FORWARD TO THE $25,000 MARK BY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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SEES FINANCIAL BLOCKADE OF MEXICO

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THERE is quite a lively tempest in spiritual circles over the action of the catholic church in annulling the marriage of Consuelo Vanderbilt with the Duke of Marlborough. According to church dogma, the marriage tie is indissoluble, but the church is never at a loss for an excuse for whatever action it sees fit to take in the interests of its political aims or its treasury. So the vatican discovered that Miss Vanderbilt was hitched to the duke by force and violence and other unlawful means, as a criminal syndicalist law might read.

* * *

BECAUSE the ducal marriage was originally celebrated in the church of Bishop Manning, espiscopal clergyman, the latter felt quite peeved over the papal action and expressed his displeasure at length in a radio message. And logic seems to be on the bishop's side. But what has logic to do with spirituality? It took the vatican 31 years to learn that Consuelo's marriage to the duke was the result of coersion, so for thirty-one years those two were living in sin and it will take a lot of money to purge them. But a wave of the papal hand can make even the devil take a back seat!

* * *

SEVERAL hundred hungry Americans were lined up by the Mills Hotel in Chicago last Thanksgiving evening waiting for a free meal. A semi-religious organization was throwing the party. As usual the camera was on the job. Two of the oldest and hungriest men in the crowd were taken inside before the banquet was on. They were placed in opposition to two pieces of pie and coffee. Then the camera clicked and no doubt you will see the picture in the papers with a story of how such and such organization brought joy to the hearts of several hundred hungry persons.

* * *

THE hungry men looked thru the window at the two whose pictures were taken. "A meal once a year and we may starve the rest of the time," remarked one waiter. "This is a good advertisement for the outfit that is giving the feed," said another. And one wondered how those people manage to get along for the rest of the year. What a fake this business of charity is! As if a piece of pie and a cup of coffee would keep life in a body for 365 days.

* * *

THE government is about to prosecute 30 fertilizer firms, we are told. More of the same commodity. The companies are charged with having entered into agreements to fix prices. The government did a little thing like that to Standard Oil several years ago with the result that John D. Rockefeller got richer. The government of the capitalists can be depended on not to take any action calculated to injure its own system.

* * *

BECAUSE American flags can be produced cheaper in Japan than in the United States, oriental symbols of American patriotism are now sold in our best stores. This is not novel. During the late war shells made in Germany were shot out of British guns and British investors earned a nickel every time a German cannon roared its cargo of death into the British trenches. Nevertheless, it would be rather amusing to see an organized parade of children, young and old, marching down the street, waving little American flags made in Japan and eloquently cursing the country that produced the flags. This may actually happen if our ruling classes feel that they must have a war with the Mikado.

* * *

MUSSOLINI wants the French Syrian mandate and threatens to quit the league of nations unless he gets what he wants. Mussolini knows England's weak spots and does not hesitate to throw a scare into the old lion. The Italian dictator is trying to force England bring the necessary pressure to bear on France, so that the latter may be willing to cough up the Syrian mandate. Unless Mussolini can produce some tangible gain in the near future his position will be about as secure as that of a can of oil on the summit of Vesuvius.

Deaf Mute Gets Divorce.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—James H. Hambly, a deaf mute, is free from matrimonial ties. He was divorced from Josephine Hambly, also deaf, who, Hambly alleged, cussed him in the sign language.

DEBATE CRISIS IN CAPITALISM, GROWING TIDE OF REVOLUTION, AT MEETING OF WORLD PARTIES

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 26.—"We estimate the actual international situation as a situation between two revolutionary waves," said Nikolai Bukharin in his report on the international situation to the delegates of the Communist parties of the world in attendance at the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International meeting here. Bukharin's speech may be summarized as follows:

SUMMARY OF SPEECH BY BUKHARIN

While the social-democrats assert that the present is actually a period of normal capitalistic development and world peace, we affirm the contrary because such important facts as the existence of the Soviet Union, with a proletarian dictatorship and revolution, and the signs of England's decline, prove the absence of the former basis of capitalism.

Social-Democracy's Apostacy.

On the fundamental question facing the workers' parties, namely, the question of capitalist stabilization, the social-democrats are worse enemies and traitors to labor than even in 1914. They do everything to consolidate the partial capitalist stabilization, defending the world capitalist system, being against the U. S. S. R., against the Chinese revolution, against the miners' strike, advocating on the one hand the league of nations as an alleged instrument of peace, and on the other hand concealing the fact that the revolutionary movement of struggle and strikes as well as the socialistic construction of the U. S. S. R. and the activity of the Comintern are the best guarantee of true world peace. Thus they play a direct counter-revolutionary role on all occasions when capitalism is in a difficult position.

Comrade Bukharin further analyzed the role of the Communist parties, which varies in different countries. The main task in the U. S. S. R. is the constructive work of building socialism; the main task in China is to defeat imperialism. The Comintern considers the possible non-capitalist development of China and believes that a united China and the union of China with the U. S. S. R. and the western European proletarit will modify the correlation of world forces.

American Party Tasks.

The American Communist Party is faced with rather moderate tasks, to conquer the masses and to create a basis for their struggle. A different and more favorable situation exists in western Europe where the Communist parties are conquereing the masses and are leading the class struggle. There the parties are serious obstacles to capitalist stabilization which causes ever growing sharp conflicts of interest. Political influence of the Communist parties among the masses is growing. The confidence of the masses in the Communist parties is exemplified by the campaign against the compensation of the princes in Germany.

Britain Most Rapid.

As regards the pace of the growth of influence, the most rapid success has been reached by the British Communist Party which, tho numerically still small, developed rapidly because it still paid attention to the work within the trade unions.

In Germany, capital is attacking la-

(Continued on page 2)

MINERS' UNION OFFICIALS USE POLICE IN PA.

Cops Sent to Break Up Howat Meeting

By A. JAKIRA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 26.—Police under influence of district and sub-district officials of the miners' union of District Five stopped a mass meeting arranged for Alex Howat by the Brophy For President committee at Ukrainian Hall, New Kensington on Wednesday.

Police officers openly boasted that the police acted on orders from union officials who threatened a riot if the meeting was allowed to go on. Several hundred miners who gathered from all parts of subdistrict seven to hear the veteran of the miners' union were bitterly aroused against this action of their district officials and decided to hold the meeting despite the police. More than 300 proceeded to Harmarville, a mining town eight miles away, and packed Miners' Hall where Howat was given a most enthusiastic reception.

Cheer Brophy.

Mention of Brophy's name caused prolonged cheers. For three hours Howat, in stirring speech, explained why Lewis must go and Brophy be elected if the union is to be saved.

Two weeks ago the district officials thru trickery succeeded in taking possession of a sall in New Kensington previously rented by the Brophy For President committee but were compelled the rank and file to grant Powers Hapgood the floor for nearly two hours.

Big Meet Tuesday.

On Tuesday Nov. 23, Howat addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of miners in Turner Hall, Charleroi. Miners came from all over the district, mostly on special trucks, traveling in some cases for more than two hours to greet Howat.

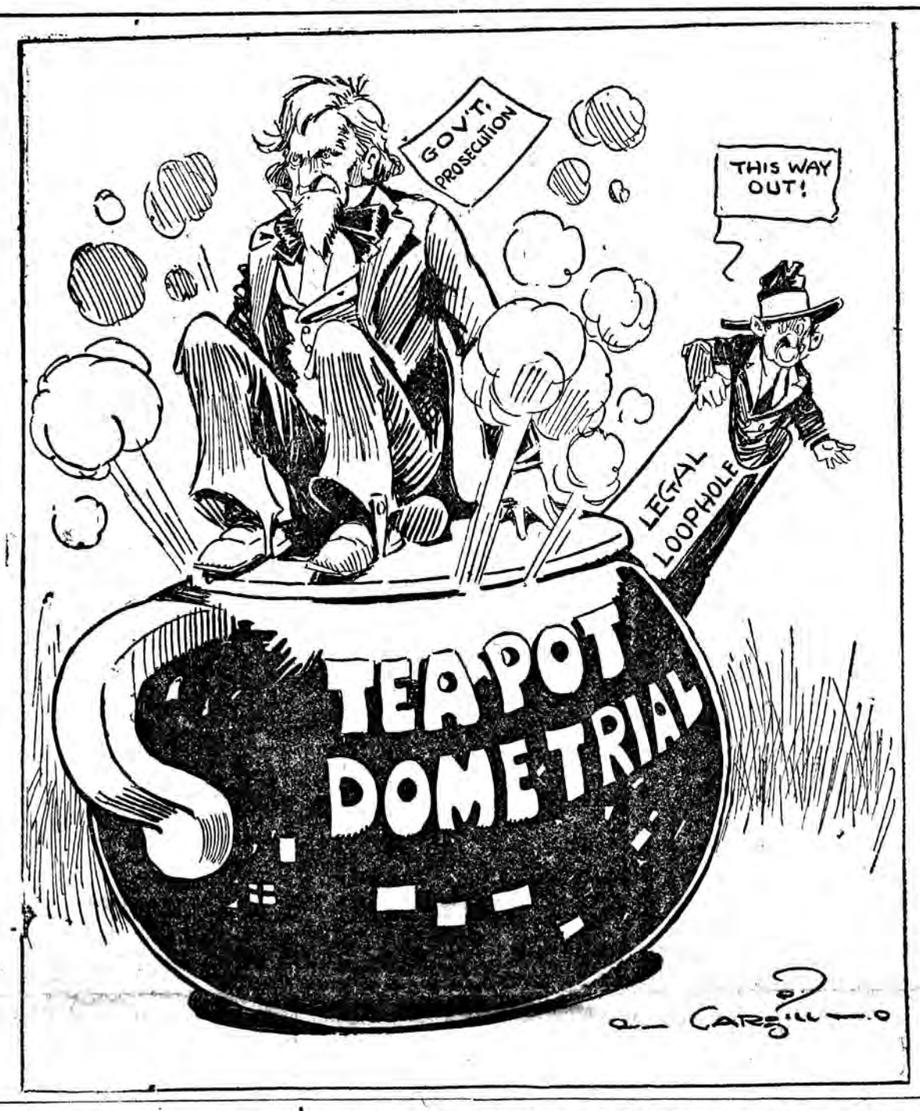
Here also the district officials tried to stop the meeting but were unable to induce the town burgess to do it.

Theaten Men.

Attempts were also made to intimidate the men from coming to Howat's meetings under threat of being discharged from the job. But despite all this Turner Hall was crowded to the doors, the crowds enthusiastically cheering the speaker and pledging support to Brophy.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

Oil's Well Along the Potomac



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SECRETARY FIRED FOR INVITATION TO LABOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 26.—C. M. Murphy was out today as secretary of the Bloomington Chamber of Commerce, because of his "pro-labor" inclinations.

Murphy resigned last night under fire of members who resented his invitation, extended in the name of the organization, to the Federation of Labor convention at Evansville, to hold the next state convention of the Labor Federation in this city.

Murphy came here from Champaign, Ill., where he served as secretary of the Champaign Chamber of Commerce.

SOVIET UNION MOURNS DEATH OF L. KRASSIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 26.—Moscow was shocked by news from London telling of the passing of Leonid Krassin, Soviet ambassador to Great Britain.

The revolutionary leader who had done so much for economic construction in the Soviet Union and had so creditably carried on its policies abroad, was highly revered by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

Official announcement was made that Krassin's body would be brought to Moscow to lie in state before burial and that fourteen days of mourning would be set aside by the All-Russian Soviet.

Rescuers Find Five of Six Miners Alive

HAZELTON, Pa., Nov. 26.—Five of the six men who have been trapped in the Tomhicken mine since the 16th, when Black Creek broke its bank and flooded the mine, have been found alive. The sixth, Charles Smith, had died.

DETROIT STILL IN FIRST PLACE; BUFFALO FORGING AHEAD IN THE RACE TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

IN the race to raise $25,000 by Tuesday, Detroit is still holding first place with 86.02 per cent of its quota already raised. Buffalo is making tremendous strides to gain the lead, having increased her quota by 18 per cent in ten days. THERE ARE NO GOLD MINES IN EITHER DETROIT OR BUFFALO. This remarkable showing is the result, not of any fortunate set of circumstances, but it is solely the result of determined and systematic follow-up work from city to city and from comrade to comrade. The Detroit and Buffalo comrades have taken the task of keeping The DAILY WORKER seriously. They do not just talk about it. They go out and tackle all comrades and sympathizers in a persistent, organized manner and THEY DELIVER THE GOODS.

For Monday morning we ordered a carload of newsprint paper. Unless we pay for this paper The DAILY WORKER cannot be issued. The paper company demands immediate payment of $2,000 for this consignment. This is the reason we are emphasizing the necessity of greater efforts at this time. If two districts can make such a splendid record there is no reason why other districts cannot equal it. Every comrade, every supporter of The DAILY WORKER must take immediate action to keep our paper—call in all contribution books, visit comrades and sympathizers personally. FOLLOW-UP—that's the secret. That's the way to keep The DAILY WORKER.

MEXICAN DEPUTY EXPOSES WEAPON OF WALL STREET

Calls for Unity of Latin America

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26.—Antonio Diaz Soto y Gama, agrarian leader and supporter of the Calles administration, said in a speech before the Mexican chamber of deputies that the United States was preparing a financial blockade to be put into effect in January when the Mexican oil and land laws become operative.

This action will be by way of supplementing the break in relations threatened by the state department at Washington, he predicted.

"The United States idea of relations with Mexico is that all rights pertain to the United States and all obligations pertain to Mexico," said Soto y Gama. He also took occasion to express the hope that the whole of Central and South America would come to the aid of Mexico in its fight against American imperialism.

Deputies Respond.

There was a general response from the deputies, when, in a dramatic conclusion, Gama called upon them to rise and declare their willingness to die for their country.

The discussion was prompted by the passage of a new bill for an amendment to the constitution for the regulation of labor and included, in addition to attacks upon Wall Street, severe censure of the catholic elements in Mexico who are acting in unison with American capitalists in the present crisis.

Oil Men Meet.

Representatives of American oil companies with holdings in Mexico will meet this week to decide what action they will take when the Mexican oily and land laws go into effect on Jan. 1. The larger companies, notably Standard Oil, are relying upon Washington to interfere and prevent the laws from going into effect.

A number of smaller firms, however, fearing that failure to comply with the new laws will mean the forfeiture of their properties have filed for concessions as provided in the legislation.

Must Register.

The laws call for the registration of all alien property prior to Jan. 1. The foreign owner is required to state the value and extent of his holdings and to apply for concessions for a period not exceeding fifty years. After the half century mark has been reached, it is the intent of the laws to see all alien property in the hands of Mexicans. Compensation for the transfer, which will be grdaual is provided for.

Standard Oil and several other large companies have decided not to file their applications and to depend on the power of the United States to force Mexico to render her own laws inoperative. In political circles here, the publication of the exchange of notes between Washington and Mexico on this question is preparation for a break in relations precipitated by the United States in January.

* * *

Borah Opposes Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Sen. Borah has taken issue with Secretary Kellogg's interpretation of the Mexican land laws and declares himself opposed to the contemplated step of the state department to break off relations with Mexico.

The November Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party

In today's issue of The DAILY WORKER we begin publication of a series of articles by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party on the resolution and discussions of the Central Committee during its sessions November 10, 11, and 12. These articles should be read by every member of the Workers (Communist) Party and those who are sympathetic to the building of a revolutionary workers' movement in the United States. The articles by Comrade Ruthenberg will be as follows:

1. The Opportunities for Building the Revolutionary Movement.
2. The Achievements of the Workers (Communist) Party.
3. Organization of the Unorganized and the Work in the Trade Unions.
4. A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections.
5. The Reorganization of the Party—A New Weapon for the Revolutionary Movement.
6. How to Strengthen the Party.

John Dos Passos Reviews How the Sacco-Vanzetti Frame-up Started

(The following article is one of a series written by John Dos Passos, well-known writer who is author of "Three Soldiers," "Manhattan Transfer" and other works. He has finished a new pamphlet on the Sacco and Vanzetti case bringing its history up to date. The stories are released thru the Federated Press.)

* * *

By JOHN DOS PASSOS,
Federated Press.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been six and a half years in jail. For six and a half years they have been caught in the deadlock between the state of Massachusetts and the sense of justice of a large part of mankind. So much has been said and written about this case that has grown as important in world history as the Mooney case, the Affaire Dreyfus in France, and the Affaire Calas in Voltaire's

(Continued on page 2)

EDITOR PRINTS NEWS OF VICTORY IN CONTEMPT CASE AND IS FINED AGAIN

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Nov. 26.—For criticising a native policeman and then charging that he had been "railroaded" into a libel sentence by a political enemy on the bench, Rothschild Francis, Negro editor and legislator of the Virgin Islands, is now serving 30 days in jail and must pay $100 fine.

Francis was sentenced to 30 days and $100 fine for criminal libel on January 10, 1925, by George Washington Williams, district judge of the Islands. On March 16, 1925, he was found guilty of contempt of court because of an editorial in his weekly, "The Emancipator," and again sentenced to 30 days and $100 fine.

Both decisions were carried to the Philadelphia Court of Appeals by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Court of Appeals on February 28, 1926, sustained the contempt sentence and reversed the libel sentence. The U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the contempt case.

Francis has appealed a second contempt of court sentence based on his publishing in "The Emancipator" the Civil Liberties Union's account of the first appeal verdict.

Communists Debate Crisis in Capitalism

(Continued from page 1.)

bor, which moves leftwards and begins active resistance.

Tremendous Ovation.

In concluding, Comrade Bukharin again stressed the importance of organization of the revolution, and of work among the masses, and the trade unions, the consolidation of the Communist parties and finally, the union of the eastern people with the struggling western European proletariat.

The report ended amidst a tremendous ovation and the singing of the International.

A mesage of welcome was delivered by Comrade Felix Kohn on behalf of a society of former political prisoners and exiles. The presiding comrade replied thereto on behalf of the E. C. C. I.

Sorrow at Krassin Death.

Skrypnyk communicated the news of Krassin's death, which is a great loss to the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. and the Comintern. Krassin was one of the oldest Russian Marxians, and the oldest collaborator of Lenin. He worked over forty years among the proletarians, and participated in the leadership of the party ever since the second party conference. He took an active part in the armed revolution of 1905; he worked in exile as one of the best engineers of western Europe. After the October revolution he acted as people's commissar of communication, as commissar for foreign trade, pand as plenipotentiary representative in London.

Kuusinen Reports.

Kuusinen of Finland, making the second part of the report on the international situation, and the tasks of the Comintern, pointed to the white terror raging around the U. S. S. R. In comparison with the pre-war time, the counter-revolutionary nature of the capitalist regime is coming ever more into the foreground. Violence is becoming systematic in all capitalist countries. The terror is passing from illegal into legal forms. But, in spite of all, it became daily clearer that state violence is no longer sufficient to keep up the supremacy of the bourgeoisie.

Therefore, the latter seeks allies in the peasantry and petty-bourgeoisie, whereof fascism is a typical example. In all countries except Italy, the bourgeoisie seeks the support also of the former social-democracy, which is much more dangerous than sheer force. The actual machinery of the counter-revolution consists in the organization of violence plus the white terror of the social-democracy, plus most countries. "Our task is to promote the revolutionary process, to the reformism which is still strong in drive the revolutionary experience into the workers' consciousness, and thus to raise the revolutionary level."

Labor Delegations.

The labor delegation to the U. S S. R. received an object lesson in the possibility of socialist construction. The most important task is to explain this to the workers to counteract the social-democratic lies. To achieve the fundamental task of freeing the masses from the second international it is necessary to have organic ties among the social-democratic and non-partisan masses. Among these there are many revolutionary and semi-revolutionary elements who are afraid to support openly the Communist Party. "Our task is to demolish the wall separating our masses and the social-democratic masses and to fraternize with the social-democratic workers, but not with the leaders."

In the Trade Unions.

The defect in the work of our Communist parties within the trade unions consists in certain mixing up of the party and the trade unions. The latter must not be turned into a party. The energy of trade union officials will be needed in the economic struggles of the immediate future. The movement towards unity must be carried on further in a practical way for which special trade union strategy is necessary. We are not against rationalization as such but against capitalist rationalization at the cost of the workers' standard of living. The Communists must fight for the rights of the factory committees.

Preserve Identity.

Our work in the co-operative movement and among women and youth must be improved. More attention must be paid to this while pursuing more energetically our tactics in united front committees. Our Communist identity must be preserved. The Comunist methods of struggle against the white terror are somewhat superannuated in spite of the existence of such individual heroism. The task of the Communists is to mobilize the masses against fascism and the white terror, using the tactics of partial demands. An example is the money collections in Italy for the British miners. The campaign of the German Communist Party against the compensation of the princes was above reproach and can serve as a good example to other sections.

Reviewing the position and the activities of the Communist parties in various countries, Comrade Kuusinen points out: the growing influence of the German party on the masses, the party energy and initiative, the big fighting experience, and the Bolshevization. The Czechoslovakian Communist Party has grown into a real mass party, the influence of the French Communist Party has also increased, but the party has not enough fighting experience. It must energetically utilize the strike movements. The Italian Communist Party is passing the high school of struggle. It is actually the second strongest party in Italy after the fascists.

British Successes.

Comrade Kuusinen pointed to the big successes of the British Communist Party, especially in the miners' strike; declared that the trade union work of the Swedish and Norwegian Communist parties has been somewhat slow.

Utilize All Fields.

Referring to the illegal Communist parties, Comrade Kuusinen pointed out that they must utilize more energetically all legal possobilities and legal forms of organization. The party leadership must pay more attention to the active connections of the party press and literature with the masses. It must utilize the films for the purpose of propaganda. Speaking on the inner party crises, Kuusinen declared that they are too costly. The Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. gave an example of what a Communist Party must be. "After this example we ought to advance."

In concluding, Comrade Kuusinen recalled and stressed Lenin's teaching of the necessity of revolutionary mass work. The official decisions must be not only adopted but carried to fulfillment. The results must be controlled and reported.

The first speaker opened the debate which followed Bukharin's and Kuusinen's reports on the international situation. Treint, representing the French Party, pointed out that everyone recognizes the development of antagonisms between the European imperialists as well as between the U. S. A. and capitalist Europe, including Britain. He declared that the question is which of these two processes is developing more rapidly: Either there will be revolutions in Europe in the very near future resulting in a coalition of all the capitalist world against revolution, or there will be a slow revolutionary development of Europe, resulting in an antagonism between America and an alliance of the Anglo-European imperialism, leading to a new imperialistic war, the alliance of the Anglo-European imperialists constituting a terrible danger to the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. and to colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

To underestimate this danger is to play the game of the social-democrats, who represent the projects at such an alliance as a move towards peace, the League of Nations veiling the European imperialist policy under pacifist phrases, and must be ruthlessly unmasked and fought by all Communists. The project of an alliance of the big European capitalists must be opposed by the union of the U. S. S. R., the Chinese revolution, and the European and American labor movements.

Some Wrong Theories.

The next speaker, Comrade Pepper, stressing the growth of conflicting interests within Europe, pointed out the existence of several wrong theories on the relations between Europe and America. Trotzky's theory that Europe's economy is only a part of America's economy is erroneous because it considers only America's world hegemony, not perceiving the resistance offered by Europe. Radek's theory of Anglo-American co-operation with Anglo-American capitalism as an integral entity is also incorrect because it underestimates the conflicting interests of the imperialist states. Treint is wrong in cherishing illusions. After Geneva's failure to create a European anti-American bloc, Treint spoke of the growing influence of the League of Nations and the unification tendencies in Europe after Thoiry. He overlooked the indisputable fact of Franco-German and Anglo-Italian blocs within the European bloc. He drew erroneous conclusions of the possibility of a Pan-European bloc not only political but also economic.

Takes Issue.

Treint's viewpoint that the actual situation differs entirely from the situation when Lenin analyzed imperialism leads to a revision of Leninism. The main source of mistaken theories is the fact that the phenomena are only partly analyzed and the efforts of imperialism towards stabilization are studied abstractly, independently of the practical forms of such efforts, which as a matter of fact take shape in the struggle against imperialist conflicting interests.

Comrade Pepper declares that a United States of capitalist Europe can exist only temporarily in a period between inner-European wars. Trotzky's and Zinoviev's theories disseminate pacifist illusions among the masses of labor, therefore they are dangerous. The realization of these theories would correspond to the bourgeois "pacifist ideal."

Intensive Exploitation.

Comrade Hakken, representative of the Czecho-Slovakian Communist Parties, pointed out that recently there began a crisis in the partial stabilization. Czech industry lost markets and outlets resulting in a crisis of the main industries. The futile attempts of the bourgeois rationalization are resulting in a more intense exploitation of labor, and a heavier tax burden pressing upon the poorest classes. The Czech Communist Party has grown as a mass party, is numerically stronger, and its influence has increased. The United Front tactics were successful.

Movement in East.

Comrade Sen Katayama, of the Japanese Communist Party, stresses the unprecedented amplitude of the revolutionary movement in the East, which was caused and is actually inspired by the Russian revolution. Naturally, the most important revolution is in China, in which different classes and layers are participating, in spite of the very varied class competion of the huge country. The movement towards national liberation pursues the common aspiration for emancipation from foreign imperialism. Therefore, the immense task of the Chinese Communist Party is to secure hegemony of the proletariat and its own leadership over the movement. The struggle of the broad toiling masses of China has responded in nearly all far-Eastern countries, local revolts and insurrections in Java and the Philippines and other exploited colonies tending to become movements national in scope.

Echoes of Revolution.

The recent Pacific trade union conference is proof of the strong echoes of the Chinese revolution. Japan has the same relative stabilization of capitalism as western Europe. The Chinese events show the weakness of the Japanese stabilization: Japanese capitalism is exploiting China and is most interested in the outcome of the Chinese revolution. The labor movement of Japan has recently made big progress. It has created a so-called workers' and farmers' party, uniting two million peasants and workers under our ideological influence. The Japanese Communist Party must lead the masses in the revolutionary struggle and help the Chinese revolution.

Relative Stabilization.

Comrade Mestcheriakoff, of the U. S. S. R., stressed the relative nature of the capitalist stabilization in rural economy, due mainly to the very unequal process of the restoration of agriculture in various countries. While the total area of the world's crops, cereals and others, reached in 1925-6 the pre-war level and even surpassed it in the U. S. A. and Canada (130-140 per cent) in Europe it reached only 80 to 90 per cent. At the same time the consumption has been reduced owing to the lowering wages. Therefore a crisis of overproduction is inevitable in the near future.

The partial stabilization of agricultural production has affected the cost of living of the toiling masses. Increasing unemployment and dissatisfaction of the peasantry stimulate these masses towards political struggle. Financial capital is enslaving the farmers. The work of the Communists amopg the peasants' movements is extremely necessary and important.

Class Contradictions.

Comrade Dubrovsky of the U. S. S. R. dwelt on the growth of class contradictions and rural economy in the eastern and western countries. An example of this is the American farmers. One of the fundamental tasks of our Communist Parties is to secure the hegemony of the proletariat in the coming peasants' movements, making the revolution in rural economy a part of the general revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Gallagher of the British Communist Party, referring to the problem of capitalist rationalization, declared that the Communist Parties must make it clear that they stand for rationalization and technical progress, but only such as is not done at a cost to the working class. The coal conflict in England was due to attempts of the bourgeoisie at purely capitalist rationalization.

Revolutionary Peasants.

Comrade Dombal of Poland declared that the revolutionary peasants' movement is a fundamental and very important phenomenon in the sphere of the modern revolutionary movement. The Communist Parties must realize this and intensify their work among the peasant masses. The actual peasants' movement in the East is the first stage of the international socialist revolution. The peasant masses are being revolutionized in all countries, whether agrarian or industrial. Important political shifts of the farmers are noticeable everywhere, even overseas in the countries of Canada and the U. S. A.

Win the Farmers.

Comrade Boshkovitch of Yugoslavia briefly reviewed the work of the Communist Parties among the peasants in different countries. He stated that the American Workers' Party is carrying on considerable work penetrating the non-partisan farmers' organizations and influencing the farmer masses. The organs of the party are attentive to the farming question, towards winning over their readers. He pointed out the efforts of the Japanese and Chinese Communist Parties in their approach to the peasants. The Communist Parties must put life into Lenin's teachings to win the peasant masses to a platform of a world anti-capitalist alliance of the workers and peasants.

British Experience.

Comrade Smith dwelt on the experiment of the British Communist Party in their tactics of a united front for the last eighteen months, pointing out the application of new methods. He especially emphasized the intensification of the work of the Communist fractions in the trade unions, which, binding the general political slogans to the practical everyday demands of the workers, yielded favorable results. The party is steadily winning the masses.

World Crisis.

Comrade Varga, dwelling on the crisis in world capitalist economy, declared that in spite of all efforts of the economists it is impossible to find a way out of the blind alley. The only issue is world revolution. The speaker analyzed the modifications in the structure of decaying capitalism. He pointed out three main factors: The U. S. S. R. has made a breach in the structure, greatly influencing the working class, the struggle of the colonial peoples for liberation destroying super-profits and wrecking the alliance of the bourgeoisie with the labor aristocracy based on such super-profits, the waning of the economic hegemony, of the West European countries, depriving the capitalists of their former profits. Capitalism is unable to outlive the disproportion between the buying capacity of the markets, hence the inevitable conflict leading to new wars.

Comrade Kurella (executive of the comintern), refuting Treint, pointed out that the conflict of interests of the European states is tending to increase, not decrease.

Work in France.

Comrade Semard (France), in analyzing the internal situation in France and the work of the French Communist Party, recalled a number of successful strikes led by the Communists. He affirmed that the party does not neglect the mass work, which is developing, and the party influence is growing.

Refute Trosky Theory.

Comrade Birch (America), speaking on the international role of American capitalism, refuted Trotsky's theses concerning the entire dependence of European economy on the American, pointing out that Trotsky loses sight of the resistance offered against America by separate European countries.

Comrade Kolaroff of Bulgaria dwelt on the questions of stabilization of capitalism in the Balkans entirely with the help of foreign capital. The conflicting Balkan interests with the big capitalist countries may cause a new Balkan war.

Two Kinds of Rationalization.

Comrade Bell of the British Communist Party, speaking on the international position of British capitalism, pointed out that the Anglo-American struggle for industrial markets calls for the necessity of rationalization of the methods of production in both countries. "Our position is for socialistic against capitalist rationalization."

Comrade Bittelman (America), briefly reviewing the tasks of the American Communist Party, pointed out the interference of the new processes in the economic development of America, and declared that the most important tasks is the organizational consolidation of the political influence thus far conquered.

"THE PASSAIC STRIKE" ON BROADWAY!

Last Time in New York!

The picture of the Passaic strike will be played to the tune of the famous RUSSIAN BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA

at the

NEW WALDORF THEATER

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Take Up the Discussion of Immediate Need for the Farmer-Labor Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE Minnesota Union Advocate rightly takes up the discussion of the need for a national farmer-labor party.

This is the reply of the official organ of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly to the poisonous propaganda spread by the capitalist press to the effect that the farmer-labor party in Minnesota had been liquidated following the defeat of Magnus Johnson, candidate for governor, in the recent elections.

The state farmer-labor ticket polled more than a quarter million votes out of the 700,000 total cast, which is no cause for weeping. It is a strong basis on which to build for the future, especially with the debris left by the disappearance of the democratic party practically cleaned away.

Neither can the reported desertion of Senator Hendrik Shipsted, heralded as an ally of the republican "old guard" in congress, have much effect on the growth of the farmer-labor movement, in Minnesota or nationally, which has been steeled against the passing of renegades.

These are the two incidents upon which the crepe hangers of the enemy class have seized in an effort to convince city and land labor over the nation that the farmer-labor movement in the middle northwestern states has disappeared. Nothing can be further from the truth.

* * *

An editorial in the current issue of the Minnesota Union Advocate summarizes the present situation there as follows:

"The dire predictions of the plutocratic press that the farmer-labor party would be wiped out of existence in the recent election did not materialize. While the vote fell considerably, the decline was relatively less than the decline of the republican vote. When the extraordinary and insidious methods employed to belittle and demoralize the farmer-labor movement are considered and in the face of the extravagant claims of the republican party boosters, there is much to claim for the farmer-labor movement. The result cannot be interpreted in any other light than one of victory.

"The election demonstrated one point beyond peradventure; that the mass of the farmer-labor supporters are such from conviction and cannot be discouraged nor diverted by enemy propaganda or internal treachery. This one point alone is the vital factor bearing on the future."

* * *

It is argued, therefore, and correctly, that there is a strong base on which to build more powerfully for independent political action in Minnesota. This movement will certainly gain in strength thru linking up with similar efforts to unite the workers and farmers against the old parties in other states. Minnesota has been of great assistance in such efforts in the past. It must play the same role again.

The question of how best to proceed is open to discussion. There is much to be said in favor of holding regional conferences as a starter. Representatives of the farmer-labor parties of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, that have just come thru a strenuous campaign, have much in common, and as the result of common discussions could issue a ringing call to the nation. Or Washington might be the center around which to rally the forces for independent action on the coast, just as Oklahoma, where a farmer-labor party is in the field, could serve the same mission in the south, reaching into Texas and Kansas. The movement shows some promise in western Pennsylvania, western New York and in sections of Ohio and Michigan. In Wisconsin the Berger socialists block the real unity of the workers in the political arena, while in Illinois the labor officialdom plays the same obstructionist role. There are some healthy beginnings in New England, while New York City offers another center of struggle. Here are opportunities for sectional gatherings to iron out many difficulties and pave the way for the national conference.

In all of these districts the movement has sufficient vitality to move forward aggressively at the present time.

* * *

Within a few days now President Coolidge will again challenge the workers and farmers of the nation with another reactionary message to be submitted to the short session of the present congress. Coolidge's declarations will, in a sense, be the planks with which the republican party intends to fight to retain and strengthen its control of the capitalist government at the 1928 national elections. Already Coolidge has raised the issue of new tax cuts and of balking at entrance into the world court, in the hope that he will thus win favor for his administration in the next congress and at the polls two years hence.

* * *

The capitalist class is farsighted. It plans ahead, not only for weeks or months, but for many years.

Labor must do the same. Repeated attacks by the exploiters against the workers and farmers have met with no effective counter-attacks. The American working class is on the defensive.

All the so-called relief conferences, called to protect the interests of the cotton and grain growers, have been dominated by middle class interests — lawyer-politicians, small bankers, great landlords and others who feed off the working farmers.

The decision of the United States supreme court in the Dorchy case is only another step toward completely robbing the workers of their right to strike. The growing and vicious use of the injunction in labor disputes also tends in the same direction.

Labor must strengthen its power, economically and politically. In addition to other important efforts, it must rally now in support of the slogan, "A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections!" and assume the offensive against its oppressors.

Tells How the Frame-up Started

(Continued from page 1.)

day, that most people have forgotten how it started.

On the evening of May 3, 1920, two Italian workingmen, Nicola Sacco, an edge trimmer in a shoe factory, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fish peddlar, were arrested in a Brockton streetcar. Radical literature was found on them by the police, notably a draft of an announcement of a meeting of protest called against the illegal detention in New York of Salsedo and Elia, two printers, and against Salsedo's murder.

Two days before, the smashed body of Salsedo had been found on Park Row under the windows of the offices of the department of justice where he had been held without warrant and daily put to the third degree for eight weeks. Whether he jumped out or was pushed out will never be known. In any case the responsibility for his death lies squarely on the department of justice.

When they were arrested, Sacco and Vanzetti were found to have revolvers on them. Vanzetti happened to have some shotgun shells in his pocket. They were expecting a police raid. They had gone to Brockton in a panic to get a car belonging to a man named Boda. With this car they were going to collect all the radical literature in the possession of their friends in the ring of mill towns round Boston to bury it out in the woods somewhere. When they were arrested and cross-examined they were scared to death. They thought they were going to be deported. They had just enough presence of mind left to shield their friends and comrades of the radical groups. They remembered the smashed body of Salsedo.

Deported. The word still has a familiar sound. In the winter of 1920 it was on every one's lips. With the signing of the peace the great flood of hatred let loose on the Germans by press and pulpit swashed back into civil life. The man on the street had got used to hatred. All over the country politicians and flag-wavers who had saved democracy in Washington and in training camps saw a chance to ride to fame and fortune in office.

Who must be hated next? Aliens, naturally; every good patriot must hate aliens. Reds. Every working man who had a hope for a saner organization of society, who had public spirit enough to work for his ideal, was a marked man. If he was an alien he was to be deported. If he was a citizen he was to be framed and jailed.

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer had got a great scare the year before when some lunatic set off a bomb in front of his house in Washington. Then too he had hopes of a presidential boom in his direction. He and the leaders of various anti-labor detective agencies fabricated the great Red plot. By agents provocateurs he tried to stimulate labor groups to commit illegal acts. By floods of publicity he tried to put a scare into the general public. He saw himself the savior of the country from radicalism, socialism and anarchy.

This was just the moment that Sacco and Vanzetti, virtually the last anarchist leaders around Boston as yet undeported, were arrested. The Brockton police picked them up by accident looking for the owners of a car they thought might have been used in a holdup two weeks before.

The steel trap of the law closed on these two men. Six and a half years of worldwide agitation have not yet made it let go

SMALL HOPE HELD OUT THAT TUNNEL MEN ARE LIVING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OAKLAND, Nov. 26.—A forlorn hope existed today that the ten men trapped in the Claremont tuunel, 15 miles from here late yesterday, might still be alive.

The percentage against them, however, is tremendous.

"One chance in a million."

Officials of the East Bay municipal utility district, in charge of the tunnel project which was a unit being constructed to carry water here from the Mokelumne river, announced that ratio.

The men had two meager chances of escaping drowning, the officials said. In the event the rush of water compressed the air sufficiently to cause a landslide, the earth may have formed a barricade against the torrent. On the other hand, it was pointed out, the tunnel is irregular in contour and the men may have found a haven in an air pocket.

Meanwhile frantic efforts are being made to reach the men. The flood gates will be opened today in an effort to drain the tunnel.

Ted Chambers, a hoistman, has volunteered to lower himself into the shaft to open the gates.

A steady rain which continued thruout the night was hampering rescue efforts.

After holding a meeting today, 80 workmen employed on the tunnel signified their intention of quitting work Fifteen of the group asked to be paid off and the rest of the group said they would lay down their tools later in the day. They declared the tunnel was unsafe and feared another disaster.

FRIDAY'S SACCO AND VANZETTI MEETING IS UNDER JOINT AUSPICES

The meeting scheduled for Friday night at Ashland Auditorium at which John L. Fitzpatrick and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn are the main speakers is under the auspices of the Chicago Sacco and Vanzetti committee, a joint organization representative of various sections of the local labor movement. In its edition of Thursday, The DAILY WORKER stated the meeting was being staged by International Labor Defense. The meeting is, of course under the former's auspices, altho I. L. D. was the initiator of the committee and is actively participating in its work.

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

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.
6:20—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner; Ann Post; Vivian Lawrence; Nora, Norine and Lou Slevers.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

11:00 a. m.—Grace Methodist Church, Rev. C. Copeland Smith.
4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45—Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

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INDIAN MASSES PROTEST STATUS UNDER NEW PLAN

Empire "Equality" Does Not Include Them

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Advices from Calcutta say that Indian national opinion has been deeply stirred by the announcement of the new Colonial Charter giving equal status to the seven dominions and entirely ignoring the question of Indian independence. India will continue to be ruled from the India office in London.

India Not Represented.

The protest, in fact, was begun before the imperial conference met. The Indian nationalists were resentful at the beginning that India was "represented" only by Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India and the Maharaja of Burdwar, a rich landowner entirely under British influence and without any power in Indian affairs.

Indian residents in London are preparing a protest meeting and say that a nation-wide protest is in preparation in their home country.

Ulster Protests.

Another complication has arisen with regard to the Ulster government in Northern Ireland. The new charter recommends to commons the changing of the king's title to include, King of Ireland, thus ignoring the saparate existence of the Ulster government. Sir James Craig, prime minister of Northern Ireland is rushing to London with several other state officials to register a protest and fight the passage of the titles bill in parliament.

They are reported to claim that the conference, in making the change envisaged the union of the Irish Free State and Ulster at some future time. They also hinted that possible pressure might be used to force Ulster to join the Free State which shared in the concessions made by Britain to the colonies at the imperial conference.

Soviet Union Will Aid Colonization Project for Jews

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—The Soviet Union will aid the Jewish colonization project to establish a Jewish territorial unit, even if other foreign countries do not, Kalinin, president of the Soviet Republic, told the colonization committee.

He also announced the establishment of the Agrokustbank, with an initial capital of $750,000 for this purpose. The bank will finance the agriculture and handicraft of the colonists. It is not a state project, but stock is held by the state banks, as well as by private holders.

Kirby Page Will Speak.

The West Town Forum will give the second lecture of the season at the Mid-City Odd Fellow Temple, 3350 West Jackson boulevard, on Sunday morning, Nov. 28, at 8 p. m. Kirby Page of New York is the speaker and his subject is "Current Trends in Europe." He is well known as the editor of the World Tomorrow.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

INDIAN, WHO THUMBMARKED AWAY HIS $550,000 TO WILLING BAPTISTS, JARS COURT BY VIEWS OF WEALTH

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—He didn't know what it was all about, this 75-year-old millionaire Indian, Jackson Barnett, fullblooded Creek, of Oklahoma and Los Angeles, Cal., as they prodded him verbally today on the witness stand in an equity suit involving $550,000.

It is charged that by means of a thumbmark on a document Jackson gave the money to the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the Bacone Indian school. Elmer S. Bailey, Jackson's guardian, of Tulsa, Okla., seeks to prove him incompetent.

But Jackson didn't appear interested in all this excitement about money. He said he didn't know how much he was worth or how fast his oil wells near Muskogee, Okla., were gushing for him.

Ask Us, Judge; We know.

"What can you buy with a million dollars?" Federal Judge John C. Knox asked.

"I dunno," grinned Jackson.

"Have you any idea what a million dollars is?"

"No."

"What do you like to spend money for?"

"To ride on trains."

"Do you like to have people wait on you or like to get it yourself?"

"I like to get it myself," Jackson declared loudly.

"Do you like New York?"

"No, no, no," the elderly Indian shouted.

Jackson revealed in answer to further questioning that he didn't know he was in court nor that a judge was talking to him.

Before Jackson became a millionaire he "worked for other people."

"Sometimes I got 50 cents or 75 cents a day," he asserted proudly.

"How long have you been married?"

"I dunno."

Jackson said he was married in Missouri and in Coffeyville, Kan. Apparently he meant he had gone thru two marriage ceremonies. His white wife was excused from the courtroom during Jackson's interrogation.

Cow Ponies and Gasoline.

The elderly Indian told of what he did in his home at Los Angeles. He owned a number of cow ponies and loved to ride them. He also rode in one of his automobiles to the doctor every day because he had been a sick man. He slept and ate and had a good time. He wished he was back home.

"Would you rather go to your home in Oklahoma or in California?"

"Both," Jackson answered.

The millionaire Indian said he liked Bacone school and was fond of children.

"Would you like to do something for that school?"

"Yes, when I died."

"You mean let them have money when you die?"

"If I not eat it all up by that time, maybe I give it."

McAdoo Will Again Try for Nomination Meredith Predicts

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—William G. McAdoo, who was defeated for the democratic presidential nomination in 1924, will be the standard-bearer of the democrats in 1928, Edwin T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture under Wilson, predicted in an interview here.

Meredith declared the "progressive democrats of the west and south will rally behind McAdoo. They will dictate a dry platform, on which Al Smith could not consistently run."

McAdoo's strength in 1928 will be about the same as in 1924 Meredith admitted. When asked if that wouldn't result in a deadlock again, he said he hoped not.

The convention won't be held in New York—stronghold of Smith. Of that Meredith was confident. He said it will be held in the west.

High Prices for Art Paid by English Rich; Chromos for the Miners

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A new record price for a picture sale at a public auction was set up when Sir Joseph Duveen paid $366,845 for Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Pinkie" at the sale of the art treasures of the late Lord Michelham.

Fifteen famous pictures in the Michelham collection brought a total of $2,189,775.

Sir Joseph Duveen also purchased Gainsborough's "Miss Tatton" for $224,070.

Two Doucher panels sold together for $263,250, which was a record price for an English sale.

NEW YORK LEGISLATORS INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST LABOR UNIONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Investigation into the charges of C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the building trades employers' association, that New York labor unions are restricting membership and denying the right of union men from other cities to work on union jobs, is being started by the industrial survey commission of the New York legislature.

Steamfitters, electrical workers, plumbers and carpenters are involved in the charges, it is reported.

It is said that legislation will follow the inquiry should the investigating committee advise it.

Case of Lefkowitz, Radical Teacher, Is Still Booted Around

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The appeal of the Teachers' Union to the board of education on behalf of Abraham Lefkowitz, who was refused promotion because of alleged radical opinions, has been turned down. The board holds that it is without authority in the matter, as the board of superintendents were empowered by law to take the action they did. The board of education suggests that Lefkowitz, if he still feels aggrieved, should make his appeal to the state commissioner of education.

What further action the Teachers' Union will take in the matter has not yet been announced. The case is one which has excited the attention of radicals and liberals thruout the country, as involving a teacher's right to opinion and freedom of speech.

Friend of Lincoln Dies.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 26.—Leslie Robison, mayor of Peoria in 1876 and 1877, who was introduced to the supreme court by Abraham Lincoln, died here today in his ninety-third year. Robison was the oldest settler in Peoria, having resided here since 1860.

PENN. COUNCIL FOR FOREIGN BORN TO MEET

Will Outline Campaign Against Alien Laws

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.—The western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign Born will hold a very important conference on Sunday, Dec. 12, at 2 p. m. at Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix street, Pittsburgh.

This conference is being called to renew and enlarge the movement against the vicious bills to gag foreign-born workers. At the last session of congress the forces behind these czarist bills were not successful in their attempt to rush them thru on the quiet.

Council Successful.

It was largely due to the efforts of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born, to which the western Pennsylvania council is affiliated and which is one of its most important sections, that a storm of protest was raised thruout the country which resulted in these bills not being pushed at the last session of congress.

Danger Still Exists.

This year, however, there is grave danger that these bills will be passed unless the movement against them is renewed with ever greater vigor. The passage of these bills will mean a great blow not only to the foreign-born workers but to the whole working class movement and to organized labor.

All organizations which have affiliated with the council are urged to see that their delegates attend this conference. A call was also sent out to all local labor and fraternal organizations that are not yet affiliated inviting them to send delegates. It is urged that this call be acted upon favorably and delegates be sent.

Dressed "Fit to Kill", Cleveland Police Raid Criminal Rendezvous

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26. — Armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs and protected with bullet-proof armor, 33 Cleveland detectives early today wiped out what police believed to have been the rendezvous of one of the most vicious crime groups in the state.

The officers descended on the house, located near Berea, after a careful rehearsal. They captured 28 men and 10 women.

Twelve stolen automobiles and thousands of dollars worth of loot was recovered, police said.

Jilted Wife of Rich Magazine Publisher Files Damages Suit

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. — Eugene V. Brewster, millionaire movie magazine publisher, and Corliss Palmer, Georgia beauty, whom he married last month in Ensenada, Mexico, today were defendants in a $200,000 damage suit brought by Mrs. Eleanor V. V. Brewster.

Mrs. Brewster charges she still is the legal wife of the publisher, claiming the Mexican divorce and subsequent marriage were part of a conspiracy to injure her marital rights.

Fascists Would Have "Intellectual Snobs" Trained for Dictating

ROME, Nov. 26.—Proposal for the establishment of a school to develop an "educated aristocracy of fascisti" has been presented to Premier Mussolini by a group of fascist intellectuals. Their idea is to educate young fascists in the principles of government so they would be able to act as national leaders.

The plan is that Mussolini would select the members of the school. Courses would be taught to conform with the principles of fascism.

Goodyear Stockholders Bring Suit.

AKRON, O., Nov. 26.—The extent to which profits may be stretched in rubber is shown by an internal fight in the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of this city. A trifling amount of $15,000,000 is what a group of stockholders assert, in a suit that has been filed, was "wrongfully removed" from the assets of the company by those who reorganized it in 1921. The suit is brought against Clarence Dillon of Dillon, Read & Co. and John Sherwin, a Cleveland banker.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PRIZES TO BE OFFERED NEXT WEEK

Three books that will be an asset to every worker's library are to be given next week for the best worker correspondence story sent to The DAILY WORKER. The prizes are:

1—ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION, by A. Berdnikov and A. Svetlov. This is a new book of such great value that every worker should have it in his library.

2—POEMS FOR THE NEW AGE, by Simon Felshin. The work of a young revolutionary poet whose verse carries the courageous spirit of the coming new order. Cloth bound.

3—RUSSIA TODAY, the report of the British Trade Union Delegation.

Every worker correspondent should send in a story this week.

Workers in every section of the country are eager to learn of conditions in American industry. The worker knows them. We are counting on you, workers, to tell us about them. Send in that story, today!

SEND FOR 650 MOVIE EXTRAS; WHEN THEY ARRIVE ARE TOLD THEY ARE NOT NEEDED; FORCE LASKY TO PAY

By L. L. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26.—Six hundred fifty movie stars, mostly riders, were called to Lasky Studio at 3 a. m. to go on location at San Juan Capistrano, Cal. They were to be paid $7.50 per day, and to have several days' work. When they arrived at the studio, 350 were told they were cancelled. The studio had found out that men could be hired at San Juan Capistrano for $5.00.

Rioting—Police.

The men, most of whom came from the Veterans' Bureau, refused to accept the cancellation of their jobs. There was some rioting. Police were called, and about 25 cops arrived.

Colonel Wyman, head of the Central Casting Agency, was sent for. He spoke to the men and offered them a quarter check if they would go home. They refused. Half a check was turned down also. Finally they were taken to the place of work, 75 miles away.

They were told after arriving that there were no uniforms for them, and the company wanted to send them back to Los Angeles before lunch time. The men protested, demanded their lunch and got it. They finally arrived in Los Angeles about 15½ hours after leaving, and got one day's pay for their time.

Overtime Refused.

The next day they demanded pay for their overtime. After being refused, the case went to the labor commissioner. At first that gentleman refused to do anything for them, but later was induced to listen to reason by representatives of the A. F. of L., who are interested in organizing all labor in the studios.

Sailors, Soldiers Replace Extras.

Several hundred sailors from U. S. warships worked in this Roosevelt picture without pay, thus depriving hundreds of extras of jobs. Previously this same company was on location in Texas, and while there had the free use of U. S. troops and aviators. At least one U. S. aviator is said to have been killed while working in this same picture—the "Rough Riders."

AFTER TEN MONTHS OF SILENCE, WHIR OF MILLS IS AT PASSAIC WORSTED AS COMPANY SIGNS UP

By VERA BUCH.
(Worker Correspondent)

On Eighth Street, in Passaic, street of many struggles, there stand side by side two textile mills. There are other factories on this street, here where it crosses the river, but these two great woolen mills dominate. Stretching for blocks, reaching backward as far as the eyes can see, their huge red brick walls loom above the street.

For ten months these towering walls have looked down upon the battles of their workers who were on strike. Mass picket lines singing and cheering; picket lines of twelve tramping steadfastly and silent; furious onslaughts of police, broken heads of workers, screams of women and terror of children, these things the walls have seen for ten months as the textile strikers fought for freedom. Now at last there has come a change.

Life Stirs Now.

The Passaic Worsted Spinning mill has settled its strike. Now from behind its once silent walls comes an unwonted stir of life. The clicking of wheels, the steady whir of machinery is heard where shortly before there was desolation. Machinery unused for ten months, clogged with rust, with rats, with cobwebs and dust, is being brought to life again.

Union Recognized.

The workers are back with their union recognized. They are cleaning the machinery and setting to work. And as one department after another gets into working order, the boss calls up the union office and asks for the number of workers he needs. Yes, the workers have fought their bitter struggle to the end they desired: the union is recognized. And the whirring machinery now booms forth a triumphant message to the rest of the city: "Keep it up, fellow workers! Keep it up! Fight on, fellow workers! Fight on! You will win! You will win!"

The Gera Mills.

Farther on, lies the Gera Mills. Here the strike is not yet ended. Here there is silence. A bare three hundred of the full twelve hundred workers are inside. A few bosses' cars parked around, an empty truck, perhaps a cop coming out of the office, wiping his lips as though from a swig of comforting booze, are the only signs of life.

Workers Pace Street.

But here up and down the street, from daylight to dark, from Monday to Saturday, without stopping walks the picket line. Twelve men and women are slowly pacing the street. They are shabby; their clothes are poor and worn. For ten months they and their fellows have walked here, untiring in their grim determination to win this strike. The shoes wear off their feet and their legs grow weary, but they come to the line and walk their hour, borne up by the iron will to win this strike

At first sight small and pitiful, as you watch this picket line pass and think of all it stands for, it grips your heart. It is the symbol of a grim and mighty struggle. Behind the walls of the Gera Mills lie entrenched wealth and power. Courts, judges, police, resources: all that a class in power can command are there. Behind the picket line surges the strength of the awakening workers. The solidarity of the working class; the will to live of the exploited who produce all wealth; the hope of the class that is rising to power; all this is behind that slow-moving picket line of twelve. The picket-line must not lose; it cannot, it will not lose. March on, fellow workers! March on! And as you march, listen to the victorious message of the whirring machinery of Passaic Worsted: "Keep it up, fellow workers! Fight on! You will win!"

CARPENTERS VOTE STRIKE ASSESSMENT FOR N. Y. IN SPITE OF HARRY JENSEN

By a Worker Correspondent.

At its regular meeting last Monday night, Carpenters' Local No. 181, with a membership of about 2,000 assessed each member 50 cents apiece to aid the striking cloakmakers in New York City in accordance with a recommendation made by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

At the same time, the members of the local refused to raise the salary of their business agent from $75 to $87.50. It is significant that a prominent member of this local is Harry Jensen, president of the Chicago Carpenters' District Council. Jensen and his supporters fought hard against the assessment for the New York strikers and fought just as hard to raise the salary of the union official. Jensen was beaten by a two to one vote on both propositions.

Queen Marie Missed Hot Time in Cleveland

By CARL HACKER.
(Worker Correspondent)

Local Cleveland, International Labor Defense, held a protest meeting in the West Side Turn Hall recently protesting against the proposed visit of the queen of Roumania to this city. Even tho the tour of the queen had been abruptly terminated and the announcement made that she would not visit this city, a large number of workers turned out to the meeting to voice their protest against the manner in which the queen has been received by the financial interests since her arrival in this country.

Co-operating with the I. L. D. were such organizations as the United Hungarian Societies, the Russian Workers' Club, the Roumanian Workers' Club, the Workers (Communist) Party and others, all denouncing the bloody rule of the queen in her land.

Quite contrary to the reports that the king may have been ill, the idea was expressed by all speakers that the real reason for the queen making such a hasty exit from the country was the storm of protest which was raised in various parts of the land.

Beginning in Chicago, the queen was met with a demonstration arranged by the I. L. D., which she will no doubt remember for a long time to come. She would have been greeted in a similar fashion in Detroit, and in Cleveland she could have expected about the greatest demonstration of any on her entire tour. Proof of this lies in the fact that for days the papers of this city had been appearing with headlines such as "1,000 Guards to Protect Queen, "1919 Red Rioters Organized to Meet Queen," "Hungarians Indignant Over Queen's Visit."

Under these headings the newspapers told of mass meetings which were being held in various parts of the city almost nightly, in which the workers were told about the atrocious manner in which the government of far-away Roumania is treating the workers.

We regret very much that the queen did not come to this city, as we were prepared to greet her.

Концерт и БАЛ
IN CHICAGO!
CONCERT
and
DANCE
given by the Federation of Russian Children's Schools
Schoenhofen Hall
Cor. Ashland and Milwaukee
Saturday, November 28
Beginning at 3:30 p. m.
Tickets 30 cents in advance, 65 cents at door.

Program:
Russian Singing Society
Freiheit String Orchestra of 45 people
A. KOTOV
Russian Folk Dancer
MANYA MALLER
Soprano
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AND MANY OTHER SPLENDID FEATURES

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } .....Editors
BERT MILLER .....Business Manager

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Two Opium Joints

Thirty-one years ago a child of American wealth was sold to a British duke and the sale was solemnized by a marriage ritual in an episcopalian church.

The girl was a Vanderbilt and the duke was a Marlborough. She was rich but titleless. He was poor but honorable.

Years passed and ardor cooled. The duke was growing old faster than the Vanderbilt. The latter cast covetous eyes on a person with a name like cough medicine. He was a catholic. She married him after going thru formalities not recognized by the pope, but necessary if one does not care to get pinched.

Hankering for respectability, the Vanderbilt girl wanted to have her history fumigated so she sought papal sanction for her burst with Marlborough, and the pope in a fit of generosity did the right thing by the little Vanderbilt.

Hence the uproar. Episcopalian bishops are howling. What right has the pope to step in on their territory? In Chicago, when one bootlegger invades another's preserves the rattle of machine-gun fire is heard and dead bodies litter the highways. But churchmen are a little less deadly in their technique. They simply page the devil and advise him to get his toasting irons ready.

An episcopal clergyman married a Vanderbilt to a Marlborough. What a nerve the pope must have to undo it, on the ground that methods not sanctioned by the declaration of independence were used in the transaction?

It seems to us that the vatican is not acting regularly. Business is business. The pope should have consulted the episcopal church prior to the annullment decision and suggest that whatever commission was drawn out of the proceedings could be shared between the leaders of the two opium joints.

It Was a Nice Meal

If there is nothing wrong with the digestive organs of the Kuhn, Loeb and company banking firm, the gobbling of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad by this aggregation of money sharks for one-fifth the value of the road should prove to be the cheapest meal those boys ever parked in their innards.

What a jolly old squeezing the "little fellows" got? Is it surprising that Mr. Kuhn could afford to patronize art when he can grab a few thousand hardy Americans by the throat, and shake several hundred million dollars out of their jeans?

If Federal Judge Wilkerson approves the steal, the skids will be greased for another killing. New stock will be issued and a new crop of suckers rounded up, only to be cleaned later on when Kuhn takes it into his head to either finance a little war or put a couple of divas on his payroll.

It's a great system, fellow workers, for those who have learned to live on the labor of others and who have learned the knack of robbing those who are vainly trying to live without producing. It is perfectly moral and not wicked or unethical like socialism, under which such highwaymen would be stood up against the nearest wall and turned into a bullet warehouse.

Terror in Italy

News dispatches from Italy tell us that thousands of anti-fascists have been arrested and jailed since the last fake attempt on Mussolini's life. Others are condemned to live in certain prescribed areas, perhaps because of lack of jail space.

This news shows that the fascist government is sitting on a tack. A stable regime would not have to resort to such extreme measures. In Russia where the government is based on the interests of the workers and peasants there is no necessity for coersion. The masses feel that the government is theirs and that they have the right to influence its policy. In Italy the masses have no such right. They are completely at the mercy of the fascist tyrants and can only express their views at the risk of their lives.

The capitalist press has sung the praises of fascism deliberately and with malice aforethought, as the lawyers say. They have told us that Italy was prospering under black shirt rule. The people were contended. Business was booming.

But the stories of rioting and terrorism do not jibe with the fascist propaganda. Happy and contented people do not revolt.

It is quite evident that the fascist regime is tottering. Mussolini's eloquence is a poor substitute for bread, butter and spaghetti.

Because the name sounded too much like breakfast food, Mary Landon Baker, much advertised matrimonial impossibility, left Jugo-Slavia and a possible husband by the name of Pouritch. Mary is a nice girl and so are the American wage slaves who get up at six in the morning and toil until five or six in the evening so that Mary can have the wherewithall to enjoy herself kidding European bachelors.

Thanksgiving is over and we are duly thankful that the queen of Roumania is gone. But coming to think it over, the worst is yet upon us. There is the Salvation Army Christmas dinner advertising.

SKVIRSKY, OF RUSSIAN INFORMATION BUREAU, EULOGIZES LEONID KRASSIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Boris Skvirsky, head of the Russian Information Bureau here, has issued the following statement on the death of Leonid Krassin, at London, Nov. 23:

"Krassin's death will be deeply felt, both personally and in a professional sense, by his associates. He served thru the revolution and was a valuable personality in the Soviet government from the beginning. He filled various high diplomatic posts with honor and distinction, and invariably won the regard and respect of foreign diplomats with whom he came in contact in various negotiations.

"Death has taken a heavy toll of the Soviet leaders who served thru the lean and dangerous years. Krassin, like Djerzhinsky, died after a long period of impaired health. Fortunately, as I recently observed in Moscow, a capable younger generation is springing up, including many young men and women prepared for high administrative and diplomatic posts."

Many Opportunities for Building the Revolutionary Movement

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

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles by Comrade Ruthenberg on the resolutions and discussions of the recent meeting of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.

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THE main discussion of the meeting of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party held November 10th, 11th and 12th was on the question of the opportunities for developing the revolutionary workers' movement and building the Workers (Communist) Party in the present period of American imperialist domination of the world.

The central committee squarely faced the question whether there was any basis in the existing situation for pessimism in regard to the possibilities of progress in drawing the American workers into a militant class struggle against the capitalists and in the process of that struggle building the revolutionary movement and our party as the leader of that movement.

• • •

SOME pessimism has manifested itself in the ranks of our party, reflecting a similar state of mind in the ranks of workers. The question which the central committee set itself to answer was, whether there is an actual basis for this pessimism in the developments of American capitalism and the reaction of the workers to this development.

The answer which the central committee gave to this question in its resolution was an emphatic "No."

In giving this answer it did not hide from itself or from the party the actual conditions which exist. It frankly acknowledged the fact that the organized labor movement in this country has been steadily moving to the right during the last four years and considered the developments of the capitalist system which is the basis of this movement.

American imperialism is today the dominant factor in the capitalist world. American capitalism has enormously strengthened itself thru the favorable position it won as a result of the war. The forces of disintegration and decay which are at work in the capitalist system in the European countries have left American capitalism untouched, **except insofar as the general weakness of world capitalism is a potential danger to American capitalism.**

While the power of production of European capitalism has been weakened, American capitalism has greatly increased its productive capacity. The enormous profits which the American capitalists made during the period of the war and since have created a reservoir of new capital which it is investing throughout the world thus drawing imperialist profits from every quarter of the globe.

The great profits of American imperialism have enabled the American capitalists to make concessions in the form of higher wages to sections of the working class. The skilled, organized workers have obtained these concessions, giving them a higher standard of life. It is these workers who comprise the bulk of the organized labor movement and who furnish the leadership of the organized labor movement in this country. It is because these skilled, organized workers are sharing to a degree in the imperialist profits of American capitalism that we find a steady movement to the right, toward collaboration with and support of capitalism and away from a militant class struggle among them.

• • •

The Mass of Proletarian Workers

WHILE thus, in its estimate of the situation, the central committee frankly admitted that a section of the American workers were moving away from the militant class struggle against capitalism, these workers comprise only a small section of the working class. If we accept the estimate of 25,000,000 workers as composing the workers employed in the industries of this country, we have at best approximately 5,000,000 organized workers, and not all of these even have profited thru the crumbs which American imperialism grants them.

There remain beside these 5,000,000 workers some 20,000,000 unorganized, semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed in the great machine industry of this country who in place of sharing in the profits of American imperialism, are highly exploited and oppressed by American capitalism.

The figures in regard to production, wage movements and the cost of living in this country paint a graphic picture of the lot of these workers.

According to the figures of the National Industrial Council the productivity per worker in American industries has increased 43 per cent in the years from 1919 to 1925. On the average the American capitalists are securing 43 per cent more of products from every worker employed in our industries.

For the same period statistics of the department of labor show a decrease of 9 per cent in the wages of the workers as a whole and a decrease of 11 per cent in the cost of living. Thus the workers as a whole made a slight gain in their real wages. There is included in this, however, the gains of the skilled, organized workers, and if this is eliminated this period shows an actual reduction in wages for the great mass, of unorganized workers in the great machine industry of this country. These unorganized workers in the great machine industry are not sharing in the profits of American imperialism.

The levelling process between the wages of the skilled, organized workers and the unskilled, unorganized workers, which developed during the war has been reversed. The gulf between these two groups of workers is again widening. The highly exploited unskilled and semi-skilled workers, who are not sharing in the concessions of American imperialism are not content. They are not moving to the right away from the class struggle.

• • •

PASSAIC stands as a striking example of the lot of these workers. The fact that the 16,000 Passaic workers have stood firm during a bitter struggle of nearly ten months indicates the unbearable conditions which exist among these workers. There are a thousand Passaics in existence in the United States. There are twenty million workers, receiving wages which give them a bear existence, suppressed, oppressed and exploited under the whip of American capitalists.

It is toward these workers that our party must turn its face. It is these workers to which it must give hope by giving leadership and organization to their struggles. It must do for them what it has done for the workers at Passaic—give them aid in organizing their strength, a program for their fights and leadership in their struggles.

It is these proletarian workers in the great machine industry who will be the backbone of the revolutionary movement. It is among these workers that the party must intrench itself. Today, in the heydey of American imperialism, it can mobilize these workers for action against the capitalist class, develop the spirit of militant class struggle among them, strengthen the revolutionary movement of the workers and in the process build and strengthen the workers (Communist) Party.

No Desertion of the Struggle Among the Organized.

WHILE emphasizing the opportunities for revolutionary work among these unorganized workers in the great machine industries, the central committee emphatically warns against abandoning the work among the organized, skilled workers. Not all of these workers even are sharing in the profits of American imperialism. The demand of the anthracite miners and the six month strike to enforce them, the movement among the railroad workers for higher wages, show the possibilities in this field of developing fights against the capitalists.

The movement toward the right in the official, organized labor movement, must be the signal to the party for more careful, developed program and more persistent work to find the issues upon which these workers can be won away from the class collaboration programs of their official leaders and drawn into the class struggle with the mass of unorganized, unskilled workers.

As the next article in the discussion and resolutions of the central committee will show, in spite of the concessions which the skilled, organized workers have gained from American imperialism, the party has made progress in its work among these workers. Its achievement in this field can be increased by more work. The intensification of the party work among these workers remains a central point in its program.

Forward in the Struggle.

THE conclusion drawn by the central committee after a day and a half of discussion in which the situation in this country was realistically examined from the standpoint of the work of developing the revolutionary movement was, that not only is there no basis for pessimism in regard to the growth of the movement, but that the party stands before opportunities, which, if it mobilizes it strength to take full advantage of them, will enable us to make great strides forward in our work.

The task before the party is not to find opportunities for revolutionary work thru which we can build the party, but to mobilize the strength of the party to take full advantage of the opportunities.

The central committee has laid down the policies which must guide our work. It has formulated a program of work which, if transformed into life with the strength of the party behind it, will enable it to extend its influence, carry forward the work of developing a revolutionary movement and build a more powerful Communist Party—the leader in the revolutionary movement against American capitalism.

Workers (Communist) Party

District No. 4 Organizer Tells How Daily Worker Campaign Is Conducted

Following is a letter from Comrade Herbert Benjamin, organizer of Dist. No. 4, who tells how he is conducting the drive to Keep The DAILY WORKER. The letter will undoubtedly contain suggestions for other districts. The suggestions are valuable for other districts:

Dear Comrade:—I have yours of recent date inquiring as to the manner in which we have conducted The DAILY WORKER campaign, in this district.

In the first place, we have taken literally the decision of the C. E. C. to regard this as a major campaign until its successful conclusion. There can be no question about the justification of this decision.

Make Every Sacrifice.

I have found that the membership is prepared to make every necessary sacrifice in order that we may keep The DAILY WORKER. By visiting the membership and showing them that only by substantial contributions that may in many instances represent a sacrifice, can we succeed in the present campaign, our comrades are induced to contribute more liberally than otherwise.

Comrades Inspired.

Many of the comrades who feared that we might lose members by appealing for substantial contributions, have found that on the contrary all are inspired by the evidence of loyalty that has been manifested in the meetings where the collections for The DAILY WORKER have taken place. So much so, that the comrades not only are induced to contribute more liberally themselves but are also encouraged in their work of collecting from among friends, fellow-workers and members in their trade union locals.

Just Beginning.

The amount raised in this district thus far represents almost entirely the contributions of party members. But even of these only about 150 have so far contributed. We are therefore just beginning the work of systematic collections among sympathizers, the arrangements of benefit affairs and are continuing at the same time the collection within the party so that by the end of the campaign every member in the district will have made a contribution representing a real manifestation of determination to Keep The DAILY WORKER, and will have also sold every worker of his acquaintance a certificate.

Regular reports are being sent to the various units in the district showing their standing to date. Personal letters accompany these directed to the section organizers who are also the chairmen of the local DAILY WORKER campaign committees, analyzing the results of their work to date and indicating what further should be done.

Means Hard Work.

After all the success of the campaign is not dependent upon novel methods or schemes but only upon the hard work of every member of the party individually and collectively.

Hoping this will have answered your question satisfactorily and with best wishes to you in the new work which you have undertaken, I am,

Fraternally yours,
Herbert Benjamin
District Organizer.

P. S. — You may put it down that the caption of the next report of the standing of the districts in the campaign will read: FOLLOW THE LEAD OF THE BUFFALO DISTRICT.

Workers' School to Hold Open Forum in Bronx Every Sunday

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Workers' School of New York announces the opening of an open forum conducted by the Bronx section every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. at the Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston road.

Sunday, Nov. 28, will be the opening and Comrade Pat Devine of England will discuss the last general strike of the English workers and the minority (left) movement in the British trade unions. Questions and general discussion will follow. Admission, 15 cents. All workers are welcome.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

Workers Invited to Dance of Detroit Y. W. Sport Alliance

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26. — All workers are invited to the dance of the Young Workers' Sport Alliance to be given Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, Nov. 27, at Lanstorm Temple, Leland and Moran.

Music will be furnished by the Snappy Society Syncopators. This will be a peppy affair and a good time is assured.

PIONEERS ENTERTAIN STRIKING BOX MAKERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. — Twelve hundred striking paper box makers of New York City at a mass meeting in Webster Hall were very enthusiastic about the play "Strike" which was staged by the Young Pioneers.

One of the Pioneers gave a talk about the Pioneer League pointing out the necessity for working class children becoming members of the Pioneer league. He was very well applauded, and it is hoped that the paper box makers will send their children and also influence their friends and fellow strikers' children to join the Pioneers.

Will Dance for Our Benefit

GLASPORT, Pa. — The Finnish Workingmen's Association will give a dance on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 27, for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER. Several out of town organizations are expected to be present and preparations are under way for a big time at Finnish Hall, on Vermont Ave., on that night.

IT CAN BE DONE!

At a meeting of DAILY WORKER agents held in Chicago, a number of interesting and profitable experiences were given as for instance the following:

Shop Nucleus 8 of Section 3 has raised $116.00 already in the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign. This unit has only 36 members which means that each member has raised over three dollars on the average. How many units of the party can equal this splendid record?

$16 PER MEMBER.

Shop Nucleus 5 of Section 4 has only six members. They are all needle trades workers and they have succeeded in raising $98.00 which means more than sixteen dollars per member. In addition they report that sympathizers have not only contributed to keep The DAILY WORKER but that thru the propaganda of the comrades they have been inspired to read the paper itself and subscribe for it. One sympathizer who refused to give his name contributed twenty-five dollars for the support of the paper. WHY NOT FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF SHOP NUCLEUS 5?

$30 PER MEMBER.

Shop Nucleus 14 of Section 4 with thirteen members has raised $380 and has donated over $535.00 from other sources. This means that this active unit has raised almost thirty dollars per member in addition to the donations the comrades have made themselves. What do you think about this record?

The Greek comrades of Chicago are running an affair for the benefit of both The DAILY WORKER and The EMPROS. This scheme can be tried with other foreign language papers.

Have you ever tried a Bunco Party for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER? Watch this column for particulars.

OIL

A NEW NOVEL

By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

XI

The matter was handled as Dad ordered; the lawyer's clerk went to court, and came back and reported that the prisoners had appeared, but Chaim Menzies had not been among them. His case had been taken over by the Federal authorities, because it had been discovered that he was born in Russian Poland, and it was proposed to cancel his naturalization papers and deport him. Chaim had been transferred to the county jail, another condemned structure, fully as dingy and filthy as the city jail. There was no longer anything you could do about it, because in these deportation cases the courts were refusing to intervene, holding them to be administrative matters. The Democratic attorney-general had failed in his effort to get the nomination for president by his campaign against the reds, but the machinery he had set going was still grinding out misery for guilty and innocent alike.

So here was some real trouble for Bunny! Over at the Menzies' home was Rachel, white-faced and pacing the floor, and Mamma Menzies wailing and tearing her clothing. It was impossible even to get word to poor Chaim—he was "incommunicado"; indeed, he might already have been put onto a train for the East. After that there would be no chance for him whatever—he would be dumped onto a steamer for Dantzig, and there turned over to the Polish "white terror."

Bunny insisted that something must be tried, and so Mr. Dolliver called in a couple of still more expensive lawyers—at Dad's expense—and they debated habeas corpuses and injunctions and other mystical formulas, and made out a lot of papers and tried this court and that, all in vain. Meantime, in response to frantic commands from his son, Dad broke the speed-laws from Paradise; and when he arrived, there were Bunny and his Jewish girl-friend waiting on his front porch. They dragged him into his den and made him listen to a disquisition on the difference between the right and left wings of the Socialist movement, with a complete description of the activities of a literature agent of the Socialist party. In the middle of it Rachel burst into tears and sank upon the sofa; and Dad, who was really no more able to stand a woman weeping than was Bunny, went over and patted her on the shoulder, and said, "There, there, little girl, never mind! I'll get him out, even if I have to send a man to New York!"

So Dad stepped out and sped away in his car. That was about lunch-time—and a little before three o'clock of that same day, who should emerge from a taxi-cab in front of the Menzies' tenement but Chaim himself, dirty and unshaven, but smiling and serene, and ready to continue his labors for his "cloding vorkers!" He hadn't the least idea how it had happened; the keepers of the county jail had volunteered no information as they turned him loose, and Chaim had not stopped for questions. He never did know, and neither did his daughter, for what Dad told Bunny was strictly confidential, a bit of oil men's secret lore.

"What did I do?" I called in an old friend of ours, Ben Skutt."

"Ben Skutt!" Bunny had not thought of their "lease hound" for years.

"Yes, Ben is high up in this defense business, and he did it for me."

"What did you tell him?"

"Tell him? I told him one grand."

"One what?"

"That's bootlegger's slang. I gave him five hundred dollars, and said, 'Ben, go and see the man that's got that old kike in jail and tell him to turn him loose, and then come back to me and I'll give you another five hundred.'"

"My God!" said Bunny.

And Dad took a couple of puffs at his big cigar. "Now you see why we oil men have to be in politics!"

(Continued Tomorrow)

SPORTS

BUSINESS is business—meaning college football business. For the last few weeks this Bug insisted that our modern brain emporiums spent more money to educate feet than heads. Now the Yale Athletic Association comes along with some data to show why.

They report $800,000 as the estimated income of the football season just concluded Saturday with the Harvard game. The figure is based upon an appropriation of the gate receipts as follows:

Harvard game in Yale bowl, $300,000; Princeton game in Palmer stadium, $225,000; Army game in bowl, $225,000; Brown game $50,000.

With increasing profits football may become so important that all learning will be bent to this purpose. Enough mathematics will be taught to call signals; engineering will come handy to lay out football stadiums and measure yardage gained; physics to teach the laws of forward passing (here's where the Einstein theory will come handy); music and poetry will train cheer leaders; economics will be taught to the boys in the ticket office and finance courses will be given to the school board.

• • •

I WONDER how many fight Bugs know that Negroes were the pioneers of the noble art of knocking noses? The first heavyweight champ was Tom Molineaux, a slave of Richmond, Va. He won a $100,000 purse for his master, Algernon Molineaux—and that much money bought more than one steak in those days. In fact, with all that money you could even get onions with the steak then. Molineaux lost his title to Tom Cribb in England in 1810, after knocking all "superior whites" loose from their necks in America.

Since then there have followed a succession of brilliant Negro boxers: Peter Jackson, Joe Gans, Joe Walcott, Sam Langford, Jack Johnson and a host of others who could also hit so hard they could knock the smile off a cigar store Indian.

• • •

I JUST have to mention it again Brother Bugs. You might have missed it. The bird who raised such holy hell about the odoriferous circumstances surrounding the Army-Navy game in Chicago today is a fish—our friend the poor (Hamilton) Fish Jr. Brother fish complains that other fish among senators and congressmen besides himself want an investigation.

It seems that wiser congressional fish secured tickets for the game at a trifling $3.50 and sold them for $50. Members of congress secured nearly $12,000 tickets which they peddled at a profit. Evidently poor (Hamilton) Fish and a few other fish were overlooked.

Meanwhile the poor Chicago fish who pay taxes will pay the $30,000 deficit on the game. The expenses including transportation and housing of cadet and middy corps, printing, erecting temporary seats "and incidentals" will total $630,000. The ticket sale brought $600,000.

The Army and Navy will play today. The flag will be flown and saluted; the vice-president promises to be there; army and navy drills will show the dear public to what noble manliness we owe the safety of our country; and to the tune of Yankee Doodle and the Red, White and Blue, the poor (Hamilton) Fish, Jr., in congress and the poor (tax-paying) fish in Chicago can complain till hell freezes over.

• • •

The skating season is here. Any Bugs who like to get a skate on (not pre-war style!) or any Workers Sports Club that enters skating competitions, will always find room in this column for any victories they "put on ice." As usual, send the skating news to the skate who signs himself

The Bug

A well known Chicago outdoor sport.

After Bloodshed---Fraternity

By GEORGE JARRBOE.

"Brothers, brothers!" chanted Klein monotonously. "All Mexicans are my brothers!"

"Why do you keep it up?" inquired Harry politely.

The Jewish gob hesitated. Then he spoke in a low, trembly voice. "I am from the working class! The time is coming when I must remember I belong to that class! And I will not kill!"

Harry shook his head and thought it best to walk away. As he pretended to watch the lazy gulf waves he was upset himself. Life as seaman, second class, on a dreadnaught seemed hardly worth while. But for his faith in the flag he would have jumped ship. Harry reflected: the soft-soaping enlisting officer had chatted briskly of broadside to broadside, then hand-to-hand combat, overcoming strong men for the honor of a stainless flag.

Stainless? Shipmates boasted of recent clubbings and stabbings of civilians in Nicaragua! Harry could not believe such cruel things were done; firmly he looked to the flag, symbol of justice and mercy. The others also adored the banner, but when Harry asked why, they shut up and just whispered about him. All were patriots except Klein; because he scowled at the flag nobody but Harry would talk to him. There was Klein now, all alone as usual, leaning over the rail. In spite of himself, Harry loped over and rested a hand on the Jew's shoulder.

"Come out of it, you! Get below white the gettin's good!" The petty officer pushed them along. They were to dip their white uniforms in coffee, dyeing them a khaki color. All the sailors were doing it, to make themselves less of a target. Vera Cruz was their destination. It seemed the "greasers" were to be forced to salute the flag. Harry inquired why. "Well, Wilson said so. What's more, you bastard, you're turning into a regular sea lawyer and you better look out!"

To keep his head the boy had let out his emotions into bright dreams. He went off by himself and pictured a strongly walled city filled with soldiers and cannon, the heroes and Old Glory charging into battle smoke, the old man-to-man conflict. . . .

The dreadnaught dropped anchor in Vera Cruz harbor. Harry was puzzled when no shot was fired at them. The town seemed asleep in the trembling sunshine; no cannon; no soldiers. Just then a bosun's mate poked him and told him to go below and get ready. A landing party! Bloodshed! But where was the enemy? Harry could not understand the situation at all. Klein tiptoed over and whispered: "America is in the wrong. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo after 1848 provided that all disputes should be submitted to arbitration." Harry stole a glance at his precious flag, more puzzled than ever.

Hatred for the enemy was whipped up. The catholic chaplain rubbed his fat pink hands. "The greasers are turning against our holy church. Makes me more anxious to clean 'em up." The pious fellow was very happy. The landing party fell in along the ship's rail. Mostly young fellows with faces vacant of intelligence, standing stiffly, rather excited. "Growl as you charge, men!" snapped a natty officer. At the kind of snarls a drunken man gives to his dog the boats filled with imperialist shock-troops.

As the invaders raced across the bay in their fast motorboats, faintly, in alarm, they heard the beautiful Mexican bugle call. Straining his eyes, Harry could see no sign of soldiers. Only a pedestrian or two was ducking for cover. And well they might! Over the heads of the boys in the boats the "San Francisco, "Chester" and "Prairie" let drive a rapid fire. From then on events moved dizzily fast for Harry. He remembers landing, slipping in a pool of blood. He looked. It was ebbing from a woman's wounded side. He felt for his first-aid package. "On!" bellowed a petty officer.

Hustled ahead, motivated by the fear of court-martial and the desire to inflict hurt on helpless people, the young fellows licked their dry lips and sibilated like wolves. Only Harry and the Jew kept their heads. A rage gripped the boy who had dreamed of glory. He sneered at the flag, stained with the crime of it all. So Klein was right! Sidling up to his pal, Harry pressed his hand in understanding. "You are my brother; all men are my brothers," said the Jew huskily. With sad eyes Klein paddled by Harry. Neither fired at an object. These poor devils in the rags of their exploited country were brothers, brothers! "Brothers, brothers!" chanted Harry and Klein.

The boys had to slog on. At the big, once-handsome naval academy they stopped short. The cruisers had slapped in shells thru the windows so that the front of the building was intact except for broken glass and balconies hanging from their fastenings, while the rear wall was nearly shot out. Harry and Klein thought it best to rush around, yelling like the other fiends, letting off their rifles, pretending to bayonet prostrate enemies. No plunder in the schoolrooms, just books, maps, globes and desks overthrown among masses of mortar. To shouts of joy the bedrooms were being rifled. Helpless against the big shells, the Mexican boys had been chucked about by the hurricanes of explosions. Blood stank everywhere, on sheets, pillows, books, broken furniture, on the money and trinkets being lifted by the invaders. Everywhere things like bloody worms seemed to crawl over things; the cadets had taken mattresses from their beds and stuffed them into the broad windows—the shells had blown boys and bedding into feathery wriggling bits. Klein and Harry stood in a corner. They took a moment in which to breathe, and decided to smile as they saw two satin slippers borne away as a gift to the captain of an English warship.

A pious gangster from New York, whose loud voice and brutal fist had earned him rapid promotion to bosun's mate, routed out the boys. "Into the street with ye!" he shouted. As he was poking his bayonet their way they scuttled out. The pious catholic was now real bloodthirsty, religious fury agitating him against the helpless people. Crazed with fear, bleeding about the head, a child skidded up and clutched his legs. "Padre!" wailed the small shrill voice. The petty officer raised his rifle and was bringing down the butt on the little one's head when he paused and shoved the kid to one side. "I can't do it!" he wolfed, and squatted on a doorstep.

The boys slogged on. The street was filled with panic-stricken citizens. Three nuns on the run, showing their fat calves, were not molested. Harry passed rippling banks of morning glories and secretly marveled at the rich color of the hibiscus. Dark alleys. Prostitutes in silk tights killed by shells. An old beggar sitting on steps, very quiet. Breeze lifted white hair from forehead and there was a fragment of hot iron sticking in his forehead. Harry sobbed. "On! On!" bellowed the Annapolis masters and their overseers, the petty officers.

The imperialist shock troops drove on. To a smashed-up school. Shells had burst within. A slaughterhouse. Tough sailors cried out when they got in. The gangster howled to a saint. Harry had to go in, nearly stumbling over a child at the blackboard who was chalking away swiftly, making queer, crazy scrawlings. Harry peeked. Her eyes had been put out. He felt impelled to look up, and started backward. Above the blinded unfortunate smouldered the stern eyes Benito Juarez, liberator of Mexico.

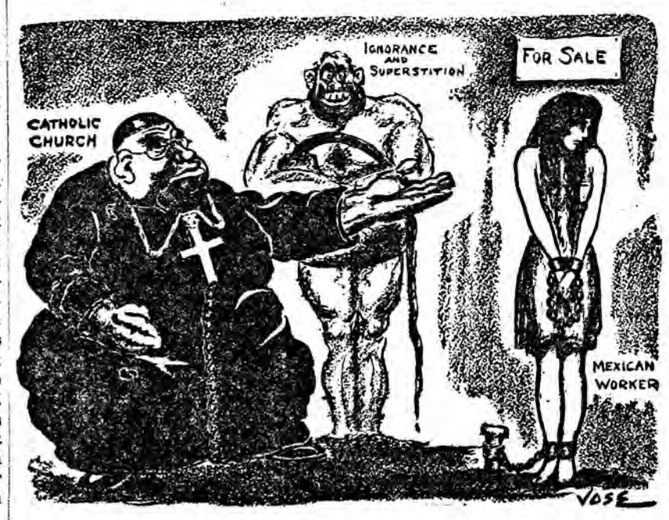
Harry covered his face, leaning on his rifle, tears streaming down his cheeks. The great navy of the U. S. at a murdering job like this! A defenseless town bombarded, helpless men, women, children butchered! Klein tiptoed up, his long nose wobbling as his face worked up and down. "Harry, these poor kids! Some day there will be a change. Some day we shall enter another great room like this, but filled with dead oil men, senators and admirals!"

"All this murder and still no salute to the flag," muttered Harry. "What kind of rag is it that must drink human blood to satisfy its bastard 'honor'?" The boys dared to dream out loud of the big room filled with dead bosses, of the rich land of Mexico emerging from the exploiter's shadow. Away with priests and cathedrals, up with peasants and cottages! The boys trembled at the vision of a workers earth. Then there would be no more massacres like Vera Cruz! They had no blame for the imperialist shock troops. Mere pawns. Dumb, driven, unawakened.

"Just working class men like us!" observed Klein.

"Like the dead citizens in the streets!" put in Harry.

"Brothers, brothers!" chanted both Harry and Klein.



The white slaves. What Mexico Is Fighting.

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 27, 1926

In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ACCORDING to press dispatches, the British miners' strike has been officially called off. The miners have been instructed by the executive of the federation to enter into negotiations with the operators on the basis of district agreements. Thus the operators have won a victory despite the heroic struggle waged by the miners. But the operators' victory will prove Phyrric. It was won thru the treachery of the reactionary leadership of the British trade union movement and the failure of world labor, outside of the Soviet Union, to come to the miners' assistance. It is very doubtful if there is recorded in the annals of labor history a more shocking instance of betrayal than the story of how the miners were let down by the officials of the Trade Union Congress and of the Labor Party.

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THERE is a deep-rooted belief that the action of Thomas, MacDonald, Bevin and Pugh was not due to objection to a general strike on principle, but that those men are conscious agents of the British government and that they considered their duty to the crown higher than their duty to the trade union movement. It is significant that J. H. Thomas, when he sued the official organ of the British Communist Party for libel a few years ago, admitted on the witness stand that when he took the oath as member of the privy council that he bound himself to advise the government of any information that might come into his possession of movements that in his opinion might be prejudicial to the interests of the royal family.

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THERE is no doubt that the general strike was a strike against the government and was a decided menace to British capitalism which is the essence of British rule, the royal family being merely the figleaf. The government correctly estimated the strike as a threat and acted accordingly. The labor leaders continued to groan that it was only an industrial struggle. The government was relieved of considerable worry thru the knowledge that its agents on the inside, namely Thomas, MacDonald, Bevin, Pugh and company, would do everything possible to prevent the strike from getting out of bounds. They fulfilled their obligations to the empire quite faithfully.

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A VICTORY for the miners was a certainty when the general strike was called off. The government would be obliged to declare general martial law or else quit office. This would seem to be MacDonald's long-awaited opportunity to walk into office again with his Labor Party. But at this moment the right wingers were not thinking about anything else but the preservation of the empire. Instead of rallying the masses nationally and internationally to the aid of the miners they opened a guerilla war on Cook and Smith, the miners' leaders, and finally pulled the underpinning from beneath them. When the work of betrayal was finished and the miners were left fighting a rear-guard action, alone, J. H. Thomas went to cheer up the drooping spirit of the imperialists in Canada, Ramsay MacDonald went for a trip to Africa for his health and Ernest Bevin, generalissimo of the general strike, accompanied a delegation of British manufacturers to the United States to learn how our bosses manage to keep their slaves contented.

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DURING the entire struggle only the Communist Party proved to be the steadfast friend of the miners, always taking the blows in front and giving encouragement and direction to the strikers. The right wing leaders noting the gains made by the Communists in recruiting members as a result of their conduct during the strike, opened a new war on the revolutionary elements. One faker who spent a few weeks in the United States collecting money—he did not collect enough to pay his passage—charged the American Communists with withholding money they had collected for the miners. This was a falsehood. He did not mention the $5,000,000 that the Russian workers under Communist leadership contributed to the strike fund while wealthy America only sent about $50,000. As a result of the strike the British workingclass see clearly that the government, supposed to be of all the people, is but a tool of the master-class. Millions of them now see that the reactionary leaders are agents of the government and of the capitalists. This is a gain from the struggle. The miners will rise again with better leadership and greater experience. The miners have been defeated. But the class hatred that has been engendered during the long battle will steel them to victory in the future.

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HOW did the capitalists fare? What have they gained from the war? The president of the British Board of Trade estimated the losses at from $1,250,000,000 to $1,500,000,000. But those are only the direct losses he was careful to emphasize. The indirect losses, such as dislocation of trade and loss of markets are enormous. The total income of Great Britain is estimated at $18,000,000,000 yearly. At last a sum equal to one-fourth of this was what the luxury of defeating the miners cost the British ruling classes. In addition to other troubles the strike delivered a blow to British imperialism from which few believe it will ever recover.

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THAT Benito Mussolini has been the author of most of the attempts on his life that have occurred with such monotonous regularity during the past years is no longer in doubt. The arrest of a member of the Garibaldi family, who was in the pay of the fascisti while posing as an anti-fascist, revealed a story of intrigue and duplicity unequalled in the annals of provocation. The French police, for reasons of their own, saw fit to expose Mussolini's conspiracies. It appears that the Italian police, with Mussolini's knowledge pulled off fake plots against the duce's life in order to keep the popular mind inflamed against the enemies of fascism.

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THE neurotic Violet Gibson, sister of the eccentric Lord Ashbourne, was given a toy pistol with blank cartridges and told by a fascist spy to let it

(Continued on page 2)

Marching Men -- A Review

By V. L. Calverton

Several centuries ago, in the time of Shakespeare and Bacon, authors lived upon their patrons. The system of patronage was a European institution. There were few other ways whereby an author could earn a living. John Wolfe offered the opportunity of translation, an experience in hack-work, to a limited number of the craft. Ballad-scribbling presented a simple medium for literary prostitution. University fellowships demanded too many qualifications and were encumbered with too many entailments to be an important source of assistance to any but the desicated scholar. Samuel Daniel and William Browne supported themselves by private tutoring; Cadman, Ocland and Shirley were regular teachers. The life of the author in general, however, was dismal, insufferable, hopeless without the aid of a patron.

The practice of a patronage, deeply rooted in the economic basis of feudal society, injured poet and dramatist. Monastic patronage has disappeared with the predatory English reformation, and it was to the feudal lord that the artist had to appeal. The Earl of Southampton, for instance, was Shakespeare's patron; Liecester, not with untained purity, was Spencer's; Herbert was Daniel's. It was the economic element involved in the relationship of the author to his patron that bred danger. Spontaneity was often transformed into sycophancy, and servility became a literary virtue. The author too often looked to his superiors for favor and commendation. This tendency speedily became a habit. Even so acute a mind as that of Francis Bacon solicited the king for "a theme for treatment" in this fashion:

"I should with more alacrity embrace your Majesty's direction than my own choice."

Stultifying as Bacon's solicitation was, it is surpassed by that of Mathesen, a composer, who in his dedication to Landgraf Ernst Ludwig of Hessen declared:

"If god did not exist, who could more fittingly take His place than Your Supreme Highness."

What a contrast is to be discovered today, then, in Sherwood Anderson's dedication of his second novel to "American Workingmen."

The wide gulf of years that separated the two dedications is disclosed in their antithetical sentiments. The literature of the one age scorned the proletariat, the literature of the other age has begun to exalt it.

Marching Men is a romantic, proletarian novel. It is one of the few novels in American literature that is devoted to the toiler. While it may not visualize the class struggle as a historical process determined by social conflict and economic destiny, it does project the cause of the worker as an issue revolutionary and significant. There is, it is true, a noticeable sentimentality of description in the advance of the protagonist, Beaut McGregor, from the position of menial to that of master. The sense of social awareness that he develops, however, counterbalances something of this sentimentality. Beaut McCregor is harrassed by the unsightly chaos of human thought and activity, the wild clash of individual impulse and purpose. He is obssessed with a desire for orderliness, for design amid confusion. This craving becomes a mania, demanding active not contemplative expression. Sheer intellectual speculation, dreamful theorizing in historical abstraction, are an abomination to one of his temperament. He is in vital revolt against the cabinet retreat of the student and philosopher. His life is a cry for vigorous organized force, perpetually in motion, ceaselessly advancing, defiant and invincible.

As a symphony of impulse, a drama of the grandiose, Marching Men is a moving and picturesque novel; as a piece of realism, which it pur-

Sherwood Anderson.

ports to be, it fails of solidity and conviction. We marvel at the eloquent McGregor heading his countless ranks of marching men. He is imperious and inexonerable, inspired with the faith of a fanatic in the efficacy of his ideal. In our enthusiasm, for a moment, we almost come to believe in him, to accept the situation as a reality of the esthetic. Removed from the immediacy of the object, however, our emotions more tranquillized, we are forced to change our judgment. He is another giant, an apotheosis of an ideal rather than the crystallization of an idea, a personification of a movement, not an individuality. His achievements are illogical—melodramatic. They belong to another civilization than ours, a civilization constructed upon a different ethic. Men could not have been made to march in the fashion of McGregor's squads if they were employed and lived at the time and under the social conditions in which they were placed. There is something exceedingly romantic about the drilling and chanting of the proletarian groups, marching unarmed in endless procession in town and city over all the country.

"And then the movement of the Marching Men began to come to the surface. It got into the blood of men. That harsh drumming voice began to shake their hearts and legs.

"Everywhere men began to see and hear of the Marchers. From lip to lip ran the question, 'What's going on?'

"'What's going on?' How that cry ran over Chicago. Every newspaper man in town got assignments on the story. The papers were loaded with it every day. All over the city they appeared, everywhere—the Marching Men . . . . .

"Of course, the police tried to stop the marchers. Into a street they would run crying 'Disperse!' The men did disperse only to appear again on some vacant lot working away at the perfection of the marching. Only an excited squad of police captured a company of them. The same men were back in line the next evening. The police could not arrest a hundred thousand men because they marched shoulder to shoulder along the streets and chanted a weird march song as they went."

To anyone the least acquainted with our social system such description is palpably absurd. Our recent experience has proved that without chance of doubt. If the police could not arrest these chanting hordes, and the very sentence implies that such was (and had to be) the wish and object of the upper class, the militia would have been summoned to conclude the demonstrations. A dozen pretexts could have been invented. Agent provocateurs could have been employed, as may have been the case in the Haymarket riot of '86, if not other means could have been devised. Further, the disalliance of the movement with any political or economic policy or any method of definite reform taxes our credulity beyond endurance. Men do not march for the rhythm of marching, nor involve themselves in movements without knowledge of their purpose and finality—nor without promise of reward!

"We do not think and banter words. We march"

These two verses of their song express their movement. There is no clean, steady plan that directs their enthusiasm, no orderliness of design, except the orderliness of marching. "We will not talk or listen to talk—but march . . . . on and on forever." This is romantic psychology and sociology—it is not fidelity to reality.

David Ormsby, "the quiet efficient representative of wealth," is an exaggerated type of antithesis. His psychology, an embodiment of the attitude of the capitalist, is softened by a strange and grasping affection for his daughter Margaret, who, despite her vacillation of sentiment, is in love with McGregor. His opposition to McGregor, anemic and pulseless. His opposition to McGregor, pallid and feeble though it is, is easily comprehensible, but his attempt to discourage his daughter's admiration for the leader of the Marching Men and convert her to his philosophy, his platitudinizing explanations and defense, are the actions of a puppet, done without vigor or vitality. He is another giant, less winning and magnetic, however, than the stalwart, flaming McGregor.

Nevertheless, with all of its inconsistencies of character and situation, Marching Men possesses unique significance in American literature. It is radiantly and romantically symbolic of the rise of the proletariat. The tragic cry of the working man finds passionate echo in the voice of McGregor.

"I am going to fight the comfortable well-to-do acceptance of a disorderly world, the smug men who see nothing wrong in a world like this. I would like to fight them so that they throw their cigars away and run about like ants when you kick over ant-hills in the fields."

The effect of the organization of the proletariat, a result of industrial limitation and oppression, obtains vivid and unmistakable reflection in this curious novel. The decay of an old and the synthesis of a new civilization are implicit in the substance of the narrative.

In the Wake of the News

(Continued from page 1)

fly at Benito's nose. After the revolver spoke, Mussolini could afford to remain calm. His handkerchief was able to undo the damage which consisted of a smudge. The latest "attempt" on his life was also framed by the police. The incident cost a youth his life and hundreds of people were murdered by the fascisti in a mad orgy of revenge. How long will the Italian people have to suffer under this mad tool of imperialism? Perhaps he will be mad enough to tackle Mustapha Kemal Pasha in order to provide a thrill for his brigands. And what can we think of our democratic bankers whose money has kept this murderer in power?

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WE are minus a queen and we are not sorry. Our big butter and egg men can go back to their counters, our packers can return to their swine and our gold coast poodle-dogs can dry their tears for their dear ones will be able to give them more attention, at least until the next queen hoves in sight. Marie is leaving in tears. One of her sons is bastardizing Europe and half a dozen concubines are on his trail. Tho a famous English monarch once said that "a king's bastard is a house's pride" modern royalty has to be more careful and the conduct of Marie's brood has clapped a gas mask on more than one royal snout. Her boy Carol is reported returning to Roumania and divers other burglars are making the royal seat uncomfortable for Marie. The queen is hurrying home, perhaps to exchange a tack for the cushioned seats of American royal trains.

* * * * *

THE queen came to the United States to get money. Whether she got it or not remains to be seen. Some say her technique was good, but the heroine of Cotzofanesti could not be good, even for a little while. She surrounded herself with a bunch of drunken bums that could not keep from brawling. It was a common sight to see a hat, expelled from the royal train, only to be followed by a pair of pajamas and a millionaire. The masses liked this. It was more entertaining than the romance of Mr. Edward Browning and his baby bride. But tho bankers like their fun in its native state they favor dignity in public. The money they loan comes out of the pockets of depositors and out of the hides of the workers. That's where it all comes from. If there is anything a small depositor likes better than his life it is his money. So it might not look well for our bankers to supply a bawdy queen with enough money for a five years' debauch while hundreds of thousands of American children are going hungry.

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BUT our ruling classes care little for public opinion, since it means little unless organized. What is usually called "public opinion" is about as influential as a hog-tied flea. Were the American workers, class-conscious and organized industrially and politically, not only would they be in a position to prevent this parasite queen from entering New York harbor but there would be no bankers left to lick her boots. As it is, only the Communists and those closest in sympathy with their program protested the queen's visit, therefore the royal harlot was able to defend the tyrannous rule of the Roumanian lawyers and spread considerable poisonous propaganda against Soviet Russia.

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"THE TEMPTRESS"

Greta Garbo, Antonio Moreno and a first rate director have made a success of this picture despite Blasco Ibanez. The sins of the story (and it's a story of sins) are many. So many in fact, that the whole business is hardly worth recounting. If you have read any Blasco Ibanez drivel, you are acquainted with the theme: a story of "unrestrained passion," a beautiful woman who plays hell with the lives of more than one man, whose nature "god given or by the devil" (that stuff still goes!) is such that she drives men to a passion of some hundreds degrees Fahrenheit. In addition to the high temperature of the story, the plot moves fast tho in devious ways. That's what that is.

Greta Garbo is something else again. This beautiful woman is also an actress. Tho only in her second American picture she seems sure of a gold-lined future. Antonio Moreno is fully as deserving. He gives a characterization, which like that of Greta Garbo's, helps to get conviction despite the unconvincing hokum of the plot.

Lionel Barrymore is also in the cast—as are one or two other movie notables. The supporting cast is one that lifts the whole production far above the average. The direction is a first rate job. The picture as a whole has both brains and bank-account and all the resources of motion pictures. Given an honest story to tell, we would have had something very much more worthy.

Motion picture art has made no progress with the making of this film. But motion picture profits are sure to be swollen. "The Temptress" with its many worth-while features, plus the highly-headed hokum should prove a first-rate box office attraction. It has color, movement, adventure and passion—glorified with a mention or two of God himself and some beautiful photography. All the great advances of the motion picture are included in "The Temptress."

The picture (showing at the Roosevelt) is well worth seeing. It is not one of the truly good pictures. But in comparison with the great majority of the super-heated holy halleluja we are usually asked to swallow, and unconvincing as is "The Temptress," you will find it entertainment worth the modest price of admission.

W. C.

Greta Nissen, Scandinavian beauty, in a new film, "The Popular Sin," now showing at The Oriental, where Paul Ash, jazz king, presides.

A DOZEN IN BRIEF

Breaking Chains—A Russian made movie masterpiece to be shown at the Douglas Park Auditorium Friday, December 3.

The Black Pirate—Fairbanks, the gymnastic pirate.

Eagle of the Sea—Piracy not so gymnastic.

Don Juan — Barrymore bares his passion. It's bearable. With the Vitaphone (McVicker's).

The Strong Man—A fairly good comic.

The Better 'Ole—Syd Chaplin makes warfare a laughing matter. With the second Vitaphone performance (Woods, Dec. 2).

Variety—One of the best ever made.

London—Should have stayed there.

Subway Sadie—The kid's clever (Tivoli)

Men of Steel—Molasses.

Slums of Berlin—Slumgullion.

Passaic Strike—A striking picture. Don't miss it.

- THE THEATER -

A NEW THEATER IN NEW YORK

Like the "Dog Bites Man" story, the inauguration of a new theater in New York is not news. But a new theater has been inaugurated in New York—in America. And it is news.

It is not a commercial theater. It is not an "art" theater. It is not a "little" theater. It is something more vital than any of these. It is a workers' theater. The first true workers' theater on this side of the Atlantic. It is called (at present) The Workers' Drama League.

America, thank god, has no Gordon Craig to tell it its need for a national theater. America had no Romain Rolland to tell it its need for a "peoples" theater. But America has workers. And these workers found the need of a theater to link their struggle in shop and field and mine.

I say this is a true workers' theater, because theaters or rather dramatic societies in the past and even in the present were and are "doing shows" for workers. Shows which generally depict the virtues of the poor and lowly workingman. The proletarian artist has gotten rid of the paper-cap working man. The proletarian theater must get rid of the sentimental weaver. The workingman in the arts, like in the economic field, must become a conscious power.

I predict the day when there will be not one, but a hundred workers' theaters in America. The theater must become the vital power that it is in Russia. For the theater is the greatest power in which to express the emotions of the workers.

What has the worker to gain from the present commercial or art theater? In one he sees a false presentation of life: the poor mechanic finally reaches success and marries the boss' daughter.

The other theater is too cerebral, highbrow, as he calls it. And he calls it so justly. What has the worker to do with one suffering from an exaggerated weltschmertz? The other theaters that are left to him are the vaudeville and burlesque shows which act like an opiate upon him.

Yes! I say the workers of America have need of a workers' theater. The workers of America need hundreds of workers' theaters. But this is only a start. A small but very significant start in the forming the country over of American proletcult theaters.

May this theater, The Workers Drama League, be supported by those for whom it was conceived.

—Max Geltman.

Note: The first production of the Workers Drama League will be "The Biggest Boob in the World." A play by a young German Communist, Karl Wittfogell. The play has been translated into English by Upton Sinclair. It will be shown on the evenings of Dec. 4, 8 and 10 at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., N. Y.

The Farmer—As He Is

ARTICLE II

By WILLIAM BOUCK

Now let us take a glance at the farmers' efforts to organize.

First he was herded into an organization by officers of the agricultural department in Washington. This afterward grew, and was called the Grange. Its co-operative efforts availed for several years. Then under the exploiting policy of this country these farmers fell victims to their own ignorance, viz., that a producer could live and prosper under a system which pyramided all his vast surplus which his poor marketing conditions gave to the other fellow upon his shoulders, as dividends and rent and interest which he had to pay the other fellow for taking it away from him.

Then came other organizations, all with the same holy belief in the sanctity of American exploiting methods, and they with the Grange have passed into that state which means no return.

Then in the early 80's of the last century an organization, more virile and more aggressive, came about on the western plains called the Farmers Alliance, which afterward merged into the Populist party. It had a program and an aggressive policy. It succeeded in electing numerous senators and congressmen, carried several states and governed them for several years. But instead of going on clearly to a workers' government it became befogged with success and quick achievement and "fused" with the aristocratic democratic party in 1896—and lost what independent policy it had. It too became a memory.

Not, however, until it had left as a legacy in several western states the principle of direct legislation, which is the direct outgrowth of populist teachings, and has in one way and another got into the constitutions of many of our states.

Passed away! Yes, it did not see the condition, or its cause clearly and made no great effort to fundamentally change the basic law of our country from a capitalist character to a co-operative commonwealth of which it talked a great deal.

Yet the Peoples' Party was a real effort of American farmers to take control of government for the producers.

Then about 1914-15, the North Dakota farmers led by A. C. Townley, Lemke and others came back with a new and aggressive force in the republican party—for let it be known the Non-Partisan League was not an independent economic organization. It was an effort to capture the republican party by one faction—and did for the time succeed in doing so with the North Dakota republican party.

Mr. Townley's whole program was to keep away from being radical, from organizing a new party, from being anything but regular, dyed-in-the-wool capitalists, and his teaching was at the beginning: "Don't try to scare the farmers by organizing new parties. It can't be done. Steal their party and make it do what we farmers want to be done." Time and time again their organizers reiterated that principle.

Again here was an aggressive, newly built, up-to-date party, teaching farmers that they could gain their ends and still not disturb these dividends—rent-interest-surplus, pyramided upon their backs and ever becoming heavier.

And the Non-Partisan league wasted tons of ink and carloads of paper defending their loyalty and urging others to buy Liberty bonds and so forth, and again and again defended their loyalty to this present capitalist regime.

It must not be understood, however, that it was a mossy-foot organization. They DID start out with a state socialist program. They did get as far as erecting a state mill and elevator. They did force state hail insurance. They did establish a state bank, and several minor functions. They did stay with the republican party. They did endorse Coolidge by their state campaign committee of the republican party which they controlled four to one, or state central committee properly speaking. They have this year degenerated into endorsing the whole state republican ticket, altho half of them are I. V. A.'s—old guard republicans. And this same republican administration which they elected two years ago is now sabotaging their mills and elevators at every turn.

The governor whom they elected says there is no cause for any disagreement between the farmers and the business interests. Everything is now harmonious, and any intelligent person knows what that means. The same administration has also curtailed the functions of their state bank until it is now merely a farm-loan bank. Altho the purpose when established was to make it a general bank and establish branches in every county.

Such is capitalism in the United States.

You tell me, dear reader, if the producer can beat its game of surplus pyramiding upon the farmers' backs?

And the fundamental teaching of the Non-Partisan League was that a farmer could still be under that load and win. That was its fatal defect, and that's why it's where it is to-day, an asset to capitalist politicians, like Governor Sorlie.

* * *

Another article by William Bouck will appear in next week's New Magazine.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly.

Editor, Margaret Johnson, Ashland, Wis.

Johnny Red, Assistant Editor.

Vol. 1. Saturday, November 27, 1926. No. 27

HEY—WHAT'S THIS?

By Johnny Allard, San Diego, Cal.

He works and works to beat heck,
He simply loves his boss.
He's solid above his neck,
To Labor he's a loss.

2.

He snitches on others,
He's got a big gab,
He hates his brothers,
He's a dirty . . . ?

That's good, Johnny — welcome to the TINY WORKER. Come again and often!

HEY TINY REDS!

We arn't telling exactly what it is. But we have something scrumptious for next week. Oh, Boy—you sure will like it. It's the berries!

By MARGARET JOHNSON
Ashland, Wis.

"Aw, c'mon and sing before I go to bed, won't you, mother?" Rosie Red asked.

"No, Rosie, I'll tell you a story instead," her mother answered.

"Did you notice our homely cat doesn't look so nice because she hasn't time to wash her face? The beautiful cat makes the other cat get all the food for her—all the rats and mice and everything.

"The homely cat is so humble, she just works and works for the lazy cat and the lazy cat is so fat—and the homely cat is thin and hungry all the time.

"Now, that's the same way with the capitalists and the workers. The workers don't know enough yet—but when they learn and organize—there will be a different story to tell."

"Now Rosie, you'd better get to bed. Johnny is sleeping already and probably dreaming about bosses and other pirates."

A FUNNYBIRD

By Rose Kaminsky
Cleveland, O.

I hate the bird
Who hates the Red
He has a head
That's almost dead.

He sure has Rose! Here's another FUNNYBIRD that's sent in by ALEC BOYD Tuscan, Arizona.

DON'T MISS IT!

A FUNNYBIRD is Peggy Jinks,
She never reads
and never thinks!

WHO'S NEXT?

Johnny Red is still waiting for a batch of good stuff from any group of young PIONEERS. If they send in enough at one time we will print a SPECIAL EDITION OF THE TINY WORKER FOR THEM. Are you ready?

A Pan-Asiatic Congress in Japan

By TANG SHIN SHE.

THE imperialists of Europe wish to convoke a Pan-European Congress; those of America intend to create a Pan-American league of nations, while those of Asia have convened for August 1 of this year a Pan-Asiatic Congress.

These movements did not originate exclusively among the imperialists; the Second International and the Amsterdam International have also played their part in the matted. Several months ago the newspapers of the Second International and the Amsterdam International reported that a Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress was to be convened in Shanghai, and now it appears that a Pan-Asiatic Congress is to meet on August 1 in Negasaki (Japan).

As regards the anti-Japanese movement in China, in the political sense as well as the economic, which has arisen on account of the 21 demands of Japan, the Japanese assume that the antagonism has been produced by American agitation, and for this reason they have long desired to call a Pan-Asiatic Congress. The murderous shootings in Shanghai on May 30, 1925, which in reality were caused by the Japanese, are being used by them to ingratiate themselves with the Chinese, whose indignation is directed against the international imperialists. Japanese politicians sent repeated delegations to express to the Chinese their "sympathy" with them in their fight against the "whites." With clever and cunning words they endeavored to stir up racial hatred on the part of the yellow peoples against the whites. They immediately found adherents for this idea among the Chinese bourgeoisie, and committees were promptly formed in Shanghai and Pekin to prepare for the Pan-Asiatic Congress.

The original plan was to hold the congress in Shanghai, but as the revolutionary wave in China continued to increase from day to day, and because such a congress would meet with great resistance, it was decided to hold it in Nagasaki in Japan. In all there were to be 100 delegates at the congress, Japan and China each sending 25 representatives, while the remaining 50 should come from India, Persia, Turkey and other countries. Under no circumstances is English to be spoken at the congress: French may be used when necessity arises.

It was, however, not satisfactory to the Japanese that, after all the trouble they had gone thru to prepare the congress, only those politicians who live on Japanese money and the expelled members of the Kuomingtang party—all persons of but little significance in China—were willing to attend. They, therefore, towards the end of May of this year, sent a delegation of parliamentarians to Shanghai to

invite the chamber of commerce of that city. But as a portion of the small traders displayed an anti-imperialist tendency, while, on the other hand, some of the bigger merchants were under English-American influence; there was little to be done in regard to the chamber of commerce beyond inviting a hundred members to visit Japan for the purpose of fostering friendlier relations between Japan and China, which invitation was accepted.

What is the purpose of the Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress?

Last year the Japanese government sent the reformist labor leader, Bunji Suzuki, the secretary of the Japanese Federation of Labor, to the congress of the internationale labor office at Geneva. Shortly afterwards American newspapers published the report that a Pan-Asiatic Congress was to be held in France under the presidency of Suzuki. This plan, naturally, emanated from the Geneva labor office and the Amsterdam Trade-Union International, and with no other object that the disruption of the Asiatic labor movement, for it had long been a source of great dissatisfaction to these bodies that the Asiatic labor organizations all incline towards the Red International of Labor Unions or are actually affiliated to it.

After his return to Japan—after the shooting in Shanghai—Suzuki stated in the course of an interview with a representative of the Japanese press that the Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress would take place in Shanghai and that its chief aim would be the leveling up of the wages of Asiatic workers with those of western workers. The reason for the sudden shifting of the scene of the congress from France to Shanghai may be attributed to the fact that the Japanese imperialists needed their reformist leaders for their own purposes and were not disposed to have them exploited by any other imperialists. At the beginning of this year it appeared as tho the congress would really take place in Shanghai. In consequence, the general secretary of the Shanghai Trades Council, Li Li San, wrote an article on this subject in April this year in the Guide Weekly:

". . . What attitude should the workers adopt in regard to a congress of this kind?

"1. We have observed how the western working class have been deceived by their reformist leaders, and that as a result they are still today under the yoke of capitalist domination. The reformist leaders are nothing but the jackels of the bourgeoisie, and no matter what fine words they may utter we cannot afford to trust them.

"2. During the recent imperialist world war eight million of our fellow workers were slaughtered under the slogan of defense of home and country, while many millions were crippled for life. Now the Japanese imperialists want to deceive the working class of the Far East with the same slogan of defense of home and country. We must not tolerate this.

"3. The large majority of the peoples of the East suffer under imperialistic oppression. There is only one way for us: a united front against imperialists! The workers in particular must line up in this front. It must also be their task to see that the Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress, which is merely a maneuver of the imperialists and a campaign of lies on the part of the reformists, is prevented. . . ."

This single attack served to bury the magnificent Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress.

The extension of the British naval base at Singapore, the maneuvers of the American fleet in the Pacific Ocean and the strong revolutionary tendency in China forced the Japanese imperialists to try to bring about a Pan-Asiatic Congress for the bourgeoisie and for the workers, in order to smash the revolutionary united front in Asia and to defend their conflicting interests against foreign imperialists. Such action signifies nothing less than preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism for a war in the Pacific Ocean.

NEXT WEEK.

Manuel Gomez's article, "China Hails the Philippines," is held over until next week because of technical difficulties.

American Planning at the Waldorf

By ROBERT DUNN.

WHILE the American Federation of Labor was worrying the allied, assorted and associated automobile manufacturers in Detroit, the National Association of Manufacturers, the One Big Union of the employers, was convening under the gilded ceilings of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, and worrying no one.

The N. A. of M. is a brilliant,, strident, he-mannish aggregation of business evangels. The delegates at one of their annual pow-wows are said to reprsent an invested capital of something like $4,000,000,000. The organization talks big at its conventions (this was its thirty-first), but its activities during the year are confined pretty much to lobbying and propaganda. Its reports are impressive. Its "open shop department" last year had over "1,600 college and university teachers of economics and sociology on its mailing list," and its publications, it says, "are widely used and quoted by industrial associations and it is constantly supplying material upon request to industrial organizations, college professors, debators and others."

For the Open Shop.

The open shop department of the N. A. of M. is particularly interesting. This year, in addition to the representative of the manufacturers, those who spoke for education, finance, religion, "men who stand for big constructive things," were on the program. They added their hosanahs to the open shop American plan of employment.

First, education: In the person of Dr. George B. Cutten, president of Colgate University. Dr. Cutten quoted from Oscar Wilde and the scriptures, deplored the English coal strike and predicted that there may be just a union or two left in America when the American plan boys get through cleaning them up. He asserted that every worker has a right —"god-given," were his words—to work and that his remuneration, like that of university presidents, should be based on accomplishment. Bricklayers, especially, should lay more bricks. This point seems to have become an obsession with some folk who are not bricklayers. They cannot see—at least from the Waldorf gallery—why bricklayers don't splash the old mortar just a little quicker.

Then Dr. Cutten referred to workers as morons who ought not to ask for a share in management through collective bargaining. He smote the sympathetic strike idea and deprecated the late Brother Gompers for attacking the courts. Gompers, you will recall, once asked Jehovah to save labor from said courts. This, the doctor thought, was very bad.

Hammond Praises Coolidge.

Second, finance: Mr. John H. Hammond of Brown Bros. & Co., startled his audience with the statement that the country is prosperous, "thanks to the economical administration at Washington," and added that the workers should be encouraged to purchase shares of stock in the companies hiring them and thus get in on the prosperity via the dividend route. He advocated treating labor "as well as possible," but claimed that Herrin was a blot on our scutcheon. With something resembling a shiver the cozy little group of business men heard his words: "Had it not been for the non-union miners many of us would have frozen to death last winter."

Out of his own personal experience Mr. Hammond cited the fruits of conscientious open shopping. He is the chairman of the Bangor and Aroostook Railway (if that means anything to you). Well, a few years ago he smashed a walk-out of engineers and in 1922 he beat the union shopmen led by "sinister outsiders." Result: all his "hands" are now faithful and sensible. They have group insurance and "slackers have been eliminated."

Third, religion: In the bluff and bulky form of the Rt. Rev. Mons. John L. Bedford, D. D., who a few years ago declared that every socialist should be shot. Mons. Belford didn't repeat his stuff, but confined himself to stating that the church is impartial and that Leo XIII had penned an encyclical epistle on labor in order to dispose of the socialists. That was in 1891. "Mons." also said, "the right to private property is absolutely sacred," and that crafty agitators are stirring up the people to sedition. They should be dealt with firmly. The manufacturers, he thought, should make the open shop "attractive." However, if William Green wants to talk in Detroit or elsewhere, "let him go hire a hall." Only an "accredited minister of the gospel" should be permitted to shoot off his face in god's temple.

Big Man With Puny Voice.

Finally the manufacturer nimself: Mr. John Lester Dryden, president of the Employers' Association of Detroit, reading his paper in a hurried, scarcely audible, school-boyish voice. Informing us that there are so many people in Detroit. There are so many employes there. Some of them are "free"—to be exact 97 per cent. They work in open shops. Only 20,000 are still "enslaved." They work in union shops. Labor conditions, in fact "are almost ideal." Why? Because the employers got together and—organized into an association with a "free employment bureau" to break strikes and maintain a blacklist. And now Detroit is no longer under the domination of the filthy union hod carriers and milk wagon drivers! In fact, the visiting delegation of "labor union men" sent over by the London Daily Mail says all sorts of nice things about the town. In short, everything is lovely because employers are organized, and workers are not.

It should be added that the chairman of the meeting who introduced the above worthy men of weight, insisted that the N. A. of M. is not opposed to organized labor. **It is merely opposed to having labor organizations act like labor organizations after they get organized.**

A Hymn to Hate

By COVAMI.

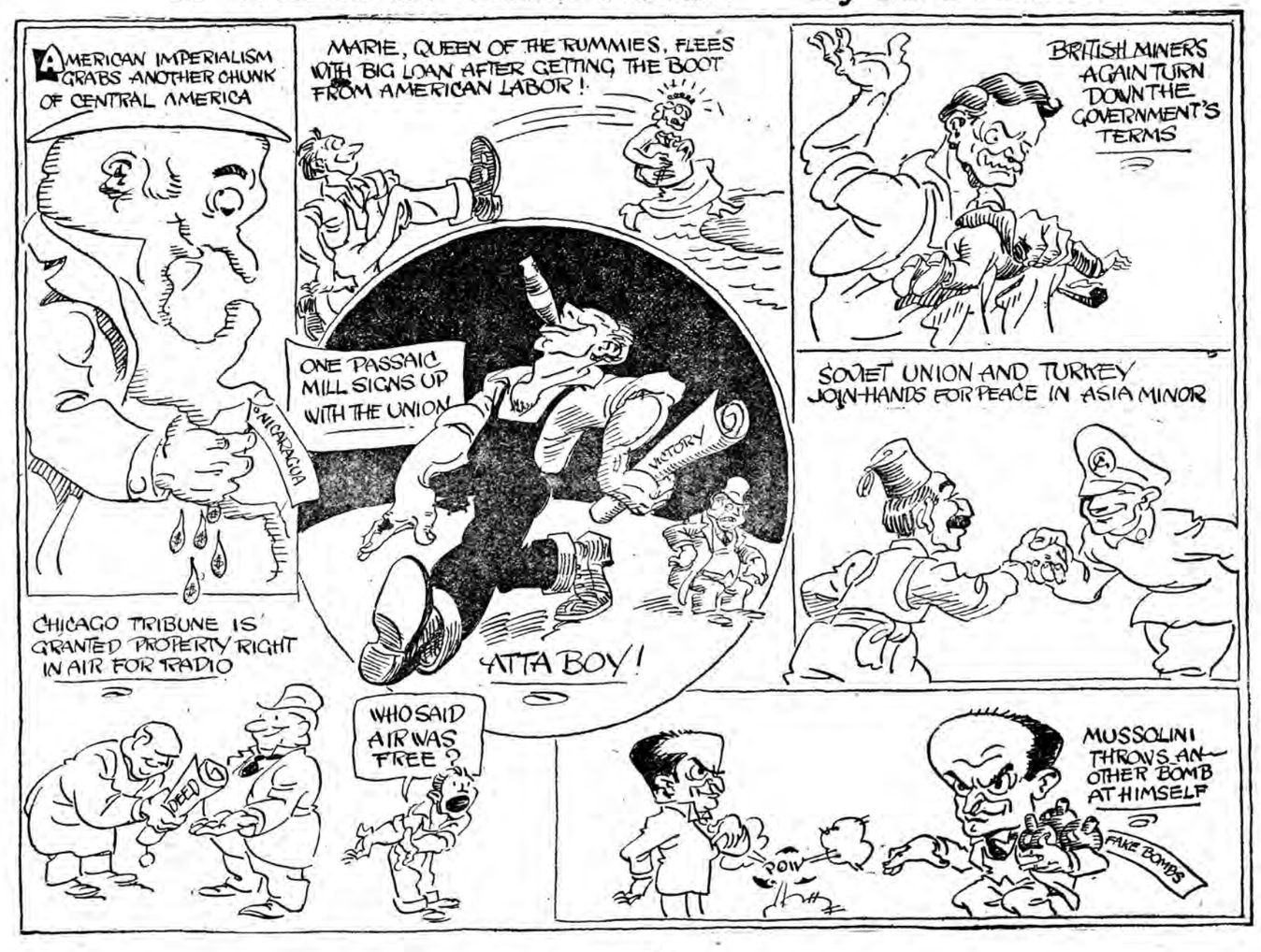
O thou, twin-born with Love from Beauty's line,
Her alter ego and, like her, divine!
To thee I lift my voice in feeble praise!
To thee, admiring, my eyes I raise!
To thee whose fructifying kiss, O Hate,
So oft hath 'couraged men to challenge fate!

Thou art not evil,—thou art good and fair!
To thee we owe the strength of our despair;
To thee alone, when all around is night,
When Hope is dead and Love herself in flight,—
To thee we owe the iron strength and will
To battle for emancipation still.

'Tis not till slav'ry's hated by the slaves,—
'Tis only then Truth rises from her graves,—
'Tis only then that Freedom comes to birth,—
'Tis only then Love glorifies the Earth,—
'Tis only then, O Hate, 'tis only then,—
After thou hast cleansed the hearts of men!

It is because Toil's legions know thee not,
Theirs is the burden and the bitter lot;
Theirs is the robot task, the servile name,
The peon's and the tenant's wage and shame:—
Because of this, O Hate, because of this,—
They have not felt thy fructifying kiss!

A WEEK IN CARTOONS. By M. P. Bales



Lenin and Art - - By A. V. Lunacharsky

Translated from the German by Sophie Schmidt.

LENIN had very little time in his life to give close attention to art; and in that respect he usually considered himself totally incompetent. For that reason, as all dilettantism was foreign and hateful to him, he did not like to give an opinion on questions of art. His tastes, however, were nonetheless definite. He loved the Russian classics, and he liked realism in literature, painting, etc.

Once, in the year 1905, the time of the first revolution, he had the opportunity to spend a night at the home of Comrade D. I. Leshtchenko, which contained a whole series of Knackfuss monographs of the world's greatest artists. On the next morning Vladimir Ilyitch said to me, "How wonderful is the realm of the history of art! How much work it offers for the Communist! Last night I could not go to sleep till morning—I examined one book after another. And it vexed me that I had no time to occupy myself with art, and that I never shall have!"

Several times I had the opportunity—it was after the revolution—to confer with Lenin at various occasions about matters of art. I remember, for example, that he once asked me over the telephone to go with him and Kamenev to see an exhibit of models for a statue which was to be set up on the magnificent pedestal next to the Christ Cathedral in the Kreml, from which the figure of Alexander III had just been removed. Vladimir Ilyitch examined all these models with a critical eye. Not one pleased him. For a long time he contemplated a monument in a futuristic style, and when asked for his opinion, he answered, "Here I comprehend nothing; ask Lunatcharsky." Upon my remark that I saw no design worthy of execution, he was very happy and said, "And I thought you would set up some futuristic scare-crow!"

At another time a memorial of Karl Marx was under consideration. The well-known sculptor, M. manifested a particular obstinacy. He exhibited a large project for a statue called, "Karl Marx on the Four Elephants." This unexpected conception appeared very curious to us, and also to Vladimir Ilyitch. The artist began to alter his design, and he did this three times; under no circumstances did he wish to forego the victory over his competitors. When under my chairmanship the jury definitely rejected his model and gave preference to a common design of a group of artists under the direction of Alyoshin, the sculptor M. rushed into the study of Vladimir Ilyitch and complained to him about the matter. Vladimir Ilyitch took his grievance to heart and asked me over the telephone to call in a new jury. He declared that he would inspect the model of Alyoshin and that of the sculptor M. himself. He actually came, and approved Alyoshin's design; but that of the sculptor M. he also rejected.

In the same year the group of Alyoshin erected for the May celebration a miniature of Karl Marx on the spot where the memorial was to be placed. Vladimir Ilyitch walked several times around the statue, asked suddenly how large it was going to be, finally declared himself satisfied, added, however, turning to me, "Anatoly Vasilyevitch, remind the artist to see that the hair of the head be more like, so as to give the same good impression as does a portrait of Marx; it seems as if it were a little unlike."

Already in the year 1918, Vladimir Ilyitch called me to him and told me that art ought to be used for agitation purposes; at the same time he presented two projects to me. First, according to his opinion, buildings, walls, etc., where bills are usually posted, should be furnished with large revolutionary inscriptions, several of which he at once suggested.

Gen. Brichnitchev took up this project later, when he was director of the branch for mass-education in Homel. When I came to Homel, I found the city literally covered with these inscriptions, which really would not have been bad, had they been true to the original conception. Even the mirrors in a large restaurant, where an enlightenment committee was quartered, were written over with proverbs and citations.

In Moscow and Leningrad this idea was never realized, neither in the exaggerated form of Homel nor in one resembling the conception of Ilyitch.

The second project dealt with the erection of memorials for the great revolutionists, and on a very large scale. Provisional statues of plaster of Paris were to be set up in Leningrad as well as in Moscow. Both cities responded with enthusiasm to my suggestion that Lenin's plan be carried out. It was intended that every monument be solemnly inaugurated with a speech on the particular revolutionist; the rest was to be left to enlightening inscriptions. Vladimir Ilyitch referred to this as "Monument-propaganda."

In Leningrad this propaganda was very successful. The first of the memorials was by Sherwood and represented Raditchev. A copy of this monument was set up in Moscow. Unfortunately the original in Leningrad was broken and has not been replaced. On the whole, because of their fragility, most good memorials in Leningrad did not last long. Among them I remember very good ones; for example, busts of Garibaldi, Shevtchenko, Dobrolubov, Herzen, and several others. The statues in a left-radical vein proved less successful. When, for example, the cubistically styled head of Peryovskaya was unveiled, some of the spectators were quite appalled, and S. Lilina made the positive demand that the statue be removed immedately. The memorial of Tchernishevsky also, was deemed too artificial by many. Most satisfactory was the monument of Lassalle by Selit. This statue, placed in front of the former city duma, is still intact. I believe it is of bronze. The monument of Marx by Matveyev, representing him standing, also turned out well. Unfortunately it was soon broken, and a bronze-head of Marx in the usual style, without the original plastic conception of Matveyev, took its place at the Smolny.

The Moscow monuments were less successful. Marx and Engels were represented in a sort of basin and received the designation, "The Bearded Bath-

ers." The sculptor K. surpassed all others. For a long time men and horses coming through Myaznitskaya street cast furtive, uneasy glances at a queer, spooky figure, covered by way of caution, with boards. It was Bakunin in the conception of the worthy artist. It I am not mistaken, the monument was destroyed immediately after its inauguration by anarchists, who, in spite of their advanced point of view, could not tolerate such sculptural derision of their leader's memory.

In general, there were few satisfactory monuments in Moscow. Better than the others is perhaps the monument of Nikitin. I do not know whether Ilyitch has given close attention to these memorials; at any rate, he told me once with a certain dissatisfaction, that the monument propaganda had turned to no account. By way of an answer, I pointed out the experience in Leningrad and the testimony of Zinoviev. Vladimir Ilyitch shook his head doubtfully and said, "Should all talent be concentrated in Petrograd, and in Moscow—only amateurs?" I was not in a position to explain to him this extraordinary phenomenon.

He also had certain skepticisms concerning the "Memorial-Tablet" of the sculptor, Konenkov. Not without humor Konenkov named his work "The Pseudo-Real Tablet." I also recollect how the artist, Altman, once gave Lenin a bas-relief representing Chalturin. Vladimir Ilyitch was greatly pleased with the bas-relief, but asked me whether it was not a futuristic work. He was altogether adverse to futurism. I was not present when Lenin once visited a home of artists which, if I am not mistaken, had been inhabited by a young relative of his. Later I was informed of a discussion between him and the artists of this group, who were all of the radical turn of mind. Vladimir Ilyitch avoided serious discussion, jested and ridiculed a little; but here, too, he declared that he did not consider himself sufficiently competent to talk seriously about the matter. Youth itself he loved, and rejoiced over its Communistic spirit.

In the last period of his life, Vladimir Ilyitch seldom had the opportunity to enjoy art. He was several times at the theater; I believe, without exception at the Art theater which he esteemed very highly. This theater always made an excellent impression on him.

Vladimir Ilyitch loved music exceedingly, but its effect on him was too strong. For some time good concerts took place at my home. Schaliapin sang occasionally, Meitchik played, or Romanovsky, the quartet of Stradivarius, Kusevisky and others. I often asked Vladimir Ilyitch to come, but he always was busy. Once he told me frankly, "Certainly it is a great pleasure to hear music, but you see, it affects me too much; I cannot stand it very well." I recollect that Gen. Tchurupa, who succeeded several times in bringing Vladimir Ilyitch to attend a concert at his home at which the same Romanovsky played, also told me that Lenin enjoyed the music greatly, but that he was obviously very agitated.

I will add that Vladimir Ilyitch was very critical about the government theater. I pointed out to him several times that we enjoyed the theater at relatively moderate cost; but he insisted that state subsidies for this theater be abolished. In this matter Vladimir Ilyitch was guided by two considerations. The one he named forthwith, "It is not fair to spend large sums on a magnificent theater, when we have no means to maintain the most primitive schools in the villages." The other consideration he brought out at a meeting, where I refuted his attacks on the great theater. I emphasized the unquestionably great cultural value of this institute. Vladimir Ilyitch screwed up his eyes sardonically and said, "And yet, no one can deny that it is a piece of the purest "feudal-culture."

It does not necessarily follow that Vladimir Ilyitch was hostile to all culture of the past. Specifically, he considered "seignorial" the entire ostentatious courtly tone of the opera. Art of the past in general, and especially, Russian realism (including also the tendencies of the "Peredvishniki"), was rated very highly by Vladimir Ilyitch.

These are the facts which I can present out of my reminisceses of Ilyitch. I repeat that to Lenin his esthetic sympathies and antipathies never became principles.

Comrades interested in art remember the declaration of the central committee, concerning questions of art and directed severely against futurism. I have no further information on the matter, but I am inclined to think that Vladimir Ilyitch was in some way connected with it. Lenin at that time quite erroneously considered me a follower of futurism and a man who supported that view exclusively; and therefore, perhaps, he did not consult me before the publication of this rescript of the committee—apparently endeavoring to correct my behavior.

A difference of opinion, and a very acute one, existed between Vladimir Ilyitch and myself on the subject of the "Proletcult." Once, in fact, he upbraided me very harshly. I will observe, first of all, that Vladimir Ilyitch by no means denied the importance of workers' groups for the purpose of developing authors and artists out of proletarian ranks; he even considered an all-Russian federation of such groups advisable. But he feared the pretentions of the proletcult—the endeavor to take over the entire development of proletarian science and culture. This seemed to him in the first place entirely premature and a task surpassing the resources at hand; secondly, he was of the opinion that the proletarian would, by such a system, be caused to neglect the study and the acquisition of the already existing science and culture; thirdly, Vladimir Ilyitch obviously feared also the possibility of political dissentions growing up in the proletcult. He was quite annoyed, for example, by the important role played by A. A. Bogdanov in the proletcult.

In the year 1920, when the conference of the proletcult was in session, Vladimir Ilyitch asked me to go there and to point out definitely that the proletcult must work under the leadership of the people's commissariat for enlightenment, that it must consider itself part of that institution, etc. In a word, Vladimir Ilyitch desired that the proletcult be drawn closer to the state, while he at the same time took measures calculated to intensify the relationship between the proletcult and the party. The speech I then made at the conference was fairly evasive and conciliatory. To me it seemed wrong to injure the assembled workers with a violent attack. Vladimir Ilyitch learned about the speech in a form still milder. He called me to him and there was an explosion. Later the proletcult was reconstructed according to the directions of Vladimir Ilyitch. I repeat, he never intended to dissolve the proletcult; on the contrary, he was sympathetic with its purely artistic pursuits.

The new artistic literary formations which grew up during the revolution received little attention from Vladimir Ilyitch. He had no time to occupy himself with them. At any rate, I know that the "Hundred and Fifty Millions" of Mayakovsky did not please Vladimir Ilyitch in the least. He considered this book to be affected and superficial.* It is to be deplored that Lenin could not pronounce judgment on the later and more mature development of literature in the revolutionary direction.

The enormous interest of Vladimir Ilyitch in the photoplay is well known to everybody.

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*On the other hand, a little poem of Mayakovsky, treating of a hobo, made Vladimir Ilyitch laugh, and occasionally he even repeated several lines of it.

Gunboat Diplomacy In Nicaragua

By HARRISON GEORGE.

GUNBOAT diplomacy, sometimes going under the more pacific alias of "dollar diplomacy," is going ahead under full steam in Central America. The object is complete control of Nicaragua. This follows up Wall Street imperialism's forceful domination to Porto Rico and Haiti, its extension of actual control of Cuba and Venezuela, and is but one more step in making the Caribbean an American lake.

To understand the situation, we must first see what interest has brought on the present situation, with the Coolidge government proceeding with brass face to thrust its armed forces against the majority of the Nicaraguan people, using the bugaboo of "Mexican Bolshevism" to convince the Yankee bourgeoisie as a whole that an enemy of power and malevolence justifies the "energetic action" taken by the U. S. navy against the weak and small republic lying just north of the Republic of Panama through which U. S. imperialism constructed its famous canal also by act of violence.

Desire to Grab All.

FRUIT companies, mining, railway and banking interests make up the major part of Yankee capital interested in Nicaragua. But there are other larger imperialist interests, such as Washington's desire to control all territory anywhere near the Panama canal and to dominate Nicaragua directly with a view to building another canal through Nicaragua, joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by another big ditch from the east coast to Lake Nicaragua and another through the shorter land area from the lake to the Pacific. United States also has a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca, on the northwest coast of Nicaragua.

The United Fruit company had in 1912, an investment interest of $8,253,226, including interest in some 276 miles of railway, and undoubtedly has greatly extended this investment, as have other companies cited in Robert W. Dunn's book on American Foreign Investments.

Controlled by Wall Street.

THE National Bank of Nicaragua up to 1924 was openly controlled by Brown Brothers and company and W. Seligman and company of New York. It was formally in that year bought back by the Nicaraguan government under the rule of the dictator and U. S. lackey, Emiliano Chamorro, but three Americans still remain in the directorate and Wall Street unquestionably rules Nicaraguan fianance.

Over 70 per cent of the foreign trade of Nicaragua is conducted with the United States, and a host of corporations have concessions in the fruit, mining, lumber, public utilities, sugar, power and other industries, while the smell of petroleum has given a flock of oil vultures concessions for development of this basic cause for imperialist aggression. The National Railway of Nicaragua is formally owned by the government, but is managed by J. G. White and company of New York. The list of lesser interests is quite lengthy.

WITH each concession and loan, it must be remembered, Wall Street insists on such guarantees as having control of the government financial machinery, the right to share in the government directing body, to examine customs receipts and generally to boss things through a host of agents and "advisors."

The present revolution came about as follows: Some years ago an election was held under which a so-called "progressive alliance" was placed in power, with Carlo Solorzano, a Conservative, as president, and Juan Bautista Sacasa, a Liberal, as vice-president. Solorzano, however, was merely a figurehead for the active tool of U. S. imperialism, one Emiliano Chamorro, who in 1923 and with the help of Solorzano, overthrew the constitutional government and by the grossest fraud had himself "elected" as president.

Resorted to Arms.

UNDER the Nicaraguan law, Vice-president Sacasa should have been installed as president upon the resignation, forced or otherwise, of the president. Therefore, the Liberal party, which clearly has the support of the maority of Nicaraguans, claimed the presidency for Juan B. Sacasa. Failing in all peaceful efforts to dislodge Chamorro from

power, the Liberals have resorted to arms.

Chamorro, after seizing power, well knew that Sacasa, backed by the population, would strive to depose him. Hence, he calmly proceeded to summon his clique in a "congress" and had a decree issued against Sacasa, charging him with "conspiracy against the peace and security of the state." This forced Sacasa to flee to the neighboring government of Guatemala for refuge, while the Liberal party continued to re-establish the constitutional regime and place the fugitive vice-president in power.

Must Save Its Face.

THE United States, which welcomed the rule of Chamorro as a servile instrument for imperialist ventures, was placed in an advantageous position, with the exception that it could not very well give the Chamorro government official recognition. This was because the Washington government had signed a treaty with other Latin American countries pledging not to recognize any government which seized power by force and not by being regularly elected. Wall Street needed the formality of an elected government.

The last few months developed a crisis in which the United States could no longer just let things drift while maintaining its rule through Chamorro unofficially, although it must be said that the ubiquitous U. S. Marines were ever-present to aid the ever-present "American investors." But the Liberals began a serious revolt and recently seemed on the point of pushing Senor Chamorro and his followers into the briny ocean. Secretary Kellogg immediately became "vexed" at the "menace to peace and order"—and Yankee imperialism.

ABOUT the time the Liberal army was seizing the town of Bluefields on the east coast, the U. S. navy was ordered to land marines and take over that territory. Although Coolidge had decreed an embargo on arms to Nicaragua, a whole shipload was allowed to leave New York harbor to aid Chamorro —a flat violation by the United States of its own rules.

Dennis Got Busy.

To save itself, American imperialism was forced to save its tool, Chamorro. The U. S. charge d'affairs, Lawrence Dennis, got busy on one hand "negotiating" between Chamorro and the Liberals, and on the other hand brazenly threatening the Liberals with American occupation and open war if they did not "accept" peace.

DENNIS forced the Liberals to meet Chamorro on board a U. S. warship in a "conference" during which Dennis openly acted as Chamorro's protector and read the Liberals' an ultimatum from the Washington government demanding a stop to their attempt to reestablish constitutional government by force of arms. Dennis demanded that the Liberals accept one Adolfo Diaz, a Chamorro follower, as president, and threatened the Liberals with more warships and more marines if they did not cease fighting for the government.

The Liberals naturally resented this bull-dozing and bolted the conference with a promise to resume fighting, come what may. About this time the United States suddenly found a need to raise the image of some vague "peril" which would give grace to the intended crushing of little Nicaragua under the heel of the "Colossus of the North." A scare was quickly spread on the front pages of U. S. newspapers of "Mexican Bolshevism" and its "interference" in Nicaragua.

Mexican Progressives Sympathetic.

IT is undoubtedly true that progressive elements in Mexico, which have long been terrorized by American imperialism, sympathize with the Liberal attempt to oust Chamorro. But it is questionable if Mexico has intervened in their support officially if at all. The arms supplied to the Liberals have probably been sold by the same New York munitions corporatio nsthat sell the mto Chamorro. Such are the ethics of munitioners.

But Secretary Kellogg has recently waxed indignant at this supposed Mexican "interference," in such self-righteous way as to be amusing in view of his own clear aggression against the Nicaraguan people with warships, diplomatic threats and marines landed to "protect" American interests.

UNITED STATES Charge d'Affairs Lawrence Dennis has actively bossed the Chamorro regime. Following the collapse of the "conference." Dennis ordered Chamorro to summon his handpicked "congress" and brazenly nominated Adolfo Diaz as Chamorro's successor, promising in advance that the U. S. would recognize Diaz as soon as he was "elected."

This was carried out, and the moment Diaz was "chosen" president, the U. S. government recognized his government, while Diaz replied in kind by asking the U. S. to send a force of U. S. army officers to take over his army and help crush the Liberal revolt. Another immediate effect was the arranging of a loan with Wall Street bankers, $300,000 being given to Diaz as once on a loan which is to total $6,000,000.

Yet the Washington government has the audacity to propagandize the American people with indignant protests at Mexican "interference" in Nicaragua!

Gunboat diplomacy is not expected to show any signs of conscience at its violation of sovereignty of weak little nations of Latin America, but under Coolidge it seems to have lost its sense of humor as well.

In Answer to a Sky Pilot

And must I never dare, against the State
That binds me helot-like unto this task,
Loosen the dark, the deep corroding hate
That crouches in my bosom like an asp?
Forever must I bow, a willing slave,
Humble and meek, because some lying priest
Prattles of rich rewards beyond the grave
For those who are good sheep, and duly fleeced?

No, never! Cursed be the servile wretch
So lost to manhood who would bear the yoke
That brands him with the shame of slavery;
Who to a man-made God his hands would stretch
In futile prayer, while falls the scorpion stroke—
I hate, and know my hate, and would go free!

—Henry George Weiss.