

Sen. 115

GIFT NOV 11 1926

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

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections. SECTION ONE.

Vol. III. No. 252. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1926. Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

WORKERS HAIL SOVIET REVOLUTION

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

DESPITE repeated proof that responsible fixtures in the capitalist political household never took Calvin Coolidge seriously, a myth was sedulously built around the "silent man in the white house" with the object of developing a legendary character that the public would have confidence in after they saw practically every other member of the old Harding gang getting caught burying the loot. Since Coolidge succeeded the rotund and pleasure-loving, the dumb, Harding, about the only accomplishments he can boast of is getting elected and obeying Andrew Mellon, multi-millionaire secretary of the treasury and boss of the administration.

THE senate, despite the fact that it was republican, took a devilish delight in dropping Cal's recommendations in the waste basket. During the days of the Teapot Dome hurricane, while there was much hysterical clamor for the heads of the unlucky burglars who got caught, Cal kept his head shut. Only when it looked as if there might be a march on Washington for the purpose of throwing Harry Laugherty into the Potomac did the president ask Harry to take himself to Courthouse Square, Ohio.

NEVERTHELESS it was expected that New England would stand by the only tenant that section of the United States contributed to the white house in many moons. But when Coolidge made a personal appeal to the voters of Massachusetts for his friend Butler, the wage-cutting mill magnate of New Bedford, the said voters got out their scalping knives, threw a ware dance and went forth to separate Cal's friend from his political scalp. This scalp is now drying in the democratic wigwam. A strike-breaker had his day.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST'S papers in Chicago supported Frank L. Smith, republican. In New York they supported Ogden Mills, republican. The day before yesterday Hearst was a white house guest and invited Coolidge to spend his next vacation at the Hearst ranch in California. Hearst is a democrat and a lover of the "peepul." So is his old man, Arthur Brisbane, who supports Mussolini and Aimee McPherson. Perhaps those celebrities are prospects for some of Arthur's real estate. Some chop suey is this Hearst outfit.

GOVERNOR LEN SMALL of Illinois sees no reason why Frank L. Smith should not be seated in the United States senate. This is not surprising. If hoodle were a milestone around an Illinois politician's neck Small would now be scraping the ground with his nose. Small got (Continued on page 3)

KELLOGG DENIES ADMITTANCE TO SOVIET ENVOY

Visa Refused Minister to Mexico

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary of State Kellogg, again demonstrating his puerile fear and hatred of Communists, has ordered that Mme. Alexandra Kollantay, Soviet government minister to Mexico, be denied admittance to the United States: The reasons he gives are the same that he gave for denying admittance of Count and Countess Karolyi and Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British parliament.

When asked why the Soviet minister was denied admittance Kellogg's consul in Germany said, "Mme. Kollantay was one of the outstanding members of the Russian Communist Party, and has been actively associated with the international Communist subversive movement."

The law which Kellogg relies upon to maintain his action, was passed during the heat of the war, and urged by President Wilson. Kellogg is using this act against all persons desiring to enter the U. S. who show any inclination towards radicalism.

Emergency Call

\$5,000 Must Be Raised for the Keep the Daily Worker Fund by Tuesday

Celebrate 9th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution by Helping The Daily Worker!

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

The whole membership of our party and those who sympathize with its program of struggle in the workers' interest must demonstrate their loyalty to The DAILY WORKER by raising \$5,000 for the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund by next Tuesday.

The DAILY WORKER has notes, pay rolls of its printing plant, and other obligations falling due on Tuesday aggregating \$5,000. These must be paid. There is no possibility of postponing these obligations.

The only way The DAILY WORKER can raise this \$5,000 is thru a quick mobilization of its supporters to collect this sum thru an intensification of the drive for the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund.

On Saturday, Sunday and Monday the celebrations of the 9th anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia will be held. These meetings will bring together thousands of workers who support the revolutionary struggle for the emancipation of the workers.

There is no better way of demonstrating loyalty and support of the achievements of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union than by supporting the revolutionary workers' movement in this country.

At the present moment support of the revolutionary workers' movement in this country can best be demonstrated by helping the Workers (Communist) Party KEEP THE DAILY WORKER as the militant daily voice of the revolutionary struggle of the workers.

The questions which the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union ask of the representatives of the Workers (Communist) Party are: How is the revolutionary movement growing in the United States? When will you be able to follow in our footsteps?

We ask every member of the party, every friend of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, to celebrate the victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia and show their support of the struggles of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union by HELPING TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER BY AIDING IT IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY.

The \$5,000 which The DAILY WORKER must raise by Tuesday can be raised if the party members and supporters of The DAILY WORKER take up this task in the spirit which the Russian workers have shown in their struggles.

Every nucleus secretary must immediately visit the members and collect the money which they have raised through selling Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates.

Every leading committee of the party must exhaust every possibility of securing contributions for the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund.

The situation of The DAILY WORKER must be presented at every celebration of the 9th Anniversary of the Russian revolution and appeal for The DAILY WORKER made.

Every member of the party and sympathizer with its work who does not send a contribution through the above ways should send a contribution direct to The DAILY WORKER.

WE MUST KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FOR OUR MOVEMENT. TO ACHIEVE THAT, WE MUST RAISE \$5,000 OF THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND BY TUESDAY.

EVERY MEMBER AND EVERY SYMPATHIZER: TO WORK TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

EVERY LEADING COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY: TO WORK TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

CHARGE FRAUD IN ELECTIONS BY CHICAGOANS

A series of court contests and charges of fraud followed today in the wake of Tuesday's election in Cook county.

Edward J. Glackin, democrat, former member of the state legislature, prepared to contest the re-election to congress of Elliott W. Sproul, republican, by 3,179 votes in the third district.

Harding Offers Reward. With only 247 votes separating him from Martin J. O'Brien, democrat, in the race for county treasurer, George F. Harding, republican, announced he would contest and conduct a campaign to "clean up the ballot box crooks."

Harding charged that 25,000 votes had been stolen from him. He offered rewards totaling \$3,000 for information leading to conviction for fraud.

Oil Tanker Ashore. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 5.—The Associated Oil tanker Solano is on the rocks 100 miles north of San Pedro, according to messages received by the Federal Telegraph Company here today.



For nine glorious years the star of the Russian Revolution has guided the workers of the world on the road to freedom.

RUSSIA MORE POWERFUL THAN EVER BEFORE

Tower of Strength for International Labor

From hundreds of platforms thru-out the United States, the message of Communism will be given to the American workingclass on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the overthrow of capitalist rule and the establishment of a workers' and peasants' government in territory that covers one-sixth of the earth's surface.

Not only is the Soviet Union a star of hope for the industrial proletariat, but all oppressed people, regardless of color find in the workers' and peasants' government a powerful friend and supporter.

Helped the Chinese. While the imperialist powers were crushing the Chinese people under the militaristic heel the Soviet Union was giving aid and encouragement to a people struggling to free themselves from native and foreign oppressors.

The reactionary labor leaders in all countries and particularly in the United States have tried their best to poison the minds of the masses against Russia but the truth is breaking thru the capitalist blockade and the ninth year of proletarian rule finds the Soviet Union stronger than ever internally and rapidly gaining in influence thruout the world.

106 ORPHANS LEFT BY MINE

CAVE-IN DEAD

Mining Camp Bereft of Male Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker) ISHPERING, Mich., Nov. 5.—The death of 51 workers in the flooded Barnes-Hecker iron mine Wednesday virtually exterminated the male population of the little mining camp of North Lake and left 160 fatherless children. There are only two men residents left. Practically all the men who died in the mine left families.

Water Recedes. There is no visible sign of water at 499 feet in the Barnes-Hecker mine, rescue workers who reached that level reported.

Finding of the 44 as yet unrecovered bodies of the men trapped at the 1,060 foot level when a hidden lake engulfed the iron mine, will be hastened if the water has disappeared, it was said.

No Chance of Life. Leading mine authorities from all sections of the state declared today after a conference, there was only one chance in ten million that the surging flood which engulfed the mine, had not killed the entire 51.

The first of seven funerals for victims whose bodies have already been recovered will be held tomorrow when William Huot will be buried. He left a wife and seven children.

Large Families. Equally large families have been left by other victims. That of Edward Chapman mourns not only the husband and father but also Herman, the eldest of ten children.

Only seven bodies have been recovered of the 51 dead so far. About forty men are working to recover the bodies. A memorial service has been arranged by the mayor of Ishpeming for the victims. The community school closed at North Lake today because only six of the forty pupils attended.

'Downstate' Defeats Repeal of Dry Act in California Vote

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Efforts to repeal the Wright act, the state prohibition enforcement law in California, had failed today. What was that to be a commanding lead calling for a repeal, was wiped out as ballots from southern California and rural districts were tabulated. Early today the vote stood 490,782 for repeal and 546,186 against.

DENY ARREST OF MACIA DISCLOSES ATTEMPT AT DESTROYING MUSSOLINI

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, Nov. 5.—Italian and Spanish circles today issued vehement denials of reports that the arrest of Colonel Riccotti Garibaldi in Nice and of Colonel Macia in Perpignan have disclosed a plot engineered for the purpose of luring opponents of General de River and Mussolini into their respective countries for the purpose of crushing them.

FOES TO OPEN WAR ON VARE IN U. S. SENATE

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A two-edged sword was being forged today by the opponents of the claim of William S. Vare of Pennsylvania to a seat in the United States senate. Vare will not only face a bitter attack upon the huge expenditures for him in the primary, but it will be charged that he was fraudulently elected in Tuesday's balloting, it was indicated today.

New Tactics Evolved. The new tactics being evolved in the battle against the conqueror of George Wharton Pepper and William B. Wilson were disclosed in a statement of Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska progressive republican.

Altho Vare came thru the election with a big majority, Norris declared he was repudiated outside of Philadelphia and triumphed there thru manipulation of the ballots.

Bare Majority Sufficient. The real significance behind Norris' move to challenge the legality of Vare's election lies in the fact that only a majority vote is required to pass upon—and possibly oust—a senator where his right to take the oath is questioned. To expel a member after he has been seated, and where there is no question of the legality of his election requires a two-thirds vote.

THE SOVIET REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

Announcements of meetings to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution will be found on page 8.

WORKERS PARTY VOTE INCREASES IN NEW YORK

Election Officials Fail to Record Vote Correct

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The partial report on the vote for Communist candidates, according to the police records, shows an increase in the vote for governor over 1924 in Bronx and Kings counties. Gitlow received a total vote of 4,668 in the counties of Manhattan, Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond, showing in the Bronx an increase of 394 and 170 in Brooklyn as against the Workers Party candidate for governor in 1924. The complete report of the vote is not yet in, as the up-state returns have not been published. The report shows a drop in the vote of the Workers Party in Manhattan.

Boston Student Riot Results in Injuries and Property Damage

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Twenty persons were injured, five were arrested and scores of students are today facing suspension or expulsion following a wild riot of 600 Massachusetts Institute of Technology men thru Cambridge and this city, leaving a wake of destruction.

Six of the students are suffering from the effects of tear bombs used by the police to quell the rioters battling with reserves in a dance hall.

Store signs were torn down, windows broken, automobiles wrecked, cars of the Boston elevated halted, trolley cords cut and window grills ripped off, while two cars on a train in the tunnel were put out of commission altogether.

National Grange to Vote on Endorsement of Organized Labor

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 5.—When the National Grange meets here next week, an attempt will be made by the progressive element to have organized labor endorsed by the organization, it is reliably announced. Endorsement of organized labor has been brought up before at the Grange, and after spirited debates, the resolution was defeated each time. A more determined fight in this direction is expected this year.

WORKERS ADVISED TO COME EARLY TO NOV. 7 CHICAGO CELEBRATION

With the promise from the committee in charge that the gavel opening the meeting will drop sharply at 8 p. m. Chicago workers will start filling up the four thousand seats in Ashland Auditorium at an early hour Sunday to participate in the celebration of the Ninth Year of the Russian workers' revolution.

The program of folk dances from the Czech opera, "The Bartered Bride," performed by the Czechoslovak dancers, will be but one of a group of excellent entertainment numbers that are part of the performances accompanying the speaking.

William Z. Foster, William F. Dunne and Sam Darcy will be the orators of the day with Arne Swabeck, district organizer of District 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party, under whose auspices the celebration is staged, in the chair.

Tammanyites Sore

This treatment was accorded to the Workers Party especially because of the campaign they have made against Smith as a strikebreaker and exposing his responsibility for the treatment accorded to the striking cloakmakers of New York. The republicans are equally responsible for denying to the (Continued on page 3)

Three Million for Stadium

Army and navy authorities are negotiating for a \$3,000,000 joint armory on the Northwestern University campus, it was reported today.

FASCISTI GO ON WAR FOOTING TO MEET NEW CRISIS

Deny Plute Press Tale About Garibaldi

BULLETIN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The capitalist press story that Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi, under arrest in France, is agent provocateur for fascism, was branded by his brother here, General Peppino Garibaldi, as an infamous fascist conspiracy with French police to discredit the leader and organizer of anti-fascists in Europe outside Italy.

He said that he and his brother had always opposed Mussolini and that he is convinced this worldwide campaign against his brother is a malicious fascist invention of the black-shirt brigands who could find no other way to eliminate Garibaldi.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Amidst great public tension, the fascist grand council met today to consider action to be taken to prevent further attacks upon the premier and anti-fascist plots.

The tension was increased by a report published in the Popolo di Roma, declaring that Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi's arrest in Nice may be linked with a plot against Mussolini, discovered ten days ago when two alleged would-be assassins were discovered at Monte Carlo, where they were making arrangements for entering Italy.

Submit Drastic Proposals.
The fascist grand council will submit its proposals to the parliament next week. It is anticipated that the provisions will include these:

- 1) Provision of the death penalty not only for all those who in the future make attempts on the life of the premier, but for those already held in custody, charged with such attempts.
- 2) Orders for the expulsion of all fascists who assume the duties of the police and military and who act as agents provocateur in luring anti-fascists to plot against the government.
- 3) Reorganization of the police force, with possible action to create a strong national police force.
- 4) More rigid supervision of the press.
- 5) A weeding out of the membership of the fascist party, expelling those who are not wholehearted in their support.

Adoption of such a program by the grand council is tantamount to its enactment, since the parliament is certain to give any legislative approval desired.

Fascisti Decide to Stop All Passports

ROME, Nov. 5.—The Italian cabinet today decided to cancel all passports which have been issued, as a part of the drastic program which is being undertaken to check the plots against the premier and the fascist government. This action, it is understood, is taken to prevent anti-fascists from leaving Italy for foreign lands.

Member of Polish Sejm to Speak in Cleveland Sunday

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 5.—Andrey Paszchuk, member of the Polish sejm, will speak in Cleveland Sunday, Nov. 21, at 2 p. m., at the Koronis Hall, 2335 W. 11th St. Comrade Paszchuk is a Ukrainian and is a member of the sejm from Ukrainian Poland. He will tell of the horrible persecutions from which the Ukrainians in Poland have suffered. Coming, as he does, at a time when the "socialist" Pilsudski is plotting a monarchy in Poland, with himself as the king, Comrade Paszchuk's appearance will be widely greeted.

I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will also speak. Admission is free.

Two Trainmen Lose Lives When Penny Uses Extra Trains

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 5.—Two trainmen were killed and four others severely injured early today when two extra freight trains on the Pennsylvania railroad collided at Millersburg, 30 miles from here, according to reports to the Pennsylvania offices here.

The men killed were Paul T. Bailey, Lykens, Pa., an engineer, and Wilbur J. Sees, Sunbury, a brakeman.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

ANTHRACITE MINERS STRIKE AGAINST TWO COMPANIES

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 5.—Nearly 2,000 anthracite mine workers quit work as the result of two strikes called in this section today.

At Archbald, near here, 1,000 employes at the Gravity Slope of the Hudson Coal Company, quit work over a dispute involving the company's action in replacing a number of old miners with new men.

A dispute at Old Forge resulted in 900 men striking against the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

POLICE SHOOT DOWN STRIKER WITHOUT CAUSE

Paper Box Worker Is Ruthlessly Attacked

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Dick Guadino, a paper box striker, was shot by an officer Tuesday night at 11 o'clock while he was picketing the shop of Albert and Salkowitz, 50 Bond street. Guadino was looking thru the window to see if any scab work was being turned out at night, when a policeman drove up in a taxicab and, without provocation, fired several shots at Guadino. One shot hit Guadino's head and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital where he was said to be recovering from the wound.

Police Action Flayed.

Fred Calola, manager of the Paper Box Makers' union, issued a statement from strike headquarters attacking the police for their brutality. He said that the action against Guadino was unprovoked and that it demonstrated that the police operating in the strike district are faithful servants of the bosses.

"This shooting," declared Calola, "adds to the former record of the police for brutality against our pickets and protecting the property of the bosses by riding on every delivery wagon carrying boxes from the paper box shops."

Urge Negroes to Organize.

Ira D. Reid, industrial secretary of the New York Urban League, addressed a mass meeting of the strikers in the Church of All Nations yesterday on the relation of Negro workers to the strike. He said that he himself had been a member of the molders' union and two railway unions during strikes and that his experience had taught him that union organization is necessary for the protection of the Negro in industry.

Accepted in Union.

"If your union did not accept Negroes as members, I could not come before you and say that I was with you in your fight," declared Mr. Reid. "But your union does have more than 50 colored members, many of whom are active in the strike. For that reason I say: I wish you all success and hope that any colored workers who are scabbing on you will cease doing so and join your ranks. Union and solidarity of all workers regardless of race or color are indispensable for the progress of the working class as a whole."

Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School of Social Science, Betram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, and Clarence Miller of the Young Workers' League, also spoke.

Temporary Truce Is Reached in Cleveland Building Trades War

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—A truce till November 21 has been signed between the building workers and the six non-union glaziers who have been employed on the Ohio Bell Telephone building. These non-union men have sued the union men for interfering with their "freedom" to work when and where they please.

The union leaders have been cited for contempt of court for not ordering the union men back to work when they left their jobs.

The situation is a complicated one, for the union men are not in a position to challenge the contractors. The maneuvers that are being made are preparatory to the struggle that must come next May, when the agreements of the building trades workers expire.

Improvement Work on Cook County Highways to Start Immediately

Surveying and grading the 535 miles of Cook county highway improvements will be begun at once, it was announced today by Major George A. Quinlan, county highway superintendent, following approval at the election of the \$15,000,000 bond issue.

Nineteen Indicted for Rum Running in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Nineteen men were indicted today by the federal grand jury on charges of piracy on the high seas and conspiracy to violate the prohibition law.

Twelve are charged with attempting to bring liquor from rum run and seven with turning "hi-jackers" while the liquor was being brought to shore.

Fire Sweeps Alberta Town.

RAYMOND, Alta., Nov. 5.—Fire destroyed five buildings including the Raymond hotel in the business district of this town today, doing damage estimated at \$200,000. Several buildings were occupied by sugar concerns, the principal industry of the community. Shortage of water seriously handicapped the fire brigades of this and surrounding towns.

Five Stockmen Burned to Death.

COCHRANE, Ont., Nov. 5.—Five stockmen today were burned to death in a collision between a stock train and a freight train which resulted in the burning of two cars near Farlane, Ont. William Moffat of Centralia, Ont., is the only casualty identified.

Drinking Students Canned.

URBANA, Ill., Nov. 5.—Ten unnamed Illinois University students have been dismissed for the session in the drive of officials to wipe out student drinking, it was officially announced today.

JUDGE ENGLISH, FACING CHARGES, QUILTS HIS POST

Was Notorious for His Anti-Labor Bias

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 5.—The first public charges of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against Federal Judge George W. English, who resigned his office today, were made about two years ago. C. B. Thomas, referee in bankruptcy, who was appointed by English and who was also named in the charges, which involved the handling of bankruptcy cases, resigned almost immediately.

The charges first received notice in the house of representatives in Washington when Congressman Harry B. Hawes, senator-elect from Missouri, introduced a resolution in the house asking an investigation of the judge's conduct. A sub-committee of the house judiciary committee had previously obtained evidence against the judge and the full committee recommended impeachment.

Held Stock in Banks.

During the taking of evidence here and in St. Louis it developed the judge held stock in several banks, which he designated as depositories for bankruptcy funds.

Judge English, 60 years old, is a native of Vienna, Ill., and was educated in the public schools of Ewing, Ill., and at Wesleyan University. He was a schoolteacher in his early days, was admitted to the bar in 1891 and later served as deputy sheriff, county attorney and member of the Illinois legislature for several terms.

Wilson Appointee.

He was appointed to the federal bench in 1918 by President Wilson when he was an attorney in the income tax division of the internal revenue department at Washington.

English's resignation came as a surprise to house managers.

"We had arranged a meeting today of house managers and had no idea that English would resign," said Representative Boies, republican of Iowa.

Boies declared he saw no reason for further action in congress against English.

Got Out From Under.

In the history of the country, five federal judges who were impeached by the house have resigned before their trial by the senate. In each case the senate promptly dropped the action against them.

Only six federal judges have faced the impeachment court since the constitution was adopted. Three were convicted and three were acquitted. The last impeachment trial of a member of the judiciary was held in the senate 13 years ago.

QUEEN'S 'ANGEL' STAGES BATTLE WITH HER 'AID'

Rail Magnate and Major Scrap at Horse Show

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, Nov. 5.—Queen Marie's little western jaunt has been marred by an embarrassing scrap between two members of her royal party. The man who is paying the bills, the railroad magnate Samuel Hill, has begun a little personal war against Maj. Stanley Washburn, "the queen's aid." "Obey me, or I'll crush you," is the ungentle phrase used by the queen's "angel" to her aid which is said to have started the spat.

Shut Out Governor.

The hostilities began in Portland where the queen officiated at a live stock show. Mr. Hill, while in the queen's private box at the animal fair, charged Maj. Washburn with "shutting the door in the face of the governor of Oregon," enroute to the exhibition in an automobile in which the governor failed to find a seat because Maj. Washburn that he was more entitled to sit near the royal lady.

The Man "In Command."

Col. John Carroll, in command of the special train said, "Her majesty selected Mr. Washburn as her personal aid on this trip because she had made his acquaintance in Roumania during the war." He punctured his remarks with the following assertion of authority, "No one is on this train without the consent of her majesty and I am in command of the train."

But since Mr. Hill is footing the bills, this assertion is brot into question.

It does not appear that the Portland outbreak is the first to have occurred in the entourage, but it is the first intimation of it to reach the public. Major Washburn has not yet made a statement, but to all appearances he has so far not been crushed by the aged Mr. Hill.

JAIL SWEDISH WORKERS WHILE ROYALTY WEDS

Communists Protest Regal Display

(Special to The Daily Worker)
STOCKHOLM, Nov. 5.—Police raided Communist headquarters here and arrested many of the comrades in an attempt to prevent demonstrations of the workers and unemployed against the wedding of Astrid, princess of Sweden, and Leopold, crown prince of Belgium.

Police charged that bomb attacks were planned by the reds against the four kings assembled here for the monarchical ceremony.

News Suppressed.

News of the arrests of the Communists were suppressed by the newspapers, for fear that even greater demonstrations than had been planned would be staged by the aroused workers.

The bourgeoisie here has gone wild over the wedding and the various social events planned. Every manner of obsequiousness is being resorted to to demonstrate their "love" for royalty. Only the workers have made any attempt to reveal the exploitation and oppression behind the throne's united.

Much Toll in Presents.

Present worth hundreds of thousands of dollars have been heaped on the princess, including a diamond and emerald brooch from her father, a ruby necklace, a diamond necklace from King Gustaf, a diamond tira from the king and queen of Belgium, and countless other foibles and baubles representing many dollars.

Dig for Bodies of Four Dead in Blast

HERCULES, Cal., Nov. 5.—Workers were still digging in the ruins today for the bodies of four men who were killed yesterday by an explosion in the building housing the dynamite machine packer at the Hercules Powder plant here.

The dead are: Harry Tilford, 38; Elmer Lehnhart, 53; John Francis, 25, and Frank Peters, 25.

Two other workmen were injured by the blast.

Severe Shock Registered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A severe earth shock, 1,800 miles southwest of Washington, was registered on the seismograph at Georgetown University at 3:15 o'clock this morning. The disturbance reached its maximum intensity at 3:15 o'clock, Father Tondorf said.

Capitalism in America Fears Growing Numbers of the Communist Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

ON the Ninth Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Republics, the United States government thru its secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg, denies Alexandra Kollontay admission to this country.

Thus the political agents of Wall Street in Washington display their fear of the growing power of Workers' and Peasants' Rule. They have cause for their fears.

Yet the ghosts of the czars that are gone might stalk thru the state department's building, across the street from the White House in Washington, and tip off the dollar diplomats on the futility of this method of fighting the people. For the czars, especially the last one, Nicholas, learned too well that such measures as Kellogg invokes now against Kollontay will not avail.

"The czardom in power exiled Kollontay. She was not permitted to live in czarist Russia. She spent her years before the revolution of 1917 in Germany. But she never for a moment hesitated in her support of the revolutionary cause. Before the war she was a familiar figure, with Clara Zetkin, at the congresses of the Second (socialist) International. Not only in the congress itself, but also in separate gatherings of the women delegates, where the development of the revolutionary struggle among working women received special attention, Kollontay was ever active. Her voice was raised against czars and kaisers everywhere. Kollontay in Berlin, was just as much a threat to the czardom as Kollontay, in Moscow or St. Petersburg (now Leningrad). This the czardom found out.

Internal conditions within Russia, the struggle of the workers and peasants against oppressive czarism, did not lessen in intensity because Kollontay along with thousands, tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands, were exiled, imprisoned or put to death.

So the internal conditions in the United States today, the bitter exploitation of workingmen, women and children in mills, mines and factories, do not change for the better, they are not rendered less oppressive and bearable because the Coolidge-Kellogg state department forbids Kollontay the right to enter this country.

Kollontay was among the first of the exiles to re-enter Russia following the March revolution, in 1917, that ended czarism, and she was one of those who struggled valiantly to crown that revolutionary effort with the Bolshevik triumph that came in the following November, the anniversary that we now celebrate.

GOVERNOR LOSES LIBEL SUIT ON K. C. NEWSPAPER

Davis, Pardon Seller, Gets Beaten

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—The \$5,000,000 libel suit of Jonathan M. Davis, former governor of Kansas, against the Kansas City Journal-Post and its owner, Walter S. Dickey, was ended today by Judge John C. Pollock of the federal court of Kansas City, Kan., who issued a decree in favor of the Journal-Post and assessed the costs of the case against the former governor.

Charged Persecution.

Davis sued the newspaper charging libel and damages on the basis of allegations that the publisher and editors had sought to "persecute" him in a state court.

The Journal-Post sought and obtained a transfer to federal jurisdiction. The newspaper was instrumental in bringing charges against the governor on the last day he was in office that he had sold a pardon.

Davis was acquitted, subsequently brought suit against the publication and ran for governor at the election just past. He was defeated.

Menacing Texas Oil Fire.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Nov. 5.—An 18-hour struggle against the most menacing oil well fire in the history of the Spindletop oil field, near here, today was successful when it was announced there was little danger of more damage.

On this anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, the workers and farmers of this country may well give some thought to this condition. As they scan the news columns reading of the comical antics of Queen Marie, of Roumania, welcomed to this country by the Coolidge-Kellogg government, let them consider why the queen of Roumania's terror government is permitted entrance to this country, with the whole government groveling at her feet, while Kollontay, coming from a land where labor for the first time in all human history has finally succeeded in striking off its chains, is barred. If labor considers this problem rightly, it will have made an advance step toward the day when it, too, will rid itself of its czarism, shaking off its kaisers, and make it possible to welcome with open arms as honored guests the spokesmen of the Union of Soviet Republics, and the spokesmen of the workers of other countries who may rid themselves of their capitalist oppressors from time to time until all the world is freed from the profit tyranny.

Kollontay doesn't want to stay in the United States. She merely wanted to pass thru this dollar land on her way to Mexico City, where she will act as the Soviet ambassador to Mexico. She was formerly the Soviet representative to Norway. Kollontay applied for a visa at Berlin to go thru Wall Street's domains, but was denied this by the American consul general at the German capital, "with the full approval of the state department at Washington."

Let the American workingclass stand in humble respect before labor in Norway and Germany, and especially in Mexico, with all other countries where spokesmen of the Soviet Union may come and go because the capitalist ruling class fears to deny them admission.

The news reports state openly that the United States government denied the visa to Kollontay because she is "one of the outstanding members of the Russian (All-Union) Communist Party."

This furnishes an excellent suggestion to revolutionary workers in the United States who are not yet members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, the American Section of the Communist International.

Dollar rule fears the powerful Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Republics. It will also fear a growing Communist Party in the United States, that will lead American labor to its Bolshevik triumph. Join the Workers (Communist) Party and help give American capitalism something to fear.

FORM 'JEWISH CONGREGATIONS, TO GET LIQUOR

'Religious' Details Revealed in Case

With the government expected to conclude its case today, details of how wine withdrawal permits were obtained thru supposedly fake Jewish congregations were aired before Federal Judge Carpenter in the trial of State Senator Lowell B. Mason of Oak Park and Major Percy Owen, former prohibition director here, on charges of conspiracy to violate the dry laws.

Four witnesses told how the machinery of organizing a congregation was put in motion.

Karl Kukuk, janitor, told of renting a hall for religious services to a Charles Koenigsberg.

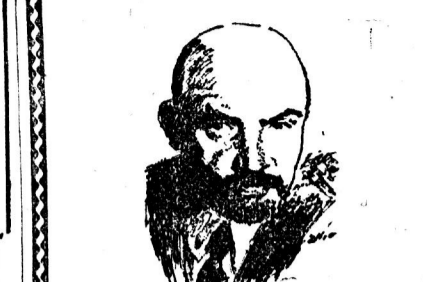
"The only things resembling religious services I ever saw were small groups around the Jewish holidays," Koenigsberg, the next witness, said he was a rabbi "for Saturday."

"I got \$400 for 400 names for the congregation," he said, "and 40 cents for every gallon of wine withdrawn in the name of the congregation."

Abraham Kessel, junk dealer, testified he received \$50 from Koenigsberg for signing his name as president of the congregation.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 5.—John Julius Carr, a child, is dead today of scalds received when he plunged headlong into a pan of scalding water.

LENIN



said:
"With the greatest interest and never slackening attention I read John Reed's book Ten Days That Shook The World. Unreservedly do I recommend it to the progress of the world."

Ten Days That Shook The World

by JOHN REED
can now be had in an attractive new edition just off the press—Cloth, \$1.50

Other Books On RUSSIA

- RUSSIA TODAY—Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. \$1.25
- RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORK SHOPS IN 1926—by Wm. Z. Foster. Paper, \$.25
- GLIMPSES OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC—by Scott Nearing. Paper, \$.50
- WHITHER RUSSIA?—by Leon Trotsky. Cloth, \$1.50
- ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA—by Magdaleine Marx. Cloth, \$2.00
- BROKEN EARTH—The Russian Village Today—by Maurice Hindus. Cloth, \$2.00
- EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA—by Scott Nearing. Cloth, \$1.50 Paper, .50
- LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION—by Leon Trotsky. Cloth, \$2.50
- RUSSIA TURN EAST—by Scott Nearing. Paper, \$.10
- OIL IMPERIALISM—by Louis Fischer. Cloth, \$2.00
- THE NEW THEATER AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA—by Huntley Carter. Cloth, \$6.00
- COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF THE U. S. S. R.—Paper, \$.25
- INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA—by A. A. Heller. Cloth, \$1.00
- MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA—Paper, \$.10
- RUSSELL-NEARING DEBATE ON RUSSIA—Board-bound, \$.50
- DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 1118 W. Washington Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.

ORIGIN OF THE WORLD

A New Book
By Alphonse Guerten
Origin of Species Presented in a New Light
35 CENTS A COPY
Published by the author at 542 N. State St. Chicago, Ill.

GRIGER & NOVAK

JENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707

OUR MOTTO 3 Q's

Quality - Quantity - Quickness

U-EAT

Restaurant and Lunch Room
1232 W. MADISON ST.

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Speakers:

BENJAMIN GITLOW
REBECCA GRECHT

Tickets 25 Cents

DETROIT ARMORY

Brush and Larned Streets
SUNDAY, NOV. 7
at 2:30 p. m.

CELEBRATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

FINNISH WORKERS ORCHESTRA—UKRAINIAN WORKERS CHORUS—LITHUANIAN WORKERS CHORUS

CHICAGO PLUTES PREPARE FOR HER MAJESTY'S PARTY

While Workers Get Ready to Demonstrate

While Chicago plutocrats are making extensive social arrangements to greet Queen Marie of Roumania when she arrives here on Nov. 13, International Labor Defense is preparing to greet the royal party with a demonstration of protest against the persecution of workers and peasants in Roumania.

Gold Coast Committee.
A committee of Gold Coast aristocrats including Arthur Meeker, Howard Gillette, Chauncey Blair, Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, and Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, has engaged the avenue of palms and main dining room of the Drake hotel for a ritzy reception to her majesty and a private dinner will be given by Ira Nelson Morris at the Blackstone on Nov. 14.

Workers Protest.
At the same time International Labor Defense is getting resolutions of protest passed in Chicago labor unions. A protest demonstration against the official welcoming of the queen and will have a delegation on hand at the station when the queen arrives to present her with resolutions in which she will be asked to explain the White Terror raging against the workers of her country.

Queen Marie Finishes Maryhill Job.
SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 5.—Queen Marie is enroute here after dedicating the Maryhill Museum of Fine Arts at Maryhill, Washington, a hobby of Samuel Hill, retired rail magnate, who is financing her trip of the West. In an impromptu speech that had official members of her party on tenterhooks for fear she would say something that might not be liked in Bucharest, the queen attempted to explain her trip to the United States on the basis of her friendship for Hill and her desire to do him a favor by dedicating his museum. After a stay in Seattle, the party will go to Vancouver from where they will begin the return trip to the East.

Workers Party Vote Increased in N. Y. at the Last Election

(Continued from page 1)
Candidates of the Workers Party a fair count as during the election they committed a forgery of the Workers Party leaflets and propagated for Mills.

Continuation of Injunctions.
The victory of Tammany Hall in New York state means the continuation of injunctions, suppression of workers, denial of the rights of workers to strike and picket and similar suppressive tactics on the part of the democratic henchmen.

The results of the vote also show that, despite a big protest and opposition sentiment, the socialist party—which has been the chief opposition party—failed substantially to secure this protest vote and strengthen its position.

Socialists Aid Tammany.
The socialist party, by failing to establish a united front of labor political parties on the political field, has aided Tammany Hall and helped to keep the workers tied to capitalist politics. Labor cannot advance in the direction of working class tactics as long as the illusion of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" remains. The socialist party, by failing to aid in uniting all those opposed to capitalist politics, has contributed to the maintaining of the Smith illusion.

Need For Labor Party.
The results of the election indicate again the necessity for labor to establish a political party of its own, independent of the capitalist parties and, by forging a labor party, to attack the strongholds of the two-party system in which capitalism maintains absolute domination while nominally transferring power from one of its parties to the other.

In the coming two years labor will receive ample proof, by the suppressive action of Tammany Hall, of the need of breaking with the capitalist parties and establishing a party of labor. The Workers Party will continue its agitation for unity of labor on the political field in a labor party.

Grain and Hay Show.
Entry books of the eighth annual International Grain and Hay show, to be held here as a part of the International Livestock Exposition the week following Thanksgiving will be closed Nov. 10, it was announced today.

DAWN OF A NEW WORLD FOR LABOR



AMERICAN WORKERS GATHER IN CITIES AND TOWNS TO COMMEMORATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORIC RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The following is a list of the meetings in celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution to be held on various dates on or contiguous to November Seventh. It will be brought up to date as reports come in:
Buffalo, N. Y., John Ballam, Nov. 7, Workers Forum Hall, 38 West Huron street.
Erie, Pa., Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Chas. Krumbeln, Forward Hall, 25th and Peach.
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 7, Krumbeln. Canton, Nov. 6, W. J. White.
South Bend, Ind., Nov. 7, Wm. J. White, Workers House, 1216 West Colfax.
Minneapolis, Minn., Max Bedacht, Nov. 7, 1 p. m.—Finnish Hall, Humboldt and Western Ave.
Cleveland, Nov. 7, 3 p. m., Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut street, Wolfe I. Amter.

Chicago, Nov. 7, Ashland Auditorium, Foster, Dunne, Darcy.
St. Paul, Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7, Swedish Auditorium, 1611 Chicago St., Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.
Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Youngstown, Nov. 7, Elmer Boich, Warren, Ohio, Nov. 6, 7 p. m., Elmer Boich.
Yorkville, Miners' Hall, Sat., Nov. 6, 7 p. m., Boich.
Neffs, O., Dermach Hall, Nov. 7, 2 p. m., Shaffer.
Columbus, Sat., Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m., Carl Hacker.
Cincinnati, Sun., Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m., Carl Hacker.
Stamford, Conn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Workmen's Circle Hall, 49 Pacific street.
Yonkers, N. Y., Sun., Nov. 14, 20 Warburton avenue, 8 p. m.

Paterson, N. J., 54 Van Houten St., 8 p. m., Sat. Nov. 6.
Perth Amboy, Sunday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 308 Elm St.
Kenosha, Wis., German American Hall, 665 Grand Ave., Nov. 7, 3 p. m., Alex Bittelman.
Rockford, Ill., Workers Hall, 7th Ave., local speaker, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Springfield, Ill., J. W. Johnstone.
Zeigler, Ill., Liberty Hall, Johnstone, Nov. 7, 3 p. m.
Waukegan, H. George, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.
Hammond, Ind., Nov. 14.
Detroit, Nov. 7, Giltow at Armory.
Akron, O., Nov. 6, Wolfe, Liberty Hall, 601 S. Main St., 7:30 p. m.
Superior, Wis., Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
South Chicago, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 1916 Commercial Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bittelman.

S. D. Legislature Is Rebuked as People Vote for Bank Law

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Nov. 5.—The state bank guaranty law, repealed by the legislature, will be retained, it was indicated in late figures from Tuesday's election. The measure would drastically regulate state banks.

Bankers generally predicted that as many state banks as can do so will probably surrender their charter and operate in future under the national banking laws if the final returns show the law has been approved.

Final Phase in Probe of C. M. & St. P. Road Comes Up in December

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The final phase in the investigation which the interstate commerce commission is making into the financial affairs of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad prior to its being thrown into receivership will be taken on Dec. 9 and 10, when the entire commission will hear oral argument on the merits of the case, it was announced today.

25 NICARAGUAN REBELS KILLED DURING AMBUSH BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MANGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 5.—Government forces under General Duron ambushed 250 armed revolutionaries at Jicaró near the Honduras frontier yesterday, killing 25 and wounding 35. The rebels carried a Mexican flag.

Orders Building of Many Radio Stations for Soviet Shipping

MOSCOW, Nov. 5.—The People's Commissariat for Ways of Communication gave an order to Russian factories to build 50 radio stations for all steamers plying on the rivers Volga and Obi and also for ocean steamers which will be built in future.

New Tremors Shake Leninakan, Armenia, No One Is Injured

MOSCOW, Nov. 5.—Several houses in Leninakan, Armenia, were shaken down by a series of fresh earthquake shocks on Tuesday, according to word received from there today. There were no casualties.

Post-Election Dynamite.
The home of Michael Rosenberg, prominent democratic politician, was wrecked by a dynamite bomb early today. Rosenberg and several members of his family were in the building at the time. None was injured. Rosenberg attributed the attack to political foes.

Arkansas Legion Now Asks 'Permission' to Investigate College

MENA, Arkansas, Nov. 5.—The Arkansas American Legion has dropped its threat that "regardless of any action taken by the American Civil Liberties Union" it will conduct an investigation of Commonwealth College at Mena, and now "respectfully requests" that such an investigation be permitted.

The college was charged at a recent legion convention with teaching free love, revolutionary doctrines, and receiving \$150,000 from Soviet Russia.

Duke Frederick, Mena attorney and chairman of this sub-committee, now asks of William E. Zeuch, director of the college, that the legion be furnished with data concerning the teachings and the personnel of the institution. A short life history and the religious affiliations of each faculty member, the course of study prescribed, a list of the text books, past and present sources of income, a list of contributors, and permission to spend 30 days inspecting the library, equipment and faculty of the college are asked.

The Department of Justice has officially denied that it issued a statement concerning the college upon which the legion alleges to base its attack.

"Pols" Put Bunk on Air.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Radio proved a great money saver for politicians in the campaign which closed today.

Instead of spending an excess of train fare, the candidates hired radio stations and vied with the bed-time story man, "Red, Red Robbin" orchestras and Work-Whitehead and Company in bringing entertainment or misery to the family circle.

PROF. MERRIAM LAUDS PROGRESS MADE IN RUSSIA

Demonstrates Power of Workers, He Says

Great progress has been made by Soviet Russia since the revolution, Prof. Charles E. Merriam, head of the department of political science at the University of Chicago and former president of the American Political Science Association, told members of the City Club here Tuesday.

Merriam's subject was, "Impressions of Russia." In the informal discussion that followed his speech, Merriam declared he was in favor of United States recognition of Russia.

All Have Land.
"The most significant fact in the Russian revolution is that the land is now in the hands of the peasants who constitute 85% of the population," he said. "This democratic change cannot be undone by any government of any color, white or red."

"The democratic spirit in Soviet Russia has come to stay," he declared, stating that "the old caste system and widespread feeling of personal subservience to rulers has been dissolved and cannot be restored."

Stalin at Helm.
"There is no group of leaders now on the horizon, who are likely to displace the present group in power, headed by Stalin. The fate of Russia for the next period seems to be in their hands."

AIMEE ADMITS ORMISTON HAD HER CLOTHING

But She Claims They Were "Stolen"

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—Aimee Semple McPherson has virtually admitted ownership of the beautiful gowns, expensive lingerie and other articles of apparel found in Kenneth G. Ormiston's trunk, seized in New York, it was claimed at the district attorney's office today.

Says Were "Stolen."
The claim made by the prosecution was based on Mrs. McPherson's firm refusal either to affirm or to deny that the clothing in Ormiston's trunk belonged to her and her declarations, over the Angelus Temple radio, in which she intimated that the contents of the trunk had been "stolen."

How Come?
"What does she mean by 'stolen'?" demanded one of the prosecuting attorneys. "Does she mean to intimate that the clothing in Ormiston's trunk was stolen from her? Mrs. McPherson has never denied that the clothing in the trunk belonged to her. We interpret this as an admission that the clothing was hers. If it wasn't, why doesn't she say so?"

Both chief defense counsel, Gilbert, and Mrs. McPherson herself absolutely refused to discuss any phases of the case today.

Seek Venue Change.
The trial of Mrs. McPherson may be moved to another county it was reported today, as it was considered impossible to find 12 persons here who have not formed an opinion in the case.

Two Workers Burned in Fire That Sweeps Beaumont Oil Field

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Nov. 5.—Two men were seriously burned and property was damaged to the extent of \$750,000 today by a fire which swept the Spindletop oil field south of Beaumont, according to reports here today.

The fire started in a well of the Rio Brazos Oil Company and spread quickly to others. At noon, however, the blaze was reported under control.

Kresge, Employer of Many Slaves, Backs Out of Divorce Suit

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—S. S. Kresge's suit for divorce against his second wife, Doris Mercer Kresge, was withdrawn today by petition of his counsel, Paul W. Voorhies, in circuit court before Judge Adolph F. Marscher.

Mrs. Kresge had filed a suppressed answer and cross bill to the suit. Kresge might have taken a decree by default, but he failed to do so.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—No petition for the withdrawal of Doris Mercer Kresge's divorce suit against S. S. Kresge had been filed here up to a late hour today. Mrs. Kresge, at her hotel, refused to indicate whether or not a withdrawal was planned.

Kluxers Elected.
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—U. S. Senators James E. Watson and Arthur R. Robinson, republicans, were apparently safely elected on the face of returns coming in from the last few precincts throughout the state.



Children of British miners receiving food bought by American workers thru their contributions to the International Workers' Aid. Do not allow those kiddies to go hungry. Send your contribution to the I. W. A., 1553 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Role of the British Miners

Article II.
By JACK BRADON.

THE present British crisis can be justifiably termed a continuation and a form of climax to the unbroken chain of political and industrial unrest since 1911. But it is in the higher and more intense stages of this crisis, 1921-26, that the plan of rebuilding her economy on the backs of her workers was formulated and the attempt made to carry it out.

Regular war preparations were made against the working class. While the bourgeoisie was somewhat uncertain as to what the reaction of the working class would be when the miners were attacked, it played safe—it prepared its forces. Directly under the control of its outstanding militarists, it created a volunteer organization for the maintenance of supplies. This organization embraced some 85,000 persons. Two hundred thousand vehicles were registered and subsidized by the government for instant use against the workers. The cabinet was militarized and its members assigned on a war status. The cabinet forces were fully equipped, and were held in readiness in their barracks so as to enable them to take the field against the workers on short notice. With all these preparations the British bourgeoisie and its government were ready to attack the workers, to destroy their trade unions, and upon the backs of a beaten and demoralized working class, Britain was again to take her "rightful" place in the sun and play second fiddle to no power.

It is not an accident that the miners were the first to face this general onslaught upon the British working class. Due to the great dependence of British industry upon coal, the primitive methods of coal production in use, and the artificially maintained low prices of coal within the country (caused by the fact that the mine owners, who are also manufacturers, sell coal to themselves very cheaply), the mining industry was the first to feel the full brunt of the cracking of the British empire. Then, again, to smash the British trade unions, which was the hope of the British bourgeoisie and still is, it concentrated upon the miners union, which is the largest, best consolidated and most aggressively and ably led in Britain: Upon the expiration of the governmental subsidy, the bourgeoisie felt itself well enough prepared to attack the very backbone of the trade union movement—the miners' union—feeling that the smaller, weaker and meeker unions could be easily defeated after the burial of the miners' union. It is these circumstances that made the miners face this salvo of the capitalist offensive against the British working class. But the working class was quick to sense the meaning of this offensive. It knew instinctively that the process of wage cutting concerned not only the miners, but that it would embrace the entire working class. This consciousness is glaringly and irrefutably proven by the fact that the rank and file compelled the calling of the general strike, despite the opposition from the top.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)
away with a million dollars that rightfully belonged to the state when he was treasurer. The courts have been trying to take it away from him for several years, but it is as hard to get a dollar out of Len's claws as it is to find life on Mars. In this much, however, we agree with Small. "If large corporation contributions were barred, there would be many persons holding public office who would be barred." Right!

HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE STOPS COAL SHIPPING

I. P. C. Asks Support to Hamburg Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—(By Mail)—The International Propaganda Committees of the Revolutionary Transport Workers has addressed the following appeal to the transport workers of all countries:

In consequence of the refusal of the employers to raise the miserable wages of the dockers, a strike of dockers commenced in Hamburg on Oct. 1. The wages are too small for a worker's family to exist on, even miserably.

This strike is also significant as an action of solidarity with the fighting British miners who are now in the sixth month of their struggle. More than 30,000 tons of coal were transported daily thru the Hamburg docks. The strike struck a blow at the British mineowners, and strengthened the resistance of the British miners and increased their chances of victory.

The reformist leaders of the German Transport Workers Union are prepared to come to an agreement with the German bourgeoisie against the striking dockers. The seamen and transport workers of all countries must remember that victory for the Hamburg dockers is a victory for the seamen and dockers of all countries and that defeat for them is correspondingly a defeat for the seamen and transport workers of the world.

Boycott the transport and the loading of goods for Hamburg!
Long live the international solidarity of the transport workers!

Macia, Charged with Plot Against Spanish Throne; Is Arrested

PRADES DE MELLO, France, Nov. 5.—Colonel Francisco Macia, former Spanish deputy, was arrested here today. It is charged that Colonel Macia is the originator of the plot against the Spanish throne, which has resulted in a general roundup of alleged plotters at Perpignan.

A machine gun and munition depot has been discovered near here, it is reported.

КРЫМСКИЙ БАЛ
THIRD ANNUAL
ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
Given by the
First Crimean Brotherhood of America, Inc.
at NEW HARLEM CASINO
116th St. & Lenox Ave., New York City
Saturday Eve, November 20, 1926
at 8 P. M.

Человек, Типер, Кофе
Post-Election Dynamite.
The home of Michael Rosenberg, prominent democratic politician, was wrecked by a dynamite bomb early today. Rosenberg and several members of his family were in the building at the time. None was injured. Rosenberg attributed the attack to political foes.



DEBS MEETING GIVES PORTERS FIGHTING URGE

"Company Union Must Go," Is Slogan

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—"The company union must go!" These words, repeated by every speaker at the Eugene V. Debs Memorial meeting, held by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in St. Luke's hall, turned the service into an inspiring meeting of a fighting labor union—as Gene Debs himself would have wished it.

Tributes to the great friend of the Negro race and the leader of thousands of American workers were mingled with attacks upon the vicious "employee representation plan" of the Pullman Company, and in his name the hundreds of Pullman porters present were urged to refuse to vote in the 'Plan' elections and so abolish it.

Panken Speaks.
"Debs would say to us, 'Don't mourn! Be heartened!' declared Judge Jacob Panken, socialist candidate for governor of New York, in a stirring tribute. "He has gone to meet the souls of the world's greatest thinkers and martyrs—he is with John Brown, with Garrison, with Karl Marx."

Judge Panken denounced the company union as "an agent of the bosses, designed to serve their purposes and to fool the workers."

Randolph Back.
The Brotherhood welcomed its general organizer, A. Philip Randolph, after an absence of several weeks on a speaker tour of the west. It was Organizer Randolph who officially declared war on the Employee Representation Plan. "You can't be a good Brotherhood man and vote for the 'plan,'" he declared. "The ideals of the Brotherhood are opposed absolutely to the ideals of the company union. The Brotherhood is the only refuge of the Pullman Porter. This is a fighting organization, and we must fight to destroy that octopus, the employee representative plan."

Tells A. C. W. Fight.
Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, spoke of the fight of that organization for better conditions. He too, commended the company union and advised the porters to give it a death blow. "The captains of industry have thought they would arrange a better labor union for you than you could arrange for yourselves, and so they have, except that it is better for the company and worse for you," he said. "Remember that anything that is handed down to you from above can be taken away from you. Your employers respect but one thing and that thing is power. If you show your power you can gain your own union and all your demands."

Get \$10,000 in Jewels.
NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Four bandits today looted the jewelry store of Cohen Brothers in Brooklyn and escaped with \$10,000 worth of jewelry. Two employees, James O'Neil, manager, and Henry Bailey, clerk, were held up, bound and gagged.

PRIZES TO BE OFFERED NEXT WEEK.

Three very splendid prizes will be given for stories sent in by worker correspondents between now and next Thursday that are considered the best examples of worker correspondence of the week. Send in those stories, workers. Here are the prizes:

First, "Left Wing Unionism" by D. J. Sapose. A new book that William Z. Foster advises every trade union rebel to read for its valuable information.

Second, "Flying Oosp," short stories by nine of Russia's leading new writers.

Third, The Workers Monthly, a six-months' subscription to the best workers' magazine.

Bishop Brown Gets Ideas Published in Capitalistic Press

By L. P. RINDAL, (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—A report to the Los Angeles Evening World from Gallion, Ohio, reads, in part, as follows:

"The prize, if such there be, for mental vigor, energy and courage to persist in the face of adverse criticism for men who have passed the three score and ten mark, should be awarded to Bishop Montgomery Brown, gray-haired 'heretic,' who celebrated his 71st birthday this month by announcing that he 'wanted to be tried for something.'"

Prosecution Lengthens Life.
"I do not suppose it makes much difference for what I am tried, but I want to be tried for something," he said. "I was almost dead when the Protestant Episcopal Church brought me to trial for heresy, and look at me now. I have lived more in the past five years than I did in the previous 65. If I could only manage to be brought to trial for my Communism I think I might live to be as old as Methusalem."

Communists Without Knowing It.
The bishop, in his mild-mannered ways, pointed out that Communism is as natural as evolution, sunrise, summer and winter. His views on war, heresy, jails, police and crimes, etc., were all drawn into the discussion, and so was the case with the present system of capitalist government. Brown "liked to do something" to change the "minds of the people and overthrow the obsolete methods now in use." Therefore he wants a "trial for my Communism" in order to prove that Americans are Communists without knowing it.

"Do you suppose that I could get myself tried for pushing the government over?" asked America's foremost "heretic."

Bishop Brown's ideas are not news to readers of THE DAILY WORKER, but there is encouragement in knowing that reading of this kind gets into the hands of people less informed.

MARX ON PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

Between the capitalist and the Communist society there lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. Accordingly there will be a political transition period whose state cannot be other than the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. (Gotha Programme.)
KARL MARX.

Denver Assembly to Sponsor Showing of "The Passaic Strike"

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 5.—At the last meeting of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, "Mother" Bloor, representing the textile strikers of Passaic, was given the floor for a short talk.

She gave a short historical sketch of the Passaic strike and said that in order for the struggle to be carried on, the union people throughout the country must furnish the funds.

One of the big things she is doing is arranging to have the film of the Passaic strike shown throughout the country to the trade unionists and their friends. At the conclusion of her remarks the delegates applauded her very enthusiastically and voted to have the film shown under the auspices of the Denver Trades Assembly. A committee of five members was elected to take charge of having the picture shown in the near future. "Mother" Bloor has been speaking before a number of the larger unions of Denver during the past week in the interest of the Passaic strikers and has been received everywhere with great enthusiasm.

San Quentin Prisoner Talks Before Branch of I. L. D. in Angeles

By GRAY STONE, (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—A number of comrades of the Tom Mooney branch of the International Labor Defense held an enthusiastic meeting last Monday. Decision was reached to reorganize the branch and begin a membership drive to add new blood and spirit to this branch.

An open meeting for sympathizers and all interested in the I. L. D. work will be held Thursday evening, Nov. 11, at the Needle Trades Hall, 224 South Spring street. Fellow Worker P. Mellman, who has just completed his three and a half year term at San Quentin under the criminal syndicalist law, will speak at this meeting on "Conditions in San Quentin." Mellman has also signed his application to this branch of the I. L. D. and is very enthusiastic about the work.

The regular order of business has been worked out by the committee in charge and will be presented for approval at the meeting. Let every English-speaking worker attend this meeting and thereby help our comrades in the jail.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

POLICE PROTECT SCABS IN STRIKE OF BOX WORKERS

Pickets Arrested in New York Fight

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Three automobiles followed scab paper box delivery wagons up Broadway and Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon, calling the attention of passersby to the cops riding on each wagon protecting the property of the employers.

Signs displayed from the picketing cars read: "Note police protection for property. The box workers demand equal protection for life." "See the strikebreaker on the wagon. He breaks standards. He is protected. Striking box workers raise standards. They are beaten!" "Watch the police prevent every effort to unionize the strikebreakers." "The police protect property. How about the workers' standards?"

Pickets Arrested.
A crowd gathered at every crossing where the delivery wagons and picketing automobiles were held up by the traffic. All went well until one of the cars entered the paper box district on Wooster street, when the pickets in the car were promptly arrested by the police and taken to the Mercer street police station, charged with disorderly conduct.

Workers Released.
Four cases were dismissed by Judge George W. Simpson in the first magistrate's court. Josephine Chieves, Lawrence Zito and Fanny Trupin had been arrested on charges of disorderly conduct while picketing on Wooster street. Louis Fellic had been framed up on a burglary charge and released on \$5,000 bail. William Karlin, attorney for the union, appeared in their behalf and obtained their unconditional release.

Boss Arrested, Too.
In another case a boss, as well as a worker, was involved. Mr. Stanley of the Maryland Paper Box Co., 146 Avenue D, assaulted Paul Deitch, a striker, early yesterday morning and cut his right hand so badly with a stiletto knife that five stitches had to be taken in it. Both were arrested and taken to the Fifth street police station, the picket being charged with attempted assault and the boss with felonious assault and carrying dangerous weapons, namely the stiletto and a revolver. Because the cop insisted on pressing charges against the boss the judge dismissed both cases.

Girl Fined.
Three girls were arrested in Brooklyn for violating the injunction which the Specialty Paper Box Co. has against the union. The girls were distributing circulars in front of the shop. Two of them were dismissed and the third fined \$10.

The most influential shop in Brooklyn settled with the union, the Model Paper Box Co., 330 Milrose street. This makes twenty shops that have settled since the strike began.

Government Surplus Mounts, Tax Cut Is Predicted by Madden

A tax slash of from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 governing 1927 incomes and effective in 1928 was predicted here today by Representative Madden, republican, chairman of the house appropriations committee.

I. L. D. DEBS MEET IN LOS ANGELES ON NOVEMBER 12

S. P. Attempts to Hurt Other Groups

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—The International Labor Defense, Local Los Angeles, is arranging a big Debs memorial meeting Friday, November 12, 8 p. m., at the Music Art Hall, 233 South Broadway. Robert G. Whitaker will preside. Prominent labor speakers are scheduled to speak.

Local I. L. D. had originally planned to arrange a Debs memorial meeting together with the socialist party of Los Angeles. For this purpose a committee was appointed to call upon this organization and present the request for joint auspices.

On Monday noon our committee visited the Forward office, where a meeting of the arrangements committee for the socialist party was taking place. There our delegates learned that the Debs memorial meeting was already scheduled, by the socialists, for November 14.

S. P. Would Hurt Icor.
A delegation from the Icor had also called on this committee with the plea to postpone the Debs memorial meeting for another date, in view of the fact that their organization has been working for the past three months arranging a concert that will raise money to purchase tractors for the Jewish colonies in Russia. This affair has been long scheduled for November 14, the same date now scheduled by the socialists for the Debs memorial meeting. In spite of the earnest pleas by the Icor delegates to change the date for the Debs meeting so as not to bring to naught all the efforts and money spent by the Icor for their concert, the committee has flatly refused, altho admitting that with the exception of paying a deposit on the hall they have not yet begun to advertise their meeting.

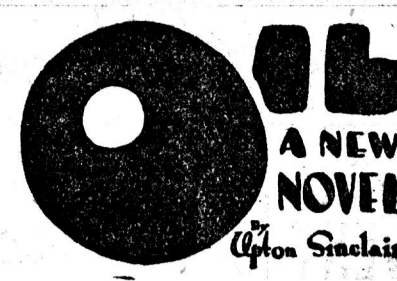
The chairman of the committee, Mr. Leavitt, had suggested to the Icor delegates with a cynical sneer that their organization can easily postpone the concert for another date.

I. L. D. Withdraws.
The I. L. D. committee had then issued a statement that it withdraws its request for joint arrangement of the Debs meeting with the socialists, as it will not participate in the crime of consciously injuring a workers' organization that had spent energy and money to arrange a benefit for a worthy cause.

Get Clear Date.
In the opinion of the committee, it is much easier for the socialists to postpone for another date the Debs memorial meeting than for the Icor to postpone their concert. The I. L. D. will endeavor to arrange a Debs memorial meeting under a date that will not do injury to any organization and where all the elements that loved Debs and cherish his memory will be able to gather and honor him upon his death.

Joliet Inmates Fight, Prisoner Near Death

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 5.—Adam Klein is believed to be dying in the prison hospital from a fractured skull following an altercation over a paint brush with Ernest Wilcox, another convict here today.



"So this is Mr. Ross!" Her, "speakle" was a queer little high treble. "Papa has told me so much about you!" (Papa was Mr. Roscoe.) "I'm so glad to have you here, and do make yourself at home. Do whatever you please, for this is liberty hall." Bunny recalled the caption—but was it from "Hearts of Steel," or from "The Maid of the Manor?"

"And here is Harve," the mistress of the manor was saying. "Oh, Harve, come here, this is Bunny Ross; Harvey Manning. It's the first time Mr. Ross has been here, and please be nice to him so he'll come back. He's going to college and reads a lot and knows everything, and we're to seem so ignorant and frivolous!"

Harvey Manning was coming in through one of the French windows which took the place of the stations of the cross in this palace; he talked slowly also, a dry sort of drawl—having never cathedral. He was walking slowly, and did not increase his had to hurry, because he came of one of the old families of the state. He had a queer, ugly face, with a great many wrinkles, and Bunny never was clear whether he was old or young. "Hello, Ross," he said, "pleased-to-meecher. I got an uncl ethat's spending a hundred thousand dollars to put you in jail."

"Is that so?" said Bunny, a trifle startled. "Sure thing! He's nuts on this red-hunting business, and the pinkies are worse than the reds, he says. I've been worried about you."

"Never mind," said Bunny, perceiving that this was a "josh," such as helps to make life tolerable for idle men, young and old. "Dad will spend two hundred thousand and get me out again."

"Come to think of it, I guess Verne would chip in—wouldn't he, Annabelle?"

"None of my guests ever stay in jail," replied the star. "They phone to Papa and he phones to the chief of police, who lets them out right away."

She said this without smiling; and Harvey Manning remarked, "You see, Ross, Annabelle has a literal mind."

IV

Yes, that was the truth about this bright luminary of the screen, as Bunny came to observe it; she had a literal mind. All the poetry and romance the public imagined about her—that was in the public's eye, so to say. All that Annabelle had to contribute was a youthful figure and a pliable face; the highly paid directors did the rest. She produced pictures as a matter of business, and her talk was of production costs, and percentages on foreign sales, just as if it had been an oil well. That was why she got along with Vernon Roscoe, who also had a literal mind. A primrose by the river's brim a yellow primrose was to him, and to Annabelle it was a decoration for an interior, or a background on "location."

There was a certain grim honesty about this, as Bunny discovered; it was Annabelle's desire to be an actress rather than a mistress. "By Jees," Verne would proclaim to his guests, "it's cost me eight million dollars to make a movie queen out of this baby." And the thirty year old baby had the dream that some day she would achieve a masterpiece, that would earn this eight million and vindicate her honor. Meantime, she paid installments by taking care of Verne—so publicly that it was quite touching, and respectable according to the strictest bourgeois standards. If the oil magnate had ever had the idea that in talking to his bosom a movie star he was going to lead a wild and roysistering life, he had made a sad mistake, for he was the most hen-pecked of all "butter and egg men."

"Now, Papa," Annabelle would say, "you've had enough to drink. Put that down." She would say it before a company assembled in their gladdest rags for a dinner party; and Verne would protest, "My God, baby, I ain't got started yet!"

"Well, you stop before you start tonight. Remember what Doctor Wilkins says about your liver."

Verne would bluster, "To hell with livers!" and the answer would be, "Now, Papa, you told me to make you obey! Have I got to make you ashamed before all this company?"

"Well, Papa, you know you'll be ashamed if I tell what you said to me the last time you were drunk."

Verne paused, with his glass half way in the air, trying to remember; and the company burst into clamor, "Oh, tell us! Tell us!"

(To be continued.)

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE VIII

ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED

THE most fundamental phases of our strike strategy relate to the mass of workers now unorganized. Great battles will be waged by these workers in the future, as a result of and in the process of which they will be mobilized into labor unions. This will have the most profound effects upon the trade union movement. It will proletarianize and revolutionize it. It will shift its leadership radically to the left. It will transfer the center of gravity of the movement from the skilled trades and light industries to the unskilled and semi-skilled in the key and basic industries. Hence the whole question of the organization of the unorganized is of the most vital concern in the development of our strike strategy.**

The left wing must consciously and aggressively take up the task of organizing the unorganized, which is the major work now confronting the labor movement. There is no other group in the unions other than the left wing that has the understanding and initiative to do this basic work. The right wing, which represents the interests of the skilled workers, is opposed to the organizing of the unorganized unskilled masses, and the so-called "progressives," although they do lip service to the necessity of organization, are too spineless and wavering to really do anything about it except under the general leadership and stimulus of the militant left wing.

A FORERUNNER OF BATTLE

The left wing must carry on this work in the keenest realization that organizing campaigns are the preliminary phases of strikes. Such campaigns in American industry under present conditions, are not only in themselves more

or less open fights against the employers, but they are also efforts of the workers to mobilize their forces and to secure advantageous strategic positions for the bigger strike battles that loom certainly ahead.

Employers in the big industries will not permit their workers to peacefully organize and then negotiate trade union agreements. They will and do fight all along the line, against the organization of the unions, and against conceding their demands. Hence, when the left wing embarks on organization campaigns in the big industries, whether under the auspices of the A. F. of L. or independent unions, it must carry on its organization work as part of its strike strategy based on the strikes that are just ahead.

HOW AND WHEN TO STRIKE

Before going into a major organizing campaign, which means, if it is successful, an eventual hard-fought strike, the left wing strategists must first make a careful survey of (1) the state of the industry, (2) the strength and disposition of the enemy's forces, and (3) the general political situation. In short, they have to make a complete Marxian analysis of the whole problem. This is fundamental. It has to do with the vital strategical questions of how to hit the enemy at his weakest point, and at the time when he is least able to stand the blow.

(1) It is of real importance to the success of strikes that they be waged at periods of the greatest industrial activity. This means that we must always know accurately the state of production and the prospects for the immediate future. It is the policy of the employers, when they foresee unavoidable strikes, to force them to take place in the slack seasons. Their policy in this respect is embodied in the agreement in the bituminous coal fields, which the employers have arranged to end in April, when the demand for coal is light and when they can best stand a strike. By the same token, the employers try to force premature strikes in organizing campaigns during slack periods by terrorizing and discharging their workers.

The left wing strike strategists must know how to defeat such tactics and to make strikes occur in the busy seasons. They must learn how to speed up their organizing campaigns, by the adoption of drastic measures of stimulation, when this is necessary to catch the busy sea-

son; or to slow them down in order to avoid the struggle at an inopportune time. Often the latter policy demands the greatest courage from the leaders and the greatest sacrifices from the workers who are harassed and victimized by the employers. But the left wing strategists must try to carry it through. They must avoid fighting at the inopportune time. In this they cannot always succeed. Often the employers, in spite of all, will force the workers into untimely struggles.

(2) The workers must know exactly with whom they are fighting. This involves a close study of the employers' organizations, including the degree of trustification, of the given industry, the relation of the various companies to each other and to outside combinations, the financial condition of the companies, etc. This study will enable the working class strike strategists to gauge the strength of the enemy, to know where and when is the best place to hit him, and to learn, in the course of a strike, whether he is being seriously weakened or not.

In organizing campaigns and strikes the workers must carry out many flank attacks against the big capitalist combinations of the industry by the organization of the independents, etc., but they must also know when and how to deliver the real thrust at the heart of the opposition. The employers are careful to protect themselves against such deadly thrusts by splitting up the workers' army and making it waste its forces in isolated engagements, a policy in which they are helped by the craft and localist conceptions of the reactionary craft union leaders.

CONSERVING LABOR'S FORCES

In the steel campaign of 1918-19, for example, the Cambria Steel Company, working in close understanding with the United States Steel Corporation, tried to force a strike in its big Johnstown plants by ruthlessly discharging some 3,000 of its workers for belonging to the unions. The workers, 22,000 strong, under local leadership (which later proved to be permeated with company agents) voted almost unanimously for a strike.

But the national leadership knew that a strike in Johnstown must fail and that it would ruin the whole national campaign. We realized further that the real enemy to be defeated was the United States Steel Corporation and

that the battleground had to be in its mills all over the country. Therefore, we refused to take up the gage of battle offered us at Johnstown. We ordered the Johnstown workers to take the company's blow, to hold their ground at all costs for a few months until we could mobilize the steel workers nationally, who were then rapidly organizing.

This they did heroically in a most difficult situation and in the face of the bitterest opposition from the company. Thus we avoided this threatened serious breach in our ranks, and we were enabled, shortly afterward, to throw our whole army in one grand offensive against our real enemy, the United States Steel Corporation.

TIMING THE BLOW

(3) The working class strike strategist must always bear in mind the existing or prospective general and local political situations. They are often decisive in strikes. In general forward movements of the working class, when the workers are in a deep-going state of political foment and in an expanding opposition to the employers, the left wing must be keen to take advantage of the favorable situation by militantly pushing its organizing campaigns and strike movements.

Often national election periods present favorable opportunities that must not be neglected. At these times the employers are seeking to mobilize the masses of workers, through various types and shades of political misleaders, into voting them full control of the government. Therefore, the slogan being to soft-soap the workers, the capitalist politicians seek to slough off the rough edges of the class struggle by slackening somewhat in the state pressure against the workers.

Movements culminating in such periods, if aggressively handled, have relatively favorable fighting chances. On the other hand, after the elections are over when the politicians no longer have the immediate thought of asking the masses for their votes, the capitalists are especially ruthless against striking workers. There are many complex features of the varying political situations that an intelligent strike strategy must take cognizance of and utilize to further the workers' struggles against capitalism. Here I barely indicate the problem.

(To be continued.)

**In my pamphlet, "Organize the Unorganized," published by the Trade Union Educational League, I have dealt in detail with the many phases and problems connected with the organization of the unorganized masses.

THE DAILY WORKER

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDALH Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

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

Advertising rates on application.

Happy Labor Misleaders

The officials of the rail labor unions with headquarters in Washington are slapping themselves on the back in their glee over the democrat semi-landslide. As usual, the labor fakery are claiming credit for the G. O. P. defeat.

First of all the influence of the labor leaders in an election is not worth much more to a politician than a figleaf is to an Esquimaux in lieu of a fur-coat. But the labor faker is a clever confidence man and manages to sell his gold brick. A certain labor leader who was also president of a fraternal organization once sold his followers to both parties. The republicans gave him \$3,000 for them, but the democrats were a bit skeptical and only forked out "one grand."

But aside from that, what are those boys gloating over? The defeat of William M. Butler in Massachusetts? Well, we shed no tears over Butler's political demise, but what about his victorious opponent David I. Walsh? About the only saving grace David possesses in our eyes is his unquestionable pulchritude. He is an aged-in-the-wood reactionary. He opposed the child labor amendment. He was for the world court until he discovered that the voters were against it. This is the David our labor fakery hail as the hero who will swat the capitalist Goliath.

The labor leaders hail the election of Al Smith of New York as a victory. Now, what about Al? Ask the striking garment workers and they will tell you that hundreds of their members are in jail for exercising their legal right to picket thru the use of injunctions issued by Tammany judges and sanctioned by Al Smith. But what do the rail labor leaders care? Perhaps they were sore on the somewhat aristocratic Mills because he would not drink beer or shoot craps with them!

In Illinois the officials of the State Federation of Labor supported Frank L. Smith, pet of the open shop employer Samuel Insull. And in return Smith is supporting the poor relations of the labor fakery. This is sufficient to show that we agree with the reactionary labor officials, inasmuch as we have proven that they support capitalist candidates who are notoriously anti-labor. Their records provide the proof.

It is quite evident that our present crop of labor officials, with few exceptions, are not in the least interested in the trade union movement except in so far as it provides them with a base of operations from which they can sally forth and capture remunerative offices, in addition to what they take from the members of their unions.

The democrat victory suits them down to the ground. They are happy over the result of last Tuesday's election. Why should they favor a Labor Party when the gravy is thicker in the capitalist parties? A Labor Party will come. It must come. But the task of organizing it must be shouldered by the rank and file. Our labor leaders have a stake in the capitalist system and are as enthusiastic about organizing a Labor Party as they would be about committing suicide.

HUGE PROFITS OF INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL LEADING TO A COMING DEPRESSION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
Huge industrial profits which are laying the basis for the next business depression are revealed in a Wall Street report of 20 corporations used in the Dow, Jones & Co. stock market averages. The combined 1922-1925 profits of these concerns, totaling over \$2,000,000,000, mean an excessive accumulation of industrial capital at the expense of the purchasing power of consumers.

The profits of these 20 corporations, averaging over half a billion dollars a year, would have given 1,000,000 wage earners each an increase of \$500 a year in wages.

Prophecy a Depression.
Such an increase would have meant a greater demand for goods with the assurance that the country's enormous productive power would be more continuously employed. Business observers would not now be forecasting a slow recession in business and employment.

Steel Trust Leads.
U. S. Steel ranks first in profits with a 4-year total of \$434,828,619. American Telephone & Telegraph follows with \$413,714,055 and General Motors comes third with \$294,465,180. All 3 are closely affiliated with the House of Morgan.

The profits of the 20 corporations with the amounts they have paid in cash dividends and interest to their owners in the 4 years 1922-1925 are:

Corporation	Profits (1922-1925)	Net Earnings	Interest & Dividends
Allied Chemical	\$ 72,704,980	\$ 45,371,748	
American Can	50,502,787	22,074,107	
Am. Car & F.W.	24,785,580	22,800,000	
Am. Locomotive	14,142,150	23,233,920	
Am. Smelting	47,018,370	38,405,368	
Am. Sugar	35,706,830	20,262,448	
Am. Telephone	413,714,055	335,508,372	
Am. Tobacco	81,901,675	64,884,686	
Famous Players	19,485,809	10,398,852	
General Electric	147,227,263	106,976,014	

General Motors ... 294,465,180
Int'l. Harvester ... 48,022,781
Mack Trucks ... 26,257,795
Rem. Typewriter ... 6,719,924
Sears-Roebuck ... 54,627,487
Texas Co. ... 101,981,908
U. S. Rubber ... 56,153,821
U. S. Steel ... 434,828,619
Western Union ... 59,352,836
P. W. Woolworth ... 80,793,741

Get Great Fortunes.
From these 20 corporations the owning class has received cash income in the last 4 years totaling \$1,422,845,731, this being the sum of the interest and dividend payments. Common stockholders have received \$918,533,614 of this in cash dividends. The \$649,771,270 remainder was reinvested in the business.

Reinvestments.
Some of the corporations have reinvested a very large proportion of profits in the business. In the case of Mack Trucks about 61% of the 4-year profits has been retained for this purpose. Woolworth has used 56% of its profits in expanding its business. For General Motors the figure is 39%. For Sears Roebuck 29% and American Can 24%.
A large part of the profits distributed in cash is also invested in expanding the country's productive power. Such figures show the vital necessity of increasing the purchasing power of consumers at the expense of profits if another serious depression is to be avoided.

C. and N. W. Valued at \$477,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today placed a tentative valuation of \$477,000,000, as of June 30, 1917, on the property owned and used by the Chicago and North Western Railroad.

Eugene V. Debs and the Revolutionary Labor Movement

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

THE socialist press is very much aroused and alarmed because the Workers (Communist) Party is paying tribute to the work of Eugene V. Debs in the struggle against capitalism by participating in memorial meetings in honor of the memory of Debs. The socialists do not care to be reminded of the many times that Eugene V. Debs disagreed with the reformist and reactionary position taken by the socialist party. They wish to make the tradition of Debs' work in the revolutionary labor movement part of the background of the utterly bankrupt socialist party and hide it with the mantle of non-class struggle reformism, which is the policy of the socialist party today.

The memory of the work of Eugene V. Debs in the American labor movement is something which every revolutionary worker can cherish. The history of the socialist party in the United States does not begin with 1919. Debs worked in the socialist party for nearly two decades prior to 1919. He supported inside of the socialist party, while the struggle was still going on inside of the party between yellow reformism and class-conscious revolutionary action, not the Hillquits, Bergers and Oneals, but the "reds," the left wing of the socialist party.

Debs can still speak for himself. His eloquent voice is hushed by his death, but the many flaming words of denunciation he wrote against those who turned the socialist party from a class struggle, revolutionary party still speaks for him against the Hillquits, Bergers and Oneals.

Debs on Immigration.
It is only possible here to cite a few incidents showing how Debs differed with the right wing, reformist leadership of the socialist party. These, however, will suffice to indicate that Debs did not belong to yellow reformism.

In the 1910 convention of the socialist party a report was made by a committee on immigration which adopted the reactionary A. P. of L. position to bar orientals from the United States. Debs could not accept such a version of internationalism. In the July, 1910, number of the International Socialist Review he wrote about this brand of internationalism, which the official leadership of the socialist party was trying to force upon the party, as follows:

"Have just read the majority report of the committee on immigration. It is utterly un-socialistic, reactionary and in truth outrageous. . . . Let us stand square on our revolutionary working-class principles and make our fight openly and uncompromisingly against all our enemies."

The Attempt to Liquidate the Socialist Party.

In 1910 a movement developed within the socialist party, led by A. M. Simons, for the merging of the socialist party into a labor party. The proposal was not that a united front organization consisting of delegates from various labor unions and workers' organizations should be organized and the socialist party affiliate with such a party, but rather that the socialist party should cease to exist, merging itself completely into a labor party. This, of course, was quite a different proposal than the present day movement supported by the Workers (Communist) Party for the formation of a labor party with which the Workers (Communist) Party would affiliate, maintaining at the same time its separate organization and its revolutionary program.

The movement of 1910 would have resulted in the liquidation in the United States of the socialist party as a party having its objective the abolition of capitalism, within which there was the left wing, which stood for a revolutionary class struggle.

Debs wrote about this proposal in the January, 1910, issue of the International Socialist Review as follows: "The revolutionary character of our party and our movement must be preserved in all its integrity at all costs, for if that be compromised it had better cease to exist."
It would be well for the Hillquits, Bergers and Oneals who have stripped the socialist party of any claim that it has a revolutionary character to again read these words of Eugene V. Debs.

The Struggle Between the "Yellows" and "Reds."

In the year 1912 there was a bitter struggle within the socialist party between the right and left wings, termed at that time the "yellows" and the "reds," over the question of how the workers would achieve power. Debs at that time placed himself squarely on record against the idea that the workers could achieve their emancipation by participation in the election campaigns only.

William D. Haywood, together with Frank Bohn, had written a pamphlet in which the following declaration appeared:

"When the worker, either thru experience or study of socialism, comes to know this truth, he acts accordingly. He retains absolutely no respect for the 'property' rights of the profit takers. He will use any weapon which will win his fight."

In the International Socialist Review Debs wrote in regard to this statement:

"I agree with them that in the fight against capitalism the workers have a right to use any weapon that will help them win."

Debs repudiated, as every Marxist must, the idea of the use of sabotage as the means of establishing the workers' power and winning their emancipation, but Debs would not permit himself to be bound by the interpretation of the method of the workers' struggle which the right wing leaders of the socialist party endeavored to make.

The struggle in 1912 had its climax in the national convention of the socialist party of that year, thru which the Hillquits, Bergers, etc., wrote into the constitution of the socialist party a criminal syndicalist law seven years before any of the states thought of enacting such a law.

This criminal syndicalist law was in the form of a section of the constitution known as Article 2, Section 6, which sought to define political action as participation in election campaigns and in the work of the capitalist legislative body, and prohibited any person who advocated sabotage or violence as a method of the class struggle from becoming a member of the socialist party.

In March, 1914, Debs wrote in the International Socialist Review in regard to this constitutional provision as follows:

"I want to say that in my opinion Section 6 of Article 2 ought to be stricken from the socialist party constitution."

"I am opposed to restricting free speech under any pretense whatsoever, and quite as decidedly opposed to our party seeking favor in the bourgeois eyes by protesting that it does not countenance violence and is not a criminal organization."

Article 2, Section 2, which Debs thus condemned, was stricken from the constitution of the socialist party on the motion of the writer of this article at the St. Louis convention in 1917, where the left wing of the socialist party was in control.

Debs and the War.

The manifesto against the entry of the United States into the World War adopted at the St. Louis convention in 1917 was accepted as the statement of principles of the socialist party under the pressure of the left wing of the party, which dominated the St. Louis convention. Hillquit and Lee represented a center group in the convention which, while it wished to declare against the war, did not wish to make an aggressive struggle such as the left wing insisted upon.

The left wing made the mistake at the St. Louis convention of permitting the formal rule that the national executive committee be elected by referendum to stand in its way in securing a national executive committee which stood on the St. Louis platform. The consequence of this error soon became apparent in the fact that it was only where the left wing was in control of the socialist party organizations that an actual struggle to carry the St. Louis program into effect was carried on.

By the spring of 1918 a strong movement had developed in the national executive committee of the socialist party for revision of the St. Louis program and its strong denunciation and program of action against the war and for a policy that the socialist party should accommodate itself to the existing situation and if not becoming pro-war, at least carrying on no struggle against the war.

It was under these conditions that Debs made his speech in Nimasilla Park, Canton, Ohio, opposite the Stark County Workhouse, in which Alfred Wagenknecht, Charles Baker and the writer were confined for actually giving life to the St. Louis manifesto against the war by an intensive struggle against the war in all its forms, carried out in the city of Cleveland and thru the state of Ohio. Debs thus made his flaming denunciation of the war at a time when the national executive committee of the socialist party, dominated by the present leaders of the socialist party, were ready to take a step backward and make a compromise in regard to the stand in relation to the war.

Debs and the Russian Revolution.

Debs' reaction to the Russian revolution, as expressed in the year 1919 before he went to prison, was that of enthusiastic support. In the last speech which Debs made before going to Atlanta prison, which was delivered in the West Side Turner Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, under the auspices of the local of the socialist party, which at that time had already declared itself a supporter of the left wing movement which later developed into the Communist Party, Debs declared:

"I am a Bolshevik from the top of my head to the sole of my feet."
In his statement after the supreme court affirmed his conviction for the Canton speech Debs issued a statement in which he said:

"The decision just rendered places the United States where old Russia under the czar left off. It is good for at least a million Bolshevik recruits in this country."

Debs was not a Bolshevik in understanding and conscious support of Bolshevik principles—that is, Communist principles—but his reaction to the Russian revolution was in the same spirit that he showed in regard to all the workers' struggles, support of a militant, class struggle against capitalism.

Debs and the Communists.

Debs was not a Communist. He remained in the socialist party after the split of 1919, when those with whom he had been associated in past struggles within the socialist party were compelled to leave it and form the Communist Party because the socialist party leadership, in spite of the support of the overwhelming membership of the party given to the left wing, betrayed the revolutionary principle which the Russian revolution showed must guide the revolutionary labor movement in its struggle.

The issue on which the left wing which formed the Communist Party and Debs parted company was the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Debs was in the Atlanta prison at the time the split took place in the socialist party. Naturally, he was not informed as to the phases of the struggle and could not express himself in relation to the struggle.

In June, 1920, the writer visited Debs in the federal prison at Atlanta to present to him the question of his future affiliation. The point in the program of the Communist Party which Debs did not accept was the declaration that the workers' and farmers' government which would be established as the result of the class struggle must of necessity be a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Debs' conception of the dictatorship of the proletariat was that of a dictatorship exercised by an individual, such as Napoleon or the czar of Russia during the period of unlimited autocracy or the Mussolini dictatorship in Italy at the present time.

Debs did not understand the dictatorship in the form in which it is supported by the Communists. That is, the dictatorship of a class against class. He did not grasp that in the transition period from capitalism to Communism it was necessary that the workers use the governmental power to suppress the capitalists and the remaining vestiges of the capitalist system in the same manner that the capitalists today use the governmental power to suppress the struggles of the workers for a new social order.

Why the Communists Honor the Memory of Debs.

Altho Debs did not clearly grasp the principles underlying the class struggle and their implications, he was a revolutionary fighter who instinctively took his stand on the side of the worker in every battle. In every great struggle in American labor history Debs spoke out his flaming words in support of the workers. When Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were in danger of their lives it was Debs who, in flaming words, called upon the workers to rally to their support. In the struggle at Lawrence, Massachusetts; the massacre at Ludlow, Colorado; the great struggle in the West Virginia coal fields more than a decade ago, it was Debs who took his stand always for the workers and called upon the whole working class to fight with them. Even after 1919, when the socialist party held itself aloof and even denounced the struggle in support of workers' fights, Debs still maintained the same position and supported every fight for the workers or in defense of the victims of the class struggle. Thus Debs became a member of the Labor Defense Council for the defense of the Communists arrested at Bridgeman, Michigan. He later joined the International Labor Defense and became a member of its national committee. He raised his voice to call the working class in defense of the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Supporting the principle of industrial unionism which he had advocated for a quarter of a century, he spoke in favor of the Trade Union Educational League and its policy.

The above discussion of the policy supported by Debs shows that he was continually in opposition to the official leadership of the socialist party, made up in the past, as now, of the Hillquits and Bergers. He stood for and supported a militant class struggle policy under all conditions.

The present day leaders of the decrepit socialist party endeavor to claim Debs as their own, in order to capitalize his name and win the workers for the yellow reformism which the socialist party and its leadership stands for today. The present policies of the socialist party and its present leadership are alien to the whole spirit of Debs' part in the labor movement of this country. Debs and the memory of his work are part of the traditions of the left wing of the socialist party which has become the Communist Party.

It is because Debs' work in the American labor movement was carried on in the spirit of a militant class struggle, because Debs denounced injustice, stirred hatred of the system of exploitation and ever stood on the side of the workers, that the Workers (Communist) Party and its members honor the memory of Eugene V. Debs. It is because the spirit in which Debs fought the class struggle is the spirit of the Workers (Communist) Party today that it will do honor to him and his work as part of the best traditions of the revolutionary American labor movement.

The Workers (Communist) Party not only carries on the work of fighting the workers' battles in the spirit that Debs fought them, but translates that spirit into action guided by Leninist policies which will lead the American workers to victory in the struggle against capitalism.

German Working Women Thrilled by Wonderful Spirit They Find Among Russian Workers and Peasants

In this article Anna Louise Strong continues telling how the Russian workers and peasants are as much interested in visits of foreign delegations as the delegates themselves are. She describes the visit of the delegation of German working women to the Sanitarium at Livadia.

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

LIVADIA, Crimea.—After dinner the delegation went upstairs to the room under the cupola, which once was a sanitarium church for officers of the old regime, and is now a workers' club. Cheers again, and the sound of the sanitarium orchestra—not much of an orchestra, I admit, being dependent on the transient talent of patients bringing stringed instruments, but enthusiastic.

The chairman chosen for the day arose, a woman patient in her white linen sanitarium gown, and introduced the members of the delegation, telling the political and trade union connections of each. The Communists were named last, and the applause grew louder and stormier. A stranger would have assumed that the audience was composed of Communists. Yet only about 10 per cent were party members; the rest, non-party trade unionists, so thoroly accepted Communist leadership that they recognized these Communist women of Germany as friends in a special sense—fighters for their sort of revolution.

Welcoming Speeches.
Then—the welcoming speeches. A small, thin woman, cheeks gaunt with disease, fiery, telling how women at last have equal rights in politics, equal pay in industry, equality in all domestic matters before the law. An apparently husky young man, energetic, but with a hoarse voice, appealing to them to get onto the barricades with the men when "1923 comes again to Germany"—an allusion to the hoped-for revolution that failed to come off.

Last of all, a girl, pale, hiding her shyness under a determined manner (was she not chosen to represent the youth of the hospital), told how she herself had worked in capitalist days as a tiny child, without a chance to learn anything; but now "we only work six hours, but we have our representatives on the shop committee; we have the same rights as grown-ups; we also get sent to sanitoria and universities, and we wish that the German youth may get for themselves the same rights, thru the power of united organized workers." Then suddenly coming to an end, either because she had finished or forgot the rest, she hurried to her chair and hid her crimsoning face in her hands, while her comrades patted her on the back and told her she had done it all right.

Warned Not to Come.
The delegation answered. No doubt they had made the same speech in many places and were now weary, but each phrase of their speeches gained life and meaning from the intense interest, the applause of the listening workers. They told how they had been warned not to come to Russia, how many lies had been told them, how they had been informed that they would be shown only specially prepared factories, and "Potemkin villages," alluding to the false villages especially prepared by the czar's favorite for his majesty's inspection. But they had traveled now hundreds of miles, and seen all sorts of factories, good ones and bad ones, and talked without interpreters to hundreds of Russian workers who knew German from the days of war prisoners.

"You Russians do not hide the dark spots. Why should you? Do not your poor factories make us know what a crime against the working class party which has become the Communist Party.

Remember England.
But most striking of all was what was said neither about Germany nor Russia. Two of the Russian workers appealed to the German women to "help the English miners, for theirs is an international fight." Two others remembered to cry, in their final slogans: "Hands off China," and to urge the German women to help organize the workers of the world in protest against foreign imperialism in the Far East.

Delegations Useful.
Yes, these visits of delegations are useful, not only to the delegations, but also to the Russian workers. They are worth all they cost the Russian trade unions in time and hospitality. Listening to that song and watching the grim earnestness of those faces, one remembered anew that in spite of the slowness of the years and the disillusion that attend both success and failure, the Russian workers have achieved a conscious power which no other workers know, and have thru it attained a world-wide spirit greater than that of any other workers. These hundred or more human souls, drawn at random from the looms of Ivanovo, the metal works of the Urals, the mines of the Donetz, were swept by a wind which carried them far beyond the confines of their own diseaseworn selves. Tossed aside for the moment from the struggle, down here on this peaceful, lonely, sunny shore of the sea, their bodies rested from the wear and tear of the battle, but their souls went marching on with the Cantonese army to Hankow, and fought with the British miners the long battle of coal, and urged on the German women to war to the end as they had done.

Remember England.

But most striking of all was what was said neither about Germany nor Russia. Two of the Russian workers appealed to the German women to "help the English miners, for theirs is an international fight." Two others remembered to cry, in their final slogans: "Hands off China," and to urge the German women to help organize the workers of the world in protest against foreign imperialism in the Far East.

Delegations Useful.
Yes, these visits of delegations are useful, not only to the delegations, but also to the Russian workers. They are worth all they cost the Russian trade unions in time and hospitality. Listening to that song and watching the grim earnestness of those faces, one remembered anew that in spite of the slowness of the years and the disillusion that attend both success and failure, the Russian workers have achieved a conscious power which no other workers know, and have thru it attained a world-wide spirit greater than that of any other workers. These hundred or more human souls, drawn at random from the looms of Ivanovo, the metal works of the Urals, the mines of the Donetz, were swept by a wind which carried them far beyond the confines of their own diseaseworn selves. Tossed aside for the moment from the struggle, down here on this peaceful, lonely, sunny shore of the sea, their bodies rested from the wear and tear of the battle, but their souls went marching on with the Cantonese army to Hankow, and fought with the British miners the long battle of coal, and urged on the German women to war to the end as they had done.

OH MY! GIRLS, HE'S NOT A LORD AFTER ALL—BACK WITH THE WEDDING GIFTS

BELGRADE, Nov. 5.—The latest romance of Miss Mary Landon Baker of Chicago, is all off, it was learned today.

Miss Baker, who figuratively left Allister McCormick waiting at the church, and whose indecision is said to have wrecked several other romances, is reported to have abandoned any plans she may have had to marry M. Pouritch, formerly Serbian consul in Chicago.

The breaking off of the Pouritch-Baker romance is reported to have been due to Miss Baker's recent discovery that M. Pouritch is just M. Pouritch, and that he is not a nobleman.

Reports are that Miss Baker is bound back to London, where it has been reported there is a young peer who has long sought her hand.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

ASHLAND BLVD. AUDITORIUM SUNDAY, NOV. 7 AT 8 P. M.

CELEBRATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Speakers:—WM. Z. FOSTER, WM. F. DUNNE, SAM DARCY, A. SWABECK, Chairman

Folk Dancing by Czecho-Slovak "OMLADINA"—From the Opera "Bartered Bride"

PROGRAM
Lithuanian Workers Chorus
Vocal and Instrumental Music
PIONEER PANTOMIME
SPECIAL FEATURES

Among the new books

Intellectual Vagabondage. By Floyd Dell. Doran, New York. \$1.00

FLOYD DELL is in a state of incipient arterio-sclerosis of the spirit. His book, "Intellectual Vagabondage," subtitled "An Apology for the Intelligence," contains no hint that its author was not so long ago the world's gayest and sauciest Bolshevik. In the old Masses-Liberator days Floyd Dell used to show us how to be happy the revolutionary. He was the liveliest, most sensitive, the most readable critic of his day. His criticisms used to move and exhilarate as tho they were so many poems. And come to think of it, they practically were poems. The best criticism is always essentially poetry. But the author of "Intellectual Vagabondage" is scarcely apt to write very poetic criticism. He is too old in spirit.

But if his revolutionary nerve is gone, the literary scholarship, the esthetic insight, the social sense are there as of yore. These qualities have made "Intellectual Vagabondage" worth reading despite the weariness of tone and tepidness of that that characterize the latter part of the book. The first part, entitled "Literature and the Machine Age" is swell. It is literary history of the sort you don't find in the textbooks. It aims not merely to recount what the famous figures of modern literature have written, but to explain why they have written as they have. And that means considering such matters as the literary influence of the reading public; why writers are important when they express what that reading public consciously or subconsciously feels and desires; and how economic conditions and great socio-economic cataclysms like revolutions and wars determine what the reading public and its chosen writers do feel and desire. "Literature and the Machine Age" is incisive, lucid and stimulating. It is well worth reading.

Part Two of "Intellectual Vagabondage" has something of these qualities of Part One. It purports to be "A Spiritual Autobiography of My Own Generation in its Literary and Social Aspects." And its comments on certain literary trends of our time are illuminating. It is particularly effective when Dell strips the utilitarian esthetes, the Ivory-Towerites, the James Joyceans of their pretensions and fine-spun intellectual mantles revealing them in all their fragile and pathetic nakedness.

But all too often one catches the gloomy overtones in the voice of the new and "mature" Floyd Dell. And while he throws his bright light on present literary currents, a stray beam flashing back now and then in reflection reveals him ensconced high and dry on the safe and comfortable rock of bourgeois conformity.

And yet, if the tale he tells of his intellectual experiences is sound, it is not so hard to understand why as a whole his generation has admittedly been a failure, and why Floyd Dell himself stands where he does. His "vagabonds" were a weak and self-centered tribe of romanticists, incredibly bookish. Life for them seems to have been a mere succession of literary fetishes. They worshipped at the feet of many idols tho they did not stop for long before any single one of them. Or, to vary the metaphor, the long and sinuous trail they took seems to have been strewn with volumes, so many stepping stones along which without soiling their toes the Vags flitted and hopped to wisdom and best-sellerites: Verne, Ingersoll, Omar Khayyam, Ibsen, Belamy, Karl Marx, Carpenter, Max Stirner, Kipling, Walt Whitman, George Moore, Henry James and, inevitably, Wells and Shaw.

Naturally, like true vagabonds, they paused along the way now and then for an hour or two of dalliance—some of them even evangelically took the trouble to expound for the benefit of the ladies the true feminist gospel. A few "rallied around the soap-box" eager to tally up the ballots that would vote dear, swollen old capitalism out of existence.

But what impresses this reviewer most is this fact that books seem to have been so decidedly the most important factor in the intellectual growth of Dell's literary generation. Books are important, of course. But profound understanding belongs only to them who can assimilate the lessons of life as well as the wisdom of the printed page.

To us of that still younger generation which was in its adolescence during the war and Russian revolution books did not mean so much. Life was our Great Mentor. Shaw, Wells, Omar Khayyam, and the rest—like Floyd Dell we discovered them too. But they provided the dessert not the meat of our intellectual nourishment. Mr. Britling wasn't a tithe as interesting to us as say Lloyd George or Karl Liebknecht. "Fannie's First Play" could scarcely hold our attention as well as the little mass play staged in and around Smolny Institute, Petrograd, by the Russian Communist Players headed by the great impresarios, Lenin and Trotsky. And a jug of wine and she beside me in the wilderness seemed very mild stuff with the boom almost in our very ears of Big Bertha dropping shells into Paris from placements seventy-five miles away. The eternal drama on the world-stage had mounted to stupendous climax showing humanity doubled up in vital, tragic agony—the birth-pangs, we hoped of a new age. In the circumstances "Books for to read" could not much "delight" us.

It never occurred to us to become vagabonds, intellectual or otherwise. We couldn't run away from the echoes of Europe's guns. And we certainly did not want to flee the inspiring strains that came floating out of Red

Russia—Young Russia Hall Victorious! The first great conquest of the world's dispossessed, the first government in history to fall from the hands of the insanely selfish, Mighty Ones into those of hard-fisted, keen-eyed idealists, Russia was then, as it still is, a source of inspiration to us who saw in the working class the great instrument of destiny to break down the old economic order and build the world anew.

But to the Intellectual Vagabonds the Russian revolution was a disappointment apparently because it failed to convert by some Red Magic the wreck of old Russia into a house for Men Like Gods. The revolution has, in fact, made a fetish of the Vagabonds' bugaboo, Duty. As Floyd Dell sees it, they failed as artists because they were derelict to their duty "to explain life in terms of the art so as to make living more comprehensible and more enjoyable in its widest sense." Failing in this artistic duty, it is no wonder that they sulked at the prospect of infinitely more arduous revolutionary duties.

The world war gave the Intellectual Vagabonds intellectual shell-shock. Their liberal-radical movement, "Del Further points out, is bankrupt. His literary generation—himself included, I take it—has left a record of "mere pain, chagrin, disgust, cynicism, defeat and failure." This from the same Floyd Dell who used to cavort so gracefully, so brightly, so world-hopefully, in the columns of the old Masses and Liberator. Isn't it positively pathetic?

Yet he is not entirely without hope now. There is still the younger generation to be heard from. It may make over "the shattered social, political and economic ideals" inherited

from the Vagabonds. These up and coming youngsters may remake the world by beginning "to formulate and erect into socially accepted conventions and where possible into laws some healthy modern ideals of marriage, divorce and the relations of the sexes." My gosh! Won't that be grand? Wot a vision!

"It may not be difficult for them," he goes on, referring to the rising generation of artists, "to find the political terms upon which they can accept, serve, and use a machine civilization." Join the Republican Party and the Author's Club, I suppose. If not, then what?

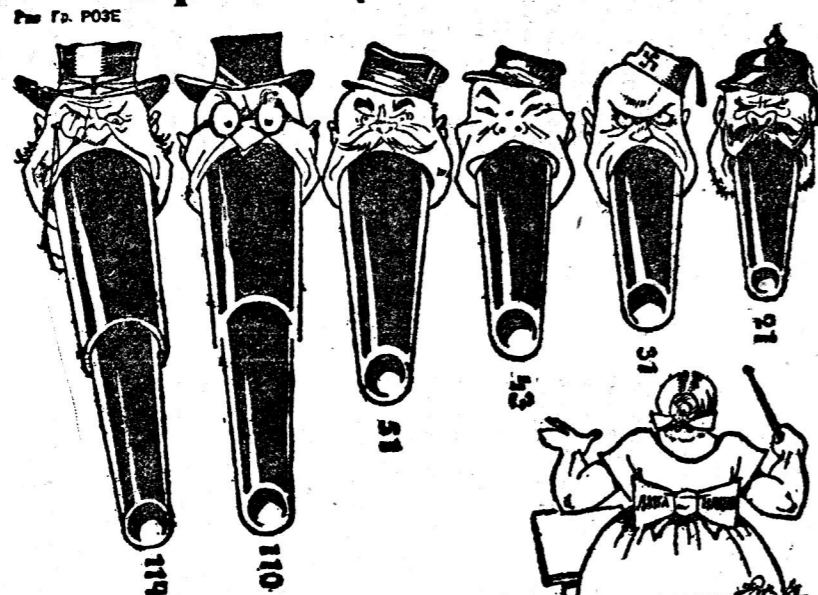
Once Floyd Dell himself made the discovery that only in and thru the revolutionary labor movement is it possible to "accept, serve, and use a machine civilization." That discovery seems to mean little to him now. It does not occur to him that some, at least, of the rising generation of intellectuals and artists, as well as workers, will make that same discovery, as he himself made it; as the youthful Shaw made it fifty years ago, as old Bishop Brown made it only yesterday; as John Reed made it; as Lenin made it; as Mike Gold, Albert Weisbord and unnumbered millions the world over have made it.

That discovery means courage, power and insight for the artist. Out of touch with the vital social and economic currents, the artist's work is apt to be tenuous, timid, ephemeral. Floyd Dell's own writing exemplify the point. His criticisms, conceived in catalytic contact with the revolutionary movement, will live. Who will read his novels twenty years from now?

S. S. Adamson.

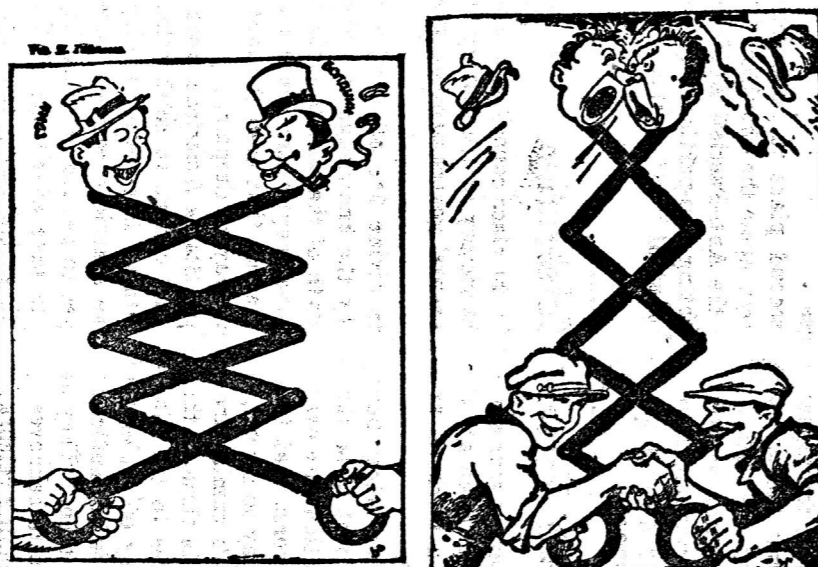
Cartoons in the Soviet Union Press

Оркестр в Женеве



The Famous Geneva Orchestra Playing the Popular Tune, "Disarmament."

ON THE BRITISH STRIKE.



On the first (from left) picture William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Stanley Baldwin, British prime minister, are certain that American labor will not support the British strikers. On the second picture they know different and feel accordingly.

The Modern Statute of Liberty



The English Church Wants Peace.



Mussolini Deceases Style for Women.



The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

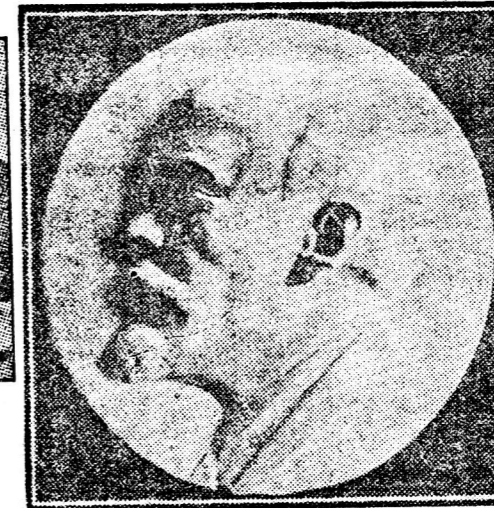
Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday In The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1926

Demand the Recognition of the Soviet Union



N. Bucharin



S. Ellsareva



J. Stalin.

WE celebrate the Ninth Year of the Russian Revolution. Nine years of titanic effort by millions of workers and peasants to withstand capitalist aggression. Nine years of creative mass activity to build a new order of society. Nine years of world history of which every inch of space and second of time breathes hope and inspiration to the oppressed and exploited the world over.

Socialism as a step to Communism is taking concrete shape and form in the Soviet Union. The ideal of ages is becoming a reality before our very eyes. We are immeasurably proud of the gigantic achievements of our brothers in the great workers' republic. We are with them. We are for them. And we will continue unceasingly to work for the great day when the workers and poor farmers of the United States will realize their historic task and power and will start out on the great march of struggle which leads to victory, freedom and happiness.



ALEXIS IVANOVITCH RYKOV

The Ninth Year

There was darkness: now there are Comsomols.

There was silence: now there is song.

There were priests: now there is Science.

There were Cossacks: now there are teachers. LENINI! LENINI! LENINI!

Men beat their wives: now all are comrades.

Men drank vodka: now they read books.

Men died in famine: now there are tractors.

Men feared the Czar: now there are unions. LENINI! LENINI! LENINI!

Now there is Nep: but wait, there'll be Communism.

Now still is struggle; wait, there'll be plenty.

Now is hard work: rejoice, there'll be holiday.

Now there's Soviet Russia: there grows the Soviet World! LENINI! LENINI! LENINI!

—Michael Gold.



M. TOMSKY.

Decoration by Jorger.

Karl Marx

Personal Recollections

By PAUL LAFARGUE.
V.



Engels

MRS. MARX had had many children. Three of them died at a tender age, in the period of privation thru which the family had to go after the Revolution of 1848, when, having fled to London, they lived in two very small rooms in Dean Street, Soho Square. I only knew the three daughters of the family. When, in 1865, I had been introduced at Marx's, the youngest, the present Mrs. Aveling, was a charming child with the character of a boy. Marx asserted that his wife had been mistaken in the sex when she brought her into the world as a girl. The two other daughters formed a most charming and harmonious contrast at which one could marvel. The oldest, Mme. Longuet, had, like her father, a deep brunette complexion, black eyes and raven-black hair; the younger one, Mme. Lafargue, was blond and rosy; her curly, luxuriant hair glistened gold-like as if the setting sun had embedded itself in it; she resembled her mother.

In addition to those named, the Marx family consisted of still another important member: Miss Helene Demant. Born in a peasant family, when quite young, almost a child, she had come to Mrs. Marx as a servant girl long before the latter's marriage. After she was married, Helene did not leave her; in fact, she dedicated herself to the Marx family with such devotion that she completely forgot herself. She accompanied Mrs. Marx and her husband on all their trips thru Europe and shared their exiles. She

was the practical house-spirit that knows how to get along in the most difficult situations of life. To her sense of order, her economy, her ability is due the fact that the family never had to do without at least the extreme necessities. She understood everything; she cooked and took care of the running of the house; she dressed the children and cut their garments which she sewed, together with Mrs. Marx. She was at once house-keeper and major domo of the house which she conducted. The children loved her like a mother, and she possessed a maternal authority over them because she felt a motherly affection for them. Mrs. Marx considered Helene an intimate friend and Marx felt a special friendship for her; he played chess with her and it often happened that he lost the game. Helene's love for the Marx family was blind; everything that the Marx's did was good and could be nothing else but good; he who criticized Marx had to deal with her. She took every one who had been drawn into the intimate circle of the family under her maternal protection. She had, so to speak, adopted the entire family. Miss Helene had survived Marx and his wife; she has now transferred her attention to the house of Engels whom she came to know in her youth and to whom she extended the affection which she felt for the Marx family.

Moreover, Engels was, in a way, a member of the family. Marx's daughters called him their second father; he was the alter ego of Marx. In Germany, for a long time their names were never separated; and history will always record them together in its pages. Marx and Engels have made a reality in our century of the ideal of friendship which the ancient poets painted. From youth on they had developed together parallelly, lived in an innermost community of ideas and emotions, participated in the same revolutionary agitation, and, as long as they were able to remain united, they also worked together. They probably would have worked together their whole life long, had not events compelled them to live apart for about twenty years. After the breakdown of the Revolution of 1848, Engels had to go to Manchester while Marx was compelled to remain in London. Nevertheless, they continued to carry on their spiritual life in common, communicating almost daily thru letters to one another their opinions on the political and scientific events of the day as well as their own spiritual labors. As soon as Engels could free himself from his work, he hastened to leave Manchester and set up his home in London, where he settled only ten minutes away from his dear Marx. From 1870 on, up to the death of his friend, not a day went by that the two men did not see each other, now at the place of one, now at the place of the other.

It was a festival for the Marx family when Engels said that he was coming over from Manchester. For a long time before, they spoke of his approaching visit. And on the day of his arrival, Marx was so impatient that he could not work. The two friends then sat smoking and drinking all night long in order to talk over all the events that had taken place since they were last together. Marx placed Engels' opinion higher than anyone else's, for Engels was the man he considered capable of being his co-worker. Engels was an entire public for him; no labor was too great for Marx to convince and win him for one of his ideas. For example, I have seen him re-read whole volumes in order to find the facts which he needed again to change Engels' opinion on some minor point—which I cannot recall—of the political and religious war of the Albigenses. To win Engels' opinion was for him a triumph. Marx was proud of Engels. He enumerated for me at great length all of the moral and intellectual qualities of his friend. He himself travelled to Manchester with me in order to show him to me. He admired the extraordinary versatility

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

SUBWAY SADIE
THIS is a clever thing. A light, wisecracking picture of little account—but clever. You'll find it will well repay a visit to your neighborhood theater if you have no meeting or good book to read. It is extremely well directed; the photography is excellent; the sub-titles snappy and it is spoiled only by the usually stupid (and in this case unnecessary) ending.

The story concerns itself with the love affair of a New York clothing sales girl and a guard on the subway. Dorothy Mackaill plays Subway Sadie and gives an able characterization. Jack Mulhall has risen well in our humble opinion by his work as a subway guard.

The picture has humor. The director has sensibly concerned himself with giving as honest a characterization as the story allows. In fact he did so well he did the author a favor. Subway scenes are splendidly pictured and fit the story like a glove. The sub-title writer added a number of laughs to help the picture along.

As a whole the picture is mighty thin stuff. Light, in fact, as the foam on the beer you get now. It also has previous faults. But then nobody looks for a meal in a cream puff. In a world of worse pictures Subway Sadie easily gets by.



Corinne Griffith in "Syncoating Sue"

Corinne Griffith essays the role of a sophisticated, slang-slinging, gum-chewing music store piano player in her latest comedy hit, "Syncoating Sue," which will open Monday at the Chicago Theater.

EMIL JANNINGS AND DOROTHY GISH IN NEW YORK

LIVING character portraits by Emil Jannings, star of the widely praised "VARIETY," is the leading feature of last week's performance at the Rivolt Theater. Some of the most forceful moments of his previous pictures, such as "The Last Laugh," "Variety," "Passion," etc. were shown, and a first sketch of his forthcoming picture "Faust." This short piece from "Faust" was like throwing a bone to a hungry man. He wants more. Now we cannot await the day of the complete showing of "Faust." (It might come with the opening of the new Paramount Theater, one of the Public Theaters, and advertised as being "at the crossroads of the world").

Aside from the above Dorothy Gish of his scientific knowledge. He grew uneasy over the slightest thing that might happen to him. "I always tremble," he said to me, "lest some misfortune overtake him on one of the hunts in which he so passionately participates, galloping thru the woods, hildie loose, and taking all obstacles."

Marx was as good a friend as he was a tender husband and father. Nevertheless, in his wife, his daughters, in Helene and Engels, he also found beings who deserved to be loved by a man like himself.



Douglas Fairbanks in a friendly caricature made by a Russian artist on his recent visit to the first workers' government. Both he and Mary Pickford were enthusiastic about the progress made by Russian movies and pronounced the Russian picture, "The Armored Cruiser Potemkin" the greatest film ever made. Fairbanks' latest picture, "The Black Pirate," done in natural colors, is now showing at the Roosevelt Theater and will be reviewed in the next issue.

THE PASSAIC STRIKE IN TWENTY CITIES

SO great is the demand for showings of the recently produced motion picture of the Passaic strike that labor circles in over twenty cities have already made arrangements for a showing before December 3. The following, among others, are listed for an early showing:

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7; Canton, O., Nov. 14; Cincinnati, O., Nov. 16; Collinsville, Conn., Nov. 6; Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 16, 17; Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 13, 14; Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 4; Youngstown, O., Nov. 19.

Labor units wishing to arrange for showings in their city can secure terms and information from The General Relief Committee Textile Strikers, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

A DOZEN IN BRIEF

- DON JUAN**—John Barrymore as the great lover cooled down for American audiences. (McVickers)
- THE BETTER ONE**—Syd Chaplin in an unusually funny comedy.
- MEN OF STEEL**—Men of mush. (Tivoli)
- THE STRONG MAN**—A fairly good comedy with excellent comedian.
- VARIETY**—A movie classic.
- MARE NOSTRUM**—A movie catastrophe.
- THE PASSAIC STRIKE**—See battling labor in action. It will do your heart good and quicken your brain.
- LA BOHEME**—A good picture.
- ACROSS THE PACIFIC**—Another thing the working class has to suffer.
- ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS**—Gilda Gray tries to act.
- TIN GODS**—Renee Adoree.
- THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN**—A mixture of good and bad. Note: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

was shown in the British picture "London," (a Paramount Picture). This picture is a story of two social extremes: the poor and their life in the "Limehouse," and the rich and their loose life at the "Mayfair," the extreme sections of two classes in society. Were it not for the conscious desire to keep the truth of class-antagonism from the working people, who visit the movie theaters, this picture came close to portraying the life of the idle capitalist and poor workingclass. He shows the two extremes: First a saloon; then, an expensive restaurant. Hunger on one side; and the waste of food, on the other. Opportunities for true-to-life pictures are avoided by those who make the pictures for the present public.

Nevertheless, it was a valuable treat—to see Emil Jannings. By Smariko-N. Y.



TWO LETTERS—A Story

By Moissaye J. Olgin

THE following two letters were simultaneously received at an address in Moscow, one from Smolensk, the other from Novgorod. They read as follows:

Letter No. 1.

Dear Alexander:
I am writing this letter to you to avoid a personal and painful explanation. It may be cowardly on my part, but this will be the last act of cowardliness you shall have a chance to blame me for. I have decided to part ways with you. I will not return to what we euphemistically termed our home. Please do not think that my affection for you has decreased. I am tender of you than ever; in fact, after two years of sharing our lives I appreciate your qualities with a clear and frank understanding. If it is any comfort to you, I will say that I like you very much, Alexander. And please don't think that I am going away from you with a light heart. It simply could not go on any longer. I think we were mismatched from the very start.

Was it practical considerations that drew me to you originally, as you seemed to have intimated more than once? In honesty, I cannot say that. It is true that I was destitute, despairing, unable to earn a living. I was not alone in this plight. There were hundreds of thousands of us starving, physically and spiritually, in those ominous years. Collective suffering was easier to bear, no matter what you may say about the absence of collectivist feelings on my part. No, it was not the case of an "offspring of the bourgeoisie" clinging to a "powerful commissar." It was not as simple as that, believe me. I wish I were as simple as the infantry of your comrades-in-thought presumes us to be. No, it was something strong and beautiful, something that made me dizzy. It was your strength, that masterful assurance with which you and your like bestrode the conquered and half-devastated but by no means pacified territory. That was your irresistible attraction in my eyes. You have been blaming me for having romantic ideas. Yes, I was brought up to seek romance in life. Romance, in my imagination, was never dissociated from a hero, a man. Here you came, fearless, heedless, seemingly impervious to pain or pleasure, a god of revenge, a furious spirit of the revolution, an elemental force that wrecks havoc on peoples and lands, rushing to its destination which may not be known to any living man. I, a daughter of the class that was crushed under your feet, saw a fierce beauty in your onward march. I was captivated by you the very first day you appeared in our town, the our meeting took place much later. Do you remember that day when you rode into the main street of the town at the head of your Red cavalry division? You seemed to be towering above the rest of your comrades, you made a sweeping gesture embracing the whole town, and I was thrilled by the metallic sound of your voice when you warned the crowds of inhabitants that acts of resistance would be suppressed with all the austerity of revolutionary law. It seemed to me that one of the legendary bogatyri had resurrected an Ilya Murometz in a mail coat on a fiery horse, trampling over our land. Did not your starred helmet resemble that of our legendary heroes?

The very manner in which you took my love was a source of delight for me. Where the well-bred men of our class would have spent weeks in conversing, allying, approaching, flirting, wooing, proposing, you smashed right thru, bear-like: "Do you like me? Do you want to marry me? All right." I saw in this a manifestation of superhuman strength. It was sentimental enough to say to myself that a class whose representatives were able to go after a thing they desired in such a direct and supremely frank manner was destined to rule the earth. You see, Sasha, I was not always "hedged in within the walls of bourgeois psychology," as you often said. Why, I was worshipping at the shrine of the class that produced a man like you.

Have I become disappointed in you? I cannot say that. Here I am approaching the most difficult part of my task because there are things you will never be able to understand. "Subtleties" you called them disdainfully. Yes, dear, your freedom from subtleties made my life with you intolerable. What is there in clean hands? I know you recognize the dicta of hygiene; after long maneuvering I succeeded in making you wash your hands before a meal. That was hygiene; but I never could persuade you to wash your hands before going to bed. "Why, I just washed them before supper," you used to say in frank amazement, refusing to be caught in the meshes of what you called "bourgeois squeamishness." You were right from your standpoint. But this trifle was only a symbol. You didn't understand the finer things in life. Whatever was beyond your he-

to a higher level of intelligence, to the realization of a common spiritual goal. I see a sardonic smile playing on your lips as you read these last sentences. In my opinion, it is a smile of ignorance. Dear friend, you are ignorant and conceited, the you have read many books on sociology and economics, and the you never take a step without the decision of the higher bodies. You are ignorant of the higher things in life, and you have not humility enough to acknowledge this very obvious truth.

The absence of humility . . . This is perhaps the key to the understanding of our discord. You were trampling over a field it took generations to cultivate. You destroyed in gay spirits, you tried to build with sheer recklessness. I could not stand the way you were unconcerned. "Nothing like

the waters of pure sensuous enjoyment which at the same time is of the highest spiritual quality, you sat like a censor called to judge the social content of the plot. Whenever the play ill-fitted your sociological conceptions you cursed under your breath. It was not "proletarian" enough for you. May I divulge a secret now? Theater-going with you was a source of continuous irritation. I have never spent one evening at your side without pain.

What was more trying. I could not complain. You would not allow what you called "scenes." You overwhelmed me with good humor, with words of endearment, as if I were a child. You made up your mind once and for all that my objections were emanating from an inferior order of intelligence. You hardly noticed my pain. I don't blame you: public life absorbed all your faculties and attention.

There was something else. You never craved for beauty in your immediate environment. You could afford to have beautiful, artistic things in your rooms. We must surround ourselves with objects of beauty; we must let them influence us consciously and subconsciously, if we want to retain the freshness of our souls. You, in your position, could have had beautiful fabrics, inspiring paintings, a hundred and one lovely objects which it is a joy to behold or touch. You insisted on making our home as dull and commonplace as that of any day laborer. You called this simplicity. It was hideous, Sasha, hideous!

It would not have been so humiliating had I not known that for the public, for the "proletariat," you do cherish the ideas of beauty. It took my breath away to hear you discuss with Solovoyov all the details of decorating the club. Confound it, you had inventiveness, you exhibited extraordinary sensitiveness to color schemes and artistic effects. You gave yourself to your club; you refused to give one-hundredth of your attention to the building up of our own home, our little private world.

I am humiliated, Sasha, humiliated beyond words. I am fond of you. I like to hear your gay laughter. I love to watch your white teeth glistening under lips parted in a smile. But I feel a peculiar estrangement which grows with time. I will confess, I have met some of my own standing. In contact with them, I realize more than ever what strangers we are, you and I. It took me a long time to decide on this step. It hurt me to know that you did not even notice my sufferings and despair. You lived serenely in a world away from my own. I do not believe you will miss me much. After all, I am only an "offspring of the bourgeoisie."

Be happy, Alexander, and if you can, retain a thankful memory of the things I have tried to give to you. So shall I.
Good-bye.
Yours,
Maria.

TO A PIONEER
See, child . . . ?
sweet, brave little one,
—that valley there
where the men and the women,
the lads and girls,
move hand in hand, looking forward
and above?
And every while another falls
as they march up the slopes of the
mountain;
and see, child of mine,
how the flag is thrown
from thin eager hands to hands
more powerful and young?
—how the flag is slowly relayed
to the summit?

Go then, my little comrade,
into the struggle,
for you are one of us;
you are young blood
to stir and hearten the falling ones.
We have need of you, Pioneer,
My brave Pioneer kid!
—OSCAR RYAN.



VOSE

Contents

- THE NINTH YEAR—Michael Gold Page 1
- KARL MARX—Paul Lafargue Page 2
- BUILDING A SOCIALIST ECONOMY—T. Leon Page 3
- THE RED POET—Adolph Wolf Page 3
- TO EUGENE V. DEBS—David Gordon Page 3
- ALEXANDER BLOK—Schachno Epstein Page 4
- RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS—Wm. Z. Foster Page 5
- THE TRACTOR—Karl Ferber Page 5
- THE MARGONED FARMER—Joel Shomaker Page 6
- REFLECTIONS ON OPPOSITE CUTLIES—V. F. Calverton Page 7
- WHEN THE CZAR LISTENED—Jim Waters Page 7
- SPORTS Page 7
- YOUTH IN SOVIET RUSSIA—J. Williamson Page 8
- THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—Max Bedacht Page 8
- THE STORY OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION—Page 9
- WOMAN IN SOVIET RUSSIA—L. S. Sosnovsky Page 10
- TWO LETTERS—A Story by M. J. Olgin Page 11
- BOOK REVIEW—S. S. Adamson Page 12
- RUSSIAN CARTOONS Page 12
- ART WORK—By Suwanto, Jeger, Vose and Russian artists.



Women in Soviet Russia

By L. S. Sosnowski.

It was Nekrasov, in his excellent poem—"Russian Women"—who sang about two princesses whose entire virtue consisted in the fact that they followed their husbands in exile to Siberia. And how many generations of youth grew enthusiastic out of pure emotion and perhaps with tears for this story of the deeds of the two Russian women. But no one directed at Nekrasov the reproachful question: And were all women of that time and of that circle like these?

I want to tell about Russian women of another time and of another sphere. My heroines do not even know that they are heroines.

Let us begin with the name of my heroine. She is not a princess, no Wolkonskaja. A peasant woman of the government of Rjasan—Anna Agapkina. You understand: no Agapova, but simply an Agapkina. The surname itself reveals her low origin. For the serfs of the prince (even if it was the enlightened and humane prince and Decembrist, Wolkonski) were not called Agap, but simply Agapka. And the children were just Agapka's children.

What then is the achievement of Anna Agapkina and what has given her the right to public attention? She is the editor of a magazine, "The Resurrected Wanderer."

Dear reader, have you never seen a copy of this magazine? Perhaps you have not even heard of it? That would be unfortunate. . . . This magazine pursues a far-reaching program and is profusely illustrated.

Where is it published? And by whom? It is published in the village of Sseitovo, government Rjasan (post office of the village Bolushevyy Potchinski) "by a village literary circle"—so an article by the editor tells us. The actual editor, however, is Anna Agapkina, peasant woman of the village of Sseitovo.

She writes: ". . . I often think it is the cry of the longing soul, the blade of straw of the remote and gloomy village sinking into the darkness. The people are yearning to come out of the darkness. . . ."

In Sseitovo there are no printshops and no typewriters. Semi-literate peasants, men and women (Village Literary Circle), hand in their creations to the editor and the latter writes them into the notebook during sleepless nights. And when the magazine is ready, it is sent out, then it wanders from village to village. Hence it is also called "The Resurrected Wanderer." On the cover one sees a more than naive, child-like drawing: a girl accompanies a lad. Then follows a poem:

"Dear friend, escort of sleepless nights. . . . Grey wolves you will meet more often on the road. We shall not hear your cry for help. But do not grieve over your gruesome fate; In the summer, when the work is done, Then you arise to new life again. Then a new "wanderer" will travel the old roads."

How the journal arose, we learn from the article "The Resurrection" (also by the same Agapkina).

"Like stammering children. At the beginning we had much that was quite disconnected and without content. In

spite of that however, we felt ourselves happy when we gathered together and read our writings to one another. They appeared marvelous to us, better than anything in the world. "On this evening we experienced a resurrection; some thing inconceivable, new, bright arose in us. Only few among us could find their way in the sphere of literature. Interest burned in all faces and the hearts beneath the thick husks strived to grasp this hitherto foreign activity. Our conversations and criticisms often extend far into the night."

The editors of the journal treat contributors in their own manner: "We lack the heart to tell anyone that his work is no good. One must be a hard, blind being not to see the shyness and excitement with which the author reads his work. And if one says to him: 'That's fine, keep on writing, we will copy it all and include it in the magazine, then many rejoice and are over-happy that they too are writers. They often bring us oddly looking shreds of paper: on one little piece of paper one recognizes with difficulty a little house or something like it. Embarrassed, with secret procedure, they show me these drawings. We have decided that in such cases it is not necessary to reflect very long—everything is pasted together, bound and given as a premium with our journal. We did not know how to act otherwise, and we therefore beg you comrades, to judge our work with benevolence. It is not easy to be active in the village in this manner. One has to be satisfied with little. It is so dark in the village . . ."

We shall talk later of the magazine. Anna Agapkina is not satisfied with merely editing the "Resurrected Wanderer."

Besides that she also conducts a reading room and indeed according to her own plan: "One day in the week the reading room is given over to the younger school children; another—to the older and half-grown children; a third—to the youth. The other days—to the adults. Then the issuing of books and collective reading also takes place."

Since all state publishing houses are very far away and cannot be reached, Anna Agapkina wrote her own revolutionary fairy tales for the small children. Since 1920 she has ventured to publish a children's journal together with the children.

But we must not forget that in addition, also her farm work, her family cares weigh upon her. And the difficulties of village life! Around her it is dark. Half of the village consists of former metropolitan waiters whom the revolution had driven to the village. The other half consists of former porters and similar people. Embittered, long unaccustomed to the heavy farm work, longing for tea tray and napkin, miserable, degraded, but nevertheless wishing for the lost restaurant paradise—these people have little sense for literary endeavors.

In this heavy atmosphere, Comrade Agapkina performs her cultural deed. She has been a member of the party since 1917. For some years she breathed the Petersburg air. In the beginning in a leather factory, then as a street-car conductor, the famine of 1918 drives her back to the village. Purely political work does not interest her. Only the cultural moment is

able to grip her. Just read the journal three-fourths of which is filled by her. Here an essay on the great significance of literature, poetry and art. There she speaks of searching into the sphere of her native home and its cultural history. Anna Agapkina convinces everybody of the necessity of collecting monuments of antiquity, literary as well as non-literary.

"Let us take for example the very old marriage custom. The bride weeps and wails: 'You, my free life, my youth, whither are you going? How shall I live among strange people, how shall I serve them. . . .'" These words contain a deep meaning: In them lies hidden the weak revolt against the fearful slavery of the Russian woman. And when we martyrs of the former slavery, will have died, then will such a museum tell posterity how we lived and suffered. Future generations will know how the mother-in-law tortured us, how the drunken husband gruesomely beat us. . . . In a word, a lot can be written down concerning the old life."

The fate of woman occupies her very much. Here are her thoughts expressed in a poem:

"You slave, most unhappy of all slaves, For the first time you have heard the call . . . You have become free, sister! Who could feel your hopeless fate, late sufferings, You could feel your hopeless fate, Your hard woman's fate?"

Also in her prose, Anna Agapkina speaks with the peasant woman in an especially tender and cordial manner. With warm participation, she gives her advice as to what is to be done when the family life is broken up—she calls her to public service. All this comes rather from the heart

than from the understanding. She writes the following concerning the reading rooms and says very well:

"The mill, the reception room of the doctor, the waiting room of the landing place—all these places must be transformed into reading rooms. Life itself creates natural reading halls here. Everything else only calls forth restlessness and boredom."

People's health—who knows anything about it in a Russian village? Our editor devotes a special article in her journal to the question of hygiene, to the necessity of learning the life of one's body.

Former waiters and porters are bad farmers. Anna Agapkina writes an article on farming. She had taken farming courses. And she must show that "the cultivation of vegetables is very lucrative and the vegetables very nutritious. But only few of us possess these easily accessible things in sufficient quantity."

Painfully she cries out: Inability to live and to understand the meaning of life is manifested everywhere.

"We must not be shocked by the darkness that dominates us; we must exert ourselves in order to illuminate it. . . ."

Anna Agapkina preaches the protection of forests, the necessity of forest economy, the laying out of gardens, the erecting of brick-kilns:

"We need not suffer want any more, and go begging, tears in our eyes, for bricks for the oven, or a crumbling chimney."

That is the resolution of the community meeting in a village which had decided to build a brick kiln after a lecture by Comrade Agapkina.

Thus in a dark gloomy village, in a struggle against century old ignorance and the idiocy of village life, there works a sensitive soul, a lyrical poetess, a young Communist peasant.

THE TINY WORKER

Special Russian Edition.

Honorary Editors, The Young Pioneers of Russia. Johnny Red, Assistant.

A Weekly.

Vol. 1.

Saturday, November 6, 1926

No. 24

HEY CHICAGO!

In Chicago, tonight, the Vanguard Group of the Young Pioneers are celebrating. Holy Cats—what a swell affair! It's called the Red Revel and everything is prepared by the Pioneers: the fun, the food, the dancing "n" everything. The fun starts at 8 p. m. and the place is 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Didya ever see the new dance called the "Red Rumble"? All the big and little Reds will be doing it! Be sure to come over tonight.

EXTRA Te next issue of the TINY WORKER is a special GRAND RAPIDS issue. The Pioneers of this town sent Johnny Red a bunch of news, poems, stories, a n' everything. Oh, Boy, wait till you see it!

HEY WHAT CITY WILL BE NEXT?



A POSTER FROM RUSSIA.

Isn't it a dandy? The line on top reads: "Woman Become Literate!" The lines at the bottom read: "Oh, Mama! If you were literate you'd be able to help me!" This is the way the Tiny Reds in Russia learn how to read and write and they help their mothers to learn. A workers' government wants everybody educated. Isn't this poster a beauty? Clip it out and paste it in one of your school books!

Tiny Worker Will Go to Russia!

On the ninth birthday of the Russian Revolution the TINY WORKER and all American Tiny Workers and Pioneers send happy greetings to all Russian Tiny Reds. The children of Russia are learning and growing healthy bodies to become better fighters for the working class all over the world.

The Young Pioneers of America and all Tiny Workers will help to fight for a workers' government here.

GREETINGS TINY WORKERS OF RUSSIA!

On your ninth birthday we make the Young Pioneers of Russia honorary editors of this issue. We will send copies of this issue of the TINY WORKER to all groups of Russian Children.

Building a Socialist Economy

By T. LEON.

THAT the Soviet Union has made marked progress toward its economic reconstruction is a fact which is no more questioned. That much is conceded not only by so-called "impartial" bourgeois observers, but the worst enemies of the Soviet government are now forced to admit that all their predictions and black prophecies regarding the economic future of the Soviet Union—prophecies which only too frequently have been supported by active interference—have failed to materialize.

The Soviet Union enters the tenth year of its existence with the productive output of material values of the country practically brought up to the pre-war level. In the year just passed, agricultural production stood at about 90 per cent of the pre-war, and industrial production was brought up to about 95 per cent of the pre-war. During this year industrial output was increased by 42 per cent over the preceding year. According to conservative estimates based on the producing capacity and actual financial and technical means of industrial plants both now operating and in the process of construction, the output during the ensuing year will increase 13 per cent and the pre-war level will thus be surpassed.

This achievement of the Soviet Union in the economic field has not been rivaled by any other of the European countries which had been engaged in the world war, notwithstanding the fact that they had eight years of peace-time development while the Soviet Union, for three years after the termination of the world war, has been engaged in a fierce and devastating civil war followed by the famine, and not before 1922 was the country in a position to start on economic reconstruction. In only four years the Soviet Union has completed the work of reconstruction, a task which took other European countries eight years to perform only in part, since most of these countries are still considerably behind their pre-war economic status.

A further comparison of the roads traveled toward economic reconstruction by the bourgeois nations of Europe and by the Soviet Union would bring out some more striking facts.

The former, like the nice little bourgeois darlings that they were, have been aided along continually by American capital which has been anxious to stave off "the tide of Bolshevism" and to reap some substantial economic advantages in the process. Bourgeois Europe was enabled to attain some degree of "stabilization" only with the assistance of heavy loans and investments "generously" showered upon it by American capital—and at the expense of its economic independence, at the expense of the laboring masses, at the cost of materially lowering the living standard of the workers of Europe.

The Soviet Union accomplished its economic reconstruction not only without any outside assistance but against the combined hostile efforts of the bourgeois world. It retained its economic independence. The working day has been reduced. The aver-

age wage of workers in terms of money already almost equals the pre-war wage. And, considering the material and cultural advantages placed at the disposal of the workers in the Soviet Union, actual wages and the standard of living are considerably higher than ever before the war.

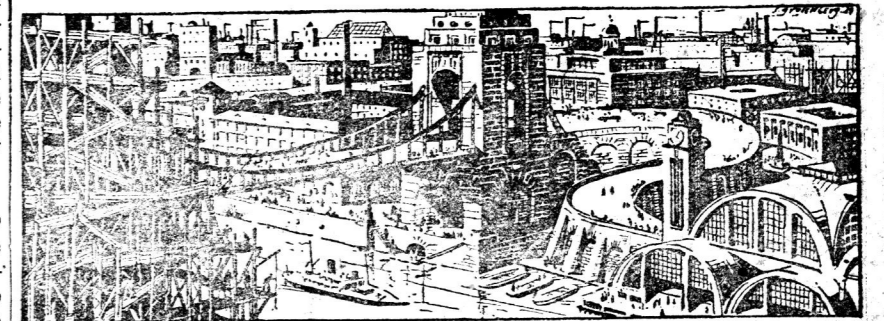
FAILING in their predictions as to the "imminent collapse" of the Soviet economic system, the protagonists of capitalism are now eager to ascribe the economic growth of the Soviet Union to the adoption of "capitalist methods." There is much talk about the Soviet government "surrendering its Communist principles" and "returning to the policy of bourgeois common sense."

However, the facts attending the economic development of the Soviet Union belie the present venomous "praise" of bourgeois economists, just as the economic progress of the country belied their earlier jibes and predictions.

The economic system of the Soviet Union at present represents both the elements of socialism and certain forms of capitalist relations. The basis of the socialist economy are the state industries and enterprises, while the capitalist forms of economy prevail in agriculture which is based on individual production. Since both of these basically contradictory elements are parts of one economic organism, they necessarily tend to influence and shape each other. Accordingly, the economic policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been determined by the task of attaining the co-operation of the two opposing economic factors for the sake of the economic development of the country while, at the same time, insuring the growing influence of the socialist elements in the economic system. To what extent the Soviet government has succeeded in this task may be seen from a few fundamental facts and figures illustrating the interrelation of the two forces in the economic development of the country during the past years.

1. Agricultural production amounted, in pre-war prices, to 8,858,000,000 rubles in the economic year 1923-1924, and to 11,306,000,000 rubles in 1925-1926, showing an increase of 27.7 per cent. The output of the industries was valued at 3,414,000,000 rubles in 1923-1924, and 6,923,000,000 rubles in 1925-1926, showing an increase of nearly 103 per cent. Which means that industry, the basis of the socialist economic elements, has grown at a rate almost four times as fast as agriculture.

2. The total production of private enterprises, both agricultural and industrial, was 8,657,000,000 rubles in 1924, and 11,349,000,000 rubles in 1925-1926. A growth of 31 per cent. The production of state enterprises was respectively 3,384,000,000 and 6,455,000,000 rubles, showing an increase of 91 per cent. The output of the socialist state enterprises has thus grown at a rate almost three times as fast as that of private enterprises. At the same time the output of co-operative enterprises has also grown from 231,000,000 rubles in 1923-1924 to 425,000,000 rubles in 1925-1926.



3. The relative positions of the state and private enterprises in the marketable part of the total agricultural and industrial production has changed as follows: In 1923-1924 the share of the state enterprises in the marketable part of the production was 39.4 per cent, and that of private enterprises was 57.2 per cent. In 1925-1926 the share of the state increased to 49.3 per cent, while the share of private producers fell off to 46.9 per cent. The share of the co-operatives was 3.4 per cent in 1923-1924, and 3.8 per cent in 1925-1926.

4. In 1923-1924, state organizations controlled 31 per cent of the internal trade, the co-operatives—28.2 per cent, and private traders—40.8 per cent. In 1925-1926 the share of private traders in the total internal trade turnover was only 24 per cent, while that of the state increased to 35 per cent and that of the co-operatives to 42 per cent.

5. Outside of agriculture, industry, and internal trade, there are a number of economic functions which are entirely in the hands of the state. Such are the transportation system, the postal, telegraph and telephone system, electric power plants, foreign trade, the banking and credit system, etc.

6. The socialist elements of economy are making inroads into the field of agriculture thru the growth of the agricultural co-operative system. The

number of agricultural co-operative societies in the Soviet Union, outside of the Ukraine, has grown from 25,840 with 2,056,000 members on October 1, 1924, to 33,500 with 5,948,460 members at the end of the fiscal year 1925-1926. An increasingly important factor in the collectivization of agricultural production has been the growing use of motor power in agriculture (tractors and other modern agricultural machinery).

7. The number of members of consumers' co-operatives has increased from 7,129,300 in 1924, to 11,532,900 in 1926. The number of peasants organized in consumers' co-operatives in the Soviet Union, outside of the Ukraine, in 1926 was 6,434,000.

8. Out of the total capital assets of the country, the Soviet state controls 55 per cent, while only 44 per cent of the assets are in private hands. The co-operatives hold 1 per cent of the capital wealth of the country.

Thus, in addition to the growing relative importance of the socialist elements of the national economy, the proletarian state wields a tremendous economic power which is consciously directed toward the building up of a socialist economic system. The economic development of the Soviet Union is clearly determined by the tendency manifested in the past years of reconstruction—it is toward socialism.

The Red Poet

By ADOLF WOLFF.

I'd rather fashion jingles To help the workers' cause Than ooze poetic opium For the bourgeoisie's applause.

My source of inspiration Is not a woman's eyes But crimson Revolution, That all tyranny defies.

No languid lispings verses For elevated brows! Like hammer blows of rebels, Like deeply cutting plows.

My lines shall be a challenge Without restraint or fear, To all that's dead and rotten In the social system here.

My words are rough and simple, The burden of my songs Is of the proletariat, Of their struggles, hopes

and wrongs. My voice is of a prophet, My eyes are of a seer; I blow a herald's trumpet, To announce that Dawn is near!

To Eugene Victor Debs

The beat of his heart no longer drums The drum of his mortal cloak; The words of his mouth are now still crumbs That only grim death can choke.

The flame of his life is now died out But in its red-roaring life To all who are men it hurled a shout: Prepare for a coming strife.

Now that the grave has taken its toll Of flesh that has fought our wrongs, Let's kindle in us the flame of his soul With fighting and with red songs.

—David Gordon.



Leningrad, Smolny Institute, Directing Center of Revolution in Nov. 1917.

Alexander Blok, the Poet of Destruction and Creation

By SCHACHNO EPSTEIN.

THE creative activity of Alexander Blok enters a new phase in the poems "The Twelve" and "Scythians." This sudden bouleversement meets a response ranging from surprise to mystification. "How did it happen," asks the "populist," Ivanov Rasumnik, "that Blok, the decadent, the high priest of individualism, the prophet of art for art's sake, for whom poetry is a matter of form and not of content, how did Blok come to descend from his heavenly Darnassus to this simply, bloody earth of ours?" For Ivanov Rasumnik this is a riddle. He sees in it the great miracle of the November revolution, when the ideas of the "populists" spread like wildfire and even took possession of so extreme an individualist as Alexander Blok who had always mistrusted the collective will of the people and exalted the personal will of the individual. Ivanov Rasumnik claims Blok as an adherent of the Left Social Revolutionists, who saw in the October revolution the fulfillment of that special mission of the Russian people, which Herzen and the revolutionary "Slavophiles" had predicted.

Other Russian critics offer a similar interpretation of the new manner of Blok, tho their explanation of his point of view is somewhat different. For most of them, "The Twelve" and "Scythians" mark a turning point not only in the creative work of Blok, but in the whole of Russian literature. A correct view is taken by the Marxian, Lvov-Rogatshevsky, who pointed out the new horizons which the November revolution opened to Russian poetry, which now tends to become the expressions of the people, the collective creation of the masses, and not of the individual intellectual, the offspring of the well-educated aristocracy. But the change in Blok's own creative activity, Lvov-Rogatshevsky, offers no more satisfactory explanation than Ivanov Rasumnik. Neither of them has penetrated to the source of Blok's earlier work. They have failed to find the routes thru which Blok's impulsive spirit was nourished during the entire period of his creative activity. There is in the development of Alexander Blok a great similarity to that of the Belgian, Emile Verhaeren, who had also passed thru the evolution from individualism to collectivism, from the expression of personal experience to that of the masses. The two poets differ, in fact, only in their atmosphere, their national surroundings. Verhaeren was a typical son of Flanders, where the remnants of feudalism intermingled with the rising capitalism. It was to the comingling of these two cultures that Basalget, the best biographer of Verhaeren attributed the "poetical chaos" of the first period of Verhaeren's creative activity, a chaos which gradually disappeared as the feudal culture was absorbed by capitalism. Verhaeren, the Fleming, became a true son of Brussels. He departed from nature, which he had sung so beautifully, and which had expressed so well his individual mood, and he came to the great city with its tall factory chimneys and its eternal roar. There he mingled with the crowds in the noise of machinery and the pulsation of locomotives, he heard the music of the future. And this music was interwoven with the tones of the decaying villages of Flanders, their sorrow and despair. Thus Verhaeren's creative work became the expression of two conflicting cultures. The deeper the despair of the vanishing culture, the more gay and jubilant the notes of the strong young civilization which was replacing it. The city had conquered the village and out of the victorious city rose the "Dawn" of Verhaeren. This natural evolution of Verhaeren as the true son of Belgium and time, explains the divergence between the creative activity of Verhaeren's first period, and his last, between his individualism and collectivism. The latter evolves naturally from the former, because such was the evolution of the whole Belgium culture.

ALEXANDER BLOK is the son of St. Petersburg, where "East" meets "West" and Asia becomes Europe. These two cultures Blok imbibed with his mother's milk, and he became the greatest follower of Dostolevsky, for whom St. Petersburg was the symbol of Russia. The first period of Blok's creative work was the expression of the spirit of St. Petersburg, with its over-refined and biased intelligentsia, the last word of European culture. At this period he was the real Russian individualist, looking down upon the people, longing for the advent of the Nietzschean super-man, while he drowned his inner pain in no less real Russian orgies, which revealed the Asiatic aspects of the soul of the Russian people. Blok's "Beautiful Lady," his earlier symbol of Russia Europeanized, slowly merges into

the "Oriental Mary," the sinful, wanton, Mary, who becomes the mother of a new God. This Mary he finds not in the aristocratic salon, the gathering places of Russian society, but rather in the lowest depths, among the coarse and ignorant, as yet untouched by European culture. There in the dusty cellars where "Vodka" and the "Hormoshka," (accordion) kindled the soul, Blok provides some new force, incomprehensible, wild, brutal, but at the same time holy, as Miriam, who sells her body and gives the world a Christ.

Blok thus belongs at this period to two worlds—to Europe and to Asia. He tries to unite them to give the first the barbarity and vigor of the second, and to the second refinement and elegance of the first. The result is poetic chaos, as in the case of Verhaeren. He is not quite conscious of his own impulses, but he feels that somehow St. Petersburg must become the metropolis of the world, the barrier between Europe and Asia must be effaced, a new world culture created under the name of Petrograd.

The first Russian revolution broke out. For a moment Blok thinks that his dream had come true. He forgets his "Beautiful Lady" of yore. Mary is now the idol of his heart. To her he kneels, and he calls upon others to follow his example. "Do you not hear the new music which



—Emil Verhaeren

fills the universe?" he says. "It is not the music of your piano, nor the gentle notes of the violin. No, it is the music of the trumpets of a wild army, full of hate, which destroys everything it encounters. This music is the echo of a terrible storm which shatters heaven and earth, and woe betide you, if you close your ears. You will sing again into the shameful prostitution of house pianos and violins, and you will not notice that beneath the stormy clouds the soul of a whole people is purged to purity and holiness, to divinity itself!"

BLOK'S call was as of one crying in the wilderness. Stolypin strangled the first Russian revolution with his famous "necktie," and Blok's comrades worship at the shrine of Artzibashev's Sanin, Zologub's "Petty Demon." Blok pauses as if in confusion. He does not return to his "Beautiful Lady," and Mary has not yet appeared. He pours out his heart in poems of disappointment and despair. He feels that there is no way back to the old, but the new is still covered with a heavy veil. He tries to lift the veil, to penetrate into the future. He speaks the bitter truth to the Russian "intelligentsia." He reveals the deep abyss which lies between the intellectuals and the people, in words that ring like the scourgings of a prophet. And when the world war comes and reveals the decay of European culture, he still has a curse for the old world. "Not from the West," he exclaims, "will the sun appear!" The poet was not mistaken. As the November revolution appears with its savagery and brutality, its tremendous force of destruction, it does not frighten Blok as it does so many of his colleagues who lament the destruction of the world and the passing of all human culture. On the contrary, what the others look upon as the greatest crime, Blok sees as the highest virtue. What to others sounds like the most terrible discord is to him a wonderful symphony. Such a symphony is the November revolution, as

he explains in one of his admirable articles. But in order to understand the whole significance of this expression, it is necessary to grasp fully the poetry of Blok.

Baudelaire, the French poet, once said that the words which are most frequently repeated by a poet are the truest reflection of his creative impulse. In Verhaeren's work we encounter most frequently the word "red," and redness is indeed the special quality of Verhaeren's poetry. Blok repeats most often the word "music," and the idea of music is the dominant characteristic of his poetical perception of the world. Every phenomenon reveals itself to Blok in musical terms. Thus he develops the theme of the intellectuals and the revolution, because for him music is the sublime harmony between man and nature, the supreme expression of the human spirit.

It is in musical terms that Blok develops the theme of the November revolution. Moreoverver history, he declares, has been so full of music. Love, he says, works wonders. Music charms beasts. This love and this music have been created by the revolution. Thus Blok pleads with intellectuals who believe that Russia is being crushed under the heavy boot of the Twelve.

"Music is spirit, and the spirit is music. The devil himself once commanded Socrates to follow the spirit of music. With all your body, with all your heart, with all your consciousness, hearken to the revolution!"

What is it then, that expresses the music of the revolution? It is the heavy tread of the Twelve, the new apostles who crush everything in their power, who destroy and are themselves destroyed. They roam in the dark of night over deserted streets, haunted by the ghosts of death and bloodshed which echo with the shots of their own guns. One of them, intoxicated by his own power, shoots his sweetheart. But he does not pause. Weighed down by sorrow, he goes on his way, for

"There's no time to nurse you now,
Your poor trouble's out of season.
Harder loads won't make us bow.
And when the tragedy of this wild apostle reaches its climax, he cries out, choked with grief:

"Fly like a bird of the air,
Bourgeois!
I shall drink to my dead little dove,
To my black-browed love
In your blood."

It is the expression of his own hatred, and of the hatred of all those who have been prey to exploitation and injustice.

This poem reveals the whole chaos of the revolution, which, striving to bring happiness to the world and make an end to crime, itself commits crime. But how else is it possible to get rid of that "Teprous hound" which is Blok's symbol for the old world? Everywhere is emptiness and barrenness, the result of civilization.

"A bourgeois, lovely mourner,
His nose tucked in his ragged fur,
Stands lost and idle on the corner,
Tagged by a cringing, mangy cur.
The bourgeois, like a hungry dog,
A silent question, stands and begs:
The old world, like a kipling mongrel
Stands there, it's tail between its legs."

And in this emptiness and barrenness, amid the ruins and the graves,

"Our boys went out to serve,
Out to serve in the Red Guard,
Out to serve in the Red Guard,
To lie in a narrow bed, and hard."
And the wild shout of the boys rings true:
"A bit of fun is not a sin,
There's looting on, so keep within.
We'll paint the town a ripping red,
Burst the cellars and be fed."

Here is the powerful eruption of the popular wrath, the bloody work of the revolution, which recognizes no barriers. It is the thunder-music of the wild world-storm, that rises in the East and sends its shout reverberating to all the ends of the earth, announcing the advent of

"Freedom, oh, Freedom,
Unhallowed, unblest."

And strangely enough, at the head of the Twelve, drunk with blood and profanation,

"In mist-white roses garlanded—
"Christ marches on. And the Twelve follow."

It cannot be otherwise. The sinful, wanton Mary has become holy, she has given birth to a God. The wild Russian people have purged its soul in the suffering of centuries. It has avenged itself for its wrongs, and become the standard bearer of the greatest human idea. To Blok this (Continued on page 7)

A True Story of the A. F. of L. Convention

THE resolution on the automobile industry as introduced by O'Connell resolved, "that the officers of the American Federation of Labor are hereby authorized and instructed to inaugurate a general organizing campaign in the automobile industry at the earliest possible date and that the president of the A. F. of L. call a conference of the officers of all national or international organizations for the purpose of working out the details so that questions of jurisdiction may for the time being be eliminated to the end that all employed in the automobile industry may be brought into membership in the A. F. of L."

The committee permitted the last part of the resolve to stand. But it changed the first part so as to leave the organization of the automobile workers to the discretion of Green. "Resolved," it said in its altered form, "that the president of the American Federation of Labor call a conference of all national and international organizations interested in the automobile industry for the purpose of working out details to inaugurate a general organizing campaign among the workers of that industry . . ."

No one rose to protest against this clear-cut avoidance of the most conspicuous of all the tasks of the federation. Surrounded by the automobile plants of the Ford Motor Co., the General Motors Corp., the Hudson Motor Car Co., the Packard, the Cadillac, the Fisher Body Corp. and the others, the "official" representatives of the American labor movement passed a blind resolution. The propaganda of the American Plan autocrats whom Maj. Berry so eloquently called "hypocritical" was incomparably less hypocritical than this resolve. O'Connell spoke on the resolution and his first sentence was almost slight-of-hand, in view of what the committee had done to his proposal.

"I rise to support the recommendation of the committee," he said, "and to occupy your time for a few minutes in calling your attention to the importance of the proposition."

Note how the second clause follows fast on the first, as if to color it and disguise it. Is it the recommendation and the resolve that are important or does he mean the problem of organizing the automobile industry?

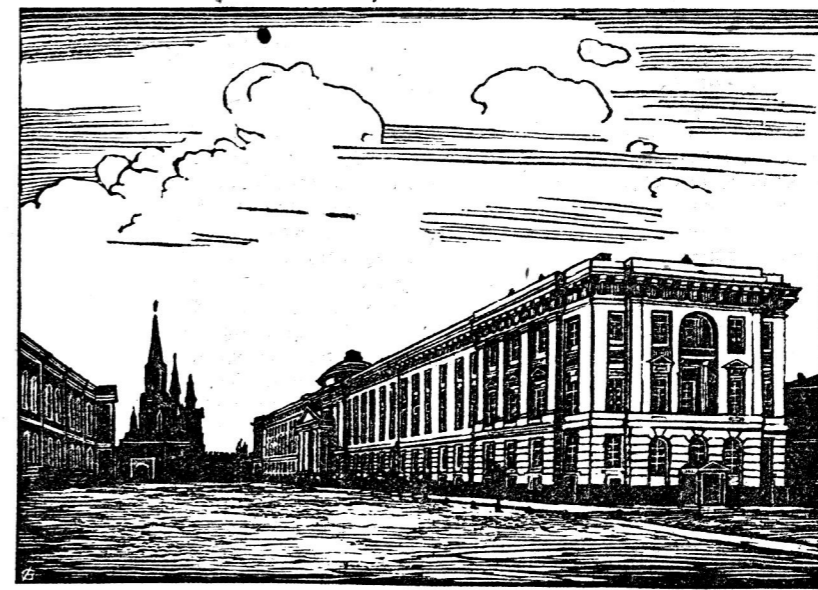
"The automobile industry is the third largest industry in the United States," he continued.

He described the industry and its lack of organization. And he concluded by saying, "No task confronting us in this country in organization is equal to the task I ask you to face in the organization of the automobile industry, and if we get the hearty support and the united co-operation of the international officers of the trades interested in this work, by the next convention we may be able to report to you that this problem has been at least penetrated to the extent of plans being made and work being done that will bring hope, happiness and prosperity to the millions of people employed in the industry."

What has become of the first militant suggestion which caused the board of directors of the Board of Commerce to sound the alarm of "another Herrin?"

Now you see it and now you don't. Maj. Berry himself in the printed proceedings is listed as absent from the afternoon session of Thursday, Oct. 7, when the committee on resolutions reported. T. W. McCullough, delegate of the International Typographical Union, rose to say among other vague things that he agreed with Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union of America, that, "this system they employ here in Detroit is destroying whatever there is of God in man by destroying the creative faculty."

The resolution as re-written by the committee was passed unanimously. The proposed organization of the automobile workers died thus on first base. It died, in fact, in a visit which about 200 of the delegates paid to the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Co. on the following Saturday afternoon. This was one of the regula-



Moscow, Kremlin, Headquarters of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

tion visits in which institutionalized, Fordized guides conduct squads of visitors at regular periods through the least depressing departments of the huge flivver mill. Green and Frank Morrison, bureaucratic secretary of the A. F. of L., were among those who went through. But neither Ford nor any of his executive welcomed the distinguished visitors. This was another one of those Detroit snubs, to which references were made by the humiliated delegates at almost every session of the 10-day convention. This visit to the closed shop of the Ford Motor Co. was the last mark of attention paid to the automobile industry by the American Federation of Labor in its 1926 convention.

THE appeal for financial and moral aid for the textile strikers in the Passaic district gave the convention temporarily a decisive working class character. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, was imported by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, to rouse the jaded delegates to a sense of their responsibility. In his speech for the strikers Dr. Wise told the convention it was his duty to organize "from top to bottom" the entire textile industry, employing 750,000 men, women and children, of whom the ranks of the Passaic strikers, he said, were a symbol. The following day the convention voted immediate aid and took up a collection on the floor. McMahon was not present at the convention on either day, though he was in charge of the U. T. W. delegation. He left the floor work of Sara A. Conboy. When Delegates Max S. Hayes, of the Typographical Union, Christian M. Madsen of the painters, James C. Shanessy of the barbers and Joseph N. Weber of the musicians spoke in favor of speeding up the relief as an emergency measure, Woll, secretary of the resolutions committee, tried to sidetrack the rush of sympathy and put the convention back to sleep by insisting the relief question was routine business.

"Your committee was acting upon the resolutions and information that came to the committee," Woll said impatiently. "The committee was not advised of the statements and of the personal note sent through Delegate Max Hayes. We are acting upon an appeal presented by a duly accredited international union representing these striking textile workers and by no other agency. What the committee recommends is what the international union desires."

The personal note to which Woll referred was given to Hayes by Alfred Wagenknecht, general secretary of the Passaic Relief Committee. Sitting at the same table with Mrs. Conboy and the other U. T. W. delegates near the rear of the hall that forenoon was Ellen Dawson, secretary of the relief committee of Passaic, herself one of the strikers. Mrs. Conboy decided to speak once more, inasmuch as Passaic had become a U. T. W. strike, through acquisition after eight months of struggle.

"At the time the resolution was presented to the committee we had no knowledge of the extreme need that exists in Passaic," she rose to say:

"The financial secretary of that organization is seated at this table, sent here by the Passaic strikers in order to try to secure immediate relief. I have been informed by her that the store keepers have refused further credit and that the money in the treasury is exhausted. While I agree with and will support the committee, it is the purpose of the officers of the United Textile Workers to get together some money immediately to relieve the distress existing there."

She did not attempt to obtain the privilege of the floor for Miss Dawson.

Green called a conference of international officers for that day to lay plans for immediate relief and it was said afterwards that within three weeks a total of about \$25,000 would be in the hands of the relief committee, in the form of donations or loans of varying amounts. By agreement it was decided that the same conference would raise an equal amount for the striking International Ladies' Garment Workers in New York.

In spite of the pledges of relief, a general reluctance was conspicuous except for the responses of a handful of delegates. This was the high point of the convention.

ON the same unhappy day on which the convention scuttled the resolution on organizing the auto workers, Sherwood Eddy, of the national directorate of the Y. M. C. A., found his Christian way to the convention platform. Green apparently believed that by giving this national "Y" officer the platform he would shame the hard-hearted Hannahs of the local "Y," by seeming to set an example of free speech. Eddy discussed the findings of a commission of professional and business men and statisticians with whom he recently toured Europe and Russia. Dealing almost entirely with Russia, the body and conclusion of his speech was an impassioned appeal to the convention to go and do likewise. The old guard in the convention apparently demanded of Green after the recess that he explain why he surrendered the platform for such a sacrilegious purpose as the advocacy of an A. F. of L. mission to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. For Green knew that at that very time the committee on resolutions was organizing its annual tirade against the U. S. S. R., the Workers' (Communist) Party, the Trade Union Educational League, the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions, which was to be screamed forth by the American eagles of the convention when the cloth hat and capmakers' resolution for the recognition of Russia was reported out. This eagles' chorus was to be the climax of the convention, with John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, Matthew Woll and James Wilson, vice-president, and President Green taking the leading solo parts. The report of the committee, moreover, was to include an incisive recommendation that an A. F.

of L. mission to the U. S. S. R. was unnecessary, unthinkable and un-American. Green extricated himself by making public a statement that Eddy betrayed him in mentioning Russia in his speech. Eddy by that time had left Detroit for New York. His only defense came from an accidental witness, a member of Green's own union, the United Mine Workers of America, who overheard the verbal agreement between Green and Eddy just prior to the address. The witness said Eddy was asked merely to avoid discussing the recognition of the Soviet government by the United States government, a controversial subject which must be avoided because it was to come formally before the convention in the form of a resolution later.

Stronger and stronger attacks against Eddy were subsequently made by Green and other delegates. He was charged by one delegate with "prostituting the privileges of the floor." And ultimately even the Eddy episode came to be thought of as one more example of the boorish manners of open shop Detroit.

And on the eight day, as the phrase goes in Genesis, Green delivered himself of the following charge of moral turpitude and backwoods discourtesy:

"Mr. Eddy came here the other day. Why came he here? Someone inadvertently said he was invited here. Who invited him here? Why came he here asking for this platform (the oratorical inversions of structure indicate the emotional pitch to which Green had roused himself)? And why, when he came, did he abuse the privileges granted him, the privileges of this floor? There seems to be something in the atmosphere of Detroit that causes some people to forget the rules of common decency and common courtesy."

If this account of an important event appears in places to be somewhat satirical, it is nevertheless not more satirical than the facts are bitterly ironic. But beyond the irony and the ogmomy and the bombast of those ten days that did not shake the world is the further fact that such tactics can not prevail much longer. It was an American Plan convention. Before long the rank and file workers with a new class conscious leadership are going to organize the trade union business itself.

As for the impolite American Plan employers of the rudely open shop city of Detroit, they were glad to see the delegates depart. And the delegates were just as glad to go, Green's declaration notwithstanding. Their feelings were hurt and they did not know what to do.

A Scab's Tragedy.

(By Art Shields, Federated Press)
"Biddie" Flanagan used to be one of the most popular fellows in Sagamore—before the strike against the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Co. that began a year ago. He was a motor-man in the mines; a member of many fraternal societies—a jolly "cut up" and the life of a party. He had a fund of good stories and humorous ways that won the hearts of everyone.

But "Biddie" Flanagan left down during the strike and something happened to him while he was away that no one can understand. He came back to Sagamore as a scab in the B. & S. mines. His popularity turned to a chunk of ice. His old lodge mates and fellow workers turned their backs on him as he passed the picket line. In the fraternal societies folks shut up as he approached. His jokes fell flat on a silent audience.

"Biddie's" sun was set. He took to drink. And then, the other day swallowed a dose of poison and passed out.

There were no union pallbearers at his funeral.



Conditions of Youth in Soviet Russia

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

BECAUSE of the giant strikes forced in all political and economic life of the Soviet Union many of the so-called lesser accomplishments are left in the background and only those dominant and determining factors presented to the workers of the capitalist world. One of these problems is the conditions of youth labor and the attitude adopted towards this problem.

The Soviet authorities, in tackling this problem, recognize the youth not as a means of increased exploitation, but as a reserve force of the skilled workers for reconstruction. The problem is that of socialist reorganization of youth labor. Thus we cannot just examine the working conditions, but must also consider the cultural and physical wellbeing of the young workers.

In the Soviet Union there is no child labor. All children attend school until 14 years. From 14 to 16 years a vocational system of training is in use—four hours in the workshop and four hours in the work-school, with pay for eight hours.

The Soviets and the trade unions consider and enforce the necessary measures for the protection of the youth. For instance, we find in 1922 that the ratio of apprentices in various industries are set: for instance, metal 8 per cent, textile 7 per cent, poly-graphic 13 per cent, etc.

Every union agreement stipulates the wages, conditions and number of schools that must be provided for the young workers. The total number of apprentices is ever on the upgrade. In October, 1922, there were 168,900 apprentices, while one year later this had increased to 179,600. In the railroad industry we find an increase from 16,311 young workers in 1922 to 23,002 in 1925.

Annually all young workers get a month's vacation on pay and those working on furnaces (railroad), etc., get six weeks' vacation with pay. All medical treatment and health resorts, as sanitariums, are enjoyed free, and while sick full wages are received.

Special labor inspectors with assistants (these latter solely from ranks of young workers) exercise the strictest control to see that the working conditions of the youth are in accordance with Soviet law.

Schools.

In 1924 there were 73,000 apprentices in the technical schools, or 50 per cent of all the apprentices in the Soviet Union. Schools are being established in every industry as rapidly as the national economy will allow.

For instance, in 1924 in the metal industry, 52 per cent of all apprentices (which comprised 14,000) are distributed in 168 schools. There were only 55 schools with 3,450 attendants in 1922. Today the percentage is near 100.

Look at the following table regarding new workshop schools established:

Prior to	1921	1922	1923	1924
	22	40	106	10

Hours of Labor.

Here the American young worker will receive the greatest surprise. In Soviet Russia—that "terrible land" of the Bolsheviks—the great majority of Russian youth works six hours or less per day. Examine the following table:

Working Day	U.S.S.R. 1923	Russia 1913
4 hours and under	29.9	0.0
5 " " "	1.4	0.0
6 " " "	57.0	0.0
7 " " "	1.8	3.4
8 " " "	9.6	14.3
9 " " "	0.3	26.0
10 " " "	0.0	30.4
11 " " "	0.0	14.0
12 hours and more	0.0	11.3

The general average number of hours of labor in 1913 was 10 hours, as compared to 5 1/2 hours in 1922. Here we find a striking comparison between Communist Russia and capitalist America.

Because of the collapse of the industrial life of Russia in 1919 and 1920 as a result of the civil war, blockade, famine and the general offensive of all capitalist countries, the struggle to increase the rate of wages has been a difficult one and only today can we see that the average wage is equal to 1913, although individual industries are far above that. This condition naturally found its reflection in the wages of youth labor also. However, we must always keep in mind the many special privileges accorded the workers. The following figures show an unbroken increase, something America cannot show:

Industry	Oct. 1922	Dec. 1923	Jan. 1924	Nov. 1924
Average all...	7.76	13.30	14.70	19.02
Metal	8.95	12.60	15.27	16.97
Textile	7.60	15.33	16.45	18.92
Mining	11.52	10.51	12.00	14.12
Provision	13.55	21.15	22.18	23.30

(The above figures in rubles.)

These figures only apply to the pupils to the workshop school, which means up to 18 years of age. They, as a rule, are in the second or third category, while young workers older are in the fourth category and up, which means higher wages.

There is no discrimination because wages are based on the set rates.

Cultural.

The leisure time of the young worker is occupied in the varied cultural activities. Predominant among these are the youth clubs of the Y. C. L. and the general clubs of the trade unions.

Special political, reading, radio, dramatic and physical culture circles are organized. The youth comprises 50 per cent of the membership of all the clubs.

Activity in Union.

Because of the correct approach by the Soviets and trade unions and their recognition and encouragement to the young worker, we find this same union very active in the local unions as well as in the Communist Youth League. Representatives of the youth are on all leading committees, both of the trade union executive and the school governing bodies and the higher educational authorities.

Young Communist League.

While it is true that the Soviets look upon the youth from a different angle than is done in capitalist society, there is nevertheless a driving force which watches closely the activities of the young workers and is ever alert to defend and advance their interests. That force is the Young Communist League, which today numbers 1,800,000. Enrolled in its ranks is the majority of the industrial youth.

The Y. C. L. is thus the real representative of the working and peasant youth. These interests are closely guarded, as one can see by the following facts: On the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, the executive of the Y. C. L. has five members. On the central committee of the trade

The Russian Revolution and the Communist International

By MAX BEDACHT.

THE poison of reformism had permeated for years the body of the Second International. But few had realized the extent of the damage. Outwardly it was still the colossus of the internationally organized forces of the proletarian revolution. Even the outwardly splendid demonstrations of the Stuttgart Congress of 1907, the Copenhagen Congress of 1911 and the Basle anti-Balkan War Congress of 1912, lacked an inner unity of determination and action, yet the outward splendor of the occasion lulled even the pessimist into great revolutionary hope.

Only a small group of Marxians realized the extent of the danger. The Russian Bolsheviks, under the leadership of Lenin, sounded the alarm. In the name of that group spoke Comrade Luxemburg in the anti-war committee in Stuttgart and pointed out that all resolutions without preparation for action are empty and hollow manifestos. The international, so these Bolsheviks argued, cannot expect to do anything along the line of turning an imperialist war into a proletarian revolution

turns the friend over to the enemy. His very friendship is a manifestation of his treachery. But the more successful the guise of friendship the more effective will be the surprise of the treachery. And the treachery of the Second International surely surprised the masses. This surprise paralyzed whatever power of resistance there still was against the imperialist capitalist enemy.

Here the indispensability of revolutionary leadership became apparent. Lack of revolutionary leadership negated all the latent revolutionary spirit of the masses. Without the initiative and direction of a revolutionary leadership the revolutionary spirit of the masses exhausts itself in impotent rage.

The individual leaders in the different countries who remained true to their colors were left without national and international organizational connection between themselves and with the masses. To gather up these forces, to build a new revolutionary army, to organize a new revolutionary general staff, became the need of the hour.

Here the Russian revolution acted as the motive force to hasten this process of revolutionary reorganization. In the turmoil of the treachery and collapse of the Second International one unit remained compact: the Bolshevik Party of Russia. That party, under Lenin's guidance, had long fought and unmasked the social patriots. For the Bolsheviks the treachery of the Second International on the cause of the proletariat was only the final consequence of the theoretical treachery of that gentry on the teachings of Marx.

With the collapse of the Second International Lenin raised the slogan of the Third, the Communist International. Consistently he fought against the revival of the corpse of the old international. The petty bourgeois centrists who, in Zimmerwald and Kienthal, wanted to pass off their feeble pacifist repugnance to war as a genuine desire for a revolutionary war against capitalism, Lenin nailed to the pillory of his clear revolutionary logic.

Lenin triumphed. His party became the initiator and leader of the first successful fight against capitalism. Lenin and his Bolshevik Party became the father of the victory of the Russian proletariat. And that victory, the November revolution, became the father of the Communist International.

The victory in Russia at once raised the hopes of the revolutionary groups in all countries of the world, and showed the value of a revolutionary general staff. It became an experience to be cherished. It became an example to be copied.

Thus the victory of the Russian proletariat in its revolution of November, 1917, bore the immediate fruit of the foundation of the Communist International in March, 1919. The victory of the Russian proletariat in its revolution of November, 1917, gave birth to the Communist International which will be the leader of the workers of the world in its struggle with and final victory over capitalism of the world.

Without a thorough preparation for such action. To declare that we would do that, and at the same time refuse to accept any proposal to prepare for an emergency, is either pure demagoguery or criminal negligence. And a revolutionist must not be guilty of either.

But the Second International was guilty of both. It was demagogic, making the workers believe that it wanted capitalism combatted to the point of revolution. It was criminally negligent, treacherous, in preventing every preparation for revolution. The germ of opportunism had completely hollowed out the body of the colossus, of the Second International. Outward was visible the shining armor of revolutionary phrases; inwardly, however, prevailed a sickening hollowness which was bound to cause the collapse of the colossus at the first collision.

This collision came in August, 1914. Up to the last days the Second International kept up appearances. Resolutions and mass meetings thundered against war. But it was noise, nothing but noise. No sign of action—until the imperialist war became a reality. Then the colossus of the Second International fell to pieces.

The international dissolved itself into its national-component parts. Internationalist revolutionary phrase turned into nationalist imperialist substance. The greatest betrayal in history had become a reality.

The leaders of this crime did not switch their allegiance. They had adhered since long to capitalism. Their mask of allegiance to the proletariat was retained as a matter of usefulness for the capitalist class. The spy is a spy not only on the day when he

unions there are forty representatives of the Y. C. L. At the recent Trade Union Congress there were 134 delegates under 23 years of age out of a total of 600.

turns the friend over to the enemy. His very friendship is a manifestation of his treachery. But the more successful the guise of friendship the more effective will be the surprise of the treachery. And the treachery of the Second International surely surprised the masses. This surprise paralyzed whatever power of resistance there still was against the imperialist capitalist enemy.

Here the indispensability of revolutionary leadership became apparent. Lack of revolutionary leadership negated all the latent revolutionary spirit of the masses. Without the initiative and direction of a revolutionary leadership the revolutionary spirit of the masses exhausts itself in impotent rage.

The individual leaders in the different countries who remained true to their colors were left without national and international organizational connection between themselves and with the masses. To gather up these forces, to build a new revolutionary army, to organize a new revolutionary general staff, became the need of the hour.

Here the Russian revolution acted as the motive force to hasten this process of revolutionary reorganization. In the turmoil of the treachery and collapse of the Second International one unit remained compact: the Bolshevik Party of Russia. That party, under Lenin's guidance, had long fought and unmasked the social patriots. For the Bolsheviks the treachery of the Second International on the cause of the proletariat was only the final consequence of the theoretical treachery of that gentry on the teachings of Marx.

With the collapse of the Second International Lenin raised the slogan of the Third, the Communist International. Consistently he fought against the revival of the corpse of the old international. The petty bourgeois centrists who, in Zimmerwald and Kienthal, wanted to pass off their feeble pacifist repugnance to war as a genuine desire for a revolutionary war against capitalism, Lenin nailed to the pillory of his clear revolutionary logic.

Lenin triumphed. His party became the initiator and leader of the first successful fight against capitalism. Lenin and his Bolshevik Party became the father of the victory of the Russian proletariat. And that victory, the November revolution, became the father of the Communist International.

The victory in Russia at once raised the hopes of the revolutionary groups in all countries of the world, and showed the value of a revolutionary general staff. It became an experience to be cherished. It became an example to be copied.

Thus the victory of the Russian proletariat in its revolution of November, 1917, bore the immediate fruit of the foundation of the Communist International in March, 1919. The victory of the Russian proletariat in its revolution of November, 1917, gave birth to the Communist International which will be the leader of the workers of the world in its struggle with and final victory over capitalism of the world.

Without a thorough preparation for such action. To declare that we would do that, and at the same time refuse to accept any proposal to prepare for an emergency, is either pure demagoguery or criminal negligence. And a revolutionist must not be guilty of either.

But the Second International was guilty of both. It was demagogic, making the workers believe that it wanted capitalism combatted to the point of revolution. It was criminally negligent, treacherous, in preventing every preparation for revolution. The germ of opportunism had completely hollowed out the body of the colossus, of the Second International. Outward was visible the shining armor of revolutionary phrases; inwardly, however, prevailed a sickening hollowness which was bound to cause the collapse of the colossus at the first collision.

This collision came in August, 1914. Up to the last days the Second International kept up appearances. Resolutions and mass meetings thundered against war. But it was noise, nothing but noise. No sign of action—until the imperialist war became a reality. Then the colossus of the Second International fell to pieces.

The international dissolved itself into its national-component parts. Internationalist revolutionary phrase turned into nationalist imperialist substance. The greatest betrayal in history had become a reality.

The leaders of this crime did not switch their allegiance. They had adhered since long to capitalism. Their mask of allegiance to the proletariat was retained as a matter of usefulness for the capitalist class. The spy is a spy not only on the day when he

unions there are forty representatives of the Y. C. L. At the recent Trade Union Congress there were 134 delegates under 23 years of age out of a total of 600.

unions there are forty representatives of the Y. C. L. At the recent Trade Union Congress there were 134 delegates under 23 years of age out of a total of 600.

unions there are forty representatives of the Y. C. L. At the recent Trade Union Congress there were 134 delegates under 23 years of age out of a total of 600.



THE TRACTOR

(Concluded from Page 5.)

furrow. Working the tractor day and night the peasants of the collective get in all their grain.

This is a true story of the Russian steppes. The Russian peasant is facing a difficult task, making a jump from primitive wooden implements to the modern gigantic, efficient tractors, replacing an entire system of agriculture, entering a sphere he has never touched before. With the help of the Soviet government, by means of untiring effort, the poor peasants, through their collectives are winning success. Today where the poor peasant struggled with his tractor is a rolling sea of green. The wheat is greener, stronger, more plentiful, and the harvest will be bigger than if the grain had been ploughed by "bicks."

unions there are forty representatives of the Y. C. L. At the recent Trade Union Congress there were 134 delegates under 23 years of age out of a total of 600.

unions there are forty representatives of the Y. C. L. At the recent Trade Union Congress there were 134 delegates under 23 years of age out of a total of 600.

Russian and American Trade Unions

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

FROM time to time the overlords of the American trade union movement, in their employer-inspired propaganda against the Russian Soviet system in general, take sneering flings at the Russian trade unions. They never tire of scattering slanders against these organizations. Typically, a resolution adopted at the recent convention of the A. F. of L. referred to the "so-called trade union movement of Soviet Russia." Yet even the most cursory glance at the Russian unions shows that they are miles ahead of the reactionary A. F. of L. unions in every essential respect. Let us make a brief comparison of the Russian and American unions. And in this comparison the odium rests chiefly upon the trade union bureaucrats. They are ultra-reactionary and color the whole movement with their reactionary spirit. They maintain their positions of control mostly by force against a rank and file which wants to bring the unions to a higher state of development.

Social Point of View.

In the matter of their analysis of society and their estimation of the goal of the workers, the Russian unions completely outdistance the American. They have long since broken entirely with capitalism and capitalist conceptions. Their goal is the building of a new society controlled by the workers. They aim at the destruction of imperialism and the establishment of world rulership of the world proletariat. They are revolutionary thru and thru.

On the other hand, the American trade unions are still wedded to the capitalist system. They are permeated with the capitalist ideology. They are nationalistic, imperialistic, and the most reactionary unions in the world. Their foreign policy is almost identical with that of the capitalist class. They do not aim to abolish the capitalist system, but to subordinate themselves to it. Their official programs hardly rise even to what might be called reformism. Their aim is collaboration with the employers and the sacrifice of the workers' interests. The new forms of class collaboration developing in the American labor movement, such as the B. & O. plan, trade union capitalism, etc., are a menace not only to the workers of this country, but to those of the whole world.

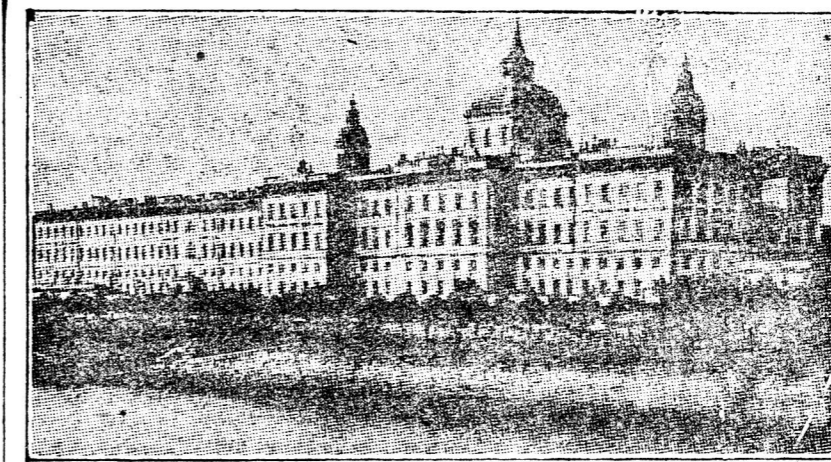
Leadership.

A comparison of the Russian and American trade union leaders is very much to the latter's detriment. In no country is there such a low grade of trade union leadership as in the United States. The upper strata of leaders are capitalistic, not only in ideology but often in the fact of their owning substantial fortunes. Many of them are grafters, and the overwhelming mass of them are totally unacquainted with the first rudiments of a working class understanding. There is a steady procession of them into the ranks of the employers, the case of Farrington being typical. Berry, the strike-breaker leader of the pressmen, is a hero among the bureaucrats. Their fabulous salaries are a disgrace and menace to the movement.

Compare this body of materialistic self-seekers to the Russian trade union leadership. All of the latter are Marxian revolutionists and veterans of innumerable struggles. Most of them have long jail records won thru their fights against the exploiters. Tomsky is a real proletarian leader; Green is a petty bourgeois follower of capitalism. And the comparison of the whole body of the Russian leadership with that of the American unions amounts to about the same.

Union Structure and Size.

The American trade unions, notwithstanding the fact that they have to fight the best organized, richest, and most militant system of capitalism in the world, are, from the standpoint of their structure, as well as in many other respects, the most backward of any to be found in any great industrial country. They still cling tenaciously to the antiquated craft union system, altho this has been repudiated in every other country. They consider



The Palace of Labor which is the headquarters of the Central Committees of all Russian Unions

amalgamation as synonymous with Bolshevism. In this country we have the unparalleled spectacle of 20 unions in the railroad industry, 25 in the metal industry, 20 in the building trades, etc. It is a brand of unionism of the vintage of 1890.

The Russian unions, on the contrary, are structurally the most perfect of any in the world. They consist of 23 industrial unions, based not upon the obsolete local union of the American pattern, but upon the shop committee.

In the matter of size, the Russian unions dwarf the trade unions of this country. They contain over 8,000,000 members, comprising 95 per cent of the Russian working class. They have grown 3,000,000 in the past three years. Whereas the American unions contain only 3,500,000 out of an organizable total of workers of 26,900,000. They comprise chiefly only the skilled trades and do not touch the masses in the basic and key industries. In spite of unparalleled industrial activity, they are decreasing in membership and influence. They are on the retreat before the attacks of the employers and are yielding to company unionism, both from within and without their ranks.

Control of Industry.

The Russian unions have a real voice in industry. Their members get the full product of their labor, minus the funds necessary for the upkeep of the government and the development of industry. They have to deal with a working class improving its wages, hours, working and living conditions at an unprecedented rate. Go to a Russian trade union congress and you will hear the leading governmental industrial leaders making their reports to the organized workers. All the boards and committees operating and directing the industries contain representatives of the unions. Their role

in production is far-reaching and recognized.

Compare this decisive role of the Russian unions in industry with that of the American unions. First of all, our trade unions can influence the standards of only a small percentage of the workers, the great mass being almost entirely at the mercy of their rapacious employers. And the unions' influence for good over even this small percentage is a diminishing quantity. The time was when they made a bit of a fight to wring real concessions from the employers. But now their whole tendency is away from this. With the B. & O. plan, the Monroe Doctrine of labor, the "new wage policy" of the A. F. of L., and other similar projects, they are repudiating all idea of struggle and are degenerating the trade unions into mere appendages of the capitalist production mechanism. The ultimate result of their policy is to assist the capitalists to still further exploit the workers. The greatest bunkum of the international labor movement is the claim of the A. F. of L. that it is responsible for the high wages paid to American workers. This is the result of the bonanza development of American industry and to the growth of American imperialism.

Control of Government.

The weakness of the American trade unions in the governmental machinery is notorious the world over. There is no real workers' representation in the national congress, and very little in the respective legislatures. Even the city councils in the big industrial centers are almost entirely in the hands of the employers. In no industrial country is the working class so devoid of representation in governmental bodies as in the United States. This is because of the criminally stupid political policy of the trade union bureaucrats. They have not yet broken their

allegiance to the two capitalist parties, and taken the fundamentally necessary step of building a mass political party of the workers. They are lined up neck by neck with all the crooked politicians in the country. The disastrous results speak for themselves.

Compare the Russian situation with this political debacle. The government is in the hands of the workers. They dominate the whole political and industrial situation. The workers have their own party, the Russian Communist Party, and it is the master of the situation. In the United States the capitalists are in complete control, and in the Soviet Union the workers are in control. Yet the American trade union bureaucrats venture to sneer at the Russian workers.

Workers' Education.

Within the past few years the A. F. of L. unions have made a faint gesture in the direction of workers' education. But this, as expressed thru the Workers' Education Bureau and various other organizations, only emphasizes the weakness and capitalistic character of this education. American trade union journalism is a calamity to our labor movement. Many of the papers are indistinguishable almost from those of the company unions. This is to say nothing of the dozens of grafting sheets in various industrial centers, which brazenly take bribes from the employers to fight everything progressive in the labor movement. One can read miles of printed matter in American trade union journals and never run across an idea of importance in the solution of the workers' problems. By and large, no important labor movement has such a pitifully weak educational system as the trade unions of this country.

On the other hand, the Russian unions are absolutely supreme in this respect of education. It is safe to say they are carrying on more education (not to speak of its incomparably better quality) than all the rest of the world's labor movement put together. Their splendid workers' clubs and various other educational systems are carrying on an enormous work of enlightening the workers everywhere. Their system of trade union journals are beyond compare. A splendid example is the daily paper of the railroad workers, The Gudok. This paper has about 300,000 circulation, and is of an enormous influence in the life of the railroad workers. Compared to the Russians, the American trade union leaders have not learned the first A, B, C's of workers' education.

Ugaroff's Question.

When in Leningrad recently our party met with Ugaroff, the secretary of the local Central Labor Council. As we were about to leave he said: "Well, we have shown you our unions and how they are carrying on their work in the factories. You come from a great industrial country where the unions are much older than ours. Now you tell us what your unions have to teach us in the way of labor organization. What have they that is better than ours? We will be only too glad to learn from them if we can."

We were stumped. It was such an unexpected question. We cued our brains, trying to conjure up a single feature of the American unions that the Russian unions could profitably pattern after. But in vain. We could think of nothing, and we said so. In their structure, leadership, manner of conducting business—in every respect, the Russian unions are a thousand miles ahead of the American unions, cursed as the latter are with reactionary and faker leaders, antiquated craft structure, B. & O. plan class collaboration conceptions, etc. All the way back to Moscow, in fact all the way back to the United States, we pondered over Ugaroff's leading question. And our final conclusion is that our answer to him was absolutely correct. The American trade unions have nothing whatever to teach the Russian workers, except how not to build a labor movement; whereas the Russian workers have innumerable lessons to teach the American workers on how to construct a real labor organization.

(Concluded on Page 8.)

The Tractor

By KARL REEVE.

THE sun hung low over the far-reaching steppes. The black soil of the Northern Caucasus is rich in promise of bountiful grain. But for centuries the Russian peasant has merely scratched the surface of the ground, planting with a wooden point for a plow, sowing his shriveled grain broadcast, by hand. He had been a prey to vicissitudes of drought and impoverished by the czar's taxes.

In the middle of a slightly rolling field a broad-shouldered peasant stands over an American tractor. He cannot make it go. For a week it has been thus. The peasant, tall, thick featured, big limbed, is playing a new game. While the precious hours of seeding time slip by, he has taken the tractor apart, put it together again, cranked and cranked, but the engine remains dead. A look of perplexity is stamped upon the peasant's face. "Do so and so to the clutch before starting," the directions read, "the carburetor must be placed so and so." But the peasant cannot read the English directions. His big square fingers slip heavily over the spark plugs, cleaning and re-cleaning. He takes out the battery, looks at it, and replaces it again. Still the tractor will not go.

A kulack (rich peasant) rides by in a four-seated carriage behind his team of horses. "If you used a pair of bicks (oxen) you could just beat them and cry, 'saup,' and they would go," the kulack calls sarcastically. "You'd better rent my bicks again and get in your wheat." The poor peasant does not answer. He bends his head low over the tractor engine, beads of perspiration standing out on his face. "My three months at the tractor school were not enough to get me through this situation," he thinks.

But finally the repair man arrives from the service station at the Okrug (district) headquarters. The repairman is overworked and spare parts are scarce, but the trouble is found at last, a part is replaced and the tractor again rolls over the plain, leaving in its wake a deep double furrow.

(Concluded on Page 8.)



THE MAROONED FARMERS

By JOEL SHOMAKER.

THE harvest moon shines on many western farmers who do not see the stars of prosperity. They are marooned on the land. They are objects of pity. They are like unto slaves on islands of loneliness. They cannot sail away for they are surrounded by the sea of capitalism. They dare not attempt to fly thru the air for it is owned by monopolists. They do not possess suitable vehicles for highway traffic.

Old ideas of riches on the farm are giving way to the more popular thoughts of existence in the city. The long ago boast that more than one-half of the people of this nation lived on the farms is not in modern favor. The trekking from the farm to the city goes on wherever the farmers are able to let loose on the land and become wanderers in quest of jobs. There are reasons for the poverty that falls like a cloud on the farmers.

Politics has opened new rays of light on modern farming. The western farmers are finding out that they have been turning wheels of theory. The various bills introduced in congress, for the relief of the farmers, have set the people to thinking. The rejecting of those remedial measures, by anti-farming politicians, has brought about a new era that means continuous abandonment of the farms. That means a complete change of agricultural conditions.

The new school politicians demand a system of taxation that will lower the cost of government. One wing of the party in power in the state of Washington is fighting for a change. Among the assertions made by campaign orators are some facts that would not be accepted from any authorities but the old partisans. They tell why the farmers are marooned on the land. The tax collectors demand more than the land produces.

Here are some of the things the politicians are telling. In the White River Valley, one of the richest and best farming districts of western Washington, the annual tax bills range from sixteen dollars to eighteen dollars per acre. That is more than the value of some crops, when the cost of production and marketing is deducted. The result is very apparent. The old settlers have leased their lands to Italian dairymen and Japanese truckfarmers because the farms ceased to pay profits.

The Yakima Valley of central Washington is one of the famous fruit growing sections of the irrigated west. Political speakers, of the old party in power, state that the tax calls on the farmers of that district range about twenty-five dollars per acre. These claims come one a year and are subject to twelve per cent annual interest if not paid promptly. So the Yakima Valley farmers, who tire of paying out more than the yearly income, have joined the forces of home run-aways, or expect to enlist just as soon as they see some way out of the difficulty.

"We have not had butter in our house for three years," is the confession of a woman who manages a dairy farm in Eastern Washington. "We live on bread and milk. Our meat consists of chickens we cannot find a market for. Why, Mister Writer, I will tell you that I have eaten so much chicken, in the last three years, that I can fairly crow. As for getting away from the farm, that is entirely out of the question, at least for the present."

Why is this woman held as a prisoner on the farm? Why are children brought up under such unfavorable conditions? Let her tell the story. It is just like many others in the same locality. It applies, in many details, to several western states. It reveals the real condition. It does not hide under the smoke screen of theory. Short as it is the story is full of human interest and reveals an appalling situation.

"The folks insisted on my holding a farm sale, as others were doing, get enough money together and



Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union, addressing a Group of Young Peasants.

Reflections on Opposite Cultures

IN America Sherwood Anderson laments the passing of the artisan, and groans under the realization that "Coal and the industrial power that has come from coal and the coal mines is king."

The machinery of modern civilization repels and terrifies him. The very idea of a factory drives him to despair.

In Russia the new poet, unafraid by machinery and undismayed by the collectivization of labor that it incurs, writes of work with joy and of its meaning with inspiration. The factory whistle becomes a symbol of necessity made beautiful by changing culture and freshened life. His words:

"The sirens sound the morning hymn of unity," echo the spirit of a new age.

While Sherwood Anderson, in an intuitive way, appreciates the importance of economics in our life, in all life, he protests and despairs, but does not see the destiny of it all. In other words, like the artist, he feels the situation but cannot socialize it; he senses the change but cannot analyze it.

In passages like these, called from his notebook, his interest in the workman, in proletarian labor, is immediately manifest:

"What a day it will be—the day I mean when all workmen come to a certain decision—that they no longer put their hands to cheap material or do cheap, hurried work—for their manhood's sake.

"The dominant note in American life today is the factory hand."

Equally striking are these confessions:

"I got on a train and went to another town, where I slept in a workingmen's hotel. The furniture was ugly, and I did not like that, but I had got back among people to whom I belonged.

"I belong to men who work with their hands, to Negroes, to poor women—the wives of workers, heavy with child, with work-wearied faces. Often I think them more lovely than any aristocrat, any man or woman of leisure, I have ever seen. That they do not understand what I feel and do not know their own beauty when it flashes forth does not matter. I belong to them whether they will have me or not."

THE culture that Sherwood Anderson expresses is a culture that is antagonistic to his soul. The culture that the revolutionary Russian expresses is one that is part of his soul.

In America the cynicism and mysticism that have crept into our philosophy, are elements detested by the Russian realists and revolutionists. Theirs is a task demanding of energy and deserving of sacrifice. Mental fireworks are non-essential to their existence. As Bertrand Russell said in a recent review of Bukharin's Historical Materialism, there is something intensely practical and realistic in the fact that here is a philosophy worked out in the very bone and tissue of social life, a philosophy that breathes not of the cabinet retreat but of the great heart of cities and the immense vitality of the plains. Altho intellectual difference and strife exist, they are motivated by deep issues. It is the social problem that determines differences, sharpens conflict, intensifies struggle. Attitudes are not anaemic and tepid, but dynamic, hortatory, aggressive.

In America protest is muddled and mystical. Our literary radicals are obsessed with the bizaars, fascinated by the tinsel of the grotesque. The smell of rebellion has not become familiar to their nostrils. The challenge of social revolution to them is but a dead echo, disenchanting and dull.

The candor of Blok's Twelve, or of this fragment from the poem:

The city's roar is far away,
Black silence broods on Neva's brink.
No more police! We can be gay,
Comrades, without a drop to drink.

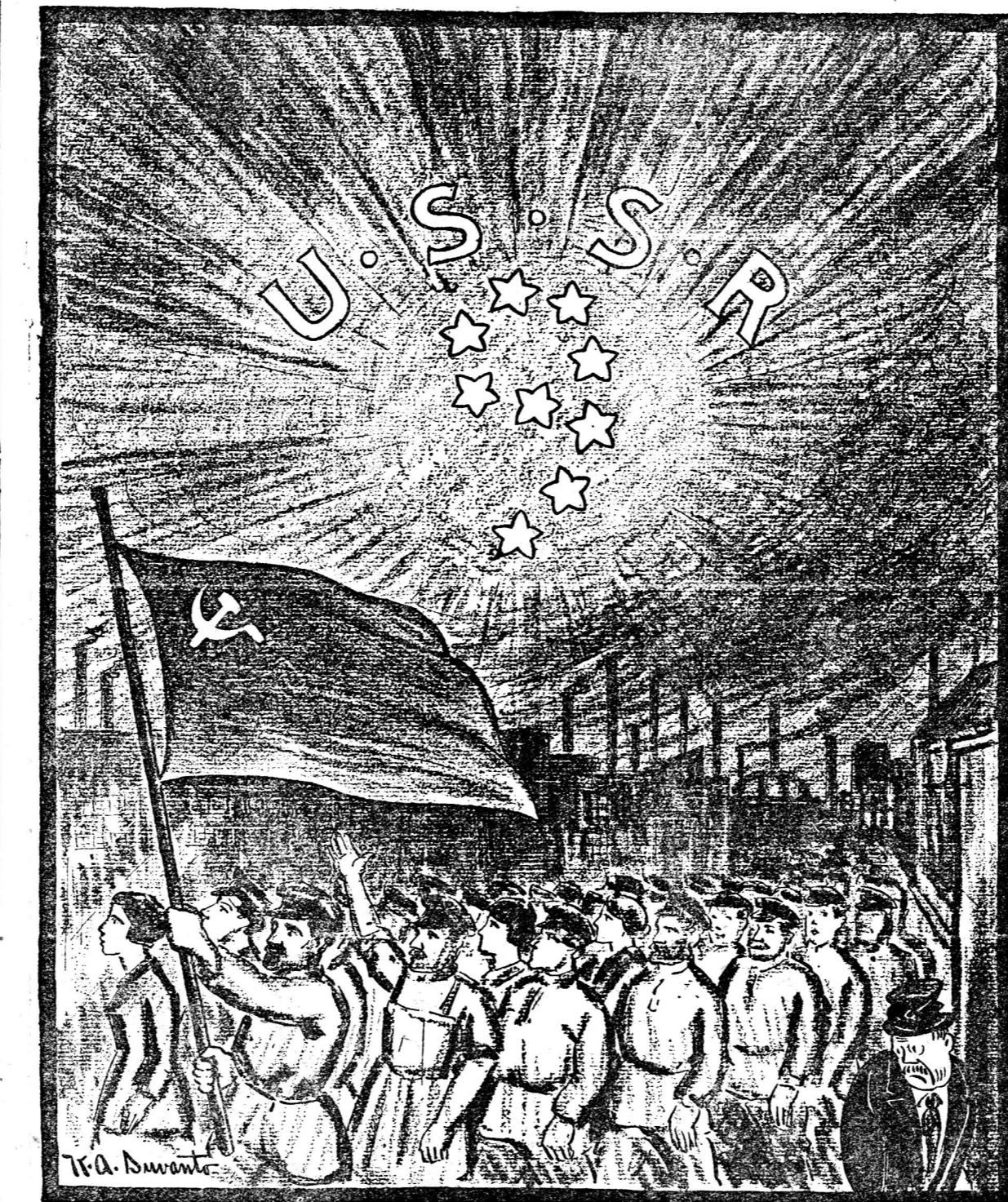
leave the farm," the woman continued. "I attended many sales. My neighbors were in the same fix as myself and family. They wanted to get away so far that they would never see the country again. Well, the sales did not raise money. Horses sold for one dollar each. Cows were knocked down for about fifteen dollars. Farm machinery simply had no value.

"We cannot cash in on anything at this time of the year. Our hay cost ten dollars per ton to mature, harvest and put in the barn. We have been offered four dollars for it. My cows are as good as any in the country. The best offer the butcher would make was fourteen dollars apiece. My plan is to live here this winter, feed the hay to the cows and try to sell in the spring." Is it necessary for any reader to ask more about why farmers are marooned and unable to flee to the imaginary cities of refuge where they are not wanted, not needed and will become burdens?

A boorzhoo, a lonely mourner,
His nose tucked in his ragged fur,
Stands lost and idle on the corner,
Tagged by a cringing, mangy cur.

The boorzhoo like a hungry mongrel,
A silent question stands and begs;
The old world like a kinless mongrel
Stands there, its tail between its legs.

is almost alien to American ears. The spirited cry of Marienhof's poem October, in celebration of the revolution when the Soviets seized power, is also expressive of the quickened pulse-beat in the new Russia:



Drawing by SUVANTO.

We trample filial obedience,
We have gone and sat down saucily,
Keeping our hats on,
Our feet on the table.

You don't like us, since we guffaw with blood,
Since we don't wash rags washed millions of times,
Since we suddenly dared,
Ear-spittingly, to bark: "Wow!"

Yes, sir, the spine
Is as straight as a telephone pole,
Not my spine only, but the spines of all Russians,
For centuries hunched.

You ask—And then?
And then dancing centuries,
We shall knock at all doors
And no one will say: "Goddamnyou, get out!"

We! We! We are everywhere:
Before the footlights, in the center of the stage,
Not softy lyricists,
But flaming buffoons.

Pile rubbish, all the rubbish in a heap,
And like Savonarola, to the sound of hymns,
Into the fire with it . . . Whom should we fear?
When the mundiculi of puny souls have become worlds.

Every day of ours is a new chapter in the Bible,
Every page will be great to thousands of generations.
We are those about whom they will say:
The lucky ones lived in 1917.

And you are still shouting: They perish!
You are still whimpering lavishly.
Dunderheads!
Isn't yesterday crushed, like a dove
By a motor?
Emerging madly from the garage?

THE culture of Russia is fresh with a new spirit that is significantly contagious. Even a mystical poet such as Andrey Bely is affected. Theosophy and symbolism become secondary for the moment in the great

Meanwhile in America, Waldo Frank, with the ponderous pomp of a hierophant, prepares us "to enter the domain of the noumenal," to "receive mystery" which "is the beginning of participation in a truth merely beyond the scope of our accepted words," and to perceive in "metaphysics and a true understanding of the religious experience," the solution of our dilemma.

In the antagonisms of the two reactions is reflected a contrast in cultures. The one exhales the vivid vitality of a rising culture, the other the parthian retreat of a decadent one.

When the Czar Listened

(To the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution)

By JIM WATERS

Listen!
Listen, listen!
I hear something;
Do you hear it?
Something walking;
Do you feel it?
How it vibrates
When its heel and toe
Make contact with the earth.
It is something, something walking,
And its strides are long and heavy.
I hear something,
Something walking.

Listen!
Listen, Listen!
I hear voices;
Do you hear them?
Voices chanting;
Do you feel them?
There are husky voices chanting
In a solemn monotone;
And the rumble of their voices
Sounds like distant thunder,
Distant thunder and a storm.
I hear voices,
Voices chanting.

Listen!
Listen, listen!
It is coming;
Do you hear it?
Coming towards us;
Do you feel it?
For its heavy boot bites deeper in the earth;
And the thunder of the voices,
Interspersed with bitter laughter,
Knifes the silence with the lightning
Of impending storm.
It is coming,
Coming towards us.

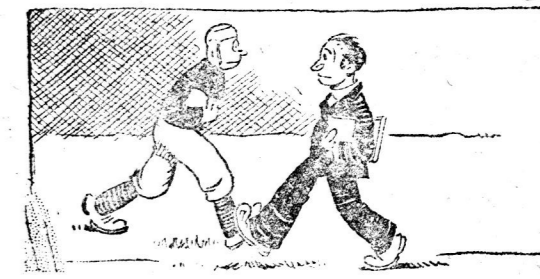
Listen!
Listen, listen!
They are reading; reading;
Do you hear them?
Proclamations;
Understand them?
They are reading proclamations
That banish us from earth.
It's the revolutionary workers
Seizing power of the nation
For their red flags flood the city
In a scarlet flame.
They are reading proclamations
That banish us from earth.

Alexander Blok

(Concluded from page 4.)

is no miracle, but a natural phenomenon. The revolution is the mission of the "Scythians," the Asiatics, who "have held the armour shield between two hostile races, that of the Mongols and of Europe." For generations, these Scythians have been mocked and oppressed. Then came the hour of reckoning and the Russian sphynx looked around with "hatred and love," a glance which stirred the old world to its foundations. It became terror-stricken at the sound of the barbaric lyre," which sends forth a summons to the fraternal banquet of work and peace. A struggle, be-

SPORTS



PEEPING over the edge of this column we see that Comrade Calverton goes to bat on Russian culture. That's a good tip. We'll put one over on Russian phyt-culture to keep him company. In Russia they believe these two go together.

Two years ago when the British Trade Union Delegation gave Russia the once over they found 2,400 factory clubs with over a million members promoting sports. The trade unions backed these clubs. They have their teams in soccer, wrestling and gym work. Swedish drill is the big feature. Moscow had 39,000 physical culture circles and it was estimated the Workers Clubs had a total of 100,000 circles. They have grown fast since then.

Sports magazines from Russia come occasionally to the Bug. (We'll send a copy to any American sports Bug that's interested.) Boxing, the noble art of nullifying noses, is unknown there. Soccer is the big game. Russian soccer teams played in Germany last year and ran some of the best European teams bow-legged. The other day, a recent visitor to Russia told us that baseball teams were springing up in many towns. Here's hoping they learn the game well enuf to send over a team with a pitcher good enuf to make Babe Ruth think he's got holes in his bat.

In this country the boss backs up sports in the shop. In Russia sports are run by workers and organized Labor backs them. A little of that here will do the Labor Movement a lot of good.

HERE'S something the British Trade Union Delegation learned that most Sport Bugs don't know. In Russia: "A worker who is suffering from fatigue, or is run down in general health, by application to his Trade Union is sent to one of these establishments (rest homes) free of charge. The rest houses have a considerable acreage of ground attached to them where games are organized."

When you get weak in the knees from turning out production on your machine for a number of years; or when you feel you got lead in your feet at the end of a hard day's work—think this over! In Russia the men who work—get rest and sports. In this country the men who work—get more work. And the more they work the more the boss rests . . . and the more he plays golf.

A COUPLE of weeks ago we spoke of the way Negro athletes were Jim-Crowed at college. Now Ray Vaughn of the Colgate team reports he was kept out of the game against Pittsburgh because of a protest made by that team against his presence in the game. He reports also that the manager received a letter from the Navy officials prohibiting his playing against them. He had played every game on the Colgate schedule previous to these games.

Further evidence of race-prejudice in American colleges bobbed up in the Chicago-Penn game. Coach Stagg of Chicago sent in Fouche, a colored line-man. Here's the result as a newspaper viciously reports it: "Few persons in the stands knew that Chicago sent in a colored substitute lineman near the end of the game. As it happened, Ed Fonde, of Mobile, was paired against him. Thayer tried to tell the Southerner his opponent was a Jap. To prevent trouble the Penn coaches called in Miller to relieve Fonde."

The Negro athlete sure gets a dirty deal at college. These huge "foot-ball stadiums with class rooms around them" where race-prejudice is rife, are misleadingly called "centers of education."

There are many Workers Sports Clubs throuout the country. We will be glad to give notice of their activities if you will send the information to the Magazine Section for the Sports.

The Bug

gan, a struggle for life and death, and all nature echoes with its music, the music of hatred and love, of destruction and creation.

Many have heard this music, but Alexander Blok was the first to introduce its notes into literature; the literature of Russia and of the world.

"The Twelve" and "Scythians" are not a turning point in Blok's creative activity, but merely a further phase in his development. They are the most forceful expression of Blok's vision of Russia as the heart of a new world culture, and in the expression of this vision he became the poet of destruction and creation.