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

THE DAILY WORKER

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OBREGON HITS NEW U. S. WAR MOVE

We Must Raise $3,000 by Tuesday to Keep Our Daily

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

THE DAILY WORKER must raise $3,000 by Tuesday, November 23, thru contribution to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund.

In order to meet notes falling due, which were given in payment for supplies, payrolls of our printing plant and paper bills, which involve the life of our paper, $3,000 must be secured in addition to the regular income of The DAILY WORKER.

These obligations cannot be postponed. We must pay them not later than Tuesday in order to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

The only way the money can be raised is thru the party members and sympathizers intensifying their work for The DAILY WORKER and raising and sending in the contributions to The DAILY WORKER by Tuesday of at least $3,000.

Every resource of the party and party members must be drawn upon to raise this $3,000. Every party unit which has money in its treasury must send the funds to The DAILY WORKER, whether these funds are contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund or not, and then raise the money to replace it thru the sale of the Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates.

There are resources far in excess of the $3,000 required to carry The DAILY WORKER thru the crisis in the party. They must be drawn upon in full in order to pull The DAILY WORKER out of its present dangerous situation.

We emphasize the seriousness of the situation and the need of prompt action. The Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign has been dragging too much, the total reached being still below the $20,000 mark in place of the campaign nearing its close with completion of the $50,000 fund. The consequence is that unless we can put new spirit in the campaign, immediately raising the $3,000 to meet the crisis Tuesday and then go forward with the campaign with greater interest, that we are in danger of not winning the struggle for The DAILY WORKER.

This statement should be sufficient to stir every member of the party and supporter of The DAILY WORKER into action.

We must have Quick Action TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY AND THE SUPPORTERS OF THE DAILY WORKER SHOULD IMMEDIATELY RUSH IN ALL THE FUNDS THEY CAN RAISE.

EVERY UNIT OF THE PARTY SHOULD SEND ALL THE MONEY THEY HAVE ON HAND.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER SHOULD BE MOBILIZED TO COLLECT ALL THE MONEY POSSIBLE OVER SUNDAY AND RUSH IT TO THE DAILY WORKER.

THIS IS AN EMERGENCY CALL FOR ACTION WHICH WILL TEST THE SUPPORT THE PARTY CAN GIVE TO THE DAILY WORKER.

THE RESPONSE IN THE FORM OF RAISING THE $3,000 NEEDED BY TUESDAY WILL TELL WHETHER WE ARE ABLE TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Released After 16 Years in Jail, She Is Thrown Back Again

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LINN, Mo., Nov. 19. — After a sixteen-year absence spent behind prison bars, Mrs. Hettie Daugherty returned to her home town here today, and within an hour was thrown in jail again.

Ostensibly, Mrs. Daugherty, now 41 years old, is held for trial on a burglary charge kept in file during her absence. Many believe, however, she is in jail because she defied a warning never to return here and because it is feared she came back for vengeance on those who caused her to be sentenced to the Missouri penitentiary.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

Powdered Coal May Be Used Instead of Gas for Autos, Says Trent

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19. — Automobiles in the future may use pulverized coal instead of gasoline, Walter E. Trent, New York consulting engineer, told the International Conference on Bituminous Coal, in session here today.

WOOD'S ACTION IS ATTEMPT TO ROB FILIPINOS

U. S. Capitalists Will Get Huge Holdings

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—"Governor General Wood's action in abolishing the board of control of corporations owned by the Philippine government constitutes one of the most regrettable chapters in the history of the American occupation of the Philippines," V. G. Bunuan, director of the Washington office of the Philippine Commission of Independence, declared in a statement issued here today.

Wood's action is part of a plot to sell large corporations, belonging to the Philippine people, to American capitalists, Bunuan pointed out, declaring that the Filipino members of the board have successfully blocked this attempt and for that reason the board was abolished.

The Philippine government has invested $28,000,000 in enterprises. These enterprises were controlled by the board of control, consisting of the governor general, representing the United States, and the speaker of the house and president of the senate, representing the people.

Is Now Dictator.

"By abolishing the board Wood now becomes dictator over these corporations and may do with them now as he pleases," said Bunuan.

"His action is unwarranted by law and constitutes usurpation of the legislative and judicial functions. Statutes creating the board have been in force and acted upon by government executives for more than ten years, the last five during the administration of Governor Wood. These statutes have neither been repealed by the legislature, declared void by the courts nor annulled by congress, notwithstanding such reports have been made.

Violates Constitution Principles.

"The governor general, with one stroke of the pen, thru a mere executive order, has set aside a law, disregarding the well-established principles of constitutional government, which the United States itself is trying to impress in the Philippines.

"But the most unfortunate phase of Governor Wood's conduct in this matter is his transmitting to the legislature the opinions of the acting attorney general of the United States and judge advocate general, upon which he based his action, immediately after, and not before, the closing session of the legislature, which, according to the formers' ruling, may create another board thru which the Filipino people could, as heretofore, be represented.

EDGERTON, ARCH-ENEMY OF LABOR, LAUNCHES AN ATTACK ON FORD'S PLAN

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19. — John G. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and arch-enemy of organized labor, played the role of "Judas" here in a speech before the chamber of commerce, attacking Henry Ford, another enemy of organized labor.

Edgerton "exposed" Ford's five-day week plan. He said that "Ford chose the five-day week plan as a cute method of advertising when he found he had to cut down production."

"Ultimately the Ford workers won't make as much money as they have been making," said Edgerton.

Then, after attacking Ford's plan, pretending to do so on behalf of the workers, Edgerton relapsed into his usual state, and attacked the workers. "Workers who do six days in five, cheat their employers when they work six days and are paid for six," he said.

BRITISH MINERS VOTE TO FIGHT TO THE FINISH

147,000 Majority for Standing Pat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The British miners have rejected the government proposals for ending the coal strike which has been in effect since May 1. Official announcement was made today that the miners voted 460,806 to 313,200 against acceptance of the government's proposals, despite the fact that their delegate conference had recommended the acceptance of the government's plan.

The delegate conference of the miners' federation which met here today decided to adjourn to permit the executive to formulate new recommendations for peace.

The announcement of the miners' rejection came as a considerable shock to government circles, where it had been confidently expected that the proposals would be accepted.

The government proposals created a national tribunal to adjust differences, but it provided for decreases in wages and longer working hours and was generally characterized by the miners as an "abject surrender," which they refused to accept.

The rejection of the proposals may now stiffen the policy of the executive of the miners' federation and induce them to hold out for terms which they would not have dared to ask for heretofore.

Three Hurt in Wreck.

BLUFFTON, Ind., Nov. 19.—Three men were dangerously injured here today when two interurban Indiana union traction freight trains collided head-on seven miles south of here, and burst into flames.

William Robbins, Bluffton; Ernest Vermillion and John Hutchinson, of Muncie, the injured, were dragged to safety just before the blaze started.

FERDIE NOT SO ILL; BUT MARIE CHOOSES HOME

To Be in Seclusion 'Till Boat Sails

BULLETIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 19.—An atmosphere of mystery as to the exact reasons for Queen Marie's abandonment of her American tour was created this afternoon when the following telegram was received here from the foreign ministry of the Roumanian government:

"His majesty's state of health is satisfactory. New York reports false."

* * *

BERLIN, Nov. 19.— The condition of King Ferdinand of Roumania, is improved, according to reports received from Bucharest today. The king's illness which has been previously diagnosed as intestinal infection has now been diagnosed as tumor of the intestines by Dr. Baudot, a French specialist who has been summoned to Bucharest, according to reports here. King Ferdinand has been able to participate in official functions.

* * *

Leaves Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.— Queen Marie left here on her special train Thursday midnight for the east. The party will arrive in Jersey City at 9 a. m. Saturday and will motor to the home of Charles E. Mitchell, New York banker, where Queen Marie will stay in seclusion until the departure of the Berengaria on Wednesday.

* * *

Mayor Relieved.

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Nov. 19—Mayor Marshall of Cleveland has given a sigh of relief. The announcement that Queen Marie will not visit the Ohio city, where workers' organizations were preparing to meet her with a demonstration of protest is taken here as an indication that the queen feared the consequences of what would certainly have been an inglorious entry to the city.

The resolution of the Hungarian societies that caused a storm in the city council when a member attempted to read it has found its protest echoed by enthusiastic preparations, led by International Labor Defense, to give Queen Marie the "welcome" of her trip.

If reports that Prince Nicholas will act as the queen's proxy in visiting Detroit and Cleveland are true, arrangements will be altered to greet him as the representative of Roumanian suppression and absolutism instead of his mother.

A mass meeting of protest, in which American representatives of

(Continued on page 6)

DIAZ WOULD GIVE U. S. BANKERS CONTROL OF NICARAGUAN FINANCES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 19.—As if he is anxious to demonstrate his servility to American capitalists as soon as possible after they engineered his election as president, President Diaz has offered to sell to the Guaranty Trust company of New York controlling interest on the Nicaraguan National bank.

The bank is owned by the Nicaraguan government.

Diaz, it is announced, has made a definite offer to the New York capitalists to sell them 51 per cent of the bank's stock. The bank has paid 16 2-3 per cent dividends on the stock.

Diaz excuse for the sale is that it will "prevent robberies," and increase the bank's capital.

The terms are not announced.

18,000 WORKERS JAM GARDEN FOR SACCO PROTEST

Foster, Panken, Flynn Speak

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 19.—Eighteen thousand workers assembled at Madison Square Garden at the call of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, passed unanimously resolutions demanding a congressional investigation of the case and authorized the committee to arrange within a month a mass delegation of trade unionists to wait upon Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts, to demand a new trial. Also a plan for a national congress in New York City within two months to continue the demand for a new trial.

Many trade unions attended the meeting in a body bringing their own banners with them. It was a real united front demonstration, official representatives of both the Workers (Communist) Party and the Socialist Party speaking from the same platform. William Z. Foster represented the Communists and Judge Jacob Panken the socialist party.

Read Messages.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who presided, read communications from Clarence Darrow; John Vanvarenwck, president of the State Federation of Labor and Congressman F. H. La Guardia, who were not able

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U. S. VIOLATES SOVEREIGNTY OF LATIN COUNTRY

Land Marines for War in Republic

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—Declaring that the United States has no more right to intervene in Nicaragua than any other country, General Obregon, perhaps the most powerful political figure in Mexico said: "The conflict there is domestic. Any intervention is in violation of Nicaragua's sovereignty."

This was Obregon's answer to charges made by the State Department of the U. S. that Mexico was "interfering" in Nicaraguan affairs. At the same time that reports from that country said U. S. marines were being landed in force, the morning Excelsior carried Washington advices saying that the State Department resented Mexican influence in Nicaragua.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Nov. 19.—Rear Admiral Julian Latimer, aboard his flagship in harbor here, has delivered an ultimatum on behalf of the United States department of state to the rebel leader Moncada in which he delivered an open threat of military action in behalf of the Diaz government unless the rebels laid down their arms.

United States marines have occupied Bluefields and are equipped for war. It is not yet known what stand the rebels will take in the face of the military intervention of the United States backed by the presence of a fleet in Nicaragua waters and a strong force of marines.

* * *

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19. — Using the "red menace of Mexico" as its excuse and the Diaz hand-made government of Nicaragua as its tool, the state department, with the able assistance of the department of war, is making full preparations for the occupation of Nicaragua by United States troops and the subjection of the Central America republic to undisputed rule.

The trick of U. S. diplomacy in feigning enmity for former President Chamorro, while at the same time it was in league with him for the setting up of the Diaz government that has become a mere branch of the state department, is fooling no one in Central America. The rebels under Moncada, who resent the interference of the United States and declare that the hand-picked Diaz government has no right to office, have the unquestioned sympathy, not only of the population of Nicaragua but of the whole of Latin-America, familiar for many years with American and British intrigue, a brazen sample of which is to be seen in the recent Nicaraguan events.

Smoke Screen.

The charge that the Calles government has given assistance and arms to the Nicaraguan rebels is plainly a smoke screen raised by state department propaganda to cover, first, the invasion of Nicaragua and second,

(Continued on page 2)

CANTONESE ARMIES MOVE IN FULL FORCE ON MILITARIST STRONGHOLD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A large body of Cantonese troops, under General Chiang Kai Shek, equipped with artillery and aeroplanes, is reported to be moving against Nanking in full force. Nanking is a base for the combined allied militarist forces under Wu Pei-fu.

17 KILLED, 60 INJURED IN OIL TANKER BLAST NEAR BALTIMORE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—A terrific explosion aboard the Norwegian oil tanker Mantilla, docked at Sparrow's Point, this afternoon is reported to have killed seventeen men and injured more than fifty others.

A call was received in Baltimore for aid and doctors and ambulances were sent.

Call for the Fourth National Conference of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League

TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, JANUARY 1 AND 2, 1927.

IN the last two years the left wing in the needle trades industry has become a power to be reckoned with, not only by the bureaucracy, but by the entire employing class of our industry. We have seen, year by year, the bureaucracy of the needle trades unions, once considered amongst the most progressive in the labor movement, degenerate into aides and labor specialists of the employers, as exemplified by Hillmanism in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, by Schachtman's role in the recent furriers' strike, and by the underhanded fight against and sabotage of the cloakmakers' strike by the right wing officialdom.

But, while in the rest of the American labor movement the decadence caused by the corrupt class-collaborationist bureaucracy is still dominant, causing the loss of nearly two million members in the ranks of organized labor, among the garment workers strong sections under the leadership of the left wing are once more emerging in fighting array to give battle to the employers in order to regain control over labor conditions in the industry and to secure improvements.

THUS, fighting unionism once more makes its appearance in the needle industry. The struggle last summer in the I. L. G. W. U., headed by Locals 2, 9 and 22, combined in the joint action committee, shows that the left wing has learned to fight the reactionary bureaucracy successfully. The splendid struggle of the furriers proves that the left wing has learned a great deal as to how not only to fight but to win against both the employers and the bureaucracy combined.

However, our experiences in these big struggles in the fur and cloak industries have also demonstrated that the employers have grown far too strong for the unions to gain real improvements for the workers when each trade fights separately. It should be clear to everyone that if the unions want to make the necessary progress in improving the conditions of the workers and re-establishing their control, they must amalgamate into one industrial union with separate departments for the various trades. Only with such additional strength can they meet the strong position of the employers.

IT has also become clear in these struggles that the right wing, in one form or another, acts as the ally and adviser of the bosses in the course of the struggle. And, added to the difficulties that the militant union faces during a strike under conditions above referred to, all the more dangerous are the traitors within the union's ranks, who, by giving the employers exact information and by playing into their hands, are capable of taking advantage of the weak points of the workers for the benefit of our enemies.

It must be emphasized, therefore, that the struggle against the right wing must continue even sharper than ever. Amalgamation of the needle trades unions into one industrial union and complete elimination of right wing policies and right wing control must be the watchword of the left wing in the present struggle to strengthen the unions and improve conditions for the workers in our industry.

THE strongest point of the right wing in the needle trades is to be found in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. There the bureaucracy has made a united front with the employers against the left wing and used methods unheard of in our struggle in the rest of the industry. Complete surrender to the employer, disregard for the workers' demands and needs, and dictatorship against the membership—expulsions, graft, corruption—hold sway in that organization. Amalgamation and militant struggle for better conditions will be seriously handicapped as long as the corrupt fascist bureaucracy remains in control of the Amalgamated. The entire strength of the left wing, therefore, must be concentrated to fight this bureaucracy and to fight them on a national scale.

Considerable support of the Amalgamated bureaucracy and also the packing of conventions in the other trades is realized thru control of locals outside of the big cities and the left wing must learn how to use its strength in the big centers for the purpose of assisting in organizing our movement nationally thruout the needle industry. In all the years of reactionary control of our unions the workers have been demoralized, the unions have been put asleep with the policy of class-collaboration to such an extent that they are not only neglecting to organize the growing number of new workers in the industry, but are even losing heavily in membership.

The coming struggle in the dress industry, with the large number of big unorganized markets outside of New York, will be the first one that will bring the problem of organizing the unorganized, big organization drives, the country-wide methods to the fore. The conference will have to serve as a rallying point in order to make this big struggle, in an industry that is so largely unorganized, a success.

THE complicated problems of our industry that could not be solved as a result of the recent struggles in our industry, such as the jobber-contractor problem, the ever-increasing drift of production outside of the big unionized centers, the drive on the part of the employers for increased production, the role of the right wing as seen in the new light of our experiences in the recent strikes—all these are matters of such vital concern to the needle trades workers that our national conference must find the proper definition for all of them, if militant unionism as embodied by the left wing is to continue to make progress.

The role of the capitalist government, local, state and national, as demonstrated particularly in the cloakmakers' strike in the forced arbitration proposals of the governor of the state of New York, combined with the support of these proposals by the right wing machine, and the wholesale injunctions issued subsequently as a result of the refusal of the union to accept this arbitration, the interference with picketing, the use of the so-called industrial squads (gangsters) by the city government against strikers—the whole line of collaboration of the bureaucracy with the capitalist parties to defeat the left wing in internal union and economic struggles, raises before us not only the question of tactics and methods to minimize these dangers but the political problem of developing working-class solidarity on the political field and its organized expression into a labor party, instead of the unions remaining a kite to the capitalist political machines.

THE needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League, which has acquired tremendous moral influence among the needle trades workers, has to set its house in order also internally. We have not yet by far succeeded in organizing all our adherents, particularly in the centers outside of New York City. Among many of the workers the impression has been spread by the right wing that the league is only for Workers' Party members. We must make clear that the Trades Union Educational League is an organization based upon an elementary progressive trade union program and that all workers who agree with this simple program are welcome in the ranks of the league.

ON the basis of the foregoing, the following agenda, subject to amendments by the conference, is submitted for consideration and discussion by all groups: (1) The cloakmakers' settlement; (2) the furriers' settlements; (3) the coming dressmakers' strike; (4) amalgamation as an immediate task; (5) struggle against the A. C. W. bureaucracy; (6) struggle against the right wing; (7) political action against gangsterism, industrial squads, injunctions, police, etc.; (8) jobber-contractor problem; (9) 40-hour week; (10) strike strategy and settlement policy in present period; (11) shop delegate system; (12) labor banking and insurance; (13) broadening the T. U. E. L.; (14) means to finance left wing activities; (15) the "Needle Worker."

National Committee,
Needle Trades Section, T. U. E. L.

LAND MARINES IN BLUEFIELDS AGAINST REBELS

Obregon Defends Latin America

(Continued from page 1.)

contemplated moves against Mexico itself. The oil and land law legislation that the Calles government continues to enforce despite great pressure from the United States, constitutes a problem for the state department that it seems to be prepared to meet with drastic measures.

Raw Piece of Work.

This last occupation of Nicaragua has had its prelude in many previous landings of U. S. troops and the perennial presence of U. S. ships of war in Central American waters. The election fraud and intrigue by which the Diaz government was set up and then made to "appeal" to Washington for "assistance" in "suppressing rebellion," is the rawest piece of diplomatic adventure the state department has embarked on in some years.

There are a number of reasons for the anxiety of the United States to aquire control of Nicaragua directly. One, is the necessity for protecting the huge amount of invested Wall Street money in Nicaragua and to complete the flagrant stealing of the national bank and railways of Nicaragua. A previous liberal administration had acquired for the government these two important economic units. After Chamorro took office in 1925 with the help of United States money and guns, he began "selling" both the railway and the bank to American capitalists.

A very important reason for the desire of the United States for a "protectorate" over Nicaragua, is the plan that has been fomenting for many years for the building of a new Isthmian canal across that country.

The Panama Canal is no longer able to adequately handle the huge amount of tonnage passing from Atlantic to Pacific. The U. S. Isthmian Canal commission at the beginning of the century recommended Nicaragua as against Panama for the building of the canal. While the United States has a treaty with Nicaragua guaranteeing U. S. control of the canal venture, a definite U. S. "protectorate" over the country would be a further guarantee.

Nicaragua has several advantages in this respect. In the center of the country is the huge Lake Nicaragua connected with the Atlantic by a waterway and with the Pacific by a partial water route to Salinas Bay. While the distance is greater than in Panama, these advantages of inland water are not to be ignored. Furthermore, the distances from San Francisco to eastern ports thru the more northerly Nicaragua project would be less by several hundred miles than the Panama route.

The advantages of the Nicaragua inter-oceanic canal from both a naval and commercial point of view have been in the eyes of the United States diplomatic force for many years and constitute one of the chief consideration in the present offensive for control of that country.

* * *

Obregon Defends Nicaragua.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19. — While the Calles government is fully aware of the fact it is being made a dupe of U. S. intrigue in the undisguised occupation of Nicaragua, neither the president nor Foreign Minister Saenz has issued a statement regarding the charges that Mexico has supplied arms to the Nicaraguan rebels.

But former President Obregon, who will doubtless also be the next president of Mexico, was outspoken in his defense of Mexico and evinced a decided sympathy with the Nicaraguan nationalists who are fighting against Wall Street control.

Answering the accusation that Mexico is "interfering" in Nicaragua, he said that Mexico had the same right to interfere as the United States.

"It was shameless on the part of anyone in power to ask for American intervention," he said.

Concerning the U. S. state department's contention that Mexico is spreading radical doctrines thruout Latin-America, the general said, "It would give me great satisfaction if the ideas propagated by Mexico for the benefit of millions of human beings would spread thruout these countries, even tho the directors of Wall Street would have a few sleepless nights."

He denied that the Nicaraguan revolutionists were receiving aid from the Mexican government tho he admitted that individual Mexicans in sympathy with their brothers to the south might have given some help.

Maurer Will Address Greek Workers' Forum

George Maurer, secretary of the International Labor Defense, will speak Sunday, Nov. 21, at 3:30 p. m., under the auspices of the Greek Workers' Educational League, at their Open Forum, 768 West Van Buren street. The address will be in English, on the subject: "White Terror in Roumania in Relation to the Queen's Visit." All are invited. Admission is 10 cents.

This Union Appreciates Power of Daily Worker

The following letter has been received by The DAILY WORKER from the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local No. 8, New York City, expressing the union's appreciation for the aid given it toward winning their recent struggle:

New York, November 11, 1926.

The Daily Worker,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:—Permit us with deep workers' sincerity to express our gratitude and appreciation for all the publicity that you have given us in The DAILY WORKER during our struggle with the bosses.

We are proud to state that with your extended help we have succeeded in organizing and solidifying our ranks and finally have won our battle with the bosses, notwithstanding, that our bosses have used all the available corrupt means against us: police brutality, gangsters, industrial squads and finally "the injunctions."

The injunctions against our union did not help the bosses break our ranks. The bosses, therefore, had to give up and submit to our demands.

At present we continue to clean windows under better union conditions.

In presenting to you a check for the sum of $25.00 we feel that we are merely discharging our obligations in helping "The Daily" continue pursuing its course of organizing the working class and helping them by publicity during the struggle.

Fraternally yours,
WINDOW CLEANERS' PROTECTIVE UNION, LOCAL 8.
(Signed) Peter Darck.

CARPET WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST BIG WAGE SLASH

Bosses in Attempt to Wreck Union

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—Two hundred workers in the John Gay's Sons carpet factory walked out on strike this morning when they received the notice of a 15 per cent cut in wages, tying up the shop completely.

Not a scab was available, so the company closed its doors and declared that it was not able to replace the strikers with scabs, as all the scabs that will condescend to take the jobs of strikers are now spoiling goods in the Philadelphia Carpet Company mill that has been on strike for over six weeks.

Boss Blames Market.

The John Gay's Sons declare that there has been an auction in New York where old carpets sold for less than usual and therefore they make the claim that the workers should be willing to take a cut. The company then asserts that Axminster carpets have gone up in price, but that this does not help this particular concern.

Workers Picket.

The workers, who are 100 per cent organized, recognized that the argument put forth for the cut, namely the rummy sale in New York, cannot fool them. So they are prepared to stay out and also to keep the scabs, if any should turn up, from bungling up the job in the mill. Hence they have prepared for a mass picket line which will carry on till the strike is won.

It may be that the next rummy sale of carpets in New York will be more lucrative and thus ruin the argument of the Gay guys. But no matter what may be the turn of the rummy sales in New York and London and Hoboken, the strikers feel that they cannot take this uncalled-for cut.

Would Destroy Unions.

Under this superficial argument put forth by the Gays for the cut is the concerted action of the carpet manufacturers to destroy the Tapestry Carpet Union. The trick was expected to be done by the Philadelphia Carpet Company when it came with its 15 per cent cut over six weeks ago. But instead of accepting this insult the workers went on strike and are out to to the last man, woman, girl and boy, picketing faithfully and making every one of the straggling scabs feel like a boil on Job's neck.

The two struck shops are close together, so the picket lines now fraternize and show bigger than ever. This is affecting the Philadelphia shop in a marked way. This morning several of the old scabs turned away when they saw the reinforcements, spitting at the telephone poles and swearing, "What the hell is the use?"

By noon the Gays had already made overtures expressing a willingness to recognize the union if the workers would go back. There is only one hitch—the workers refuse to recognize the 15 per cent cut.

Secret Orders Sent to English Fascists by Mussolini, Report

LONDON, Nov. 19. — Secret orders have been sent to fascisti and fascisti sympathizers here, who have formed a "volunteer" organization for the support of fascism, it is learned, to hold themselves in readiness for duty in behalf of Mussolini. They may be required to come to Italy on a moment's notice, it is reported, to do Mussolini's bidding.

AIR IS NO LONGER FREE IN ILLINOIS, TRIBUNE IS GIVEN ETHER OWNERSHIP

The declaration "as free as the air" doesn't apply anymore in the state of Illinois as the result of a decision given by Judge Frances S. Wilson of the state circuit court in the radio case brought by the Chicago Tribune company.

Judge Wilson ruled that property rights can be established in the air in the same manner they are established on the land.

The Chicago Tribune asked for a writ of injunction against the Oak Leaves broadcasting station to restrain it from using a broadcasting wave length near those used by the Tribune. The writ was granted. The Oak Leaves station asked for a temporary writ to restrain the application of the injunction until the case could be tried in a superior court. Judge Wilson denied their plea for restraining the injunction.

The court held that the Tribune possessed property rights in the air as the result of its priority in using a particular wave length, and because it had built property on the basis of having this right and advertised it to the public, it had a superior claim to the use of the air.

Fix Shelton Bonds at $60,000 Each, Friends Property Not Accepted

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19. — Despite their statements that upon their arrival in Springfield they would easily secure bond for their release, Carl and Bernie Shelton, Williamson county gunmen, under arrest for alleged participation in a mail robbery at Collinsville, today had failed to secure their freedom.

Bonds of the pair had been fixed at $60,000 each and friends from Williamson county, who offered to come to their aid, were thwarted by their property being outside this federal district.

The Sheltons were brought here from Danville late yesterday.

Members of Janitors' Union Are Indicted

Following closely on the verdict of the coroner's jury in the inquest over the death of Edward Dunn, vice-president and organizer of the Afro-American Janitors' Union, the grand jury returned true bills against Michael Sexton, Albert Cress and Thomas H. Conner, all of the Chicago Flat Janitors' Union.

Sextion, who admits the shooting, but claims that it was in self-defense, was held without bonds, while the other two defendants were released in bail of $20,000 each.

Scranton Upholsterers Win 3 Weeks' Strike

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 18.—(FP)—A three weeks' strike of 60 union upholsterers, employes of the B. G. Smith and Brown Products companies, ends with an agreement guaranteeing the 44-hour week in place of the 48-hour schedule, and a 10 percent wage raise on the basis of production standards to be established. Scranton central labor union had endorsed the fight. Federal and state department of labor mediators took part in the peace negotiations.

Quake in Morocco.

MELILLA, Morocco, Nov. 19.—An earthquake shook Melilla today with such violence that the population abandoned all buildings and fled into the streets in panic. No casualties were reported.

HOLD MEETING IN N. Y. TO PROTECT ANTI-FASCISTS

Evidence of Violence in U. S. to Be Given

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. — A conference of various labor organizations is to be held here Sunday in order to devise ways and means of defending the thousands of Italian political exiles who are in this country in an effort to escape from the monstrous regime of Mussolini and his fascist brigands.

The conference is scheduled to be held at 2 p. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.

Already trade unions, cooperative societies, workers' political parties, mutual aid societies and labor institutions representing many thousands of citizens of the United States have responded to the invitation and will send delegates to the conference for Italian political exiles.

Opponents in Danger.

These exiles number not only those who escaped the wrath of the tyrannical government of Italy since the beginning of the fascist regime, but many who were here long before the rise to power of the murderer, Mussolini, and who have been outlawed in their own country because they dared in this country to voice sentiments in favor of democratic institutions as opposed to the monstrous dictatorship of the black-shirted minority of Italy that rode to power over the bleeding and broken bodies of the very flower of Italy's population.

Evidence is at hand and will be presented at the conference to prove that agents of Mussolini, plentifully supplied with money, are constantly instigating and perpetrating most frightful acts of violence against political exiles in this country.

Kidnap Anti-Fascists.

The deadly claws of Mussolini extend even to America. The opponents of the monster are not safe in their places of labor, they are not even safe in their homes.

Men have been kidnapped in broad daylight on the streets of New York and Brooklyn, taken prisoners on boats flying the Italian flag, unmercifully tortured and occasionally murdered. The malignant character of the agents of Mussolini was exposed a few weeks ago when a bomb these creatures were ready to throw at a mass meeting on the streets of New York, exploded in their car before it could be used for its murderous purpose.

The object of the conference is to perfect plans that will enable the labor movement to defend the Italian political exiles and at the same time scourge from this country the depraved black-shirt cowards, criminals that swarm the Italian sections of our cities doing the murderous bidding of Mussolini.

WILKES-BARRE COPS BREAK UP WORKERS' MEET

Fascisti and Reactionaries Join Police

By a Worker Correspondent.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 19.—A battery of police, about 15 in number, in league with the fascisti and Ukrainian reactionaries, succeeded in dispersing a peaceful meeting of over 400 Ukrainian workers which was being held in the Sterling Theater in North Wilkes-Barre.

Running true to form, the Wilkes-Barre police, whose boast is "no goddamn radical meetings will ever be held in Wilkes-Barre," succeeded in keeping their record straight.

Police Issue "Permit."

The meeting was being held under the auspices of nine Ukrainian social, political and fraternal organizations and was to be addressed by Andrew Paschuk, Communist deputy in the Polish department. Altho a "permit" was issued by the police department, permits always being required before any kind of a meeting will be allowed, the mob of police was conveniently near when their allies, the bootleggers and reactionaries, invaded the meeting and started a fight, heckled and caused general disorder.

Preserve Law and Order.

At this point the police gallantly arrived to "preserve law'n order" by asking no questions, demanding no explanations or information as to who was creating the disturbance, but summarily ejecting every person from the theater.

Leader Is Bootlegger.

The ring leader of the disrupters was later arrested by the police for selling booze and keeping a disorderly house. It was this chap who announced that "his reverence," the local Ukrainian priest, was against the holding of the meeting, and to all intents and purposes represented "his eminence."

Another meeting will be held next Sunday, to be addressed by the same speaker, and the committee this time announces a "committee for the preservation of order," in other words, a bouncing committee will be ready to handle excited people.

Wall Street Is Trying to Hold Nicaragua As Its Private Property

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE American bully is on the job in Nicaragua. Naked, brute force, utilizing the fist of the United States navy, energetically builds its tyranny over the natives.

The Chicago Tribune declares editorially regarding Nicaragua that, "the method of armed interference is not one we can afford to condone." But that applies to other countries, not to American armed interference.

This is proved in the news columns, that contain this very interesting dispatch (Chicago Tribune Press Service, Nov. 18) from Bluefields, Nicaragua:

"Rear Admiral Julian Latimer called the rebel leader Gen. Moncada aboard the U. S. S. Rochester this afternoon and read to him the dispatch from Washington requesting the rebel leader to lay down his arms and enter into an agreement with the new Nicaraguan government, headed by Adolph Diaz.

"Otherwise, the United States will be obliged to take action not to permit fighting. General Moncada is consulting with former vice president Sacasa, the rebel's choice for president, and his supporters."

Thus Washington announces its intention to build a bayonet support for its Diaz government in Nicaragua, demanding that all opposition, even tho it speaks in the name of the Nicaraguan people, must meekly and humbly submit. That is merely another one of the hypocrisies of dollar diplomacy. It must be combatted by the American working class.

* * *

If the United States has the right to intervene in Nicaragua, then every other country, whether it be Mexico, the Union of Soviet Republics, or some nation of South America has that same right. The only difference would be that any of these interventions would be on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and not in support of their oppressors, the type of intervention that originates in Washington. Obregon, former president of Mexico, declares truly that Mexico has the same right to interfere as the United States.

* * *

Washington fears the United States of Central America. While building a powerful centralized government for itself, Wall Street rule exerts every possible effort to maintain the divisions between the Latin-American peoples.

It is not the ambition of Mexico to annex the Central American republics, including Guatamala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, as the Washington statesmen would have the world believe. It is to the interests of these republics, however, to unite and protect their own interests against the foreign aggressor. These people have one language and culture, they are racially very much alike, and have many interests in common.

Washington would have a very difficult time to show that there is less reason for the Latin-American peoples to unite, consolidating their interests under a common government, than it was for the original 13 American colonies to get together, not only to fight the British king but also to create a consolidated nation.

This issue helped provoke the American Civil War, and in spite of the fact that the advocates of states' rights have been loud in their arguments, every development has been against them. The recent decision of the United States supreme court giving new powers to the White House end of the government was another step in this direction. Every precedent that is needed for the creation of the United States of Central America, including Mexico, is to be found in the growth of the United States north of the Rio Grande since its revolutionary war of 1776, the sesqui-centennial of which it celebrates this year.

* * *

The whole attitude of the United States toward Nicaragua shows that, in spite of the use of cleverly concocted phrases, Washington looks upon this Central American republic as the private property of Wall Street imperialism.

The Mexican masses will be quick to discern the meaning of this imperialist aggression and join in even more stubborn resistance to the oil, land and rubber interests seeking to more firmly establish themselves in Mexico.

* * *

Washington's policy clearly shows that it doesn't feel itself safe in Central America as long as Mexico is not completely subdued and enslaved.

It is, therefore, to be expected that the full wrath of American imperialism, in this crisis, will be turned against Mexico. Already the war propagandists are busy with their hastily concocted fictions about "uprisings" against the present Mexican government, paralleling the propaganda so long directed against the Soviet Union.

The Chicago Daily News displays a first page cartoon showing a bullfighter, with the inevitable whiskers, labelled "Bolshevism," waving a red cloth—"Mexico Red Outbreak"—before a burly bull supposed to represent "World Patience."

It is clear that definite attempts are being made to stir up the war hysteria that is necessary to support the march of Wall Street's armies against foreign peoples. It is more necessary now that ever for American labor to declare against all attacks on Mexico, Nicaragua, or any other Central or South American countries.

Russian Women Will Give Affair Dec. 5

A performance concert and dance will be given by the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society, Sunday, Dec. 5, at Shoenhoffen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

DOMINION'S BALK AT PAYING FOR BRITAIN'S NAVY

Refuse to Bear Burden of Imperialism

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The imperial conference of prime ministers from all of the British dominions struck a snag when the ministers flatly refused to "chip in" to defray expenses of Great Britain's imperialistic navy.

Something like an "acute controversy" has occurred over the matter, it is reliably reported. Premier Baldwin insists that the dominions must pay part of the expenses of the navy, but all of the prime ministers refuse.

Singapore Is Crux.

The crux of the controversy centers around the British base at Singapore, which is important to Great Britain's holdings in the Pacific. Baldwin declares that Australia, because it is most interested, should pay for expenses of maintaining the naval station there. Prime Minister Bruse is adamant.

Britain also felt that Canada would chip in for Singapore for protection on its Pacific coast, but Prime Minister King cooly informed Baldwin that it didn't need the protection, as it received enough from the United States. The situation is now in a deadlock.

It is possible that at the last moment some dominions may vote a small contribution, just as a "gesture to preserve peace," but the outlook for John Bull to shift any of the burden of imperialism on to the dominions is dark.

Want Own Say.

Another point of controversy came up which indicates to some that Great Britain's hold on her dominions is weakening. The ministers are opposed to Great Britain signing treaties and conducting other relations with foreign powers as representing the dominions. They want to have to do their own treaty making, and insist that envoys from Great Britain must represent only that government.

That the control of Egypt is absolutely necessary to the protection of the empire was shown to the ministers at a secret meeting that was attended by Lord Lloyd, high commissioner to Egypt. Egypt is necessary for the protection of the Suez canal and trade and strategic routes between the home country and dominions, it was pointed out.

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SIXTH ANNUAL
Masquerade and Ball
given by the
CLOAKMAKERS' UNION LOCAL No. 52
SATURDAY EVE., NOVEMBER 27, 1926
at the Hollenbeck Masonic Temple,
1st and Chicago Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
PRIZES FOR BEST MASKS.
Admission 50 Cents. Jazz Orchestra.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Three attractive prizes for worker correspondence stories next week will be given to those who send in the best stories. Send in that story you have been thinking about now, workers! You can have one of these books in your worker library:

1ST PRIZE—"Romance of New Russia," by Magdeleine Marx, a splendid account of the new Russia, in a cloth-bound edition.

2ND PRIZE—"Bars and Shadows," by Ralph Chaplin, beautiful poems by a proletarian poet, written in Leavenworth penitentiary when a class-war prisoner.

3RD PRIZE—"Government-Strikebreaker," by Jay Lovestone. How the present government fights against the workers.

EVERY WORKER SHOULD SEND IN A STORY THIS WEEK! REMEMBER: WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

LEWIS MACHINE IN DISTRICT 5 TRIES TRICKERY

Miners Spoil Ruse of Officials

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Nov. 19. —A mass meeting was arranged by the "Brophy for President Committee" of Sub-District 7, District 5, United Mine Workers of America, for last Sunday, Nov. 14., at 2 p. m. The Imperial Theater of this city was rented and a deposit given. The Burgess promised a representative of the arrangements committee not to interfere with the meeting, adding that no written permit is needed for a Sunday meeting, but that his promise is sufficient. Brother Frank Keeney, former president of District 17, U. M. W. of A., was advertised to speak on the coming elections in the miners' union. Keeney is supporting the Save-the-Union ticket headed by John Brophy.

Officials Capture Hall.

Much to the surprise of the arrangements committee, they found the hall occupied by district officers headed by Pat Fagan when they arrived to open the hall. Asking what they meant, they were told that officials rented the hall and paid for it. They also claim that they secured a written permit from the Burgess to hold a meeting. The committee took the matter up with the manager of the Imperial Theater, who promised that the hall would be vacated by the district officials at 2 p. m. This, however, was not done.

He again promised to have the hall vacated at 20 minutes to 3 sharp. At this time the question was raised that a meeting cannot be held by the progressives because they failed to produce a written permit. Two representatives of the "Brophy for President Committee," together with Jack Nassen, one of the district officers, and two policemen, proceeded to the Burgess in regards to a permit. The Burgess, as expected, could not be located.

Powers Hapgood Gets Floor.

Meanwhile large numbers of miners began pouring into the hall, coming from all parts of the Allegheny Valley. Keeney was unable to be there, and Powers Hapgood came to take his place. The miners began to demand of the district officials that Powers Hapgood be given the floor. The officials were finally compelled to give in to this demand and Powers Hapgood was given the floor. He spoke for about one hour and a half.

Officers Indulged in Personal Attacks.

Powers Hapgood, in a brilliant speech, pointed out how the strikes of 1919-1922 were betrayed by the present leadership of the U. M. W. of A. and gave a detailed explanation of the advantages of the Brophy program to Save the Union. He was greeted with continuous applause. The district officials failed to reply to the points mentioned by Hapgood, but, instead, indulged in a bitter attack against individual candidates and supporters of the John Brophy ticket. The applause received by Powers Hapgood showed that at least 95 per cent of the meeting was in favor of the Save the Union program and candidates.

Try to Start Fist Fight.

At one point, when David Fowler of Scranton indulged in personal attacks against the progressives, one of the miners asked why he didn't speak about the policies of John L. Lewis, instead of attacking certain individuals. This was too much for this official and he jumped down half the steps, threatening to beat up the man who dared to ask him such a question. He changed his mind, however, and returned to his original place to continue his speech.

The rank and file compelled him to sit down and the meeting was adjourned amid a stormy uproar against the district bureaucracy.

Old Forge Miners Greet Alex Howat with Enthusiasm

By a Worker Correspondent.

OLD FORGE, Pa., Nov. 19. — Alex Howat spoke to a large miners' mass meeting here Sunday in behalf of Brophy campaign. Other speakers were Brennan, Argoni in Italian, Yourish in Polish and Toohey.

The crowd of 400 miners waited two hours overtime for Howat and the party to arrive from the Scranton meeting but not a single man broke ranks.

As Howat stepped from the auto in front of Columbia Hall the hundreds of miners gathered outside cheered again and again. The miners of this town remembered Alex when he was here three or more years ago. Brennan closely analyzed and interpreted the anthracite contract and conclusively proved to the satisfaction of all present the contract is saturated and reeking with arbitration of the worst kind. He called for support of Brophy and Stephenson and to fight for the "Save the Union" program.

Expose Rum Graft in Cleveland Higherups

By a Worker Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19. — After a long period of graft in enforcing the dry law, an exposure is promised. Justices of the peace have been getting so much for each case, which has been one of their main sources of income, especially when it was not possible to arrest a man for any other offense.

Without warrant, homes have been invaded, cases have been fixed, ex-convicts, crooks and vicious characters have been employed as dry agents, exorbitant and unreasonable fines have been fixed by justices and mayors and various other methods are being ascribed to the officialdom.

An investigation is being made by the federal government, and it is expected that the smell will reach to heaven.

Prolet-Tribune Will Be Out Tonight at Workers' House

The next issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper of the Novy Mir worker correspondents will be out Saturday, Nov. 20, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Admission will be 25 cents.

All workers who understand the Russian language are invited to attend.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

DAILY WORKER ONLY RELIABLE PAPER, HE FINDS

Urges Exploited Workers to Realize It

By JOHN L. SNYDER.
(Worker Correspondent)

FORDSON, Mich., Nov. 19.—At one time I was a subscriber to the Weekly People, organ of the now dead socialist labor party. My last donation to the support of that organization was about two years ago—flowers for its grave. It was dead to me then, and more so now, so far as the class struggle and the revolutionary labor movement is concerned.

I then began to read The DAILY WORKER, as I was always interested in the labor movement thruout the world, and I found it to be the only reliable paper for the exploited workers and farmers in the United States.

Bought It at Stands.

But all this time I had to depend on getting it from the newsstand, as I was unable to be a regular subscriber, for the economic reason most of us are up against in searching for steady work. With me, as with most of us rebels, it was the old saying that if I didn't like it here, I could quit and go somewhere else.

"Good" Job.

I am a baker by trade, and people must eat, so I was not long out of a job. I have a good job now; it pays $40 for a week of six days. But again here is the joker—I only work four days a week, so I don't make that $40, so you can see what I mean by a good job.

I work for the Schaeffer Box Lunch Co., as second baker. We put up lunches for the slaves in the Ford River Rouge plant in Fordson. There are about 30 working in this place, two bakers, two cooks, a few wagon boys, and about fifteen girls who wrap lunches. The girls or women (most of them are married) are getting $18 a week for a ten-hour day. Of course they, too, are working only four days a week.

A Boss' Trick.

A few weeks ago the company cut out giving the pies in with the lunches, thus saving themselves about $300 a week. And that enabled them to sell about $200 worth of extra pies each week. We thought it would be a good time to ask the boss for a raise, so I got busy and had the bunch all worked up for a raise in wages. But they are meek, and winter is coming on. They kept quiet, so I told them I was going to ask the boss myself.

The boss, Mr. John Schaeffer, is one of those political bosses in Fordson, known to be a good fellow—to his class. Most of his sons hold public office.

Hard Luck Tale.

When I asked him for the raise he told me a sad story. Since they stopped putting the pies in the lunches, they were selling fewer lunches to the tune of about $100 a week. He was losing money and couldn't see how he could give us more money now, but he would see that we got a raise after Christmas—if things picked up.

I would probably have cried over his plight, if I had not known something about economics. We are not organized yet and I am the only comrade in the shop at this writing. Christmas is only a short time away, and then we will get a bonus or a raise, maybe!

This is the situation in my place, with lots of hard work ahead of me to get slaves into a movement that will bring them out of their slumbers.

I hope that you will publish this in the worker correspondence column, so that I can show them that The DAILY WORKER is their paper.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner, Ann Post, Vivian Lawrence, Nora, Norine & Lou Sievers.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45—Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

IF YOU COME TO BUY, O. K.; IF YOU ARE NOT TONGUE-TIED, KEEP OUT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — How well an applicant for admission to the United States is tongue-tied is the present criterion in the rulings of the state department. If a Communist comes to trade or to study, he apparently gets in, for, according to Charles Recht, counsel for the Soviet government, there are already 1,077 non-quota Russians in this land of the free. But Madam Kollantai, the Russian minister to Mexico, cannot even cross the country on her way from Europe to her mission. She might say something en route.

On the one hand is Senator Borah, threatening to bring before the foreign relations committee of the senate the question of defining the authority of the secretary of state in such cases. Then there is Mary G. Kilbreth (an apt name for a silencer), president of the Woman Patriot Publishing Co., shouting that under acts of congress, which she cites by dates, the secretary has no discretion at all—he must exclude anything that looks at all like a Communist. "The President himself," she argues, "has no legal power or right to suspend or nullify the mandatory provisions of the alien exclusion act."

Meanwhile, Doctor Kellogg asks the applicant for admission to stick out his tongue. If it is red, it is a sign of intellectual bad health and a malnutrition of capitalistic psychology—and the door slams.

CLEVELAND 'DADS' REFUSE TO HEAR REPORT ON MARIE

Protest Meeting Held on Action

By a Worker Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19. — The city council went into an uproar, when Councilman Peter Witt, independent, tried to read a memorandum prepared by a committee of Hungarians of this city, protesting against the subservience of American citizens to the Roumanian queen. The Hungarian committee had tried to get the clerk of the chamber to accept the memorandum, but he refused.

As it seemed impossible to get the memorandum before the council in the regular manner, the committee called upon one of the independents, and when the latter was refused the right to read the document, Witt went into the breach, and the fight began.

The city mayor and city manager together with the clerk decided that there were things in the document that would offend the ear, references to the beating of stripped women, etc. Hence they decided that the document should not be read. Despite the protests of Witt, and his repeated efforts to get the document before the body in order to determine whether it was acceptable or not, he was stopped and threatened with violence by the sergeant-at-arms.

Hold Protest Meeting.

As a result of this little bit of Roumanian method in the city council, a protest meeting was held tonight, at which several liberals and I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, spoke. After a report of the fracas was made, the independent councilman made an "election" speech, in which he declared he would not make a speech—and succeeded in doing it.

Expose Movie.

Amter exposed the whole situation in Roumania, the losses during the war, the present condition of the workers and peasants, the persecution of the national minorities, the desire of Bessarabia to be attached to the Soviet Union. At the mention of the name "Cotzofanesti," the audience went into an uproar of applause. Amter showed what the loan of $100,000,000 would be used for—for war and repressive purposes.

"If war comes, the United States will be responsible, for had the American government not guaranteed the loan, Roumania would be in no position to arm. Back of it all is oil. The United States needs oil, the Standard Oil Co. has procured what it wants and the $100,000,000 has been advanced."

Among the other speakers were: Comrades E. Kovacs and J. E. Takacs.

Alex Howat to Hold Forth in District 2

PORTAGE, Pa., Nov. 19. — Alex Howat, former president of District 14, United Mine Workers of America, who broke the infamous Kansas industrial court, will speak on the coming elections in the miners' union in Portage, Pa., at the Miners' Hall Sunday, November 21, 2:30 p. m. The meeting is arranged by Local Union 570.

He is also expected to address a meeting in Barnesboro, Pa., while visiting this district. Howat is well known in this district and large crowds are expected to attend the meeting.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle. WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

HOW U. S. YOUTH IS TARGET FOR 100% BUNCOMBE

"Education Week" Is Sign for Unloading

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19.—November 11 was Armistice Day. Last week was American Education Week, as well as the week of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Armistice Day is the most glorious day of days for Wall Street, international bankers, ammunition makers, poison-gas artists, army and navy officers, "greenish" labor "leaders," militaristic teachers, the "Brisbunk"-ized reactionary press, bible-pounders, K. K. K., and other pa(y)triotic patriots.

The creation of a war spirit—from a capitalistic point of view—in the untrained minds of school children and youth in general is the principal object of the militarists in this "peaceful" land of the free.

When this is done the youngsters are fit to become cannon fodder, strikebreakers, murderous gun-runners during labor conflicts, war profiteers, one-dollar-a-year grafters, policemen and stoolpigeons.

Anti-Labor Poison.

The November issue of The Young Comrade explained the real meaning of American Education Week. Some of its slogans are "liberty is not the right of one, but of all;" "make democracy the same for the world," "equal opportunity for all,' etc. The sum of all this is bunk because "the teachers collect all their forces and start a campaign to dope the children with anti-labor poison so as to make them good slaves of the bosses. Of course they do this all year round, but during American Education Week they have a special drive or campaign for doping the workers' children."

Different in Soviet land.

The same article also pointed out the significance of the Russian revolution. It said, in effect, that in America the fat of the land goes to the parasites—only the crumbs, if any, reach the workers. Only in Soviet land, with workers' rule and where the master class bosses have been kicked out, is there liberty, democracy, opportunity and justice for the workers.

Sky-Pilots Want Bible in Schools.

A proposition, the bible in public schools, carried in Los Angeles county, was voted down, however, as a state law. So the Aimeelites, "Fighting Bobs," popery followers, pillowcase knights, mission stiffs and other hallelujah screamers, did not succeed —this time—to Bryanize Busickized California into an anti-Darwin-monkey-evolution Tennessee.

But the danger of next time is still with us, the danger of hypocritical godliness, sheepish ignorance and slavish submissiveness in the ranks of the exploited workers' children. Holy rollers, hallelujah actresses and silver tongued fundamentalists in the form of Florida real estate sharks are welcome to their pie feasts in gilded castles, if any, in the skies. But disbelievers shall inhabit the earth and—some day—inherit all its fullness. They are ruling one-sixth part of this globe now—Sovietland.

Aimee Rides for Fall.

Even the evangelist herself may have an accident some of these days if she don't quit riding mules. She had been riding, safely, on the backs of suckers for years—they don't kick, but mules do. She was kicked off the saddle recently—hastily, ungracefully, without her consent or forewarning at all, and right before the camera at that. So the royal horses of England, kicking the Prince of Wales, have nothing on the Missourian mule. Mules may be democratic, but rather than bend their knees before celebrities they kick. The writer is not particularly interested in fundamentalists, broken necks, but why don't the workers throw their masters off their bended backs and the bible-pounders out of public schools? They ought to have as much sense as a mule, anyway.

'Indiscretion' Caused School Board to Stop Promotion of Teacher

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. — "Indiscretion in the use of language" was given as the reason for the refusal of the New York board of superintendents to promote Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz by Dr. William O'Shea, member of the board. O'Shea said that he voted to promote Lefkowitz, but believed the other members also had a right to vote against promotion because they thought he was a radical.

The "indiscretions" charge against the teacher were that in referring to the republican party and democratic party he used the terms 'Gyp, the blood' and 'Tony, brass-knuckled philosopher,' and in speaking of the United States as 'the so-called greatest republic in the world,' said O'Shea. These were "committed" five years ago.

Danish Ship on Rocks.

SANTANDER, Spain, Nov. 19.—The Danish sailing vessel Viking, which was making a trip around the world, went on the rocks near San Pedro del Mar. Henniel Ventegot, owner of the vessel, was saved but his companion Ehn Hansen was drowned.

OIL A NEW NOVEL by Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

They were at the Monastery, and had been dancing, and went out upon one of the loggias, or platforms, or terraces, or whatever you call the outside of a cathedral. There was a moon shining down—the same that had shone on Bunny and Eunice, and on Bunny and Ethel Goodrich. There was organ music inside, and the scent of flowers outside, and Bunny was thinking to himself, "What am I going to do about this?" It couldn't go on, that was certain; he had got so that he was trembling all over. And yet, somehow, he seemed to be tongue-tied. So far, all the girls had had to propose to him, and it was quite absurd. What the dickens was the matter with him?

In a faltering voice he suggested, "Let's dance." Vee stood up, and he stood up; they had danced out onto this loggia, or terrace or platform, and now they would dance back, and he would be, literally, just where he had been before. No, that wouldn't do! He had a sudden fit of desperation; and instead of the particular kind of embrace which has to do with dancing, he put his arms about her in a way that made it impossible for her to dance. This was a crude procedure, no credit to a junior classman and leader of fashion in a high-toned university. Bunny knew it, and was in a panic. She would not understand—she would be angry, and send him away!

But no, she was not angry; and somehow, she was able to understand. There is an old saying, that fingers were made before forks, and in the same way it is true that embraces were made a long time before words. Bunny became aware that his clasp was being returned—and by a pair of capable arms, that were able to hold a girl upside down in the air and carry her down a beach! It was all right! "Oh, Vee! he whispered. "Then you do care for me!" Her lips met his, and they stood there in the moonlight, locked together, while the organ music rose to a shout.

"Vee, I was so scared!" And she laughed. "You silly boy!" But suddenly she drew back her head.

"Bunny, I want to talk to you. There's something I must say. Let me go, and sit down, please—no, in that chair over there! I want us to talk quietly."

There was fear in her voice, and he did what she asked. "What is it, Vee?"

"I want us to be sensible, and know what we're doing. It seems to me hardly anybody I know can be happy in love, and I I'm saying. I want us to decide in cold blood."

"You'll have to get a new God!" Bunny had managed to recover the use of his tongue.

"I want us to promise to be happy! Any time we can't be happy, let's quit, and not have any fuss! Let's be sensible, and not go crazy with jealousy, and torment each other."

"You'll be a plenty for me," declared Bunny. "I surely won't make you jealous!"

"You don't know what you'll do! Nobody ever knows! It's the devil's own business—oh, you've no idea what I've seen, Bunny! You're nothing but a babe in arms."

"You'll be good to me, Vee, and raise me up!"

"How do you know what I'll do? How do you know anything about me? You want me, without really knowing what I am or what I'll do! I could have told you a million lies, and how would you have known? The next woman that comes along will tell you a million and one, and how will you know about her?"

"That's too easy, Vee—you'll tell me!"

He sank down on his knees before her, and took one of her hands, intending to comfort her; but she pushed it away. "No, I don't want you to do that. I want you to think about what I'm saying. I want us to decide in cold blood."

"Bunny, a man and a woman ought to tell each other the truth—all the time. They ought to trust each other that much, no matter how much it hurts. Isn't that so?"

"You bet it's so."

"If that means they give each other up, all right—but they have no business holding each other by lies. Will you make that bargain, Bunny?"

"I will."

"And I want you to know, I don't want any of your money."

"I haven't got any money, Vee—it's all Dad's. That is the first painful truth."

"Well, I don't want it. I've got my own, and I'll take care of myself. I've got a job, and you'll have yours, and we'll let each other alone, and meet when it makes both of us happy."

"That's too easy for a man, Vee!"

"It'll be a game, and those are the rules, and if we break the rules, it's cheating."

Bunny could assure her that he had never cheated in a game, and would not cheat in this one. So he overcame her fears, and she was in his arms again, and they were exchanging those ravishing kisses, of which for a time it seems impossible ever to have enough. Presently she whispered, "Someone will come out here, Bunny. Let me go in, and I'll dance a bit, and then make my excuses and get away, and you come up to my room."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

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Crawling Before the Queen

Organized labor, as represented by its officialdom, has steered fairly clear of the skirts of Queen Marie, of Roumania, during her visit in this country.

The exception, however, is to be found in J. W. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind.

Hayes was not only anxious to befoul the union headquarters, called Typographical Terrace, by inviting the presence of the symbol of labor murder in Roumania, but in order to gain royal favor attacks the labor movement in other sections of the country.

In news dispatches from Indianapolis, Hayes is reported as denouncing the Chicago Federation of Labor for referring to the queen as "Bloody Marie," saying that the members of organized labor in Chicago were "radicals" and intimating that they had taken orders from "the propaganda bureau of the Third International."

President John Fitzpatrick, Secretary Edward N. Nockels, and especially Vice-President Oscar F. Nelson will be stunned to learn that they are "radicals." Have they not viciously fought radicalism everywhere that it appeared, and many places that it didn't? They must all confess that they get orders from old party politicians and from the labor reaction higher up than themselves, but never from "the Third International," which Hayes understands to mean everything that exists over the one-sixth of the world's land surface now under the red flag of the Union of Soviet Republics. But Hayes was evidently willing to say anything if only permitted to kiss Marie's boots during her stay in the Indiana "open shop" metropolis.

It is to the credit of great sections of the American working class that it spontaneously resented the presence in this country of the spokesman of the Roumanian tyranny. Resolutions were not only adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor, but by other labor organizations, including the Detroit Federation of Labor, headed by Frank X. Martel, host to the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in that city.

The Illinois Miner, official organ of what is left of the Farrington regime in the Illinois Mine Workers' Union, gives space to the item spreading Hayes' attack. This gives rise to the question whether John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, might not have collaborated with Hayes in his red-baiting. The international headquarters of the U. M. W. A. is also located in Indianapolis. Lewis would certainly be jealous of Hayes if he knew that the latter had belly-crawled before the queen without being able to join him.

Karl Marx on Fordism

The Value of All Commodities, Including Ford Cars, Is Determined by the Labor Power the Workers Put Into Them —Ford Makes a Profit by Giving His Workers the FULL VALUE of Their Labor Power.

By THURBER LEWIS

ARTICLE II

ASIDE from their mere use values, commodities have another value. They have the value that they take on when it comes to the point where they are exchanged for some other commodity. If they are not exchanged and made especially for that purpose, they are not commodities. They are mere use values. It is necessary to know how this exchange value is determined.

The best way to begin to do this is to think about what is common to them. We saw that labor power is common to all commodities. We begin to suspect, therefore, that labor power has something to do with determining the value of these commodities when they go on the market for exchange.

How Marx Put It.

LET us state the case as Marx stated it. The value of a commodity is determined by the socially necessary labor power required to reproduce it. That sounds very involved. Why must Marx talk about "socially necessary" and reproduction. Ford's experts don't figure that way, and they make profits. The reason for this is that Marx was satisfied only by going to the root of the question. Ford is interested only in profits.

When Marx speaks of "socially necessary," he means, simply, the AVERAGE labor power bestowed on commodities IN GENERAL. He wasn't interested in tin lizzies or pig iron. He was interested in ALL commodities. He was after a common denominator so that he could analyze his subject in its largest, its SOCIAL aspect.

If another plant made Ford cars by hand, without the use of machinery the way they are made in Highland Park, Ford cars would not sell for more because in one plant it took more labor to make them. No. The price of Ford cars would be determined by the cheapest method of production, the one most prevalent, the SOCIALLY NECESSARY amount of labor. So, with anything that is made for sale, it is clear that the value of it is set not on the basis of the most out of date and inadequate ways of making it—but on the most efficient and cheapest means of producing it.

The Value of Labor Power.

BUT we said that LABOR POWER was also a commodity. Every bit as much as Ford cars. This has value too. How can the value of labor power be determined? By exactly the same rule. The value of labor power is determined by the socially necessary amount of labor power required to reproduce IT.

How does this work out in fact? Take a Ford worker. He has labor power that he sells to Ford for eight hours a day. What is the socially necessary labor power required to reproduce this.

Every commodity, as we say, has labor power, congealed or hidden in it. The bread and meat the Ford worker eats, represents certain amounts of labor power. The clothes he wears represent more labor power. The education he might have had. The things required to care for his wife and raise his children (labor power in the makdollars representing in money the social VALUE ing)—in a word, the necessaries of life that he consumes are commodities that represent, altogether, socially necessary labor power, that is, labor power necessary to produce the needed things of life not only for the particular Ford worker, but for all Ford workers and all workers in the country.

HENRY FORD.

There are hundreds of thousands of workers directly or indirectly a part of the Ford industrial machine. Over this great social institution one man has undisputed direction solely because he invokes the right of OWNERSHIP. Why should one man or a few men control the destinies of millions of workers? Why haven't they something to say? Karl Marx answers these questions. The accompanying article explains briefly the mechanics of capitalist exploitation according to Marx with particular reference to the Ford industries.

Ford Pays Full VALUE.

FORD pays, like all employers, what are called wages. The average wage happens to be six dollars a day. We will explain later why Ford pays six dollars while all it may require the worker to actually reproduce his labor power is four dollars. For the moment, we are interested in but the one fact, that the value of the labor power of the Ford worker is determined by the socially necessary labor power required to make it possible for him to continue to work, in the way we have explained.

Let us continue to assume that four dollars represents the necessary amount of subsistence required by the worker. Ford pays all his workers at least four dollars, that we know. Socially speaking then we come to this: that four dollars represents in money the social VALUE of the labor power given by the worker. Ford, in paying his workers more than four dollars, pays them at least the VALUE of their labor power. And yet he makes a profit, and a big one at that. How does this happen?

Labor Power Has a Special Quality.

LET us compare labor power, as a commodity, with all other commodities. What is there about it that is different? A pound of sugar, for example is a commodity. But, until it is bought and eaten, it continues to be a mere pound of sugar. After it is eaten, it ceases, of course, to be a commodity.

But what about labor power? Labor power is good only when it is at work. When it works, er applies his labor power in turning a screw IT CREATES SOMETHING. When a Ford work-on a motor as it comes along on a conveyor, he has changed something, he has contributed his share towards the CREATION of a complete motor. The motor, complete and assembled, has more value, is worth more on the market, than it was when it was mere pig iron or a bunch of parts. It is obvious then that labor power, as a commodity, has something that other commodities lack. It has the power to create additional value.

NOW, armed with this wonder working commodity, the Ford worker enters the factory under contract to the management. What does this contract say? It says that the worker will devote eight hours of his time applying his labor power in the production of Ford cars, adding, as we have seen, new value to the particular part of the machine that comes to his hand. With every operation he makes the part that comes along to him on the conveyor more valuable than it was before it got to him.

And for these hours of VALUE CREATING work, Ford pays him at least four dollars which we decided was the amount he required to exist on, or the VALUE of the labor power he sold to Ford. The worker has no kick coming. He is getting full value for his work. But how does Ford make his profit if he pays the worker the VALUE of his labor power?

Four Hours For Me—4 Hours for Henry.

WELL it so happens that the worker, going into the Ford plant with all the efficiency devices with which he has to work can, in eight hours' work, produce much more than the mere four dollars that he requires to live on. He can produce much more than the six dollars that Ford actually pays him. Let us assume that in four hours of work, the labor power of the worker adds to the Ford car in process of production, six dollars. That is the value of the labor power that Henry bought from him. But when his four hours work is over, he doesn't wash up and go home. Oh, No! Henry has hired him for eight and eight he works. It stands to reason that in eight hours, the worker would produce at least twelve dollars in value, that the value creating labor power he gives to the commodity, Ford automobile, is represented by twelve dollars. That's where the profit comes in. That's why Henry can have a bank balance of tens of millions of dollars. That's why Henry can build new plants.

(Continued tomorrow)

18,000 Workers Out at New York Protest for Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1)

to attend, pledging their support to the sponsors of the meeting.

Flynn said that "we want not only a new trial, but the liberation and vindication of Sacco and Vanzetti. Nothing less than that will satisfy them or satisfy us.

"We must not allow their case to become another Mooney and Billings. They want no commutation of sentence. They want liberty or death."

Giovannitti Speaks.

Arturo Giovannitti, one of the victims of the famous Ettor-Giovannitti frame-up, which also took place in the state of Massachusetts, said that even if Sacco and Vanzetti were released from jail now, they would be only shadows and ghosts of former selves. That the capitalist system of society must be held responsible for that state of affairs. Also that "stupid, brutal system of society, which we call democracy."

Judge Jacob Panken pointed out that the district attorney was bent on getting a conviction so he could display another scalp on his girdle.

"I want to join my voice," continued Panken, "with the decent people of this country to take off this spot on the American people."

Foster Greeted with Cheers.

The next speaker was William Z. Foster. When he was announced almost the entire audience rose and cheered him for several minutes.

He spoke in part, as follows: "What is the issue? Does any one believe this is a simple murder case? I do not think so. It is because Sacco and Vanzetti have become the symbol of resistance on the part of the working class to capitalism, that they are trying to make an example of them.

"What was their crime? They dared to strike a blow to that which is dearest to the bosses—their profits. Also to lead the workers into struggle militantly."

The other speakers were: Richard Brazier, of the I. W. W.; Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the "Hammer;" Arthur Garfield Hays, of the American Civil Liberties Union; Ena Sormenti, editor of Il Lavoratore; Arturo Di Pietie of Il Novo Mondo; Norman Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy; Pietro Allegra, of the Anti-Fascist Alliance and Leonard D. Abbott.

Chicago I. L. D. to Give Workers' Cabaret with Unique Features

Members and friends of International Labor Defense in Chicago will celebrate on Thanksgiving eve, November 24, at a most unique affair. It will be a proletarian cabaret, or workers' entertainment, with a continual round of dancing with Dickerson's Southern Jazz orchestra, and excellent refreshments. All of this will be in profuse and colorful variety, guarantees the committee in charge, which has been suzzing about engaging the entertainment features and surprises.

"Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the national chairman of I. L. D., will be the guest—and they say that she's even more democratic than Queen Marie!" said one of the committeemen in charge of the affair.

"With Dickerson's orchestra will come two comedians of note, and a soloist who is preparing the special numbers asked for by the committee. He may become blue in the face driving away the blues. Other singer-entertainers include Mme. Maller, Ricky Lewis in proletarian and folk songs, M. Polkoff in "song and dance," a popular radio entertainer, and still more and more.

The I. L. D. cabaret will be held at Mirror Hall, Western Ave., just south of Division street. Come ahead!

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle. WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Worker Loses Thumb, Can't Work, Gets Small Compensation

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 19.—Because of an accident at the Standard Steel Car Company, Carrol lost half of his thumb.

For the loss the company gave him only $200, altho Carrol has not been able to work for weeks. The case was brought up before the Indiana industrial commission. Mr. Perkins ruled that that is all Carrol can receive according to law. Carrol said: "If the industrial board says that I can only get $200 I guess I have to take it, because that's the law. But I sure would like to see those fellows that made that rotten law in jail."

The Standard Steel Car Company is well known as the worst factory in the district from which to collect accident compensation.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19—A drop of 25 cents to 30 cents in crude oil prices on the Pittsburgh market was announced by the Joseph Seep Agency, purchasing medium for the Standard Oil Company.

WORKERS URGED TO HEAR DISCUSSION ON ROLE OF PRESS AT SUNDAY MEET

All Chicago workers are invited to attend a meet Sunday afternoon at Croatian Home, 1903 South Racine avenue, where "The Role of the Communist Press" will be discussed. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Nat Kaplan, editor of The Young Worker, will be the main speakers. A thoro discussion on the importance of the press to the movement will be had at the meeting.

The meeting starts at 2:30 o'clock.

Cabinet Crisis in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 19.—The political crisis which has been extant in Chile for several weeks took a new turn today when the minister of war asked the president to demand the resignation of the cabinet, stating that only in this way could the crisis be settled.

Ferdie Is Not So Ill But Queen Marie Hurries Back Home

(Continued from page 1.)

the suppressed Roumanian minorities combined with International Labor Defense were to voice their protest against the Roumanian terror, was scheduled for Friday evening.

* * *

Illness an Excuse.

The above dispatches rather bear out The DAILY WORKER'S statement of yesterday that the queen cancelled her trip because of her fear of further manifestations against her, using King Ferdinand's illness as an excuse. The Berlin message, corroborated by reports from Bucharest direct, indicates that Ferdinand's illness is simply a continuation of an ailment that was with him long before the queen departed for America.

The fact that the queen aided in the raising of huge loans by reason of the widespread favorable publicity she received and by building up a personal following among the wealthy banking and industrial families, is an added reason for cancelling the trip at a time when her popularity is distinctly on the wane and she is headed for notoriety instead of popularity.

Why Cancellation?

It is of some significance also that while she still has four or five days to stay in the country the queen chooses seclusion instead of keeping her social obligations. Present plans call for Prince Nicholas to make these cancelled engagements instead, taking the boat with the queen when it sails on Wednesday. Her majesty is not unwell and the condition of her husband does not exactly call for complete retirement.

Her seeking refuge at the home of one of the bankers who no doubt is participating in the big loan is not without its implications.

BEATTYVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19. — Efforts were being made today to cap the oil gusher which has been flowing more than 300 barrels an hour since it came in Tuesday, with a loss of more than $100,000.

I. W. W. Branch Will Hold Mass Meeting for Worker-Martyrs

A mass protest meeting will be held for Sacco and Vanzetti and the Haymarket martyrs by the Chicago branch, No. 1, G. R. U., of the I. W. W. Sunday, November 21, 2 p. m., at Schmidts Hall, 3422 Grace street. One half of the proceeds from the meeting will go to the Sacco and Vanzetti defense, and one half will go to the defense of class war prisoners.

Speakers will be: Phil Engle, I. W. W. organizer, C. M. O'Brien, organizer, Ralph Chaplin, poet, artist and lecturer, Paul Miller, Finnish organizer, I. W. W. and others.

FOLSOM PRISON, Cal., Nov. 19.—Three desperate characters, Leo Brennan, William O'Brien and Thomas Griffin, all serving terms on burglary charges, were still missing today. The trio disappeared Monday afternoon and so far no trace of them has been found.

Would Show Pictures of Hall-Mills Murder Scene at Court Trial

COURTHOUSE, SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 19.—Alexander Simpson, the spectacular prosecutor in the Hall-Mills murder trial, today requested in court that he be allowed to project on a screen pictures of Derussey's Lane so that the jurors could obtain an accurate idea of the scene where the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills were shot to death on the night of Sept. 14, 1922.

This unprecedented proposal from the prosecutor provoked a vigorous objection from the defense.

Missing Bank President Located.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 19. — Lawrence B. Travers, president of the State Bank of Bath, Ill., for whose arrest a warrant was issued Friday charging embezzlement of $30,000 and who has been missing for about a week, was located today at the home of his brother in Phoenix, Ariz., it was learned here.

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XX

TRADE UNION AGREEMENTS

Strike strategy under present conditions in the United States must include definite policies regarding the making of trade union agreements. For many years the ultra-leftists, best typified by the I. W. W., have emphatically opposed in principle the signing of any trade union agreements whatsoever. They maintain that such documents constitute agreements of the workers to abandon the class struggle for the terms they are in force. They advocate merely oral agreements.

This incorrect attitude, which is one of the many forms of the ultra-leftism which has prevented the I. W. W. from expanding, is a reaction against the wrong policies of the right wing trade union leaders in making trade union agreements. The latter, with their class collaboration conceptions, believe that such agreements actually end the struggle for their terms. They hold agreements to be sacredly inviolable. By signing up their various craft contracts to expire at different dates they use them as a justification for one union to scab upon another.

WRITTEN AGREEMENTS NECESSARY

But the strike strategy must not be determined by such flimsy arguments as those of the I. W. W. Trade union agreements do not and cannot put an end to the class struggle, not even temporarily. The struggle between workers and employers goes on under such agreements, although it takes different forms than strikes. We must realize this fact and learn to fight effectively under these agreements. Under present conditions trade union agreements are technically necessary to the maintenance of organized relations with the employers.

It is idle to speak of mere oral agreements in connection with such vast and complicated industries as railroads, coal mines, and many others. What the left wing must learn is how to prevent the many evils often connected with trade union agreements and how to fight the employers successfully even while in contractural relations with them.

The A. F. of L. upper bureaucrats make a fetish of the sacredness of trade union agreements. They never cease harping upon the solemn obligations of the workers to live up to their contracts scrupulously. Nor do they stop at open strikebreaking where the workers goaded by the employers, strike before the official expiration of their agreements. Some of the worst betrayals in American labor history have taken place this way. Recent cases in point were Berry's furnishing men to take the place of the striking New York union pressmen, and Lewis' treachery in driving the Nova Scotia coal miners back to work to scab on the striking steel workers of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

THE EMPLOYERS' REALISTIC VIEW

The contract policy of the reactionary trade union leaders plays directly into the hands of the employers. It keeps the workers bound hand and foot by the union agreements, while the employers violate them whenever the opportunity presents itself. The employers consider trade union agreements cold-bloodedly from the sole standpoint of expediency. They are not swayed by the sentimental rubbish about the sacredness of contracts, which our conservative leaders eternally make so much of.

When the employers find it profitable to fulfill the terms of such agreements they do so. If not, they break them and the union too, if they can. Their present widespread violation of the so-called Jacksonville agreement in the bituminous regions is typical. In the deep-going coal crisis of the past couple of years the operators have seen an opportunity to get rid of both the Jacksonville agreement and the miners' union, and they are doing so brazenly and unashamed. They are entirely unmoved by Lewis' interminable and impotent pleas that they live up to their promises solemnly made to the union.

The workers must become equally "practical" in their attitude towards trade union agreements, and realize that such agreements are not worth more than the paper they are written on unless the workers have powerful organizations to enforce their fulfillment. As for the "sacredness" of these documents, the workers, taking a leaf out of the book of the employers, should never let them stand in the way of the advancement of their own interests. Agreements must never be allowed to keep workers on their jobs to scab upon strikers; they must never be used to drive strikers back to work.

PROVIDING ELBOW ROOM

The left wing must always fight for elbow room in trade union agreements by insisting upon "no-scab" clauses of various kinds. Wherever several unions are involved, we must demand joint agreements or, at the least, the expiration of all agreements at the same time. The experience in the British general strike, when vast groups of workers struck in spite of their agreements, proves that a militant working class will never allow such faint treaties with the enemy stand in the way of fighting this enemy effectively when the opportune time arrives.

In the question of whether there should be long or short term agreements the workers and employers have different interests. Ordinarily employers propose long term agreements (three to five years or more) when they are dealing with strong unions, except when there is a near prospect of a rapid fall in wages because of industrial depression.

LONG TERM AGREEMENTS

Such long term agreements favor the employers in several ways. They make for "peace" in the industry, and the checking of the workers developing offensive and growing class consciousness, which are vital considerations. Moreover, they enable the employers to figure further ahead about their costs, and give them an opportunity to make better preparations to defeat their workers in the next wage movement. For the workers short term agreements (one of two years in length) are the best. They make for struggle, for the development of the workers' consciousness, for the strengthening of their unions. They also result in winning more concessions from the employers.

Reactionary labor leaders, who always want to avoid the struggle, support the employers in demanding long term agreements. The abandonment by the United Mine Workers of its old-time militant policy of yearly agreements and the acceptance of long term agreements in both the anthracite and bituminous fields was a surrender to the operators. It was a menacing symptom of the deep crisis in which the U. M. W. of A. now finds itself.

The left wing must always fight for the best terms possible in its agreement with employers but it must never rely upon these pieces of paper. It must ever and always place its reliance in powerful trade unions, clear-seeing and militantly led. These are the workers' only guarantee for the fulfillment of the employers' contracts.

(To be continued)

SPORTS

LAST week we offered to sacrifice ourselves to go to Columbus to witness the Ohio-Michigan game (in disguise if anyone thought the presence of the state penitentiary there made it necessary). And what a game it turned out to be! When two teams get together on whom all the resources of modern education have been squandered to produce football wisdom—they play a worthy game. Ohio and Michigan were so evenly matched the close score of 17-16 could not have been otherwise.

But no one volunteered railroad fare and as a result one Bug we know was missing from the game and only some few odd ninety thousand attended. The gate receipts will help you understand why our centers of culture pay fancy prices for professors of football and call a professor of anything else a Bolshevik if he asks for a dollar-a-week raise. Red Grange must still get a laugh when they call college football "an amateur sport."

* * *

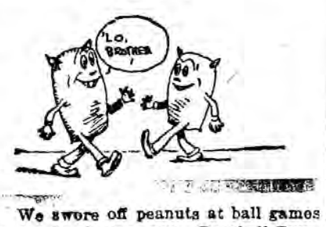
Carl Rubin of Boston is a different kind of a Bug. He spied the Sports column and writes: "I wish to congratulate the Bug. I am one myself. Swimming is my hobby, and tho I am interested in other sports I think swimming is the greatest of them all. (Aha—a water Bug!) I note you fail to mention it when referring to the sports of 'New Russia.' Certainly a country cannot be even 'half awake' as to physical culture if they forget their swimming."

But they don't, Brother Bug! We said nothing about it simply because we knew nothing about it. But they swim, all right! Just how much of it as a competitive sport we are going to find out for you.

We do know that every place there is water in Russia (and there's lots of it!) you will find many Russian swimming Bugs of both sexes. Russian sports magazines carry a good deal on swimming and the next copy that comes along you will get, Friend Bug.

But Carl asks: "Do any of the Workers' Sports Clubs here in this country take swimming as a competitive sport? If so, please name them." We know of Workers' Sports Clubs with gym classes, basketball, football and other sports, but none with swimming teams. If there is a Workers' Sports Club that has them, speak right up!

* * *



We swore off peanuts at ball games a couple of years ago. Baseball Bugs, as you may know (especially this one) feed on the lowly peanut during ball. The vendors thereof threaten to form a union with advanced scale, working conditions improved, et cetera. The games. If the game is exciting enough, a full-grown Bug will consume enough sacks of peanuts to need a plumber before the game is over. If the game goes into extra innings a Bug has to be blasted. Or so it seemed, anyway.

But next season we're going to reconsider. A sports rumor has it that "peanuts may be smaller or prices higher at the ball parks next season. plan is said to be well under way."

A common peanut is good "as is." But a common peanut sold by organized labor at a good ball game—ah, brother, that's something else again!

* * *

BEING a Bug on all sports gives me also an interest in the manly art of mauling. Next Monday Tiger Flowers, middleweight champion of the world (including the Scandinavian) will push over a set-up named Eddie Huffman. There's no reason for going.

But the champion with the fancy name happens to be just as fancy with his fists. We take a lively interest in his beauty business of lifting faces, because he is a Negro athlete. Negroes have no cinch in sports. This fellow was so unusually good he literally fought his way up. On December 3 he fights Mickey Walker, former title-holder—also in Chicago. That ought to be a bout worth seeing. The Tiger is a parson. But in the ring he doesn't use a bible. He wisely depends on his fists. If you enjoy seeing two excellent boxers exchanging compliments with both hands, here's your opportunity. If you look around the hall you might find

The Bug

A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

AN INDOOR SPORT

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1926

Coal Miners Stealing Coal.

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SECRETARY KELLOGG, as dumb a secretary of state and as obedient, as ever conducted the foreign affairs of the United States, is shaking the mailed fist at Mexico. The danger of intervention in Mexico is by no means over. The Knights of Columbus are discreetly singing low for the good reason that their yelling for war on Mexico might arouse the anger of the anti-Catholic elements and make things hot for the administration, if it could be proven that Coolidge was incited to action by papal pressure. American diplomacy is not as slick as the European brand. Kellogg usually speaks frankly. This is not a virtue. It is only stupidity.

* * *

THE reason for the latest threat against Mexico is as follows: There is a revolution in Nicaragua and Mexico was charged with supporting the progressive elements against the reactionaries that had the support of the United States. Washington made a bluff at not recognizing the reactionary Chamorra regime on the ground that it came into existence thru a coup d'etat. Yet this virtuous government of ours did not repudiate Mussolini of Italy, Horthy of Hungary, Primo de Rivera of Spain or Pilsudski of Poland tho all those brigands seized power by force of arms. But he who expects honesty from a capitalist government is liable to be found wanting.

* * *

THE reason for Washington's refusal to recognize Chamorro was other than that. In all probability Chamorro did not see the necessity for complying with the demands of American capital, or he held out for a better price than was originally offered. Then the progressive elements attacked, and his government did not look like ten cents for a while. The United States got busy and sent cruisers to cheer up the reactionary forces. It was reported that Mexico sent arms to the progressives. The latest news is to the effect that a fellow by the name of Diaz has been seated in the presidential chair with the backing of the United States. So Kellogg warns Calles to keep his hands off South America since that is the stamping ground of American imperialism. It should also be noted that the American agent in Nicaragua, Lawrence Dennis, suggested to Diaz that he buy off the liberal opposition with a few cabinet seats.

* * *

IN connection with the threat against Mexico in the latest Kellogg note on the Nicaraguan question it might be well to notice that an obscure paragraph appeared in the capitalist press a few days ago to the effect that the secretary of war sent out a notice to draft boards that functioned in the world war to hold themselves in readiness. The war department did not deny the report point blank but suggested that the story was based on indefinite instructions. It looks very much as if American cannon fodder might be soon asked to add more oil fields to the domain of American imperialism.

* * *

WHY did the queen of Roumania decide to leave for home so suddenly? This question is on every tongue. The queen says it is because her husband "Ferdy" is ill. But the queen would not quit a dog fight for that reason. What we think is this: The queen has her $150,000,000 loan tucked away in her royal stocking. And the storm of protest against her mission, which was initiated by the Communists is reaching such proportions that the wise lady believes discretion is the better part of valor and deems it a good time to make herself scarce. There may be interesting developments in Roumania also. Ferdinand's illness may only be diplomatic. But he is sitting on a tack and those that have the say in that oppressed country, those that own the real estate, can make "Ferdy" dance any way they want. Perhaps they are afraid the queen may get the $150,000,000 and leave them biting their nails. There are many surmises. But just now we bet on the first two reasons.

* * *

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eration leaders with more or less benevolent suggestions for acceptance. This is the only case we can recollect where the rank and file have persistently and successfully resisted the counsels of their leaders to surrender. A. J. Cook and Herbert Smith are honest trade union leaders, but they made serious errors during the severe crisis. And the most serious was Cook's failure to back up the demand for a complete discusion on the question of the betrayal of the general strike at the Bournemouth meeting of the British Trade Union Congress.

* * *

THE South Wales miners, the Lancashire miners and the Scotch miners have refused the terms of surrender. Those terms meant longer hours and less pay. On the other hand British industry is in dire straits owing to the strike. It has lost $5,000,000,000 directly so far because of the tie-up and its loss in trade is enormous. British is now importing 4,000,000 tons of coal per month at a cost of more than $35,000,000, while in the same period last year she was importing hardly anything but was exporting $18,000,000 worth a month. Only five of her 470 blast furnaces are in operation. All this taken in conjunction with her $40,000,000,000 war debt shows what a sorry plight the old empire is in.

* * *

THE heroic struggle of the British miners is a glorious page in labor history. But for the aid rendered them by the Russian workers they would have been obliged to return to the pits long ago, because of sheer hunger. It is to the everlasting discredit of the American workers that they have neither given financial nor moral support to their comrades in Great Britain outside of the contributions made by the radicals, those workers that the pampered labor fakers never tire of branding as enemies of labor. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy "received" a delegation of British trade unionists, who came here for money, gave them nice speeches and sent them home with their pockets empty. On the

Bernard Shaw---Fool of the Bourgeoisie

By K. A. WITTFOGEL.

Bernard Shaw, the English dramatist and writer, is no revolutionary Marxist. Co-founder and member for a long number of years of the reform-socialist union of the Fabians (so-called after a Roman general who is supposed to have crushed his opponents not by open attack, but by caution and hesitation*), Shaw has just recently rejected the revolutionary methods of Communism as a deplorable tactical error. Even for Marxism, the theoretical expression of the Communist movement, Shaw—quite logically—is unable to muster up any enthusiasm. Once before, in his literary youth, Shaw was an adherent of the Marxian theory of value. But that was a long time ago. Today he obviously has only quite a hazy idea of the basic thoughts of Marxism. That does not prevent him from disapproving these thoughts most energetically.

Like many social reformers who have no objection to socialism "coming" some day—a hundred years after their death—Shaw, too, calls himself a socialist. What is the nature of this socialism of his? In his dramatic cycle, "Back to Methusala," the poet presents a socialist to us who, in spite of his alleged socialist sentiments holds fast to the good old manners and virtues of the bourgeoisie. "Bourgeois manners may be snobbish manners, they may offer no kind of pleasure . . . but they are better than no manners at all. Many bourgeois virtues may be false, but at least they still exist." Hence bourgeois socialism, "virtuous" or "honorable" socialism. This is undoubtedly one of the sides of the artistic-political personality of the English poet. In contradictory union with this, however, there is another side to Shaw's nature. Shaw is not only a last bourgeois; he is also a last bourgeois. In his manner he recognizes and hastens the decline of capitalistic bourgeois society. Herein lies not only his literary but also his political, world-historical significance.

Bernard Shaw's Other Side.

Nonetheless, Lenin, who knew Shaw's Fabian attitude very well, described the Englishman (more exactly the English-Irishman) as "an honest fellow among out and out hypocrites," as a reformist who stands much farther to the left than the rest. In fact, no reformist has recognized and pilloried, like Shaw, the contradictions and the weak points of bourgeois society. Altho himself bound to the existing capitalist world by a thousand ties, Shaw still sees with outright revolutionary acuteness that the culture and the ideals of the bourgeoisie have run their course, that they are devoid of their meaning. Each single truth of the bourgeoisie is a lie. Bourgeois ideology, which once had its historic force, has today become rotten and weak with age. This ideology must be demolished; its emptiness must be exposed! Shaw, standing within the camp of the bourgeoisie, is one of the most persistent, one of the most clever and successful destroyers of the ideals of the bourgeois era. By means of the social comedy, he planfully attacks the structure of bourgeois ideology from all sides.

The bourgeoisie would very much like to make capitalistic wage-labor palatable to the workers by sentimental phrases. In Shaw's "Man and Superman" a young bourgeois "idealist" watches his chauffeur repair the damaged car with the sweat of his brow and says, while looking on: "I believe very much in the dignity of labor." This remark did not make the slightest impression on Shaw's chauffeur. He answered calmly: "That's because you have never worked yourself, sir. . . My aim is to do away with work."

According to Shaw, then, there is nothing to the "dignity of labor," as capital proclaims it. Nor does the "dignity" of the bourgeois fare any better. The latter is nothing but a legally protected robber. The Spanish robber-captain, Mendoza (in "Man and Superman"), faces the wealthy English Tanner and introduces himself to him with the words: "Allow me to introduce myself: Mendoza, president of the League of the Sierra. I am a robber. I live by robbing the rich." Whereupon Tanner replies: "I am a gentleman; I live by robbing the poor. Let us shake hands!" The essence of bourgeois society is here drastically concentrated in a single sentence.

But the gentleman is not only a robber; he is also a hypocrite, a lying fellow who, in the face of the unpleasant aspects of his world, buries his head deep in the sand. "I have the scruples of a gentleman," declares Edstaston in "Katherine the Great." The Russian gentleman, his partner, does not understand this. "In Russia a gentleman has no scruples. In Russia we look facts in the face." Thereupon Edstaston makes the reply, magnificent in a twofold sense: "In England, prince, a gentleman never looks a fact in the face, if it is an unpleasant fact. . . ."

Measured by this standard, to be sure, Shaw himself is no gentleman, either; for, as we have already seen, he has an outspoken predilection for the "unpleasant facts" of bourgeois society. Here everything has become a commodity. But then the essential content of things and accomplishments is distorted in a twofold manner. Let us take the doctor. Under capitalism he is compelled to sell his medical services the greatest number of times and in the most remunerative form. Shaw formulates it thus: "I cannot seriously injure my shin without forcing upon a surgeon the difficult self-directed question: "Would not a handful of gold pieces be more useful to me than this man's leg to him? Could he not write just as well, or even better, with one leg than with two? And the gold pieces would be so extraordinarily useful to me just now. My wife—my dear little ones—the leg may become gangrenous—it is always safer to operate—he will be well in two weeks—artificial legs are made so well now that they are really better than natural ones. . . ." This schism, which arises from the innermost nature of capitalist society, can only be done away with, concludes Shaw quite correctly, thru the socialization of the medical profession. Until then the medical profession will necessarily remain what it is at present, "a conspiracy for the exploitation of the general credulity and human suffering."**

What Shaw says otherwise about bourgeois culture—with the normal bourgeois it is a gloss which can be acquired by every poor devil in a short time if only one takes the trouble ("Pygmaleon"), etc., etc. . . . can be read in Shaw's different writings themselves, or it can be heard from off the stage. Only two of Shaw's "exposures," because of their highly political significance, should be briefly touched upon. Shaw's remarks on the role of religion in bourgeois society, and his discussion of the problem of force. Both are found in the Salvation Army drama, "Major Barbara," that comedy in which the poet, in certain sentences, comes closest to a revolutionary concept of things.

The cannon king, Undershaft, declares serenely: "All religious organizations exist because they sell themselves to the rich." The defender of the Salvation Army exclaims indignantly: "Not the Army! It is the church of the poor." Whereupon the capitalist replies cynically: "One more reason for buying it." Now the Salvation Army man becomes angry: "I don't believe that you know exactly what the Salvation Army is doing for the poor." Answer: "Oh yes, I know. It pulls their teeth. That is enough for me—as a business man. . . ." "How so? Why, religion makes the workers altruistic!" "Indifferent to their own interests, that suits me to a T., it directs their thoughts towards heavenly things . . . And not towards trade unions or socialism. Splendid!" We see, the social role of religion is clearly grasped and, indeed—may Shaw not be offended—entirely in the sense of the accursed Marxism.

At the end the problem of power is then cut into. "Spiritual" power alone, about which the reformist friends of Bernard Shaw rave so soulfully, is in no way adequate; material power must lie at the basis of it. The head master, Cusins, converted from his Salvation Army craze, declares: "I gave the educated man weapons against the common man in that I taught the former Greek. Now I shall give the common man weapons against the educated man." His bride says: "Is there no higher power than this?" She points to a bomb. "Yes," answers Cusins, "but this power can destroy the higher powers, just as a tiger can destroy a human being. Therefore man must first learn to control that power. I had to admit that in the last war between the Turks and the Greeks my best pupil left to fight for Hellas. I did not give him a copy of Plato's "Republic" as a parting gift, but a revolver and hundred Undershaft cartridges."

All social pacifists who wish to see socialism brought about by purely "spiritual" means may confidently write these sentences of Shaw in their albums.

The "Fool" of the Bourgeoisie.

How, then, is it possible, many will perhaps ask themselves, that a man who utters such truths can be an author esteemed by the bourgeoisie and played in bourgeois theaters? The riddle is solved if we recall that Shaw is a comedy writer, that he utters all of his unpleasant remarks in the form of apparently unobligatory jests. One recalls the fool in Shakespeare's plays. This fool, under the protection of his cap and bells, could say things out openly the mere hint of which would have cost the head of anyone speaking seriously. It is just the same with Charlie Chaplin's social satire. And tho both artists have certain bourgeois evils, ambiguities and deviations in common, the destructive, anti-bourgeois effect of their best work remains untouched.

To conclude. Shaw is the Shakespearean fool of later bourgeois culture. But, said Lenin in connection with the remark reproduced above, may Shaw be a buffoon for the bourgeoisie, for the revolution he is something entirely different. We may make this sentence of Lenin's more concrete. Shaw is an enemy of the bourgeoisie living in the camp of the bourgeoisie. By his demolition of bourgeois ideology he weakens the moral authority of the ruling class, works into the hands of the revolutionary proletariat struggling to overthrow this class.

In doing this it is relatively unimportant whether Shaw "wants" the proletarian revolution or whether he does not want it. Neither did the great philosophers of enlightenment of the eighteenth century want the revolution. Nevertheless, they have become important spiritual wall-breakers of the coming social upheaval.

*Is supposed to. The Fabians, in choosing their name, fell a victim to an historical legend. More recent historical writings judge the accomplishments of Mr. Quintus Fabius Maximus essentially less favorably.

**Preface to "The Doctor at the Crossroads."

To Webster-Thayer-Judge-Hangman.

You have given your decision
You have denied their appeal
Their last appeal
Not for freedom
Not for mercy,
But for justice
For a chance to prove
Their innocence
Their innocence believed in
By millions of workers
The world over.
Deep down in your soul
(If such as you have a soul)
You know damned well
That Sacco and Vanzetti
Are innocent
Innocent of robbery and murder
But guilty
For you and your kind
Of a far greater crime
A thousand times greater crime
The crime of beinng radical
Sacco and Vanzetti
Are guilty of despising
Capitalism
Militarism
Imperialism
And all the institutions
Sacred to the grafters.

You denied them a new trial
You want to cover up
With the martyred corpses
Of two innocent workers
The cesspool of inquity
That is Massachusetts' justice
That is capitalistic justice
But the stench of your guilt
And the gulit of your gang
Shall rise to the heavens
And liberated posterity
Will curse your memory.

—By ADOLF WOLFF.

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"BREAKING CHAINS."

You are going to be shown a better picture than the best picture you ever saw. "Breaking Chains" is about to start on a tour of the country. Here is a Russian-made movie acted entirely by workers who never faced the camera before and the result is the equal of any acting we have ever seen in the most praised picture. You can't realize how really good it is until you see it for yourself—and you simply MUST see it.

The photography is fine. The story is a thrilling one. It moves fast and comes to a thrilling climax that will send you away with a happy smile on your face, a little tear in your eye and determination in your heart. It begins on the barricades of Petrograd in 1917. The following events take place in the village. The story then takes you to the factories, meeting halls, educational clubs, the homes—and Lenin. It's a thrilling love story of two young workers of the new revolutionary Russia. In the telling of the story you are given an intimate picture of the life in Russia—so intimate and personal you will feel and see it as no written word could ever inspire you.

A girl whose name is not given acts the leading role of a peasant girl. It is a splendid characterization. The girl herself is a chubby, healthy, round-faced typically Russian little comrade who will win you as no movie queen ever could. Children act so remarkably they would surely prove a sensation in any American movie. One little fellow with a thousand or more freckles you will never forget. The men in the picture are fine, energetic types of workers and unusually good actors.

There is an inspiring atmosphere about the whole production that will astonish you. Technically, it is the equal of the very best American-made movie. In acting it is far superior. It is a picture that will hold you from the very first moment. There are moments of excellent comedy. There are dramatic spots that will bring a tear to your eye—as they did even to the unsentimental eyes of editors and others who were given the privilege of seeing it.

The International Workers' Aid has arranged the showing of the picture in this country. The first showing will be held in Chicago on Friday,

Drawing from poster advertising "Breaking Chains" by the noted proletarian artist, Fred Ellis.

December 3, at the Douglas Park Auditorium Go to see it, comrade and fellow-worker! We promise you that you will thank us for the advice. You comrades in other cities thruout the country need not be without it. Begin today to make arrangements to have it shown in your city. Ten thousand books and ten barrels of leaflets will never do you one-half as much good as one showing of "Breaking Chains."

DOZEN IN BRIEF

The Black Pirate—"Yo-Ho Ho on a dead man's chest" with Douglas Fairbanks (Roosevelt).

Eagle of the Sea—Ricardo Cortez also takes to piracy.

Don Juan — The famous lover becomes cooler in our climate if we can believe John Barrymore's interpretation (With the Vitaphone at the McVickers)

The Strong Man—Funny.

The Better 'Ole—Very Funny (They tell me).

Variety—We repeat—splendid!

London—Only Gish's gushes.

Subway Sadie—Clever and well done (Uptown).

Men of Steel—It takes men of steel to stand this.

Mare Nostrum — That's Latin for "Save your money."

Slums of Berlin—With so many bad pictures here there was no reason for importing this.

Passaic Strike—Real stuff. Go—and take the family.

- THE THEATER -

"IN THIS ROOM."

The first word in review condemns this play to the category of those you should not take the time or trouble to see. Little can be said for the good that is "In This Room" (showing at the Princess Theater), while much can be said for what is bad. In a few words we can say that very good acting is being wasted on a terrible plot.

Louis Wolheim does very well as Gustav Bruno, called such because "his mother did not know his father's name," but, try as he did, he could not "put over" the show. Wolheim plays a double role, as do Olive Tell and Donald Gallaher. This, however, is not a great feat, as the incidental introduction to the main part of the play at the beginning of each act and the epilogue are inconsequential.

The plot itself is not worthy of a long review. It is of hackneyed type, being the story of a playwright who writes a play which is enacted as he writes. His wife is the heroine, he is the hero and a friend is the villain. There is also a son, butler and housekeeper. Our playwright gets his inspiration from a diary which he finds in the room and some "Hennesy—1860" which probably was not as good as it was supposed to be. That may account for the result.

Adding a note of warning, if you want to have a good time, don't go to see "In This Room." P. E. B.

"SEED OF THE BRUTE."

A drama of America, which Eugene O'Neil could be proud of, had he written it, but which undoubtedly in certain ways is bigger and more far-reaching than anything he has ever given us, is now playing at the Little Theater, New York City. It is called, "Seed of the Brute," and the playwright is Knowles Entrikin.

It is stark realism, yet interesting from the prologue to the end of the third act. There is no attempt made to play to the gallery or to insert comedy relief. In this reviewer's opinion, it is the most significant play by an American since "What Price Glory?" several years ago. But its field is different. It shows passion in all of its nakedness, letting us see the petty-bourgeoisie of America as they actually are. Rough and coarse language is uttered, not to make the play more attractive, but because it fits into the situations wherever used. A spade is called a spade on every occasion.

To describe the story would take up too much space. Suffice to say: "Go and see it before our 100 per cent saints close it up."

Sylvan A. Pollack.

NOTICE

The next article on the farmer question by William Bouck, will appear next week.

The Workers in Iron and Steel

By W. J. WHITE.

WITH the single exception of those in the textile industry, I know of no union so weak in membership as the union of iron and steel workers. The steel union, like the textile, is faced by a giant combination of industrial and imperialistic capital which will stop at nothing in its endeavor to keep its slaves from organizing. As an outstanding and glaring example of the lengths the steel trust will go, we have the testimony of Gary that the steel trust spent fifty millions in the 1909 strike of the tin plate workers to break up their branch of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

The result of this merciless smashing and the unlimited millions which is appropriated to keep the workers from organizing is summed up in the testimony of Gary before the "Industrial Relations Committee," when questioned, in his answer. "Yes, we spent a lot of money, but we made a lot of tin workers." So merciless is this combination in its hatred of the union that they will not even tolerate that panacea of the business world for its numerous ills, the company union.

No Company Union Needed.

PERHAPS in this they are wise, for in the present weak Amalgamated Association, whose membership is largely composed of the highly skilled and fairly paid upper strata of workers who remain silent and refrain from resistance to the encroachments of the trust, they have a splendid substitute for the company union. They thus get rid of the trouble which they must incur in controlling a union run on the B. & O. plan, while in officers such as M. F. Tighe and D. J. Davis they have the ideal officials of a union which is the best possible substitute for the company class-collaboration union. The policy of this officialdom seems to be to keep the organization at a membership that will pay their salaries, sign a few scales, which the companies are willing to sign, and thus keep the rank and file hypnotized into the belief that they are members of a bona fide union. The strength of the union at the present time, as reported to the last convention, was a fraction over eleven thousand out of a possible six hundred thousand. D. J. Davis, the secretary-treasurer, reported at the convention held in Pittsburgh last April that they had lost 331 members during the year.

Spent $60,000 for New Members.

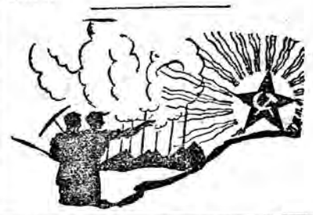
M. F. TIGHE reported they had spent $60,000 and had had 20 organizers in the field and had only brought into the association 100 members, at a cost of over $600 dollars per member. Needless to say, this is a pleasing condition of things in the steel industry to Gary and the officers of the trust. This does not include the wages and expenses of the special organizers of the association, whose wages and expenses will run close to $10,000 for the year.

That there is a growing unrest within the membership of the Association and also among the great mass of unorganized goes without saying. Many of the workers are ready to rebel, and all that is needed is the occasion, the right men at the head and a militant left wing is an assured fact. This leadership cannot and will not come from the present officials, nor will it come out of the so-called progressives, which include such workers as A. M. Jennings of Granite City, John Stose of Cannonsburg, who are honest and fearless, but whose hands are tied by the weak and vacillating membership who continue to confine their work within their own organized membership, and who refuse or who cannot or will not see the splendid opportunity for a militant organization of workers amongst the hundreds of thousands of unorganized who compose the great mass of workers in this most basic industry, and who are robbed and fleeced by the most ruthless band of industrial and imperialistic capitalists the world has ever seen.

Foster Did It once.

"BILL" FOSTER started such a movement in 1919, but he was ham-strung by Gompers and Tighe, who could see the rising tide of revolt of the steel slaves overwhelming them. This they did not wish, hence they did everything to kill the movement, with the result that it fell a victim to the machinations of Tighe and Davis, who, if they are not being paid by the capitalists at the head of the trust, are doing the kind of work the trust officials want done.

A militant left wing will come out of the steel industry when the time is ripe, but when it comes it must be led by men who have been trained in leadership and in the class struggle. Personally, I see no future for organization outside of the workers who have had such training, and there is no greater work the Communist Party can do than prepare men to lead these workers when the hour strikes, as strike it will in the not far distant future.



THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly. Editor, Freddie Norris, Columbus, O.

Vol. 1. Saturday, November 20, 1926 No. 26

A WISE BIRD
By Freddie Norris, Columbus, O.

A WISE OLD KID
IS OUR JOHNNY RED
HE READS A LOT
BEFORE HE GOES TO BED.

Oh, Boy—Here's A Good One!

NOW YOU TELL ONE
By Henry Sampolinsky
Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Pioneer once asked a rich man with a fat belly to give some money for the $5,000 Campaign and the man took ten dollars from his pocket and said: "This money I give for the Young Comrade so it may have 8 pages and be issued oftener.

Isn't that a tall story? Send us some more Henry!

PERCY CHESTERFIELD CLARENCE McPLUM READS NOTHING AT ALL SO HE'S AWFULLY DUMB.

Johnny Red could hardly believe his eyes. He was watching a fisherman's tug coming up the river. Suddenly the fish began jumping out of the water and right into the boat!

And then—PLOP!

Johnny Red fell out of bed.

"Aha," his mother said; "dreaming again! Your tummy must be out of order. That's what you get for eating so many good things at that affair the Younr Pioneers gave. Better take some Castor Oil."

"Aw, ghee, ma—it tastes like heck!" Johnny said.

"No it doesn't!" his mother said. "Look, I'll take some too!" And she did.

But when she looked around Johnny was gone!

HEY, KIDS!

How did you like the last issue written by the little Reds of Grand Rapids?

Kinda snappy wasn't it? Those Pioneers are fine. We still have some good stuff left for other issues.

HEY SOME MORE

What city is going to be next?

Come on, send in your stuff for a special issue of the TINY WORKER.

NEXT WEEK!

Oh, Boy—we have a dandy story by Margaret Johnson of Ashland, Wis. for next week. It's called "The Tale of A Cat."

The Communist Movement in Iceland

By GUNNLAUGUR BJORNSON

In order to throw some light on the prospects of the Communist Party in Iceland, it would be desirable to note the historic development of the country and its relationship to the outside world. This, however, is no mean task; justice to it could not be accomplished in a short article of this kind. But there are some main factors we must touch upon if there is to be any comparison drawn between the Communist movement in Iceland and the rest of the world. One might say that this is "much ado" about an insignificant country. The answer is that nothing is too small for a Communist point of view if it widens our knowledge.

In Iceland there is no industrial proletariat to speak of. Industries are few and have no possibilities of development beyond a certain amount of home production, excepting the fishing industry and dairy farming, which form the principal exports of the country. The population of approximately 100,000 is scattered over an area larger than that of Scotland or Ireland, an area of which probably four-fifths is uninhabitable.

Transportation is mainly by horseback riding, automobiles and small coastal steamers, under municipal or government ownership. Roads are good, but costly of building and upkeep.

Since 1906 a network of telephone lines connect the remotest villages in the country, and about the same time a cable communication between the Shetland Islands and Iceland brought it in daily contact with the whole world.

As already mentioned, the majority of the population is engaged in the fishing industry and dairy farming, the farmers comprising as a whole struggling, hard-to-meet-both-ends, weather-beaten and frost-bitten individuals, with here and there an "aristocrat" who gets enough to eat without working for it himself—usually the municipal representative of the community. Not so with the sea man. He is the big brother of the "land crab" wage worker, and, like him, is organized into one of the strongest unions. These union men have a score or two marked on the butt of their arms, indicating victories over the bosses. The building trades, common laborers and harbor workers form another main section of the working class, part of which is comprised of floating wage laborers, shifting according to seasons from the towns to the agricultural districts in the summers, and back again to the towns in the fall and winters.

Common education in the island permits of any comparison. The language is one. And illiteracy is unknown.

Early in the year 1916 the workers of Iceland created their own political party for the first time in history. This is now a mass party, capable of a real opposition to the old parties and, in fact, the only adversary to be reckoned with by the conservative party in power. Unlike other labor parties, or perhaps it is the only one of a kind that serves the double purpose of a federation of labor and a political party at the same time. The unions are members by affiliation, and are the backbone of the party.

An auxiliary committee to the general party apparatus heads the affiliated unions in a capacity of a federation executive, which has the power to call and terminate strikes, formulate the general policy, etc. At the present time one-third of the votes on this committee are Communist.

The general executive committee of the labor party is dominated by the social democrats. There is only one Communist on the G. E. C., Comrade Olafur Fridriksson, one of the foremost Communist leaders in Iceland. He was Iceland's representative in Moscow, 1922.

Some time after his return from Russia his home was stormed by the entire police force of the capital. Fridrikson and some other comrades were taken prisoners, with arms in their hands defending the place. Special citizens' militia was established and guards were thrown around the state prison. For months the papers gave their front pages to anti-Communist propaganda.

The labor union "Dawn" in Reykjavik is the oldest union in the land. It is over 20 years old. It has a membership of about 700 to 800, of mostly unskilled laborers. In the beginning this union was not what the name implied, having in its ranks many contractors and employers, who in later years have gradually been weeded out of it. The union published a weekly called "Dawn," which at the foundation of the labor party was taken over by it. In 1919 the name of the paper was changed to "Workers News." It is a daily.

Everything went smoothly with the party policy until 1921, when differences between the Communists and the social democrats took a sharp turn, and in the fall of 1922, when Comrade Fridriksson, editor of the Workers News, was to be sent to Russia, the general executive committee immediately threatened him with the loss of the editorship, and while he was away in Moscow a new editor was appointed. But in spite of all this there has always existed a unity of action in election campaigns, and in strikes.

The labor party holds bi-annual conventions, to which are elected one delegate from each affiliated organization, and one delegate for every 100 members or a major fraction thereof. The convention elects a general executive committee of nine members for a term of two years.

The party is sprinkled with bourgeois intellectuals, professionals and misfits of the trading classes. These elements, with the social democrats, have the upper hand in the leadership. But on real issues the Communists lead the rank and file workers. The policy of the social democrats is and has been to look for an opportunity to force a split in the party and try to isolate the Communists from all contact with the movement, but all signs indicate that they will fail in their aims.

The Communist movement in Iceland is older than it is in the United States. On a miniature scale (compared with the great nations), this Communist group is going thru the same internal struggles that seem to be a necessary process in cleansing and steeling all Communist parties for the great struggles ahead. The problems facing the Icelandic Communist Party are in a measure the same as in all the others—there is a division on the line of policy and tactics within a mass movement—there are opportunist tendencies forming a minority faction, willing to make political deals with the social democrats for a few crumbs in the leadership, who have lost faith in their own ability to fight and to lead. And on the other hand, the group that fights on policy and believes it will win the masses for that policy in the end.

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THE SUNDAY WORKER

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A Glimpse of the Youth Movement in Soviet Russia

By ROSE KATZ.

I was invited to address a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Moscow Health Workers' Club in celebration of International Women's day on March 8th. They were eager to know about the activities of the women workers of America. At the end of my address many questions were asked of me about the youth movement as well as about the women's activities in America. I was obliged to promise the large group of Young Communists and Pioneers who were present that I would attend another meeting with them and endeavor to answer all they wanted to know about the Youth Movement of America.

Two weeks later I attended a meeting of the Young Communists. I told them of the difficult task confronting the Young Workers League of America in building up their organization, in combatting the capitalist propaganda in the schools, the churches, the movies and many other agencies of the capitalists which mold the mind of the youth of America.

Slowly but surely the Young Workers League was learning how to work, within the masses, how to build up shop nuclei, how to organize workers' sport clubs as opposed to capitalists' sport clubs, how to build up the Young Pioneers, to combat the activities of the Boy and Girl Scouts and how to counteract the militarist propaganda and overcome the religious and racial prejudices that keep the workers divided.

I told them that the Young Workers League of America was playing a significant part in the task now confronting the Communist movement of America in building up the unions. In the textile centers, in the mine fields and steel districts members of the Young Workers League are often found playing an heroic and leading part in these epic struggles of the American workers. I mentioned the beginnings that have been made in building up of Communist educational institutions.

I did not try to paint too rosy a picture. I spoke of the many blunders and mistakes that have been made, of the many times rebuilding was necessary because of faulty construction. But the Young Workers League of America was Communist in spirit, able to profit from their mistakes and unafraid to face difficulties. It would surely be a worthy part of the Young Communist International to whom they look for inspiration and guidance in the task confronting them in the United States.

They listened to me with the closest attention and from the many questions that were asked of me it was evident that they were by no means uninformed of what was going on in America. The following are some of the many questions that were asked: What were the American workers doing to help the British miners? Was the Young Workers League now organized on the shop nuclei basis? How about Mexico, Haiti and other victims of American imperialism? Would Mooney and Billings soon be freed? Would the workers succeed in saving the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti? Do the unions still prevent colored workers from joining? What was being done to protect the interests of young workers?

At the end of the meeting a resolution was passed conveying the greetings of those assembled to the workers of America and expressing confidence that the American movement would succeed in breaking the capitalist shackles and building up a workers' and farmers' government in America.

Through my work with the Moscow Health Department I came in constant contact with the Young Communists and Pioneers. Children born since the October revolution are known as Octoberists. They are organized and participate in parades under their own banners. Their ages are from five to eight and are under the guidance of the Pioneers.

From ages of eight to fifteen the children belong to the Pioneers. Though it is not compulsory to belong, most children are eager to join its ranks. Branches of the Pioneers are in every school. Besides their regular school work the Pioneers themselves conduct classes in economics. The school period is about seven years, at the end of which time they have completed the prescribed courses in economics and are now eligible to join the Young Communists. The Pioneers also conduct summer camps and participate in all kinds of outdoor and athletic activities. They have their own newspapers and periodicals. Their motto is, "always ready." The young Communist League is responsible for the welfare of the Pioneers.

Not all the Pioneers become members of the Young Communist League. Membership in the Young Communist League means obligations that all are not ready to undertake. Pioneers join directly, workers from the shop must first go through a period of six months probation, and office and professional workers must go through a probation of two years.

The Young Communist League is responsible for a good deal of serious work for the Communist movement in Russia. They conduct much of the organization work amongst the masses. It is expected of them to at all times guard the interest of the young workers and peasants. Besides themselves carrying on an intensive study of political and economic subjects they conduct classes to raise the political level of the masses. Their main tasks are in the nuclei of the unions and the factories. Non-party workers look to them for any redress of grievances and for improvements in conditions. They are also concerned in the raising of productivity. Their daily organ is the Young Communist Pravda, but they also have innumerable magazines, periodicals and wallpaper bulletins. They have organized many cultural and athletic activities amongst the masses. The fact is that in every undertaking of the Communist Party the Young Communist League plays an important and effective role.

THE STUDENTS IN REVOLT

By HARRY KLETZKY.

The "Revolt of Youth" is sending cold shivers down the backs of the American capitalists. And the capitalists are not nearly as disturbed over the alleged moral lapses of the younger generation as they are over their discarding of all the props that have been erected to support the present economic system.

This revolt of the present-day youth against the indigestible fooleries which are being stuffed down their throats is making itself evident strongly in one of the most powerful units of the capitalistic system—the college campus.

Because the college students are at the age where even their youthful powers of rationality, such as they may be, are able to penetrate the imbecilic fetishes that are thrust at them in the guise of mental and spiritual nourishment, the Y. M. C. A., the Rotary Club and all its ilk of psycopathic bally-hooers, the commerce clubs, and "big business" men, ostensibly spurred on by a neurotic sense of philanthropy, but more truly by a remarkably intelligent insight as to what is happening, are taking keen interest in what the youngsters are doing in the colleges and churches.

Hence every college student body in the country is hopelessly bored and made the helpless victims of barrages of words by alleged "success" lecturers and fawning ministers who swarm to the college platforms, at the behest of the "big boys," to instill in the hearts of the "great American youth" the fear of god and the virtues of capitalism. True, once in a great while, when the college trustees are napping or busy clipping bond coupons or pay envelopes, a speaker gets by the "chapel committee" and tells the students some of the things they are clamoring to know. But these times are so rare and cause so much furore in America Legion, W. C. T. U. and Rotary meetings, ending with the dismissal of at least three social science professors (suspected of a tinge of pinkness) that the students barely have their intellectual appetites whetted, and are given a worse dose of capitalistic virtue than before.

How the students manage to survive is both a puzzle and a compliment to their power of endurance. But they are surviving, and each year, despite heroic attempts of the capitalists, the colleges are producing young men and women who are thinking, or, at least, who are beginning to realize that there is something to think about. Not much credit for this, however, can be given to the average college. Most of them are thinking, not because of the colleges, but despite them. Many a bearded professor of economics looks back with horror on the memory of students who received his instruction and kept him awake nights trying to think of "theories" which would stand the bombardment of the renegades who refused to accept his textbook dribbings.

Back in the former years a teacher of economics in college had a fairly easy time. His theories in support of the present system were accepted as readily as the bible. But not so today. The economics professor is the most punished member of the college faculty—that is, if he is the kind that handshakes with the university president every morning, is a member of the Rotary Club, and his wife has social aspirations. Of course, there are some professors who delight in the new spirit of the collegians and even foster it. But these are rare, and when their popularity becomes too great are soon slated for the "can."

The modern college president is being driven frantic by the awakening, or perhaps, birth, of intelligence in his "charges." His main job is not to supervise education, but to raise money and endowments for "good old Colgate," usually for the purpose of constructing football stadiums. And as he sticks out one mit to the meat packers, oil magnates, big corset manufacturers and mail order millionaires, he has to use the other to place over the mouths of his students. Many a big gift has been withdrawn and many a college president has been sent to Mayo brothers with nervous prostration because of an "outbreak" on the campus that caused the donor to believe that he was contributing to a university that was developing "reds" rather than the promised "safe and sound" 100 per cent citizens.

One western university recently lost such a big gift, it is reliably reported, because the college paper carried an editorial commending the action of student window cleaners affiliating with the local labor unions. Needless to say, a change in the editorial body of the paper was forced by the administration. Similar outbreaks, resulting in similar prostrations of presidents and hurried meetings of boards of trustees, have occurred thruout the country with pleasing frequency.

The main issue in the American college system today is the fight between the students and "big gift" donors for control of the universities. The students are depending on the development of "class consciousness" as their main weapon. Weapons of the college administrations are more subtle, an open break being feared because of the increased numbers of "radical" students on each campus. Great reliance to curb the revolting tendencies of the students is placed in the "rah! rah" spirit of the colleges by the presidents and trustees. This explains the great emphasis placed on athletics, and especially football. The presidents realize that as long as they can keep the students in a state of frenzy over a football game, yelling madly for "alma mater," the students will be less apt to attack the policies of "alma mater."

"College spirit" is continually harped upon in every assembly of every college from Talahassie, Florida, to Baptist University of Missouri. And the capitalists realize with extraordinarily sound logic that "college spirit" works as a safety valve to student energy that might otherwise find expression in bringing about a college revolution. But the safety valve is beginning to show signs of decay, because the students are beginning to feel that college should be a place to learn some of the facts of society, rather than an institution for the development of lung power.

The Y. M. C. A. was at one time a great force in curbing student thought. It still is in some universities, but much to the alarm of the parent body, which is, of course, controlled by the capitalists, the college branches of the Y. M. C. A. are rapidly being controlled by the students themselves, and in some schools are even centers of student "bolshevism." Recently there was a movement to expell the college branches from the Y. M. C. A. on this account, but this was apparently dropped because the "big boys" felt that they would then lose what little "control" the organization did exert over the students.

Of course the "student revolution" is still in the distance, and cannot be considered something apart from the ever-present struggle between the workers and the employing classes. But the alarm of the capitalists is a good sign!

Impressions of the Bournemouth Congress

By EARL BROWDER.

AFTER sitting thru a week of meetings of the Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth, England, I came away with one impression dominating all the others—amazement as to how it was possible for a great national body of Labor, with delegates from every section and every industry, to meet for six days without a serious word being spoken by its leaders about the tremendous struggle which is shaking the British economic system to its foundations. And that these leaders should also be able to so effectively muzzle the opposition is astonishing to one from outside of Britain. A few impressions of an eye-witness of the congress may help to an understanding of the extraordinary events of Bournemouth.

Arthur Cook, leader of the miners, bears a large share of the responsibility for the failure of the congress to meet its responsibilities. Even the congress dominated by officials bitterly hostile to him, responded to Cook and the miners very deeply; Cook's appearance on the floor was the occasion of the first demonstration of enthusiasm in the congress. This was but a faint reflection of the deep feelings among the masses outside the congress. Cook occupied a position of tremendous potentialities. But he failed completely to make use of them. When the small group of minority movement delegates launched their main attack upon the general council, it was Cook who came to the rescue of those who had betrayed the miners, calling upon the congress in the name of a million struggling miners not to open the question of the betrayal. Without Cook's active support on the floor, the general council would never have succeeded in shutting off all discussion as they did, even tho they maintained control of the machinery of the congress. Cook, after all the magnificent fighting he has done for the miners, had again allowed himself to be trapped and used as an instrument against the miners by their betrayers in the general council. Never was more forcibly brought forth the importance of a clear leadership, and the disastrous effects of muddle-headedness which cannot be remedied by the best of intentions.

The observer is especially struck by the enormous weight of tradition carried by the British unions. Everything must be done according to the forms handed down by the 57 previous congresses, and according to the "traditional British courtesy." Thus, the congress was opened by an address of welcome by the mayor of Bournemouth, for which he was officially thanked by the congress—all the while, each delegate knowing that this mayor is one of the bitter enemies of the labor movement, that he had victimized employes of the city after the general strike, driving many of them to starvation and one to suicide, that he had refused permission for a street collection for the miners. "Courtesy" required that these things should not be talked about. Tradition and precedent united with "courtesy," to give the president, Mr. Pugh, power to interrupt and close the speech of any delegate who said anything about the crimes of the general council, while the council members themselves must be listened to with gravest attention. The most revolutionary development of the Bournemouth congress was when an elemental outburst of resentment against the insult of Bromley speaking as supporter of a motion for miners' relief, developed to such an extent that Bromley, after standing for 25 minutes waiting for silence, had to give up and the congress was adjourned. "Such a thing never happened before in the 58 years of the T. U. C." wailed the general council members and the capitalist press. This was the first time the workers had ever broken thru the maze of precedent, tradition, and "gentlemanly conduct," which are the silken threads binding the activity of their higher organizations. And it was the most promising thing seen for years in the British movement.

The so-called left leaders made a miserable showing. Purcell spoke on international unity; the substance of it was to show that unity is impossible, and that the Russians are making the situation more difficult. After him, the speech of Brown, delegate of the Amsterdam International, sounded like a very left-wing speech; Brown proposed a platform of 11 practical tasks upon which he thot united action could be achieved; these included international financial assistance for strikes, prevention of international blacklegging, and other things. He did not explain why Amsterdam refuses all offers of joint action along these lines in concrete cases. That erstwhile "left," Hicks, appeared before the congress principally as the defendant to the charge of having split the Building Workers' Federation, of which the congress seemed to believe him guilty, for his motion was rejected after opposition by the other building unions.

From beginning to end of the congress a constant fight was made by the little group of militant delegates, members of the minority movement, to bring to congress to face its tasks. Squeezing their way thru the barb wire entanglements of legalism thrown up by the general council, they continually hammered away. Every motion that touched real problems, every discussion on the report of the general council, was initiated and led by this little group of revolutionary trade unionists. The others had nothing to offer but frantic defense and appeals for "toleration." Outstanding figures of the revolutionary minority on the floor of the congress, who made life uncomfortable for the general council, were Jack Tanner, of the Engineers' Union; Horner, of the Miners' Union; Elsbury, of the Garment Workers; Chandler, of the Railway Clerks; Loeber, of the National Union of Railwaymen; Strain, of the Wood Workers; Mrs. Bradshaw, of the Textile Workers; and McLoohlin, of the Iron Fitters. This little group, with a few other faithful ones, stood in this congress as the herald of the new leadership to come, the only sign of hope today in the British labor movement.

Anatole France - - By A. V. Lunacharsky

The newspapers brought the sad news of the death of Anatole France, one of the most significant writers of our time.

Anatole France is such a unique figure in modern European culture that to judge and evaluate him is a very difficult thing and one which can be done from the most diverse points of view. I shall attempt to give a short sketch of his development and a few touches of his social-cultural growth.

Anatole France was born in 1845; his life may be divided into three parts: From his first work written in 1875—to the Dreyfus Affair; from the latter to the World War; and the last period—from the war up to the present. Anatole France began as a Parnassien. The Parnasse was an extraordinary refined school of bourgeois culture. Up to the time of the Commune, the intellectuals of the bourgeoisie were permeated with a certain bitter pessimism. The rule of the regime of the big bourgeoisie called forth a certain nausea in the best part of the French intelligentsia. The intellectuals tried to separate themselves from the spirit of the merchants and the inhumanity which found an especially raw expression under the regime of Napoleon III and of the bourse. At the same time, this intelligentsia had not the slightest intention of organizing any kind of effective, political protest. Among the gifted poets and writers, there were only very few who had an inclination towards politics. The politics of the government seemed impure, the revolutionary politics—fantastic; all that lay between—petty and useless. Hence the striving of the artists after formal content, hence their philosophic reflections on the imperfections of life and their heightened pessimism. These were the features with which the leaders of those days, the leaders of the Parnassus, were endowed: Lecomte de l'Isle, the romanticist akin to him, Alfred de Vigny, such masters as Heredia, Gautier and others. The same spirit also dominated the great romanticist Flaubert.

The young Anatole France did not exactly incline towards pessimism, but he likewise felt himself to be a pure esthete, far from the hideous chaos of life, filled with the plastic wisdom common to the chosen strata of the refined bourgeois intelligentsia. Skepticism predominated in Anatole France already then. In his eyes, all truths were uncertain and vacillating. Towards Christianity he maintained a mocking attitude; he liked to oppose to it epicurean, heathen moods. In the eyes of Anatole France, the world had nothing serious to exhibit, and even this world seemed to him the product of chance. If life were worth living, then solely for the sake of the esthetic enjoyment, the esthetic working-up of experiences, and still more—its esthetic reproduction.

Already then, Anatole France stood out as a prominent stylist. At the bottom, that which constituted Anatole France's unique charm, was the union of his eclectic style, of his immense knowledge of all epochs from which he chose his themes, with his fine skeptical smile, which shone forth from all of his pictures and characters (as if he were smiling a little at his own marionettes, as if he wanted to say that he no less than anything else belonged to this marionette world).

With his "Abbe Coignard"—a wise toper and skeptic whom he had set in the milieu of the middle ages—Anatole France had brought himself fame not only in France, but thruout the whole world. At the same time he also stepped to the foreground as a critic. It is very characteristic that Anatole France, in this his last quality, adhered exclusively at the time to the formal artistic performance. Zola, who at that time began to draw the serious furrow of his deep-reaching naturalism, inspired him with horror, and France wrote an article on him at that time, which is more like an exasperated pamphlet than a critical essay. Kurdin, the not unknown Russian publicist of social-revolutionary tendency, dedicated an article to Anatole France and Jules Lemaitre, a similar gourmet in the field of esthetic culture, in which he does not differentiate the one from the other at all.

Anatole France, from all appearances a representative of the skeptical literature of decadence of the seventies and eighties, differed nevertheless very essentially from Jules Lemaitre, which was sufficiently demonstrated by the Dreyfus affair. The skeptic, Jules Lemaitre, as a true bourgeois, was seized by the monarchic-catholic reaction. How was this possible? Why could Jules Lemaitre and other personalities akin to him, as for example Barres, believe the gross fraud of the general staff and sink down to the most naive religiosity, to the most reactionary repudiation of all freedom? Could this all really be due to the Jewish captain and his involved trial?

No, the matter is otherwise.

To a certain extent, the French bourgeoisie drew its writers near to itself, those writers who up till then had occupied themselves with cultivating hothouse flowers. The French bourgeoisie was preparing itself for a new struggle. Socialism was maturing, a whole cloud of proletarian organizations, apparently peaceful for the time being, collected over Paris. In the sky of international politics there gathered storm clouds too. The French bourgeoisie decided to create a military police state. The democratic compromise of the radical republic seemed dangerous to it. This reactionary current flashing thru the entire body of capitalism, even caused the skeptics, shortly before so polished, to perform the most extraordinary antics. But Anatole France, just because of the fineness of his culture, proved himself proof against these aberrations. His trained healthy mind could not stand that unbearable nonsense with its hypocritic savour which sounded from the right. His skepticism turned against the black expanding reaction.

Confused by its sudden onslaught, Anatole France searched after people who would be fit to defend that highest culture of freedom, of polished scientific analysis, of luminous humanity which he considered as the sole possible atmosphere for the thriving of a culture. And then it appeared that the same uncouth writer whom he considered a dung-bettle wallowing in the dirt—Emile Zola—suddenly became the heroic bearer of a protest of the best part of the petty bourgeois intellectuals in the struggle against the military-clerical counter-revolution. Thus was consummated the drawing-nearer of all Drefusites, of all those who struggled against France sinking into a churchly, barrack-like night. Zola, Anatole France and Jaures became friends. It is pleasant and touching when, after the abuse of the young Anatole France directed against Zola, one reads the enthusiastic essays which the older Anatole France later dedicated to him, after he had understood how much warm, upright, truthfulness, how much true love-of-man was hidden in this heavy genre-painter. Anatole France began to examine anew the latter's artistic aspects too, and a whole series of beauties hitherto hidden to him, revealed themselves to his enthusiastic esthete-eye. From that time on, he becomes the best friend and co-worker of Jaures. He participates most warmly in the Dreyfus Campaign, and remains even later a faithful ally of the socialism of the time, certainly a quite feeble and compromising socialism, but still far more noble than anything that the France of that time could present. His political labor, at times, gives one an odd, I should like to say, absolutely touching impression. I remember, for example, an enormous meeting at Trocadero, where from 4,000 to 5,000 citizens gathered in order to protest against the first assault upon China, against that notorious campaign of the European Robber-Knights which one of its leaders, William II himself, called a march of the Huns. Jaures spoke first; his voice rang out like a blare of trumpets; it rolled to the most distant corners of the immense hall. Following him, came the fine elegent old man, Anatole France, and, in a weak voice, read his venomous remarks directed against the imperialists. And the entire hall, packed full of workers, seemed to die away: the buzzing of the flies was heard; all leaned forward, almost all put their hands up to their ears in order not to lose a single word of what this noble ally, this unexpected guest from the far heights of the elegant Parnasse was saying. With a mocking smile, the speaker said: "As you know, the unexpressed international arrangement allows the Chinese to defend themselves against modern artillery, at any rate, with porcelain cannons. And now these Chinese seriously begin to defend themselves. Such an attack against civilization is simply unforgivable. The yellows manifest patriotism! They are inclined to defend their barbarous homeland from the claws of our dear fatherlanders who manifest the natural lust for nourishing themselves with the flesh and blood of these low beings. This haughty people must be shown that civilization deprives it of the right of resistance."

These words in essence Anatole France said with his soft voice, but which was loud enough to be heard by the entire civilized world; it was then that he called out the words so real now: "Hands off China!"

In this period of the Dreyfus affair up to the World War, the brilliant literary activity of Anatole France unfolded itself. The "Histoire contemparine" belongs here first of all. In his time the mighty Balzac wrote an enormous series of novels under the title of "La Comedie Humaine." In this series of novels, the extraordinarily interesting history of a society is portrayed in which capitalism developed and intrenched itself. Balzac was the favorite author of Marx. Something similar must have been in Anatole France's mind too. He too wanted to portray his time in a series of novels. But how great is the differgpce! His colors are pale and polished, all events cross the brain of a clever hermit, of a hesitating, passive, but infinitely good shepherd. In this favorite hero of the author, one recognizes anew the striving of the best part of the French intellectuals carefully raising aloft the fringe of their snow-white garments in order to step out of the dirty valley of life and alight on a lovely, dry elevation. But from this elevation the intellectual hermit glances sadly down upon life. His eyes are sharp; at times a kindly, but often a malignant smile draws across the observer's lips. It pains and amuses him at the same time when he lets this bourgeois carnival procession pass before him.

Anatole France has brilliantly carried out his task. His mirror is of a kind different from the hyperbolic one of Balzac or the black one of Zola. But he too contributes a unique and for him and for everyone who wants to know capitalistic France, an extraordinary reflected image.

Anatole France began at this time to feel himself a new French Voltaire. In this barbarous empire, which he felt the world surrounding him to be, he wanted to be an envoy of incorruptible thought and humane taste. Against the pathetic patriotism of the French, he opposed in voltairean manner his "Penguin Island"—a masterful, very comical and, at the very bottom, sad satire on his native country. His book on Joan of Arc is permeated with this same voltairean spirit, attempting to reconstruct the truth distorted by superstition, as is also his magnificent novel, "The Revolt of the Angels."

—By Fred Ellis

His interesting novel of the first Revolution, "The Gods Athirst," offers us a somewhat different cross-section. Here too Anatole France naturally places himself on the side of that hero who acts wisely and indulgently.

With a certain horror, he perceives the features of fanaticism with which the activity of men is permeated. But we must not forget for a moment the astounding freshness in his portrayal of the Revolution, and the great depth of his analysis.

Then the war begins. In the first months, Anatole France is confused by the events. He loves his Paris, he loves his French confinement, he fears that the heel of the Prussian officer might stamp out everything. For a time, the stream of patriotic demonstrations carries him along with it, but it does not last long, and the sober head of the old France emancipates itself from this epidemic.

The war completely revealed to him the true essence of that brilliant formal culture which was so dear to him. It showed him the brutal, threatening character of capitalism. And in the name of this fine culture which decorated the portal of the capitalistic prison, Anatole France speaks out his curse against this prison. With a power a thousand times stronger than that of the Dreyfus affair, the war repels from Capital this most brilliant representative of the art created by the capitalistic epoch. And, without hesitating a moment, Anatole France attaches himself to the opposite pole. But now this pole is no longer represented by the petty bourgeois socialist and utopian, Zola, by the eclectic and people's tribune, Jaures. In spite of the greatness of their talent, these two went only half way. This pole opposed to Capital was now represented by the Communist Party, by the Communist International; and Anatole France gave courageous and determined expression to his warm and undivided sympathies for this new world.

Woman in Soviet Russia By L. S. Sosnowsky

"Every one who knows anything about history, also knows that great social upheavals are impossible without the feminine ferment. Social progress can be accurately measured by the social attitude of the fair sex (the ugly included)."

Karl Marx

(From a letter to Kugelmann, December 12, 1868.)

By L. S. SOSNOWSKY

II

When I think about Anna Agapkina and her cultural achievement, I recall everything I once read about the "To-the-People" movement of the aristocratic intellectuals of the seventies. They took refuge in peasant costumes; they went timidly to the people, knowing neither its language nor the customs and manners of village life upon which they wished to exert a decisive influence. And the people repelled them.

The ignominious end of several old Narodniki also occurs to me: Tschaikovskys, Breschko-Breschkowskajas, helper's-helpers of European Capital, lackies of the stock exchange, ideologists of the white-guardists and participants in the White movement. From the "To-the-People" to the "To-Paris-and-Prague"—what a frightful road of life! And the unavoidable—and the death of superfluous people abroad. Superfluous at home, superfluous abroad.

A new intelligentsia has arisen, a new going "to-the-People," a new cultural movement. A former conductress, a Bolshevik peasantess, a co-worker of the women's section is its bearer. She is a propagandist of Communism, educator in the Children's Home, dramatic writer, editor and author of fairy tales and stories for the youth; she is an instructor in vegetable gardening and in children's homes; she is the organizer of the struggle of the Russia of thatched roofs, she is a lyrical poetess. There she is, the new Russian woman, waiting for her Nekrassov to sing about her.

Called to Life by Revolution.

And how many of these Agapkinas has the Bolshevik Revolution called into life! How many Agapkinas has been brought up by our own women's section?

Abroad, they will not understand, nor even believe, that the peasantess Agapkina, cast away in a dark, distant village, is corresponding with one of the sections of the "horrible" Central Committee of the C. P. R.—with the women's section, is receiving advice and instructions from it and is reporting to it concerning her small but important work.

And the women's section does well to cultivate such connections. For such as Agapkina is worth more than twenty travelled urban women propagandists who flash up over the village like a meteor. The Agapkinas are the best and most powerful yeast for the village.

Some Quiet: Others Otherwise.

But there is another type of Bolshevik peasantess in the villages. If Anna Agapkina inclines towards quiet, intense cultural work, others carry on in the political cauldron of party work. The woman of whom I want to tell now requested me not to publish her name, and hence, in contradiction to Agapkina, I here call her—let us say, Kulikowa.

I came to know her under the following circumstances: At an agricultural exhibition, debates on new methods of agronomy took place under my chairmanship. Luminaries of agricultural science spoke before a thousand-headed peasant audience. But unfortunately these luminaries do not know how to speak to the masses. Their voices are more suitable for academic disputes. In addition, some of these luminaries tended to portray the future economic development of the country in extremely gloomy colors.

Made Things Snappy.

The meeting passed off gloomily. Then came the turn of the peasantess Kulikowa, and I gave her the floor. A young woman with a peasant-kerchief on her head stepped upon the platform. And the first few sentences which she uttered caused the mass of hearers to prick up their ears, woke them from the deep sleep of boredome. The passionate, upright speech of a person who has brought along with her from a remote little village her great longing after the new, her entire hate of the old, her entire fanatical faith in the creative power of the Revolution, immediately set the entire peasant audience afire. Her speech was interrupted constantly by thundering applause which enhanced the pathos of the woman even more.

She lashed the intellectuals of little faith who did not know the village of today, who had been asleep during its awakening and measure the present trend of development with the usual pre-revolutionary standard.

The speech made the greatest impression upon all of us. The simple peasant woman taught the pessimistic scholars such a thorough lesson that the latter were embarrassed for an answer.

Came From Poor Family.

Some time later, I received a letter from Kulikowa which, to be sure, was not intended for publication, but which, with changing of the name and omission of a few passages, may be reproduced here.

Kulikowa comes from a very poor peasant family. She has not even attended grammar school. She learned reading by herself. One day she was seized with a passionate desire to write revolutionary poems. Hunger drove her to the Capital. For several years she worked in Petersburg factories. Her husband was a worker too. In 1917 she joined the Communist Party. In 1921 starvation drove her back to the village again:

"One does not dare recall how one bore this starvation with three small children."

She goes to a district city:

"Here I became a member of the bureau for the organization of the petty-bourgeois women, then instructor for the nourishment of children in the committee of provisions in which a stubborn struggle with the professionals was fought out, who misusing their position, were exploiting the public nourishment of children for their own advantage; it went so far that they built themselves two-storied houses.

"In the year 1920, I was elected at the district soviet conference to the district executive, then to the board of the committee of provisions, and a month later—as an executive member of the district co-operative, where I worked for two years."

Became Responsible Secretary.

In 1922, Kulikowa was given leave by the party committee to return to her native village, to her peasant household. There she became responsible secretary of the section group of the C. P. R., which really embraces not one but three sections. Altogether there were thirty members of the C. P. R. and seventy members of the Y. C. L.

From January to August, to be sure, the general activity of the local group stopped, but still a little was done. Comrade Kulikowa did the following in eight months:

"Section meetings took place: seven closed, eight open, four women's meetings, one agricultural lecture, one anti-religious lecture, four mass meetings. Altogether 1,439 people participated of whom 320 were women, not including the mass meetings in which about a thousand people participated, among whom 40 per cent were women. In addition, three agricultural conferences took place with 545 participants.

Arranged Five Meetings.

"In another section, where there are no party nuclei, I arranged five meetings in which 400 people participated, half of whom were women.

"Further, I participated in an education tour in remote districts where I held a mass meeting and lectures on the subject: 'Women and the Soviet Power.'

"This, briefly stated, is my lamentable activity impartially portrayed."

What, now, does the section secretary of the party group, Comrade Kulikowa, do besides her gatherings, lectures and meetings?

"Of the more than thirty members of the C. P. R. and seventy of the Y. C. L., several come daily as if to a friend and get advice; peasants and peasant women too come with the most diverse concerns.

Work on the Plenum.

"Besides, the secretarial work must be done and indeed, monthly reports to the government committee of the party, to the women's section and to the section of special application. A copy of all records goes to the district committee and government committee. Then there comes the work on the plenum and in the district and section commissions. The remote sections must be visited. One must prepare for the reports in the party and non-party meetings.

"And finally, one must take care of her farm and a family of seven, four of whom are children—four future communards—to whom, under the circumstances, I cannot give a desirable education.

"And above all, much energy is consumed by the labor on the farm."

She often thinks of giving up the farm. But aside from the necessity of nourishing her family, there is also the following consideration to be taken into account:

"I must be able to prove that I, as a peasant woman, am able to perform something useful on my own land in an agricultural respect, and thereby give the others an example.

The Revolutionary Surge.

"But I do not feel myself so much a peasant as rather a revolutionary worker who lives hundreds of kilometers away from me in the cities, in those cities in which the surge of the revolution has not yet come to rest.

"With such emotions, it is hard to live in a remote, gloomy village of a petty bourgeois and individualistic peasant province, where the revolutionary storm which could refresh one's enervated brain does not penetrate."

That is the true, great heroic deed of the Russian woman. That is more than accompanying one's husband to Siberia on post horses to forego for a time balls and aristocratic society.

Kulikowa longs for education. At least within the limits of the intermediary school. She would like to live once more in a workers' section for a time; breathe the air of the proletarian struggle. But her duty compels her to remain at her post, to hold upright the banner of the proletarian dictatorship in a peasant nest.

Family, household, women's section, party, demands of the rapidly changing life, and a weak woman, a Russian peasant woman who has not even attended school, bears on her shoulders this unheard of burden—the burden of building up the new state, of uprooting the old barbaric, Asiatic Russia.

Baptised in Factories.

It would be impossible to understand how such women as Kulikowa and Agapkina could arise in a village, if one condition were forgotten: both were baptized in St. Petersburg, both had been in factories, both had received the proletarian polish and tempering which cannot be softened by the individualistic property-psychology of the village.

These are veritable heroines of the great struggle for the new future. How many of these there are—we don't know, but all women's sections are full of them. A new type of Russian woman is being forged. It is no longer that Nekrassovian

"Severely-tried mother
Of the all-suffering Russian people. . .

IN MEMORIAM—EUGENE VICTOR DEBS

By Henry George Weiss.

Our warrior is sleeping, his eagle head is low,
His brave heart is pulseless, his voice is silent now,
Long had he, wakeful, thundered at the foe,
Now he is resting, peace on his brow.

Mourn for him, comrades, great was his giving,
Great was his striving thru all the long years,
Mankind is better because of his living,
Pay him the tribute of sorrow and tears.

Turn from his ashes, thrilled with his spirit,
Filled with the courage he always had shown,
Rushing to victory, that we may rear it,
A symbol of honor, high over our own.