

OVER 100 LIVES LOST IN VESTRIS SHIP DISASTER

Many Workers of Crew
in List of Those
Thought Dead

221 Is Total of Saved
Company Negligence
Blamed for Wreck

Late last night the fear that more than a hundred members of the crew and passengers of the Vestris had perished in the sea became a certainty.

The rescue ships cruising in the vicinity where the Vestris went down Monday afternoon, more than 250 miles off the Virginia coast in the Atlantic Ocean, continued to pick up half-dead survivors, clinging to wreckage, many unconscious and at the point of death from hours of exposure in the icy waters. One of the ships reported picking up a woman and child, floating with the aid of a life-jacket in the sea. These brought the total saved up to 221.

Latest revelations bring to the fore the criminal fact that the liners owned and controlled by the Lamport and Holt Line, of which the Vestris was one, were old and unseaworthy, not fitted for the rigors of long ocean trips. The 100 deaths, as a result of this, can be laid directly to the negligence of the company and the U. S. officials who sanctioned the usage of its ships.

Aboard the S. S. Berlin, Nov. 13 (Via radio to the U. P.).—The S. S. Vestris sank suddenly while the passengers were attempting to get into life boats, according to Henry Schultz, a third class passenger who was picked up with 21 other men by the crew of this ship.

The ship sank within sixty seconds after starting the final plunge. As the vessel turned lazily on her side and dropped under the water, passengers who had been unable to climb in the lifeboats already cast loose leaped over the side of the ship. Some of them were picked up by those in the lifeboats.

(By United Press)
A fleet of rescue vessels yesterday had rescued from 207 to 213 of the 339 passengers and crew of the liner Vestris, which sank off the Virginia Capes yesterday. Other ships were standing by to pick up more.

After 24 hours of searching and of picking up survivors from icy and choppy seas, the major part of the search came to an end with 132 to 136 persons still unaccounted for.

One rescue ship reported it had
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DRESS WORKERS TO PLAN STRIKE

To Decide at Big Rally
in Cooper Union

The workers in all crafts of the dress manufacturing industry are being called to a big mass meeting in Cooper Union, 8th St. and 4th Ave., tomorrow evening, immediately after work, where they will be called upon to make a decision on the question of calling a general strike in the dressmaking trades.

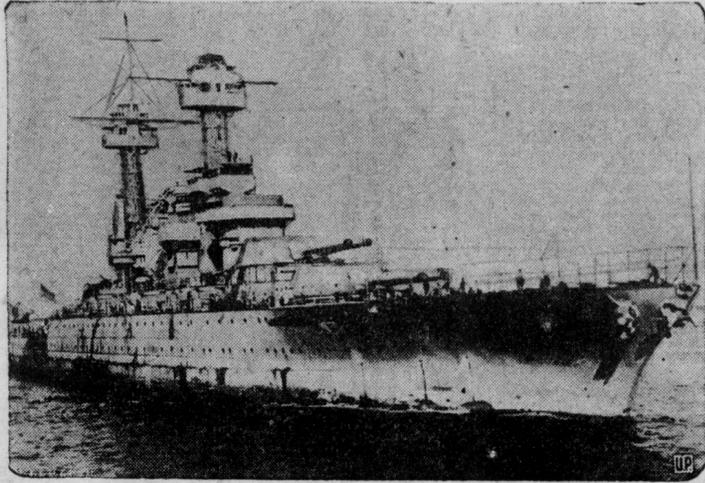
The meeting, called by the National Organization Committee of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, is the climax of an agitation and propaganda campaign that has been carried on for some time, and is intended to serve as the starting point of organizational preparations for the struggle.

Austria Workers and Fascists Clash at the Republic Anniversary

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—Reports of counter-demonstrations by workers on the occasion of the government's celebration of the tenth anniversary of the republic continue to reach Vienna today.

At Innsbruck fights between fascists and workers resulted in the stabbing of nine and the arrest of 35 workers who had taken part in a demonstration. Yesterday 15 workers were arrested in Vienna for hearing at parading republican troops and the police attacked a demonstration of workers before the police headquarters.

Another "Peace" Ship: New Head of U. S. Empire to Survey Colonies



Brazenly announcing to every Central and South American country that Herbert Hoover, newly elected president of the United States, will continue Wall Street's bloody imperialist policies, a trip has been arranged for Hoover into the heart of these semi-possessions of the American empire. Photo shows the U. S. S. Maryland on which Hoover will make his trip.

Communists Rap Hoover Tour Urge Latin-American Communists Fight War Preparations

The Workers (Communist) Party of America yesterday sent the following cablegram to the Communist Parties of Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay, Mexico, Columbia and the Communist Parties in the other Latin American countries. The cablegram reads:

"The Workers (Communist) Party denounces Hoover's trip to Latin America as a sinister move to further extend the domination of American imperialism in Latin America as demonstrated in Nicaragua.

"Hoover's trip, together with Coolidge's Armistice Day speech, is one of the most brazen and provocative imperialist challenges, and the proposal of the navy department for a United States navy, second to none, indicates growing American imperialist aggression, and sharpening imperialist rivalry, particularly with Great Britain.

"These events are further proof of the intensified war preparation of the United States. The Workers (Communist) Party proposes to initiate a widespread campaign

to mobilize the masses against these war-like moves of American imperialism and we recommend to our brother Parties of Latin America to do likewise, especially in connection with Hoover's visit to their respective countries."

BATTLESHIP FOR RETURN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (U.P.).—President-elect Hoover will return to this country from South America aboard the battleship Utah, Secretary Wilbur announced today.

The Utah, now with the scouting fleet in the southern drill grounds of Hampton Roads will put into New York for an overhauling before leaving for South America.

The place where the Utah will pick up his party has not been determined. She will cruise down the east coast and await further orders.

She will leave sometime later this week. Hoover's southbound trip will be made on the battleship Maryland.

Brazil Bids For Capital.
ROME, Nov. 13.—The eagerness with which the financiers and industrialists of Latin America are acclaiming the tour of Herbert Hoover, president-elect of the United States, thru their continent was evinced again today in remarks made by Baron Tefte, Brazilian ambassador here, who declared that the visit is "a stroke of genius." Opinion is being rather freely expressed thruout Europe that Latin American businessmen, who are so merrily welcoming American capital to develop their countries today, may in future come to view the benefits accruing from such financial interest as not an "unmixed blessing."

Baron Tefte, among other things, said, "Mr. Hoover's sojourn in Brazil will have great consequences which are impossible to calculate now but which will be emphasized by the presence of such men as Ambassador Fletcher (now American envoy to Italy).

"With the wide experience acquired by practically traveling over all the world, he will certainly realize the possibi-

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RED VOTE GAINS STRONG IN WEST

Socialist Party Routed
in Wisconsin

That the Workers (Communist) Party ticket has increased its vote substantially throughout the nation and not alone in the working class sections of the east, is further being confirmed in the reports which came in yesterday from a number of western and mid-western sections. Almost without exception, yesterday's figures likewise confirm the decay of the socialist party.

Partial returns from St. Louis County, Minnesota, indicate that in several towns the Communist candidates secured a larger vote than either Hoover or Smith. In Alango, the vote for Foster and Gitlow was 79; Hoover, 63; Smith, 24; Thomas, 0. In the town of Angola, the Red candidates received 23; Smith, 21; Hoover, 82; Thomas, 2.

Show Red Strength.
In Arrowhead, Foster, 51; Smith, 4; Hoover, 37; Thomas, 2. In Cedar Valley, Foster, 33; Smith, 7; Hoover, 36; Thomas, 2. In Cherry, Foster, 33; Smith, 22; Hoover, 57; Thomas, 4. In Holden, Foster, 38; Smith, 15; Hoover, 62; Thomas, 1. In Vermillion Lake, Foster, 21; Smith, 9; Hoover, 62; Thomas, 0. In Massa, Foster, 20; Smith, 16; Hoover, 60; Thomas, 0.

In Duluth, where wholesale election steals from the Red votes are known to have occurred, only 74 Communist ballots were reported. In the little town of Alango 79 Communist votes were cast, even though the Red election drive penetrated only slightly into this section, while in Duluth the boss election officials could "find" only 74 votes for Foster and Gitlow. Hoover secured 9,446; Smith, 2,853; Thomas, not reported.

In Wisconsin territory the vote for the Red ticket was equally strong. In Duluth, Foster and Gitlow received 59 votes; Smith, 47; Hoover, 121; Thomas, 1.

Hoover spent his vacation at this town last summer. The election watchers did everything possible to "pile up" the vote for him here as they did in the nearby town of Maples. In both towns it is believed that on an honest count the
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PRESS MUM ON STRIKE PARADE

Silk Workers to Meet
Tonight

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Despite the continued silence of the capitalist press on the big 8-Hour Day Parade here Saturday, many thousands of workers will be reached by the appeals to participate which the Associated Silk Workers Union arrangements committee is already flooding the town with. The parade is called as a labor demonstration of solidarity with the strike of the silk workers.

Many workers' fraternal organizations, representing the numerous nationalities in Paterson industry, have already signified their intention to come to the conference scheduled for Thursday night, where final touches will be put on the plans for the march.

Appeal Directly to Workers.
Because some of the official A. F. of L. organizations here may refuse to participate, the members of A. F. of L. unions and all other workers organized or unorganized are appealed to directly to join in the demonstration. Hundreds of posters, signs, leaflets, cards and
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RED CROSS REFUSES TO AID NEGRO VICTIMS

Helps State Troopers in Terror on Starving Flood Sufferers, Funds Are Needed

The following statement was issued yesterday by Grace P. Campbell, chairman of the Negro Workers Relief Committee, 461 Lenox Ave., this city, in connection with its work in the Florida storm situation:

"Terrorized by state troops and private hoodlums, discriminated against by the red cross and other white relief organizations in the field, the Negro storm sufferers look to their own race and class for speedy and generous help in the awful ordeal which they are forced to undergo as victims of the storm and of race prejudice.

U. S. RUSHES ALL PREPARATION FOR IMPERIALIST WAR

Senators Assure Rapid
Passage of Cruiser
Construction Bill

Navy 'Second to None'
Hoover Promises to
Push Program

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Following President Coolidge's standing declaration of war and blatant pronouncement of an aggressive naval policy on the occasion of the celebration of Armistice Day, and the publishing of the frankly imperialist program of the navy department today, assurance comes from all government sources that naval and air armaments will be built in a rush, and general preparations will be made to further fortify United States imperialism on all fronts.

Coincident with the publication of the United States naval program, assurance comes from Senator Borah, pretended liberal, pacifist hope and chairman of the foreign relations committee, as well as other senators, that not only will the pending 15-10,000 ton cruiser bill be passed by congress, but that additions will be made to it.

At the same time it is reported here the president-elect Hoover, whom a deluded New York pacifist had said opposed increased naval armaments, had declared thru his close associates, that he was highly in favor of a big navy and that he would continue the policy advocated by Coolidge and the navy department.

"Navy Second to None."
An American navy "second to none" is the goal of the General Board of the Navy.

In a statement of policy drawn up by the board and approved by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, the following principle of naval construction was presented:—

"The navy of the United States should be maintained in sufficient strength to support its policies and its commerce and to guard its continental and overseas possessions."

War Efficiency.
War efficiency, the statement held, should be the object of naval training, and strength of the navy for battle should be of paramount importance. The navy pledged itself to organize the navy for operations on any part of either ocean; to encourage civil aviation; to support in every possible way American in-

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SMITH DEMANDS LOYAL WORKERS

Radio Speech Urges All
to Follow Hoover

Declaring that Hoover is now the president of the whole united people of the country and calling upon the masses to follow loyally the leadership of the successful candidate of big business, Al Smith, defeated Tammany candidate for president, yesterday delivered a speech to "the American people" over a nation-wide radio hook-up.

In his speech, Smith at the same time sought to lay the basis for the continuance of the democratic party which has been somewhat shattered as a result of the last election.

For Good of Wall Street.
That the election display was one intended merely to dupe the working class into believing that it actually rules, is seen from the con-

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Sandino Hailed by Barbusse in Warm Message

Henri Barbusse, internationally famous French Communist writer, has sent a telegram of greetings to General Augustino Sandino in the name of himself and the revolutionary proletariat and intellectuals of France and Europe.

A copy of the telegram was received last night from Mexico City by Albert Moreau, head of the Latin-American department of the United States Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. The telegram follows:

General:
Together with my personal greetings I send you those of the revolutionary proletariat and intellectuals of France and Europe, as on many occasions they have authorized me to speak in their names. Our attention is turned to you and your admirable army, and with great enthusiasm we look upon you as heroes. In greeting you, we know that we greet the liberator, the magnificent soldier who fights for a cause which disregards the question of races and nationalities, is the cause of the oppressed, of the exploited, of the masses against the despots.

We greet, through you, the ardent Latin-American youth that rises against the attacks of the avaricious north. We greet the multitude of workers and Indians who are anxiously waiting for the time when they will fall in line in order that one day they will break this imperialist and capitalist machinery, which comes from a foreign land, and establish a beautiful new world upon the earth that belongs to them.

You, Sandino, are at the head of the struggle for a disputed continent. A general of free men, you are performing an historic act that cannot be forgotten for your luminous example and splendid sacrifices!

We are heartily with you.
HENRI BARBUSSE.
Paris, 1928.

COURT ACTS IN QUEENS ELECTION

Communist Shows Move
Is Camouflage

Implying that election frauds have been committed during the recent election in the Borough of Queens, Bernard M. Patten, democratic nominee for the office and follower of the Tammany-Connelly gang in that borough, yesterday instituted supreme court proceedings for a recount of the votes cast.

George U. Harvey, a republican and one of the leaders of the machine which is seeking to obtain power in at least one of the New York City boroughs, was counted in by about 3,700 votes over Patten. Patten insists that he was actually elected.

Ballot to be Held.
An order issued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice L. L. Fawcett, answerable Nov. 16, commands the Board of Elections and the county clerk of Queens to hold intact the ballots cast November 6. The order was served, in addition, against George Powers, Communist candidate for the office; Harvey, the successful candidate, and Edward Levinson, socialist.

Declaring that the existence of election frauds in Queens has been evident from the moment the first returns came in, George E. Powers, Communist candidate for the office, yesterday issued a statement, in which he derided the show of virtue displayed by the Tammany Hall officials in Queens.

"There is no doubt in my mind, whatever," Powers declared, "that
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DEMONSTRATORS IN FIRST DAY OF SENTENCES IN BIG FIGHT TO FREE PORTER

Refused Bail, Defied Hostile Court; Face Jail
Persecution With Same Courage

Struggle to Liberate Imprisoned Former
Soldier Intensified

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—In cramped vermin-ridden cells, under persecution from hostile jailers, the members of the Workers Party, the Young Workers League and sympathetic organizations, arrested in the Armistice Day demonstration against imperialist war and for the release of John Porter, completed the first day of sentences ranging from 60 to 30 days in the jail here.

**URGES DRIVE TO
FREE 29 WORKERS**

Refuse Bail.
The workers, who were sentenced on the technical charge of violating a local park ordinance, yesterday refused bail and in spite of third degree methods of the police, including virtual starvation, insisted on serving their terms, after one of the most dramatic trials ever witnessed here.

The militancy of their attitude and the failure of the authorities to smash the determination of the prisoners to bring the demand for the release of John Porter, militant textile leader jailed by the militarists at Leavenworth, has infuriated the prison officials and their masters to the point where they are continuing their persecutory tactics despite the fearless publicity given them by the workers during the trial. Sleeplessness, gradual starvation, over-crowding in tiny, foul, narrow cells, with only one bunk for four or five prisoners, and alive with cockroaches, lice and other vermin, are among the sufferings forced upon the prisoners by the authorities.

Jim Crowism.
Part of this story of persecution was told by Karl Jones, militant Negro leader and member of the American Negro Labor Congress, when, in spite of frequent interruptions from the reactionary police judge, Hitts, he described attempts of the police and authorities to inject Jim Crowism into the case by trying to separate Jones from the white prisoners. The protests of the white workers finally prevailed and Jones was left with his fellow prisoners.

"The detective who arrested me demanded, 'What is that "nigger" doing here?'" Jones told the court, "and I replied that I represented thousands of Negro workers."

Despite the hostility of the court and well knowing the persecutions
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ANOTHER VESSEL SENDS SOS CALL

Schooner in Distress
100 Miles Off Coast

The air was cleared at 6:15 last night and all normal radio traffic ceased after an S. O. S. appeal had flashed out from the sea.

The message was intercepted by the Tuckerton station of the Radio Corporation, which was unable at first to trace it.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (U.P.).—The S. O. S. call which shut off broadcasting in the United States about 6 p. m. tonight was sent out in behalf of a sailing vessel, the Anna R. Reidritter, in distress about 100 miles east of Charleston, S. C., the coast guard was advised tonight.

The S. O. S. was sent out by the steamer Kingsbury for the sailing vessel.

The coast guard intercepted a radio message from the Kingsbury which said:

"The steamship Kingsbury 4:45 p. m. Nov. 13 to U. S. coast guard Savannah. Four-masted schooner Anna R. Reidritter flying signal of distress. All boats gone. Also provisions. Requests one boat and provisions from revenue cutter. Latitude 31-50, Longitude 75-08. Heading under easy canvas. About 250 degrees true. Signed Thompson, master."

RUMOR BELA KUN JAILED.
PARIS, Nov. 13.—According to rumors emanating from Bucharest the Rumania police are reported to have arrested one crossing the border, who they charge is Bela Kun, leading Hungarian Communist. It is also reported that the police are not satisfied with the identification.

MACHINISTS WANT RAISE
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Navy yard machinists are seeking a wage increase from 86 cents an hour to \$1.10 an hour. The machinists are unorganized.

United States Imperialists Issue Program for Navy That Is to Be "Second to None"

DEMAND GREAT FLEET ABLE TO DEFY ALL WORLD

Plans Embrace All Types of Craft

The full text of the statement on general policy formulated by the general board of the navy and approved by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, is an audacious, outspoken imperialist program for domination of the seven seas by the armed forces of the United States. The open declaration is made that the program is designed to "support its policies and its commerce and to guard its continental and overseas possessions."

That the proposed program is in preparation for the next war is proved by the declaration that the policy is "to make strength of the navy for battle of primary importance." The secretary of the navy further delights the hearts of the imperialist war-mongers by asserting that second in importance is making the navy powerful enough "for exercising ocean-wide control of the seas." The program is an open challenge to Britain, France, Japan and all other powers that engaged in the discussion of light and heavy cruisers inasmuch as it specifically calls for the unlimited construction of 10,000 ton cruisers.

Following is the full text of the construction policy:

United States Naval Policy.
Naval policy is the system of principles, and the general terms of their application, governing the development, organization, maintenance, training and operation of a navy. It is based on and is designed to support national policies and national interests. It comprehends the questions of number, size, type and distribution of naval vessels and stations, the character and number of the personnel, and the character of peace and war operations.

Fundamental Naval Policy of the United States.
The navy of the United States should be maintained in sufficient strength to support its policies and its commerce and to guard its continental and overseas possessions.

The Washington Treaty Limiting Naval Armament.
The Washington Treaty Limiting Naval Armament is the supreme law of the powers party to the treaty, governing their naval armaments as to capital ships, aircraft carriers and the size and armament of cruisers.

The spirit of the treaty indicates two elements of international import: A general desire to avoid competition in naval armament and a partial recognition of a ratio in naval strengths as a means of avoiding competition.

Should any power undertake a program of expansion in unrestricted classes of naval vessels, or in personnel, not consistent with the treaty ratios of capital ships, a new competition in naval strengths would thereby be initiated.

Until such time as other powers by inequitable conduct in international relations as to United States interests, or by their departure from the idea of a suspended competition in naval armaments, indicate other procedure, the navy of the United States may be governed in naval strengths by the spirit of the capital ship ratios; otherwise it will be necessary appropriately to readjust our naval policy.

General Naval Policy.
To create, maintain and operate a navy second to none; and in conformity with the ratios for capital ships established by the Washington Treaty Limiting Naval Armament.

To make war efficiency the object of all training and to maintain that efficiency during the entire period of peace.

To develop and to organize the navy for operation in any part of either ocean.

To make strength of the navy for battle of primary importance.

To give every possible encouragement to civil aviation with a view to advancing the art, and to providing aviators and aircraft production facilities available for war.

To cultivate friendly and sympathetic relations with the world by foreign cruises.

To support in every possible way American interests, especially in the expansion and development of American foreign commerce and American merchant marine.

To maintain a marine corps of such strength that it will be able adequately to support the navy by furnishing detachments to vessels of the fleet in full commission, guards for shore stations, garrisons for outlying positions, and by the maintenance in readiness of an expeditionary force.

To co-operate fully and loyally

United in Toil, United in Defense of Soviet Union



The bond between the workers, peasants and Red Army soldiers in the Soviet Union cannot be broken by the machinations of the imperialist powers. They will rise up like a huge, unbreakable wall to block any attacks on the proletarian fatherland of all the toiling millions of the world. The drawing is by M. Pass.

with all departments of the government.

Building and Maintenance Policy.
To build and maintain an efficient, well-balanced fleet in all classes of fighting ships in accordance with the capital ship ratios and to preserve these ratios by building replacement ships and by disposing of old ships in accordance with continuing programs.

To make superiority of armament in their class an end in view in the design of all fighting ships.

To provide for great radius of action in all classes of fighting ships.

Capital Ships.
To prepare and maintain detailed plans for new capital ship construction.

To replace existing capital ships in the year specified in accordance with treaty provisions.

To keep all retained capital ships modernized as far as treaty terms permit and good practice justifies.

Aircraft Carriers.
To build and maintain aircraft carrier tonnage allowed by the Washington Treaty Limiting Naval Armament.

To prepare detailed type plans for the rapid conversion of suitable merchant vessels to aircraft carriers.

To design aircraft carriers with hangar space such that the maximum number of heavy class planes may be carried.

Cruisers.
To support the fleet and protect our commerce, replace all old cruisers with modern cruisers of 10,000 standard tons displacement, carrying 8-inch guns and, in addition, to build similar cruisers at a rate that will maintain effective cruiser tonnage in conformity with the capital ship ratios as established by the Washington Treaty Limiting Naval Armament.

Small Cruisers and Gunboats.
To build no small cruisers.

To build replacement gunboats as required.

Destroyers.
To build and maintain effective destroyer tonnage in conformity with the capital ship ratios, giving priority to destroyer leaders.

Submarines.
To build and maintain effective submarine tonnage in conformity with the capital ship ratios.

Eagle Boats.
To build no more.

Sub-Chaser.
To build no more.

Mine Layers and Mine Sweepers.
To maintain a sufficient number for training and development work.

Auxiliaries.
Colliers, oil supply ships, transports, cargo vessels, tenders, fleet repair ships, target repair ships, hospital ships, ammunition ships:

To maintain a minimum number consistent with training and mobility of the fleet.

Aircraft Repair and Store Ships.
To provide and maintain as necessary.

Submarine Rescue Ships.
To provide and maintain as necessary.

Tugs.
To maintain a minimum number needed for active employment with the fleet and at shore stations.

Dispatch Boats.
To maintain a sufficient number for fleet and district service.

Conversion.
To prepare detailed type plans for rapid conversion of suitable merchant vessels for naval use in war.

Aircraft.
Heavier-Than-Air.
To direct the development and employment of naval aviation primarily to the fulfillment of its principal mission, namely, opera-

tions at sea with the fleet.

To direct the development of heavier-than-air craft, principally in the two classes that can operate from ships, viz.:

(1) Light planes, for fighting, spotting, tactical scouting and diving bombing; (2) heavy planes, for torpedoes, heavy bombs and long-distance scouting.

To combine as many functions in a single plane in each class as can be done with efficiency.

To continue the development of a seaplane of long range for sea operations from a ship or from a naval base.

To operate airplanes from capital ships and cruisers to their full authorized complement.

To determine by trial the practicability and desirability of operating airplanes from all classes of naval vessels.

Lighter-Than-Air.
To complete the rigid airships now under construction or appropriated for, with a view to determining by operation, primarily with the fleet, their utility for military operations.

To build only such non-rigid airships as may be necessary for training purposes.

Organization Policy.
To organize the navy as far as possible so that expansion only will be necessary in the event of war.

To decentralize administration as far as indoctrination permits.

To organize fighting ships permanently by classes.

To assign units as required from the permanent organizations to task groups for special operations and training.

Operating Policy.
The principal elements of naval efficiency are:

Discipline and contentment of the personnel, and gunnery, engineering and aviation excellence in the tactical and strategic application.

To maintain a general scheme of progressive education and training for the navy.

To assemble the active fleet at least once a year for a period of not less than three months.

To keep in communication, fully manned and in active training all fighting ships possible.

To keep airplane carriers fully manned and operating with the fleet.

To put vessels assigned to reserve in condition for active service.

To make foreign cruises as international conditions warrant, thereby cultivating good-will and educating the personnel.

To operate a naval train sufficient for the upkeep of fighting ships and expeditionary forces.

To make every effort, both ashore and afloat, at home and abroad, to assist the development of American interests, and, especially, the American Merchant Marine.

To make every effort for economy in expenditures compatible with battle efficiency.

To assign suitable partially manned vessels for the training of naval reserves.

To have in mind in assigning naval forces that yard and base facilities must be maintained on both coasts and in both oceans.

Personnel Policy.
To maintain the personnel at the highest standard and in sufficient number to carry out the building, replacement and operating policy.

To develop and coordinate systematic courses of instruction and training for officers, petty officers and enlisted men.

tries to broaden and perfect their professional education.

To educate, train, rate and retain the services of a reasonable excess of petty officers over those necessary for the operation of the navy.

To avoid frequent shifting of personnel in organizations afloat and ashore.

To retain all naval aviation personnel as an integral part of the navy.

To consider marines assigned to ships as an integral part of the ship's company.

To maintain the Marine Corps personnel at a strength sufficient for current requirements.

To create, organize and train a naval reserve sufficient to provide the personnel necessary for mobilization and to guard its interest.

To cultivate a close association between officers of the navy and the Naval Reserve, and to be liberal in the assignment of officers to duty with the Naval Reserve and to educational institutions.

To emphasize in the training of the reserves the duties most likely to be assigned them afloat upon mobilization.

To safeguard the spirit of fair competition and sportsmanship in maneuvers, exercises and training, and to foster initiative and teamwork.

Base and Shore Stations Policy.
A system of outlying naval and commercial bases suitably distributed, developed and defended, is one of the most important elements of national strength.

To refrain for future use all stations now owned by the navy that would be of use in the event of war.

To maintain in operation the number of shore stations required to support the navy in time of peace.

To distribute the demand on shore stations to avoid peak loads, and to further the development of Oahu, the Canal Zone and the Pacific Coast station.

To build a new naval base on the Pacific Coast in the San Francisco Bay area.

To maintain and operate a system of naval districts organized for rapid expansion in war with their organizations separate and distinct from the administrative organizations of subordinate activities.

To encourage development of commercial facilities that would be useful to the navy in time of war.

Communications Policy.
To maintain and operate a naval communication system based on the requirements of the fleet in war.

To reduce by thorough indoctrination the number and length of communications.

To provide and operate radio compass stations as required.

To develop such radio communications as may aid maritime and aviation interest.

To co-operate with the radio and cable organizations of the United States and other countries and to safeguard the communication interests of the United States, both public and private.

To develop and maintain within the fleet the best forms of communications for battle efficiency, stressing aviation and submarines.

To use naval radio communications to assist in the furtherance of American interests abroad.

Inspection Policy.
To provide for the inspection of all offices, fleets, ships, stations and activities of the navy in the following forms, viz: visit and observation; reports; financial audit; inventory.

YOUNG WORKER'S CASE DISMISSED; CHARGES ABSURD

Pacifist Star Witness for Prosecution

Joseph Brustein, 19-year-old member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, who was arrested Saturday when he demanded the right of a Communist spokesman to address the workers on Union Square on Armistice Day, appeared yesterday morning at the Fourth Magistrates Court before Judge John Flood, on a charge of "disorderly conduct." His case, defended by Jacques Buitenkant of the New York section of the International Labor Defense, was dismissed because of the absurdity of the charge against him.

When he was arrested, Brustein was taken to the Night Court, but was released later in the evening in the custody of the I. L. D. lawyer. On Saturday, when a miserable group of pacifists, socialists, yipsels, and other wishy-washy "liberals" marched up Broadway to Union Square to utter the same weak-kneed hokum that betrayed the workers of America in the last imperialist world war, prominent among the paraders was Nanne E. Gregg, executive secretary of the Woman's Peace Society.

This same woman appeared in court yesterday as the star witness of the prosecution, and stated that she had sent out advance invitations to participate in their own little "demonstration" to the socialist party, the young people's socialist league, etc., but not to the Young Workers (Communist) League.

SMITH DEMANDS LOYAL WORKERS

Radio Speech Urges All to Follow Hoover

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cern with which Smith sought to eradicate any beneath-the-surface resentment which might threaten the aims of his big Wall Street masters.

It must be remembered, Smith said, that after the election the man elected is not president of the republican party but of all the people and he is entitled to the cooperation of all citizens in the development of

To make service efficiency and coordination of effort by constructive criticism and judicious approval the mission of inspection.

To maintain under executive authority the inspection system distinct from the executive function.

To use the conference as an adjunct to inspections, particularly for indoctrination.

Information Policy.
To emphasize the importance of thorough indoctrination to give proper effect to information in the exercise of command.

To recognize that sound decisions and action proceed only from accurate information rapidly communicated.

To recognize the importance of the psychological effect of information on morale.

To acquire accurate information pertaining to the political, military, naval, economic and industrial policies of our own and of foreign countries.

To select, analyze, arrange, classify, summarize and make available all information acquired for the purpose of reference and dissemination.

To disseminate appropriate information systematically throughout the naval service.

To preserve for ready reference and for historical purposes information collected and arranged systematically.

To issue analytical studies of important historical incidents with a view to indoctrination.

To co-operate closely with other departments of the government in collection, preservation and dissemination of information.

To link up information so closely with communication and operations that in time of war intelligent, continuous, coordinated and efficient effort will result.

To recognize the great educational value of receiving and imparting information bearing on naval matters through the various appropriate public and private institutions of our country.

To provide for protection against foreign espionage and propaganda.

To acquire and disseminate appropriate information of the enemy in time of war.

Publicity Policy.
To furnish the public with full information of the navy not incompatible with military secrecy, including its activities at home and abroad, its educational features and its contributions to science and industry.

Approved Oct. 6, 1928.
CURTIS W. WILBUR,
Secretary of the Navy.

DRESS WORKERS TO PLAN STRIKE AT HUGE MEET

To Decide at Big Rally in Cooper Union

Continued from Page One
one that they will be able to carry through successfully because the masses of workers are ready to fight for union conditions. The trade is now almost wholly open shop due to the union wrecking attacks of the right wing.

At the meeting tomorrow evening the heads of the National Organization Committee as well as the left wing leaders of other people trade unions are expected to speak.

The markets of manufacturing districts have been flooded with literature advocating the strike tactic as the unionizing weapon. The calls for this meeting have also been distributed there and an overcrowded meeting is expected.

Workers Ready.
It is the general belief that the workers in the dress trades will be enthusiastic in endorsement of the plan for a general strike, since they know that thru this method only will they be able to reestablish the working conditions they lost.

Operatives in the dress industry have a rich tradition of militant struggle against their bosses and can record many gains thru these struggles. They were also the most severe sufferers in the union-wrecking drive of the socialist officialdom of their former international union, since more than any others, their working standards were the most viciously assailed. Their mood for a fight to regain lost gains has now reached a pitch where the leaders of the new left wing union feel that a general strike can be put on the order of the day.

That the democratic party will continue to play its role of the great "opposition" party and thus maintain the fiction of bi-party "democracy" is seen in the extreme care with which the Tammany governor sought to lay the basis for a united party four years from now.

Not Through Yet.
He called upon the democrats in congress to support the republican party whenever it offered anything constructive. He warned against obstructionist tactics, saying that no party should attempt to win on the shortcomings of its opponents.

To emphasize the importance of thorough indoctrination to give proper effect to information in the exercise of command.

To recognize that sound decisions and action proceed only from accurate information rapidly communicated.

To recognize the importance of the psychological effect of information on morale.

To acquire accurate information pertaining to the political, military, naval, economic and industrial policies of our own and of foreign countries.

To select, analyze, arrange, classify, summarize and make available all information acquired for the purpose of reference and dissemination.

To disseminate appropriate information systematically throughout the naval service.

To preserve for ready reference and for historical purposes information collected and arranged systematically.

To issue analytical studies of important historical incidents with a view to indoctrination.

To co-operate closely with other departments of the government in collection, preservation and dissemination of information.

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New Rumania Minister



Premier Maniu, leader of the so-called Peasant Party, will now attempt to run the almost insolvent Rumanian government along lines more favorable to foreign investors. He intends to stabilize industry on the basis of Wall Street dollars.

COURT ACTS IN QUEENS ELECTION

Communist Shows Move Is Camouflage

Continued from Page One
flagrant election frauds were committed in Queens as in other boroughs of the city.

Stole Communist Votes.
"On the basis of the strong Communist campaign we conducted in Queens, our best-informed workers and watchers estimate that our ticket secured at least 4,000 votes. The election officials could 'find' only 508, however. Who got the rest, whether the republican boss party or the democratic boss party, is of little consequence to the working class."

"Every informed worker knows that a considerable part of capitalist election activity consists in buying, forcing and stealing votes."

WOMEN WILL NOT SERVE HILFERS, N. J. LABOR FAKER

Won't Help Him Betray Michelin Tire Strike

Continued from Page One
ganized a small parade with the American flag at the head, which marched once or twice past the factory. It was then late in the morning and all the members of the machinists department, the department which has not struck, were in the mill. The faker is trying in this way to do away with the workers' spontaneous picketing.

Influrated by the expose of his betrayal schemes, Hilfers is making an attempt to confuse the militants who are denouncing his plan to sell out the strike and the I. W. W. The strikers, however, are extremely suspicious and are not at all taken in by Hilfers' attempts to denounce the militants.

The militants are urging the strikers to demand that Hilfers and the American Federation of Labor send them relief, as the preliminary guarantee of how they intend to aid the workers in their struggle.

Seipel Maneuvers to Get Dictatorship of Austria by New Laws

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)
VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The National Party Conference met here today to discuss the coming election to the federal presidency. The term of the present president, Hainisch, expires in December. The constitution forbids re-election.

Seipel, on behalf of the bourgeois bloc, demanded alteration of this limitation clause, also an increase in the power of the president and his direct election by the people.

The general opinion of Seipel's motive in doing this is that these proposals would create the conditions prerequisite to Seipel's own dictatorship since he intends to be a candidate in the next election.

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Europe Arms for Clash with the United States in Reply to Coolidge's War Speech

BRITAIN QUITS TALKING ABOUT LIMIT ON NAVY

Coolidge War Threat Arouses France

LONDON, Nov. 13.—While the British press is furtively hostile to Coolidge's blunt announcement that America is going to prepare for war, Premier Baldwin clearly takes up the challenge of Coolidge for a race to prepare for war in the House of Commons, where he announced today that the negotiations for armament limitations "must begin all over again" and that the Anglo-French naval agreement had been scrapped.

This clearly indicates that in answer to America's declaration that it is going to prepare for war, British imperialism will cease all pretensions of limiting armaments and intensify its naval preparations to meet the United States in battle at the earliest moment.

France Will Also Prepare.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The political leaders of France feel great resentment at Coolidge's speech on Sunday in which he called for war preparations by America and asserted that American imperialism must launch into the building of more battleships as an immediate step of getting ready to make war upon certain European powers whose imperialist interests conflict with those of America.

The opinion of French imperialists is reflected in the press, which esteems Coolidge's speech as the most significant utterance for many years coming from America.

Did Not Pledge No War.

Kellogg's speech, which was made at the same time, is regarded as also a preparation for war, in that Kellogg claimed by way of defense of his so-called peace pact, that the reservations of other powers did not affect the pact insofar as the powers had given a general promise not to make war.

The French press quite emphatically remind the world that both France and Britain make very specific and vital reservations and have no intention of refraining from war if their imperialist interests are affected.

The French press adds that Coolidge, speaking for imperialist America, also makes reservations and America is also ready to make war if its interests are affected. More, that American imperialism wants to disarm the other imperialist powers while it arms itself to make war upon them.

"America Versus England." The "Temps" in part, declares: "We note that Coolidge does not intend the security of his country to be sacrificed to disarmament. But it is just as reasonable for other countries as for the United States."

The "Soir" observes: "The truth of the matter is that America tried to disarm England and England tried to disarm America. Both have failed. The clear meaning of Coolidge's speech is that he is going to ask congress to carry out his naval program."

All the French press attack Coolidge for his claim that America gained nothing from the war, while Europe got colonies and territory. "Blood and gold cannot be weighed in the same balance," says the "Temps."

Tense Moments in Trial of Clerical Slayers of Obregon



The above scenes were snapped in Mexico City at the close of the trial of Leon Toral, clerical agent who was sentenced to death for slaying President-elect Obregon, and the nun, Maria Acevedo, who was condemned to 20 years imprisonment as his accomplice. Photo on the upper left shows Toral and the nun leaving the court for jail after the verdict. On the right, Demetrio Sodi, defense counsel, is making his final plea. Below, left, Ezequiel Padilla, who had charge of the prosecution, sunning up; right, Obregon followers stopping traffic in the streets during the reading of the verdict.

136 OF VESTRIS STILL MISSING

Many Workers in Crew Unaccounted For

Continued from Page One sighted "a number of dead" and that it was "not thought possible any could be living" beyond those already saved.

Over 200 Rescued.

Those who had survived a night of horror in open lifeboats, lifebelts and on rafts and bits of wreckage included the following: Twenty-three aboard the S. S. Myriam.

Fifty-three aboard the S. S. Myriam. A number estimated at from 123 to 128 aboard the S. S. American Shipper, and 8 aboard another vessel.

Early messages giving the number saved conflicted with the total of passengers and crew listed by captains of the rescue vessels in reports to shore.

The S. S. Berlin, which earlier had reported saving 21, listed five passengers, 16 members of the crew and an unidentified stewardess and one person, sound asleep, unable to identify himself. This made a total of 23.

The American Shipper, after say-

ing it had rescued 33 passengers and 90 of the crew, later listed 38 passengers. It gave no crew list, leaving doubt whether this difference of five passengers should be added to the total of 123 saved, or subtracted from the crew total of 90.

Persons still unaccounted for at 2:50 p. m. included Major Yashio Inouye, Japanese consul to Buenos Aires, whose wife was believed to have been picked up by the Wyoming; and Michael J. O'Loughlin, the radio operator who flashed the "S. O. S." which brought the ships to the Vestriss' rescue.

Search Continues. Meantime the search continued near where the Vestriss went down. At least three coast guard cutters planned to remain at the scene. The U. S. navy's dirigible, Los Angeles, expected to leave its hangar at Lakehurst, N. J., around nightfall and cruise over the spot in an effort to sight rafts or debris to which men, women or children might be clinging.

It was believed the Los Angeles would drop flares as it went, enabling the coast guard vessels to pick out survivors by silhouette and dash to the rescue. Such activity would be a final climax to a horrible drama that began when the water-logged Vestriss started sinking yesterday afternoon. It has been a drama of men, women and children bobbing in the icy waters of a choppy sea waiting for the rescuer which seemed tremendously slow.

WORKERS JEER AUSTRIA GOV'T

15 Jailed When They Boo Parade

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—Fifteen workers were arrested today from among the crowd that jeered and booed as republican soldiers marched thru the streets in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the formation of the republic.

The only sign of rejoicing came from the government when they ordered the march of the militia, and the jeering was general along the line of march.

Another group of workers were attacked by the police when the workers held a demonstration against the government at police headquarters.

ANNUL MARRIAGE

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (UP).—The recent marriage of Benevenuto Hauptmann, son of the famous German poet, Gerhart Hauptmann, to Princess Schamburg-Lippe, was annulled by the courts today. The annulment was granted on the grounds that facts regarding the princess had been unknown to the husband before the marriage.

SOCIALISTS SEEK NEW DEAL WITH RUHR EMPLOYERS

Communists Urge Mass Activity

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—With the social-democrats entirely put out by the decision of the labor court at Duisburg which defied the government, the debate is now continuing on the question of relief doles to the locked-out workers.

While the "socialists" argue for government relief, they are still decided to push the matter in the courts, in face of the complete winning over the legal machinery by the employers. A vote will be taken on the dole to the locked out workers tomorrow.

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The lockout in the Ruhr has taken a turn most embarrassing to the socialists. The Duisburg Labor Court has rendered a verdict on the question of the employers' position in refusing to accept the award of the arbitration court.

The award was declared binding by the arbitration court on October 26, but the Labor Court decides now that it is not binding on the employers, thus fully legalizing the employers' position.

The Bubble Bursts.

The social democrats had assured the workers that the law was on their side and set all hopes on the Labor Court verdict.

The socialist organ "Vorwaerts" ignores the verdict in its evening edition today, feeling too embarrassed to say anything at all on the subject. The democratic papers console the workers by saying that they can appeal to still higher courts!

Ready to Betray.

The socialist trade union leaders are now hastening to conclude compromises with the employers. They are preparing to abandon the eight-hour day especially, in order to lure the workers to accept this abandonment in return for a compromise on wages. It is probable that the employers will try to open the works under the old conditions.

The central committee of the revolutionary trade union opposition has issued a call to the workers to prevent this scheme being put over on them by picket lines and mass meetings of the workers.

Fight in Reichstag.

Today in the Reichstag debate on the lockout, the Communist fraction by interpellation exposed the anti-labor socialist government tactics and demanded the eight-hour day. The fraction also demanded the abolition of arbitration and a grant of unemployment relief to the locked out workers.

Wissel, the social democrat 'labor' minister, in speaking, avoided the workers' problems. He stated that the employers were "obliging" and there would probably be a "peaceful" settlement. He made no criticism against the lockout and said that the Communist demand for unemployment relief to the locked out workers was "nonsense." Arbitration, he declared, was an excellent thing desired by the employers and the trade unions.

Florian, of the Communist Party, replied exposing Wissel's pro-employer attitude and showing how the government was helping the employers.

Brings Ruin to Thousands of Peasants



Photo shows an unusual mud formation around one of the upper vents of the boiling lava stream of Mt. Etna, whose eruptions have destroyed many villages in Sicily and made thousands of peasants homeless.

SERB FASCISTS TRY TO PLACATE CROAT PEASANTS

General Elections Will Be Held

BEGRAD, Yugoslavia, Nov. 13. In order to appease, at least temporarily, the Croats and Dalmatians who are demanding virtual autonomy, Father Anton Korosec, prime minister of the Belgrade government, announced that he would allow a general election.

Ever since the assassination of Radich, leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, the Croats and Dalmatian deputies have withdrawn from the legislature and held a separate parliament, refusing to acknowledge the laws passed by the Belgrade body.

The move is evidently one to draw the representatives back again into the parliament, since their boycott has been too costly. The government promises that it will reconstruct the constitution in such a way as to allow the provinces more freedom.

PRESS MUM ON STRIKE PARADE

Silk Workers to Meet Tonight

Continued from Page One

letters are being rushed out by the volunteers for this work recruited from the strike ranks.

All members of the Broad Silk Department of the Associated Silk Workers' Union are called to a membership meeting tonight in 'urn Hall at 8 o'clock. Not only will the question of the coming parade be taken up at this meeting, but it will also consider some important developments in the strike situation.

Start Relief Drive.

The Workers International Relief offices today announced that in line with the statement of Fred Bieden-kapp, national secretary, at the strikers' mass meeting yesterday, their organization is already taking first steps to launch a national relief campaign to aid the suffering families of the silk strikers.

Leading the picket line of over 100 at the Pelgram and Meyer Mill this morning were 25 members of the Youth Section, recently-formed youth people's division of the Associated Silk Workers. Their enthusiasm was infectious, and the singing and cheering which they started soon spread all down the big line.

Militant Slogans.

Youth Section picket captains are easily distinguished by broad white silk ribbons worn across their breasts. On each ribbon appear in large black letters the words: "Don't Scab! Join the Youth Section of the Associated Silk Workers."

Conspicuous in the picket ranks this morning were several "youth slogans" painted on placards carried by the youth: "Young Workers Need More Than a Living Wage," said one, "We Demand a Growing Wage For Mind and Body." Another blazoned: "All Young Workers Belong in the Youth Section—Join Now." "No Overtime For Young Workers," said another, "Give Us a Chance to Go to Night School."

The Workers (Communist) Party fights for the organization of the unorganized workers.

RED VOTE GAINS STRONG IN WEST

Socialist Party Routed in Wisconsin

Continued from Page One Red ticket would have won. The report in Naples gives Foster and Gitlow 41; Smith, 29; Hoover, 108, and Thomas, 1.

Michigan Workers Voted Red.

(Special to the Daily Worker) MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 13.—Walter Johnson, Communist candidate for member of the city commission, polled nearly 1,100 votes on Nov. 6, according to the "Muskegon Chronicle," the only daily newspaper in the city. The first report gave him 1,081 votes and the final report registered 1,097.

Muskegon is an auto and furniture town of 50,000 population. Johnson, who is a furniture worker, was attacked by the capitalist press before the election as being openly a Communist and the city secretary of the local Workers (Communist) Party.

Workers Militant.

"The large vote cast for me as a Communist," Johnson said, "is a clear indication that my fellow-workers are becoming rebellious against the wage-cuts, speed-up and unemployment from which they suffer, and that they recognize in the Workers Party the only force which can lead them in the struggle against the brutal system of capitalist exploitation."

The republicans received 14,422 votes and the democrats 1,466 in the presidential race. This brings out the striking fact that Johnson in his race for commissioner polled only 300 votes less than Smith got for president in Muskegon.

More Red Gains.

Returns from Lake County, Illinois, show that here, too, the Red ticket polled a good vote. Lake County contains no large cities.

Foster and Gitlow in this county received 76 votes; Smith, 618; Hoover, 2,019; Thomas, 48. Vincent R. Dunne, Communist candidate for U. S. senator, received 63 votes and J. O. Bentall, Red candidate for

stink in the nostrils of the workers they employ, because of their brutal methods of exploitation," had fallen in line with the wage cutting policy shown in the defeat through their treachery of the general strike, and the Trades Union Act.

At Parting of the Ways.

The statement goes on to say: "Our movement stands at the parting of the ways. We call upon the workers in the factories and unions to repudiate the Swansea decisions and to fight under the banner of the minority movement for united assistance, for further wage safeguards for all workers now forced to work premium bonus and piece-work systems whilst fighting for their complete abolition, for strong factory committees, one union for each industry, extension of the powers of the trades councils, one united trade union international, the repudiation of industrial peace and class collaboration, and above all for the repudiation of the existing leadership and the election of new leaders pledged to fight capitalism and its allies now in control of the trade union movement."

On the basis of the above policy the minority movement is organizing rank and file conferences all over the country to explain to the masses the significance of the Swansea shoreditch conference and contrast it with the Shoreditch conference of the national minority movement.

English Trade Union Congress in Swansea, 1928

By HARRY POLLITT. (From Labor Unity.)

(Continued)

The congress has endorsed Mondism, the test for those inside the general council will come immediately and I am confident that the only one to stick to his guns will be Cook. The others will simply not risk placing themselves under the ban that a general council will impose under resolution.

A Split Policy.

The sum total of its effect will be to do the very thing it claims to avoid. It will cause disruption, splits, exclusion, and the destruction of democratic rights inside the unions. It will lead to increased non-unionism, because those at present outside the unions will refuse to join when they see the real role of the general council.

The resolution, it should be noted, was adopted before the endorsement of Mondism. This was no accident: it was the deliberate design of those who are fostering Mondism, because the revolutionaries must be attacked if the leaders are to deliver the goods to Mond and his allies.

It was strongly opposed by the minority, who exposed the real disrupters and splitters, those who stand for Mondism and the surrender of the trade union fight; those who refuse to give up their jobs after the workers have sacked them in four successive ballot votes as in the case of the Scottish miners officials; those who perpetuate craft and sectional unionism in face of a centralized capitalist enemy; but it had no effect on the voting—the result had been decided by the bloc long before the delegates came to Swansea, and the full responsibility for all the subsequent effects of this pernicious resolution will fall upon

the heads of those delegates who allow themselves to be the pliant tools of a leadership that has surrendered the trade union struggle against capitalism.

At the British Trade Union Congress held at Swansea there were fraternal delegates present from the American Federation of Labor, the Mexican Trade Union Movement, the Indian Trades Union Congress, the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Canadian Trades Union Congress, and Arthur Henderson representing the Labor Party.

With the exception of the Mexican and Indian delegates the whole of the fraternal delegations sang the same sweet song, the plea for unity on the basis of attacking the revolutionaries. The Mexican delegate made it perfectly plain that the Mexican Revolution had been won as a result of tremendous sacrifices by the trade unionists of that country, and that it would be defeated by the Confederation Regional Obrera Mexicana, "but under no circumstances would outside interference be tolerated." This latter sentiment was in keeping with all the speeches which deprecate outside interference, and were obviously inspired.

The Indian delegate requested the unfortunate differences that existed between the political movement in India and the British Labor Party, and hoped that a delegation would be sent from the Labor Party in the same way that the Trades Union Congress had sent the Purcell delegation last year. He also indicated how difficult it was for a young trade union movement like the Indian to decide which International it should join in view of the conflict between the leadership of the trade union movements of the world. However, the merit of all these

fraternal speeches could be gauged by the fact that the chief item of interest the Canadian delegate had to announce was that he had brought his wife and sister with him from Canada.

Discuss Mondism.

After this came the big congress discussion on the general council's report of its negotiations with Mond. Mr. Citrine was put up to move the endorsement of the council's policy and in the course of a long speech made the following statement which is indicative of the frame of mind of the existing leadership towards current problems. Citrine claimed that the general council's leadership had been so successful that it had now converted the Mond group, the press and the public opinion to the recognition of the just claims of Labor.

An amendment was moved to Citrine's resolution in the name of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union. The speakers in support of this purely constitutional amendment were Brownlie and Swales, and they did not criticize the principle of Mondism, but only challenged the authority of the general council to enter into negotiations.

Hicks Bankrupt.

It was on this amendment that Hicks came in and made his speech. It was impossible to tell who Hicks was aiming at and it was so lame and laborious in character that one of the delegates got up and demanded that the congress should be protected from having any more of it inflicted upon the delegates.

This was a fitting end to the attempted come-back of Hicks, who made no attempt to repudiate his Edinburgh speech, and did not take a clear line of opposition in principle to all that Mondism means.

There was a striking contrast be-

tween this speech and that of Cook, which immediately followed it. Despite statements such as "abolishing the general council from any dishonest motives," etc., Cook's speech was a clear line of opposition to all that Mondism means.

His speech and that of the Communist, Tomkins, were the only two working class speeches made in opposition to the policy of class collaboration.

After this discussion came the debate on international trade union unity. To understand this discussion it is necessary to point out that the resolution represents a compromise between three unions, all three having a resolution on the agenda dealing with some aspect of international trade union unity. The resolution finally submitted to the congress was as follows:

Resolution on Unity. "That congress, recognizing that the intensification of competition, the present wage struggles which have characterized the workers' growing revolt, particularly in Europe and countries like India, the growth of national antagonisms, and the possibility of war, render more than ever necessary the need for international trade union unity, believes that the existence of two separate numbers of trade union centers unaffiliated to either is a source of weakness to the trade union movement, and prevents that movement from fully utilizing its power either to break the capitalist offensive against wages or to prevent a new war.

"This congress, therefore, calls upon the general council to summon a world conference of unions affiliated to both international organizations along with the trade unions not

affiliated to either, in order to discuss ways and means of uniting the trade union movement under one national trade union center within each country, and internationally under the banner of one international. To assist in this project the congress also requests the general council to work for the reconstruction of the Anglo-Russian Advisory Council."

The speakers were allowed five minutes each and no discussion was allowed unless it was in opposition to the resolution. It was because of this that Horner was forced to get in to criticize the resolution after Thomas's violent attack upon Russia and to tell the delegates that having the day previous voted in favor of class collaboration this resolution was something foreign to the mentality of the congress, and he was quite sure that the Russians would not touch them at any price because they stood for class struggle, whilst the congress stood for class collaboration.

The election of the new general council was then announced, and despite a terrific factional campaign against Cook, he succeeded in getting re-elected to the general council. There are three changes from the previous council, but they are not changes that will effect the movement in a "left" direction, as all of them will go with the right wing.

At the close of the congress the minority issued a declaration pointing out that after ridiculously short deliberation, the heads of the British trade unions who made up the congress had rejected international labor solidarity, had declared for co-operation with the employers led by those like Mond, "whose names

SEAMEN ON OIL TANKERS SLAVE FOR \$85 MONTH

Like the "Daily," Are Communists at Heart

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—The following information was given by a young American seaman, Pat King, who came back from Buenos Aires, Argentina, three days ago. King went down to Buenos Aires on the W. G. Miller, West India Oil Co. steamer, whose captain was G. A. Johnson. That was about three months ago, the middle of the winter in that country. When he left it was spring time.

Argentina is the greatest cattle country in the world, King said. Meat, hides and even bones are shipped from there all over the world, including the United States. No wonder that Wall Street bankers are trying hard to get rid of all German influence in that rich country.

Seamen Like "Daily."
 The conditions on said ship could have been better, King declared. Although King admitted that he does not know much about Communism, he expressed the opinion that the A. F. of L. Seamen's Union does not amount to a great deal. "I am in favor of a union that would take in all the seamen in the world," he declared—"and I think that most seamen are really Communists at heart," he continued.

"Have you ever seen the Daily Worker on any ship?" he was asked. "Yes," he said, "in foreign waters in the last few months."
 "What do the seamen say about it?" I wanted to know. "They like it very much," he said.

I. W. W. Has No Influence.
 "Has the I. W. W. any influence among seamen?" was the next question. "No," he said. "Members of that organization do not go on ships," according to King. "They like to keep their feet dry, on land." He also said that when an I. W. W. occasionally hires out as a seaman he generally takes the job for less than the union scale, \$62.50 per month. King had also heard that the I. W. W. "sold out" during the 1921 seamen's strike. Being a wobbler in the past myself, I am slow to believe such things. But I am giving the I. W. W. a chance to explain matters.

\$40 A Month.
 "Seamen are getting \$85 per month in Argentina," he said, "compared with \$62.50 on American ships. Seamen's wages in the United States are even as low as \$40 a month," King said. The Dollar Steamship Company of San Francisco is using Chinese crews, paying the men next to nothing, King declared.

After staying 11 weeks in Buenos Aires he had to leave the country, King said, because he did not have the necessary papers with him. He had the required documents now—with his picture, fingerprints and all on them. He was sent back to San Pedro, Cal., as a passenger by the U. S. consul in Buenos Aires. But it is next to impossible to get a job on this coast now, King said. And last winter the Pacific coast was the "worst place in the world" to obtain jobs for seamen, he declared. What about it Mr. Furseth of the A. F. of L.? King said that it is easier to get jobs in Argentina than it is in the United States, especially if you know the language.

Standard Breaks Agreement.
 King also was in China this year. Going up the Yangtze river on the Standard oil tanker Aene, the Chinese fired upon the ship—because somebody violated the regulations and went into the war zone, King stated. The crew signed up with a U. S. commissioner, and the understanding was that the ship would not go into the war zone, he declared. Some of the boys wanted to start a suit against the U. S. shipping board, but others got "cold feet." King thinks he has a good case against somebody, anyhow.

King slept in my room last night. Talked Communism. Had breakfast together. Handed him 6 copies of the Daily Worker, and he went on a cross country trip for New York City. Promised to write to and visit the office of the "Daily" before he takes a ship back to Buenos Aires, "the Pacific of the South."
 —L. P. RINDAL.



The imperialist nations who are plotting a war against the Soviet Union will find millions of peasants like the one in the above drawing who are ready to give their lives for the only workers' and peasants' republic. The drawing is by William Gropper.

ADVENTURES OF A COMMUNIST WATCHER

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 Last Tuesday afternoon (election day) I went down to our section headquarters to see whether I could assist the committee in charge of the election campaign. The chairman of the committee instructed me to go down to one of the election districts in the sixth ward and act as a watcher for the Workers (Communist) Party. After receiving my official credential I headed to the assigned place which happened to be in one of the east side public schools.

Arriving at the place the first thing I noticed was the suspicious looking characters hanging around inside and outside the polls. I walked inside and started to inquire for the chairman of the election board. I was approached by a broad shouldered "gentleman" with a big cigar in his mouth who was very much interested to know who I was and whom I represented.

A. G. O. P. Ward Heeler.
 I kindly informed him that I had only business with the chairman of the board and that I couldn't see the reason why he was taking such a keen interest in me. He got more suspicious of me and asked whether I was a socialist or a Communist. He said that if I was a socialist I had nothing to fear from him as he was a good friend of Mr. Hillquit. When again I informed him that it did not interest me even if he was a friend of Norman Thomas, he said: "Don't be afraid to tell me who you are, I won't punch you in the nose." Afterwards I learned that the "gent" was only the Ward Heeler of the republican party and that he suspected me to be a representative of the "Honest Voters League."

A Tammany Repeater.
 This being the first time that I ever acted as a watcher, I had a chance to observe things that we only read about in the workers' press. The "strong fellows" inside

WORKER LIKES YOUNG PIONEERS

's Thrilled by Spirit of Big Meeting

EDITORIAL NOTE: The following correspondence was sent in by a building laborer who is now learning English as a student in the Workers School. Four weeks ago he could neither read nor write the language. The letter, except for some minor corrections, is substantially as he wrote it.)

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 Sunday, October 28, I went with the Young Pioneers to Webster Hall. When we came into the hall the Bronx section of the Young Pioneers came in singing the song "Solidarity." All the 900 children present in the hall joined the singing. Charles Wilson, the chairman, opened the meeting with the singing of the "International."

Never Saw Such Spirit.
 I never saw such spirit put into a song as I heard that night. The chairman explained the issue of the meeting.

The first speaker was H. Zam. He explained to the children the issues of the election campaign and why the children have to see that their parents must vote Communist.

The next speaker was J. Rubinstein. He told the children of the struggle of the New Bedford textile workers and how the children of the textile strikers were helping or the picket line. The children answered with a storm of cheers.

The other speakers were Jesse Taft of the Young Pioneers and B. Miller of the Workers Party. The

Rockefeller Donates Half Million to Aid Jewish USSR Colonies

(By United Press.)
 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has contributed \$500,000 to a fund being raised in this country for the development of Jewish farm settlements in Russia. Rockefeller said the work, which began in 1922 and which has enabled more than 100,000 persons to settle on land in the Ukraine and Crimea, had impressed him as "a notable and creative example of social engineering."

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASE.
 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13. The Federal Employment Service has just reported that unemployment in this state has made enormous advances during the past month. There is a great excess of labor throughout California. Every city reports an over-supply of workers in the building trades industry.

HUTCHESON IN FEAR THAT MEN WILL REVOLT

He Is for "Legal" Persecution

By MIKE ROSS.
 General President Hutcheson is evidently afraid of an open revolt among the membership of the Carpenters' Union because of his despotic and unconstitutional expulsion of the progressive leaders, who believe that a union should be run in the interests of the rank and file. He now wishes to give a legal face to his autocracy in the future and therefore he proposed to the last general convention, held at Lakeland Florida, that the rights of the local unions, to try members, be abolished and that this authority be given to District Councils, which are bodies far removed from the membership and where Hutcheson's henchmen are in complete control.

Wants "Legal" Persecution.
 Here, they can expel or persecute with a legal face, all who have the courage to criticize them for their treachery to the rank and file.

Hutcheson didn't even consider this a sufficient safeguard against the progressives, so he decided to make a dynasty out of the union with himself as king. He proposed that, "a member, in order to be eligible as a candidate for general office, must be a full beneficial member." There is no such thing as a "full beneficial member," in the constitution, so the term is hard to understand. A full beneficial member is supposedly one who receives \$300 after he dies. In order to be entitled to this "reward" he must have been in the union five years. Why did not Hutcheson propose that a member must be in the union five years, in order to become a candidate for general office?

Herein lies the swindle.
 Fake as Usual.
 This proposition, in order to become an amendment to the general constitution, must be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership and in order to fool them into supporting it, the arguments need only be raised, "that surely one would not expect any other but a full beneficial member to be eligible as a candidate for general office." This of course, is only the first step in the fake. As soon as Hutcheson wins the above proposition, all he has to do is to advocate a small increase in the death benefit, to those who have been in the union for twenty-five years. Hence, one would have to have been in the union for 25 years in order to be eligible for general office. With tears in his eyes, Hutcheson will weep and say, "the wives and children of the deceased members must be better taken care of."

Fighters Being Eliminated.
 Why should his highness worry about his dynasty any longer? Any opponent of the machine who can remain in the union for thirty years, without being expelled, is a relic in the Museum of Natural History.

Beginning in the third week in November, all the proposed amendments to the general constitution will be voted on in the local unions. Progressive carpenters should expose these fake tricks to the membership and get them to vote against the proposed amendments. Not one of these is in the interests of the rank and file. Militant unionists should be sure to watch the vote for Hutcheson and his cohorts will steal the vote if it can't be gotten in any other manner.

children resolved that all workers must vote Communist.
 Demonstrate on "L."
 On the way home the Pioneers organized a big demonstration on both down and uptown stations of the 14th St. elevated station. The Pioneers sang "Solidarity" and other songs. The people in the trains were impressed with the spirit of the Pioneers. The children expressed great spirit through songs and cheers for the Communist Party and for Foster and Gitlow.

I will never forget the Sunday of October 28 that I spent with the Pioneers.
 S. KESSELMAN.

Breaker Boys Strike; Close Down Colliery, Bring Out 1,500 Men
 PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13.—Breaker boys, who pick the slate from the rushing coal in the chutes, closed down the Pennsylvania Coal Co. colliery 9 by a unanimous protest strike against discrimination by the company in promotion of the boys. The boys charged that the company was showing preference to favorites of the bosses, who have acted as aids to the company against their fellow workers.

Due to the solidarity of the boys, the entire mine had to shut down, bringing 1500 coal diggers out.

EX-POLICEMAN IN KILLING.
 BOSTON, Nov. 13 (U.P.).—Charged with accepting a bribe from a prisoner, Theodore F. Miller, former Boston policeman and until recently a prison guard, was arrested today in connection with the killing of Turnkey Frederick Pfluger at Charlestown state prison Sunday.

Pfluger was shot to death by Charles J. Trippi, jr., 21-year-old highwayman, serving 15 to 18 years for robbery, while the latter was making an unsuccessful attempt to escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Every city in California has reported a huge over-supply of workers. Unemployment is steadily on the increase, all cities in the state report.

Packard Auto Workers Learn Tricks Played by Speed-up, "Bonus"

(Reprinted from "Auto Workers News.")
 DETROIT, Mich., (By Mail).—Last summer Packard proudly announced that economies in production made possible a \$300 price cut. All loyal Packard workers participated in this joyous "economy of production" in the form of wage cuts. Men in the service department participated to the tune of a cut in wages from 60c per hour to 48c. Workers in other departments also participated in the general harmony of wage cuts for the workers and more profits for the stockholders.

When the workers returned from their compulsory summer "vacation" without pay, they discovered the bonus performing strange tricks. No worker ever knows how the bonus is figured, but he did know that before "vacation" he was getting a bonus amount to 15-20 per cent of his wages, while now he was lucky if he got any bonus at all. One worker received a bonus once in two months amounting to 2 per cent. Another worker reports that he used to get a bonus of 20 per cent when the group turned out 100 jobs a day, now they are putting through close to 180 and feeling lucky to get 2 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS GROW.
 DETROIT, Nov. 13.—The end of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1928-29 shows a big increase in the number of industrial accidents in this state. In July, August and September, alone, 82 workers were killed while at work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Every city in California has reported a huge over-supply of workers. Unemployment is steadily on the increase, all cities in the state report.

AT THE BROADWAY.



Mayrie Chaney, one of the chief entertainers on the vaudeville bill at the Broadway Theatre this week.

RED CROSS DENY AID TO NEGROES

Helps in Terror on Flood Victims

Continued from Page One
 hero of the storm, who saved the lives of scores of people, white and black, during the storm, went into a red cross mess hall in Belle Glade and was eating a piece of ham given him by one of the workers who knew he had just returned that day, faint and famished, from a body-fishing expedition when the director of relief work in this section caught sight of him. This director, who was in charge at Belle Glade from September 17th to October 28th, grabbed an 18-inch ax and made a ferocious assault on Brown, uttering the vilest oaths and telling him that "ham was not for niggers." Brown was struck twice with the ax, once on the head and again on the shoulder.

Race Discrimination.
 Case No. 5. Colored families with four and five children given relief cards for two dollars worth of groceries, while white families having no children given cards for six and seven dollars worth. Cases listed.

"Case No. 8. J., Pahokee, share cropper, lives on boss's place. Lost all possessions in storm. Has two small children. No aid from red cross.

Case No. 10. L., Pahokee, says his wife, Mrs. L., is soon to become a mother and is in very nervous condition as a result of hurricane shock and suffering. The night of the storm she was forced to wade thru water waist-deep to get to the shelter of a railroad car. Doctor recommended she be placed immediately in hospital. Woman still waiting for red cross to act in the matter. Still waiting.

"Case No. 11. A., of Canal Point, lost 7 room house and all possessions. Asked red cross help. Still waiting.

"Case No. 12. L. and P. (couple), West Palm Beach, lost everything when their home was blown down. The woman told our agent she was refused aid at the red cross station and actually driven away by those in charge. Her case investigated and statement found correct.

Whole Communities Destitute.
 Case No. 15. At Deerfield there are 400 destitute Negro refugees. Some work done in this district by red cross but on a basis of gross discrimination in the distribution of food and clothing.

"Case No. 17. At Gifford, there are 15 Negro families in need of immediate help. No red cross station in this district.

"Case No. 19. Colored girls refused positions on red cross relief staffs. Only white women used by red cross, even in colored sections. These go into Negro homes with an unsympathetic attitude and try to bulldoze refugees into making the barest requisition for food and clothing.

In the arduous and perilous task of gathering his information our agent once joined a "body-fishing" crew. Here is his story of that experience:

"Body Fishing."
 "Arriving at Belle Glade I signed up with the state board of health as one of a crew to find dead bodies. We were sent out under the guns of the white guards to a point where we took the boats. In my boat were seven colored men and a white officer of the state board of health who carried a gun across his knees. One crew started out just before 12 o'clock noon, but finding that we did not have sheets, rakes and line the officer decided we should go back to headquarters for same and get dinner.

"Getting back to headquarters we were sent to the rear of the kitchen where after a long wait food was handed out to us. We had to eat among the garbage and flies. While we were eating I talked to some of the others, there being no whites around.

"After dinner we went 'fishing' for the bodies again. Levi Brown, the 'hero of the storm' was responsible for my safety here."

Answer This Appeal.
 "The Negro Workers Relief Committee presents these reports as received from our agent in the field. We do not believe any one can read these pitiful accounts of the sufferings of our people without digging down into his pocket and coming to their aid with the largest contribution he can possibly spare. We appeal to all Negro organizations, to lodges, clubs, societies, etc., to make this question of relief a part of their order of business at the very next meeting. We particularly appeal to the Negro church to rally aid for these destitute storm sufferers. Checks and money orders may be sent to the Negro Workers' Relief Committee, 461 Lenox Ave., New York City.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS FIND VIKING SITE

LENINGRAD (By Mail).—An archaeological expedition sent by the Academy of Science has carried out excavations of tumuli (ancient mounds) in the Leningrad province near the Rivers Oyat Pash, Kapsha and Sals.

Abundant materials collected by the expedition prove that on the site of the town of Novaya Ladoga a vikings' colony existed in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

During excavations various Swedish articles were found—swords, hatchets, lances, arrows, shields, kettles, frying pans, spades for collecting coals, pots with curious ornaments, also trinkets and small fancy articles to adorn the dress, such as gold buckles, beads, bracelets, combs, Anglo-Saxon and Ger-

FRENCH REACTION HOLDS MAJORITY

"Socialists" Will Help Poincare

PARIS, Nov. 13.—With Poincare's straight reactionary cabinet installed, and a majority of 48 insured him in parliament and the "socialists" ready to support him, a series of stiff legislation is to be expected.

Undoubtedly, Poincare will be able to force thru his budget, which provides for a large expenditure in naval armaments and the building of a line of fortifications stretching across Europe.

When Poincare appears before the house of deputies on Thursday he is expected to read a program containing meagre concessions to the radical socialists, thus guaranteeing a certain majority for the reactionary program.

Machine, New Addition to Stool Pigeon System

An innovation was added to the system of stool pigeons and spys, in the form of a machine, at the International Exhibition of Inventions at Westminster, England.

The machine keeps a record of the work done by an employe in the absence of the boss. It can be connected between the office of the boss and any machine, without the knowledge of the worker on the job. When the boss arrives after an absence he can see at a glance whether or not the machine has been running in the standard speed of the factory or whether or not the worker has been taking a well-earned few minutes rest. The machine also records the number of articles turned out.

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BACKACHES from KIDNEY or BLADDER CATARRH in the Aged
 Soon eased by the genuine Santal Midy Effective-Harmless

REMEMBER THE MURDER OF SACCO & VANZETTI!
 SAVE SHIFRIN
 SEND YOUR DONATION AT ONCE TO SHIFRIN DEFENSE COMMITTEE. ROOM 623, 25 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

A GRUESOME DRAMA

Hugh Walpole's "A Man With Red Hair" Presented by Garrick Players

THE Garrick Players are giving a dramatized version of Hugh Walpole's "A Man With Red Hair." The book was a trifle different from the usual glorified and more expensive dime novels which now circulate as mystery stories. In describing the atrocities committed by a certain Mr. Crispin (he had red hair) a whole theory of religion was evolved, a theory which has no satisfactory refutation. According to Mr. Crispin, pain is an essential in religion; deeply religious people are masochists, and this at least is a psychological basis for asceticism, flagellation, and such minor sacrifices as blue Sundays. Mr. Crispin, a sadist, therefore regarded himself as the proper type of messiah, bringing the boon of pain and the beauty of deep suffering to a world that needed it, and his method was direct action. He lured people who really wanted to be tortured but didn't realize it yet, into his home, overpowered them through the agency of his crew of Oriental servants (whose tongues he had cut out for their good and his) and carved them up in various interesting and artistic ways. In the end his servants rebel, free some of his victims and torture him.

The play becomes, under the overdone acting and unconvincing grimaces of H. S. Vermilyea as Charles Percy Harkness from Oregon, Barry O'Neill as David Dunbar, Mary Kennedy as Hester Tobin (whose torments seem to have been largely mental) and another and the latest thriller. Certainly nothing unusual do they get this idea in order to be gruesome you have to be green? Green lights, green cushions on the chairs, ghastly green trees painted on the farthest back scenery which shows through the back door when it opens. If a locomotive engineer had ever drifted in there he wouldn't know why green was so discriminated against. He likes green. So does a chauffeur.

Why make the Oriental servants croak melodiously on every occasion? If they tongues only are cut out they can speak, though indistinctly. If the vocal cords are operated upon they can't croak that way. Anyway their croaks remind one too much of seasickness, which is a humorous subject, not a tragic one—at least for native-born Americans who have never been in a delegation.

It isn't much of a play.—V. S.

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CANADIAN WIRELESS MAN COMMUNICATES WITH BYRD ARCTIC POLE TRIP

MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (U.P.).—For the first time since Commander Richard E. Byrd's expedition left for the South Pole, a Canadian wireless operator has been in two-way communication with one of the ships.

Alec Reid, who operates amateur station 2BE, revealed he had been in communication with Karl Peterson, operator on the Eleanor Bolling.

THE THEATRE GUILD
 LAST WEEK
FAUST
 GUILD THEATRE, 452 D St. Eves. 8:20; Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

Strange Interlude
 JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 531 E. 12th St. Eves. 8:20; Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30
 EVENINGS ONLY AT 4:30

ERLANGER THEATRE
 Events 8:30
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 George M. Cohan's Comedians with POLLY WALKER
 in Mr. Cohan's Newest Musical Comedy

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GODS of the LIGHTNING
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GOOD NEWS
 with GEORGE OLSEN'S MUSIC.
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 An open-shop session of the National Association of Manufacturers will soon be held in New York. A campaign to attack organized labor will be planned.

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SPEEDUP GOADS WORKER; SHOOTS SELF AND BOSS

34 Cents an Hour for Lumber Slaves

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 FORT BRAGG, Cal., (By Mail).—Tiring of the slave driving methods and continual speeding up, Paul Rasmussen, aged 56, shot and wounded Verne Moore, foreman of the Union Lumber Co. here. After firing at Moore, the old worker attempted to take his own life by firing twice thru his abdomen.

Inhuman Speed-Up.
 Rasmussen later died in the hospital after he was shot twice more thru the stomach by the town night watchman and city marshal. Workers of the sawmill state that the foreman was inhuman in his speeding up of workers, and that Rasmussen's last words were: "He was very bad to me."

Maybe the rebellion of the oppressed lumber grader will serve as a warning and a reminder to other foremen of the plant in their relentless speeding up of the workers.

34 Cents An Hour.
 Working conditions are bad in this neck of the woods. The average wage paid to the sawmill workers is 34 cents an hour, and slightly more in the woods, plus poor meals and quarters. The workers stood a month's shut-down during the summer, due to overproduction resulting from electrification and labor saving machinery being installed. The common laborer has paid for the new equipment.

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JANUARY 5, 1929
 WILL BE FIVE YEARS OF THE COMING OUT OF THE
DAILY WORKER
 CITIES ARE URGED TO BEGIN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATIONS NOW.

Window Cleaners Union Mobilizes for Big Fight Against Anti-Picketing Injunction

U. S. RUSHES ALL PREPARATION FOR IMPERIALIST WAR

Hoover Promises to Push Program

Continued from Page One

terests, especially in the expansion and development of American foreign commerce and American merchant marine, and to maintain a strong marine corps.

The policy statement called for an efficient, well balanced fleet in all classes of fighting ships in accordance with the restrictions laid down by international disarmament agreements.

It called for a detailed plan of construction of new capital ships and for the maximum aircraft carrier tonnage allowed by disarmament treaties.

On the question of cruisers, centre of the chief international naval controversy now, the statement called for the following policy:—

"To support the fleet and protect our commerce, replace all old cruisers with modern cruisers of 10,000 standard tons displacement, carrying 8-inch guns, and, in addition, to build similar cruisers at a rate that will maintain effective cruiser tonnage in conformity with the capital ship ratios as established by the Washington treaty limiting naval armament."

The Navy specifically opposes building any more small cruisers. Great Britain and France are on record as favoring almost unlimited construction of small cruisers, while putting strict limitation on 10,000-ton cruisers.

Effective destroyer and submarine tonnage is called for, but no more cable boats and subchasers are desired.

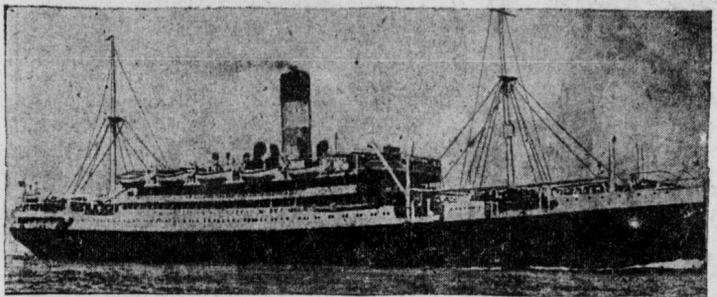
Aviation Program.

The statement goes into detail on auxiliary craft.

An elaborate aviation program is laid down. It includes experimentation in light and heavy airplanes and long-range seaplanes; and purposes holding up dirigible plans pending completion of rigid airships already contracted for or under construction, and experimentation to determine their value.

Although no specific reference is made to the much-discussed proposal for a separate department of the air, embracing both naval and military aviation, the navy indicates its opposition to such a program by offering as its policy "to retain all naval aviation personnel as an integral part of the navy."

Lives of 339 Passengers and Crew Imperilled When Ship Sinks



Rescue ships have already saved most of the 339 passengers and crew that were left stranded in frail lifeboats when the 17,000 ton vessel, the Vestris, sank in mid-ocean Monday. Photo shows the Vestris shortly before sailing.

Chinese Trade Union Movement and the White Terror

By WANG-JO.

(This is the first of a series of three articles by Wang-Jo, who knows the situation in China intimately. The remaining articles are entitled "The Peasant Movement in China" and "The Past and Present of the Peasant Struggles in Kuangtung.")

EVER since last year, marked by the treachery of the Kuomintang, undreamed of ruthless white terror has been raging in China, and the Chinese trade union movement has been driven underground. The following facts give a slight idea of the attitude of the Kuomintang towards the working class:

(1) Arrests and executions of active trade unionists and Communists.

(2) Closing down of trade union premises and the prohibition of trade union meetings.

(3) Wherever the counter-revolutionists do not succeed in breaking up the labor movement, the revolutionary unions are corrupted: the old name of the given organization is retained, but hirelings are put into the leading positions (as for instance in Hepeh and Kwangtung. In other cases the name of the union is also changed and the unions themselves are changed into heterogeneous organizations, united by inter-union committees, or into unions differentiated according to craft (the united union of Shanghai, the United unions in other provinces, etc.) This is the centralization of the forces of the working class being destroyed.

Mass Action.

The barbarous repressions have taken from the ranks of the Chinese working class, 26,450 persons—shot, guillotined, tortured (eyes put out, scalded with boiling water, every possible sort of brutality, the most barbarous tortures were made use of). But the Chinese working class has not been broken by this ruthless terror. On April 23, 1927, the general strike broke out in Canton; on June 13, a demonstration in memory of the Hongkong strike; on June 23, a demonstration commemorating the beating-up in Shanghai; in November, the bloody fight for the premises of the Committee of Representatives of the Workers' Unions of Kwangtung and the obdurate fight for the re-establishment of the Seamen's Union, the siege of Wan Ku-wei's house, and finally, the great uprising in Canton, which shook the whole East. In Wuhan on August 2, 1927, the general strike; somewhat later, the strike of the workers at the ammunition factory—which lasted more than 10 days; in November, the strike at the cotton mill of Tehen Huna, the workers killed 7 members of the reorganized bureau (Kuomintangites). The railwaymen of the Peking-Hankow and Canton-Hankow lines demanded that back wages be paid them. In Wuhan and Hankow the workers broke into the prisons, freed the political prisoners and trade union leaders. In Shanghai—the movement against the united front of the Chinese militarists; in August, in Lao-Chao-Tan, the strike at 6 cotton mills; in November, in Yang Chang-pu—the strike at 5 cotton mills, in December—the strike of the tramway employees on the territory of the International Concession; later a series of strikes in various places, which it is impossible to give in full here. All these actions were made under the following demands: (1) re-establishment of the revolutionary trade unions; (2) re-introduction of the labor agreements that were in force during the period of the Communist trade unions; (3) payment of back wages (there are workers who have not received their wages for 4 and even 10 months); (4) that wages be paid in undepreciated currency (the paper money has lost all value, it often being impossible to buy food with it); against the arbitrary dismissal of workers (the owners often do this, desiring to replace adult workers by women and children); (6) against the arbitration organs (since the Kuomintang went over to the camp of the counter-revolution special bureaus have been formed, supposed to have been founded for the settlement of conflicts between the workers and employers, but in reality being kept by the employers).

Reactionary United Front.

AFTER the Canton uprising the labor movement continued to develop, but the counter-revolutionary elements, alarmed by the great revolutionary explosion in Canton, formed a unity front against the working class. Instances: The Chinese cotton mills unite with the Japanese and English plants; the foreign shipping companies on the Yangtze unite with the Chinese companies. We see before us the united front of foreign and Chinese capitalists. One association of merchants of 9 provinces passed a decision to annul the labor agreements of the Communist epoch. The conflict between the supporters of Chiang Kai-shek and Pei Tsiang-si was very stubborn; but these two cliques suddenly made their peace. This is the united front of the Chinese militarists. The foreign municipality in Shanghai in its turn stretched out its hand to the Kuomintang and awarded the executors of the "Communist bandits." This is the united front between the foreign imperialists and the Chinese militarists. Of course, differences between them are bound to crop up sometimes, but when matters treat of the suppression of the working class and the Communists, all the counter-revolutionaries are as one.

The suppression of the Canton uprising was a heavy blow to the working class, but it did not lose hope and is continuing its struggle. We had but recently in Shanghai the strike of the workers at the silk mills in Ponton, the strike at the match factories, etc. All this is extremely eloquent.

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EVER since last year, marked by the treachery of the Kuomintang, undreamed of ruthless white terror has been raging in China, and the Chinese trade union movement has been driven underground. The following facts give a slight idea of the attitude of the Kuomintang towards the working class:

(1) Arrests and executions of active trade unionists and Communists.

(2) Closing down of trade union premises and the prohibition of trade union meetings.

(3) Wherever the counter-revolutionists do not succeed in breaking up the labor movement, the revolutionary unions are corrupted: the old name of the given organization is retained, but hirelings are put into the leading positions (as for instance in Hepeh and Kwangtung. In other cases the name of the union is also changed and the unions themselves are changed into heterogeneous organizations, united by inter-union committees, or into unions differentiated according to craft (the united union of Shanghai, the United unions in other provinces, etc.) This is the centralization of the forces of the working class being destroyed.

Mass Action.

The barbarous repressions have taken from the ranks of the Chinese working class, 26,450 persons—shot, guillotined, tortured (eyes put out, scalded with boiling water, every possible sort of brutality, the most barbarous tortures were made use of). But the Chinese working class has not been broken by this ruthless terror. On April 23, 1927, the general strike broke out in Canton; on June 13, a demonstration in memory of the Hongkong strike; on June 23, a demonstration commemorating the beating-up in Shanghai; in November, the bloody fight for the premises of the Committee of Representatives of the Workers' Unions of Kwangtung and the obdurate fight for the re-establishment of the Seamen's Union, the siege of Wan Ku-wei's house, and finally, the great uprising in Canton, which shook the whole East. In Wuhan on August 2, 1927, the general strike; somewhat later, the strike of the workers at the ammunition factory—which lasted more than 10 days; in November, the strike at the cotton mill of Tehen Huna, the workers killed 7 members of the reorganized bureau (Kuomintangites). The railwaymen of the Peking-Hankow and Canton-Hankow lines demanded that back wages be paid them. In Wuhan and Hankow the workers broke into the prisons, freed the political prisoners and trade union leaders. In Shanghai—the movement against the united front of the Chinese militarists; in August, in Lao-Chao-Tan, the strike at 6 cotton mills; in November, in Yang Chang-pu—the strike at 5 cotton mills, in December—the strike of the tramway employees on the territory of the International Concession; later a series of strikes in various places, which it is impossible to give in full here. All these actions were made under the following demands: (1) re-establishment of the revolutionary trade unions; (2) re-introduction of the labor agreements that were in force during the period of the Communist trade unions; (3) payment of back wages (there are workers who have not received their wages for 4 and even 10 months); (4) that wages be paid in undepreciated currency (the paper money has lost all value, it often being impossible to buy food with it); against the arbitrary dismissal of workers (the owners often do this, desiring to replace adult workers by women and children); (6) against the arbitration organs (since the Kuomintang went over to the camp of the counter-revolution special bureaus have been formed, supposed to have been founded for the settlement of conflicts between the workers and employers, but in reality being kept by the employers).

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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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The Farewell Address of "George Washington the Little"

Calvin Coolidge, who will continue to be president of the Wall Street Empire until March 4, 1929, made a speech on Armistice Day in which perhaps he intended to equal Washington's farewell address. And the principle he wished to give a mournful world that will soon lose him as a ruler, he pronounced in the inspiring phrase:

"Preparation, Limitation and Renunciation."

What does it mean? "Preparation," he explained, means more war cruisers, the permanent adoption of the system of conscription in war, and the expenditure of many more hundreds of millions of dollars for war equipment with both eyes on Great Britain as the rival imperialism against whom to use it. And "limitation" means a policy of maneuvering to limit the military equipment of all possible rivals, while "renunciation" means lying to the masses of the world about "peaceful" intentions of the war makers, so as to facilitate the war preparations.

The whole purpose of Coolidge's speech is recognized by the capitalist press as that of propagandizing in favor of a monster navy. The rest is flowers. It is true that his miserable pawn-broker's soul made Coolidge lick his chops over the one hundred billions of dollars which he said the United States spent on the last world war—"half the entire wealth of the country when we entered the conflict." But the whole tone of the speech as well as its content showed that Coolidge meant this as his final strub on the stage as the world's best sabrer-rattler.

There is absolutely nothing funny about it, though.

Behind the ridiculous figure of the little Massachusetts strikebreaker, is in fact the most terrible war machine ever known in the history of the world. Coolidge described the war machine of the Wall Street Empire in 1917-1918 with the words:

"The great organizing ability of our industrial leaders, the unexpected strength of our financial resources, the dedication of our entire man power under the universal service law, the farm and the factory, the railroad and the bank, 4,000,000 men under arms and 6,000,000 men in reserve, all became one mighty engine for the prosecution of the war. All together it was the greatest power that any nation on earth had ever assembled."

And all the increase that he asks for, and more, will be added to the gigantic military and naval power of American imperialism. There seemed to be in Coolidge's words even a wistful jealousy of the immeasurably greater opportunity that his successor will have to play with the lives and deaths of tens of millions of men in the imperialist war to come.

Seldom has even an absolute monarch gone so far as Coolidge did in bluntly naming the nations against whom he intends the use of the armaments he asks for. Of course Great Britain is first among the capitalist nations to whose naval strength he compares the naval strength of the United States. Already the imperialist rivalry has gone so far that the rulers forget to conceal their thoughts. The reference to Britain, the snarl at the weaker nations against whom his marines are making war, as "our outlying possessions," and the plea for more ships, tell two-thirds of the story. The untold third is that which relates to the ambition to destroy the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. But on the whole this little would-be George Washington has made his farewell address fairly clear. It is a shriek for war, a shriek for conquest of a world, and a shriek of envy of the bigger imperialism which will succeed the imperialism of his own administration.

The working class and the working farmers of this country should study the utterances of the heads of the enemy class. Their cry for more machinery of war, means war. It will again be called "the war to end war," and "defense of our country," but it will be just what the last war was—except much bigger and bloodier—a war of imperialist conquest.

Bedacht Will Teach Two New Courses at the Workers School

Max Bedacht, member of the National Political Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, noted student of Marxism, has been added to the faculty of the Workers School. He will give two courses this term, one in "Marxism-Leninism" on Thursday evenings from 8:30 to 9:50 p. m., and one in "Critical Periods in Human History" on Saturday evening, from 2:30 to 4 p. m.

For the first time in the history of the Workers School, a class in general history is being given. The course in "Critical Periods in Hu-

man History" will deal with the history of the class struggles and revolutionary movements. This course will take up those critical and decisive periods in history when revolutionary changes have occurred in society. After a brief survey of the chief slave and peasant revolts, the class will discuss the Cromwellian Revolution, the American Revolution of 1776, the French Revolution of 1789, the revolutionary movements of 1830 and 1848, the American Civil War, the Paris Commune, 1905, the February 1917 Revolution in Russia, the Proletarian Revolution in Russia in November, the various uprisings and revolts in Europe and outside of Europe after the World War, and the Chinese Revolution.

This course will begin on Satur-

day, Nov. 24th. In view of the fact that there are already fifty registered for this course and since registration will be limited, all workers are urged to enroll immediately.

Phila. Cop "Resigns" After Quiz on Graft

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Three hundred workers in the H. tioned by the special grand jury investigating the alleged collusion of the Philadelphia underworld and the police department, Sergeant Conrad Beale resigned from the police force today. He gave no reason for his resignation. Beale had been in the police force for several years.

"H'RAY!"



By Fred Ellis

Some Mayors I Have Met in United States

By I. AMTER.

There are mayors—and mayors. Some of them manage to respect the laws of the country, and some of them seem to glory in the fact that they stand above the constitution of the United States.

In Martins Ferry, Ohio, when a meeting was peaceably taking place, Carl Hacker, candidate for lieutenant-governor of Ohio, was arrested. Thereupon, the writer rose, as the next speaker, and declared, "The constitution of the United States guarantees us the right, without interference, of free speech and free assemblage. The mayor of Martins Ferry evidently does not know the constitution of the United States. The workers of Martins Ferry will get their constitutional rights if they have to fight for them."

This was held against the speaker as reprehensible conduct—particularly since the crowd thunderously applauded the statement.

Orders From Higher Ups.

In Powhatan, Ohio, the mining section, the mayor of the town refused a permit for the election meeting. The writer and a few workers of the city went to the mayor to discuss the matter with him. The writer told the mayor that he was violating the constitution of the United States by refusing the Communists the right to hold a meeting. "I don't care—I get my orders from higher up."

The writer told him that he would not dare to stop Al Smith if he, the mayor, happened to be a republican. After much discussion, during which the mayor manifested little understanding of anything more than that he gets his orders from higher up, the permit was given, the mayor attended the meeting, and the speaker made the speech that he intended to make, which evidently the mayor did not understand, although it was perfectly outspoken. The whole thing was that the mayor only understands his orders.

Some more interesting things about mayors in the small towns: not only do they not know anything about the constitution and care less about it, but they also boast of their membership in the unions.

"Friends of Labor." The mayor of Martins Ferry is a member of three unions, among them the carpenters. The chief of police, the man who eats Communists alive every morning is a member of the United Mine Workers' Union, an ex-socialist, and they say a member of the K. K. K. The mayor of Powhatan is a member of the United Mine Workers, and like Lewis, a double-dyed republican. He always was and will be, and that is why, as a 100 percent, public official, he knows nothing about the so-called constitutional rights, and gets and takes his orders "from higher up."

The safety director of Wheeling, W. Va., also knows nothing about the constitution. The judge of the Common Pleas Court took it upon himself to judge the merits of the platform of the Party even after the state of West Virginia put the Party on the ballot, thereby legalizing the Party—at least during the election campaign.

The press of Ohio has been compelled to write strong editorials against the conduct of these scoundrels. They are bringing the constitution into disrepute. If the workers are told badly that the constitution is a scrap of paper, which any worker can discard, what will become of the country?

No Illusions.

Communists have no illusions—we know that the constitution is only a scrap of paper, giving no rights to the workers. But the whole world does not know it—and it is bad form for mayors and chiefs of police to act in such a manner that the workers learn this clearly.

These mayors are splendid examples of American citizenship! They are excellent upholders of law and order! The workers of this country one day will write a constitution—and these mayors and chiefs of police—and the "higher-ups"—will get a taste of workers' democracy.

Sigrud Undset, Norse Woman Author, Wins Year's Nobel Prize

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 13 (U.P.)—This year's Nobel prize for literature has been awarded to Sigrud Undset, Norwegian woman author, it was announced today.

Among the novels of Sigrud Undset, which have been published in America, are "The Axe" and a trilogy including the famous "Bridal Wreath." Alfred A. Knopf Co., her publishers, said today. Another book, "The Snake Pit," on which it was believed the Nobel award may have been based, will be published here in January.

On lands that their companies own. But this is only one center of their power. Their railroads, which include many of the chief coal carriers of the country, can stall production at any mine by failing to provide cars for the output of coal. And bankers can threaten to withhold credit if an operator's policy appears too friendly to labor.

The strongest forces in the country are in fact lined up against the miners, who need as never before the militant National Miners' Union,

West Virginia — Battleground

By ANNA ROCHESTER.

(Continued)

A fresh link from the Pittsburgh Coal Company to the southern West Virginia coal fields was set up last May (1928) when the Comago Smokeless Fuel Company was organized to take over and operate properties in McDowell County and to operate properties in Raleigh and Wyoming Counties. The president of this new company, H. N. Eavenson, is a director of Pittsburgh Coal. The Mellons and persons closely associated with them have in recent years set up several other connections in Kentucky and Alabama coal.

Just the other day it was announced that the \$200,000,000 merger of West Virginia coal interests had fallen through and the committee had disbanded. Negotiations may well be continuing in private, or in the near future a new committee may be formed to take up the matter again. Meanwhile look at the interests represented on that committee. They are typical of the forces that confront the miners in West Virginia.

The chairman, Isaac T. Mann, is president of Pocahontas Fuel and a director of the Norfolk and Western Railway. Other directors of Pocahontas Fuel represent New England steamship interests. In 1917 that company's dividends, which had been running at about 6 per cent a year, shot up to 32 per cent. In 1919 they were 19 per cent. Since 1919 the dividend rate has discreetly been kept as dark as possible, but the fact of a stock dividend of 300 per cent in 1922 is public knowledge.

R. H. Knode, the president of the General Coal Co. in West Virginia, is also a director and vice-president of the Hazle Brook Coal Co., a Donald Markle Anthracite Company which has just been merged with Markle's Jeddo-Highland Anthracite Company. The Markle companies are tied up with Morgan. They have among their directors men who are interested also in the notorious Westmoreland Coal Company and in the large but temporarily unsuccessful West Virginia Coal and Coke Co.

T. B. Davis of New York is vice-president of Island Creek Coal Co., the largest of the four closely related West Virginia companies dominated by Boston officials of the U. S. Smelting, Refining and Mining Exploration Co. The smaller companies in the group are Pond Creek Pocahontas, Mallory Coal Co., and Hardy Coal Co. One of the directors, I. J. Freiberger, is—or has been—president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. The vigorous anti-union sentiments of the president of Island Creek Coal, William H. Coolidge, we have already noted. Island Creek is also the company which in the course of 12 years has piled up profits of \$28,630,758 on stock with par value of \$118,801. Its largest profits have been reported since the war. Only last year a 400 per cent stock dividend was handed out.

R. H. Gross, president of the New River Company, is another Boston man with holdings in half a dozen independent copper ventures. Other directors represent New England manufacturing and steamship interests.

A third New England group sat in at the committee through William C. Atwater, president of the American Coal Co. of Allegheny County (W. Va.) which operates on land leased from the Norfolk and Western Railway. The Atwater family is deep in New Bedford textile interests. William C. himself is president of a coal selling company which claims a direct interest not only in the American Coal Co. but also in ten smaller West Virginia companies. Another director of

Record Coal Producing State, Leading Union Crusher, Challenges New Union

American Coal is J. L. Steinbugler who is a director also of Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co.

Perhaps most significant was the presence on the committee of R. C. Hill, chairman of Rockefeller's Consolidation Coal and partner in the firm of Madeira, Hill and Company. He represents more or less directly at least four connections in West Virginia besides the Consolidation mines in the Fairmont field.

First, Consolidation Coal Co. is affiliated with the Elk Horn Coal Corporation, operating chiefly in West Virginia and Kentucky.

Second, Davis Coal and Coke is directly a Rockefeller company. It holds the lease on 31 mines and more than 100,000 acres owned by the Western Maryland Railway. It controls also some 25,000 acres of other West Virginia coal lands.

Third, R. C. Hill's own company,

Fourth, Brookes Fleming, Jr., the West Virginia director of Consolidation Coal, sits on the board of directors of two minor West Virginia companies, the Ohley Coal Co. and the Watson Coal Co. (One step further removed is the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal, a 4,000,000 ton company, whose directors include W. A. Ohley, president of the Ohley Coal Co. and director with Fleming of the Watson Coal Co.)

Whether the \$2,961,000 "investment in allied companies" reported in the last annual balance sheet of Consolidation Coal carries Rockefeller interest into other companies where the connection is not so easily traced, it is impossible to guess.

The secretary of the merger committee, Holly Stover, is currently reported as "Of the National Coal Association." Incidentally, he wrote some weeks ago to the *New York Times* defending the conditions at the Stover Coal Company against what he considered an unfair comparison with the mining village (in the same West Virginia County) owned by Henry Ford. Now it appears that the Stover Coal Company is a direct subsidiary of Inland Steel.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to estimate the tonnage turned out by West Virginia mines connected with northern interests. But it is worth while to list a few of the more important interests besides Mellon and U. S. Steel, which were apparently not represented on this merger committee. They include the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation of which Lord Melchett, better known as Sir Alfred Mond, is a director; the Insull-Peabody group in Illinois; New England utility interests; Bethlehem Steel and many of the "independent" steel companies, including the Lake Superior Corporation of Canada; and certain northern railway interests.

Perhaps more immediately important to mine workers is the fact that a large number of northern coal companies besides those already mentioned have now acquired coal properties in West Virginia. To name only a few: Westmoreland Coal, independently of its anthracite connections referred to above; H. I. man Coal and Coke; Keystone Coal and Coke; Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal; Bertha Consumers Co.; the M. A. Hanna Co. of Cleveland; the Cosgrove-Meehan Corporation; and Old Ben Corporation of Illinois. Also the Pittsburgh Terminal besides having a director in common with Atwater's American Coal Co. has just installed as its new president, H. T. Wilson, president of the notorious Red Jacket Consolidated Coal.

Liberal writers are forever stressing the chaos of competitive production and marketing of coal and the advantages in the increase of "captive" mines. (A captive mine is one owned by an industrial or public utility corporation which mines the coal for its own use.) The competitive market does involve genuine difficulties for the miners. It has been the pretext for wage-cutting and union-smashing in once well-organized districts. But the growth of "captive" mines has re-enforced the anti-union desires of coal operators with the anti-union drive in other industries.

In spite of the competitive market we have today a united front against organization of coal miners. The three financial giants—Morgan, Mellon, and Rockefeller—are all aggressively hostile to unions. They can guide the labor policy for their own corporations, for related corporations, and for companies opera-

ing on lands that their companies own. But this is only one center of their power. Their railroads, which include many of the chief coal carriers of the country, can stall production at any mine by failing to provide cars for the output of coal. And bankers can threaten to withhold credit if an operator's policy appears too friendly to labor.

The strongest forces in the country are in fact lined up against the miners, who need as never before the militant National Miners' Union,

Chinese Workers' Song

(This is the song of the Hankow Textile Workers. It was taken down by a British worker who was helping to organize the trade unions in Hankow, and was sent to *Workers' Life*.)

I.
By big sister weaves cloth,
My big brother sells cloth,
Sells cloths and buys rice
To fill our empty stomachs.

By big sister weaves cloth,
My big brother sells cloth,
My little brother wears ragged clothes—
No cloth to patch them.

My big sister weaves cloth,
My big brother sells cloth,
Who buys cloth?
Yonder rich man.

Homespun cloth is coarse,
Foreign cloth is fine;
Foreign cloth is cheap;
The rich man likes it.
No one wants homespun cloth.
My brother and sister die of hunger.

II.
You plant rice,
I weave cloth.
He makes tile.
Hang-ho! Hang-ho! Hang-ho!
Hang-ho!
Eight hours' work,
Eight hours' rest,
Eight hours' study.
All who toil and labor,
Want to live like men!

Learn to read,
Read books.
The working man is no fool.
Read and learn!
Learn and read!

Eight hours' study,
Eight hours' rest,
Eight hours' work,
All who toil and labor
Want to live like men.

III.
Speed up, speed up, worker!
From early morn till late at night,
Fourteen hours! Fifteen hours!
Speed up, speed up!
Speed up till you're too old to stand!
Speed up till you die.

Speed up, speed up!
Cast away your chains, workers!
Smash the capitalist!
What is civilization?
Stamp it to dust!