

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III, No. 256. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1926. Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

CHICAGO is located on the eastern outskirts of the great open spaces and in a city of he-men, with more calluses on their hands than on their heads.

BE that as it may, as the professional humorists say, the queen of all the Rumanians that are not in jail, is coming to Chicago this week and our capitalist politicians have been listening at the ward keyholes recently to gauge the intensity of the animosity inside the political cerebrum of their reason for existence.

A NEW YORK mayor never stopped to think what Gotham citizens might do to him in the next election because he gargled his throat before receiving a queen.

LAST Sunday the Chicago Federation of labor took a crack at royalty and the reverberations reached City Hall. The Mayor Dever worked in a tannery he is not hidebound, or politically muscle bound.

SO Chicago alderman will receive the queen or receive her not as the case may be, with the reception depending on the political precocity of the ward inhabitants, plus, what is left of the original honesty of the politicians and their ability to follow the urgings of their inner selves without being compelled to send their wives and daughters to work in the stockyards as retribution.

BORAH ISSUES CHALLENGE TO SLUSH SOLONS

Ready to Lead Fight on Smith and Vare

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Sen. Borah has thrown down a challenge to Boss Vare in Pennsylvania, Sam Insull in Illinois and all other purchasers of seats in the United States senate, by asserting that congress today has constitutional power to regulate all primaries leading up to the election of the membership of the federal legislature.

This doctrine is contrary to all previous assertions by the organization republicans and democrats. They have looked upon the primaries as an invention to which the constitution does not throw a protecting shadow, and in which the only curb upon bribery and theft is state law. Borah as a defender of the direct primary system has dug into the Federalist papers, studied court decisions, consulted the old and new authorities, and is convinced that he can show that a crooked election is just as crooked if held in July as if held in November.

Borah's argument is that there is no logic in the clause in the constitution which gives congress supervision over the election of its members, if that supervision is not to include the process by which men are elected. The first part of that process is the placing of names on the ballot. How do they get there? Why? Obviously because they have a special right there, determined by legal machinery. The primary is that machinery. Then the federal government, thru congress, must have the right to see that that machinery is not tampered with.

Cal Will Resist. Coolidge, Mellon, Vare, and the other machine politicians, will resist this idea to the uttermost. They are demanding the repeal of direct primary laws. They had hopes of securing a compromise, if not complete success, within a few years. But Borah has counter-attacked in a way that worries them. To advance his plan Borah will now be inclined to investigate every slush fund reported in any primary contest, and to so advertise the factor of corruption in republican politics as to endanger the hold of the machine on large blocks of quiescent voters. They do not anticipate that Borah will stick to his own fight long, but they know that Walsh of Montana, Reed of Missouri, Johnson of California and others will take up his argument in one way or another and use it against the old guard and its interests.

Break Flying Records. NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 9.—New speed records are in prospect here on Thursday when the pilots and planes of the United States and Italy meet in a resumption of the Schneider cup races.



On Armistice Day—a couple of minutes for thanksgiving and prayer.

GET THE FACTS ABOUT MARIE AND HER REGIME AT I. L. D. MASS MEETING

Hear a most daring and damning exposure of Queen Marie and startling facts of the bloody regime of oppression and murder of workers in Roumania at the I. L. D. protest mass meeting, Saturday, Nov. 13, 3:30 o'clock, at Redifer Hall, 30 N. Wells street.

What is "Cotzofenest"? Come and find out, even if you have to put off something else. Bring others. You may join the I. L. D. protest delegation at the Illinois Central station as late as 5 or 5:30 p. m., if you cannot possibly be at the mass meeting.

The I. L. D. will maintain headquarters at 30 N. Wells until 6:30, Saturday, where late-comers will at least be able to get the leaflet on Roumania, which will be issued and released on Saturday for distribution.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

PARSONS, HAYMARKET MARTYR, GAVE SELF UP WILLINGLY TO DIE FOR THE WORKERS; REVERE MEMORY NOV. 11

Albert R. Parsons, one of the most active spirits in the labor movement of the '80s of the last century, was a leader in the eight-hour day campaign of that period. An excellent speaker, agitator and organizer, he was one of the most popular working class figures in Chicago.

Volunteered for Death. After the famous Haymarket riot, when a number of his comrades were arrested and charged with having thrown a bomb at the meeting, he voluntarily surrendered himself in court to be tried with his colleagues. He was sentenced, together with Louis Lingg, Engel, Spies and Adolph Fischer, to be hung, after a thoroughly shameful trial, with a prejudiced jury and a judge whose reactionary class instincts were shown at every stage of the proceedings.

Lingg was either murdered or committed suicide on the eve of his proposed execution. The other martyrs went bravely and unflinchingly to their death. Just as the trap was sprung Spies called out from beneath the hood which enveloped his head: Silence More Powerful. "There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you are strangling today!" Parsons' last words were: "Let the voice of the people be heard..."

Since that day, November 11, 1887, workers everywhere have gathered every year to commemorate the Haymarket martyrs. The Pioneer Aid Association, an organization which has kept alive their memory for two-score years, and has maintained their graves and monument in Waldheim cemetery, together with the International Labor Defense, will hold a Haymarket memorial meeting at the Social Turner Hall, Paulina and Belmont, on Thursday, November 11, with Emil Arnold, president of Painters' Union, Local 275; James P. Cannon, national secretary of International Labor Defense, and Mathilda Kalousek, who will speak in Czech-Slovak.

All workers are urged to attend. Admission is free.

Gas Death Accident. BELVIDERE, Ill., Nov. 9.—Attorney Raymond B. Hall, 31, found dead in his gas-filled kitchen, met an accidental death, a coroner's jury held today.

Predict Receivership. Receivership for the surface lines was predicted after Feb. 1, as then all bonds will be due, amounting to \$150,000,000. With the present uncertain situation existing, receivership is inevitable, it was stated.

The Haymarket Martyrs

On November 11, 1887, four labor leaders were strung from the gallows in Chicago, and millions of American workers are now enjoying an eight-hour day because of the struggle for a shorter work-day initiated by the four who were hanged and their associates, thirty-nine years ago.

The names of Adolph Fischer, Albert R. Parsons, August Spies and George Engel, those heroes of the infancy of the American trade union movement, will be enshrined in the hearts of the workers when the memories of the Gompers, Greens, Lewises and other traitors will be only mentioned to draw hisses and curses from proletarian generations yet unborn.

And yet today our reactionary labor leaders are cheek by jowl with the militarists in the celebration of the ending of the greatest mass slaughter in history—Armistice Day.

The bosses hanged the Haymarket martyrs in 1887. They did, and got away with it. The bosses would have more trouble in springing the death trap today. They have been trying to murder Sacco and Vanzetti for six years, and the mighty protest of world labor has blocked them. To the sacrifice of the Haymarket martyrs and the hosts of others who have immolated themselves on labor's altar can be attributed the stealing of the moral backbone of the working class movement, a backbone that neither bends nor breaks when it sees the capitalists determined to snuff out the life of a labor leader who stands by the cause regardless of consequences to himself.

Let the workers of the United States, at least those of them who are hot with the divine fire of revolt, determine on this day, sacred to the working class, to pay tribute to the martyred dead, by re-tombing their efforts to place upon the brow of labor the crown of victory that Fischer, Parsons, Spies, Engel and their comrades designed with their hearts' blood.

British Coal Strike Has Cost One and One Half Billion Dollars

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British coal strike, which has been in progress since May 1, has cost Great Britain in excess of \$1,500,000,000 according to estimates presented to the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir Phillip Gulliffr-Lister, chairman of the board of trade.

Sir Phillip estimated that reduced industrial activity and increased unemployment had alone cost the nation between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 pound sterling.

The estimates which Sir Phillip presented do not include disturbances to trade and losses due to contracts which might have been secured had the nation been industrially capable of filling orders.

Furthermore the cost of government intervention in the strike and the enforcement of emergency regulations is not estimated by Sir Phillip.

15 CLOAKMAKERS ARRESTED IN N. Y. INJUNCTION W A R

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. — Fifteen striking cloakmakers yesterday chose a day in jail rather than pay \$1 fines for alleged disorderly conduct while picketing when brought before Magistrate Corrigan in Jefferson Market court. Thirty-two cloak pickets were freed on similar charges.

The 47 arrests were the first mass arrests in the garment zone, according to union officials, since the before-the-election period. The renewed activity of the police is considered especially significant now that the elections are over.

Wednesday a number of mass meetings for striking garment workers were held throughout the city at various halls. At Arlington Hall, John Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council; J. M. Budish, of the Capmakers' Union, and others spoke.

At Hennington Hall the speakers included Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committees, Salvatore Ninno, vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and Alexander Trautenberg, August Claessens was principal speaker at Stuyvesant Casino. Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' joint board and David Dubinsky were among the speakers at Bryant Hall. Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, J. Boruchowitz, a vice president of the same organization, and Rose Wortis addressed a gathering of strikers at Manhattan Lyceum.

Municipal Court Justice Jacob Parken, recent socialist candidate for governor; Ben Gitlow, recent Workers' Party candidate for the same office and others will speak to strikers at Webster Hall.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Judge L. Porterfield federal prohibition commissioner for Ohio and Michigan, died suddenly at the Jane M. Case Hospital here this afternoon. He had been ill of gout for one week.

Senate Meets to Try English But Adjourns to Allow Dismissal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—For the tenth time in American history, the senate met today as a court of impeachment to try former federal Judge George W. English, of Illinois, on charges of high crimes and misdemeanors in office—but without a prisoner at the bar.

As Judge English resigned from the federal bench a week ago, administration leaders agreed to adjourn the court until December 13, to allow the house time in which to recommend dismissal of the charges.

This procedure would follow a precedent established in 1799 when impeachment charges against William Blount, a senator from Tennessee, were dismissed after he resigned from the senate.

Fall and Doheny Plead Not Guilty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Arraigned before a court after nearly five years of contentious litigation, Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior, and Edward L. Doheny, multi-millionaire oil magnate, entered formal pleas of not guilty today to indictments charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government in the leasing of naval oil reserves in California.

The central figures in the oil scandal were arraigned in district supreme court on the first of four indictments growing out of the leasing of the naval oil reserves by Fall to Doheny and to Harry F. Sinclair. Today's pleadings concerned only Fall and Doheny and the Elk Hills reserve in California.

BANKS DISTRUST CITY CONTROL OF TRANSPORTATION

Want State to Come in for Solution

Distrust of local authorities to deal with the Chicago transportation problem was expressed by presidents of four large Chicago banks—who will have a lot to do with the final solution—at the hearing before the state transportation commission Monday.

The bankers, John J. Mitchell, Illinois Merchants Bank; George M. Reynolds, Continental and Commercial; George Woodruff, National Bank of Republic, and Ralph Van Vechten, State Bank of Chicago, declared they were in favor of state control of the transportation system.

Couldn't Be Worse. Mitchell declared that state control could not be any worse than the present city management, and that it has possibilities of being much better. He declared that Chicago has had some mayors who couldn't be trusted to handle the situation honestly, and would perhaps have more of that kind. The granting of indeterminate franchises to the system was also urged by the bankers. They insisted that 20-year franchises would not attract sufficient capital.

Thirty-Nine Years Ago the Haymarket Victims Gave their Lives for Labor--What Are You Giving?

On Nov. 11, 1887, thirty-nine years ago, five of the bravest fighters the American labor movement has ever known, died on the gallows in the city of Chicago. Lingg, Parsons, Engel, Spies and Fischer, the pioneers in the movement for the eight-hour day, GAVE THEIR LIVES, uncompromisingly, so that the toilers of the future might enjoy the fruits of their noble sacrifice. They gave willingly all they had to give.

lished as labor's standard bearer. In the struggle for a labor party, for the organization of the unorganized, for the protection of the foreign-born, for the recognition and defense of Soviet Russia, for world trade union unity and for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic in the United States, THE DAILY WORKER stands foremost as the workers' most powerful and effective weapon.

Today we honor the memory of their glorious martyrdom. Thousands upon thousands of workers, the country over, will assemble to pay tribute to the brave victims of capitalist ruthlessness and oppression. But their sacrifice has not been in vain. Their glorious example will be followed by thousands of militant workers who will take up the struggle for labor's interests.

A. F. OF L. HEADS RAP INJUNCTION IN N. Y. STRIKE

New York Cloakmakers Continue Struggle

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. — (FP) — Condemnation of the injunction issued against New York striking cloakmakers is contained in protests to the Emergency Labor Conference of unions received from Frank Morrison, secretary, and Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer, of the American Federation of Labor. The emergency labor conference represents the support of 800,000 trade unionists of Greater New York to the strikers' fight against the injunction denying the right of peaceful picketing.

"Dangerous"—Tobin. Tobin writes of the injunction that "it is so dangerous that the masses of our people should rise up against it. It is continually creeping in and destroying the fundamental principles of liberty." Morrison says: "The resistance of the New York cloakmakers against the threatened revival of the sweat shop system is an inspiration to the organized workers of North America. The cloakmakers must also combat the labor injunction that has swept aside their fundamental rights. If these workers permit themselves, if they fail to increase the agitation for their cause, they accept a defeatist policy. They must redouble their efforts to acquaint the public with the employers' purpose and with the effect of a writ that is a reproach to American judiciary. The labor injunction and the sweatshop go hand in hand."

Referring to the cloakmakers' injunction, Tobin says: "The latitude of the injunction depends entirely upon the prejudice of the judge, and judges, being human, are very often deceived and prejudiced. Every trick known to the legal fraternity hired by the employers against the cloakmakers was called into practice in order to prejudice the court when the application for an injunction was made, and all honesty, decency and truthfulness set aside. Insinuations were made that the cloakmakers are foreigners, imbued with the desire to destroy American institutions, with not the best interest of our country in mind and many other dangerous, far-reaching, unprincipled, hidden charges were conveyed in the plea for the injunction, with the result that, as stated above, a most sweeping injunction was granted the employers against the striking but determined cloakmakers."

Fifth Month of Strike. John Sullivan, president, New York State Federation of Labor, is honorary chairman; M. Feinstein of the United Hebrew Trades, is chairman, and J. M. Hübner of the capmakers' union, is secretary of the emergency labor conference. The cloakmakers, organized in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are in their fifth month of strike. Their main demands are for jobbers' responsibility for conditions in their contractors' shops, limitation of contractors, guarantee of 36 weeks' work per year, 40-hour week and wage increases.

Confesses Attacks. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 10. — Walter H. Canfield, 57, a prominent business man and owner of apartment houses here, today made a written confession to authorities, the latter announced admitting attacking four little girls, all under years of age.

Passaic Film Returns. The marvelous film drama of the Passaic textile strike will be shown once again in Chicago on Friday, Nov. 12, at Schoenhoffen Hall, Ashland Ave. and Division St., under the auspices of the Polish Relief Committee for Passaic Strikers. Many workers did not have a chance to see this historical picture when it was shown at Ashland Auditorium on October 29 and where four thousand workers came to see it. They will have a chance to see it on Nov. 12. Admission is 50 cents. Two showings, at 7 p. m. and 9 p. m.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND A LIMITED NUMBER OF

Communist Work in the Factories

The Work of Factory Groups

An indispensable little booklet to every member of the American Communist movement.

5 Cents a Copy (3 cents in bundle lots)

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

VISIT OF QUEEN HERE WON'T BE A 'ROYAL' SUCCESS AS I. L. D. EXPOSES REGIME AND CITY OFFICERS BALK

With the International Labor Defense local carrying on an extensive campaign against her welcome and exposing the treatment of Roumanian workers to the world, the refusal of many city officials to indulge in any knee-bending, and general disgust being demonstrated throughout the city, the Chicago visit of Queen Marie isn't going to be such a "success" as her "royal highness" is probably planning.

Queen Marie arrives in Chicago Saturday, and it is predicted that what this symbol of workers' oppression and persecution will find here will cause her to wish she hadn't come at all.

Workers to Meet Her. The I. L. D., which represents some 20,000 workers of Chicago, will stage a mass meeting just prior to the queen's arrival, when the workers will be enlightened as to the real reason for her coming and what she really stands for. The meaning of "Cotzofanesti," which is the most damning evidence ever brought against any monarch, will be revealed then.

Display Banners. A huge delegation of workers under the direction of the I. L. D. will form an "unofficial welcoming committee" to the queen at the train station. "Appropriate" banners are being prepared for her coming.

The I. L. D. has sent a letter to all city officials, the United States department of state, the Roumanian legation, and Roumanian consulate here, telling that that that organization is carrying on a vigorous campaign against the official welcoming of the queen, which is termed an insult against the American workers and against America, which itself fought a revolution against the tyranny that Marie represents. The letter pointed out that Countess Karolyi, who opposed the Horthy government in Hungary, Saklatvala, British parliament members and friend of the worker, and Mme. Kallontal, representing the Soviet government, had been denied admittance, and yet Queen Marie, who represents the worst oppression and tyranny in the world, is welcomed.

Aldermen Balk. City aldermen are not taking kindly to Marie's coming here. A good number of them have absolutely refused to attend the reception for her at the city hall. Alderman Wiley W. Mills, 37th ward, has declared that he won't be there. "I refuse to do any kowtowing to Queen Marie," he said.

Says Alderman Terrence F. Moran: "I'm against the form of government that Queen Marie represents. I lived in Ireland and the tyranny of kings and queens is one of the reasons why I left. There's hundreds of thousands who hold the same views that I do. I won't be at the reception."

Frank Ringa, 39th ward, also refuses to bow down to the queen. "I won't be at the reception. I don't like this royalty bunk. I don't know what Queen Marie is doing over here, anyway, but I guess she is trying to create some favorable sentiment for a big loan," he said.

Doesn't Mean a Thing. Alderman Thomas Bowler, 41st ward, told the secretary of the local I. L. D. that he "wouldn't walk across the street to see the queen. She doesn't mean a thing to me."

BILLION DOLLAR RAIL MERGER BEING PLANNED

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Financiers are watching with keen interest negotiations leading to the most important railroad merger in the western half of the United States. It involves the "Hill roads"—the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—whose combined capital is more than \$1,500,000,000.

Arthur Curtiss James, director of the Great Northern and the largest individual holder of railroad securities in the country, indicated that merger plans were under way in dispatches received in the financial district.

He was quoted as saying that the eventual extension of the northwest lines into California was James Jim Hill's dream, and that the great railroad builder's vision generally came true.

The three carriers total more than 28,000 miles of lines which tap one of the richest sections of the United States.

From the viewpoint of mileage alone, the consolidation of these three important railroads will make for the largest system in the country. The Burlington operates more than 8,000 miles, and the Northern Pacific about 8,200 miles, although this covers only the main lines. Should the Western Pacific finally be included in the unification plan of the managers of these properties the total would be increased by more than 1,000 miles.

Await New Laws. That any immediate announcement will be made of the perfection of the plan under which the consolidation will be brought about is not considered probable, but with several other pending mergers this one probably will await the enactment of laws which will permit such action.

Col. Thompson on Way Back. TOKIO, Nov. 9.—Colonel Carmi Thompson, who has just completed a swing around the Orient as President Coolidge's special envoy, sailed for the United States today aboard the President Jefferson.

A. C. W. LEADER JOINS EDITORS' SACCO PROTEST

Fuller Appoints Sacco 'Cutor to Bench

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. — Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and editor of the union's official organ, Advance, wired that his name might be included among the New York labor paper editors signing the letter to Gov. Alvan Fuller of Massachusetts asking the removal of Judge Webster Thayer from the Sacco-Vanzetti case and from the bench of the bay state. Schlossberg was out of town when the letter was being signed but telegraphed its approval as soon as he saw a copy of the letter.

Attack Thayer. The labor editors attacked Judge Thayer severely for his prejudice in this frame-up of two radical Italian workers and urged his ousting as a menace and danger to other workers who may have to come before him for judgment. The New York editors, in addressing their letter to Gov. Fuller is he departed for a vacation in Europe, hoped that editors of labor papers throughout the country would join their protest and plea for Thayer's removal.

Fuller Appoints Former Sacco Prosecutor to Bench

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The Massachusetts executive council is considering the appointment of United States Attorney Harold P. Williams to the superior court bench. Governor Alvan T. Fuller made the appointment just prior to his departure for a vacation abroad after being re-elected republican governor of the state. Williams was assistant district attorney in Norfolk county in 1920-21 and aided in the prosecution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the two Italian workers who were framed up on a murder charge when the United States government failed to secure their deportation as radicals. In the last motion for new trial filed by these workers, their attorney brot out strong evidence indicating a conspiracy between state and federal governments to convict Sacco and Vanzetti. Williams, sometime after the conviction of these workers in 1921, was made U. S. attorney in this district.

Painters 275, Chicago, Acts on Sacco, Vanzetti, Queen and Cloakmakers

At the meeting of Painters' Union 275 at 220 Oak St. last night three important actions were taken, one on the Queen of Roumania, one on Sacco and Vanzetti and on the cloakmakers' strike in New York. A strong resolution of protest against the Roumanian queen was passed in which stress was laid on the fact that there are 2,500 political prisoners in the jails of her country.

A telegram was voted sent to Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. Three hundred dollars was unanimously voted to help the struggle of the striking cloakmakers of New York against a vicious anti-labor injunction mosee against them. More money will be raised for the cloakmakers in the near future.

Durkin Begins Time in State Pen, Must Serve Fifty Years

Martin J. Durkin, convicted slayer of Federal Officer Edward Shanahan, was today ordered taken to the Illinois penitentiary at Stateville to serve a 35 year sentence for the crime.

Judge Harry B. Miller issued a writ for Durkin's transfer and indications were that before the end of the week the "shiek" slayer would begin serving a total of 50 years.

Sentences totalling 15 years and 5 days have been already imposed, following Durkin's conviction under the federal anti-auto theft law.

'THE PASSAIC STRIKE' TO BE SHOWN IN N. Y. AT NEW CASINO FRIDAY

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Passaic strike will come to New York Friday night, Nov. 12, when the thrilling seven reel film of that historic struggle is shown at the New Star Casino, 107 Street and Park avenue, continuously from 8 o'clock.

New York workers will have an opportunity of seeing before their very eyes the actual scenes of the big struggle of which they have heard so much thru the newspapers.

A musical program will be included with each showing during the evening, thru the co-operation of the following well-known artists: Anna Shatlen, famous coloratura soprano; Leningrad Operal N. Dontzoff, Russian accordion player; and George Rightland, who will perform on a carpenter's saw.

The entire proceeds of the presentation will go for milk and bread for the Passaic strikers' children.

Austrian Socialists Aid Capitalists Strengthen Tyranny Against Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

IN the days when Communists were making their exodus en masse from the American socialist party, its theoretical leader, Morris Hillquit, argued frantically that the Communists were not Marxists, declaring especially that Karl Marx had never mentioned the dictatorship of the proletariat in any of his writings, and here the Communists, even in the United States of America, were demanding the dictatorship in the form of soviets during the transition period from capitalism to Communism. Arguing thus, Hillquit claimed the socialists were the only real Marxists, the only true disciples of Karl Marx.

Of course, Hillquit had to close his eyes to everything that Marx had ever written in order to cling to his untenable position. It is sufficient here to quote what Marx said in the Gotha program: "Between the capitalist and the Communist society there lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. Accordingly there will be a political transition period whose state cannot be other than the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat."

Messrs. Bauer, Renner & Co., in the best Hillquitian sense, have now put their Austrian Social-Democratic party thru the motions of adopting a new program which they claim is entirely Marxist. The bold claim is made that "the entire trend of ideas in the draft is Marxist." Such hypocrisies are not uncommon among the Austrian socialists who offered themselves as the vanguard in the attack on the Communist International thru the organization of the Vienna (Two-and-a-Half) International, with their own Fritz Adler as one of its chief heroes.

Like many European socialists who gave lip service to the revolution in the days following the world war, Austrian socialists were not backward in claiming they were in favor of affiliation with the Communist International "with reservations."

When it became clear that the position of the Communist International was for affiliation without reservations, then American socialists drifted toward the Vienna International, then declared for no international affiliation. Now they sit with the Austrian socialists back in the Second (Socialist) International, helping as best they can, according to their special abilities, in serving the interests of capitalism.

The New York Times spends a goodly sum to have about 1,200 words cabled to this country reviewing the new Austrian program adopted in the congress just adjourned at Linz. It is good news

RADICALS WIN VICTORY WHEN CO-OP LEAGUE UNANIMOUSLY ALLIES SELF WITH U. S. WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT

By DOROTHY GARY, Federated Press.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—After a 3-day struggle behind the scenes between the radicals and the more conservative wings, the 5th biennial congress of the Co-operative League of America meeting in Minneapolis voted unanimously that the co-operative movement must be a definite part of the working class movement.

It further declared that it must co-operate with all organized worker and farmer organizations. The radicals had wanted a still more outspoken declaration while the conservatives wanted the movement to remain neutral, leaving participation in working class activity to the individual members.

Second Victory. The forward note was sharply sounded by George Halonen of the Superior, Wis., co-operatives when he declared, "The aim of our movement is to replace capitalism by the co-operative commonwealth. Capitalism is highly centralized and uses the state for its own purposes. In Great Britain the co-operatives sided with the workers against the state in the general strike. In Italy the co-operatives remained neutral in the class struggle. The Italian co-operatives are dead, the British ones are working out still greater unity with the trade unions and strike committees.

"In Russia the co-operative movement with 11,000,000 members is the biggest in the world, and no wonder, for there the workers and peasants have taken the state away from the capitalists and are building a worker social structure."

Meeting in U. S. In his opening address Pres. J. P. Warbasse of the league said co-operative progress in the United States is slow because the majority of the people are satisfied with the capitalist system, which is regarded as the natural thing in the schools, churches, business enterprises, legislatures and courts.

The congress seated 64 delegates from 809 co-operative societies, having a membership of 143,000 co-operators

Man Dead, Woman Missing as Fire Razes Apartment. CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 10.—One man was fatally injured, a woman was reported missing, and a three-story building was destroyed by fire here early today.

Robert Freed, 35, tenant on the third floor of the old Newmeyer Opera House here, was overcome by smoke and died an hour after being removed from the blazing building by firemen.

A Miss Guller, who recently rented an apartment in the building, was missing following a checkup of the list of 25 tenants.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 10.—Fire swept the village of Roscoe early today, destroying three buildings in the business section, with a loss of \$50,000.

Firemen from Rockford and Beloit kept the blaze from wiping out the village.

PEACE BANQUET IS HELD ABOARD MARIE SPECIAL

But Royal War Goes on Unabated

Aboard Queen Marie's special train, (in Colorado), Nov. 10.—Despite an attempted "peace banquet," the internal strife aboard the Roumanian special continued today as the royal party was arriving in Denver.

Severe Strain. Strained relations bordering on an open rupture existed between the royal entourage and the official in charge of the train following the imposing of a virtual censorship over news emanating from her majesty by Professor Nicholas Petresco, representing Premier Athanasesco of Roumania.

A special car today was at the disposal of Lole Fuller, danseuse friend of Queen Marie and indirect cause of the new storm center. This car, furnished by Col. John H. Carroll, official host to her majesty, was ready to take Mme. Fuller to New York or any other place she desired.

Birkhead Bounced. In addition, Col. Carroll announced that May Birkhead, press agent for Mme. Fuller, would leave the train at Denver. Miss Birkhead, charged with intrigue by Carroll, was reported improved in health since her recent nervous collapse.

In the contact of the newspaper correspondents aboard with the queen, Maj. Stanley Washburn, aid to her majesty, has previously acted as liaison officer. Professor Petresco's announcement that hereafter he would control the press interviews and would be the one to give forth official information bid fair to lead to another conflict even more bitter than when Sam Hill, eccentric millionaire of Washington, was expelled from the train.

So It Goes. Mme. Fuller is Hill's friend and she indignantly protested his elimination. Professor Petresco at first announced that her majesty was annoyed with the controversy caused by the presence of Mme. Fuller, and would not be sorry to see her leave in Chicago. Col. Carroll, learning of the statement of Petresco, immediately declared Mme. Fuller was his guest and would be ordered off by no one but him.

Read the most daring exposure of Queen Marie

The bloody queen of Roumania



in Saturday's

November 13th ISSUE

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HURRY TO GET RID OF ALIEN PROPERTY NOW

Investigation Causes Change in Mind

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. (FP)—"Why so sudden?" was Sen. Borah's caustic inquiry when told of Speaker Longworth's post-election announcement that the first thing the regular republican organization in congress will do is to pass a bill restoring all property taken from Germany or German citizens during the war.

Borah has been urging for the past six years that this property be given back to its owners, but Longworth and Coolidge and their organization seemed unwilling to let go the rich perquisites of the alien property custodian's office.

Senate Investigates

When Borah was asked whether he meant to imply that the administration was now in a hurry to wind up the business because Borah's special senate committee is about to investigate the graft in the alien property custodian's office, he smiled and said he did not.

But Longworth's discovery of the need for haste comes just after the narrow escape of his friends Harry Daugherty and Thomas W. Miller from conviction in the federal court in New York on charges of conspiracy in an alien property case.

And it comes rather soon after a visit by Miller to powerful friends in the administration. It does not technically interfere with the federal prosecution promised for Daugherty and Miller on their second trial, nor with the promised prosecution of A. Mitchell Palmer and Hornbrower and Weeks and others in the case of the Bosch Magneto Co., whose assets were sold for about \$5,000,000 less than they were worth. But it does raise a question of motive.

If the administration is ready to leave the well-picked bones of this property, someone must be afraid of the coming investigation.

Street-Car Employees in Worcester Strike for Union Standing

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 10.—Worcester street railroad workers in the freight and transportation department of Boston & Worcester Railway are striking for recognition of their union.

About 20 workers are involved. The workers say in a public statement that they have tried for a year to get the ear of the railroad's receiver on their demands but have failed, although their union has been organized 12 years on this property. The company officials declare that motor buses will be used to break the strike.

COMMUNISTS MAKE GAINS IN GREEK ELECTIONS, REPORTS HERE INDICATE

Information received from Athens by Empros, Greek proletarian newspaper here, indicates that the Communists made great gains in the Voule, Grecian parliament, elections held Monday.

Full returns have not been received, but it is believed that at least 20 Communists were elected to the Voule. In the last election three Communists were elected. The party is especially strong in northern Greece, Thessaly, Macedonia, and Pelraeus, the information indicates.

SPANISH UNREST IS GREAT WORRY FOR GOVERNMENT

Reds Arrested, Army Officers Ousted

(Special to The Daily Worker) MADRID, Nov. 10.—Persistent rumors of unrest throught the country, especially in the ranks of the army, is driving the government almost hysterical. About 75 arrests were made in Madrid, principally of Communists, by police under orders of the government, altho no charges have been placed against them except "suspicion."

Army Officers Ousted.

Seventeen army officers have been demoted and placed in remote stations as precaution. It is announced, against possible mutiny. Resentment in the army is being expressed because of the government's delay in granting amnesty to those involved in the September "plot." Army officials no longer trust their own subordinates, attaching suspicion upon everyone.

Censor Everything.

Everything is being censored throught Spain. Innocent telegrams are held up for days while the intelligence department inspects their contents. Telephone conversations between Spanish cities and France is almost impossible because the lines are tapped and government censors are continually interrupting.

Police in every city have been reinforced by army rifles for patrol duty.

Elizabeth Will Have Great Celebration on Sunday, November 14

ELIZABETH N. J., Nov. 10.—This industrial town will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution Sunday, 7:30 p. m., November 14, at Labor Lyceum, 517 Court St., with elaborate program.

CAPITALISTS CHANGE MINDS ABOUT BENITO

Disclosures Justify All Labor's Charges

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. (FP)—Disclosure of the shameful treachery of Ricciotti Garibaldi, grandson of the Italian liberator, to the million Italian exiles in France whom he had pretended to lead, and the realization that Mussolini has drawn perilously near to a break with France by his plottings on French soil, has brought home to Washington the meaning of fascism.

Highly Praised.

Judge Gary had praised Mussolini; returning diplomats had proudly related their acquaintance with the dictator; Dawes was envious of his power. Suddenly he was revealed as an international criminal, who bribed the leaders of the liberal refugees abroad to foment plots against himself and to deliver the plotters into his pitiless hands.

Labor Justified.

At the same instant Mussolini justifies the worst fears expressed by organized labor as to his purpose of enslaving the Italian nation. Having made strikes a crime and regular labor unions illegal, he decrees death or long terms of imprisonment for anyone who seeks to impair his iron rule, directly or indirectly.

To Discuss Plans for Better Trans-Europe Transportation Soon

MOSCOW, Nov. 10.—The People's Commissariat for Ways of Communications intends to call in Moscow a conference for establishing a thru passenger and goods' traffic between the U. S. S. R., Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Italy, via Poland.

This conference will be in fact a continuation of the conference which took place lately in Warsaw. It will have to consider and approve a project of tariffs prepared by the Comissariat as well as rules on settling accounts between these countries.

The tariffs will be calculated in terms of American dollars paid in local currency at the rate of exchange of the day.

Held for Murder.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Because he answers the general description of one of three bandits who killed a Chicago policeman during a payroll holdup there July 18, 1934, George Dempsey, of Union City, N. J., was held at police headquarters here today.

Dempsey, who said he was a real estate man, admitted being a resident of Chicago at the time of the holdup but denied any knowledge of the robbery or murder.



Millions of working class lives were ground into dollars in the last war.

Profits of the War

Filipinos Bury Their Scores of Dead; Storm, Tidal Wave Victims

(Special to The Daily Worker) MANILA, P. I., Nov. 10.—Batangas was burying its dead today, victims of the typhoon and tidal wave. Headed by municipal officials and teachers in the province schools, natives were clearing the debris of the storm and burying the 136 identified victims of the storm. Sixty-five persons were still listed among the missing.

Attempt to Withhold Evidence in Case of Lake Diversion Fails

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—An attempt by the defense to confine the Chicago-Great Lakes Diversion case to narrow limits failed today. Special Master Charles E. Hughes, who is taking evidence for the supreme court, ruled that all official documents bearing on the effect of the water diversion on the level of the Great Lakes and the Illinois waterway system would be received in evidence.

British Mission to Investigate Labor in America Arrives Here

The special mission of the British government to investigate industrial conditions in the United States arrived in Chicago Monday. A visit was made to the plants of Swift and Co., Hart, Schaffner and Marx, and Goss Printing Press company by the delegation.

The purpose of the mission is said to be to study the reasons for high wages paid American workers in comparison with the workers in Europe.

Members of the commission include: W. W. MacKenzie, chairman, Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union; J. Kaylor, member of the executive council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union; F. W. Leggett of the ministry of labor; Haig, Mitchell, conciliation officer of the ministry of labor; C. Randolph Smith, director of Barclay, Curie and Co., shipbuilders, and H. C. Emerson, secretary.

Bevin arrived in Chicago Sunday and addressed the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

FASCIST DEPUTIES PASS BILL EXPELLING MEMBERS OF OPPOSITION PARTIES

(Special to The Daily Worker) ROME, Nov. 10.—The Italian chamber of deputies today voted a measure which in effect will mean the expulsion of some 130 opposition members.

The motion declares all members of the Aventine opposition and Communist deputies who absent themselves from the chamber shall be expelled.

Leavenworth Warden Suddenly Resigns, Reasons Not Given

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 10.—Warden W. J. Biddle, of the federal penitentiary here, has resigned. The prison official said today he had learned his resignation, which he submitted to the department of justice last July 17, had been accepted. His retirement will come probably November 15, Biddle said.

It is understood Deputy Warden Thomas White, who has been here some time from Atlanta, will be acting warden pending appointment of a successor.

Biddle refused to discuss his resignation.

Say Nicaragua Will Elect Diaz President

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 10.—The Nicaraguan congress meets on Wednesday and the reactionaries are preparing to elect Adolfo Diaz, follower of Chamorro and backed by the United States capitalists, as president.

It is reliably reported that Diaz will be recognized immediately by Secretary of State Kellogg, who will couple the recognition with the landing of American marines in Nicaragua.

U. S. Marines to Land.

Diaz will ask that American militarists take complete charge of the country in order to crush the liberals. Reconstruction of the national guard and increase in its numbers will be urged on the United States, it is announced. The present national guard is in command of Brooks Carter, former major of the Philadelphia Boy Scouts. Other officers are Americans.

With the conservatives preparing for the election, the rebels, meanwhile, are making military gains. They are now approaching Matagalpa. Matagalpa is a center of American coffee planters, all of them wealthy.

The Americans, it is reported, are panicky over the approach of the rebel troops and have appealed to the United States consul to ask the rebels to refrain from "bombarding" the city. Charge d'Affaire Dennis has complied, and sent a note to Gen. Moncada declaring "he would be held personally responsible to the United States for any lives taken."

10 KILLED WHEN SCHOOL BUILDING IS HIT BY WIND

Homes Also Demolished Near Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A terrific wind and electrical storm struck Charles county, Maryland, this afternoon, demolishing a county schoolhouse and a number of residences at La Plata, the county seat.

The roof of the frame school house, a two story structure, collapsed on more than 50 pupils, burying some of them in the wreckage and causing numerous injuries.

At 4:15 o'clock, a physician at the scene reported that at least three children had been killed in the crash. Frantic efforts were being made to remove the debris covering some of the children.

A report to the Red Cross at 4:30 said that between four and ten children were killed. Fear was expressed that other persons may have died in the buildings and homes which were demolished in the town.

The wind attained a velocity of between 50 and 60 miles and hour, according to telephonic reports from La Plata.

The crash of the school house was heard over the village above the roar of the storm, and frantic parents were soon on the scene. Some of the children emerged unscathed, but others were not so fortunate. So much confusion attended the parents' efforts to extricate their children from the wreckage that the local authorities had difficulty in obtaining an accurate check on the injured.

Reports Show Some Candidates Comply with Spending Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A new batch of campaign expenditure reports were filed with the secretary of state today showing candidates in six different states had complied with the \$10,000 slush fund limit.

Senator George E. William, republican of Missouri, reported that he spent \$5,600, of which \$500 was contributed.

In Wisconsin, Thomas M. Kearney, democrat, reported he spent \$3,859.02, while Charles W. Ross (Independent progressive) told of spending \$3,144.19, with unpaid bills amounting to \$1,387.85.

Extradite McConnell

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 10.—Governor Donahay today honored a requisition from the governor of Illinois asking for the return to St. Clair county, that state, of Brice McConnell, now held at Akron, McConnell, according to the requisition, is wanted for "robbery while armed with dangerous weapons."

The British Empire Conference

IT is difficult to get any detailed and authoritative news from the British empire conference which is being held behind closed doors in London, but it can be said with certainty that even less than the previous conference of 1923 will it result in a strengthening of the empire hammered out by Disraeli and Joseph Chamberlain. So clear is this that it has become a commonplace to hear of the disintegration of the once mighty British imperial domain.

The opening of the conference was marked by the fear of the demand of the Union of South Africa, represented by the old General Herzog for a more independent existence than is afforded it with the present relationship. Nor did the general's absence from the empire press banquet serve to dispel this fear.

Another delegate, Cosgrove, from the Irish free state, declined to attend the memorial services for British world war soldiers because of his participation in the eastern rebellion of 1916 in Dublin. This is only a small indication that the anti-imperialist bitterness in Ireland has by no means been liquidated. During the very course of the conference Ireland filed with the league of nations three conventions which it had signed with other sections of the British empire. This was done in the face of the precedent of opposition created by London, when the British government protested to the league of nations in December, 1924, on the occasion of Ireland's filing of the Anglo-Irish convention. England maintained that the league had not the right to interfere in affairs concerning members of the British "commonwealth of nations."

Australia now demands the right to appoint a representative to Japan, and to have its governors chosen from their own land. The fact that Australia looks to London to the extent that it does is due to the fear of Japanese aggression against the former and its need of the British navy. The recent visit of the American navy to Australian shores was a hint that the United States could just as easily give the inhabitants any necessary protection and obviate the need of relying upon the British navy. The negotiations between Britain and Japan for joint interventionist action against the Chinese revolutionaries—for which Japan demanded the relinquishing of

the attempt to build up the British base at Singapore (a point of security for Australia and New Zealand)—have not resulted in increased love of Australia for the motherland.

Canada, which is honeycombed with American capital investments, in which the victory of McKenzie-King over Meighan was a blow against the empire and towards an orientation to the United States, has demanded and been granted a diplomatic representative in Washington. The anti-British sentiment is growing steadily in Canada.

These are not the blackest pictures. In the other colonies of British imperialism, not the "white ones," the anti-imperialist movement is sharper and more decisive, India, Egypt and Iraq are cauldrons of rebellion. Abyssinia, recently divided between the two bandits, Chamberlain and Mussolini, burns with hatred, in China Britain has no friend but the treacherous ones whom it purchases. None of these "colored colonies" have even a voice at the empire conference.

Not one of the decisions arrived at by the 1923 empire conference have materialized. The hope of the British to liquidate the omnipresent unemployment situation by giving governmental aid to emigrants to the dominions and colonies has practically vanished. None of the dominions wants a greater population in that manner, for it will aggravate their own labor problem. Despite the state-subsidized emigration movement, fewer persons are emigrating from England today than did in 1913, without a government subsidy.

The other 1923 conference decision, to increase the British market possibilities in the colonies and dominions, has not only failed of realization, but has suffered a decisive setback. By 1924 British exports had fallen 40 per cent, while American exports had increased by 20 per cent, without counting finished products. And country by country, the decay of Britain's imperial strength is shown by the gain everywhere of American capital over Britain—and in Britain's own territories.

Between the period of 1913-14 to 1923-24, British exports to Canada fell

from 20 per cent to 17.2 per cent, while American exports to Canada in the same period rose from 65 per cent to 67.3 per cent. In the same period British exports to Australia declined from 52.4 per cent to 45.2 per cent; American exports rose from 13.9 to 28.4 per cent. In the same period, British exports to New Zealand dropped from 51.5 to 47.8 per cent; American exports increased from 9.5 to 12.9 per cent. Even in India, while British exports fell from 64.2 to 60.2 per cent in that ten-year period, American exports went up from 2.6 to 5.6 per cent. (Figures given are percentages of total imports of respective countries.) Nor is this the whole story, for since 1924 the situation has become worse for England, and in inverse proportion, better for the United States. Even in the far-off Union of South Africa, American investments in enterprises are constantly increasing. A couple of months ago the organization of the first large American company in British South Africa, the Bantjes New Reef Company, with a registered capital of \$1,250,000, marked the beginning of the process of financial infiltration which has reached its highest point in Canada.

This is only a part of the story of the disintegration of a once powerful empire. The British lion still roars, but no longer with triumph and the feeling of strength, only with pain. The empire conference only marks the public opening of all the gaping wounds.

New British Attacks on the Soviet Union

One concrete result of the British imperial conference, according to a special report in the Chicago Tribune, has been the formation of a committee to organize anti-Soviet propaganda in such countries as China, Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey. The committee is headed by such gentlemen as the secretary of state for India, Lord Birkenhead; the first lord of the admiralty, W. C. Bridgman, and O. Locker-Sampson, a Tory M. P.

British imperialists know too well that the persistent policy of friendliness towards other nations, especially those that are imperialist-ridden, pre-

ceded by the Soviet Union has served to increase the influence of the workers' republic at the expense of the British, especially in the Near and Far East. England has done its utmost to destroy this influence, and in accordance with the best imperialist traditions, no means have been too scrupulously to be utilized. The Moscow Izvestia recently exposed the plot against the shah of Persia planned by the former deputies of the Medjilis (parliament), Serkechik, Zade and Haim, well-known British imperialist tools. The British had aided in the election of Riza Kahn, but the shah inclined towards co-operation with the U. S. S. R. The conspiracy was initiated by the British to "dissuade" him from these inclinations.

The Ramek Regime Falls in Austria

FOLLOWING upon the bank scandals in Austria and the demands of the government employees, the Ramek cabinet has resigned and the catholic Mgr. Seipel, the delegate from Austria to the recent Eucharistic congress, has formed a new government.

The bank scandal investigation disclosed the shameful corruption that existed in the christian-socialist party of Ramek. The Zentralbank had advanced millions of crowns to other banks controlled by members of the christian-socialist party, without any guarantees. There followed the losses by those banks of millions of crowns to a sum the total of which was more than the capital of the Zentralbank. To cover up these shady transactions, Ramek, who had been responsible for the entire deal, seeking to cover up the threatening bankruptcy and expos-

ure of the Zentralbank, had the national bank turn over to the former some billions of crowns, also without guarantees.

Combined with this and the fever of speculation that exists today in Austria were the demands of the harassed and miserable government employees. To meet the inexorable demands of the league of nations financial dictator, Zimmerman, so as to stay off the Anglo-Saxon bankers, the wages of these employees have been cut to the bone, literally. Their union decided upon a strike unless their demand for a 23 per cent increase in wages was granted. Ramek attempted to compromise at an 11 per cent increase, which the union bureaucrats dared not accept. A strike was inevitable and might have become general. The Ramek cabinet fell. Seipel, who had been minister in 1924 and whose cabinet had fallen under similar circumstances (after the railway strike) formed the new cabinet. Seipel is the "strong" man of Austria; his strength is directed chiefly against the workers of the country.

The hopeless conditions of Austria, with its housing crisis, its unemployment problem, is all the sharper when it is considered that the international bankers will not permit it to accomplish the ethnic unity of Germany and Austria, demands for which increase with every recurring crisis. For all his "strength," Seipel will not be able to liquidate the crisis. Neither will the Austrian social-democracy, which at its recent congress formulated a program with the probability of forming the next Austrian government in view. The social-democracy of Austria, in particular, which favors revolution in any way except by leading a struggle against the Austrian bourgeoisie, is led by too accommodating and seditious (for the established system) leaders to be able to solve the Austrian problem, which can be solved only by revolution and unity with the U. S. S. R.

A New Phenomenon in Czecho-Slovakia

THE latest development of the situation in Czecho-Slovakia is sym-

bolized by the new government of the Svehla cabinet. For the first time the Czech bourgeoisie has united with the German bourgeoisie into one government. The German bourgeoisie, in the face of the growth of the revolutionary forces, has repudiated the struggle of the national German minority. Two members of the German party are included in the Svehla government. A temporary unity of the bourgeoisie has been accomplished in the vain hope of finding a solution for the Czech crisis.

Czecho-Slovakia has been "stabilized" with a vengeance. It has gone thru an intensified period of industrialization, but has conquered no foreign markets, and it cannot compete with Germany. The result has been a passive balance of trade. The home market has been badly cut into because of the decreased buying capacity of the workers and the peasants. The high taxes on the latter, the mass unemployment and lowered wages (wages have fallen 40 to 60 per cent) have aggravated this condition. The taxation policy of the government, which threw the burden of the budget onto the shoulders of the workers and the peasantry, and the constantly mounting unemployment have brought the masses of workers into the streets in tremendous demonstrations against the government.

In addition, the steady growth of the Communist Party—which not only leads the struggle of the workers and peasants, but also of the oppressed Hungarian, Slovak and German national minorities—has put the fear of revolution into the hearts of the bourgeoisie. The last election showed that the Czecho-Slovak Communist Party was the strongest single party in the whole country, and its influence has been increased by the inability of the bourgeoisie to find a way out of the crisis of "stabilization." The unity of the formerly "irreconcilable" German and Czecho-bourgeoisie is the answer of the black forces of the country to the growing revolutionary movement.

The social democrats of Czecho-Slovakia, never distinguished by any opposition to the bourgeoisie, have already created the coalition with an-

M. Vandervelde and the Chinese Revolution

AT a time when the Chinese revolutionary forces are on the point of assuming control of all the southern Chinese provinces, and are on the verge of taking Shanghai; when the revolutionary feelings and pressure of the masses is such that even the Peking government is obliged to make a protest at the league of nations sessions against the British massacre at Wanshan; when the British imperialists are seeking to unite all other powers for a concerted interventionist move—there comes to their aid and comfort none other than his Belgian majesty's most loyal minister, M. Vandervelde, the socialist minister of foreign affairs. In a conference with Belgian business men with interests in China—conferences quite after the fashion of his imperial Non-"socialist" neighbors—Vandervelde's stand on the Sino-Belgian trade treaty, negotiated in 1866 (!) was approved. The Peking government declares that this treaty (negotiated with numerous others in the early days of European imperialism) expired on October 27, 1926. The proposals of the Chinese minister, according to Vandervelde, would mean that Belgian nationals residing in China would be subject to Chinese courts. Vandervelde, like a good social democrat and lover of freedom and equality, is horrified at such a prospect. That would be like having Frenchmen, or Britishers or Americans, who live in Belgium, be subject to Belgian courts...

It would not be amiss to suggest that, in the event that Britain secures sufficient support to launch its counter-revolutionary forces against the Chinese rebels, Comrade Vandervelde, who is quite influential in the Second International, sail in a Belgian warship to China with his comrades, MacDonald, Breitscheid, Bauer, Renaudel, Abramovitch and a few picked and trained warriors as a volunteer military company to help bring christian freedom and enlightenment to the stubborn heathen Chinese.

Max Abrahams

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

JUDGE TAKES SPITE OUT ON BOX WORKERS

Fines Pickets Despite Contrary Evidence

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. — Judge Well imposed \$45 in fines upon four striking paper box workers yesterday in Tombs Court. The judge was evidently sore at William Karlin, attorney for the union, and took his spite out on the pickets who were brought before him charged with disorderly conduct. Last Monday Karlin had a tit with the judge in regard to another case and yesterday the judge has his revenge.

Disbelieves Girl.

One girl, Eva Solansky, testified that she had been hit in the face by a scab and exhibited a bloody handkerchief as evidence. The officer who arrested her testified that she had interfered with scabs when they were leaving work at the Unique Paper Box Co., 109 Spring Street. The judge believed the officer, rather than the girl herself, and even tried to confuse the girl's testimony. Finding himself mistaken about the testimony given by Miss Solansky, the judge fined her extra heavily to the tune of \$25.

Rebukes Attorney

Another girl was fined \$10 although a witness testified in her behalf that she had not used vile language against the scabs nor had she accused the officer of taking graft from the employers, as had been charged. The judge refused to credit the testimony of the witness on the ground that she had been convicted of disorderly conduct previously in the strike. Mr. Karlin reminded the judge that disorderly conduct is not a crime in the eyes of the law. The judge rebuked the attorney for not respecting the court and found the defendant guilty.

Two other little girls were fined \$5 each. One of them, Reba Goldstein, charged with calling one of the workers "scab," was confronted by her employer, Joseph Paradise of 149 Wooster street. Paradise had brought the charge and had her arrested. Mr. Karlin asked Paradise if there was not a certain animus behind his action. Paradise replied, "No."

Loves Workers.

Mr. Karlin then asked him if he "loved the workers" in his shop who had gone on strike. The employer said that he did, to the amusement of the audience in the court room.

Fred Calota, manager of the union, announced last night that scabs working in the Fiebig Paper Box Co., 207 West 12th Street, had quit work because the employer refused to pay them the wages that he had promised them for strikebreaking work. He also announced that I. Isenberg and Sons, 239 Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, employing 21 workers, had settled with the union. Twenty-two firms have settled with the union to date.

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THE PROGRESSIVE CARPENTERS MUST DOUBLE THEIR ACTIVITY

By B. GOLDBERG.

The progressive and class-conscious carpenters have realized for a long time that in order that their appeal should not be a voice in the wilderness and in order to spread and have their ideas permeate deeply into the minds of the broad masses of carpenters, it is necessary first of all for all progressive carpenters to organize themselves. It is especially necessary to guard against carrying on work in a haphazard manner; each with his personal plans and his own tactics. All plans and tactics must be utilized in an organized way and on a broad scale.

When this idea became ripe in the minds of the carpenters about seven months ago, they organized the Progressive Carpenters' Club. This club aroused the sympathy of many non-partisan workers and did not disappoint its organizers with its activity. In the meantime, the disorganizing summer months arrived, and in spite of the fact that these were the busy months for the carpenters they were not favorable for organization work. It also had its effect on the activity of the club which did not utilize the opportunity of the busy period in order to organize the passive and disinterested carpenters, to strengthen the union and combat the reactionary forces in our union.

Work For the Winter Months.

Now the winter months are coming. The Progressive Carpenters' Club was able to outlive the crisis of the summer months. It did not lose the root of its existence. It has even now its organization apparatus which is able to arouse all progressive carpenters to intensive organization activity. Therefore the time has come to address a few words to the progressive carpenters.

Every progressive carpenter is more or less acquainted with the conditions under which the carpenters are working and what effect these conditions have on their jobs. How they rush the life out of each other and there is no one to complain to. The carpenters can't complain to their union officials, who claim to be their "friends." They notify the bosses and the one who complains is immediately laid off. And since we have no job

800 STRIKE IN McKEESPORT, PA. PLATING WORKS

Tin Platers Walk Out Against Extra Toil

(By GEORGE PAPCUN. (Special to The Daily Worker).)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 10.—Over 800 workers in the McKeesport Tin Plate Company of McKeesport, Pa., walked out on strike on Nov. 8. The night shift came on and supported the day workers who had laid down their tools.

100 Per Cent.

The workers are striking in protest against the addition of extra work to their tasks that, in effect, represents a reduction in wages of 15 to 20 per cent.

More than 3,400 workers are presented from work by the walkout. Those who have downed tools are sticking together 100 per cent. They have held no meetings thus far, but a leaflet calling for solidarity has been issued and signed by a group of workers.

N. Y. Jewish Workers' Club Doing Good Work

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. — The Bronx Jewish Workers' Club has, since its organization, succeeded in gathering quite a following.

It can best be illustrated by the money raised for the Passaic relief—over \$500—and by the 200 clothing bundles for the strike.

It has held a series of open air meetings to arouse sympathy and gather relief for the British miners. Finally, it has pledged itself to raise \$1,000 for the Freiheit in its present campaign.

The lectures the club has arranged recently with Comrades Marmor and Meilach Epstein have been a huge success.

The next thing about to be staged will be the literary evening and concert, with Uncle Sam Liptzin and Sam Zibulsky, that pleasing tenor, who is one of the prize students at the Damosch Institute.

This will take place Friday, November 12, at 1347 Boston road. After the affair we will have a get-together for the active members and those of the sympathizers who wish to join us.

McKinley Near Death.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 10. — Senator William B. McKinley, republican of Illinois, continued to sink today and fear was felt he might not survive the five relapses which followed an attack of neuritis and pulmonary congestion last August.

McKinley's condition is becoming weaker daily, said Dr. Robert H. Egbert. A milk diet has replaced solid food.

Send in a sub today!

UNIONISTS AID IN FIGHT FOR N. Y. TEACHERS

On Committee to Hit Discrimination

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Besides William J. O'Shea, superintendent of New York city schools, counsel, other school officials, there appeared representatives of various patriotic organizations at the appeal of the American Civil Liberties Union against the ban on its members speaking in New York schools.

Eugene C. Gibney and Julius T. Cashman appeared for Women Builders, Dwight Braman for Allied Patriotic Societies, Inc., Maj. Richard A. Charles for American Defense Society, Mrs. George E. Olds for Government Club and Federated Women's Clubs, Capt. George L. Dart, Military Order of the World War, and Rev. Harry E. Bowley, Lord's Day Alliance. For the Civil Liberties appeared Samuel Untermyer, Arthur Garfield Hays and Roger Baldwin, protesting that the organization was unfairly judged as "un-American and unpatriotic" in its being on the schools speakers' blacklist.

The state department of education is expected to give an early decision on the right of the Civil Liberties speakers to use New York schools. Members of the union tried to hold a free speech meeting in Stuyvesant High School last June and were denied the privilege.

Baggage Worker Is Killed When Struck by Newspaper Bundle

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 10.—Arthur Butler, 24-year-old assistant baggage master for Central Railroad of New Jersey was killed at the Somerville station when a bundle of newspapers struck him, hurling him against a telegraph pole.

He had been leading the bundles on a train, which had just started to move.

The car door caught one side of the bundle sticking out from the truck on which Butler was being loaded and threw the newspapers against the worker with sufficient force to knock him thru the air to the pole. His neck was broken.

Crane Operator Is Drowned When Cab Falls in Chicago

Alex Donovan, 28, crane operator of Hammond, was drowned Tuesday afternoon when the cab of the crane in which he was working fell into the river at La Salle street, in the loop.

Detroit Yeomans to Give Dance Saturday

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—The Yeomans Athletic club, Hamtramck Local of Labor Sports Union, is giving an informal dance and Vetcherlinka, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 5770 Grandy Ave., cor. Hendrie, the Russian Workers' Club. Admission will be 25 cents. The affair starts at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Everyone is welcome.

Red Denies Engagement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Reports from Los Angeles that he is engaged to wed Miss Marey McAllister, motion picture actress who played opposite him in a film, were denied here by Harold E. (Red) Grange, football star.

The Drive

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Cyril Lamkin	100.00
T. Mazinoff, Pontiac	5.00
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MONTANA—	
U. M. W. of A., Local 3574, Klein	5.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE—	
W. Paanen, W. Concord	5.00
NEW YORK—	
Geo. Smolich, Long Island City	5.00
OHIO—	
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Frank Schmidt, Cleveland	5.00
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O. Grohndahl, West Alle	5.00

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

LENINISM AND NAT'L LEAGUE SCHOOL

By ISRAEL PELTZ.

One of the subjects of the curriculum of our National League Training School is Leninism. It would be quite important to take this phase of our school's program and see what significance there is in teaching the students the fundamentals of Leninism.

"Leninism is the application of Marxism in the period of imperialism expressed in the activity of the party," says I. Stalin in his pamphlet on Leninism. This drives home the practice of Leninism among the members of the Young Workers League.

The most essential factor necessary to make the activities of the Y. W. L. more effective is that at least, the leading comrades of the league should look into the economic and political situation of the world, particularly the home country, from a correct angle; that is, the Leninist method. The comrades must clearly see that we live in the period of imperialism, which is the "final stage of capitalism." Our activities must always line up with this principal fact.

Thus, for instance, the importance of carrying on anti-imperialist and anti-militarist work on a larger scale, must be understood by every active comrade of the league.

The comrades must clearly understand that the stage of imperialism is a period of brutal capitalist wars, which will bring about the social revolution; the emancipation of the proletariat. We must necessarily apply our daily activities to this factor, as Lenin has taught us.

Knowing the Leninist theory with-

Buffalo Plenum Is Forward Step for League

BUFFALO, N. Y.—On November 7, simultaneously with the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, there was held a plenum of the district committee of the Young Workers League here. Besides the Buffalo members of the district committee, Comrade Esther Drawsky was present from the Syracuse League.

The plenum opened with Comrade I. Greenberg, district organizer, in the chair and Comrade Drawsky as secretary. A report on the political and economical situation and the consequent activities of the Workers (Communist) Party on the basis of this situation was outlined by Comrade H. Benjamin, the party district organizer. In the course of his talk, Benjamin pointed out the need for a better co-operation between the league and the party, that the league should make greater use of the party apparatus for its work, etc.

Comrade Nat Kaplan, representing the national committee of the league, then reported. He pointed out how the situation in the country is affecting the young workers. Progress has been made by the American young workers, particularly in the heavy industries, etc. This has been made possible because of the successes in the unification of our own forces on a correct line. For the Buffalo district, the most elementary problems faces us which shall result in doubling our present membership.

These elementary problems were then tackled in the reports of Comrade Greenberg, Allquist, Laine and Drawsky. On the economic-trade union field some work can be done in the form of propaganda in at least one factory employing youth labor in Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester. The comrades must join the union, take up the youth problems in the party fractions, etc. A course in the minimum with either party or league instructors will be undertaken. In Buffalo the league will help the Open Forum run by the various working class elements and try to attract new league members thru this work. Every member must win over at least one other member for the league and the educational work and the introduction of lighter features must be instituted to keep these members in the league. These questions were all discussed in great detail.

The possibilities for sports work was discussed for Buffalo and Rochester. For both these leagues the immediate steps to carry on this work was decided on in detail. The immediate steps to perfect the functioning of the league apparatus, the relationship with the national office, individual responsibility, more collective work, financial problems, etc., were all discussed. Although little had been done for the sub campaign of the Young Worker the plenum laid the basis for the doubling of the quota assigned this district.

Comrades from Rochester and Syracuse were co-opted to the district committee and a secretariat consisting of Comrades Greenberg, Allquist and Laine was elected. The district committee will meet once every month and the secretariat will handle technical matters in between meetings of the D. E. C. for both the district and the Buffalo League.

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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

CLEANERS AND DYERS OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, STAGE 100% WALKOUT

By L. P. RINDAL (Worker Correspondent) LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 10. — A few months ago, members of Cleaners' and Dyers' Union No. 176, Los Angeles, went on strike—1,000 to 1,500 strong—in protest against short pay, long hours and all around unbearable conditions for workers of both sexes.

Unionism Spreading. Organizer Glassman and his lieutenants extended the cleaners' and dyers' organization to the Pacific ocean, Long Beach and Wilmington—centers for oil, tourists and bathing beauties, etc. Sub-Local No. 2, branch of 176 L. A., was formed. According to The Citizen, organ of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, and brother Glassman—the membership is approximately 400; 250 in Long Beach and the rest in Wilmington.

Trouble in the Air. The work was piling up very heavy, and the discontent increased with the victory in the cleaning and dyeing industry of Los Angeles. To some extent, the black-spoiled open-shoppers of that "white spot" prevented employers of other cities from granting better conditions to their overworked and underpaid wage slaves.

Workers' Demands Rejected. On Monday, Nov. 1, a committee of 7 met a delegation representing the plant owners. The demands in the form of an "agreement," presented to the agents of the bosses were, in part, as follows: Rights of collective bargaining; a minimum wage scale, i. e., \$22.50 for women (unskilled), and \$60 per week for first class mechanics; a 44-hour week; no discharge without the consent of the union; work to be divided in slack seasons; 6 major holidays in the year, and other reasonable treatments and conditions—necessary in order to create and maintain a decent standard of living for the workers.

Strike. Tuesday, Nov. 2 (election day), the strike call went out. The workers responded wonderfully. Every plant (119) but one in the city, the Sunset Dye Works, was affected. The management of this plant turned in a riot call. The riot squad, led by Chief Yancy, "responded to find a large and most orderly gathering of men, women and girls staging a peaceful demonstration." The strikers, however, have been accused of violence by the forces of reaction. A parade in the streets of Long Beach was broken up by the police, and 61 men and women were arrested because of mass picketing. The strikers were questioned and released.

Bad Surroundings. The Sunset plant is located in the factory section of the city; it is a shack-like and unhealthy-looking place. With its dangerous fumes of high volatile gasoline, and other "spotting" chemicals, it is a plant turning out business for the undertaker and the grave digger. A few hundred feet from the Sunset Dye Works, a branch of the Hammon Lumber Co. of San Pedro, California, can be seen. Mr. Hammon was the most notorious character back of the persecution and prosecution of workers in San Pedro and Los Angeles during the year 1923. The presence of labor-batters like that is enough to poison the air in any community. As a matter of fact, the workers struggling for a living under this environment were the last to listen to reason, the last to walk out with the rest of class conscious men, women and girls.

Victory in Sight. Owners of forty-four out of sixty-five of the small cleaning shops have organized the Retail Shop Owners' Association. The main object of the new organization is mediation between the strikers and the plant owners. The strikers consider this to be a good sign for an early settlement.

SHERIFF STOPS CELEBRATION IN YORKVILLE, OHIO

But Event Is Held in Home, Anyway

By a Worker Correspondent YORKVILLE, O., Nov. 10. — Before the meeting that was arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party started, several deputy sheriffs, heavily armed, appeared and stated that the meeting could not take place on order of the county authorities.

The speaker, Comrade N. Shaffer, had not yet arrived, but when he came and demanded the reason of stopping the meeting, the deputies merely responded that those were their orders. The meeting took place just the same, but at the home of a comrade. If the county authorities think that they will be able to arrest the resentment of the miners by openly allying themselves with the coal operators—and with the reactionary machine of the union—they are sadly mistaken. The miners are waking up again, and the 300 who were present to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will have learned more by the stopping of the meeting than by anything else. A meeting the next day at Nef's was successful.

Time He Served Is Not Recorded; Almost Jailed Again

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10.—Fearing that he might be kept in Los Angeles county jail for life on a minor offense, Edward O'Neill vowed the other day that he would never again run any risk to be arrested. O'Neill speaks from experience. He was recently convicted of a liquor violation and was sentenced to serve 50 days in the county jail by Judge Forbes. The sentence was passed two months ago and O'Neill served it. In fact, O'Neill served 54 days—four more than the court asked for.

A few days ago O'Neill was brought into Judge Turney's court on a liquor charge, which proved to be the same one for which he had already served four days overtime. "Guilty or not guilty?" asked the judge. "Well, if your honor please," O'Neill hesitatingly opined, "I've already served time for that charge—with four days addition. I sort of thought it had all been settled. I guess I'm guilty, but . . ."

Judge Turney at once launched an investigation, which revealed that O'Neill had been sentenced 60 days ago and had served the term. The sentence had not been recorded. The judge then apologized to the defendant, adding: "If you are ever brought in here again I'll see that the four days go to your credit."

Milwaukee Celebrated the Ninth Anniversary of Russian Revolution

By Z. BEGALOW (Worker Correspondent.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution was celebrated here with a big mass meeting. The hall was overcrowded with workers who eagerly listened to the speakers. The noble work of the Russian workers and peasants inspired the audience. Many workers learned the truth about Russia and the Russian revolution.

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS ISSUE CALL FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION MEET AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., ON DEC. 6

(Special to The Daily Worker) BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 10.—The following call for a national convention of the Progressive Farmers of America has been sent out by the headquarters of that body and is of interest to farmers and workers alike who are aware of the critical situation with which the land workers of the United States are confronted:

CALL FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE PROGRESSIVE FARMERS OF AMERICA

Conditions on the farms of America are becoming steadily worse as time goes by. Farmers as a class are descending in the economic scale. The mortgage holders have taken the place of the feudal barons of Europe and great numbers of free born citizens have been reduced to the level of peasantry.

The mortgage indebtedness of the farms of the country increased from \$1,726,172,861 in 1910 to \$4,003,767,192 in 1920 while farm taxes increased 140 per cent between the years 1914 and 1925. All this time the net income of the farmer has been steadily decreasing.

Thousands of farmers have been forced to leave the land and enter into competition with the unorganized workers in the cities thereby reducing the wages both receive to the starvation point.

While these conditions obtain in the country's greatest industry—agriculture—politicians and business men are making confusion worse confounded by talking about farm relief from congress.

People presuming to speak for the farmers are frequently those whose principal occupation it has been to exploit the tillers of the soil.

But the true voice of the farmers has not been heard because there is no proper organizational vehicle to give expression thereto. To find such a vehicle and to force a powerful weapon for the emancipation of millions who make their living out of the soil, a national conference of the Progressive Farmers of America is considered necessary and desirable.

We, the undersigned, therefore, give notice to the members of the Progressive Farmers of America and the local and state councils thereof, that a national convention of said organization will be held in the city of Minneapolis beginning at 10:00 a. m. on the 6th day of December 1926. That until further notice the delegates will gather at the Vendome Hotel in that city on the date mentioned.

The purpose of such a conference is to create a National Council of the Progressive Farmers of America and to formulate a constitution and program of action for its guidance.

The basis of representation shall be as follows: Each local council of the Progressive Farmers of America in any state shall be allowed five delegates for the local, duly accredited by such local.

Above the five delegates for each local one delegate shall be allowed for each one hundred members. Each unorganized group of twenty-five members shall be allowed one delegate. Each county council of action shall be allowed five delegates at large, and one more for each 100 members. Each state council shall have five members at large. No double representation. Any member of the Western Progressive Farmers duly accredited, with dues up to date shall be allowed the privilege of the floor with no vote. The provisions of the call are such that all representatives of councils to be seated must show that their council is paid up to date on the state books, and that they personally are paid up to date. Those present who are unattached to Councils must show that they are in good standing in order to be admitted or take part in the procedure.

(Signed): ELIHU B. BOWLES, Director of Wash. State Council. P. J. WALLACE, Chairman Executive Committee, Mont. A. M. WANKEL, Sec. State Council, Montana. D. D. LAMPSON, Sec. of the Nat'l. Com. of W. P. A. WM. BOUCK, Nat'l. Representative of W. P. F. of A. RALPH INGERSON, Chairman Ex. Com. P. F. of N. D. ELMER W. CART, Ex. Com. N. D. P. F.



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There were a few who did not drink; Annabelle was one, and Vee Tracy another. The spectre had apparently been instructed not to go near Vernon Roscoe, and if Vernon tried to approach the spectre, there would be a sharp warning, "No, Verne!" But others drank, and tongues were loosened, and came to life, and revealed a tongue! It was Vernon Roscoe's habit to "josh" everybody, and now he got paid back, as the one-time rancher from Texas sat up in his chair and opened his long horse's face and demanded, in a falsetto voice which sounded as if it came from a ventriloquist: "Anybody here know how this old hysther got his start in life?"

Apparently nobody did know; and Orpan put another question: "Anybody ever seen him in swimming? I bet you never! When it's out-doors, he'll tell you the water is too cold, and when it's indoors he'll tell you it's dirty or something. The reason is, he's got one toe missing, and he's afraid to have it proved on him. When he was drilling his first well, he ran out of money and was clean done for; so he went and took out an accident insurance policy, and then went rabbit hunting and shot off one of his big toes. So he got the cash to finish the well! Is that true, old socks, or ain't it?"

The company laughed gleefully and clamored for an answer; and Vernon laughed as much as anyone. He didn't mind the story, but you could never get him to tell. Instead, he countered on his assailant, "You ought to hear about this old skeezicks, how he got rich leasing oil lands from Indians. They tell this about a dozen oil men, but Fred was the real one that done it, I know because I was there. It was Old Chief Leatherneck, of the Shawnees, and Fred offered him one-eighth royalty, and the old codger screwed up his eyes and said, 'No take one-eighth, go to have one-sixteenth!' Fred said he couldn't afford that, and begged him to take one-twelfth, but he said, 'One-sixteenth or no lease.' So they signed up for a sixteenth, and now it's the Hellfire Dome, by Jess! It that so, old skeezicks, or ain't it?"

Said Fred Orpan, "You might complete the story by telling what the old chief does with his royalties. He's got a different colored automobile for each day of the week, and he figures to get drunk three times a day."

"Oh, take me to the Hellfire Dome!" wailed the voice of Harvey Manning. "They don't let me get drunk but one time in a night, and none at all in the day-time!"

IX

There was a large organ in this cathedral, a magic organ of the modern style, which played itself when you put in a roll of paper and pressed an electric switch. It played the very latest jazz tunes from Broadway, and the company danced, and Vee Tracy came to Bunny and said, "My doctor allows me only one drink in an evening and I want a sober partner." Bunny was glad to oblige, and so the time passed pleasantly. He danced with his hostess, and with the blonde fairy, Bessie Barrie. In between dances they chatted, and the Chinese spectre continued to fit about, and the deeps of the human spirit were more and more unveiled.

In front of Bunny stood Tommy Paley, super-director, handsome, immaculate if slightly ruffled, flushed of face, and steady upon his legs if not in his thoughts. "Look here, Ross," he said, "I want you to tell me something."

"What is it?"

"I want to know what it's all about."

"What, Mr. Paley?"

"Life! What the hell are we here for, and where do we go when we get through?"

"If I knew," said Bunny, "I would surely tell you."

"But, lookit, man, I thought you went to college! I never got any education, I was a newsboy and all that. But I thought when a fellow's read a lotta books and goes to college—"

"We haven't got to it yet," said Bunny. "Maybe it comes in the last two years."

"Well, by God, if they tell you, you come tell me. And find out, old son, what the hell we going to do about sex? You can't live with 'em and you can't live without 'em, and what sort of a mess is it?"

"It's very puzzling," admitted Bunny.

"It's the devil!" said the other. "I'd pay anybody ten year's salary if they'd teach me to forget the whole damn business."

"Yes," said Bunny; "but then, what would you direct?"

And the super-director looked at him, bewildered, and suddenly burst out laughing. "By God, that's so! That's a good one! Ho, ho, ho!" And he went off, presumably to pass the good one on.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XII AN EFFECTIVE FIRST BLOW

Especially must the strike strategist understand how to apply the theory of the offensive in the early stages of a struggle that has the earmarks of becoming far-reaching and bitter. We must learn how to start strikes successfully. In strikes, as in many other things, "Well begun is half done." In all kinds of fights an effective first blow is often decisive. Hence, an initial shattering attack must be a fundamental part of our strike strategy.

When workers are about to strike in a plant, a sort of strike fever runs among them from department to department. They are carried away with this overmastering spirit of revolt and class solidarity. They strike enthusiastically in a body. In the early stages of great struggles (such as those of the railroad shopmen, Lawrence and Passaic textile workers, etc.), something of this same burning wave of solidarity sweeps through vast categories of workers not directly in the fight. The dramatic struggles going on in their industry inspires them with a sense of their own wrongs, fires them to fight to redress their own grievances and those of their class brothers already in the fight. It is a strike contagion, a spreading revolt of the workers.

SPREADING THE REVOLT Our strike strategy must know how to mobilize these

active reserves in such times and to throw them into the struggle. If such a situation occurs among organized workers, (as in the case of the railroad workers at the time of the national strike of the railroad shop mechanics in 1922) we must draw the various industrially related unions into the strike wave-fashion, one after the other or in groups, pooling their demands against the companies and breaking the resistance of the conservative leaders.

If the spreading revolt is among unorganized workers it must be extended rapidly from mill to mill and city to city along the lines of the industry or industries. This does not mean that formless masses of workers of all industries shall be drawn helter-skelter into the struggle. This may be necessary in certain deep-going struggles, but ordinarily our aim should be to bear closely in mind the economic relationship of the groups we strike, with the plan of bringing the real pressure towards our given objective.

A great danger during such psychological upheavals among the workers is a tendency of the leaders, including left wingers, to fail to realize the importance of quick action in order to swing the masses into a general offensive against the employers. The workers must be definitely committed to the active struggle in this first flush of revolt and solidarity by bringing them out on strike.

**Strikes of related groups of unions present many difficult problems which must be studied and borne in mind in our strike strategy. For example, the I. L. G. W. strike in New York weakened the Passaic strike in one respect by shutting off the market for dress goods, thus relieving somewhat the pressure on the Passaic manufacturers.

Once on strike they will fight loyally. But if they are not mobilized immediately and led into the struggle they grow cold. Their desire for action evaporates. They finally refuse to strike. Time and again in great upheavals amongst the unorganized in a given industry the left wing leaders (and of course the reactionaries) have failed to take advantage of it by organizing these masses into the first shattering offensive against the employers. Consequently their strikes have paid for it in their later stages.

THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE

A strike strategy based on the theory of the offensive often gives the workers the advantage of the element of surprise. Military strategists are keenly aware of the value of surprising their enemies. They are constantly seeking to catch them napping, and to deliver attacks against them when they are unprepared. Strike strategists must bear the same principle in mind, for the class struggle offers many opportunities to the workers to strike unexpected blows against the employers. For example, the rapid extension of a strike along the lines above indicated often produces social conflagrations entirely unlooked for by the employers.

A good illustration of how the employers can be taken by surprise was seen in the campaign to organize the steel workers in 1918-19. From long experience Gary had gained a justified contempt for the organizing ability of the A. F. of L. leaders so far as the steel industry was concerned. Hence, when another campaign was announced in 1918 he paid little attention to it. But this campaign was carried

out on new lines, the effect of which he completely underestimated.

The original plan of the campaign was to make a swift, organizing drive simultaneously in all steel centers. The situation was such that, with just a few weeks of work as proposed, such a grip could have been secured on the mass of steel workers that Gary, taken by surprise, would have been unable, when he did realize the effectiveness of the new tactics, to take any counter measure sufficient to defeat the campaign.

But the trade union leaders, partly through ignorance and partly because they were opposed to organizing the steel workers anyway, refused to support such a swift, national offensive against the Steel Trust, which they had every means in hand to carry out. They confined the opening of the campaign to the Chicago district. There it proved highly successful. In two weeks of actual work the masses were either in the unions or under their direct influence. The same thing that was done in the Chicago district could have easily been done all over the country, had it not been for the reactionary leadership of the unions.

Gary quickly woke up after he saw what had happened in the Chicago district. His company gave the workers the basic 8-hour day and checked the movement. Thus we lost the advantage of surprise in this case where it would have been decisively favorable for the workers. The real working class strike strategist will always keep this question of surprise in his mind when working out his policies.

(To be continued.)

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe, 4711

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (In Chicago only): \$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago): \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.00 three months

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

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Armistice Day

Eight years ago today the capitalist powers that were fighting for civilization by proxy—the proxies being workers—decided to gag their guns and park their gas bombs until some other worthy cause demanded their use. Several million men were killed and three times the number maimed, not to count the sorrow that came to millions of homes thru the loss of their nearest and dearest. The total loss of life and suffering brought about by the war cannot be computed.

It was a "glorious war" while it lasted and afterwards profitable for those who pulled the strings. For those who did the fighting it meant toes pointed towards the skies, provided the toes could be located, or for those who survived, the wounded, a life-time in a lonely hospital. And for those who came out of it with more or less sound bodies, needed sound feet to pound the bricks in search of masters. Of course, there were those who survived physically and economically. They are now officers in the American Legion and are going to Paris for a drunk on the occasion of the next legion convention.

This is the day we do not celebrate. The capitalists do and have reason to. The American capitalists because the war left them sitting on the top of the world; the European capitalists, because it left them with a place to sit.

We do not celebrate armistice day; we merely draw a lesson from it and we try to get this lesson to the working class thru THE DAILY WORKER.

We ask the workers some pertinent questions. Those who had one experience fighting for "democracy" have had enough of it, we feel sure. But a young generation is growing up that did not feel the bite of a trench louse and did not hear the whistle of a shell that might as well as not have a familiar name on it. Those workers may be easy prey for the recruiting sergeants who are after cannon fodder. It is those we address ourselves to in particular.

The late war grew two millionaires where there was only one before. It cost the lives of 100,000 American lads, but it was worth it to the capitalists. The wounded—ask them what Mr. Forbes did with the money that was intended to save their misery! What did the war accomplish? It fastened the yoke of British imperialism around the necks of millions of human beings in the undeveloped sections of the world, it sent the kaiser to Holland where he draws a fat pay check from a grateful capitalist republic and dreams of a come-back. The queen of Roumania is having the time of her life in America, being feted by our patriotic rich while almost every day some paper or other tells of a war hero's suicide, because he could not get a job. France grabbed off another slice of northern Africa and all of Syria and the Italian workers got Mussolini and murder. The rest of Europe, with few exceptions, got a reign of terror such as never shocked that portion of humanity that still has any humanity left. We got strike-breaking injunctions, proposals to finger-print workers and criminal syndicalist laws.

It was a glorious victory! It is true that we got the Russian Revolution out of it in spite of the efforts of the capitalist powers to restore the robber system in that country. But the Russian workers and peasants paid dearly for their victory. Still, it did not cost them as much in human life as fighting for the capitalists cost the rest of the world's working class.

Today our ruling classes and their servants will tell you what a glorious thing it is to die for your country. But they take good care that they live to honor the dead. You, sons and daughters of the working class, have no interest in fighting any war except the class war. Turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of the bloody militarists and make up your mind that the only war that is worthy of your steel is the class war, whether you fight it on the industrial field, in election campaigns, or somewhere else.

Changing Sweethearts



AND WHEN THEY DO



—By Wm. Gropper.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are combatting the encircling ring of capitalist imperialism by building a strong socialist industry in their own country and making it an outpost of the struggling workers of the world.

The Soviet Union and the Imperialists

By S. YAVORSKY.

GERMANY'S entry into the league of nations formally concludes the work of those English diplomats who have been aiming at opposing to the Soviet Union a bloc of capitalist states subservient to England thru the agency of the league of nations, and of a number of greater and lesser Leaguers. But the British statesmen, as is usual with bourgeois politicians, have laid their plans without reckoning with the antagonisms existing among the capitalist states, and have not taken into account the development of national and class struggles in the bourgeois states. Thus by the time Germany was really initiated into the mysteries of the league of nations, and made a knight of the "Order of the Geneva Peace," these processes of development had already led to a radical change in the conditions obtaining in Europe, and Chamberlain had every reason to refrain from making festive speeches, at the moment when Stresemann and Briand were exchanging "expressions of cordial friendship."

The European Steel Trust, this first economic expression of the political cooperation being prepared between France and Germany, at the same time denotes the liquidation of the first move in the crusade planned by British diplomacy against the Soviet Union. Germany had already endeavored to secure itself by means of a neutrality agreement with the Soviet Union, against the danger of serving as a cockpit in the case of an attack against the Soviet Union. And now Germany's foreign policy is to seek in France a counter-weight against the demands of England. British diplomacy must now turn its attention to creating a united front against the Soviet Union by means of a rapprochement not to Germany, but to France.

France's Rapprochement. To all outward appearance conditions appear to favor British efforts in this direction. The Poincare government, the containing the "pacifists" Herriot and Briand, bears the sharp stamp of its aggressive leader. During the two years which have elapsed since the defeat of the national bloc, nothing has occurred to change the attitude of the obstinate reactionary and convinced imperialist Poincare towards the Soviet Union. France has pursued a more active foreign policy of late, and it has been inevitable that in leading circles in England there has been a revival of plans for encircling and strangling the Soviet Union with the aid of France.

But can France take any important position in the ranks of the bourgeois states against the Soviet Union? France and England are at loggerheads along the whole line of foreign policy, and there is not a single spot in all the world where these two states have national interests. Germany's rapprochement to France, and the impending combination of German coal with French ore, threaten the prosperity and even the existence of English heavy industry. In the Mediterranean the aggressive anti-French policy of the Italian fascist imitates the conservancy of British diplomacy, which is exerting no inconsiderable effort for the firm establishment of the Italo-Spanish alliance, which is again directed against France. In the South East of Europe, and in the Balkans,

British Imperialism Is Attempting to Build a Strangling Ring of Alliances Around the Soviet Union—Complications of Bourgeois Rivalries Prevent United Imperialist Front—the Soviet Is Gaining Ground in the East—the U. S. S. R. Has Its Allies in Every Land: The Workers and Peasants of all Countries

England is struggling with France for the dominating position. France's understanding with Turkey is a great obstacle in the way of British plans in the Near East. Under these circumstances it is extremely doubtful whether France will allow herself to be drawn in the wake of England's anti-Soviet plans, unless she can see some prospect of advantage to herself.

France Steps Lightly.

It is true, that between the Soviet Union and the French bourgeois there still stand the questions of the cancellation of the czarist debts and of the nationalization of French capitalist undertakings in Russia. In order to accelerate the solution of these questions, the Poincare government can afford itself the luxury of a trifling swindle, and can, for instance, support the doubtful pretensions of the Russian Asiatic Bank in the East China railway question. But should it attempt to carry on an active policy against the Soviet Union, it would find itself entirely without the support of not only the French peasantry and working people, but of the bourgeoisie, for these have learned how expensive wars are, even for the victors. And the government itself will scarcely risk an adventure which would inevitably place France in an even more dependent position with respect to Anglo-American capital.

Mussolini may be doing his best to march shoulder to shoulder with British imperialism, but he possesses sufficient acumen to avoid being accorded the task of fetching the chestnuts out of the Russian fire for the benefit of England. Fascist Italy hopes to gain some colonial possession with the aid of England. But she is none the less perfectly aware that she is not going to receive such concessions in the Caucasus, or coal from the Donetz basin, from the hands of British imperialism. A clear understanding for her own economic interests, should induce Italy to live on friendly terms with Soviet Russia. Viewed externally, a tendency in this direction may be seen, for instance, in Italy's refusal to include, in the agreement recently concluded with Roumania, guarantees for the "inviolability" of Bessarabia, that is, for the rule over Bessarabia.

Poland Britain's Lackey.

The "great idea" of the British diplomats at the present time is to create a united front of neighboring states "from sea to sea" against the Soviet Union. The main axis of this combination is Poland, where the hero of the Kiev campaign, Marshall Pilsudski, holds complete sway since the May upheaval. The present rulers in Poland do not even try to conceal their intentions with regard to the Soviet Union, and a series of quite openly unfriendly acts reveal their perfect readiness to serve the plans of English imperialism, which coincide for the most part with the aims of Polish imperialism. Poland's refusal to conclude the agreement of neutral-

ity and non-attack proposed by the government of the Soviet Union is quite candidly substantiated by the statement that Poland does not care to have her hands tied, since a third power might be at war with the Soviet Union.

The idea of a Baltic anti-Soviet bloc belongs equally to Poland and to England. The extraordinary negligence shown by Finland, Estonia, and Latvia, who will not take part in negotiations with the Soviet government on the guarantee treaty, again shows that these countries, the forced to give their formal consent to the conclusion of the neutrality agreement, have still, in their negotiations with the Soviet Union, not abandoned the idea of joint action, that is, of a masked bloc under the leadership of a belligerent Poland.

Sea to Sea Anti-Soviet Bloc.

There is no doubt that danger threatens the Soviet Union from this side, for even Finland, the drawing a line in words between herself and the aggressive border states, has nevertheless taken part in the secret consultations held by these states at Geneva, where the atmosphere of "love of peace" appears to have been favorable for the elaboration of plans of military attack.

It need not be said that the Roumanian government, which fears for the future of a Bessarabia occupied by force, and concluded an offensive and defensive agreement with Poland, guaranteeing to both states their present frontiers, is quite ready to participate in any combination directed against the Soviet Union. The pro-

ject of the anti-Soviet bloc of the states lying on the western boundary of the Soviet Union will thus be realized in some way or another.

It must, however, be observed that the Baltic states, altho they have come to an understanding with Poland behind the scenes, still do not venture to take up a position openly hostile to the Soviet Union, fearing internal complications. Besides this, certain of these states, Latvia, for instance, have not yet settled their conflicts with Poland. Poland still has her eye on the southern part of the Latvian territory, Latvian Gallon. Finland obviously fears to be drawn into the Polish adventure, and Lithuania, afraid of being swallowed wholesale by Polish imperialism, is quite openly opposing the Anglo-Polish plans with regard to the Soviet Union.

Imperialist Tools in China.

The ranks of the states ready to join in encircling the Soviet Union have lately been swelled by a new ally, Marshall Chang-Tso-Lin, ruler of Manchuria. The hostile action taken against the Soviet Union by Chang-Tso-Lin, and the part he has played in bringing about provocative incidents on the East China railway, give every reason to regard the activities of the Japanese diplomatists and Japanese militarists with ever greater mistrust.

The present situation in China, and England's persistent desire to put an end to the Chinese national movement by force, form a favorable ground for an understanding between British and Japanese imperialism. Information received from the Far East shows us that among the conditions imposed by

Japan in return for her participation in an intervention, there is the very important one of trading facilities for Japan in Manchuria and in outer Mongolia. This indicates her open intention to enter into conflict with the Soviet Union at a suitable moment, and that she will not shrink from a recourse to arms. The Far Eastern sector of the offensive of the imperialist powers must be regarded at the present time as one of the most dangerous.

Eastern Conflicts.

BUT even here the mutual antagonisms among the imperialist powers do not permit them to come to an understanding, even on the common ground of enmity to the Soviet Union. Japan demands from England, as the price of her participation in the Chinese intervention and in an offensive against the Soviet Union, that England shall abandon the fortification of the Singapore naval base, and share out her sphere of influence in Central China. But England's motive for the naval base at Singapore is precisely the prospect of a war with Japan, and to let the Japanese into the Yangtze-Kiang valley would mean, to drive out the devil with Beelzebub.

And beside all this, neither England nor Japan can come forward openly until they have secured the agreement of their most dangerous opponent, the United States of America. The American policy of the "open door" pursues, however, the direct aim of supplanting English and Japanese competition in the Chinese markets. America has little reason to strengthen England's position in China, and she notes with equal distrust Japan's intention of getting the whole of Manchuria into her hands.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Resolutions of the I. L. D. Conference

Greetings to Imprisoned Class War Prisoners.

THE Second Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense sends the warmest greetings of fraternal solidarity to the scores of class war fighters now languishing in the prisons of American capitalism.

The courage and fortitude of these prisoners of capitalism whose sole crime consisted in unflinching devotion to the cause of labor, commands the respect and admiration of all workers. Their long years of suffering and imprisonment is a ringing call to the entire labor movement for the organization and action necessary to bring freedom to their incarcerated brothers.

THE Second Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense again pledges the entire resources and energy of its organization to carry on the struggle in the interests of all class war prisoners, irrespective of their affiliations or opinions, until the last of them has been liberated and is free once more to enter the ranks of the labor movement and participate actively in its work. We call upon the workers of America to unite their strength in this sacred duty to our imprisoned brothers and to secure to

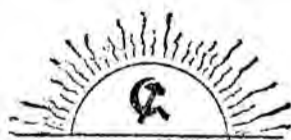
them their freedom with the aid of the powerful solidarity of labor.

Resolution on Latin-America. THE labor movements of Cuba, Central and South America and the Philippines are suffering from bitter persecution direct or indirect, by Wall Street and the Washington government.

The International Labor Defense takes cognizance of the fact that the struggle of the Latin American workers against imperialist exploitation is by its very nature joined in the struggle of the workers of the United States against the self-same exploiters.

THE International Labor Defense, in the release of Jose Rangel, Charles Cline and their comrades as a victory for labor of both the United States and Mexico, pledges a continuance of its efforts to bring relief and release to the persecuted workers of Latin America and the Philippines, to devote a part of its propaganda and activity to these victims of capitalist imperialism, to aid their defense organizations where they are formed, and to assist them morally and materially where no defense organizations exist to the extent of our ability.

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