

# FIGHT COOLIDGE ATTACK ON LABOR

## Expose Big Mail Order Houses

## WORKERS PARTY MOBILIZES ALL ITS STRENGTH TO EXPOSE FRAUD OF 'AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK'

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

### WORKER FIRED FOR READING 'YOUNG WORKER'

#### Sears-Roebuck Toilers Warned by Bosses

Drastic action by the mail order bosses at Sears-Roebuck's and Philippsborn's failed to prevent the young workers in these plants from reading the articles on conditions in the mail order houses printed in the special mail order house edition of the Young Worker.

Saturday a young worker at Sears-Roebuck's was laid off for bringing a copy of the Young Worker to his department.

Not only did the Sears-Roebuck bosses go so far as to fire a young worker for reading the paper, but all the department heads told the young workers in their departments that they could not read the Young Worker.

#### Defeat Organized Opposition.

That these attempts of the bosses fail is mainly due to the fact that the Young Workers League members are so well organized for the sale of the Young Worker at Sears-Roebuck and Philippsborn.

The proof of this is the fact that the Young Workers League has already succeeded in selling 4,000 copies of the special mail order house edition at Sears-Roebuck and Montgomery Ward, despite the organized opposition of the bosses since the first day's sales.

At Philippsborn the bosses were waiting at the doors the first morning after the Young Worker had been on sale, speaking to the young workers as they came in and watching them carefully. In some of the departments the foremen scared the young girls to such an extent that when approached by a member of the league they were even afraid to talk about the Young Worker.

#### Wants to See His Picture.

One boss at Sears-Roebuck, when he read the leaflet advertising the fact that the Young Worker would be on sale the next day, gave one of the young workers two hours off to go and get him a copy in advance. He said: "I bet they'll have my picture in it."

At both Sears-Roebuck and Philippsborn, the officers of the company held meetings the first morning after the sale and plans for getting together to prevent sales of the Young Worker at both plants were considered, but were turned down because the bosses were afraid that any attempt to stop the large number of well organized league members from selling the paper outside the plant would raise such a rumpus that it would have a bad effect upon the employees.

#### Keep Up the Work.

Despite the fact that everybody is being watched very carefully, the Young Workers League members inside of the plants continue to carry on their activities and are in a good position to establish strong functioning nuclei in both these mail order houses. It is significant that despite the activities of the mail order houses the first day after the sale of the Young Worker, an even larger number were sold the second night.

The Young Workers League will continue to sell the Young Worker at Philippsborn and Sears-Roebuck despite the opposition of the bosses.

#### Membership Gets Report.

The meeting hall was well packed with members of the Young Workers League, at its last membership meeting, Nov. 14, at which Comrade Oliver (Continued on page 6)

### Truths for "Educational Week"

EACH DAY this week the DAILY WORKER, in parallel columns, will publish the slogans issued by Coolidge's Anti-Red Week Drive and also those of the Workers (Communist) Party. The first comparison of the Communist and capitalist positions is as follows:

#### COOLIDGE'S ANTI-RED WEEK Constitution Day

Monday, Nov. 17.—"The Constitution—the Bulwark of Democracy and Happiness."

1. Life, liberty, justice, security and opportunity.
2. How our constitution guarantees these rights.
3. Revolutionists, Communists and extreme pacifists are a menace to these guarantees.
4. One Constitution, one Union, one Flag, one History.

#### SLOGANS.

Ballots, not bullets.  
Master the English language.  
Visit the schools today.

#### FORWARD TO THE SOVIETS Constitution Day

Monday, Nov. 17.—"The U. S. Constitution—the Bulwark of Capitalist Rule and Working Class Misery."

1. Constitutions merely ratify in a formal way the power enjoyed by the ruling class.
2. The U. S. Constitution was made by the capitalists to insure their control of the wealth of the nation and to insure their domination over the working masses.
3. The Communist aim to overthrow the rule of the capitalists and to establish such a form of government as will place the powers of state in the hands of the majority of the population, that is, the workers and poor farmers.
4. A Workers' and Farmers' Government, international solidarity of the oppressed of all nations, the working class against the capitalist class.

#### SLOGANS.

The workers must have their own party.  
The Workers (Communist) Party is the party of the workers.  
The Young Workers (Communist) League is the revolutionary organization of the working class youth.  
Join the Workers Party!  
Join the Young Workers League!

## Labor Heads Meet Today at El Paso

### PATCH UP TRUCE AT CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 16.—That some pre-convention private meeting of the opposing factions within the American Federation of Labor, which went in different directions during the elections, has taken place and a truce been patched up between the republicans, Lewis and Hutcheson, the democrat, Major Berry, and Compers, the "endorser" of LaFollette, is indicated by the statement made public that a declaration of the executive council in one of the early sessions will recommend "strict adherence to the policy of non-partisan political activity."

Fight Over Soviet Russia.  
While the meeting is controlled by the reactionary labor fakers, a large bloc is reported to be determined to (Continued on Page 2.)

### DIPLOMATIC DOVE-COTE OF WORLD'S IMPERIALISTS IN SWITZERLAND IS TORN BY IMPERIALIST RIVALRIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 16.—The attempt by British imperialists to cover their quarrel with Japan over control of China with a highly moral cloak of opposition to the opium trade, just as American imperialism is attempting to cover its rivalry in China with Japanese imperialism with a mantle of righteousness concerning immigration laws, has thrown the diplomatic dove-cote of the league of nations into an angry flutter and nearly ended in a free-for-all fight between the "peacemakers."

An Englishman named Campbell, acting as delegate from India, has previously introduced a resolution condemning China for loose handling of the opium trade. As everyone knew that this resolution, if passed, would give England a very respectable reason for armed intervention in China really to rescue British commercial and industrial interests from the at present victorious control of Japan in China, the Japanese delegate, Sugimura, amended the resolution by a motion that all nations should declare thru this resolution that there must be no intervention in China.

English Hypocrisy Exposed.  
After a hot exchange of hostilities between British and Japanese delegates, the conference decided that it could not take any action at all. (Continued on Page 2.)

### CHICAGO LABOR PROTESTS PLOT OF MILITARISTS

#### Under the Camouflage of Education Week

The Chicago Federation of Labor went on record yesterday as being opposed to the so-called Education Week hatched by the American Legion under the direction of the capitalists and their government.

This action was taken on the point of adjournment, despite efforts of John Fitzpatrick to leave action in the matter at the discretion of the schools committee of the Federation.

M. Halushka, of the Men Teachers' Federation, moved that the schools committee be instructed to protest against Education Week as an anti-labor and militarist scheme. Surprise was expressed that the schools committee had not taken any action on the question.

Tried to Dodge Action.  
Fitzpatrick would leave the matter in the hands of the committee, but Halushka insisted on his motion being put, it having been seconded by Arne Swaback, delegate from the Painters. The motion carried unanimously.

The employees at Gold's restaurant are on strike, it was announced and an injunction prohibiting the picketing of (Continued on Page 2.)

### Johnstone at El Paso for the Daily Worker

THE DAILY WORKER announces that its own special correspondent, J. W. Johnstone, is at the 44th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opening today at El Paso, Texas, and will give the readers of the DAILY WORKER the story of the convention day by day in special dispatches.

Comrade Johnstone is a writer of brevity and power, and possesses a wide knowledge of the persons and policies of the labor movement, having extensive personal experience on an international scale. He is best known as the Secretary of the Stockyards Labor Council in Chicago. He was delegate from America to the Second World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions and is now the Assistant Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League.

Readers of the DAILY WORKER may look forward to the articles of Comrade Johnstone as a faithful portrayal of the events and their significance now occurring at the A. F. of L. convention.

By KARL REEVE

The Workers Party has enlisted its entire organization to fight the anti-workingclass propaganda being fed to the public school children this week.

The Communists are condemning "American Education Week" as an obvious attempt of the employers to crush labor. Encouraged by the election of their candidates—Coolidge and Dawes—the open shoppers, large employers and Wall Street bankers are everywhere reducing wages, lengthening hours and trying to break up unions. Coolidge has given the American Legion militarists and the open shoppers a free hand during "Education Week" to pollute the public schools with lies about the profit system.

#### Fight this New Attack.

All sections of the Workers Party are mobilized to fight this newest attack on the American working class. The junior sections of the Young Workers League have enlisted all their members in the effort to expose "education week" as a fight on the Communists, champions of the working class. The Workers Party and the Young Workers League has issued a statement showing the control of the public schools by the capitalists.

The program of the Workers Party calls for a fight to a finish on the enemies of labor who are this week using the schools to tighten their grip on the workers.

#### Leaflets Are Distributed.

Thousands of leaflets bearing the headline, "Soviets vs. the American Constitution," have been distributed throughout the country by the Workers Party and the Young Workers League. These leaflets, approved by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, declare:

"President Coolidge, by proclamation, has set aside the week from Nov. 17 to 23 as American Education Week. The purpose of Coolidge's anti-red week is to implant in the minds of the children of the nation the lie that the American constitution insures: 'life, liberty, justice, security and opportunity,' and that 'revolutionists, Communists, and extreme pacifists are a menace to these guarantees.'

"The Communists accept Coolidge's challenge. They declare that the American constitution is a document written to protect the interests of the propertied classes as a weapon against the working class. They declare that Coolidge's open, brazen use of the public schools to carry on propaganda in the interest of the capitalists is the best evidence of the character of the government of the United States. That it is a capitalist dictatorship which exists to protect and maintain the right of the capitalists to make enormous profits out of the labor of the workers and farmers of the United States."

#### Juniors Hold Mass Meetings.

The program of action of the junior section of the Young Workers League to fight the anti-red propaganda, includes mass meetings of juniors introducing "education week" and instructing the juniors in regard to carrying the Communist program to the school children during this week.

Bulletins are to be posted at all schools advertising the junior group program and exposing "education week." Leaflets are to be distributed announcing mass meetings of school children Tuesday night. These mass meetings will be held in various parts of the city to accommodate the different school zones.

Junior group members are to make speeches at the meetings on the "Junior Groups," telling why they were organized and why the juniors are fighting against "education week," and why all school children should join in this fight. The Young Comrade will be sold by all junior group sections.

#### Junior Speakers' Class.

The Junior Speakers' Class with Pete Herd as instructor, meets every Wednesday evening at 7 p. m., at 1111 N. LaSalle street.

### BROOKLYN MEETING TUESDAY NIGHT IN ANTI-RED WEEK WAR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 16.—Benjamin Gitlow will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting to be held Tuesday night in Brooklyn to protest against the use of the schools this week to fight labor. H. Zam, Rebecca Grecht, K. Rudmin and Lily Lore will also speak at this protest meeting. The Young Workers League is holding mass meetings in Philadelphia, Baltimore and many other cities throughout the country.

#### Agitation in Chicago.

The junior section of the Young Workers League in Chicago has prepared its own outline to counteract the program of the bureau of education. The outline of the junior section for today, Constitution Day, appears in another column.

The junior section will continually hammer on the demand that the teachers and educators must control education rather than the manufacturers. They will demand workers' control of industry, and teach their groups the truth about the profit system and the Communists during "Education Week."

## ENGLISH-FRENCH CLASH WITH U. S. ABOUT GERMANY

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The first vital clash over the control of Germany has broken out between the English and French on one side and the representative of J. P. Morgan's American imperialism, Seymour Parker Gilbert, on the other.

This reveals as true the Communist analysis that the Dawes plan is fundamentally conceived to give Morgan complete domination over Europe, and will fail to bring peace or reconstruction because of the violent conflicts engendered between the signatory nations, even while they are protesting their faith in it and asserting complete harmony.

#### High-Jacking a Nation.

Prior to the adoption of the Dawes' plan, the British, French, Belgians and others, acted in common a series of "recovery acts" loading upon Germany the duty of collecting 26 per cent of the purchase price of all imports into Germany and turning it over to the nations claiming reparations.

The principle of this control of Germany by the European allies is now attacked by Morgan's dictator, S. Parker Gilbert, who, in a letter to the German finance minister, notified that official that beginning in December he (Continued on Page 2.)

### MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Workers Party, Local Chicago  
THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 8 P. M.  
IMPERIAL HALL,  
2409 N. Halsted Street.

#### AGENDA:

1. Review of Election Campaign and Future Tasks of the Party.
  2. Shop Nuclei.
- All branch meetings called off for that night. All party and league members be there on time, 8 p. m. sharp.

## "EDUCATION WEEK" MASS MEETING, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tuesday Night, Nov. 18, Workers Hall, 1319 Grand St. (near Havemeyer)

Speakers: BENJAMIN GITLOW, H. ZAM, REBECCA GRECHT, K. RUDMIN

LILY LORE, Chairman



# FASCIST ENVOY TO WASHINGTON IS WITHDRAWN

## Bitter Labor Hater Is Slated to Succeed Him

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Prince Gelasio Gaetani, whom the Mussolini government sent here two years ago to conduct Fascist work in the United States, paid his respects to Calvin Coolidge today preparatory to "retiring" from his office.

It is well understood that Gaetani is being recalled from the country by the Mussolini government for his failure to co-operate with the republican administration in taking violent measures against the work of Italian Communists in America. With the election of Dawes and his "minute men," the Fascist government has felt called upon to make a reappointment in order to keep step with its friends in America.

**Was Willing Enough.**

That Gaetani has proved himself "tame" in his anti-labor activities has been due to no lack of desire on his part, but rather to his cowardliness. During the war he never approached the front, but directed bombing operations from comfortable quarters several miles behind the lines.

**Anti-Labor Ambassador.**

Gaetani's successor has not been chosen, but the spirits of Agastino De Biasi, editor of the monthly Fascist organ of New York, are said to have been soaring ever since the announcement of a change in ambassadors was made. De Biasi has been one of the bitterest opponents of working class activity in the country. His writings have been directed, particularly, against the Italian Federation of the Workers Party, because of its signal triumphs during the past year.

An article in a recent number of the *Carroccio*, entitled "Fascist Hara-Kiri," De Biasi bewailed the ability of the Italian workers here to establish a daily newspaper, *I Lavoratori*, which he spoke of as a portent that the beginning of the end was drawing near for Mussolini if he did not place more "responsible" persons in office.

# DIPLOMATIC DOVE COTE DISTURBED

(Continued from page 1)

Saturday the quarrel again broke out. China charged that if the great powers wanted to reduce opium smoking in the Far East they could do it without continually insulting China.

Great Britain, it was claimed, had made no move to suppress the opium trade in any of her colonies. India is encouraged to grow and export as well as use opium. In Hongkong the English government actually makes opium itself and sells it. In Sandakan, Malaysia, the opium parlors are numerous and apparently encouraged to make the Malays contented with their lot. In Egypt the peddlers of cocaine hawk it on the streets and at it used openly and without hindrance from English authority.

**Japan Defends China's Stand**

English corporations are making millions in the traffic. The English government gets part of its funds from the taxes laid upon it. Japan took up the defense of China and insisted that countries which export opium should recognize the import certificates issued by other nations.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne, speaking for England, revealed that there had been some secret negotiations concerning the export and trans-shipment of opium going on between Japan and England, and he said he is astonished that Japan should raise the question here, implying that the conference was merely talking to hoodwink the peoples of the world, while the real agreement was expected to go on secretly.

The Japanese delegate replied that

# CANNON HAS CLASS ON COMMUNIST HISTORY ON TUESDAY EVENINGS

Do you know where the present Workers Party came from? The long struggle of a handful of militants in the labor movement to establish a political party in America? The development of this party thru a dozen different periods during the years before and after the war?

Do you know the reasons for the decline of the socialist party? How the Communists met, worked, talked, spread their propaganda while they were driven "underground"? How they finally came out into the open?

These are the things discussed by party members every Tuesday night in the class conducted by James P. Cannon, member of the Central Executive Committee of the party. Although the last session was an important and very informative one, there is still time to join. Come to 1902 W. Division street this Tuesday, promptly at 8 o'clock.

Japan had broken off the negotiations, preferring to bring matters to a head openly in the league conference. So much excitement ensued that it looked as if the meeting would break up in a row. Sir Malcolm got nasty and began to talk about "a certain country," where his officials were arrested for complicity in an opium scandal.

Sugimura jumped up and declared that he knew what country was meant by the innuendo, but that the guilty officials have been properly punished, whereas he knew of many cases and could produce evidence of crimes committed by officials of other governments in the opium trade, but that it was rotten politics and he wouldn't do it. Campbell, the "Indian" delegate, spoke up for England and said that Japan had "made a threat." The conference broke up without any decision.

**TIENTSIN, China.**—American and British interests are doing all in their power to stimulate a break between the captor of Peking, Feng Yuhsiang, and Chang Tso-lin, now arriving here for the conference which is supposed to settle the future line-up of China.

Strong indications that Sun Yat Sen will be agreed upon by both Feng and Chang as the president of China, disturb the British-American interests and diplomats. These are trying to persuade Feng to oppose Chang and Sun and re-join the defeated Wu Pei Fu who under American and British guidance and aid, is trying to raise his forces in Central China to attack the holders of Peking.

# Chicago Labor Protests Plot of Militarists

(Continued from Page 1.)

The restaurant will be held today in Judge Foell's court.

When a delegate tried to adjourn the meeting without allowing action to be taken against Education Week, Lillian Herstein arose and said she is chairman of the school committee and had not been notified about the action of the last Federation meeting.

Miss Herstein pointed out that unless action was taken at once it would be too late. "I was away stumping for LaFollette and did not know that the letter asking us to co-operate with Education Week was referred to the schools committee." Miss Herstein agreed with Halushka that Education Week is a cheap American Legion propaganda.

The action of the convention is a repudiation of Samuel Gompers' policy toward the Legion and the public schools. Gompers has been writing articles in the American Federationist boosting Education Week.

# Chicago Juniors Will Tell the Truth About Reds All This Week

A mass meeting of the junior sections of the Young Workers League of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at Imperial Hall to definitely organize the activities of the junior groups in the schools during Education Week.

The meeting was attended by over 350 school children between the ages of 9 and 14, and a splendid spirit was displayed by the enthusiastic youngsters in preparing to spread the truth about the "Reds."

The activities decided upon were the holding of mass meetings for school children outside the junior groups all during this week. They will distribute posters for display throughout the city and they will distribute leaflets to the children. Street meetings in front of the schools will be held at recess time and be addressed by the children themselves.

Each of the junior groups will meet every night to formulate the activities for the next day. These will be reported every day in the DAILY WORKER.

# Industrial Class by John Williamson Concludes Session

The concluding session of the Industrial Class, which has been concluded by the Young Workers' League under the supervision of Comrade John Williamson, will be held this evening at 2613 Hirsch Blvd.

This class has lasted over a period of two months and took up all the various phases of shop nuclei work. It has dealt with the old territorial form of organization at the beginning but has dealt in great detail with the functioning of a nucleus and the work, both internal and external that it must conduct.

Tonight will be a review on the entire course and all members are urged to attend the class tonight at 8:15 p. m.

**New York Photographers' Meeting.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Trade Union Educational League of New York City has called a mass meeting Monday night for all workers engaged in the photographic trade. It is to be held at Bryant Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, between 41st and 42nd streets at 8 p. m. All photographers of all branches are invited.

# ENGLISH-FRENCH CLASH WITH U. S. ABOUT GERMANY

## Reveals Analysis of the Communists As Correct

(Continued from page 1)

will take over the administration of all moneys involved in the British, French, Belgian and other "recovery acts." In effect this letter of the "agent general" dictator is an opening shot in the attack by Morgan upon the principle of England and France following their own policies without submitting themselves to the leadership of Wall Street imperialism.

**Morgan's Man Starts Offensive.**

Therefore, Gilbert's letter questions the legality of Britain, France and other nations passing laws in their own countries placing their own taxes on German exports as well as imports, and collecting their own reparations in that or in similar ways. This is the first battle between Morgan's agent and the old guard politicians of Europe and it is meeting a hot counter-offensive at Paris and London.

The negotiations between France and Germany over trade agreements were recently broken off by Herriot's agent insisting that the French have a perfect right to collect reparations themselves thru this 26 per cent tax, the German agent holding out that it should be turned over to the Dawes' plan dictator. The French hold that this 26 per cent tax is their own affair, having nothing to do with the Dawes' plan, and a protest against Gilbert's interpretation in his letter to the German finance minister, is being drawn up in Paris for dispatch to Gilbert.

**Gets Allies All Balled Up.**

At the same time the English foreign office announced that it "discredited reports" from Berlin that Gilbert had ruled against recovery acts. England maintains that the Dawes' plan provides for the British recovery act. With France insisting that the two are separate and have nothing to do with each other, and the British affirming that their particular act is "provided for" in the Dawes' plan, the diplomacy of J. P. Morgan has the leading nations of Europe contradicting each other and in a turmoil.

# MAYOR PRAISES MC ANDREW'S SCHOOL POLICIES

## Next President of School Board Must Support Him

The Chicago Teachers' Federation was given a slap in the face yesterday by Mayor Dever, who deliberately issued a statement praising Superintendent McAndrew's work on the school board immediately after the blow McAndrew hit at the federation by abolishing teachers' councils.

**President Must Support McAndrew**

Mayor Dever, whose duty it is to appoint a new president on the school board when Moderwell leaves Feb. 1, said he will take particular pains to secure someone whose work will be in line with the policies of Supt. McAndrew. He then proceeded to inform us that it was Moderwell whom he had to thank for securing McAndrew on the school board and it was due to Moderwell's influence that the board backed up McAndrew's recommendations.

**Dever and McAndrew in Same Caucus**

The teachers' councils, which the federation has won only after a bitter struggle, was wiped out with one stroke of McAndrew's pen which was backed by big business and their lackeys.

Perhaps this will teach the Chicago Teachers' Federation that it is a tremendous waste of their valuable time to bother with Mayor Dever or for that matter anyone whose interests are on the other side of the fight. Mayor Dever admits he belongs to McAndrew's caucus.

**Keep Councils in Their Hearts.**

At the last meeting of the Teachers' Federation, Margaret Haley told the teachers that even if they lost the councils they could still keep them in their hearts. When the next attack on the teachers comes and salaries are reduced, perhaps they can console themselves then too by keeping their salaries in their hearts.

One of the teachers told the DAILY WORKER the McAndrew regularly makes his rounds in the class rooms to drop little notes on the desk of the teachers who have been marked for dismissal for showing too much spunk. These notes inform the teacher that it would be advisable for her to take a permanent leave of absence.

The Teachers' Federation will hold a mass meeting of protest soon. The date has not yet been set. A committee was appointed to invite Mayor Dever to attend this meeting.

**Next Sunday Night and Every Sunday Night, the Open Forum.**

# A. F. of L. Convention at El Paso to Aid Drift Into Communist Ranks in U. S.

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

TODAY, another annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opens its sessions; this time at El Paso, Texas.

The closing days of last week saw the gatherings of the various A. F. of L. departments, with the usual jurisdictional disputes occupying the center of attention. Open war was sought against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in what is an age-old dispute.

It is very evident, on the eve of the convention's opening, that the only flicker of life in the gathering will manifest itself in the discussion of the recent elections. But it is also quite evident that the overwhelming decision will be against the organization of a so-called "third party."

There is little doubt that this will be Gompers' method of retreat, in order to gag the opposition that might come from John L. Lewis, the president of the United Mine Workers of America, who was so enthusiastic in his support of the "Strikebreaker" Coolidge, and may get a job as Secretary of Labor as a result, and "Major" George L. Berry, the president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, who was equally energetic on behalf of the presidential candidacy of Morgan's lawyer, John Wallstreet Davis, on the democratic ticket.

Gompers has already claimed that the LaFollette showing was a great victory. Not as big as he had hoped, but he was "not disappointed by the result."

The most detailed statement issued by Gompers on the results of the last election was given out in Chicago on his way to El Paso. He did not denounce the democratic party; nor did he urge a "third party."

To be sure he criticized the Madison Square Garden convention of the democratic party, charging that the platform adopted was "threadbare, impotent, and failed to grasp the industrial, political and sociological situation with any material difference from the republican platform." But he did not attack the donkey party.

Gompers evidently has in mind that there will be other national conventions of the democratic party. The Gompers' eye to the future was at work in the New York switch from LaFollette to Tammany Hall's candidates, Davis and "Al" Smith. The best evidence that Gompers had his finger in the New York jump from LaFollette to Davis, is found in the claim of Tammany Hall's labor clique that they were advised by Washington (headquarters of the A. F. of L.) to proceed as the local situation warrants.

Gompers will hail the LaFollette vote as a victory for his policy of working thru the old parties. He will cry against the organization of any "third party" because of the growing reaction. He will no doubt cite the ousting of British labor rule as a warning to go slow. In the face of a crisis the first word, in this as in all other A. F. of L. conventions, is "caution." This word is worshipped to such an extent that it results in complete inaction. When Gompers raises the "Go Slow!" sign at El Paso, it will mean a "Stop!" to all efforts so far as the A. F. of L. officialdom is concerned in the efforts to organize any third party movement.

There are no indications that LaFollette will have any message for the A. F. of L. convention. No mention has been made of any invitation to LaFollette to come to El Paso and address the delegates of the organization that endorsed him, thru its executive council, for president. In fact, the tendency seems to be to keep LaFollette completely out of the picture.

LaFollette is spending the time on his farm in Wisconsin. No word, or indication of any kind, comes from the Wisconsin senator, that he is pushing any plans for a "third party." LaFollette says nothing in reply to the managers of the Coolidge "steam roller" that they are going to run LaFollette and all his followers out of the republican party. They claim the beginning is to be made by depriving these self-styled "progressives" of all the "party favors" they have enjoyed by remaining within the republican fold.

It is urged that if the LaFollette elements have any intentions of building a "third party," their first move would be to reject all the favored places they have enjoyed under the republican regime, first of Harding and now of Coolidge.

Thru the many years he has been in the U. S. senate, LaFollette has risen to powerful committee positions. He is chairman of the committee on manufactures, and ranks high on the finance and interstate commerce committees. But this is only as a republican; as a member of the party of "Strikebreaker" Coolidge. And up to the present time LaFollette has shown no indication that he intends relinquishing any of these positions, by severing his connections with the republican party in favor of the building an opposition middle class party. The same holds true for all his followers in congress, members of both the senate and the house of representatives.

Thus the isolated position of the four millions who voted for LaFollette reveals itself more and more, from day to day. Gompers, in the organized labor movement, makes no move against these millions dropping back into the two old parties. In fact, he favors it. LaFollette issues no call to hold these millions together, even in a middle class "third party."

The alliance of the labor bureaucracy with the political spokesmen of little business has resulted in another betrayal of workers and poor farmers, deluded by the slogan, "Get something new."

With the opening of the A. F. of L. convention, it is well for the workers and poor farmers to watch Gompers, at El Paso, and LaFollette, in Wisconsin. They will learn that no forward move can come from either of these. They will wage no effective fight against the capitalists.

The workers and poor farmers must realize that on every political as well as industrial issue the call for the class fight against capitalism comes from the Communists; that there is no short cut to the social revolution; that the victory of the oppressed will only come thru the complete abolition of capitalism. The developments at El Paso must enhance the prestige of the Workers (Communist) Party in the eyes of the workers and farmers, since it will further dispel the illusion that blinded them in the recent national elections; that caused them to follow—to the number of four millions—in the wake of Gompers and LaFollette. Only the Communist program points the way to the successful struggle against capitalism in the present, as in all crises under capitalism.

# JUNIORS HAVE OWN STAND FOR ANTI-RED WEEK

## Present Communist Program in Schools

Today the junior group leaders of the Young Workers League will teach their classes the following program of the Workers Party for "Education Week."

The children will present these programs to the teachers when called on to discuss "education" in the schools this week.

The junior group section will present the Communist program in the public schools and will demand that this program take the place of the Coolidge anti-red program prepared by the American Legion.

**CONSTITUTION DAY.**

Monday, November 17.—The U. S. Constitution; The Bulwark of Capitalist Rule and Working Class Misery.

(The constitution is a document written by the rising capitalist class who wished to enslave the American workers so as to increase their own wealth, instead of that of the king of England.)

1. Life, liberty, justice, security, and opportunity, are for children of the capitalists.

a. Thousands of children labor in the factories of this country. The Research Children's Bureau pamphlet, issued by U. S. Department of Labor states that over 1000 children, from 5 to 10 years old work in Michigan beet fields from nine to fourteen, and more, hours per day. Over 3,000 children, 10 to 14, work in Pennsylvania mines.

b. Liberty of workers consists of keeping their mouths shut or going to jail. 3,500 Communists were jailed in 1920 for having ideals about working class freedom.

c. Justice consists of sending innocent workers to the gallows on framed up charges for crimes which they never committed. (Effort to hang Tom Mooney, Sacco-Vanzetti.)

d. There is no security so far as jobs for workers are concerned. (Present unemployment, 2 1/2 million workers out of work.)

e. Opportunity to search streets for work. Opportunity of giving lives in a war so that the capitalist may make still more profits than they made before.

2. Constitution guarantees these rights, but the capitalists do away with them in practice.

a. Freedom of speech is continually being violated. Communists are being arrested for speaking about their ideals.

b. Freedom of the press is allowed only for papers owned by the capitalists. (During the war papers giving the viewpoint of the workers were suppressed.)

c. Freedom of assemblage is also ignored by the bosses. In the Paterson silk strike, at present going on, peaceful meetings of the strikers and their sympathizers are not permitted within city limits.

3. Revolutionists—Communists aim to overthrow the rule of the bosses, in order to establish a government controlled by the workers and poor farmers.

a. Workers and farmers produce all the wealth.

b. Workers and farmers should control distribution, etc., of such wealth.

4. A workers' and farmers' government, one international union of the workers of all nations, one flag for the workers of all nations.

Slogans: NO BULLETS AGAINST STRIKING WORKMEN!

NO BULLETS AGAINST OPPRESSED PEOPLES OF AMERICA'S COLONIES! (Cuba, Haiti, Philippines.)

# Brownsville to See 'Beauty and Bolshevik' At the Labor Lyceum

Nov. 21 and 22 at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y., "The Beauty and the Bolshevik," the well-known Russian film will be shown for the first time in this section. In addition to this film, the 3-reel picture, "Russia in Overalls," a graphic pictorialization of Russia industrial development will also be shown. A special musical program has been arranged for. Admission will be 35c.

# 'From Death to Life' Will Be Shown in Toledo on Nov. 18

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 16.—The picture, "From Death to Life" will make its first appearance in Toledo, at the Orient Theater, Bancroft and Franklin, November 18, from 7 to 9, and from 9 to 11 P. M. This picture has been shown in different cities of the United States and has been a great success. The picture is given by the Jewish Workers' Relief Committee of Toledo. E. Katlen, General Secretary, 2306 Vermont Ave.

Next Sunday Night and Every Sunday Night, the Open Forum.



# MEXICAN PEONS HOLDING POWER WITH RIFLE AID

## Every Display of Power Gets More Crumbs

By SCOTT NEARING.  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)  
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—The loaded rifle keeps the Mexican rulers from monkeying with the scanty liberties of the peasant. This realistic view of the basis of freedom was given to me by an agrarian agitator who is working thru central Mexico, encouraging the land workers to resist the big landowners, the catholic church and the encroaching government.

Watching Calles.  
"There will be no revolution this year in Mexico," my informant insisted, "unless President Calles goes back on his agrarian program. The land workers are more numerous than all other workers combined, and they can bring sufficient pressure to bear on any government to cause its defeat. How will they bring pressure to bear? Thru their rifles."

"At the beginning, under Diaz, not only was the land concentrated in the hands of a few big landlords, but the peons were kept in debt and ignorance and were little better than slaves. Church and state united to crush and enslave them."

"The revolution changed all that. Under Diaz, only the army had guns. Now the peasants have them, and they know how to use them as well as the army does."

"Do you mean," I asked, "that the liberty of the Mexican peasant depends on the possession of a rifle?"

Win More Crumbs.

"Just that," answered the agitator. "It is their only defense. Those who are in power in Mexico City know very well that if they desert the cause of the peasants, there will be another uprising, and for my part, I welcome it. Every time the peasants have really showed their power, the government has thrown them a few more crumbs. So we are telling them to keep all they have, and bide their time till they can get more."

"There are two classes of peasants. First, the serfs from the great estates. When we say to them: Take the land, they point in the direction of the church and reply: 'Me no dare! Me no like be thief!'"

"But the second class is very different: the Indians who were never merged in the great estates, but who retained a part or all of their tribal lands until very recent times. The church and state have never made any great impression on them, and where they took possession of the land in these last 10 years, they have improved it and will fight to retain it."

I asked about the power of the political leaders and of the army.  
"Both are greatly weakened. The last revolution showed how little the army can be depended upon. And the only thing that saved the government in that revolution was the workers and peasants."

Our talk drifted to Russia. And I asked whether the Mexican people had been terrified by the name Soviet.

Know Struggle for Bread

My friend said: "Only the few who read. The masses are illiterate. They live their simple, semi-communist village life and know nothing of the affairs of the great world. But one thing they do know—the village commune and the village struggle for bread and peace. Do you realize that today, in Mexico, the land worker receives from 20 to 40 centavos per day, with an average of about 30 centavos? (2 centavos, 1c). As he learns to want more things, he will be forced to take the land and work it in co-operative village groups. That is what we are trying to teach them: get the land and work it in common."

"Do you receive a welcome from the peasants?"

Peasants Wretchedly Poor.

"For the most part I do. I am not a member of any organization, and I go from village to village, supporting myself as best I can. Most of the villagers are wretchedly poor, but they are glad to give me a bed, a meal and directions for reaching those who are sympathetic in the next village."

"Does the government approve of the work you are doing?"

"Approve?" he exclaimed, "if I am caught, I will be sent to jail or shot in the village square. No, even the I. W. W. in your country are treated better than we are here by the authorities."

So I withhold his name, and simply record his opinions.

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New York Readers, Attention!

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM

Couple, no children. Party members desire furnished room and kitchen or use of kitchen. Offers with price to N. Jager, 232 E. 12th St., New York City.

# WORKERS THROUGHT RUSSIA DEMAND LIBERATION OF REVOLUTIONISTS HELD IN PRISONS OF CAPITALISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—Protest meetings have been held thruout the United States of Soviet Russia against the white terror of the bourgeoisie and the hypocrisy of the Second International.

These meetings have been held in answer to a manifesto sent out by the executive committee of the International Red Aid. Every meeting of International Red Aid members demand the liberation of the captives of capitalism.

Call issued by Moscow I. R. A.

The Moscow organization of the I. R. A. at a tremendous protest meeting issued a call to the executive committee to send the following proposal to the leaders of the Second International:

"The I. R. A. is willing to petition our workers' and peasants' government of Soviets to exchange revolutionaries incarcerated in prisons of western Europe and other countries for the counter-revolutionaries—white guards, social revolutionaries and mensheviks kept under supervision in the U. S. S. R. for anti-Soviet activities.

"We urge the workers and peasants of the world to unite to set free those who are imprisoned by capitalists.

"DOWN WITH WHITE TERROR! WE DEMAND THE LIBERATION OF ALL CAPTIVES OF CAPITALISM!"

"WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!"

## Newspapers Employ Most Printers, Says Report of I. T. U.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—The International Typographical Union, according to figures brought down to October, 1924, by Vice President W. R. Trotter, has 67,036 members and 727 local unions. Of these 28,728 are employed on newspapers, 26,209 in job and commercial plants and 658 in combination news and job plants. Pensioners, sick, unemployed and those not working at the trade account for 3,519, those with traveling cards for 1,400. The \$22 remaining belongs to 47 unions that failed to make detailed reports, including the German-American local in Indianapolis, the headquarters of the international.

Of the 13,626 reported as night workers, 11,537 are employed by newspapers. The full 48-hour week is worked on newspapers by 12,373 union members, or 45 per cent; 8,256 work 45 hours and the rest work from 42 hours up to 47 1/2 hours; 722 work less than 42 hours.

The highest newspaper day scale reported is \$65 for a 36-hour week employed by New York Hebrew Union No. 83. The highest English-language newspaper day scale is \$58.05 for a 45-hour week by Chicago Union No. 16, immediately followed by New York No. 6 with \$58 for a 45-hour week.

## Governor Hartley of Washington Is Not Sympathetic to I. W. W.

EVERETT, Wash., Nov. 16.—The incoming governor of Washington state, Roland H. Hartley, wealthy Everett lumberman, is not expected to give much time to consideration of the amnesty plea for the Centralia lumberjacks serving 25 to 40 years in Walla Walla for the death of American Legion rioters who assaulted the I. W. W. hall Armistice day in 1919.

"I believe in raids on Wobly halls, if we can't get rid of the Wobblies any other way. They are a menace to civilization," says Gov.-elect Hartley.

Six jurors in the Centralia case have since sworn that they were intimidated into voting conviction for the eight labor men. A seventh has sworn that he and the rest of the jury in recommending leniency expected only a five year sentence (which has now been served) and several key witnesses have gone back on their testimony that procured conviction.

Grand Opera in the Factories.

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—The grand opera of Moscow, in order to carry out its aim as an educational organization under a workers' republic, has organized an extensive program of concerts and pageants thruout the regional theaters, and also in workmen's clubs in the larger factories.

# COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

A copy of this resolution is to be sent to the Freiheit, the Young Worker, the Young Comrade, the DAILY WORKER, the Group Leaders Committee, the Brownsville Section Committee Y. W. L., the D. E. C. Y. W. L. and the Foster Junior Group.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Junior Section Y. W. L., Morris Spector, City Organizer, Martin Gross, Harry Eisenman, for the Resolution Committee, Esther Gross, Secretary.

Junior! Wake up! Send in your news to the Children's Column of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# WHITE GUARDS ON CHINA ROAD GET THE CAN

## Ivanoff Now Head of Joint Rail Board

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
HARBIN, Manchuria, Nov. 16.—The new general manager of the Chinese Eastern railway, A. N. Ivanoff, appointed by the new joint board of directors composed of Chinese and Soviet officials, has arrived here and taken over the offices of the lines.

Mr. Ivanoff informed the assembled staff of higher officials that by order of the directors, Messrs. Ostroumoff, Offenber, Mikhailoff and Oblosky, the white guard Russians previously in control of the line, were dismissed.

White Guard Bosses Pinched.

In a short speech Mr. Ivanoff pointed out that the arrest of Ostroumoff, Gondatti and Mikhailoff were made by way of exception, and that no reprisals were to be applied to the personnel.

"As you know, in the Soviet government, there exists the principle of leaving free initiative to all the workers. This principle I will uphold on the railway, giving everyone the chance of using all his abilities. Therefore no one need fear as to his future. However, we certainly cannot allow that there be left such officials on the line as are openly hostile to the Soviet power. These will have to leave the service."

Yankee Banks Hold Sack.

The taking over of the Chinese Eastern railway by joint Soviet and Chinese officials is a blow at American capital and a farcical end of Woodrow Wilson's private war carried on against the Soviets at the expense of untold millions of dollars.

On account of the French loans to the czar, France grabbed all the Russian holdings in the railway as soon as the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia. During the time the Soviet power was unable to consolidate itself in Siberia, France turned over huge stock holdings in the line to a firm of large New York bankers who took it for granted that the Soviets would never be powerful enough to assert their right to Russian interests in the line. These bankers now are holding the sack.

Wilson's War Didn't Work.

These barefaced steals were aided by Woodrow Wilson when he sent troops into Siberia to aid the counter-revolution under Kolchak. Troops were moved over the Chinese Eastern railway, and with this as an excuse Wilson used his war powers to spend tens of millions of dollars in equipment, replacement and the services of high-priced American railroad experts, Stephens among others, who remained for years to bring the line into first class shape for the benefit of the American banking firm. This continued long after the mutiny and withdrawal of American troops.

The line is now, true enough, in first class condition, altho it may be considerably disappointing to the New York bankers to know that it is controlled absolutely by a board jointly formed of Soviet officials and Chinese who do not take orders from the American state department.

The flag of the Chinese Eastern railway is now one-half composed of the Chinese flag and the other half the red flag of the Soviet republic.

## Grabski's Rule in Poland May Blow up in Cabinet Crisis

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 16.—Poland's government is on the rocks again, three cabinet members having resigned. Premier Grabski is almost at the end of his resources and is desperately endeavoring to fill the places of the ministries of the interior, of labor and of justice with central and radical party members.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

## How to Be Healthy

For many years people have been suffering from many sicknesses. Many have gone to doctors who gave them medicines for a trial. After several trials and operations they failed to regain their health.

MEN AND WOMEN  
If you are suffering from any ailments, come to my office and I will try to help you without the use of medicine or an operation.

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# "EVERY MAN TO HIS POST!" IS SLOGAN OF RAILWAY UNION ON SOVIET-CONTROLLED RAILROAD

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
HARBIN, Manchuria.—(By Mail.)—The following manifesto was sent by wire to all the railwaymen of the Chinese Eastern railway by the C. E. R. workers' committee:

"Comrades! Railwaymen!

"The true master of the Chinese Eastern railway has, in the persons of the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, entered into possession of his rights.

"With the coming of the true owners of the railway, all members of the railwaymen's union and members of one great labor army ought to strain all efforts at their posts and do their work thoroly.

"Comrades! At this transition period, the railwaymen's union calls upon you to get closer to the production of the Chinese Eastern Railway and its economic interests, to work with the utmost energy and initiative and not to listen to any provocative talk or rumors, wherever they may come from.

"Your union is keenly watching all the changes that are occurring on the line and will always let you know about them in good time.

"The Chinese Eastern Railwaymen's Union feels certain that the fundamental interests of toilers on the Chinese Eastern Railway will be safeguarded—of which a close rally to the banner of one sole Productive Railwaymen's Union is to be a pledge.

"Get close to production!"

"Every man to his post!"

The above appeal was sent over the signatures of chairman of the Chinese Eastern Railwaymen's Union Varganoff and Secretary Jibroff and is dated October 4, 1924, at Harbin.

## BABE IS BORN AS BIG FIRE DESTROYS HOMES OF WORKERS

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 16.—Wild flames roared across a street intersection and thrust angrily through windows from which the panes had vanished, Mrs. Helen McCann gave birth to a baby boy today.

An ambulance doctor, alternately watching the woman and the progress of the fire, stood at her side. At a signal from him, police carried the woman and child to the street. Later, at the City hospital, Mrs. McCann's condition was reported as satisfactory.

Ten minutes after the woman and child had been taken out, the building collapsed.

## There's a Difference

Some workers are not well informed on the latest developments in the world of Labor—or on the theory of the Labor movement.

Other workers have the information at hand daily.



Before

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How to Be Healthy

# POSTAL SLEUTH IS PAINTED AS VAMP'S VICTIM

## U. S. Hard on Small Fry; Big Crooks Get By

Chicago, Nov. 16.—The picture of a modern Deillah betraying a Sampson into the hands of bandits and then delivering him into the hands of the government he had deceived was drawn around William J. Fahy, former postal inspector, here today, as taking of testimony was started in the \$2,000,000 Roundout mail robbery in which Fahy and others are defendants.

State's Witnesses.

The woman in the case will be one of the government's witnesses in its fight to show Fahy's implication not only in the Roundout robbery, but in other big postoffice department thefts. The government will attempt to show that Fahy became enamored of her almost at first sight, that he neglected his work and his home to escort her to cabarets and that finally, at her repeated urgings, his faithfulness to his position wavered and he sought further favor in her eyes by giving her the "inside" information necessary to stage important robberies.

It was when the woman's husband was caught in the net of the Roundout cleanup that she went to the government and betrayed Fahy, the government will contend. Her husband now is held as a material witness, government prosecutors say.

Brookhart Still Has Lead.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 16.—With official returns from 94 of Iowa's 99 counties canvassed, Senator Smith W. Brookhart today maintained a lead of 620 votes over his democratic opponent, Dan F. Steck, in the senatorial contest. Brookhart leaders declared that the slight gain made by Steck would be more than wiped out by the official returns from Polk county, where it is claimed that approximately fifty votes will be found for the junior senator.

Jury Has Egan Case.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 16.—After a trial lasting all week, the case of William P. (Dinty) Colbeck, leader of the Egan gang in St. Louis, and eight others charged with complicity in the \$54,130 mail robbery at Staunton, Ill., on May 26, 1923, went to the jury in federal court here at noon today.

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# GOMEZ OPENS NEW CLASS IN MARXIAN THEORY

## Lecture Course Will Take in District

With the introductory lecture, entitled "The Elements of Marxian Theory," Comrade Manuel Gomez began the circuit school conducted by District 8, as a course in Leninism, at the first class held in Milwaukee, Wis., last Friday. Twenty students had enrolled in advance and more are expected to join.

This circuit school has been established to help fill the great need and the demand for education within the revolutionary movement. Since last year's season it has been enlarged to include the city of Springfield, Ill.

From this introductory lecture the students received a comprehensive view of the basis of the whole course as well as the first touch of the Leninist interpretation of Marxian dynamics. It was well received and particularly apparent that Comrade Gomez has made a careful and thorough study of his subject.

Enrollments are now taking place in other cities for the District Circuit School which will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., every Friday; Springfield, Ill., Saturday; Chicago, Sunday morning; Gary, Ind., Tuesday, and Kenosha, Wis., Thursday. The course covers eleven lessons; the tuition fee is \$2.00, and any interested worker, regardless of party affiliation may participate.

The whole course in Leninism covers the following lessons:

1. Introductory—The Elements of Marxian Theory. Dealing principally with the dynamics of Marxism—dialectic materialism, the class struggle, etc.
2. From the Diluted "Marxism" of the Second International to the Revolutionary Doctrine of Lenin. Distortion of Marx's teachings during period of parliamentarism and stabilization of capitalism. The world war, Leninism, the Marxism of the present revolutionary epoch; the Marxism of revolutionary action.
3. The State and Revolution. Theory of the state; the state and revolution; deviations due to lack of understanding of the nature and function of the state; Germany, I. W. W., etc.
4. Imperialism, the Final Stage of Capitalism. Economics of imperialism; present view of the world; American imperialism; catastrophic climax of imperialism.
5. The Vanguard of the Proletariat. Role of a revolutionary political party; what kind of a party; complete severance from opportunism; mobile, discipline and democratic centralism; the Russian Communist Party; the Communist International.
6. Significance of the Trade Union Movement. Unions, the proletarian mass organizations of the class struggle; role of the trade unions before, during and after the revolution; task of Communists in the trade unions.
7. Workers and Farmers. The farmers as allies of the struggle; necessity of linking up the farmers' movement against big capital with the proletarian revolution.
8. The Exploited Colonial Peoples. Importance and necessity of linking up wars for national liberation with the proletarian revolution; historical and economic forces on which the Communist colonial program is based; the colonies in modern world economy.
9. Theory and Practice of the Proletarian Dictatorship. Marx on the Paris Commune; former vague ideas of the revolutionary machinery; the capitalist state and the workers' state; historical appearance of the Soviets as the form of the state; the period of transition to Communism; the party in the dictatorship; lessons of the Russian revolution.
10. Strategy and Tactics of Communism. Lenin's theory; "One Step Forward, etc.," "left sickness"; need for complete severance from opportunists; the United Front; Lenin's practice; Brast peace, etc.
11. Leninism and the American Movement. The United States government and the revolution; the American empire and its problems; the American Workers Party, etc.

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# Statement in Regard to Party Policies and the National Party Convention

By the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America.

LAST WEEK there was published in the party press, a statement on the election results signed by the Central Executive Committee of the party. This statement was approved by the Central Executive Committee. Comrades Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Bedacht, Engdahl and Gitlow disagreed with the conclusions of the majority of the committee and submitted a separate statement on the election results. This statement is published herewith.

The Central Executive Committee will hold a full meeting of the committee on November 21 and 22 and at this meeting these on the political situation in the United States and the tasks of the party will be considered by the Central Executive Committee. These things will

## Statement on the Results of the Elections.

Submitted by C. E. Ruthenberg, Jay Lovestone, Max Bedacht, J. Louis Engdahl and Benjamin Gitlow.

THE capitalist dictatorship has seated itself more firmly in the saddle thru the election of Coolidge and Dawes. The election results are a triumph for the big capitalists of the United States, who see before them four years of unlimited power at Washington.

While the capitalist dictatorship has won a great victory, the Workers Party has made gains thru the election, strengthening itself, widening its influence and prestige, thru its campaign for support by the workers of revolutionary Communist principles.

The victory for Coolidge and Dawes was won by bringing into play all the power of the capitalist class to influence and terrorize the voters of all classes. They cry that the constitution, which protected the property rights of the owning class, big and little, was in danger, was used to mobilize the strength of all the property owners. The workers, on the other hand, were frightened into the belief that hard times and the more bitter suffering was in store for them if they did not re-elect Coolidge.

### Reveals Fraud of Capitalist Democracy.

The slight improvement in the situation in industry resulting from the seasonal fluctuation, to which was added some additional improvement as the capitalists were able to bring about thru manipulation, together with the slight improvement in the agricultural situation brought about by a temporarily favorable world market, to which again was added the manipulation of the capitalists, aided the capitalist dictatorship in winning the support of a large number of rebellious farmers and make effective the use of the "prosperity" slogan among wage workers.

The election stands out most strikingly as illustrating the fraudulent character of capitalist democracy. The declining influence which enabled the dictatorship of big capital to rally to its support a big majority of the voters, even of the wage workers and poor farmers, was its control of the wealth of the country and thru it the control of the means of publicity and propaganda. The capitalist dictatorship behind Coolidge and Dawes could throw in many millions to mislead the voters that it was "Coolidge or Chaos."

It had the power of the overwhelming majority of the newspapers, the moving picture theatres, the radio, the billboards, leaflets, etc., at its command. So long as this situation exists the formal democracy of being permitted to vote (even that is denied to millions of voters), is nothing but a fraud and a sham. While entering into the election campaigns for the purpose of propaganda and mobilization of the workers for the political struggle, the Communists have ever pointed out that the cards are stacked against the workers being able to use the machinery of the capitalist government to gain power. The experiences with the methods of capitalist dictatorship during this election campaign amply proves the correctness of the Communists' exposure of the fraudulent character of the capitalist democracy.

### The Defeat of LaFolletteism.

Unquestionably the election result is a defeat for the LaFollette-progressive movement. Its glowing expectations of carrying enough states to deadlock the election have not been realized. The number of votes it has received falls far below the prophecies of its organizers. A number of its most prominent leaders have gone down to defeat and it is doubtful whether it will continue to hold the balance of power it has had in congress.

This severe set-back of the middle class revolt against capital is partially accounted for by the improvement in agriculture which cut away part of its support, but also by the fact that its middle class supporters were terrorized by the bogey of the danger to the owning classes in LaFollette proposals regarding the constitution.

which the big capitalists raised, and deserted the movement.

But most of all the defeat of the LaFollette movement can be attributed to its own character. Like all movements of the middle class, it was hesitating, vacillating, and unclear. Its part was to fight the rule of the big capitalists while protecting capitalism. It had no aggressive, ringing slogans to mobilize the workers in its support. The working masses, rather than take any chances in voting for a movement which offered nothing very definite, stuck with the capitalist dictatorship which promised them prosperity.

The defeat of the progressive movement will very likely be seized upon by Gompers to try to lead those workers who supported it back to the old parties. We may even expect that some of the ex-republican and ex-democratic politicians who took the leadership of the progressive movement, to scurry back to their mother parties. The workers and poorer farmers must not permit the defeat of the LaFollette-progressive movement and the desertion of Gompers and the leaders of this movement to turn them back into the old parties or to create an anti-political attitude in their minds. The road for the workers who want to fight the capitalists lies not back into the old parties, but forward into the LaFollette-progressive party into a class party of workers which will make an aggressive, working class fight against the capitalists.

### The Coming Attacks Upon Labor.

The overwhelming victory which the capitalist dictatorship has won in electing Coolidge and Dawes—Coolidge, the strikebreaker, and Dawes, the open shop head of the Minute Men of the Constitution, will encourage the capitalists to open a new offensive against labor. We may expect soon to see the capitalists again striking out in an effort to destroy the unions, and thus to open the way for wage reductions, lengthening the hours of labor and intensifying the exploitation of the workers.

Labor's experience in the struggles against similar efforts of the capitalists during the period since the war, in which they openly and brutally used the governmental power against labor which they again triumphantly wield thru Coolidge and Dawes, turned the effort of the most conscious among the workers toward organizing labor's power for independent political action. This movement which expressed itself in the struggle to create a farmer-labor party was, during this campaign, poisoned and diverted from its purpose by the LaFollette-progressive movement. With the development of the new bitter struggles which will come out of the capitalist offensive under the Coolidge-Dawes regime, we may look forward to the movement taking on new life.

In such struggle as will grow out of a new offensive against labor by the capitalists the LaFollette-progressive movement will not and cannot fight the battles of labor. The petty bourgeoisie is always on the side of the capitalists when it comes to a straight out fight of property owners and profit makers against wage earners. The new struggle will therefore create the situation in which the most conscious and militant workers can be torn away from the LaFollette-progressive movement and mobilized for a class party of labor.

### The Role of the Workers Party.

The Workers Party comes out of the election campaign a stronger and more powerful force in the working class movement. It does not estimate its strength by the number of votes it receives under capitalist democracy. It knows that capitalist democracy will cheat it of votes wherever it can, and that it is just the workers, who because of their bitter exploitation and oppression under the capitalist system first rally to the Communist standard, who are most often disfranchised.

The victory which the capitalist dic-

be published in the party press immediately after the sessions of the committee, and the committee has decided unanimously to open discussion on these theses immediately after their publication both in the party press and the party branches.

The Central Executive Committee states further to the membership that an application has been made to the Communist International for permission to hold a convention of the party during the month of January. The call for the convention with all details will be published as soon as the approval of the Communist International has been secured.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA  
Wm. Z. Foster, Chairman.  
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

tatorship won in triumphantly electing its henchmen, Coolidge and Dawes, shows that the struggle of the workers against the capitalist exploiters must have as its leader a revolutionary class party—a Communist Party. It is only thru a party with a program of action against capitalism, such as the Workers Party stands upon, that the workers can mobilize their power and win this struggle.

The strengthening of the Workers Party and its development into a mass Communist Party leading the struggles of the working class is therefore the most important task before the working class of this country. The Workers Party calls upon all militant, conscious, revolutionary workers to join it in realizing this aim by joining the Workers Party.

The Workers Party has consistently fought to create a united front of the workers and poor farmers, both on the industrial and political field. On the industrial field it has urged and worked for the amalgamation of the trade unions into powerful industrial unions. On the political field it has endeavored to create a united front of the industrial workers and poorer farmers under the slogan "For a Class Farmer-Labor Party."

The Workers Party declares that the decisive victory of the capitalist dictatorship in the election makes more necessary than ever a united front struggle of the workers and poorer farmers to prevent the Coolidge-Dawes regime from completely crushing the workers in the industries and upon the land. It calls upon the industrial workers to take immediate steps to mobilize their power for resistance to wage cuts and lengthening

of hours in the factories, shops, and mines, by immediate steps for the amalgamation of the trade unions and the creation of powerful fighting industrial unions and organizing of the unemployed.

The capitalist victory has given the capitalist dictatorship increased control of the governmental power, which it will throw into the struggle against the workers. This makes more necessary than ever a united front political struggle of the workers and poorer farmers. The Workers Party calls upon both the industrial workers and poorer farmers to join in the creation of a united front politically under the leadership of the Workers Party by uniting under the slogan "For a Class Farmer-Labor Party."

The Workers Party will, more than ever before, give its strength to the work of mobilizing the workers for the united front political and industrial struggle against the capitalists. Its aim will be thru such united front struggles to united with it in common struggles those workers who realize the necessity of a class fight against capitalism, thus bringing these workers into contact with and under the influence of Communist leadership and thus preparing them for entry into the mass revolutionary party of the workers—the Workers (Communist) Party.

To the Workers Party the victory of reaction and its threat of attacks upon the working class are the signal for more determined struggle. The whole working class and poorer farmers must make the same response and join with it in building the mass Communist Party which will wrest victory from capitalist reaction in the United States.

## Disciplined Members Rejoin Party

SOME time ago, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party was obliged to expel forty-two members of the Russian Branch No. 2, of New York City, for conduct unbecoming to Communists. A number of the members in this group have since seen the incorrectness of their attitude from a Communist standpoint, and have designated their willingness to repudiate their former position and to again become members of the party.

The statement of this group addressed to District Organizer of District No. 2 reads as follows:

"Dear Comrades: We, the group of the expelled members of the New York Second Russian Branch of the W. P. of A., having been informed of your decision in connection with our appeal for reinstatement as party members, consider it our Communist duty to accept all the demands which are included in your decision, as we understand that every Communist must be punished for violation of party discipline, and that it is never too late to correct a mistake. We hereby make the following declaration to all members of the Russian Section of the W. P. of A.:

"Comrades, you all know that a few months ago 42 members of the Second Russian Branch in New York were expelled from the party. The cause of it was our resolution introduced last year at the Russian District Convention of District No. 2. This resolution thru party channels reached the C. E. C. of the party.

"The C. E. C. having analyzed this resolution found that the part of it demanding reorganization of higher administrative organs and institutions of the federation in favor of homogeneous elements—is anti-Communist, and demanded that the resolution be called off as such.

"In spite of this decision of the party, 42 members of the branch voted against calling it off, which action resulted in our expulsion.

"The initiators of this resolution—Wysotzky, Perepelkin and Zubovich, were trying to justify their action by declaring that resolution was only a tactical step intended to reach the broad masses of non-partisan Russian workers, and had the C. E. C. known about it, they would not have expelled us.

"But when the secretary of the party, Comrade Ruthenberg, issued an announcement officially in the name of the C. E. C., Wysotzky, Perepelkin and Zubovich could not go any further.

"Our group then divided into two factions. One faction demanded that an appeal be sent to the C. E. C. and the other faction under the leadership of Wysotzky, Perepelkin and Zubovich insisted upon immediate formation of a new organization.

"At one of the meetings Mr. Perepelkin burst into a hot speech stating that there is a universal apathy toward the party, and that it is necessary to crush the old order of things

within the party and create something new. He said that he did not care under what banner he would work as long as it helps him to attain his final aim.

"We then realized where these 'Communists'—Wysotzky, Perepelkin, and Zubovich are leading us to, and decided to break with them.

"We realize now our mistake and appeal to the party to reinstate us. We understand that the duty of every Communist is to work within his party, and that no other organization, no matter how revolutionary it is, can perform the work that our party, the W. P. of A. does.

"We now realize that the initiators of the resolution which resulted in our expulsion from the party was nothing else but a clever trick intended to demoralize and undermine our organization."

The statement is signed by M. Nowikoff, Adam Pukatch, S. Trechanuk, J. Garbus and F. Folmarkam.

The District Executive Committee of District No. 2 is allowed to reinstate these comrades, however, requiring a probationary period during which they are not allowed to hold any official party position.

# WORKERS SCHOOL OPENS SEASON IN NEW YORK OFFERING PROGRAM OF INTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL WORK

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 16.—The Workers' School, the educational institution of the Workers Party in District No. 2, will open its season Dec. 1. The purpose of the school is to make workers effective militants in the struggle against capitalism.

To this end the school offers a party training course, a trade union training course, and several general courses aiming to equip party members and trade unionists with an understanding of the philosophy of Marx and Lenin, its practical realization in the Communist International, and the history and problems of the labor movement.

The party training course, intended for party members only, offers four classes. The students in each class will be selected from names submitted by party branches. The classes are as follows:

1. Elements of Communism; instructor, W. W. Weinstein. Class will meet every Thursday, beginning December 4.
2. Marxism; instructor, Dr. J. Mindel. Class will meet every Friday, beginning December 5.
3. American Economic and Social Development; instructor, Alexander Trachtenberg. Class will meet every Monday, beginning Dec. 15.
4. International Communist Movement; History and Tactics; instructor, W. W. Weinstein. Class will meet every Tuesday, beginning December 9.

The trade union training course consists of study classes for trade union members. It aims to train a group of union militants for more efficient service in the T. U. E. L. and the labor movement. The classes are as follows:

1. The American Trade Union Movement; instructor, Solon DeLeon. Class will meet every Wednesday, beginning December 3.
2. The World Trade Union Movement; instructor to be announced.
3. Problems of Labor in Various Industries; Symposium by active workers in the industries.

In addition to these special training courses, the Workers' School offers the following general courses:

1. Current Events; instructor, Ludwig Lore. Class will meet every Friday, beginning December 12.
2. Public Speaking; instructor, Carl Brodsky. Class will meet every Tuesday, beginning December 2.
3. Elementary English; instructor, E. B. Jacobson. Class will meet every Monday, beginning Dec. 1.

Educational centers, under the supervision of the Workers Party, have been opened in various parts of the city. These centers will be organized and conducted by the sections of the Workers Party thru the section and branch educational committees. Classes will be given in the A. B. C. of Communism, American Labor History, English. They are open to all workers. These centers are located as follows:

- Harlem Center—64 East 104th St., New York City.
- Bronx Center—1347 Boston Road,

## Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Monday, Nov. 17.  
Douglas Park English, 3322 Douglas Blvd. William F. Dunne on "Report of E. C. of the C. P."  
North Side English, 2409 N. Halsted St. Shop Nuclei, Martin Abern.  
19th Ward Italian, 1108 S. Loomis St.  
Tuesday, Nov. 18.  
Roumanian Branch, 2254 Clybourn avenue.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.  
City Central Committee, 722 Blue Ave., 8 p. m. All delegates must attend. Visitors invited.  
Clerico Italian, Circolo Giovanile Hall, 14th St. between 51st and 50th Ct.  
Italian Terra Cotta, 2475 Clybourn Ave., 3rd floor.  
Englishwood English, 6414 S. Halsted St. Cz.-Slovak No. 3, 2548 S. Homan Ave. Cz.-Slovak, Women's No. 1, 1825 S. Loomis St.  
Douglas Park Jewish, Liberty Club House, 3420 W. Roosevelt Blvd.

Thursday, Nov. 20.  
Membership meeting, Workers Party, Local Chicago. Review of election campaign and discussion of shop nuclei. At Imperial Hall 2409 N. Halsted St. Meetings of all branches are off.  
Friday, Nov. 21.  
Polish North Side, 1902 W. Division street.  
Lithuanian No. 5, 3142 S. Halsted St. Greek Branch, 722 Blue Island Ave.  
Saturday, Nov. 22.  
Concert and ball, W. W. L., Local Chicago, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

## YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE, LOCAL CHICAGO

Monday, Nov. 17.  
Industrial Class. Last lecture: (1) External Work of the Nuclei; (2) Summary of the preceding lectures.  
Tuesday, Nov. 18.  
Functionaries' meeting, 2613 Hirsch Blvd. All organizers, secretaries, educational directors and literature agents attend.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.  
Earl Browder Class in Elementary Economics, 2613 Hirsch Blvd., 8 p. m.  
Junior Speakers' Class, 1111 N. La Salle St., Room 27.  
Thursday, Nov. 20.  
Party membership meeting, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Review of election campaign.  
Friday, Nov. 21.  
Activity meeting of the five area branches.  
Saturday, Nov. 22.  
Grand concert and ball, Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, 8 p. m. Benefit of city organization. Bronx.

Brownsville Center—1844 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.  
Williamsburg Center—61 Graham Ave., Brooklyn.

Registration for all courses at the Workers' School and the section educational centers have already started. Party members and trade union militants should enroll now, as the number of students in each class will be limited. For registration and information apply at the Workers' School headquarters, 208 East 12th street, Room 1.

## DISTRICT No. 8, ASKS NATIONAL CONVENTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

The attached resolution was adopted by the District Executive Committee No. 8, Workers Party, at its meeting held Saturday, Nov. 15:

**Resolution for Party Convention.**  
WHEREAS, the election campaign is now over and the Workers Party is faced with the necessity of presenting its policy and program of action in line with the adjustments required by the changed political situation, and

WHEREAS, it is essential thereto that the party membership shall have a full opportunity to discuss these matters and to arrive at mature decision in national convention, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the District Executive Committee of District No. 8, Workers Party, calls upon the Central

Executive Committee to take the necessary measures for a national convention at the earliest moment physically possible, in accordance with the constitutional requirements. Signed: Arne Swabek, District Organizer.

## French Complete Evacuation.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Final evacuation of that portion of the Ruhr basin which was unoccupied prior to Jan. 11, 1923, will take place during the night of Nov. 17, Le Temps announced today.

# Post-Election Problems of the Workers Party

A Statement by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League of America.

The overwhelming victory of the forces of reaction in the recent presidential elections indicate that big capital is firmly entrenched; that it still holds and moulds the opinion of the masses by means of its press, its movies, its thousand and one instruments of misinformation. The slogan of "Coolidge or Chaos" served as a threat to the millions of workers and farmers in the United States—and rather than be faced with a threatened chaos they voted to keep Wall Street in power.

The LaFollette movement suffered a tremendous setback. The policies of its leaders in the course of the campaign had been one of trimming more and more to get the ear of the small businessmen. The labor party movement, swallowed up as it was in this larger conglomeration representing (or attempting to represent) the interests of conflicting social groupings, has lost its force and momentum. Above all it is tied up with the petty bourgeois LaFollette not only organizationally but ideologically in the minds of practically all working class elements, who favored a labor party last year.

In view of the above facts, the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League declares that the tasks before the Workers Party in the immediate future cannot be one of attempting to revive either the labor

party slogan or to organize a labor party, but that it must consist in a campaign of bringing the Workers Party to the fore as the one party which speaks for and acts in the interests of the exploited workers and farmers of America.

United front efforts must be followed out consistently, but these must come from below. A thousand burning questions of the day are to be found in all parts of the country around which the Workers Party can crystallize militant action and sentiment. (Formation of unemployment councils, shop committee, general labor councils, etc.) A proper struggle centering around these issues is the logical method of developing the united front tactic, and offers a rich field to our party in winning added recruits and increased support.

The Young Workers League in the past has always taken an active interest in the problems of the Workers Party. In the future we expect our membership to take even more interest in the tasks and problems of the party. Therefore, the N. E. C. calls upon the membership of the Y. W. L. to throw its wholehearted support to the policy as enunciated by the C. E. C. of the party in a statement issued in the November 7 issue of the DAILY WORKER entitled, "The Results of the Election." It says: "Our chief task in the im-

mediate future is not the building of such a farmer-labor party, but the strengthening and developing of the Workers Party itself as the practical leaders of the masses and as the only party that represents the working class interests and fights for them. Rally around the Workers Party more than ever before. We must build the Workers Party of America!" To this proposal the N. E. C. gives its complete endorsement.

Forward to a mass Young Communist League in the United States!

Forward to a mass Workers (Communist) Party, champion leader in the struggles of the American working class against imperialist exploitation and wage slavery!

Signed: Nat'l Executive Committee, Young Workers League of America. John Williamson, Nat'l Sec'y.

Discussion on Shop Nuclei Tonight. Shop nuclei organization or the Workers Party organized in the shops will be the topic for discussion at the open meeting of the North Side English Branch tonight at 8 p. m., at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Martin Abern will lead off the discussion with a talk on the reorganization of the party branches on the shop nuclei basis which will be followed by a general discussion and questions. The meeting will start at 8 sharp. Be on time.



# The World of Labor Industry & Agriculture

## WORKERS WANT PEACE BUT MUST FIGHT FOR IT

### Capitalist Imperialism is Tough Bird

By W. FRANCIS AHERN  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)  
MELBOURNE, Australia.—No articles or songs extolling wars, battles, or heroes of past wars are to be printed in the school books or papers of Victoria. The education (labor) minister says he is determined to put an end to militarist propaganda in the schools and has issued the order for that purpose.

The minister for education of the labor government of Queensland has also issued instructions to exclude from school books and papers in that state all articles or songs on war subjects. The minister, in ordering the change said:

"I am going to exclude from the school books anything likely to inflame the minds of youths with ambition for war. I intend to explain to the children the causes of war and the capitalist influences that bring it about. That, to my mind, will tend towards wiping out war. Too much hypocrisy and jingoism is displayed at present, and not enough sincerity by those called upon to give advice with regard to Australia's welfare."

The workers of New Zealand held anti-war meetings throughout that country on anti-war Sunday. The following motion, copies of which are to be sent to the prime ministers of New Zealand and Britain, were carried at all meetings:

"We, the workers of New Zealand, send fraternal greetings to similar gatherings being held throughout the world to express abhorrence of war and militarism; join with them in declaring it to be the duty of all workers and governments to strive for universal disarmament."

The New Zealand labor party demands repeal of the military service act and the defense act of New Zealand, and repeal of all provisions in the war-regulations act and its amendments that interfere with civil and industrial liberties.

Cal Picks His Farmers  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—William M. Jardine, president of the Kansas Agricultural College, today was named as a member of President Coolidge's agricultural commission. The commission will hold its first meeting here next week.

## GREEK WORKERS FLOCK TO SEE WORKERS IN "BLACK AND WHITE"

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 16.—When the Communists say "it must be done," they mean it. That was proven by the great skill that the Dramatic Club of the Greek Branch of the Workers Party has shown in presenting at Terrace Garden the literary whip against the present day family conventionalities, "The White and the Black," when it not only aroused the enthusiasm of the audience, mostly comprised of workers, but also made many of the members of the bourgeoisie, that were present to see that drama, to admit that the presentation was a success, notwithstanding their predictions that this drama, particularly difficult in presentation even by the best professional actors, was doomed by them to failure, if played by amateur artists.

Comrade George Arvanitis spoke in the Greek language and brot the message of Communism to the Greek workers that were present. He put extra stress on the importance that the press is playing in general and made a hot appeal to the audience to support our Greek weekly "Empros," the only Greek paper that is speaking in the interests of the working class. Prolonged applause covered the last words of Comrade Arvanitis.

An enthusiastic address was delivered by Comrade Juliet Stuart Poyntz, educational director of District No. 2 of the Workers Party. She spoke in English and made the vast hall of Terrace Garden shake from the applause of the Greek workers.

The Greek Dramatic Club is arranging to present the drama at Newark, N. J., at an entertainment which the local Greek branch is organizing.

Plea for Sacco-Vanzetti.  
CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—"The Evidence Doesn't Count" is the title of a leading article in the November Locomotive Engineers Journal reviewing the last acts of the tragedy which will lead Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair for a crime they never committed. The author is Art Shields, New York bureau manager for the Federated Press and for several months in charge of publicity for the Sacco-Vanzetti defense.

The article is the first to appear in any large American labor magazine since the two Italian-American workmen were finally refused a new trial by Judge Thayer and presents a powerful plea for the innocence of these martyrs to anti-alien hysteria.

An editorial condemning Gov. Hart of Washington for continuing to imprison the eight lumberjacks convicted in the aftermath of the Centralia Armistice day tragedy of 1919, also appears in the current Journal.

Subscribe for "Your Daily," the DAILY WORKER.

## MILL WORKERS ARE PRESENTED WITH WAGE CUTS

### Bosses Show Confidence in Cal's Election

(By The Federated Press)  
MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 16.—Amoskeag Manufacturing company has posted the 10 per cent wage cut which had been forced upon its cotton and worsted mills' employees before election thru the company union but not previously put into effect. The action of the company is taken here as indicative of its satisfaction in the retaining of the Coolidge regime and continuance of reaction in politics and industry.

B. B. and R. Knight company, part of the American Woolen company's trust, and the Manville-Jenckes company, both operating numerous mills in Rhode Island, led the wage-slashing against textile operatives by cuts put into effect before election. The textile magnates' candidate for senate, Jesse Metcalfe, also rode in on the Coolidge landslide.

Gigantic Concern.  
Amoskeag claims to be the largest cotton and worsted producing concern in the United States, at least the largest in one spot. It has both sides of the Merrimac river lined for two miles with its redbrick mills. The Knight brothers' and Manville-Jenckes mills are also large producers and the action of these three concerns with their numerous subsidiaries is assumed to mean general wage cuts by other textile mills of New England.

About 5,000 workers in the mechanical, worsted and cotton sections of Amoskeag are immediately affected by the wage cuts. Over 9,000 other workers of the mills have been unemployed and are expecting the lower wages to enable more of them to get poor jobs in the mills again. The 5,000 workers have been on a three and four day week basis most of the time for the last year.

Organization Needed.  
Workers who formerly were members of textile unions or still carry cards are not hopeful of the present situation altho there is some indication that the mills will run more steadily. They see conditions bad thru increasing machines per worker and the exceedingly low wages scheduled. No one of the six national unions which have made efforts to organize the textile workers is rated as sufficiently strong by the workers to effectively organize the industry and carry on the fight more energetically, but all agree that organization of the workers is the crying need.

## LABOR MOVIE NOTES

Workers Party Bazaars Use Films.  
Two big bazaars run by the Workers Party organizations are using the motion picture as a sure means of drawing crowds night after night.

In Milwaukee, Wis., "Russia and Germany—A Tale of Two Republics," is being shown on Nov. 27. In New York a bazaar for the benefit of the new Finnish headquarters on 125th St., will show "Russia and Germany" and "Polikushka" on alternate nights, Nov. 22 to 28.

Other organizations desiring similar arrangements can get in touch with the International Workers' Aid, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Paterson Strike in the Movies.  
Tremendous enthusiasm was shown by the silk strikers of Paterson, N. J., at a motion picture benefit show recently held in their city by the International Workers' Aid. They were especially excited over seeing pictures of their own strike—their picket lines, their leaders, themselves on the screen. The pictures were shown in connection with "The Beauty and the Bolshevik."

The strike scenes were presented as a special "Film Extra" of The DAILY WORKER, the first labor paper in the world to get out a motion picture edition on an important labor news event. The Paterson silk strike reel can be rented for showing anywhere in the country.

"Bob" Meeting Hurts Relief Film.  
A last minute political meeting at which Dudley Field Malone was the speaker, hurt the success of the International Workers' Aid picture, "Russia and Germany" at the Berkeley, Cal., high school recently. Notwithstanding this competition, the show turned in a profit of \$50.00. Over a third of the crowd were university students for whom the attraction of this labor film was greater than that of the reformist speaker.

St. Paul Liberals Praise "Polikushka."  
The "liberal" group at St. Paul, Minn., which backs the art gallery, museum, extension course, etc., express high praise for the "wonderful film," Polikushka, which they rented from the International Workers' Aid, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. From the Twin Cities the picture went to Providence, R. I., where it will show at the Gaiety Theater, on Nov. 19.

## Canadian Labor Act Goes to Highest Court In England This Month

OTTAWA, Can.—A case which closely affects the labor situation thru-out Canada, has been set down for hearing by the privy council in England in November. The point is the constitutionality of the Lemieux act, officially known as the industrial disputes investigation act. This law provides for compulsory investigation of all labor disputes in mines, on railways and in all public utilities. When introduced 17 years ago, the law was opposed by the unions, but has latterly met with favor among them, particularly among the railway organizations.

The present issue arose out of a dispute between the Toronto hydro-electric commission and some of its employees. Minister of labor Murdock, granted a board under the act, and the commission refused to recognize it on the ground that the act does not apply to provincial or municipal utilities. The trial judge said the act was unconstitutional, but a higher court reversed that decision. The hydro-electric commission has taken the case to the privy council, the last court of appeal in the British Empire.

Fight Speed-Up System.  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 16.—Seventy weavers and loom fixers have walked out of the New Bedford Spinning company mill in a strike authorized by the textile council of the American Federation of Textile Operatives against a new speed up system. Weavers object to a new order requiring them to tend 12 looms each of a new 52-inch style and loom fixers protest against tending 32 looms each. The company is affiliated with the larger American Cotton Fabric corporation.

Voters Kill Compensation Act.  
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The Missouri workmen's compensation act, an initiative proposal, was beaten in the November referendum by more than 200,000 votes. Missouri remains the only industrial state in the union without a compensation law.

## Facts For Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE.

### THE COURTS

It is practically impossible to present an accurate picture of the total number of injunctions constantly being issued by the courts against the workers in their disputes with the bosses. The extent to which the capitalists used the courts against the workmen in the strike of the railway shophmen offered an adequate index of the role of employing class justice in the class struggle. We herewith present the outstanding facts about the activities of the courts in the last national railway strike.

1. As soon as the strike was declared the railroads filed bills of complaint in the Equity Branch of nearly every federal district court, located in every state, and restraining every kind of activity on the part of the striking railwaymen.

2. The leading railroads instituted litigation in many courts. It has been conservatively estimated that at least three hundred suits seeking injunctions against the striking shophmen were filed by the carriers in the district courts alone.

3. Each of these injunctions was the source of numerous other court actions against the workmen. Thousands of shop craft strikers were thus cited for contempt. In the cities of Cleveland and Toledo alone there were no less than 152 such cases growing out of injunctions issued by courts.

4. The 1922 railway strike affected four thousand localities. On the average there were approximately twenty court cases brought against strikers in each of these localities. This would mean that the workers were thrown into no less than eighty thousand court cases while striking for the right to organize. These cases included

injunctions, contempt proceedings, and petty prosecutions before state courts and magistrates.

5. The exact cost to the labor organizations of these blows struck at them by the capitalist courts cannot be estimated. All we can do is to cite certain experiences of the workmen which give a general but accurate idea of the hardships thus inflicted on the working masses by the bosses' government. We cite:

a) As a result of the Daugherty injunction alone the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor was presented with a bill of \$13,356.70 by the department of justice.

b) In the paryer for an injunction filed by the St. Louis, San Francisco Railway company in the Federal District court at Kansas a default judgment of \$9,030,891.42 was secured by the railroad against the International Association of Machinists and Helpers, and other trade union bodies.

c) A certain Mr. Henry S. Jeffery filed claims running into millions against the labor organizations involved in the railroad strike. He sought damage to the amount of \$2,500,000 for mental suffering and torture, for instance, growing out of strike activities.

d) Another Mr. Charles Christian entered a suit against the striking shop crafts claiming \$100,000 damages, because of his loss of job as a foreman on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

All of these cases merely indicate the cost and character of the court actions taken by the bosses against the workers. Undoubtedly the railway corporations were behind all these suits.

## MEXICAN LABORER FEELS BETTER AT HOME THAN IN U. S.

### Treated Like Dog Here, Says Jose Torres

By SCOTT NEARING.  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)  
VERA CRUZ, Nov. 16.—Jose Torres of Vera Cruz, Mexico, is a first-class mechanic and is employed by one of the leading oil companies as a truck driver.

"Would you like to go to the United States?" I asked Torres, after we had spent a few minutes in discussion of the international situation.

"For one reason only," he answered. "I am anxious to take a course in electricity, and there is nothing here in Mexico of the kind I want. I would not care to go there and work."

Pressed for his reasons, Torres explained that in the United States— and particularly in the border states—Mexicans were little better than dogs, and were frankly treated as inferiors by those with whom they came in contact. "But in Mexico," he added, "since the passage of the new constitution even the Americans here do not treat us with open disrespect."

He then cited a number of instances in which Mexicans, working for American firms, had secured protection against unfair conditions by an appeal to the Mexican courts. "Mexico has much to learn from the United States in mechanical improvements," was his conclusion, "but I prefer to work here where a Mexican is a man."

Asked as to the possibility of an other revolution in Mexico in the immediate future, Torres referred to the widespread and persistent rumors that certain Mexican political leaders were meeting in San Antonio, Tex., to lay plans for an outbreak.

"It looks to me," said he, "as tho the United States were actually encouraging factional strife in Mexico. If not, why do they permit these plottings to go on across the border? And why should they not encourage division among us? It will make easier the coming absorption of Mexico by the United States."

Then I turned the conversation to the economic situation confronting Mexico. "Yes," said Torres, "we are an agricultural people. Still, modern industry has made serious inroads on the old handicrafts. Large scale organization is taking the place of the small producer.

"Another thing," he went on. "Just consider the way men are treated by the big industries. The corporation handles men just the way I handle my tools. Here is a big heavy wrench. When I am thru with it for a moment I throw it right on the ground. That is the way the peons are treated. Here is another wrench that I use in the adjustment of magnetos. You see, I keep it wrapped in paper, and whenever I use it, I wipe it carefully and return it to its box. That is the way the corporation treats skilled labor.

"Do you see this drill?" I have broken it. Perhaps I can make a punch of it. If not, I will throw it on the scrap heap. That is the worker who has lost an arm or a leg. If they can, they make him a watchman at a low wage. If he is too badly battered up they throw him on the human scrap pile."

Torres then told me how he made a protest against reduced pay and lengthened hours of labor in one of the big oil companies. He was black-listed but the struggle over his case had restored the 8-hour day.

Neglect Physics and Chemistry.  
COPENHAGEN—The Swedish Academy of Science announced today that it had decided not to award the 1924 prizes for progress in physics and chemistry as scientists had done nothing to merit the awards.

## Your Union Meeting

THIRD MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1924.

- | No.   | Name of Local and Place of Meeting.   |
|-------|---|
| 89    | Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.                                      |
| 1     | Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.                         |
| 94    | Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av  |
| 698   | Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Av.                                       |
| 638   | Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.                                     |
| 17742 | Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland  |
| 4     | Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchesler Av.   |
| 1307  | Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Av., Evanston.                                       |
| 2505  | Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St  |
| 70    | Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.  |
| 80    | Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.  |
| 80    | Carpenters, 4033 W. Madison St.   |
| 781   | Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.  |
| 199   | Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Av.   |
| 416   | Carpenters, S. C. 505 S. State St.  |
| 449   | Carpenters, S. C. 1457 Clybourn   |
| 448   | Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.  |
| 1367  | Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.  |
| 14    | Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.               |
| 713   | Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.   |
| 394   | Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.                         |
| 400   | Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street   |
| 401   | Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.  |
| 196   | Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.  |
| 196   | Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m. |
| 331   | Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.                                  |
| 698   | Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.                                |
| 11    | Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchesler Av.                                       |
| 76    | Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.   |
| 59    | Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.   |
| 74    | Lathes, 725 S. Western Ave.   |
| 374   | Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark   |
| 265   | Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson   |
| 337   | Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.   |
| 378   | Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street                                       |
| 723   | Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street  |
| 27    | Painters, 175 W. Washington St.   |
| 823   | Painters, 835 N. Cicero Ave.  |
| 101   | Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.  |
| 147   | Painters, 19 W. Adams St.   |
| 194   | Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.  |
| 285   | Painters, 205 E. 115th St.  |
| 263   | Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.  |
| 2064  | Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.  |
| 51    | Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.                                      |
| 5     | Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street                            |
| 5     | Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.                                    |
| 721   | Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.  |
| 758   | Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.                                      |
| 772   | Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.   |

Open Forum, Sunday Night, Lodge Room, Ashland Auditorium.

## First Strikers Stick Solid in Waltham Watch Co. Walkout

WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 16.—The striking watch workers of Waltham Watch and Clock company rejected the company's offer to take back at once 200 finishers and matchers and 400 other workers within ten days. The strikers' association, which will affiliate soon with the International Jewelry Workers' Union, has held the strikers' ranks intact thruout the three months' fight and insists that all the strikers be taken back on the job at once with the union recognized and the wage scale of August 11 in effect.

Altho the strike is the first these workers have had, most of them, they are determined to hold out and win against the speed-up, cheap wage system which the bondholders, Kidder Peabody and Company, have attempted to put into effect in the factory.

Textile Output Grows in Moscow.  
MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—Annual reports from the city owned trusts in Moscow indicate that practically all have increased the productivity of labor and the number of employes. Four textile trusts in the Moscow district increased output 80 per cent, and one trust 120 per cent. The increase in working force, the general, is hardly more than half the increase in output, indicating that organization of work is improving.

Building Bolsheviks—the D. W. B. U.

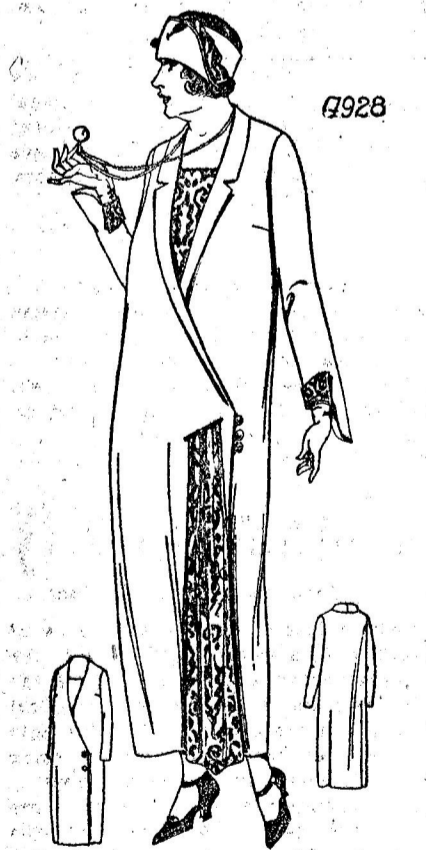
## Secretary Wanted

Women stenographer, competent to prepare manuscript for publication. Must have extensive knowledge of labor movement. Position open in December. Age between 35 and 50. Single.

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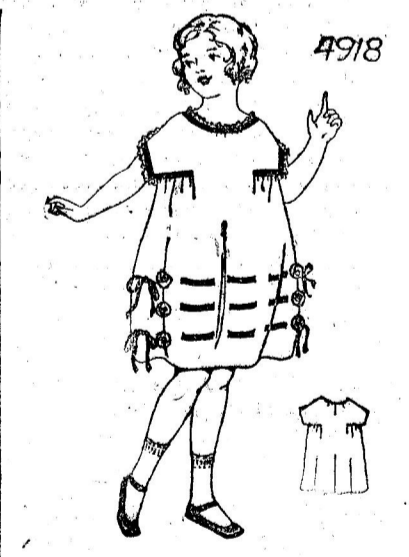


A MODEL FOR SLENDERIZING LINES

4928. This is a splendid style for stout figures. The panel is a new feature. It may be omitted. Figured crepe and satin are here combined. Faile and silk alpaca would also be attractive. The dress may be finished without the panel and collar and may have the sleeve in shapel outline or close fitting as in the small views.

This Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 3/4 yards of 40 inch material, if made of one material, and with panel and revers collar. If made as illustrated in the large view it will require 3/4 yard of figured material, cut crosswise, and 4 yards of plain material. If panel is omitted 3/4 yard less is required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps for UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1924-1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS.



A "LITTLE GIRLS" FROCK.

4918. Taffeta or crepe de chine with lace or ribbon trimming and lace edging on sleeves and neck would be very pleasing for this style. It is also good for wash materials or for wool crepe and voile.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size requires 2 yards of 32-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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"Buy me some Uncle Wiggily!"

"Step up and try our orange juice!"

"I've had enough!"



THE DAILY WORKER

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Organize the Unorganized

Only a small percentage of the wage workers of this country are organized in labor unions, whether in the American Federation of Labor, the independents, or the I. W. W. Such a condition is an open menace to existing unions, as well as a condition in which the great mass of unorganized are suffering helplessly under conditions which are outrageous.

There is a natural expectation that the largest body of labor, the A. F. of L., should undertake the organization of the great masses of unorganized workers. It could certainly organize these workers if it wished. They are not, in the main, antagonistic to unions, in many cases they are clamoring for a union that will not only organize but fight militantly, as unions should.

In the shops and factories where millions of workers remain unorganized the A. F. of L. has a beginning in the form of members working at some organized craft surrounded by a majority of unorganized workers of other crafts in the same industry. They have everything in common but unionization. They are exploited by the same corporation, sworn at by the same boss, underpaid by the same paymaster, subject to the same shop rules and produce the same commodity by mutual labor.

In the face of this condition, which is bad enough in boom times, a period is approaching in which millions will be thrown out of work and the unorganized and the unskilled will be used to beat down the wage and hour standard of even the aristocratic skilled workers. It is well known that no contract worth the paper it is written on when an unemployed army stands at the shop gates.

These facts demand action, courageous and unflinching from the 44th annual convention of the A. F. of L., now meeting at El Paso. The Trade Union Educational League has long fought for the organization of the unorganized. The means and methods of doing this great task may be defined differently, but that the A. F. of L. must take the initiative and begin a great drive with all its members by uniting its forces in all localities and industries to sweep the wide masses into the ranks of the unions, is a primary necessity.

If the T. U. E. L. resolution, which will be submitted to the convention is ignored, the primary duty of the A. F. of L. is ignored. If it is defeated, the whole working class, organized as well as unorganized, is defeated. What will the A. F. of L. do?

The Struggle for Morocco

The increasing political and economic disturbances in Spain are now approaching a sweeping revolutionary character. This developing revolt against the Fascist directorate of Primo de Rivera is closely intertwined with the disasters that have befallen the Spanish military forces fighting on the Moroccan desert against the Rifis.

Morocco has more than once been a bone of contention amongst the imperialist national groups. Those who recall the Moroccan incident before the war will remember that it was accepted then as a certain indication of an impending world conflict. Today, Spain is looking upon the territory occupied by the Rifis as a means of recouping the fortunes of her weakened capitalists. So far the Spanish army has been humbled in the dust before the victorious Moroccan troops of the Rif sultan. Many suspect French aid has played its part in the overwhelming defeat administered to the marauders in Spanish uniform.

The fight of the Rifis is only part of the fight of the hundreds of millions of colonial peoples enslaved and exploited by the capitalist imperialist groups. The land occupied by the Rifis, who recently have proclaimed their national independence, abounds in such natural resources as iron, silver, copper and lead. It is these resources that the European powers are now scheming and fighting for. It is precisely this reason that accounts for the continued military operations by Spain to maintain its hold on this desert country.

The Rifis will never be given their independence by Spain as long as the Spanish exploiters retain political power. The only language the Spanish oppressors, like the American, British, French and other imperialists, understand is the language of the machine-gun and the bayonet. The Rifis know this to be the truth. They have been speaking rather eloquently in this tongue to the Spanish Fascist clique. The sooner the oppressed colonial peoples in the Philippines, in India, in Java, in Syria and in the Hawaii islands learn to speak as effectively and in the same tongue as the Rifis have spoken the sooner will they win their freedom.

False Solutions

The Communists, basing their economic analysis of capitalism on the science of Marxism, have been maintaining that every attempt at the solution of any contradiction in the present industrial order only tends to beget many more contradictions.

We have in mind the much-heralded Dawes plan and its operation. No sooner had the Dawes program been formally accepted than British and French capitalist interests started to set in motion special machinery to counteract the operation of the new reparation scheme. American capitalists dominating international economy today are now preparing to do the same.

The international chamber of commerce, with headquarters in Rome, is in practice only a puppet of the best brains of Yankee finance and industry. This makeshift organization has appointed a sub-committee to study the effects of the Dawes plan and devise ways and means of meeting the difficulties and complications that are likely to arise in the wake of the acceptance of the American receivership of Germany. Such prominent American employing class leaders as Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric company, A. Bedford, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, and Fred I. Kent, vice-president of Morgan's Bankers' Trust company, are amongst the chosen few to lead our ruling class out of whatever wilderness the Dawes plan might bring them into.

We are certain that every fraudulent solution devised by these financial solons to meet the obstacles arising from the Dawes plan will only prove a fertile source for new and more serious hurdles in the path of capitalist production and exchange. The painful phase of the whole contradictory process lies in the fact that it is so onerous, so burdensome, so costly to the working masses. At this moment thousands of German railway workers are being dismissed in order to enable the allied and American imperialists to stabilize German capitalism. This stabilization is another false solution since all the imperialists are after is to stabilize the poverty and the degradation of the German and other working masses—to perpetuate world capitalism.

Imperialist Leadership

The warning sounded by Sir Auckland Geddes, former British ambassador to the United States, that America was the menace to British imperial supremacy is significant and timely. Geddes points out very well that England was losing her hold on her vast colonial possessions and that the United States is more and more strengthening its influence on Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Geddes' fears and warnings are well-founded. At no time before in history has the colonial question been fraught with so much danger to the continuity and stability of the British Empire. India has been neither pacified nor cajoled into submission. Egypt is in turmoil. The menacing shadow of French imperialism hangs over Mesopotamia. American investments are increasing at a terrific pace in Canada. In the Pacific, Australia and New Zealand are trebling their trade with the United States. The Yankee imperialists are utilizing their conflict with the Japanese capitalists to win over British Pacific sentiment in order to weaken or destroy the possibilities of Great Britain lining up with the Nipponese when the war breaks in the Far East.

Swiftly and surely have the American imperialists been overwhelming the British in the race for world commercial, financial and industrial supremacy. America's colonial empire is yet only a source of strength to Yankee imperialism. Great Britain's colonial empire is not only a source of strength but is steadily assuming the role of a serious danger. The opposition to American domination in the colonies on the part of the oppressed peoples is not yet of sufficient magnitude to challenge effectively the rule of the Woods, Farringtons, Kellogs and Reilleys.

In the form in which it was given the warning sounded by Geddes appears friendly. In fact, it is a call to action to rouse the British imperialists to get on their hind legs and fight back. The declaration of Geddes only adds more pitch-blackness to the gathering war clouds now hovering in a pall over the world.

William Butler, Calvin Coolidge's strongest financial backer for the presidency, is expected to be placed on the foreign relations committee, one of the most important committees in congress. Butler is a millionaire manufacturer. He intends to be the Mark Hanna of the Coolidge administration.

Considering the political infancy of the Texas voters it's quite natural they elected a governor. They could have done worse however. They might have elected the Moron who ran on the Ku Klux Klan ticket.

The workers who took Coolidge's prosperity dope seriously will have plenty of time to wake up from their debauch. The textile workers of New England found a wage cut greeting them a few days after Coolidge was elected.

H. L. Mencken, is now scribbling for the Chicago Tribune. Mencken is supposed to be a radical but the type that the capitalists like. No fear that Mencken will help to topple the capitalist system.

The Spanish dictatorship succeeded on floating an internal loan of 1,200,000,000 pesetas. The press dispatch does not say how many barrels of castor oil were used in putting it over.

The Decline of Capitalism and the Rise of Sovietism

By ISRAEL AMTER.

MR. HUGHES has often declared that Soviet Russia is in no position to play a part in international commerce, so that recognition would be of no practical meaning. A glance over the present situation in a few capitalist countries and comparison of it with the situation in Soviet Russia would not be amiss, in order to blast this idea.

The late labor government in Great Britain boasted upon going into power that it alone had the means of abolishing unemployment and raising the industrial and political condition of the country. Ramsay MacDonald may be a brilliant orator, but he cannot get glib with facts. Great Britain is in the midst of a real crisis. The Dawes reparation plan, which is intended not only as a means of restoring Germany to world economy, but also of improving the general economic situation of the capitalist world, has brought no wave of prosperity to Great Britain. On the contrary, the general situation has become more critical. At the end of September, only 170 of the 484 blast furnaces were in operation. The September iron production amounted to 562,000 tons compared with an average monthly production of 869,000 tons in 1913. The month's exports of iron and steel amounted to 325,462 tons compared with 353,463 tons in 1923 and 414,100 tons in pre-war times.

The decline is attributed to the expansion of the Belgian and French iron and steel industry, the competition of America, which is exporting in ever larger quantities to countries which hitherto have been British domain, and the fact that the British colonies and Dominions are becoming large producers of iron and steel themselves. Thus the decrease of 46 per cent in iron and steel exports from 1913 to 1922 is accounted for by a diminution of 44 per cent to the colonies and 59 per cent to the Dominions. Coal production has reached a critical stage in Great Britain. In nine months, it dropped 12,680,000 tons. Exports decreased 14,832,000 tons,

meaning a reduction in export values amounting to £1,557,000. On September 27, 48 mines shut down.

The crisis in the British coal industry is attributed in greatest part to French competition, to the opening of mines in Africa, India, the Far East and Central America, and to the increased competition of America which exported coal to the amount of \$85,000,000. No wonder that the British miners demanded that MacDonald reject the Dawes plan—not in the interest of their fellow-workers in Germany—but as a millstone that has been laid about the necks of the British miners.

The textile industry is in a hopeless state. Before the war, unemployment did not exceed 2 per cent. At the present time, 10 per cent of the male and 8 per cent of the female operatives are jobless, and half of the workers are working short-time amounting to 1 to 4 days a week. In 1913, the average monthly production amounted to 596,000,000 square yards; in August of this year it was only 374,000,000 square yards. The crisis is due to the growing importance of the French textile industry and the increasing power of the American industry. In 1913 there were 55,000,000 spindles in Great Britain, 29,000,000 in the U. S. A. In 1924, Great Britain operated 56,700,000 spindles, the U. S. A. 37,700,000. America's exports have increased from 27 to 39 million dollars. Furthermore, China, Japan and India have increased the number of spindles in operation. Coal and iron are the life of modern industry. They are the very core of the power of British capitalism. These industries are slowly paralyzing in Great Britain—a capitalist state of the first order.

The Dawes plan, panacea for all the misery of the world, is in operation in Germany. At least the first steps have already been taken. Unquestionably being intended to aid the capitalists of the country in restoring "order" and in paying the reparations—WHICH MUST COME FROM A SURPLUS OF EXPORTS—it ought to produce excellent results. Dawes, the honorable vice-president-elect of the

U. S. A., and his boss, J. P. Morgan, have told us so, so facts should substantiate their reasoning. But the facts do not. In September imports exceeded exports by 59,400,000 marks (about \$14,000,000). Exports increased from 564,050,000 marks in August to 589,300,000 marks in September; but imports rose from 448,200,000 marks in August to 623,400,000 in September. The value of exported manufactured wares decreased from 454,600,000 marks to 442,800,000 marks, while that of half-finished products increased from 37,050,000 marks to 42,760,000 marks—the sole increase.

Wages, as a consequence, are steadily decreasing in Germany, factories and mines are shutting down, hours are being lengthened. Wages are as low as 15 marks (about \$3.50) a week, from which must be deducted 10 per cent for taxes, insurance, etc. Apprentices get as low as 7 marks (about \$1.80) a week, with the usual deductions. These are two typical examples of capitalist countries, which give the workers "happiness, prosperity and well-being." These are a few of the immediate "wholesome" results of the Dawes plan, which was hailed by the capitalists and capitalist governments the world over as the means of saving humanity.

Soviet Russia, on the other hand, to which Morgan, in his beneficence, has suggested the application of a Dawes plan, is ever steadily on the upgrade. Despite the years of revolution, blockade and famine—and despite the poor crops of this year—conditions in Soviet Russia are uninterruptedly improving. In the month of September, production of coal increased 11 per cent, of yarn 56 per cent, of textile goods 51 per cent. The metal, textile and leather industries cannot supply the demand for goods. Despite the demand which, in capitalist countries leads to rises in prices, prices in Soviet Russia have been lowered. The NEP people have tried to take advan-

tage of the situation, but the competition of the state-controlled and co-operative organizations has beaten them. There is a discrepancy in the wholesale and retail price index in favor of the latter, but that is to be regulated by the government.

In September, the value of the total production increased 150,000,000 rubles (\$75,000,000). Soviet Russia intends to buy \$200,000,000 worth of goods in the United States. This will include about 425,000 bales of cotton, worth 100,000,000 rubles. The budget for 1924-5 provides for exports of \$235,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over last year. This will mean an export balance of \$38,000,000. Included in the exports will be 1,350,000 tons of grain.

This steady solidification of Soviet economy in the face of a collapse of world capitalism is one of the phenomena of the day. Even if there is a temporary period of stability in the United States, as long as Europe cannot buy from the United States, American industry will be threatened. The failure of crops in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Germany, Rumania and Soviet Russia have aided the American farmer during the past few months. The manipulations of the capitalists during the election campaign, and the fact that stocks were being used up, have temporarily kept the unemployment figures in the United States from mounting. The Dawes report states that the condition in Germany as it was before would have led to "insurrection or revolution." The situation of the German worker is NOT improving; it is getting worse. The British worker is getting into the same position. These are symptoms of the fact that the Dawes plan, the last attempt of the capitalists to restore Europe, cannot rehabilitate her.

Need it be argued that Sovietism is the only safeguard for the workers against further exploitation and degradation? Need it be argued that capitalism is leading world economy to hell and that, despite all attacks, military invasions and blockades, Soviet Russia is rising to new heights? Facts speak. Let the above facts speak for themselves.

ELEMENTARY MARXIAN ECONOMICS

CLASS in Elementary Marxian Economics, questions for Wednesday, Nov. 19. Meets at 2613 Hirsch Blvd., at 8 p. m. Earl R. Browder, instructor. Read this week, "Value, Price and Profit," Marx, chaps. 11 and 12, and "Wage Labor and Capital," Marx.

- 1. What are the different parts into which surplus value is divided? 2. Is there any such thing as "value of land," in the Marxian sense of the term value? 3. What is the source of rent? Of interest? Of industrial or commercial profit? 4. Which is the most important relationship of the worker—the relationship to the landlord, to the financial capitalist, or to the employing capitalist? Why? 5. What is the difference between a rate of profit based on capital advanced in wages and a rate of profit based upon total capital employed? Give an example. 6. How does a "rate of profit," based upon the total capital invested, conceal the degree of exploitation of labor (rate of surplus value)? 7. Deducting from the value of a commodity, the value of the raw material (past labor) used in its production, what remains? What becomes of this remaining value? 8. Can the value crystallized in a commodity be altered by any change in the rate of division between profit and wage? 9. When wages are changed, does that change value of the commodity? Does it change profit? Does change of profit change value of commodity? Does it change the wage? 10. Does an increased profit create a higher price for commodities? Does an increased wage bring a higher price for commodities? If increased profits or wages do not increase prices, what does? What lowers prices?

Answers to Last Week's Questions. Collateral reading, "Value, Price and Profit," Marx, chaps. 8, 9 and 10, "Wage Labor and Capital," Marx.

1. As labor, measured by units of time, is itself the fundamental measurement of value, the value of 10 hours labor cannot be determined by anything but the 10 hours labor itself. The value of labor power takes the semblance of the value of labor, altho, strictly speaking, "value of labor" is a senseless term. Marx says: "In using the term 'value of labor,' I shall only use it as a popular slang term for 'value of labor power.'"

2. It is determined by the quantity of labor socially necessary to reproduce it. The value of labor power will always, under normal capitalist production, be less than the values produced by the application of labor

power. It is this margin between the value of labor power and the value of the products of its application that is the source of surplus value.

3. The amount of surplus value is determined by the relation of wages (or the value of labor power) to the value of the commodities produced (crystallized labor). Increase in wages is reflected in decreased surplus value and vice versa.

4. Wages constitute the price of the necessities required to reproduce the power of labor, therefore the price of labor power; to speak of wages as the power of labor, would be an attempt to establish an impossible equation, because there is always a portion of labor received by the capitalist without price (surplus value).

5. Under slavery, serfdom, and wage labor alike, portions of labor are paid while others are unpaid. This similarity is obscured by the social form of the exploitation; slavery has the appearance of consisting of all unpaid labor; serfdom is the open

EXPOSE BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSES

(Continued from Page 1.) Carlson reported on the factory campaigns.

Comrade Garver in charge of the campaign at Sears-Roebuck and company reported briefly on the results of last week's campaign, as published in the DAILY WORKER of last week and remarked that the response of the comrades to work at the gates of Sears-Roebuck and Phillipsborn was very encouraging and inspiring. Many and many comrades laid off work to attend to this work and many comrades were on the job every day, morning and evening, rain or shine. However there were only a few, who the volunteering, did not appear on the firing line and the cases of those will be looked after by the city organization.

Announcements were then made of the industrial class which holds its last lecture tonight on the External Work of the Nuclei, and Comrade Williamson will then summarize his whole course of lectures. Comrades who failed to attend this class should at least attend the last lecture and get an outline of the work accomplished.

Hold League Workers' Meeting. It was also announced that Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 2613 Hirsch Blvd., a functionaries meeting will be held. All organizers, secretaries, educational directors and literature agents should attend this meeting, so that the work of the new branches can be carried on more swiftly and efficiently and therefore with greater results.

division between paid and unpaid labor; while wage labor is covered by the fiction of being all paid labor, in each case labor produces values which are expropriated by the ruling class.

6. Profits are regularly realized under capitalism by selling commodities at their actual value. The transformation of commodity into money is the realization of the unpaid labor, the surplus value, crystallized in the commodity, which is the source of all profit.

7. Capitalists desire longer hours because within each hour is contained a portion of unpaid labor which increases profits. Longer hours also lowers the demand for labor power and thus reduces its price. The workers want shorter hours of labor because it decreases the rate of exploitation and increases their relative economic power in the market.

8. Whenever the rate of exploitation is higher than 50 per cent, and the increased rates for overtime are compensated for by savings in reduction of overhead costs and more intensive use of means of production, then capitalists make higher profits by long hours at higher rates of production.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from Page 1.) Their parasites spend the rest of their days or whether they sleep in their jackets or not. That is something that the workers of other countries must worry over.

THE BECKWITH PRESS, which publishes the literary garbage put out by America's foremost stoop-pigeons does not seem to prosper very well. A correspondent sent us a letter from this publishing firm to a company for which he works, asking for help in getting their anti-radical literature into the public libraries. The letter in which the request is made is replete with grammatical errors and bad spelling. They complain that they cannot find any retail stores to handle such books as "The Reds in America" and other productions exposing the Communist "menace."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is getting excited over the opening of Senator Borah's latest campaign for the recognition of Soviet Russia. Even Washington diehards admit that the exposure of the "Zinoviev letter" as a forgery takes away another argument that Hughes' friends were about to use extensively to combat recognition. The Tribune states frankly that the United States cannot recognize Russia as long as it is a workers' government. But the former premier of France kept on saying that until the French sent him into the political wilderness.

San Francisco on the Job.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—Workers Party members of San Francisco will please keep the following dates open: On Saturday and Sunday nights, Nov. 22 and 23, there will be a bazaar for the benefit of Labor Unity; on Saturday night, Nov. 29, a dance given by the International Chorus and on Sunday night, Nov. 30, a mass meeting for the benefit of German relief. All of these affairs will be held at 225 Valencia street. Notify your friends

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A few days, and we'll tell you about it! On tip-toe, ready to go!