Winning the Social-Democratic Workers

The same applies to the struggle against the social-democratic party. We will not make much headway if we limit ourselves to general agitation against the social-democratic party in parliament. Such agitation leads frequently to a more or less serious clash between the social-democratic parliamentary leaders and Communist parliamentary debaters. But this does very little towards convincing and winning over social-democratic workers. In the factories, however, we can bring to the notice of the workers the nature of the social-democratic policy in connection with all everyday questions. The social-democrats have recognized the importance of factory agitation. For instance, the report of the district managing committee of the Berlin-Brandenburg district of the socialist party of Germany contains the following statement:

"The factory secretariat has taken measures to supply our representatives in the factories with the necessary material in order to bring our party again into good repute in the trade unions and factories."

This quotation shows the importance which the socialist party of Germany attaches to factory agitation. It is this which has enabled social-democratic leaders to keep social-democratic members in the party, in spite of their betrayal of the interests of the workers. A section of the social-democratic leaders deceived the workers by radical phraseology in parliament, whilst with the assistance of the influence of social-democratic leaders, they obstructed the workers in the factories in their every action.

These experiences are a lesson that we must first of all capture factory workers, in order to take away the ground from under the feet of the social-democratic party. Then Communist factory nuclei will be able to act as the active vanguards of the workers in their struggle for their

everyday needs, when they will know how to treat social-democratic workers as deluded class comrades, in order to influence them in a systematic manner, it will be possible to weaken the social-democratic party. Therefore, leading party organs must always bear in mind that factory work is the most important work and that work in the residential districts is only of secondary importance.

Factory nuclei should be the basis of party organization, that is to say, the center of gravity of party work is in the factories. Therefore, factory nuclei should be represented at conferences in accordance with their strength and importance. But such a formulation of the question does not mean that there should not be any street nuclei. There are organizations in which comrades live quite close to the places of their employment, in which there are only a few comrades employed in factories and where men and women party comrades can be attached to factory nuclei. In such cases, agitation in the residential district is also carried on by the factory nuclei.

Tasks of Street Nuclei.

It is essential to ascertain who belongs to street nuclei.

The French comrades are right in saying that all party members who cannot be attached to factory nuclei belong to street nuclei. Does this mean a weakening of work in the residential districts, because a smaller number of members belong to street nuclei than formerly to the groups of ten? Certainly not! For hitherto only a small number of officials carried on the work in the residential districts. If street nuclei are now able to draw all their party members into the work, this would mean a strengthening of work in residential districts.

The task of street nuclei consists in carrying on Communist work among the residents of their sphere of activity, especially among those employed in small concerns and among housewives and the middle classes of the local population. They must register sympathizers and to recruit members and subscribers. They organize the sale of Communist newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets, from house to house and in shops and institutions. They organize meetings and carry on agitation and propaganda work at the functions of our opponents. They publish special wall newspapers for the large blocks of flats and compile special agitation material for propaganda among the middle classes of the locality linking up this material with local events. They agitate from outside in enterprises where no Communists are employed and endeavor to gain sympathy for the purpose of gradually forming a factory nucleus. For such enterprises it is the street nucleus appointed by the nucleus group's leading organ which makes itself responsible for the factory newspaper. Street nuclei turn their attention to all branches of party work and receive membership contributions from party members who cannot belong to factory nuclei. As comrades organized in factory nuclei who live far from the place of their employment are as a rule not given any work by the factory nuclei after working hours and on Sundays it is essential to register these comrades with the nuclei executive committee of their residential district. This executive can give the comrades definite party work to do (reporting agitation in the rural districts, compilation of factory nucleus newspapers for factories without nucleus assistance with definite branches of work in the nucleus section or sub-section executive, etc.)

These comrades can also be attached to definite street nuclei for work after working hours and on Sundays. As these comrades are only full fledged members in factory nuclei they cannot of course participate in the making of decisions on party questions in the street nucleus. Wherever street nuclei do not exist comrades can be attached to factory nuclei by the nucleus section or sub-section executive. They can participate in making up factory newspapers, can help with the educational work of that factory nucleus, can be members of the commission for agitation in the rural districts, etc.

Cleveland Launches Organization Drive for Working Women

CLEVELAND—In order to launch the work among women, the District Executive Committee is calling a meeting of all women comrades of Cleveland, to discuss the work and work out plans.

Work among women is very important for the party. The attitude that the party has hitherto taken—and that many comrades still entertain—must be combated. Work among women has been considered as of little importance—as a matter of secondary importance. This is a big error, for the struggles of the workers at the present time can be intensified if the women are educated and mobilized to help their husbands and fathers.

The backwardness of women politically and in industrial organization is again due to the lack of understanding of the big issue involved. Half of the proletarian population is to be eliminated from the struggle.

The Communist International and the Workers (Communist) Party have decided that women must be educated and lined up industrially and politically. The bourgeoisie is doing its work well both among the dames of its own class—and among the working class women.

District Six of the party intends to begin the work among women. Every woman comrade of the party in Cleveland is instructed to be present at the district office on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 2:30 p. m. This instruction is mandatory. Men members of the party are also invited for work among women does not mean work by women members of the party. It is party work among the proletarian masses of women, in which the party as a whole should participate.

Educational Work in Cleveland Will Reach Workers Outside Party

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—The district committee of this district has begun its educational work. The agitprop has outlined the following courses: an elementary and an advanced class in English, a public speaking class, and a class in the history of trade unionism and the Communist tactics in the trade unions.

The classes in elementary and advanced English will begin on Sunday Nov. 29, at 10 a. m. These classes will hold two sessions a week—on Sunday mornings and Wednesday nights—in two separate classes. The class in public speaking will start on Tuesday, December 1, at 8 p. m. and will meet once a week. The fee for either the elementary or advanced English class, which will last 6 months, is \$2.50. The fee for the class in public speaking is also \$2.50 and the course will also last 6 months.

The class in trade unionism will begin on Sunday, December 6, at 10 a. m. It will consist of 8 or 9 lectures on the history of trade unionism, with full discussion. To this will be added a lesson for the discussion of action at a trade union meeting. Then will follow three sessions on the tactics of Communists in trade unions. The fee will for this course will be \$2.00.

All the courses are open to party and non-party workers, with the exception of the three last lectures on the tactics of Communists in the trade unions.

These courses are very important for all party members, and every comrade should avail himself of them. In January will begin a course on Marxism-Leninism in its theoretical and practical application.

As rapidly as possible the agitprop of the district will arrange circuit lectures for the cities outside Cleveland. Enrollment for the courses in Cleveland should take place at once.

General Membership Meeting in St. Louis on Sunday, Nov. 22

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—A general membership meeting of the Workers Party in St. Louis, East St. Louis and Madison, Ill., on reorganization, at which Comrade Jay Lovestone will be present will be held Sunday, November 22, at 2 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum 1243 North Garrison St. St. Louis, Mo.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

CONNECTICUT DISTRICT ARRANGES FOR REORGANIZATION MEETINGS

The following meetings have been arranged in the Connecticut district by the District Executive Committee:

- NAUGATUCK, R. I.—Thursday, November 19.
WATERBURY, CONN.—Friday, November 20.
TORRINGTON, CONN.—Saturday, November 21.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Wednesday, November 25.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Thursday, November 26.
NEW LONDON, CONN.—Monday, November 30.

These meetings are being held for reorganization purposes and it is extremely important that the membership in the respective cities named above attend these meetings.

Section Four Attention!

The section membership meeting of Section No. 4, which takes in the following branches: Armenian, Armenian Independent, Greek, Douglas Park English, Douglas Park Jewish, Spanish, Shop Nucleus No. 7, Shop Nucleus No. 8, Shop Nucleus No. 5 (Daily Worker), Czech-Slovak Branches No. 1, No. 3, Brookfield, North Berwyn, Czech-Slovak Cicero Men and Women, Italian branches: 11th Ward, 19th Ward, 31st Ward and Terra Cotta (now in the 31st Ward, Italian Cicero, Cicero English, Cicero Lithuanian No. 74, Lithuanian No. 77 and No. 2, South Slav No. 1, Bulgarian, will be held Wednesday, November 18, 7:30 p. m., at ROOSEVELT HALL, 3437 West Roosevelt Road.

Every member of the Workers (Communist) Party, attached to any one of the above-named units, in the Workers (Communist) Party, must attend this meeting, if he or she wishes to retain membership. Registration of all members will take place there. Comrades will be assigned either to shop or street nuclei.

It is of the utmost importance to the successful reorganization of the party in the city of Chicago that every member belonging to Section No. 4 attend this meeting. Comrades! Be on time at the meeting.

Marxian Economics for Beginners at N. Y. Workers' School

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A course in Marxian economics will be given at the New York Workers' School, beginning Thursday, Nov. 26, at 8 p. m., with J. Mindel as instructor.

This course begins with a consideration of the different schools of economics and takes up the fundamental elements of Marxian economy, such as value, money, surplus value, capital, rate of profit, how capital revolutionizes the mode of production, the accumulation and concentration of capital in industry and agriculture, banks, crises, the influence of concentration on the working class, and what capitalist accumulation leads to. This course is preparatory to a second course in the economics of the era of financial capital and monopoly. It takes up all the classic concepts of Marxian economics and "Americanizes" them, that is to say, it particularly studies these economic phenomena as they are illustrated in the U. S. An interesting feature, seldom or never treated in a course in Marxian economics in the United States, is the study of the concentration of capital in agriculture and the general economics of the agrarian problem.

This course is open to any one who has the barest elements of economic knowledge such as can be derived from the reading of the economics section of the "A. B. C. of Communism," or some work of a similar nature. The fee for the three months course is \$2.50. Registrations are being taken now at the school office, Room 34, 198 East 14 St.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

FROM THE 3RD THRU THE 4TH CONVENTION

By C. E. Ruthenberg.

A review of the developments in the Workers (Communist) Party thru its many stages, and a summary of the various problems encountered—from the first differences on the Labor Party policy to the fourth convention.

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Tea — Grub — Tables — Chairs Sawdust — Gossip — n'Everythin' at the HOUSE OF THE MASSES, Cratiot at St. Aubin, Detroit, Mich. Friday Night, Nov. 20 at 8 o'clock (Very exclusive—samovar very worst families will be there)

Fairy Tales for Workers' Children

By Herminia Zur Mühlen. Translation by Ida Dalles.

Illustrated with black and white drawings from the original German edition and four color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson.

A book that children will treasure and one that will instill in their minds a pride of being in the ranks of the working class.

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Milwaukee Arranges Bazaar and Dance

(Special to The Daily Worker) MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—The Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League are arranging a bazaar and dance at Miller Hall, 802 State St., on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 28 and 29.

The bazaar opens Saturday evening at 7 o'clock and on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. HELP BUILD THE WORKERS PARTY! BAZAAR AND DANCE

Miller's Hall, 802 State Street (3rd floor) SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 7 P. M. SUNDAY, NOV 29, Afternoon 2 P. M. and Evening SINGING, PLAYLETTE & GAMES—LOTS OF FUN FOR EVERYBODY Admission 10 Cents. Auspices, Workers Party and Young Workers League.

BRITISH SEAMEN WANT POWER BY AMALGAMATION

Move to Get It Begun by "Outlaw" Strikers

LONDON.—The "P. C. 5" is a ticket which British seamen must get endorsed by shipowners and the officials of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union before any job can be obtained.

There has been a strong protest against this for some time, but probably the most effective way to end the "P. C. 5" is to organize a section for seamen within the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Amalgamation Means Power.

With the backing the seamen could get from the dockers, they would have power to stop it being used as a blacklist, but if such a section were formed, it should be with the object of taking in both the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union and the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union.

That this joint meeting of strike committees agree to the formation of a seamen's section of the Minority Movement to operate within the A. M. W. U., and N. S. F. U., for the purpose of educating the rank and file towards forcing amalgamation of the two unions, and to urge the formation of a seamen's department within the T. and G. W. U. and thus bring about an industrial union of transport workers.

The grand resistance of British seamen to the £1 reduction is one of the finest fights ever made by any body of workers. They are to be admired in their determination to win. That the strike was effective was evident by the howl that the shipowners put up thru the daily press.

Strike Continues in Australia.

The strike in Australia and New Zealand continues. Seventy-eight vessels are tied up, representing 750,000 tons of shipping; 300,000 carcasses of mutton await shipment at Wellington, New Zealand; over 1,000,000 tons of cargo is held up in Australia.

The political effect in Australia has caused a general election as the state labor governments refused to operate the federal premier's decision to deport Tom Walsh, president of the Austrian Seamen's Union, and Johannesen, the secretary of Sydney, N. S. W.

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.

MOSCOW WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST TRIAL OF BESSARABIAN PEASANTS

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—Four thousand workers gathered in the great Moscow circus and voiced their protest against the court-martial of the 500 Bessarabian peasants taking place in Kishinev, for their participation in the Tatarbuniar peasant uprising against the Roumanian boyars and also voiced their condemnation of the Horthy hangmen of Hungary.

The meeting adopted resolutions of protest against the Hungarian government and also resolutions demanding that the rights of national minorities be respected.

In the name of the Communist Party of Roumania Dobrogeanu-Gereu reported upon the situation of the Bessarabian peasantry, driven to despair by the arbitrariness of the occupation authorities and economic exploitation and hunger.

Bela Kun spoke in the name of the Comintern upon the persecutions of the working class and the national minorities in the Balkan states. He demanded in particular the right of self-determination for Siebenburger oppressed by Roumania and demanded international proletarian action to save the political prisoners and the national minorities in Roumania.

Third Annual Moonlite Dance for Los Angeles Coming November 28th

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—On Saturday night, Nov. 28, the Young Workers League of this city will hold their annual Moonlite Dance at the Co-operative Hall, 2708 Brooklyn Ave. (near Mott St.).

Those who took part in the year's dance will need no urging to be there this time this year. The Moonlite Dance committee prophesies a total eclipse of previous moonlite dances.

Los Angeles district has set itself a quota of \$500 to raise immediately. These hundred and fifty dollars are to be sent in without delay to the Young Workers League.

Bring all your friends to the Moonlite Dance. Help up raise our quota quickly.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

NEW YORK UNION DEMANDS FREEING OF BEN GITLOW

Ladies' Garment Local Condemns Anarchy Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—At a general membership meeting of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Local No. 20., held at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks place, the following resolution, condemning the imprisonment of Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, under the New York state criminal anarchy act and demanding his release, was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, the conviction of Benjamin Gitlow under the criminal anarchy law has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States, the decision also declaring the law constitutional and thereby forging a powerful weapon of the capitalist class against the militant labor movement and the revolutionary political movement of the working class of this country, and

"Whereas, this is a denial to the labor movement to the right of freedom of speech, and

"Whereas, it is part of the general policy of using the courts and machinery of government against the workers in the form of injunctions against picketing and striking and of persecution of the militant leadership that is found at the forefront of our political and industrial struggles, and

"Whereas, the sustaining of Gitlow's conviction by the United States supreme court supplies a precedent which will mean the railroad to long terms in prison of many other well known fighters in the ranks of the labor movement and will make easier the suppression by the capitalist controlled government of all and any working class organizations which dare oppose their open shop rule, and

"Whereas, the experiences of the labor movement has demonstrated that such statutes when once adopted and sustained, are gradually extended in scope thru judicial interpretation until they can be used against any sort of working class movement, and

"Whereas, the solidarity of the entire working class is essential to its welfare and requires that those in the forefront of the struggle must especially have the support of all workers, and

"Whereas, in freeing James Larkin and the others charged, jointly with Gitlow for the same offense and under the same act, even the capitalist government of the state of New York, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, was compelled to state of those convicted: 'They are not criminals and I can see no useful purpose that will be served by holding them in prison any longer,' therefore be it

Resolved that we protest against and condemn the action of the United States supreme court; demand the repeal of the criminal anarchy law and will work to that end; record ourselves as in support of the International Labor Defense in fighting this case and call upon all labor bodies and working class organizations of any sort to take the same stand, be it further

Resolved that we demand of the governor of the state of New York that he immediately free the defendant, and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the governor of the state of New York and to the labor press.

Throws Hat in Ring. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 17.—In a letter to precinct workers, Col. Frank L. Smith, of Dwight, Ill., chairman of the Illinois commerce commission, formally announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for the United States senator in opposition to Senator William B. McKinley.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1.) there may be a physical wreck, with medals hanging on his wasted frame, who may mutter, with all the vehemence of a leading actor in "What Price Glory," "What the hell did I wreck myself for?"

YET despite all this evidence which is flaunted in the face of the working class, who contributed the main human toll in the war, we find wage slaves who still boast of having defeated the kaiser. They may not have a job, or if so, it may be a bum job, long hours and short pay. But they are proud of having won the war so that the cause of Morgan could place Europe under tribute. This is the kind of thing that makes superficial radicals pessimistic and hopeless.

THOSE who throw in their lot with the revolutionary movement and take the sour with the sweet in the expectation that the masses will sprinkle their path with roses are not the kind that go thru to the end. Leaders, whether in the capitalist ranks or in the ranks of the working class, receive the support of those they speak for, just so long as they succeed in convincing their followers that they can serve them. The masses may desert them when they are right and follow them when they are wrong. They may stone them while they are living and build monuments over their graves when they are dead. A good deal depends on the time. Had Lenin died in 1917 instead of 1923, it is probable that his mausoleum in the Kremlin Square would not today be visited by millions of Russian workers and peasants. Karl Marx's grave in London is not so frequented.

WOODROW WILSON was an American hero in 1917 and for a few years afterwards. Today Calvin Coolidge is the little tin god. Wilson at least was a man of intellect. Coolidge's brain could be squirted into a goat's eye without making the little thing wrinkle his brow. Coolidge is the spokesman of the policies of the republican party, and in an era of prosperity for the rich, of course, Coolidge goes. But let capitalism find itself in a crisis and Coolidge will fade away like a set of false whiskers in a cyclone. Then you may find a Borah coming to the front.

THIS is a complicated world and the people who demand their politics simplified are liable to die, cursing their fate. Trotsky once said that the shortest distance between two points is a zig zag. Perhaps Trotsky did not invent the phrase. It is a good one nevertheless. Anybody who has made a study of European politics since the war, can see that the powers involved have been busily engaged ever since trying to liquidate the results of the struggle. The Locarno pact marks a point in that effort. A war between nations is like a fight inside a political party, magnified a millionfold. The lower the theoretical level of the party, the more necessary it is for the leaders to appeal to the prejudices of the membership in order to hold them in line.

THE rulers of capitalist nations in times of war personify the leaders of the competing powers as inhuman monsters who must be crushed if the wives and daughters of "civilized" nations are to go their graves unsullied and pure. At least, if their virtue is tarnished the vile deed must not be done by a hated foreigner. This is the kind of stuff that made our American morons look on every German with a laudible eye. Ditto for Austrians towards Italians and vice versa. James for all the rest of them. But when the slaughter was called off, and the capitalists sat down at the same table, drank champagne out of the same bottles, smoked Havana out of the same box and proceeded to divide the spoils and pay the penalties, their main problem was how to delouse their subjects of the prejudices with which they infested them during the war. The fact that Germans and French and British rulers can now sit together and sign a treaty shows that they have succeeded—after a fashion.

CLASS IN "HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT," SUNDAY A. M.

Among the classes of the Workers' School of Chicago, which is receiving the attention of especially the young workers, is "The History of the International Revolutionary Youth Movement," conducted by Comrade John Williamson. The class will begin Sunday morning, Nov. 22, at 10:30 o'clock sharp, at 19 South Lincoln street, and will cover two semesters of eight weeks each. The ground covered by this course shall be as follows:

First semester—Early forms of youth organizations; revolutionary and socialist youth movement before and during the war.

Second semester—Formation and development of Y. C. I.; problems and tactics of Y. C. I. today.

This course will give to the young worker of today a historical background, dating into feudalism, outlining the growth of early forms of youth organization and the gradual development of society and subsequent rise of the socialist youth movement. It will especially equip the Y. W. L. member of today with an understanding of the relations of the worker in particular with the various forms of society and the changing economic forms assumed.

Outline for the First Semester, Beginning Sunday, Nov. 22, 10:30 A. M.

First week—Feudal economy, the guild system, guild apprenticeship, general condition of youth at that period.

Second week—Breakdown of feudalism and beginning of capitalist economy.

Third week—Social and economic conditions of youth under early capitalism.

Fourth week—Early economic and political organizations of workers.

Fifth week—Beginnings of youth movement.

Sixth week—Formative period of Young Socialist International.

Seventh week—The world war, the division of the socialist youth movement into social patriot and revolutionary.

Eighth week—Struggles and tactics of the socialist revolutionary youth movement during the world war.

No specific textbooks will be used but a list of books for supplementary reading and other references will be furnished each week. Application for this class and all others given by the Workers' School should be sent in immediately to 19 S. Lincoln St.

District Six Will Hold Three Meetings for Education Week

(Special to The Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17.—District Six, Young Workers League, has arranged three mass meetings during so-called "Educational Week." They will be held in the following cities:

Cleveland, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 20, 8 p. m. at Insurance Center Bldg., 1783 E. 11 St., 6 floor. Speakers: Martin Gordon, I. Amter and Phillip Shatz. Conneaut, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 21, 8 p. m. at Workers' Hall, 943 Broad St. Speaker: Martin Gordon.

Youngstown, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 22, 8 p. m. at Ukrainian Hall, 525 West Rayen Ave. Speakers: Herbert Benjamin, Martin Gordon. This meeting is held in conjunction with the celebration of the 8th anniversary of the Russian revolution, which has been postponed.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION! CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY Meat Market Restaurant IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER. Bakery deliveries made to your home. FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc. (Workers organized as consumers) 4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING COMPANY Dairy, Grocery & Meat Market MAIN STORE: 665-9 McAllister Avenue BRANCH: 1806 W. Washington St. WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

DRIVE TO SAVE DAILY WORKER OVER-REACHES \$20,000 MARK; SECOND HALF OF QUOTA NEEDED

TODAY begins the second half of the drive to save The DAILY WORKER. With a sudden onrush of contributions, the \$20,000 mark was passed, and the first half of the campaign achieved.

But donations were so slow in coming in, that they scarcely kept up with the regular weekly deficits, to say nothing of meeting the indebtedness of the long preceding period. Unless the amounts come in for the next week at the rate of \$1,000 daily, there will come another crisis.

To avoid this, WORKERS PARTY organizations and DAILY WORKER friends are putting every ounce of energy into the heavy task. Comrade L. E. Katterfeld of New York, has been untiring in his efforts, sending an additional \$339.23 today from various branches and sympathizers, part as proceeds from DAILY WORKER rescue parties.

From a Canadian friend, J. L. Counsell of Hamilton, Ont., came \$100.00, while San Francisco forwarded \$285.00 as a result of a Workers Party membership meeting and branch donations. Detroit, Mich., sent \$151.58 as a result of their Soviet celebration, while another \$100.00 was received as a donation from the Jewish branch of Cleveland, O. Others that did their part in driving home remittances to The DAILY WORKER are as follows:

Table listing donors and amounts: P. Janson, New York \$4.00; A. Johnson, Chicago 10.00; J. A. Blasutch, Kellogg, Ia. 2.00; S. S. Osasto, Newberry, Mich. 3.50; John Elscle, Garfield, N. J. 2.00; O. R. Zimmerman, Wauwatosa, Wisc. 1.50; Gus Bjork, Chicago, Ill. 2.00; Leonard Auberger, East Liverpool, Ohio 5.00; Geo. Knezovich, Highland Park, Detroit, Mich. 1.50; San Francisco, Calif., English W. P. 19.50; E. M. T., Chicago 1.00; Tony Sirola, Yorkville, Ohio 7.00; Ed Sangewald, Chicago 1.00; Lithuanian Br. 3, Chicago 3.00; South Slavic Br. W. P., Oakland, Calif. 24.00; Theo H. Mitsos, Cleveland, Ohio 5.00; Matt Hoiberg, Cherry W. P. Society, Iron, Minn. 6.00; John Alt, Cherry W. P. Society Iron, Minn. 3.00; J. Zinko, South Slav. Br. W. P. Los Angeles, Calif. 5.00; Geo. Kraternik, Kansas City, Kansas 2.50; Karl Marx Scandinavian Br. W. P., Chicago 5.00; South Slavic Branch, W. P. West Brownsville, Pa. 10.00; Slovak and Bohemian Branch, W. P., Cleveland, Ohio 12.00; N. Gollubitsky, East Side English, Cleveland 5.00; Jewish Branch, Workers Party, Cleveland, Ohio 100.00; Joseph Ungar, St. Paul, Minn. 5.00; Lithuanian Workers' Literary Society, Los Angeles, Calif. 5.00; Detroit, Mich. (Soviet meeting) 151.58; Waukegan, Ill. (Soviet meeting) 25.00; Rochester, N. Y. (Soviet celebration) 25.00; A. Rosenthal, Newark, N. J. 5.00; J. M. Sandstad, Hibbing, Minn. 1.00; Roscoe Fillmore, Centerville, N. S., Canada 1.00; David Ashkins, Caledonia, Queen's Co., N. S. 5.00; W. P. Washburn, Berwick, N. S. 5.00; C. Nelson, Cleveland, O. 5.00; Jewish Br., W. P., New Haven, Conn. 21.00; Chas. Kisells, Racine, Wis. 5.00; John D. James, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bilterman, Hitman, Ia. 3.00

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Total N. Y. donations \$339.23

Sunday and Monday's Total \$1,326.89

Previously reported 19,965.36

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Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.  
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

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Editors  
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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

## The Resolution on the Party Situation

The resolution of the political committee of the Central Executive Committee on the party situation will be welcomed by every party member who has at heart the unification and upbuilding of the Communist Party in the United States.

The resolution correctly analyzes the party situation and the dangerous and difficult period in which the Workers (Communist) Party finds itself. The party has gone thru a period of bitter conflict over the question of the correct policy for the movement in the United States. Although this problem has been solved with the help of the Communist International, the factionalism which sprang up during the controversy has not yet been liquidated. Added to these difficulties is the opposition which arose in certain sections of the party to the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei and street nuclei (international branches) and the organization of language fractions in place of the language branches and sections which have hitherto existed. The enemies of the Communist Party have already been gloating over the prospective disintegration of the party which it hoped would spring out of this situation.

The resolution of the political committee frankly presenting these dangers to the party is a great step forward in overcoming these dangers. This resolution was drafted in collaboration with a section of the former majority of the party which supports the views of Comrade Cannon and Comrade Dunne. It expresses the submission to the party of a common platform for this group and the Ruthenberg group which is the majority in the political committee of the party. It marks the unification in the leadership of the party of these two former groupings. It is a long step toward breaking down and completely eliminating the factional situation which has existed in the party during the past eighteen months.

The attitude taken toward that section of the former majority which supports Comrade Foster opens the way for complete liquidation of the divisions in the party. The resolution leaves the door open to unite in the leadership of the Central Executive Committee, for all comrades who are ready to support the platform laid down in the resolution, that is, completion of the reorganization of the party at the earliest possible moment, intensification of the trade union work, bringing the party members into the unions, the organization of party fractions, and the creation of a broad left wing in the labor movement and an energetic campaign for the labor party. The resolution correctly declares there can be no abatement of the struggle against deviations from the line of the Communist International and the Central Executive Committee, and particularly that there can be no compromise with opposition to the reorganization of the party.

The resolution showing that the party is on the road to solving its inner difficulties will put new life and enthusiasm into the whole party membership. It will create a new fighting spirit for participation in the work among the masses. The party must go forward along this line. Every unit of the party should endorse the leadership towards unification of the party, active participation in the class struggle thru work among the masses, which the political committee has given in this resolution. Factional lines must be completely wiped out and the party face its enemies as a unit.

Forward to a united party!  
Forward to new victories in establishing the influence of the Communist Party among the working masses!  
Forward to the work of revolutionizing the American working class and a united struggle against American capitalism!

## Missionaries and Militarism

In the present situation in Syria where the French forces have been waging a losing battle against the Druses and Syrians there is developing a classic example of the intimate connection between missionaries and militarism. American warships lay off the coast at Beirut, while in Lebanon American missionaries are playing the loathsome game of French imperialism. Thru the heavy investments of the House of Morgan in France, that country's destiny is bound up with American imperialism. If France is decisively routed from Syria it means that Britain will maneuver to obtain control of that unfortunate country in order to facilitate the development of its interests in the Middle East. That will be a direct blow to American oil interests. Hence both great combinations of American capital operating on foreign soil have immediate interests at stake in the Syrian struggle: Morgan to defend the prestige of France in Europe and Standard Oil to gain an advantage over British oil in the world-wide struggle between these two powers.

Press dispatches relating the burning of an American high school operated by the American Presbyterian mission reveal a definite propaganda to prepare the ground for intervention of American armed forces in order to "protect American property and lives." British forces are standing in readiness in Palestine, just south of Lebanon where an American and French subsidized "Christian army" is trying to hold the country against the Druses and Syrians. If United States forces invade the country to protect American missionaries, they will find themselves confronted by British soldiers who can just as readily manufacture a border disturbance as this country can fabricate lurid tales of Christian martyrdom, to conceal the greed and avarice of the imperialist bandits. Such a situation creates the preliminaries for a clash between the British and American forces.

In order to avert such a denouement British agents in Syria are demanding that the French mandate for that territory be revoked. Tho not a member of the league the United States will use its influence over countries having permanent and temporary seats on the league council to hold the mandate for France against Britain.

The proletarian and peasant masses of the home countries and the colonies must act decisively against this new threat of world war. Especially in England, France and the United States the working class must relentlessly expose the preparations for a new world slaughter, and tell the imperialist monsters in no uncertain terms that every weapon at our command will be used against their schemes to again lead the workers of the world into the slaughter-house.

# The Movement for a Labor Party in Japan

The formation of a labor party in Japan, composed of the bulk of the trade union movement, including the farmers' union, was noted in THE DAILY WORKER in an article by K. Yamato from Tokyo, a Communist. What the commercial and financial interests think about it is also interesting. The following article from the Japan Chronicle (an English paper published in Kobe, Japan) of Sept. 3, gives a review of Japanese press comments:

A GENERAL meeting of the delegates of proletarian organizations, which was recently held at the Central Public Hall at Nakanoshima, Osaka, passed off without exciting much press comment, though it proved a memorable gathering in that the formation of a proletarian party was formally decided upon at that occasion. We find a few journals commenting on the decisions of the meeting, however. In spite of the fact that the general meeting of the proletarians in Osaka was convened without elaborate preparations, says the Tokyo Asahi, it did much towards helping forward the work of organizing a proletarian party. The decision then reached, that, while neglecting no means to advance the interests and happiness of the proletariat, they should proceed to organize a big proletarian party based on the entire influences of proletarian classes with a view to compassing the perfect development of the proletariat, is a good step forward in the direction of party organization. It also augurs well for the future of the movement that organizations of thinkers, such as the Political Research Society and the Suiseisha, have been admitted into the campaign.

### Foreign Examples.

The history of the development of proletarian parties in foreign countries, the Asahi continues, indicates that harmony between labor organizations and associations of thinkers always presented supreme difficulties, notwithstanding the obvious fact that, denuded of the cooperation of the intellectuals, the healthy development of proletarian parties is impossible. How valuable is the co-operation of intellectuals is most eloquently proved by the rapid and healthy development of the movement in England for the organization of a proletarian party which followed the participation of the independent laborites. In such movements labor organizations and associations of intellectuals stand in the relationship of muscles and nerves. Of course, labor organizations form the prop and stay of a proletarian party, but they must needs have the cooperation of the other in order to put their party in a fit form. From this point of view, the promoters of the recent meeting acted wisely in admitting organizations of intellectuals into the new movement. There is nevertheless no disguising the fact that the path of the projected formation of a proletarian party is beset with grave obstacles. The greatest difficulty will probably be experienced in the formulation of the platform and regulations of the new party. It is on record that a great deal of confusion attended the drafting of the platform of the committee of labor delegates, which was the nucleus of the labor party of England. It certainly contains a valuable lesson for the promoters of the present movement to profit by that the views of the right elements always prevailed and indicated the course which the labor party in England has been able to attain its present development. Needless to say, the slogans of a proletarian party must be the promotion of the interests and happiness of the proletariat and the reform of social and economic organizations, and for the realization of their aims, they must ever follow a legitimate and revolutionary course, or otherwise it will be impossible for them to enlist the support of the masses.

### Parties Represent Classes.

Turning its attention to the political parties in existence, the Asahi asks them to make no mistake of the fact that the creation of a proletarian party constitutes no menace to the present day parliamentary system, and that it is, on the contrary, helpful in bringing parliamentary politics to a successful consummation. A diet after the enforcement of manhood suffrage would be imperfect without a proletarian party within it. Whatever sophistry they may use, the fact remains that the political parties now existing represent the interests of certain classes only. No apprehension need be entertained about the diet taking on more class color by the inclusion of a proletarian party, for it is to be hoped that thru such parliamentary politics harmony between the classes can best be achieved. It is important that there should always exist powerful proletarian supervision and criticism in the diet.

### Struggles for Retention of Power.

The Osaka Asahi notes with satisfaction that the recent meeting at the Central Public Hall brought the formation of a proletarian party within the realms of probability. It is, of course, fully to be expected that many vicissitudes will still have to be gone thru before it becomes an accomplished fact, and that it will take a still longer time for the new party to acquire a sufficiently strong influence to be counted upon in politics. But if the promoters of the new movement go about their work in real earnest and in the right way, there is

no reason to doubt that the proletarian party now in embryo will be quickly helped into being and be enabled to grow into a great influence. The chief asset of a proletarian party is that it grows out of the masses and exists for the good of the masses. A study of the history of the growth of the present political parties in Japan reveals the fact that none of them was born with the backing of the populace. They were formed, without exception, by some of the ruling classes with the object of snatching political power, which they had lost, from the hands of others. The late Marquis Okuma's Kaishinto and the late Count Itagaki's Jiyuto were none other than by-products of struggles for power among clan statesmen. The Satsuma and Choshu clans, which produced the largest number of distinguished statesmen in the restoration, wielded supreme power in the early days of Meiji, but the Saga clan, to which Okuma belonged, and the Tosa clan, of which Itagaki was a samurai, were rather left out in the cold. In order to extricate themselves out of this unfavorable position

and to supplant the Choshu and Satsuma statesmen in the place of power, both Okuma and Itagaki conceived the idea of forming political parties. Ito was an eminent leader of the most favored clan, Choshu, but when he gradually came to realize that the old methods of competing for power were fast growing ineffective, he resolved on creating a political party himself, and the Seiyukai was called into being under his presidency. Katsura followed Ito's example some time afterwards, and formed the Doshikai, which developed into the Kenseikai.

Why the Parties are Selfish.  
Thus it will be seen that all political parties in Japan owed their birth to the political ambition of certain statesmen, not to any sincere desire to improve the conditions of living among the masses. This accounts for the single-eyed devotion of these parties to the promotion of their selfish interests to the neglect of the interests of the masses. Herein lies the inherent weakness of the present political parties, and it is on account of this weakness that they have fallen into disgrace with the populace. A

proletarian party, on the other hand has none of this weakness, and this is the reason why its organization is eagerly awaited by the masses. The final aims of politics must be to advance the happiness and interests of the people at large, not by any means to compete for power. If the proletarian party in embryo assiduously endeavors, when it is born, to promote the true interests of the people at large, free from all self-seeking designs, this will invest their actions with supreme moral power, and this moral power is more precious than anything else. It will greatly help the proletarian party to develop until it will finally be able to step into power.

Diverse Interests of Proletarians.  
The Yamato says that it is quite natural that the adoption of manhood suffrage should be followed by the creation of a political party devoted in the interests of the proletariat, for thru the instrumentality of such a party the proletarians can hope to maintain and advance their interests and to bring about the establishment of a new order of society by legis-

lative means. Although the new party will consist of men belonging to the proletariat exclusively, the interests of the component elements will not be in perfect accord, nor will there be full agreement of view in detail on political and other matters. In future, therefore, it may split into several parties, each representing different interests, agrarian, socialist, labor or Communist. It is nevertheless important that these conflicting principles and interests should be harmonized to a certain extent within one and the same party, so that the wishes of the proletarians may be most effectively voiced in the legislature. From this point of view, the example of the labor party of England, which, despite its heterogeneous composition, has managed to attain its present influence by retaining a commendable solidarity in its ranks, is worth following, and the Yamato sincerely hopes that every care will be used by those interested in the new movement to see that there arise no fatal clash between the socialist and anti-socialist elements within the group.

## Twelve British Communists on Trial in London



The above 12 Communists were arrested and are now on trial in the Bow Street police court in London for sedition. Top row, left to right: Murphy, Gallacher, Hannington. Center row: Pollitt, Cant, Winttingham, Inkpin. Bottom row: Campbell, McManus, Rust, Page Arnot and Thomas Bell.

## When Will Cotton Goods Be Cheap?

Soviet Primers No. 6.  
The Sort of "Soviet Propaganda" that the Government is Telling its Own Peasants.

ONE of the most interesting of the little booklets that are going out in editions of fifty thousand to the Russian peasant I found not in Moscow at all. I picked it up at a station on the Trans-Siberian railway on my trip to China. There, at the station bookstand were the usual piles of leaflets, scientific, agricultural, political, even tales by Dpton Sinclair and Jack London. Then my eye caught the vivid blue and yellow cover of a booklet "When Will Cotton Goods be Cheaper?"

I bought it. It cost all of five cents, for it had 64 pages and half a dozen illustrations. And on the inside cover I learned that this booklet was issued in an edition, not of fifty but of one hundred thousand. All at once, one hundred thousand. For this is the burning question of the Russian peasant today. No longer land, no longer taxes! He has his land; year by year the land laws have the crores ironed out to suit him more fully. Even his taxes have been grumblingly cancelled claim that they are as high as under the czar. But cotton goods, every peasant must buy it. It stays scarce in quantity and high in price. He grows that somehow these city folks always find a way to rob him.

THE little "propaganda" booklet, designed for peasants libraries, takes the bull by the horns. "Why is cotton so high? Why is bread so cheap in comparison? The rich peasants say that all poverty comes from the Soviet power and the Communists. The priests say that god does all this to punish the peasants for throwing out the landlords. The mensheviks and social revolutionaries say that it comes from over-throwing the constituent assembly, where every

one, workers, peasants, landlords, priests, might have agreed in peace together.

"But now lets talk seriously, and with facts and figures. Cotton is by far the chief goods consumed by the peasant. In 1924 we produced 806 meters of cotton goods, but only 28 million of wool and 27 million of linen. We use fifteen times as much cotton as the other two together. Let's see, then, what is the trouble with cotton."

### Cotton Shortage Began Before War.

IN the decades before the war the consumption of cotton grew enormously thruout the world. Between 1884 and 1900 about 2 million tons a year was worked up into goods. In the next years it increased to 3 million tons already by the 1908-1914 to more than 4 million tons a year.

A shortage of raw cotton began to be felt. For every land people were turning from homespun to the finer, cheaper, more beautiful goods of the factory. The world number of spindles rapidly increased: 135 million in 1911, and already 142 million just two years later. Seven million more spindles added in two years. In the past twenty years they doubled in France, increased ten fold in Germany, fifty fold in Belgium, one hundred fold in Denmark. In Japan formerly there was not a single pound of cotton imported. But already in 1910 she was importing from America 70,000 tons.

So fast was the use of cotton goods, increasing before the war. But with the war, and the turning of factories to war uses, and the blockade of various countries, the production of cotton fell sharply. Even the rich textile country of England was producing only thirty meters per inhabitant per year. Poland, surrounded by armies, produced only 2 meters a person. Russia, which before the war produced 16 meters a person, now produced only one. Not enough even to mend clothes with, to say nothing

of new ones.

### Whence Comes High Cost?

AN arshin of cotton print, undyed, used to cost at the Konshin factory 11 kopeks. After the war it cost 33. Exactly where does the extra cost come from?

If we examine the figures, we shall see that of the eleven kopeks, 8 formerly went for raw cotton, 2 for wages, one for repairs and use of machinery. But of the 33 kopeks, 23 goes for raw cotton, 4 for wages, and 6 for use of machinery. Thus we see that wages have doubled, but the cost of raw cotton has increased three times and that of machinery six times. This last is because of our worn machines and the need of buying new ones on very short term payments. But the really big increase, which most affects the selling cost of goods, is the price of raw cotton.

Even in England cotton goods cost now twice as much as before the war, this surely was not caused by the wrath of god or by the Bolsheviks. But in our country there are three special reasons which make our cotton dearer than abroad.

THE first of these special reasons is obviously, the destruction of the industry by civil war. The destruction of irrigated cotton districts of Turkestan is most important, but we will speak of this later. Here we speak of factory production. Steam power, because of the cost of fuel, rose three fold. Freight and general transport rose eight fold. Repairs on machines, three fold. Besides this, owing to the worn out machines, the production on them is less. To fight these troubles we are installing new machines, and electric power. But this is a costly process for we have little capital and must pay very high rates of interest.

The second special cause of expense is the disorganization of the trading apparatus. Even the cooperatives have too many middlemen. The

Central Cooperative sends out goods for 100 kopeks. The state co-operatives pass them on at 174 kopeks; the regional ones at 191 kopeks, and the village cooperatives stores sell them at 216 kopeks if they are near the city, or 243 if they are far away. By the time it gets to the peasant, the goods cost two and a half times as much as in the center.

These were the figures in September 1923, the very worst time. Then the government began very severe examination of all these middlemen, with their cumbersome apparatus. By better factory organization the price at the factory, came down to 24 instead of 33 kopeks an arshin. Fuel and oil were made cheaper; factories began working full speed, which is always cheaper. In the trading apparatus many economies were made, but not enough. This also, must be the work of the peasants themselves, through their own co-operatives.

### But—the Raw Cotton.

BUT more than 70% of the cost of cotton goods comes from the raw cotton. Even our own cotton costs enough, but in the past three years we have had to buy American cotton, and this is still more expensive. Ours costs 23 roubles a pood, but American cotton costs 27 to 38 roubles, according to the kind. In 1924 we had to buy 3,507,000 poods, (60,000 tons) of this. And to this cost must be added two to four roubles freight per pood.

(To be continued.)

### Four Perish in Gale.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Three of four barges owned by the Hedger Transportation company of New York, being towed light from Cleveland by the tug Barrington of New York, were pounded to pieces on the breakwall here by an 80-mile gale during the night and four unidentified persons, three men and woman are reported to have perished.