

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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

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U. S. PLANS TO TAKE NICARAGUA

Keep The DAILY WORKER

Build It Into a Powerful Weapon of the Revolutionary Workers

Resolution Adopted by the Central Committee in Plenary Session November 12.

The party is still confronted with the first steps in the task of placing The DAILY WORKER on a firm and secure footing and of making it a necessary and powerful weapon of the party, as well as the chief moulder of opinion and policy in the labor movement.

The repeated financial crises, which have occurred, have not only taken away valuable energy from other important mass work, developing to some extent a sense of insecurity and impending disaster, most detrimental to the party, have revealed the fact that The DAILY WORKER has not yet established for itself a broad and stable body of supporters.

The party has not yet successfully mobilized all its resources behind our daily organ. The machinery for the support of The DAILY WORKER has been given too little care and attention from the leading committees and comrades of the party as well as the lower units. The DAILY WORKER is not yet the collective product or the combined concern of the entire party.

The party has not yet learned to use The DAILY WORKER as its collective organizer. It is not yet sufficiently used to mobilize our party for quick response to our campaigns, both national and local. The party must immediately mobilize its forces for supporting the paper. The broadest possible supporting machinery should be organized, including party and non-party elements which will give serious and continuous attention to the upkeep of The DAILY WORKER. The building of such a machine should be the immediate concern of every unit of the party.

The foreign language sections of our party must realize more and more deeply the overwhelming importance of an English Communist daily as the leading organ of the revolutionary movement and should, while not minimizing the support of the foreign language press, stimulate and encourage to an increasing extent the support of The DAILY WORKER.

The immediate task for the party at the present time is the raising of the \$50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund, to place the paper firmly on its feet for the coming period. Upon the completion of this campaign, the party must engage in an intensive effort to build up its circulation, by a subscription campaign on a broad scale.

With the firm co-operation and the united efforts of our entire party in this period of great advances of our party on many fronts, there is every reason to believe that we will be able to build a powerful Communist daily with ever increasing support and influence.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IT was rather considerate of the United States district attorney not to indict our whole police force and a big chunk of our judiciary while the queen of Roumania was among us. Now that the lady has departed, Chicago can return to normalcy as our late President Harding would say. For the benefit of those who live in the wide open spaces where news is as scarce as men, the story is, that an honorable judge and a police captain, who is secretary to the chief of police, and divers other policemen and citizens, and saloonkeepers, beer peddlers, etc., have been indicted for alleged violations of the Volstead act.

WE hasten to agree with our honored mayor, that a person should be considered innocent until proven guilty. The reverse attitude is taken by the capitalists where the workers are concerned. It must be particularly trying on our mayor to be shocked with such a reflection on his administration after a hard week's work straining his mayoral suspenders bowing to the queen. Unless I am mistaken, the judge involved—his name is Harry Walker—is the same individual who sat in judgement on Communists who were arrested last year for holding street meetings. The honorable judge was sorry he could not send them to jail for expressing such views. Now others may be sorry if a jury finds the honorable judge innocent.

NO doubt the interests of state will be invoked to prevent the imprisonment of our police force as it would be difficult to train a new force in time to guard the queen of Spain's champagne supply, who is said to be borrowing money for a visit to the U. S. Also there is a little strike on down in the loop—at least one. And I saw by the papers as Dooley would say that an officer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was arrested the other day for daring to be in the vicinity of a truck shop. What would the scab clothing manufacturers do without our police force, I need to ask? And what would happen to the masses of the police force

Soviet-Turkish An 'ity Forced by Imperialist Acts, Says Chicherin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—Russia and Turkey have been pressed into international mutuality and friendship by the crushing force of imperialistic nations, declared Georges Chicherin, Soviet commissar of foreign affairs in a speech at a Russo-Turkish banquet at Odessa following his conference with Husni Bey, Turkish foreign minister.

M. Chicherin pointed out that both Russia and Turkey had suffered destruction of property because of the onslaughts of the imperialistic nations, and were now rebuilding on a new basis.

PAPER BOX STRIKER IS BEATEN BY SCABS UNDER POLICE NOSES



Daniel Lulo, a member of the paper box makers' union of New York on strike against the boss association in that city was severely beaten by scabs and thugs hired for that purpose. While police have taken the trouble to interfere violently with the strikers, it has so far not occurred to them to arrest and

'CODE' CABLES ARE DODGE TO COVER RETREAT

Marie Fears Further Manifestations

Queen Marie is going home in a hurry. Reports from Louisville, Ky. state that her entire eastern return trip will be cancelled and that she will depart immediately for New York, arriving there on Saturday and awaiting the Wednesday sailing of the Berengaria with no further public appearances. Her attendants announce that the queen is alarmed over the condition of her husband's health following the receipt of two coded messages from Bucharest.

At the same time, a press dispatch from Bucharest advises that Premier Avarescu, reporting on the condition of his majesty Ferdinand, assured the members of parliament that there was no need for fear over the king's illness, that he suffered from an ailment of long standing and that cure was in view.

Got Her Loan. On top of this is the fact that the queen's itinerary was previously curtailed at the time the \$100,000,000 loan from Romania was announced and following the Chicago demonstrations of workers against the queen.

It was well known to the queen's advisers that in both Cleveland and Detroit, where she was to make appearances, there was strong opposition to the official welcomes arranged for the two cities.

Cleveland Affre. In Cleveland, the city council was browed into an uproar and one member threatened with expulsion for trying to read a resolution of protest. In Detroit, the Federation of Labor passed a vigorous resolution against the queen and her government. In both places, the International Labor Defense was making extensive plans to record her majesty a reception similar to the one she received in Chicago.

The Hungarian community in Cleveland had constituted themselves as a nucleus around which sentiment was crystallized against the queen. The opposition became so strong that Mayor Marshall said, "certain elements here were outspoken in their antagonism against the queen" and added that "it might be advisable to cancel the visit."

The chief of police of Cleveland had made arrangement for an armed guard of 1,000 police and firemen to act as a guard.

Why The Hurry. In view of these facts, it becomes decidedly problematical whether it is King Ferdinand's illness or the fear of further demonstrations against her, that has prompted the queen to cancel her engagement.

The fact that the messages received from Bucharest that have been made the basis for the postponement were written in code and have not been made public, would indicate that these messages might offer the much needed excuse to cancel engagements that can result only in further embarrassment to the royal travellers.

N. Y. Demonstration. Reports from New York state that International Labor Defense is preparing to give the queen a send off in the form of a rousing demonstration against her white terror government. While the cancellations so far made have saved the royal lady this ordeal in both Cleveland and Detroit, it will be difficult to avoid the wrath of the New York workers since, to get to Europe, it is necessary to sail on an ocean liner. It will be very difficult to get aboard the Berengaria secretly.

The DAILY WORKER will run again, for the benefit of the New York demonstration, the story of "Cotsofanest!" that caused her majesty and her retainers to shudder in genuine fear when they arrived in Chicago and learned that the story was out.

Irish Republicans Seized in Barracks

BELFAST, Ireland, Nov. 18.—More than 100 arrests have been made in the Irish Free State, as the result of the raids made on the civic guard barracks in County Cork during the week-end, according to reports received here.

NEGOTIATIONS ON FOR EVACUATION OF RHINE BY FRENCH AND ENGLISH

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Complete evacuation of German territory by troops of Great Britain and France is seen soon as the result of negotiations now being conducted between the British and French foreign departments.

It is believed that the evacuation will be effected by Jan. 1, if the obstacles in the way can be ironed out.

The desire of French and English army officers to keep their soft jobs on the Rhine, and thus causing them to make unfavorable reports on German militaristic activities is one of the main obstacles, it is said. Another is the activity of the German nationalists in fostering hatred between Germany and France.

100 WORKERS ENTER PASSAIC WORSTED MILL

First Mill in History of Region to Sign Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 18.—So far approximately 100 hundred strikers have gone back to work at the New Jersey Worsted Spinning company, the first of the textile mills of the district to sign up with the union. This mill recognized the United Textile Workers last week, signing an agreement with them thru James Starr, president of the union.

There are still eight mills on strike, including the two plants owned by the Forstmann and Huffmann interests in Clifton and Garfield. The latter which has settled is owned by W. Gaunt, a young man of English parentage, whose father owns six mills in England. It employs about 700 workers normally.

Norman Midgley, the new superintendent of the mills, has introduced some improvements in the mill, according to the workers who went back this week. The place has been cleaned up and conditions made more sanitary.

Cheer Workers.

When the first workers to go back to this mill arrived Monday, they found a large crowd of strikers outside waiting to cheer them. Inside the mill they discovered that less than fifty of the hundred or more employees who had been working there during the strike had stuck to their jobs in face of the return of the victorious strikers.

The Passaic Worsted Spinning company is the first mill in the Passaic district which has ever signed an agreement with a labor union, according to Mr. Starr. Which means that a very important landmark in the stormy labor history of this region has been passed.

Mills Still Struck.

The mills which are still on strike are the Botany Worsted, employing in normal times about 5,500 workers, and the Garfield Worsted, with 1,200 to 1,500 workers, both owned by the same interests; the two Forstmann and Huffmann mills with capacity for 4,500 to 5,000 workers; the Gera mills and the New Jersey Worsted, run by the same company and employing between 1,200 and 1,500 workers each; the United Piece and Dye Works in Lodi, with 4,500 workers, and the Dundee Textile mills with 500 workers. All these mills are still badly crippled by the strike. Such workers as they have now are for the most part recruits from the outside. The strikers themselves are still holding out firmly.

Can Extract Gas and Oil from Poor Grade of Coal, Says German

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—Gasoline and lubricating oils may be extracted from the poorest grade of bituminous coal, Dr. Frederick Bergius, noted German fuel technologist, told the international conference on bituminous coal, in session here today.

Faced with a shortage of petroleum, Germany already has developed a process for distilling soft coal which is commercially practicable, Dr. Bergius informed the 800 scientists from all parts of the world assembled here to

KUOMINTANG OF U. S. MEETS ON CANTON ISSUE

Conference Will Hinge on Canton Question

(Anti-Imperialist News Service)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 18.—Chinese from all over the United States are arriving in this city to engage in a bitter convention struggle which will be waged around the demand of unqualified support of the Canton government in its fight against imperialism and for the unification of China under nationalist rule. The occasion will be the special conference of the Kuomintang of China in America, which opens its sessions here Saturday, Nov. 20.

The convention will determine whether or not the Kuomintang branches in this country are to be dominated by the business and other right wing elements.

Left wing ferment has been increasing in the organization since the national American headquarters, at San Francisco, began openly to desert the cause of the anti-imperialist movement in China last year. Yu Yau Yen and Tang Sen, who were appointed delegates from the United States to last year's general convention of the Kuomintang at Canton, did not go to Canton at all. Instead, they proceeded to Shanghai, where they ranked themselves with the group of traitors led by Chao Lo. When the San Francisco office refused to take disciplinary action against its delegates for this betrayal, the general headquarters of the Kuomintang withdrew all authority from it.

Upon the demand of the Seattle branch of the Kuomintang in America, the present special conference was called, to consider: (1) election of new officers for the Kuomintang of China in America; (2) disciplinary action against the traitor delegates Yu and Tang.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League, 106 N. La Salle street, Chicago is sending a special representative to the convention. The representative, who is a Chinese, will present the convention in the name of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League and will extend a formal invitation to the Kuomintang of China in America to participate in the world congress against imperialism which is to meet at Brussels, Belgium, next January.

South Americans to Give Encouragement to Soviet Recognition

ODESSA, Nov. 18.—Three hundred South American tourists are expected here in a few days according to an announcement by the Soviet fleet. The South Americans will be guests of the government and after seeing the chief cities of Russia will re-embark at Leningrad.

The visit has awakened hopes here of speedy recognition of Russia by South American countries.

Mason Freed in Wine Conspiracy, Stone Is Held for Same Charge

Ralph W. Stone, former prohibition director, will probably be placed on trial for complicity in the alleged \$1,000,000 wine withdrawal conspiracy before the first of the year, it was learned today.

State Senator Lowell B. Mason and Percy Owen, Stone's predecessor in office, were freed by a jury on virtually the same charge. Stone then was one of the main prosecution witnesses. Mason was out little more than an hour.

Mason had just been re-elected to the state legislature on a dry platform.

REFERENDUM STRIKE VOTE OF CLOAKMAKERS ENDORSES SETTLEMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Voting upon the question of a settlement with the "inside" manufacturers already ratified by mass meetings of the 40,000 workers on strike in the New York cloak industry, a referendum resulted in 9,945 for the agreement and 2,533 against. This allows the majority of the strikers to return to work and lays the basis for further negotiations to settle with the as yet unsigned bosses.

GRANGE MAKES MOVE TOWARDS CO-OPERATION

Urges Government Protection

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 18.—Following in the footsteps of the St. Louis conference between cotton growers and corn-belt farmers, the National Grange, meeting here in national convention, endorsed the movement for farm relief which has been opposed by the Coolidge administration and elected a committee to investigate the advantages of the Canadian wheat pool looking towards its application to the farmers of the United States.

A resolution urging the setting up of an export debenture plan which would guarantee farmers protection for their surplus crops was passed with only one dissenting vote.

Pool a Success.

The Canadian wheat pool in the province of Alberta, a co-operative method of marketing the crop and thus spooling the speculations of the gamblers, has proved a notable success. One of the keynote of the Grange meeting is a demand for a farm co-operative movement initiated and conducted by the farmers themselves for their own protection.

Twenty-seven states of the union are represented in the Grange convention.

St. Louis Conference Continues.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—Continuing the discussion of the opening day in which the Coolidge administration was vigorously attacked by both representatives of the cotton growers of the south and the farmers of the north, the special farm conference meeting here, evolved two methods of meeting the serious crisis confronting the cotton planters.

One view was for immediate government relief thru measures passed by congress combined with a curtailment of cotton acreage to lower the crop surplus and another view point was a plan for co-operative supervision of crops thru the organizations of the farmers that could afford relief with adequate government assistance.

Political Significance.

The political significance of the conference is that it is a meeting ground for the farmers of both the north and the south coming together for the first time on a common platform that has as its basis the crisis that is operating in both sections of the country.

"Breaking Chains" Soviet Wonder Film

The Chicago censors have just passed, with only a few minor changes, one of the most artistic of the new Russian films, "Breaking Chains." This film, which has been shown in Moscow, Leningrad and Berlin, is to be shown on Friday, December 3, at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogdan and Kedzie avenues. There will be two shows, one starting at 7:30 and one at 9:00 p. m.

Here is what a correspondent, who saw the film at its showing in Moscow, has to say about it: An Epic Film. The picture deals "with revolution and counter-revolution, with the death of Lenin and the tremendous increases in party membership during the Lenin Memorial Enrollment. This film was reviewed very favorably in the New York Times by Walter Duranty, and likewise praised by a correspondent on the Chicago Daily News. Well it

PAVE WAY FOR PERMANENT U. S. INTERVENTION

American Navy to Rule in Nicaragua

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—An avenue apparently was opened today for the United States to maintain a permanent naval force in Nicaragua waters to combat what the state department considers the active encroachment of "Mexican radicalism" into the countries of the Caribbean.

Such a policy would amount to a virtual American protectorate over Nicaragua, and will not be at all displeasing to American concerns that have large interests in the country.

Diaz Makes Request.

The avenue has been opened by the request of Adolfo Diaz, the new puppet president of Nicaragua for permanent intervention by the American government into the affairs of the Latin republic.

Diaz has stated that this intervention is necessary to prevent neighboring countries, principally Mexico, from aiding and fomenting revolutionary activities in his country. The state department has, of course, received his request sympathetically and is considering it.

Give Diaz Quick Recognition.

Diaz was elevated to the presidency of Nicaragua a few days ago and was promptly accorded recognition by the state department, which for a year prior had refused to recognize the government headed by Gen. Emilio Chamorro. The American government's opposition to Chamorro ultimately forced his withdrawal, and, under the guiding influence of the American charge at Managua Diaz was chosen to succeed him.

The state department has been "concerned" for some time over evidences of what it considers Mexican "interference" in the affairs of Nicaragua, and also of Guatemala.

Kellogg Will Recognize Chamorro Puppet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. In violation of the spirit of the many declarations of policy he has made as to recognition of Central American governments based on seizure of power by military force, Secretary Kellogg has unofficially announced his decision to recognize Adolfo Diaz as the constitutional president of Nicaragua. Diaz was made dictator a dozen years ago at the instance of the American banking firms, Seligman & Co. and Brown Brothers, when American marines were occupying the country. He has been restored to power by Gen. Chamorro, after the latter had failed to get recognition for himself upon the

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ATTACK DOLLAR DIPLOMACY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—An attack upon this government's action in recognizing the Diaz regime was made by Dr. T. S. Vaca, representing the liberal revolutionists.

He said: "The recognition of the Diaz government in Nicaragua is nothing but dollar diplomacy in its worst shape and a mere repetition of the events of 1912."

Stars Are Workers.

"The two leads, hero and heroine, were only recently factory workers, and their charming naturalness is seldom marred by that over-acting that robs so many European products of all chance of success on the American screen. There is no camera consciousness, no spotlight grabbing, just a smooth, delightful development of a story packed with human interest, thrilling action, and entirely plausible behavior of plain folks who find upon their shoulders the pioneering duty of a new social order.

Human Plot. "Katje, a girl of ten or twelve, is orphaned by the struggle on the bar

MINERS REJECT COMPROMISE IN UNION VOTING

Scotland and So. Wales Decide to Stick

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Nov. 18.—Indications on Thursday were that the miners had rejected the terms of the government in the union ballot taken in the mine fields. Reports from the big districts in Scotland and South Wales were that the men had voted down the compromise proposals recommended by the delegate conference of the British Miners' Federation that met in London last week.

Final Result Friday.
The final results of the referendum will not be known until Friday. The terms of the government that were voted on were district settlements involving longer hours, these to run three years, and a national tribunal to be set up to consider appeals from the owners and the union. An arrangement as to distribution of profits would guarantee the owners from 13 to 15 per cent.

Cook Opposes.
A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary, took a sharp stand against recommending these terms to the miners when the matter was voted on at the delegate conference and the recommendation carried by narrow margin. If the results of the vote are as the early returns indicate, for the second time the miners from the pits will have turned down compromise recommendations made by the delegate body, which corresponds to a special national convention.

Holmes Speaks Sunday at West Side Forum

The West Town Forum will give the first lecture of the season at the Mid-City Oddfellow Temple, 3350 West Jackson Blvd., on Sunday evening, November 21st.
Dr. John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church in New York will speak on the subject of "Race Prejudice, Its Cause and Cure." At the conclusion of the lecture, there will be open discussion from the floor.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Vella Cook, Gerald Croissant, Little Joe Warner, Mildred Colocio, Will Roszler.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

BRITISH MINERS "STICK IT OUT" DESPITE UNTOLD HARDSHIPS THEY AND FAMILIES SUFFER IN STRIKE

By GORDON CASCADEN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Untold suffering prevails in the mining districts of England, Scotland and Wales, according to a well-known newspaper man who has just returned from the British Isles, where he was employed by one of the largest American newspaper syndicates.

"The half has not been told," he declared. "Despite the low standard of living prevailing before the strike these miners were determined to see it through. It was not the wish of the men alone. They received splendid backing from their wives and families who saw that organized capital was making a class war on the working class."

"We could not send the whole truth to our papers, for they would not tell the whole story of this valiant struggle against organized greed by hundreds of thousands of members of the British working class."

"But British newspaper men who represent Glasgow, Cardiff and other 'provincial' dailies paint dark pictures of conditions in those sections."

"Poor law guardians, officials charged with relief of the poor, have been urged to refuse aid to strikers. But this effort to coerce has failed. In reality it proved a boomerang, for it gave courage to miners on the verge of faltering. In many districts these poor law guardians actually refuse relief to wives and children of strikers, except where they are sick aged."

Intense Suffering.
"From every mining district comes the same story—intense suffering. Old-

"Breaking Chains" Soviet Wonder Film

(Continued from page 1)
... and is taken by her grandmother to the little village that had formerly been her home. Side by side with them in the hard boarded train rides another fugitive, a young counter-revolutionist, the man who had shot down Katje's father. He is the villain of the play, but even in his delirium there is a fine restraint. As he enters his father's mansion he finds a committee of workers demanding the keys to the factory. The servants have already told their former master that henceforth he must cook his own dinner. The old parasite wants to end it all right there but the son has hopes for the future. So they take some of their jewels, bury the rest under the kitchen floor, and flee the country for three months until the czar will be restored."

White Officer Returns as Spy.
"One sees their high links in foreign capitals as the 'three months' drag out into three years, and then five years. Impoverished grand dukes bestow decorations in return for cash and other favors, as a gay courtesan proves when she shows the 'Cross of St. Anthony' on her carters, and thereby brings to earth the newly decorated financier. As their cash dwindles so do their boastings over military maps, and finally nothing remains but for the young 'White' to re-enter Russia as a spy and endeavor to dig up the hidden booty."

Factories Rebuilt.
"In the meantime, the Russian workers have rebuilt the factory. Katje, now five years older, stands at her father's loom and does the work he used to do. The perfect resemblance between the child that first plays the part and the charming Russian girl star is the art of effect many American directors have tried unsuccessfully to achieve. In the village school military maps are also studied but the arrows point the opposite way, toward the driving out of the White Guards who would rob the workers of their victory, and an argument between two ten-year-old strategists winds up in a free-for-all fight."

"The intensity and high spirit of the free workers is shown in their efforts to electrify the whole local industry, an effort about to be crowned with success just as the spy returns to the village. His early successes, even to the extent of winning Katje away from her young engineer sweetheart, keep suspense at a high pitch. Time after time the villain almost gets the jewels dug up but every time there is an interruption, often to the grave peril of the unsuspecting interrupter. Finally one slip arouses suspicion, and a second almost convicts, so in desperation to get the swag he blazes a trail of assault and murder that ends in his own death as he runs away."

"This would mark the end of an American film, but not so here. Katje feels deeply her own part in unwittingly contributing to the progress of the spy as she avoids her young lover and tries to forget in doubly hard work. Then a cloud settles up on the whole community as it anxiously follows the reports on the illness of the beloved leader, Vladimir Ilyitch (Lenin). Even the children show the deep psychic response, and, as in other Russian films, the child actors contribute heavily to the artistic success. The heights of pathos are reached when a five-year-old gravely asks that her most cherished possession, a doll, be also given to Lenin as her gift of love."

SACCO-VANZETTI CONFERENCE IN INTENSIVE DRIVE

Big Mass Meeting to Lead Off Protest

Some seventy-five earnest delegates from Chicago unions and other workers' bodies attended the Sacco-Vanzetti conference Monday night at Redder Hall. Brother J. J. Wuerfel of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly presided. The executive committee report, given by the secretary, Brother A. Wechsler, covered all preparations to date for the great protest meeting to be held at Ashland Auditorium on November 26.

A special report was made on the status of the case and a plan made for all possible energies of the delegates, and all Chicago workers, to be turned toward building a great public protest and demand for a new and fair trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, in Chicago.

Warn of Commutation.
A warning was sounded against the danger of a mere commutation to life imprisonment (such as happened to Mooney and Billings); and an appeal made for all labor to be awake to the need for a powerful mass protest, not only to save Sacco and Vanzetti, but also to defend the interests of labor.

The secretary announced that 20,000 admission tickets had been printed and thousands of posters, which can be obtained at the Machinists' Building, 113 South Ashland Blvd., and at other offices of labor bodies and papers. The conference deemed it advisable to charge a small admission of ten cents. Prominent Chicagoans are being invited to "add their voices" at the mass meeting, otherwise to send messages, according to the conference decision. These include Jane Addams, Dr. J. A. Lapp, Clarence Darrow, Prof. P. Douglas, Victor Orlander, Wm. Cunnea, Wm. Z. Foster, Fred Moore, Judges Barasa and Allegretti, Samuel Levine and A. Maripietri, Mrs. G. E. Plumb, Agnes Neater, etc.

Display Portrait of Yellowley So Social Lions Will Know Him

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 11.—A large portrait of E. C. Yellowley, prohibition enforcement officer for Illinois and vicinity, found hanging on the walls of the Villa Grove Social Club when dry agents from the Springfield office raided the place, will be shipped to Mr. Yellowley at Chicago with the raiders' compliments.

Drug-Crazed Worker Runs Amuck, Killed

Crazed by drugs, according to police, Frank Swanson, 50, a laborer, was shot and killed today after he had run amuck, struck down one fellow-roomer with a club and attacked another in his room.

Come Loaded! to the merry Boston Package Party

arranged for The Daily Worker and for a joyous lot of fun for everyone attending.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24
at
93 STANFORD ST. BOSTON
Section 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party is in charge of the festivities.
DON'T MISS THE FUN or the opportunity to do The Daily Worker a good turn while enjoying it!

Cleveland Writer Sees Queen Marie Here Like "Alice in Wonderland"

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH

WILLIAM E. McDERMOTT, feature writer for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, takes the prize for literary "pap" fed to the readers of this exploiters' publication concerning the visit to that city of Queen Marie of Roumania.

This no doubt results from the fact that the two great neighboring industrial centers, Cleveland and Detroit, are astir more than ever with protest against Marie's coming. The prostitute press is ever at its job of trying to smooth out the rough spots for its owners and their retinue of parasites.

Peter Witt, member of the Cleveland city council, for instance, is no Bolshevik. He leads the protest against difficulties.

Socialist members of the Cleveland city council were ousted during the war. Eugene V. Debs got his ten-year sentence to prison from a Cleveland judge, C. E. Ruthenberg. Alfred Wagenknecht and Charles Baker got jail sentences in Cleveland during the war. The statue that stands in the public square dedicated to Tom Johnson and "free speech" is a relic of the past, a curiosity for sightseers.

Short shrift was therefore made of the effort of Councilman Witt to read to his fellow council members a statement prepared, not by Russians, but a committee of Cleveland Hungarians against the belly-crawling subservience of American officialdom to the visiting Roumanian monarch.

It was the Hessian army of Queen Marie that was sent into Hungary to help destroy the Hungarian Soviet Republic and erect the tyranny of the dictator, Horthy, with the blessing of the Paris peace conference, and Herbert Hoover, American food administrator in Europe. The Hungarians like other national minorities, restless under the Roumanian lash, protest and suffer the usual punishment, death or imprisonment.

Cleveland's city mayor, city manager and the council's clerk decided that the document proposed by Witt contained sections that would offend the delicately attuned ears of Cleveland's do-nothings and their guest, "Romany Marie." Reference to the beating of stripped women was held to be especially indelicate. Mind you, there was no denying that Queen Marie's jailers and soldiers had stripped and beaten helpless women, one of the meanest tortures applied to the victims of the Roumanian terror, but it was not the "nice thing" to mention it. It might upset the nerves of the Euclid avenue idlers, who point with pride to the palace of John R. Rockefeller in their midst. So the sergeant-at-arms was even called in to put the gag on Witt. If Marie had come to town next Monday as planned, she would probably have given the local agents of big business some lessons on how to deal with obstreperous parliamentarians like Peter Witt.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer's scribbler, McDermott, however, offers the correct thing, in policy and manners. This "Brass Check" press enuch writes the following:
"... I am grieved to hear the Roumanian government accused of dealing cruelly with the Hungarian people."

"But I cannot be made to believe that the beautiful Marie has had the slightest thing to do with the beating of helpless women. Even Mr. Witt admits she is a charming woman, and charming women are not usually bloodthirsty."
"Why should Marie be made to answer for either 'the good or the ill' of her state, or for the conduct, noble or ignoble, of her individual subjects?"
"She is not a policy or government, but a woman, a queen and a guest. We ought to try to be nice to her."

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

They must have a NEW and FAIR trial, Life and Freedom. If enough people DEMAND that they live, they WILL LIVE.

Protest Mass Meeting

AT
Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren and Ashland
Friday, November 26, 1926, 8:15 p. m.

An aroused labor movement and public must DEMAND A STATE INVESTIGATION, MUST MAKE A GIANTIC PROTEST.

Nationally known speakers will expose the frame-up and the "Ghastly Miscarriage of Justice."

John Fitzpatrick
Pres. Chicago Federation of Labor
Rev. Clayton Morrison
Editor "Christian Century"
Anton Johansson, chairman
Well-known labor organizer
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
National Secretary, International Labor Defense
Vincenzo Vacira
Noted Italian speaker of New York; an exiled labor senator.
Other Noted Speakers.

The Story of a great struggle of 16,000 unorganized textile workers

by the leader of the strike



Passaic

by Albert Weisbord

THE Passaic Strike is one of the great struggles of American labor. Its history, its lessons make interesting reading to inspire every worker and point the road for future struggles.

The leader of the strike, present at every turn of this great demonstration of labor, tells the story in vivid and authoritative fashion.

This pamphlet should be read, placed in EVERY worker's library and by all means—

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Good, slightly used overcoats (also suits) at
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There are only two places to eat—
HOMER AND AT
Hartung's Restaurant
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Home Open from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Cooking. to 7 p. m.

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Well furnished, attractive front bed room. All modern conveniences.
Rudman, 3940 W. 18th St. Chicago.

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

THE SUNDAY WORKER

SLOGAN CONTEST CLOSING DECEMBER 1 ONLY TEN DAYS REMAIN

Thousands of slogans for The Sunday Worker have been received. In many instances the whole family has joined to give the coming Sunday Worker a good battle-cry. In some instances father, mother and all the children have entered the contest. Slogans have come in prose and in verse and from all parts of the country.

SEND YOUR SLOGAN TODAY!

Make it short, snappy and suggestive of the contents and character of The Sunday Worker or urging interest in it. Seven Prizes Totalling One Hundred Dollars Will Be Offered

In books chosen from the new descriptive catalogue.

FIRST PRIZE: \$50 worth of books;
SECOND PRIZE: \$25 worth of books;
and \$5 worth of books each to the next five best slogans.

All Slogans Must Be in the Office of **THE DAILY WORKER** No Later Than Tuesday, November 30.

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

My slogan for The Sunday Worker:

Name _____
Street _____
City _____

Some of the Slogans Submitted

"Something of Vital Interest Every Week"—H. Palmer, Saskatoon, Canada.

"Weekly Revolutionary Inspiration"—N. Reichenthal, Los Angeles.

"The Workers' Compass"—Felix Uetzel.

"It Hurts Only Bosses": "The Workers' Life in Black and White"—Leo Walenich, Minneapolis, Minn.

"A Magazine for Education of Class-Conscious Workers"—Salvador Ribeiro, Mexico City.

"A Weekly Protest Against the Daily Struggle"—E. Strand, Boston, Mass.

"Read, Think and Fight for the Ideas of the Sunday Worker"—J. Marcus.

"The Announcer of the Workers' Emancipation"—M. T. Ahrens, Spokane.

"The Left Wing Militant"—Ellis Chrysler, Denver.

"The Seventh Day Hogueyman of the Bourgeoisie"—Walter Lane, San Francisco.

"For Reading Matter Full of Meat, The Sunday Worker Can't Be Beat"

FINDS NO RACE DISCRIMINATION IN SOVIET UNION

Negro Student Tells of Equality

By THOMAS L. DABNEY, Federated Press.

(Dabney is a member of the Teachers' Union, a former Brookwood Labor College student who went with the spontaneously formed American student delegation to Russia during the summer.—Ed.)

There is no discrimination against a worker in Russia because of his race or nationality. Every worker has the same economic and political rights and advantages, whether he be the member of the largest social group—the Great Russians—or a minority race like the Volga Germans or an undeveloped race like the Tartars. I was convinced of this during my travels in Russia the past summer. I talked with the heads of shop committees in Nijni Novgorod, Saratov and other cities where different nationalities were employed. I found no evidences of discrimination in any factory on account of race.

No Negro Discrimination.

In Moscow I met five Negro students from the Communist University of the Minorities of the East. In my conversation with one of them he said: "We are treated well by the Russians. We have suffered no discrimination on account of color. On the contrary, we are accorded absolute equality and freedom everywhere. Some Russians, of course, have seen no Negroes, so they eye us curiously and seem a little shy at first. But they lose this after they come to know us."

Council of Nationalities.

The Soviet government has made the greatest contribution to democratic government in modern times in its handling of the problems of race and nationality. This unique achievement was accomplished by the Soviet system of representation in the legislative body of the republic. The Soviet legislative organ—the central executive committee—is composed of two bodies, the Union Council and the Council of Nationalities.

The Union Council is composed of members elected by the Union Congress from among delegates of all the republics, in proportion to the population of the respective republics. This body represents the workers. The races and nationalities are represented in the Council of Nationalities, which is composed of five representatives from each autonomous and allied republic and one representative from each autonomous territory. The function of this body is to protect and further the interests and rights of the various races and minorities in the Soviet Union.

All Are Satisfied.

The races and minorities seem to be satisfied with this system. The commissar of education of the Volga German Commune assured our delegation that the Germans were enjoying all the rights and advantages granted by the Soviet authorities to other races. Before the revolution they were denied the privilege of studying German; now both German and Russian are taught in the schools.

In Kasan, capital of the Tartar republic, the commissar of education reiterated the story told us in the German Volga Commune. At the hills of the Caucasus we visited a village inhabited by a branch of the Turkish race where the tribes were without a written language during the days of the czar. Since the revolution the Soviet authorities have worked out a written language for these people and it is taught in their schools.

Every race and minority group is free to develop its own culture and to worship as it pleases. As a result of this policy racial conflicts have ceased and all peoples are loyal to the Soviet government.

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS MUST FIGHT BUREAUCRACY OF LEADERS AS WELL AS CORRUPTION OF STATE OFFICERS

SYDNEY, Australia.—(By Mail)—The Australian Workers' Union is the largest industrial organization in Australia, having about 185,000 members. However, its numerical strength is not used to the fullest advantage. The official policy is constitutional methods and arbitration. This has made the rank and file of the union very apathetic, and has as a consequence allowed a bureaucracy of unscrupulous officials to maintain control. It is absolutely unknown for a rank and file member of the union to be a delegate on their congresses; officials look after that part of the business.

On account of its army of organizers and officials, the A. W. U. was able to dominate the New South Wales branch of the Australian Labor Party for many years. They were not particular about their methods of keeping control of the political machine, and as a consequence they went too far, and were caught with a number of ballot boxes with sliding panels. As a result of this exposure A. W. U. officials lost their hold on the A. L. P., and their leader, J. Bailey, was expelled from the political party.

Try to Get Back.

That was in 1923. Since that time Bailey and his followers have been trying every method of re-establishing their control, but without success. Just recently they made a big effort by trying to oust the labor premier of N. S. W. (Mr. Lang). Mr. Loughlin was the Bailey nominee. When the vote was taken in the parliamentary caucus the figures were 23 each. As this was not decisive, the premier retained his position. The Communists do not like either Loughlin or Lang, but of the two, Lang is a thousand times better than Loughlin, and the Communists expressed themselves accordingly.

Call Special Conference.

The result of the battle is that the executive of the A. L. P. have convened a special conference to be held on November 12. This conference is of immense importance to us, as it looks likely to be a step forward for the Communist Party.

We hope to achieve the right to represent our unions on the A. L. P. conference, even though we are members of the Communist Party. Every indication points to us winning this right at the special conference. The A. W. U. is engaged in a fierce campaign to defeat us.

If the government was sincere it could easily fix the matter up. All sections of the movement are rallying to the campaign. It is understood that the matter will be discussed at the A. L. P. conference which is being held in that state at the present time.

Queensland.

The political situation is very torrid in that state also. The A. W. U. officials have complete control over the Australian Labor Party of Queensland but they have not used that control in the best interests of the working class. The labor party has been in office for ten years in that state, and their record is very unsatisfactory.

Increase Own Salary.

At the beginning of the present session of parliament the politicians increased their own salary by \$25 per week. A few weeks later the labor party nominees refused to grant a rise from £4 5s. 0d. to £4 15s. 0d. In the basic wage, for Queensland workers.

This was resented very much by the workers. The Brisbane Trades and Labor Council asked the premier to meet a deputation. This the premier refused to do. The council was very angry about the matter and decided to call a conference of all unions on November 12 to consider the advisability of forming a new industrial party. Thus the industrial conference in Queensland, and the A. L. P. conference in N. S. W. will begin on the same day. Both of them are likely to have far-reaching results. Another thing that roused the resentment of the Queensland workers was the government's refusal to grant the basic wage to blind workers in institutions.

The customs department has stopped "The Communist International," "On the Road to Insurrection," "Ten Days that Shook the World," and other publications from entering Sydney. Many Labor Councils and Unions have protested against this unwarrantable action of the authorities.

With Mussolini at Helm, Italy Cannot Avoid War, Sage Says

Italy cannot avoid war, Ralph Dennis, Northwestern University professor and former vice-consul in Russia, told the Chicago Association of Commerce today in an address.

"While Mussolini has brought about great economic benefits for his people," said Dennis, "he has at the same time inflated the national spirit of Italy so that war cannot be avoided. The spirit of Mussolini is the spirit of war."

Pump Crushes Worker as Overcoat Catches

BEDFORD, Ind., Nov. 18.—William Beyers, 65, was instantly killed today when his long overcoat was caught in a pump line shaft at the Peerless quarry, north of here. Beyers was wound about the pump and crushed.

Missouri Bank Closes Doors After Slow Run

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 18.—The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Hunnewell, Shelby county, with total resources of \$101,654, closed its doors today as a result of a slow run. The department was notified by A. L. Vaughn, president of the bank.

Twelve Arrested in Alleged Counterfeit Ring, Seek 20 Others

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—Three new arrests were made here today in connection with a \$1,000,000-a-year national counterfeit ring, uncovered by United States secret service agents.

A total of twelve persons have been arrested, eight here, three in Boston, where the counterfeiting plant was located, and one in Pittsburgh. Twenty others are under surveillance, including women, and other arrests are expected.

Bombing Charge Fails.

After deliberating fifteen minutes, a jury acquitted nine officials of the Retail Cleaners' and Dyers' Association, who were under trial as a result of the bombing of the establishment of the M. Becker Cleaning Co., 2506 South Parkway. The state's witnesses were unable to connect the defendants in any way with the occurrence. The defendants called no witnesses. The jury did the rest.

150-Year-Old Russian Dies.

TIFLIS, Nov. 18.—Nikolajowitch Andruszenko, who claimed to be 150 years old and who graphically described the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, died here after walking several miles to purchase some tobacco.

The Soviet Union's Cinema Industry

What Makes a Girl Beautiful?



NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—(FP)—Natalie Barache, Russian movie actress who has been employed by the Soviet film concerns, said upon her arrival in New York on her way to picture making for American producers in Hollywood: "I believe that the Russian girls are the most beautiful in the world. It is a revolution and not a beauty show which makes for real beauty and gives character to a girl's face."

AN infant industry worth watching is the Russian motion picture industry. For the present its capital is "a shogging," compared with the mountain of gold with which Mr. Hayee's protégés operate. Its chances of getting more money thru film export seems as tho it were impossible, considering the firm hold the American movies have on the public and picture-house owners the world over.

The Sovkino (Soviet Kino), the united distributing trust of the seven producing companies now making pictures, news, educational, spectacular and dramatic, is worth watching.

Great Interest in Movies.

The interest in kino in Russia today—like all the Russian interests—is very great. Nobody is content to take a quiet, dilettante interest. The Russian studios are full of workers, who talk dreams of expansion and production that make Hollywood seem unambitious.

"Well, for one thing," said a reporter on one of the many Russian kino magazines, "tho we may not be able to sell our Russian-made pictures for a while, certainly we are the coming market for pictures. Before the revolution we had only five or six hundred cinema theaters in all Russia. But we are the nation with the audience. Millions of eyes! Since the revolution we have built upwards of 4,000 small cinemas in the workmen's and peasants' clubs, in army headquarters, and in schools. We will continue the practice that was part of our propaganda in the early days of the revolution, of having motion pictures in boxcars that educate the peasants in the most remote railway points about the new way of life."

Russia's Natural Advantages.

When asked if Russia had any natural advantages for picture making that would offset the lack of capital, he replied: "Certainly, for our theater has the most magnificent tradition in the world of repertory and character acting. We are not bound to the American wheel, the pretty girl. We have the material for vast spectacles. Our producing companies are not overburdened with the vested interests of star-salaries. The play and the whole company can be the thing."

The only Russian films so far shown in the United States are Polikusha, portions of reels made of Lenin's funeral and of Third International congresses sold to American news reels, and a few badly made propaganda reels sold to labor organizations. Pictures of the Moscow-Tokio flight are shortly to be released by Pathe. Mr. Leon Zamkavoy, who has been in New York for some time with the Ampora corporation, making a report on American films for Russian purchase, has returned to Moscow. He will be one of the chief participants in the reception which the Russian cinema industry plans to extend Douglas Fairbank and Mary Pickford, who are being shown in the biggest motion picture-house on the Tverskaia in "The Thief of Bagdad."

Charlie Chaplin, who was adored as a friend of the Soviets during the early days of the revolution, has died down, and is not much in demand. His newer films have not been shown. The Chaplin interests demanded too large a price and the loving myth of "Charlie of the masses" has given way to an impression that the hero of other days is a merchant no more generous than the rest of the outside world.

Work on Many Films.

The Soviet producing companies are working on many films, dramatic and scenic. Two companies are in the far north taking pictures of life along the White Sea, with tundra, reindeer, Laplanders, etc., and one is in Siberia with a polar exploration expedition.

Of the many films made in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the 1905 revolution there are several showing the historical events which took place in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other centers. It is shown to the music of new compositions, "The Red Engine Driver," "The Siren of Revolution."

Cinemas and Children.

The various cinema journals constantly present articles on the subject of cinema stories for children, and one Moscow producing company has already begun a series of old Russian folk stories for the kino, with "The Tale of the Ice King," which has been exported to England with some success, because of the beautiful photography and the simple and romantic story.

Hindu Wins Court Decision

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Naturalization officials are at sea following the decision of the U. S. circuit court of appeals, sitting in San Francisco, that S. G. Pandit, Hindu lawyer, cannot be deprived of his citizenship. This will probably be a test case for other Hindus claiming to have been naturalized before Hindus were declared ineligible.

Spain Issues Denial of Wholesale Arrests to Suppress Revolts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The government today issued a communique denying reports that the De Rivera government has imprisoned thousands of Spaniards to suppress revolts.

The communique stated that there are 3,468 fewer prisoners now than in 1919. It states that the number of prisoners in Spain is now 12,151. Reports of military reverses in Morocco were also denied.

U. S. Gobs Scab on Chinese

SHANGHAI—(FP)—The depths to which the imperialists stoop to strangle the rising labor movement of China is illustrated by the confession of the editor of The Orient, that at his suggestion during the general strike last year, navy printers from the Huron, Black Hawk and Canopus (American warships in Asiatic waters) were brought to Shanghai.

"Thru the efforts of this loyal band of foreigners the daily papers were published on schedule time," he concludes.

The Chinese printers had gone out in sympathy with the general strike proclaimed as a protest against the massacre of students on May 30, 1925. American sailors did the dirty work of breaking the printers' strike, not only on the local papers in which American capital was interested, but on those published by their British competitors as well.

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

GURLEY FLYNN TO BE HONOR GUEST AT GAY CABARET

Unique Function Offered by Chicago I. L. D.

Just two days before the great test meeting, which will be held Nov. 26th, by the Sacco-Vanzetti conference of Chicago, that is, on Thanksgiving Eve, November 24th, the I. L. D. of Chicago will offer a unique and gay "Workers' Cabaret" where there will be excellent entertainment, refreshments, dancing, etc.

Flynn to Be Guest.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of I. L. D., will be the guest of honor. She is secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti committee of New York, and well-known for her work in the Patterson and Passaic strikes and as a powerful speaker.

The entertainment features of Thanksgiving Eve are to be most colorful and in variety. Mirror Ball, Western Avenue of Division street, will be the scene of this affair and it will be "all set" for the occasion.

Only 1000. As the hall is not unlimited in size, and since only 1,000 tickets will be sold, either in advance or at the door, the committee in charge has sent out word that all who want to be "in on" this event should buy their tickets early, and come early.

Admission is 75c. Wardrobe free. Tables for all. No collection.

I. L. D. and Arbeiter-Bund Give N. Y. Concert

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Coming this Saturday, Nov. 20, there will be a concert and ball held at the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street, Room No. 10, under the auspices of the G. A. Uthmann Male Chorus, branch 43, International Labor Defense, and the Arbeiter Bund of Manhattan and Bronx for the benefit of class war prisoners.

A splendid program has been prepared by the committee in charge, "G. A. Uthmann Male Chorus," the only German revolutionary singing society will give several numbers. The Handloom Orchestra, whose members are becoming well-known for their art and kind cooperation here in New York and vicinity, will let us enjoy several selections and the "Deutsche Polstarische Hechne" will produce a scene from White Poland and a recitation by one of its members.

Alois Bohsung's orchestra will give several numbers and furnish the dance music. The admission is 50 cents.

New York Workers Greet Class-War Prisoner Friday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The reception arranged by the International Labor Defense, New York section, for Charles Cline who spent 13 years in prison for trying to help the workers in Mexico, promises to be one of the finest worker affairs of the season.

Comrade Cline will give an account of his experiences in prison. In addition there will be good music, dancing, refreshments—all for 50c only. The proceeds of this affair will be used to defend workers who are thrown into prisons for participating in the class struggle and to help their families.

The reception will take place Friday, Nov. 19, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th Street. Come and bring your friends.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XIX

PARTIAL SETTLEMENTS

An important question in connection with strike settlements is whether or not partial settlements shall be made; that is, whether it is a good policy in strikes to make settlements with those employers who are willing to "sign up." For many years the left wing gave a categorical "no" answer to this question. It advocated the policy that all employers must settle at once or none can be signed up. It declared that partial settlements are organized scabbery.

In arriving at these conclusions the left wing was moved principally by (1) the disastrous effects of the policy of craft treachery of the reactionary labor leaders, (2) the fact that the left wing based its policies chiefly on the big trustified industries where partial settlements are manifestly impossible.

But the general conclusion that there shall be no partial settlements under any circumstances is wrong. It is ultra-leftist. In certain situations the workers find it advantageous to make such partial settlements. The problem is to find out when and under what circumstances they may

JUDGING PARTIAL SETTLEMENTS

When partial settlements serve the general strategic aim of splitting the ranks of the employers and enable the workers to play off one section of them against the others they are tactically advisable. Then it is a case of making one group of capitalists scab on the rest. But when such settlements weaken or divide the workers' ranks, or compromise the political purposes of a great strike they must be rigidly avoided.

Industries still in a highly competitive state, such as clothing, building, printing, etc., are the ones in which the method of the partial settlement is applicable. Often in such industries, by signing up individual employers, independent associations, or split-offs from the main employers' organization, the balance are so fearful of losing their present trade and permanent markets that they abandon their resistance.

Partial settlements at critical moments in competitive industries also sometimes stampede the main bodies of employers and break their associations. And by the same token, often the workers involved, seeing the employers' ranks thus crumbling and receiving financial aid from the workers who have settled, are encouraged to fight the harder.

But even in the competitive industries, because of the dangers which must be carefully guarded against. There are dangers of scab work being done in the settled shops in spite of all precautions; of lockouts of settled shops when the main association remains undefeated; of so sup-

pressure is taken off the employers generally; of weakening the picket committees by making it difficult to tell which are really settled employers and which not; of robbing the strike of its mass character and thus its throbbing solidarity spirit; of creating an antagonism of interest between those workers who have gone back to work and those who remain on strike.

But even in the competitive industries, because of the generally growing strength of the employers, the value of the partial settlement is a diminishing quantity. More and more it is becoming necessary to defeat the employers en bloc, and to do this must ever be the left wing's chief aim.

IN TRUSTIFIED INDUSTRIES

In industries which are, thoroly trustified or in which a few large combinations of capital dominate, such as steel, packing, rubber, textile, automobile, etc., the value of the partial settlement has vanished. It is virtually out of the question to play off one set of employers against the others. They are too firmly united together, financially and industrially, for this. The workers must win against them as a whole, either upon a local or national scale, mostly the latter.

An impermissible form of partial settlement is that often practiced in the coal industry, where the reactionaries sign up some of the mines of certain companies and let the rest remain nonunion. This puts a premium upon nonunionism and gives the employers in question a terrible weapon to use against the organization. All they have to do in the slack seasons or other periods of active offensive

transfer production from their union to nonunion plants. This they have done many times.

A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS. Likewise, in great strikes of workers in basic and key industries, such as the railroads, coal mining, etc., partial settlements are usually unwise and often disastrous. They destroy the political effect of such strikes. They are a confession of weakness, of failure to achieve the original aim of the strike, which was to defeat the government, or, the whole body of employers.

Had Farrington succeeded in his previously mentioned plan of signing up a state agreement for Illinois in the midst of the 1922 strike it would have ruined that great struggle, not merely because of the flood of Illinois coal thrown on the market, but especially because the settlement would have signaled the failure of the union to get control of the whole central competitive district. The employers very much favored Farrington's treacherous maneuver. As a rule, in strikes of a broad and marked political character partial settlements are only justifiable in case of bad defeats, when it is a case of merely trying to save the pieces.

A form of partial settlement that the employers often favor is that along craft lines. Such settlements enable them to pit the skilled workers against each other and against the unskilled. Right wing leaders habitually make partial settlements of this character. The left wing must resolutely oppose them. They are fatal to the growth and progress of the labor movement.

Workers (Communist) Party

Our New Business Manager Takes Charge of The DAILY WORKER

COMRADE BERT MILLER, recently district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party in the Boston district, has been appointed business manager of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. to succeed Comrade Moritz J. Loeb, who resigned, by the Central Committee of the party.

Comrade Miller, in addition to his experience as district organizer, was trade union organizer in the New York district and the New York secretary of the Labor Defense Council. His experience has been in the work of organizing campaigns and building up organization support, which will now be put into the work of strengthening The DAILY WORKER.

All the units of the party and supporters of The DAILY WORKER are requested to give Comrade Miller their earnest support in building up the organization of The DAILY WORKER so that the daily organ of the party will be placed in an impregnable position and thus the financial difficulties against which The DAILY WORKER has had to struggle will be overcome.

Resolution on Anti-Imperialist Work

Adopted at the Plenum of the Central Executive Committee Held November 10-12 Incl.

THE tasks of our party at the present time, as set forth in the resolution of the political committee, are those presented by the conditions of imperialism. American imperialism is able to win over large sections of the American workers by sharing with them a small part of super-profits and continues to extend its hegemony in foreign fields. However, the steady expansion of American capitalism upon an imperialist basis is accompanied by the enormous extension of the vulnerable surface which it presents to attack. Recent months have furnished striking evidence of the widespread movement for Latin-American unity against Wall Street. We cite particularly the present attitude of the Calles government in Mexico—its general Latin-Americanism, its policy in Central America, its tendency toward cooperation with the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, and the decision of President Calles to send a personal representative to the Brussels world conference against imperialism.

Significant also are the developments of the Chinese national revolutionary movement, with its undoubted revolutionizing influence upon the Philippine independence movement, and the growth of the tendency towards an inter-capitalist front, which signs of a European debtor bloc coming into being against the United States.

The committee has repeatedly indicated that a basic task of any party situated in an imperialist country is to stimulate and give aid to the national and national revolutionary movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries under the heel of imperialism. This, together with the work among the American masses, form the basis of our party work. While our party has made considerable progress in anti-imperialist work, it is still far from a proper realization of the importance of this work. A far greater proportion of the party's resources must be utilized in anti-imperialist activities. District executive committees must have standing sub-committees on anti-imperialist activity, and these must be directed by capable comrades. The party machinery on a district as well as a national scale must be drawn into this work.

Anti-imperialist work has been greatly hampered by lack of sufficient comrades. The party must take measures to create and train a corps of comrades engaged directly in anti-imperialist work.

In spite of many handicaps, we have done much to build the All-American Anti-Imperialist League into an organization engaged in actual struggle against imperialism. We have carried on systematic work inside of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and have achieved some valuable results there. We have participated in work against United States imperialism in a number of Latin-American countries, notably Mexico, Porto Rico, Cuba, Panama and Peru. We have also established some contact with the Philippine independence movement, although we have yet to establish our own nucleus there.

The main task for the period immediately ahead is the building of a substantial section of the AAAAIL in the United States itself. This will be accomplished thru the affiliation of groups organized around specific issues, such as hands-off-Mexico committees, etc. The Workers (Communist) Party must remain the central factor in the United States section of the AAAAIL, grouping around itself as closely as possible other working-class organizations.

No effort must be spared to make successful the conference for Filipino independence which is to meet at Washington, D. C., in accordance with the call sent out by the AAAAIL in collaboration with other groups. With the cause of Filipino independence facing a serious crisis, and the Communists appearing for the first time as the leaders of the whole movement in the United States for unqualified independence of the Philippines, the conference presents a valuable opportunity which, if followed up, will lead to direct results for us in the Philippine Islands.

The importance for our party of contact with the world-wide movement against imperialism cannot be overestimated. Our party must make every effort to insure the sending of an appreciable delegation from the United States to the World Congress Against Imperialism which is to meet in Brussels in January of 1927.

Wolfe to Speak at Workers' Forum in Philadelphia, Nov. 21

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers school, will speak at the Workers' Forum here Sunday, Nov. 21. Wolfe's subject will be "Who Won the Election?"

The workers' forum is an organization for workers whose purpose is to deal with economic, political, and social problems affecting the welfare of the working class.

Meetings are held every Sunday. Next Sunday, Nov. 23, C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will speak on "The A. F. of L. from Portland to Detroit."

Affair for Novy Mir Given December 25 at Workers' House

The Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents have arranged a vetcherinka for Saturday, Dec. 25, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., for the benefit of the Novy Mir, Russian Communist weekly.

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

Chicago Daily Worker Agents' Meeting
'FRIDAY NIGHT, NOV. 19
at 19 S. Lincoln Street

TELL SAD LOT OF NON-UNION HOSE WORKERS IN PA.

Ten-Hour Day and Low Wages

By ALFRED HOFFMAN, Federated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—(FP)—Ten hours and 10 1/2 a day with day and night work, wages ranging from \$25 to \$50 lower than in union mills, the knitters employed at the Daxdale Hosiery Co. in Lansdale, Pa., have the ideal non-union conditions existing in the fashionable hosiery industry. The knitters, most of them from the farms, are not properly trained and show their lack of training in the damage done to the delicate and complicated machines.

Pay For Needles.

The firm follows out a policy of giving individual piece rates. In interviewing 20 men, each was found to have a different rate on the same style of work. The workers are also required to pay for the upkeep of machines, in other words for the needles used in the machines. This practice can be compared to a truck driver paying for tires on the truck he drives for someone else.

Double machines are operated by the men, turning out work that should pay them about 150% more than they are receiving. The average wages in the mill for doing twice the work per man done in union mills, vary from \$10 to \$40 lower than union wages on single jobs. On some styles the difference is even greater.

Low Wages.

This condition doesn't mean that the firm gets all the advantage, for it is evident that the material wasted and depreciation of machinery offsets low wages. Good workers leave the plant because of the low pay, despite the attempt of the company to give a higher wage guarantee to the better men.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

WAR MONGERS AND PEACE MAKERS HOLD CONFABS IN PITTSBURGH

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The industrial conference of the Pittsburgh ordinance district was held at the Garvo building, 302 Penn avenue, of representatives of 50 industries located in the Pittsburgh district. The main theme of the discussion was how to change from peace-time to war-time status and turn to the manufacture of war material within the shortest period of time. Also how new and better ways of making ammunition and other war materials can be developed.

The main speaker was Brig. Gen. C. L. H. Ruggles of Washington, assistant chief of the United States ordinance department, who pointed out the government's objective in the industrial preparedness movement, and he paid particular attention to what would be expected from the Pittsburgh district industries in the event of a declaration of war. The discussion was participated in by some of the most vicious open shoppers and fighters of organized labor in Pennsylvania, such as Homer Williams, president of the Pittsburgh Steel Company; Taylor Allardice, vice president of the National Tube Company; Lieut. Col. G. T. McNEIR, of the National Tube Company; and Major G. Elkins Knable, of the Carnegie Steel Co.

The conference was in charge of Ralph M. Dravo, chief of the Pittsburgh preparedness district, who is in charge of the Pittsburgh district, which is one of the 14 permanent divisions mapped out by the government in its program of industrial preparedness, which the capitalist government would want us to think is a preparedness for a peace, when, in fact, it is a mobilization of industry for the slaughter of the youth.

At the same time we have the International Goodwill Congress under the direction of the World Alliance for International Friendship meeting in Pittsburgh, and speeches are being made galore on how we can prevent war by these wonderful "saviors" and representatives of god. At the same time that they have preachers and rabbis speaking and declaring against war and deploring the war, we find that the conference meeting in the Dravo is organizing and discussing new ways of making war. The speeches are lengthy, with all kinds of excuses, such as racial, nationality, etc. given why war is carried on. The only way in which they expect to abolish war is thru forgetting that 1,926 years have passed, and that, especially in the last few years, which are supposed to be the peak of christianity, we have had the worse slaughters that the human race ever saw.

What must happen if the dream of the priests, rabbis and preachers would come true. That is what is not likely to happen—that everybody should become a christian. Then we would expect the complete wiping out of the human race by the wars which would take place.

The working class is still being filled with the dope of the capitalists, who are ready for war, and also by the pacifists. But the youth must remember that in the last war each and every one of the priests, preachers and rabbis lined up on the side of the capitalists in helping the capitalists in slaughtering the youth to go to slaughter under the pretense of democracy and freedom.

The working class must see that it will throw off this poison which is spread by the priests, preachers and rabbis and the rest of the capitalist mongers, and that if we must have a war it must be a war against the capitalist class.

Saturday, November 20



BERNARD SHAW—THE "FOOL" OF THE BOURGEOISIE.

By K. A. Wittfogel

A study of the world-famous satirist that goes right to the heart. It reveals Shaw as a stark realist applying his boot with devastating effect to the conventional postures of bourgeois society and scolding hurling literary stunts. It is the revolutionary analysis that is organizing the masses to overthrow the system on which this conventional morality is based.

THE STUDENTS IN REVOLT.

By Harry Kietzky

Kietzky does not suggest that the college student of today is ready to march on the Chicago stockyards with fountain pens glistering in the sun and ink pots prepared to smother the sandstone. He tries to show that college students are a class suffering from the ills of the first business man. If a college student might not be a good for something besides getting a top mark provided the revolutionary movement gets busy and puts calluses between his ears.

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS.

By T. J. O'Flaherty

This feature intends to be a summary of the outstanding news of the week, interpreted from the Communist point of view. It is the kind of a feature that the "fired workers" will pick up. It does not fill the same kind of the vacuum that the chorus girls fill in the life of the first business man. It does not want to appeal to the brain. Facts and conclusions are given. Also enough reasoning to make the conclusions reliable without going to the extreme of making confusion worse confounded.

A GLIMPSE OF THE YOUTH MOVEMENT OF RUSSIA.

By Rose Katz

This article is a short, interesting, and up-to-date account of the youth movement in Russia. It is not only a study of the youth movement, but also a study of the youth movement in Russia after reading it. And it is recommended particularly for the purpose of enlightening the youth movement in the United States.

ANATOLE FRANCE.

By A. V. Lunacharsky

The writer of this splendid article is the great French master of the pen. He is a member of the All-Union Soviet government. His appreciation of Anatole France will be eagerly read by all who have enjoyed the literary merit of the masterpiece of one of the greatest writers of all time.

Drawings and Cartoons by Bales, Jerger and Vose—and other unusual features.

The Drive

For \$50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 13.	
CALIFORNIA—	
Workers Party, Cotati	\$ 10.00
November 7 meeting, Fort Bragg	11.75
Ernest Grigan, Los Angeles	10.00
Charles Bayles, San Jose	5.00
CONNECTICUT—	
Metzli Polisher & Buffers Local 35, Hartford	5.00
W. C. Br. 94, Stamford	5.00
American Lithuanian Workers' Literature Ass'n., Br. 81 Torrington	5.00
FLORIDA—	
Isabella Gauld, Nakoma	100.00
ILLINOIS—	
E. M. T., Chicago	1.00
S. Zollinger, Chicago	3.00
NEW YORK—	
Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, New York City	25.00
November 7 meeting, Utica	16.42
OHIO—	
Henry Carlier, Conoverville	2.00
E. R. Ishler, Toledo	6.00
J. M. Wittnecker, Toledo	5.00
E. M. Pilliga, Warren	5.00
OREGON—	
S. W. Svanen, Astoria	10.00
PENNSYLVANIA—	
Street Nucleus 1, Verona	8.75
WISCONSIN—	
Bulgarian Fraction, Milwaukee	5.85
DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 15.	
CALIFORNIA—	
A. Aho, Berkeley	1.50
Eva Aho, Berkeley	1.00
M. Keekins, Berkeley	5.00
H. Lehtinen, Berkeley	1.25
A. Salmunen, Berkeley	5.00
Hilda Soderlund, Berkeley	2.00
Los Angeles Local	29.79
November 7 meeting, Los Angeles	30.63
Street Nucleus, Palo Alto	2.50
Street Nucleus 7, San Francisco	2.00
Street Nucleus 7, San Francisco	5.00
COLORADO—	
Jake Aronow, Durango	1.00
L. A. Hall, Durango	1.00
CONNECTICUT—	
Dora Alpert, Hartford	8.00
ILLINOIS—	
F. D. T. J. Omladina, Chicago	5.00
Eberghart, Chicago	5.00
Lee Green, Chicago	5.00
Kratterfeld, Chicago	5.00
Edith Peters, Chicago	5.00
Clara Rodin, Chicago	3.00
Nels Rosendale, Chicago	3.00
SEVASTOPOL, Chicago	5.50
Siegel, Chicago	7.50
Pearl Stern, Chicago	10.00
Barney Youkuska, W. Frankfort	5.00
MASSACHUSETTS—	
Maria Kolehmainen, Amesbury	5.25
Mothers League of New England, Wan Nani, Lowell	10.00
Harry A. Battle, Orange	2.00
MICHIGAN—	
Finnish Workers Society, Herman	12.35
Ispheming Nucleus	15.00
Mauri Ajala, Lansing	2.00
Joseph Heronen, Lansing	2.00
Hugo Johnson, Lansing	2.00
Enok Kellman, Lansing	3.00
John Lipponen, Lansing	2.00
John Peterson, Lansing	1.00
Otto Peterson, Lansing	3.00
Albin Rasmussen, Lansing	1.00
Hugo Wilson, Lansing	1.00
NEW YORK—	
John Allen, Jersey City	1.00
Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W., New York City	5.00
OHIO—	
E. Liverpool Branch, W. P.	3.00
RHODE ISLAND—	
E. W. Thiermer, Valley Falls	5.00
WASHINGTON—	
Geo. Kunnap, Anacortes	2.50
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E. J. Blain, Seattle	5.00
Fred Danson, Seattle	5.00
Aaron Fieslerman, Seattle	5.00
Mrs. Jones, Seattle	5.00
George Maroff, Seattle	5.00
Mike Mich, Seattle	7.00
D. Revazoff, Seattle	2.50
John Wirres, Seattle	5.00
T. Athens, Spokane	5.00
WISCONSIN—	
Dion Maravelas, Milwaukee	5.00
Peter Ordanoff, Milwaukee	5.00

RECEIPTS OF MEETINGS.

The receipts from some of the November 7 meetings toward the "Keep The DAILY WORKER" Fund are as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio	\$100.95
St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha	19.38
Stamford, Conn.	17.52
Detroit, Mich.	300.00
Chicago, Ill.	100.00
New York, N. Y.	412.53
Los Angeles, Calif.	30.83

Cities and units which have not already settled up on the proceeds of the November 7 meetings should do so at once. It is a party decision that 75 per cent of all profits from these meetings is to go to The DAILY WORKER.—Bert Miller, Manager.

Coming! The WORKERS MONTHLY

In the December Issue of

CLIP IT TODAY!

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Name _____

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THE COAL STOPPAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN
Louis Zooback tells what effect the miners' strike had on British industry.

THE ENGLISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS
Its meaning—By an eye-witness, Earl R. Browder.

WITH MARK AND ENGELS
A series of letters prepared by Avrom Landy.

THE NEW GERMAN IMPERIALISM
What German imperialism is doing to prepare for new conquest—By Max Schachtman.

APPRENTICESHIP IN THE SOVIET UNION
C. H. Hathaway tells how the young workers of Russia are prepared for the factories.

WHAT AND HOW TO STUDY

EUGENE V. DEBS
What he means to the workers—By C. E. Ruthenberg.

THE STORY OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION IN DETROIT.
Told by one who was there—By J. Louis Engdahl.

LESSONS FROM PASSAIC
A complete and vivid story of the textile strike, by its leader, Albert Weisbord.

A QUEEN SERENADES WALL STREET
Thurber Lewis explains the future over Queen Marie of Romania.

THE 1926 ELECTIONS
An analysis of their significance to the workers—By Max Bedacht.

THE RUBBER WORKER
The story of one of the most ex-

COMMUNIST VOTES IN HIGH SCHOOL MOCK ELECTION CAUSE UPROAR

WHEN nearly 50 students, most of whom are Finnish, at the Waukegan Country High School wrote in the name of the Workers (Communist) Party candidate for U. S. senator, J. Louis Engdahl, in the mock election which was held by the students on November 2, it so roused the wrath of the teachers, and particularly the principal, that an intensive campaign of violent abuse was started against those students, while many of them were forced to stand in front of their classmates and repeat their pledge of allegiance to the American flag.

Mr. John W. Thalman, principal of the high school, is well known in local circles for his reactionary views. He is a hide-bound catholic, who carries with him not only the distorted concepts of that organization into the school, but who likewise has learned how to apply methods of terrorism to the students and teachers who try to think for themselves.

Thanks to the subtle brain of this tool of reaction, the regular sample ballots (which contained the names of the Communist candidates) were used, although this is what is usually done. Instead, there had been prepared special mimeographed ballots which contained only the lists of the republican, democratic, and independent parties.

This ruse failed completely. Many of the students come from parents who have long records of active service in the revolutionary movement. In addition to this, the Young Workers' League has been carrying on active work for a long time and has won a number of new supporters. All of these young students wrote in the names of the Communist candidates. When the results became known to the principal, in a rabid speech made to the assembly of students, declared, among other things, that "dirty suckers can go back to Russia, where they came from." His vile and abusive language certainly did not help to impress the students with the constitutional demagoguery which they are otherwise taught about in their class civics. The teachers were also instructed to begin an intensive campaign of "Americanization" among their pupils to counteract the pernicious ideas of Communism. Several students were forced to salute the flag and repeat their oath of allegiance to it. This action has not helped to turn the students away from their ideas, but seems to have made them more determined than ever before to support and fight for them.

First District Meet of Young Pioneers to Be Held Here, Nov. 26-28

A little over three years have passed since the Young Workers (Communist) League of District No. 8 undertook the building of a children's movement, in the district.

Today after strenuous work, groups have been built up in a number of cities throughout the district.

To review, centralize and strengthen the work the first district Pioneer convention has been called to take place in Chicago, Nov. 26, 27 and 28.

The convention is being opened with a welcoming affair for the out of town delegates, by the Chicago Young Pioneers. A splendid program is being arranged. Plays, tableaux, recitations and music.

Do you want your child brought closer to the working class movement? Do you want to see what working class children can do when organized and directed properly? Do you want to see what working class education does for working class children—then come!

Every worker and every workers' child should attend the Young Pioneer Review, given on Friday, Nov. 26, at 8:00 p. m., at 2733 Hirsch Boulevard. Admittance 35c. Children 10c.

The Challenge of Youth

Why Every Young Worker Should Join the Young Workers (Communist) League

By SAM DARCY

With 13 Illustrations.

IS JUST OFF THE PRESS!

It's something new and vitally necessary in the work of revolutionary youth. This pamphlet tells in simple language what the Young Workers League is and why young workers should join it. It analyzes the condition of the working youth of this country and deals with their problems as no other book or pamphlet has done up to now.

Distribute 25,000! Order a Bundle Now!

15c a copy; 10c a copy in bundles of 5 or more.

Send your order with a cash remittance.

USE THIS BLANK

The Young Workers (Communist) League of America
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find \$_____ Send _____ copies of "The Challenge of Youth" to

Name _____

Address _____

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New York, W. L. Unit Dance Nov. 20.

The new nucleus of the Young Workers' League, Section 4, is holding a dance and entertainment. In this way the league hopes to bring into its ranks more and more class-conscious young workers and extends a hearty invitation to all to be present. The dance and entertainment will be held at the Omadina Hall, 30th and Trumbull, at 8 o'clock, Saturday, Nov. 20. Admittance 25c.

FIRST PRIZE WINNER. DESCRIBES FORD SPEED-UP PLAN AS IT OPERATES

Work Faster and Get Less Pay

By a Worker Correspondent. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 18.—Henry Ford, in an interview, considers five days a week as a cold business proposition. Studied in cold cash, it works out splendidly for frugal Henry.

Recently Superintendent Gartha went around the plant looking for more action. As he passed thru the final assembly he demanded that the men working alongside the line should work directly on the moving conveyor.

Statistics and records are also brought into play, the operations, number of men employed and costs being matched with other plants.

Workers Weeded Out. A definite weeding-out process is under way. One man, John Morris, was removed by the superintendent to the salvage department after 10 years of faithful service as a small boss.

John Morris is now working in the open Kearney meadows with about 40 other men. There is no shelter while salvaging old wood from rain or snow and they are open to stiff breezes from the Passaic River.

Prolet-Tribune Will Be Out Tomorrow at Workers' House

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



BOSTON International Press Ball

Friday, Nov. 26, '26 JACQUES RENARD'S ORCHESTRA STATE BALL ROOM Mass. Ave., Boston

Gents 75c Ladies 40c At Door: Gents \$1; Ladies 50c International Press Ball for the benefit of the following papers:

- The Daily Worker
English Daily
The Young Worker
Youth Bi-weekly
The Young Comrade
Pioneer Monthly
Armenian Weekly
Ereopain
Finnish Daily
Il Lavoratore
Italian Weekly
Frelheit
Jewish Daily
Litva
Lithuanian Daily
Novy Mir
Lithuanian Daily
Novy Mir
Russian Weekly
Ny Tid
Scandinavian Weekly
Daily News
Ukrainian Daily

NOVEMBER 26

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS

Three more prizes are given this week to workers who have submitted best examples of worker correspondence articles for the week. A Ford automobile plant worker in Jersey City is awarded the first prize for his story telling how Ford's "five-day week" plan really works.

PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK.

- 1ST PRIZE—"Romance of New Russia," by Magdeleine Marx, a splendid account of the new Russia, in a cloth-bound edition.
2ND PRIZE—"Bars and Shadows," by Ralph Chaplin, beautiful poems by a proletarian poet, written in Leavenworth penitentiary when a class-war prisoner.
3RD PRIZE—"Government-Strikebreaker," by Jay Lovestone. How the present government fights against the workers.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER. ORGANIZATION IS NEED AMONG EXPLOITED DRUG APPRENTICES

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON (Worker Correspondent) PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—Probably the most exploited young worker in Pittsburgh is the "soda-jerker" or pharmacist's apprentice. Before obtaining the job, the worker must first get an apprentice's license from the state which entitles him to work in the drug store, and which costs him two dollars.

He is then given the work of shining the fountain, sweeping and mopping the store, washing the windows, etc. When this work is finished, he makes the syrups, and, if the store happens to sell sandwiches, he makes them also.

According to the bosses, all this work will eventually make a full fledged pharmacist of the apprentice.

Long Hours. The average working day is from eight o'clock in the morning until twelve at night. This day is divided into three shifts: from 8 to 12, 12 to 6, and 6 to 12. The worker is supposed to work two shifts per day. One day he works from eight to six; the next day, from 12 to 12. One Sunday he works from 8 to 12; the following Sunday, from 12 to 12. This averages seventy-four hours per week!

Students Compete. During the summer months, the regular workers are sometimes dropped in favor of the students who are having no school, and who will work for less money. During the school term, some students work after school from six to 10 almost every night. Their wages—wage about \$1.25 an evening.

A remedy is needed for this pitiful condition. There are hundreds of such "soda-jerkers" in Pittsburgh, but the spirit of organization, which is the only remedy, is lacking.

BE AT CLASS IN WORKERS' JOURNALISM TONIGHT AT 6:30 P. M., DAILY OFFICE

The Chicago class in worker correspondence meets tonight at 6:30 o'clock in the editorial offices of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd. The class hour has been changed to 6:30 from 8 o'clock to accommodate workers who have other meetings on the same night.

Once more all workers in Chicago who want to receive training in worker journalism to enable them to prepare articles for the press are urged to attend the class tonight. Every worker who wants to learn to write, or whose position in an organization demands that he write stories and news articles should become a member of the class at once.

Paper Box Strikers Set Up Restaurant

By a Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—At a mass meeting of the Paper Box Makers' Union held Nov. 9 Brother Markovitch pointed out the tricks which the bosses are using to break the strike.

MEXICANS IN U. S. ARE NOW AWAKE TO ORGANIZATION

Union Already Formed In San Diego

By a Worker Correspondent. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 18.—The organization of the Mexican worker has been thought impossible by many organizers, for two reasons. First, because of the race prejudice that barred the Mexican from the A. F. of L. unions, and, second, that the majority of the Mexican workers were ignorant of the fact that they are being organized for their own good and against their enemies.

Worker Dies Because N. Y. Central Fails to Provide Illumination

By FREDDA GARDNER (Worker Correspondent) EAST SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Inadequate light of the New York Central DeWitt yards caused the death of another humperider. Roy A. Brownell, 22, of East Syracuse, was fatally injured Friday.

Convict Three Workers in N. J. Frame-Up Case

By a Worker Correspondent. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 18.—Harry Fox, Mickey Toloman and Antonio Piontari, former employees of the Raritan Copper Works, Perth Amboy, N. J., have been convicted on an assault and battery charge here. The three men were accused by Frank Lovel, a worker at the copper works, of severely beating him with a six-foot iron pipe the night of August 15. A strike was conducted by the International Union Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, of which the three defendants were members, against the Raritan Copper Works, at the time the assault took place.

THIRD PRIZE WINNER. COMPANY TRIES TO DENY WORKER COMPENSATION

Testifies Falsely Before Commission

By JOE PLOTKIN (Worker Correspondent) HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 18.—Seven months ago W. C. Crawford while working as a pipette helper, was injured in an accident. Because of a weak cable, a crane pulley block weighing over 300 pounds fell on the man's shoulder and injured him permanently.

Crawford said he is 45 years of age and is a car builder. At the time of the accident he was hit by the pulley block on the left shoulder and on the right foot. He lost much sleep because of pain. Although he still suffered, he went back to work, but had to quit in a few days because he could not stand the pain.

Company Doctor Lies. The company doctor as a witness was like a man lost at sea. At first he said that in order for Crawford to get his arm in good shape he should go back to work. After some hot questioning by Mr. Dorsey, Crawford's attorney, the doctor admitted that the arm was in a very bad condition and disabled and should be treated by a doctor.

The decision on the case will be rendered at the next meeting of the industrial commission of Indiana.

Form Shoe Workers' Co-operative to Aid Industry in Russia

By a Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A shoe workers' co-operative to manufacture ladies' and men's well shoes in Soviet Russia on the American system has been organized here under the supervision of the Technical Aid to the Soviet Union. A group of members of the co-operative met on Nov. 6, and decided to organize a group of 75 shoe workers.

Union Upholds Scab's Testimony

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4 MINERS LOSE LIVES IN SCAB MINE EXPLOSION

W. Va. Disaster Was Avoidable, Charge

By ROMA (Worker Correspondent) MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Nov. 18.—Once again labor has paid a toll of death to the grim monster of capitalism, when four miners were killed and two injured, and another one killed or seriously injured in a non-union mine in this city.

Early on the morning November 15 an explosion occurred at the First Street mine, owned by the Otendale Gas Coal Company. Twenty miners were in the mine at the moment of the blast, working night shift. Thirteen of these, working in a locality a short distance from the place where the blast occurred, were led to safety by the night foreman, while seven were in the midst of the explosion.

Rescue workers recovered six of the miners, three dead, two seriously injured, and one in a serious condition, who died shortly after he was rushed to the hospital. One of the miners cannot be located.

Those dead are: Walter Fogle, 19, single, motorman. Reuben Kirkhart, 23, single, brakeman.

Mike Kavassack, 44, married, loader. Joseph E. Stifel, 50, married, loader. The injured are: H. F. Cumberland, loader. J. W. Lemaster, loader.

This disaster was avoidable, as any miner will state. All the mines in this section are non-union, with all the unsafe, non-union working conditions. Each mine is full of gas, ready to blow up at the least ignition. Miners complain that the air circulation in the mines is bad, the pumps are poor, and the air is not circulated even through the mine to prevent dangerous pockets of gas from forming or accumulating.

Recently safety lamps were installed on the part of the miners. The coal barons, however, have not followed their part of the bargain. In all probability, and as all miners firmly believe, this explosion was caused by the sparks of the motor coming in contact with a dangerous pocket of gas. Many of the miners stated that the motors are unsafe, and that the sparks issuing forth are exceedingly large and sure to cause an explosion if there is gas.

These mines are not examined as rigidly as they should be. The mine inspector, when inspecting, goes only thru the main part of the mine, but does not go to the out-of-the-way places where miners toil, and which are dangerous gas traps. The mine is then pronounced safe, when, as a fact, it is not in local places.

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Worker Dies Because N. Y. Central Fails to Provide Illumination

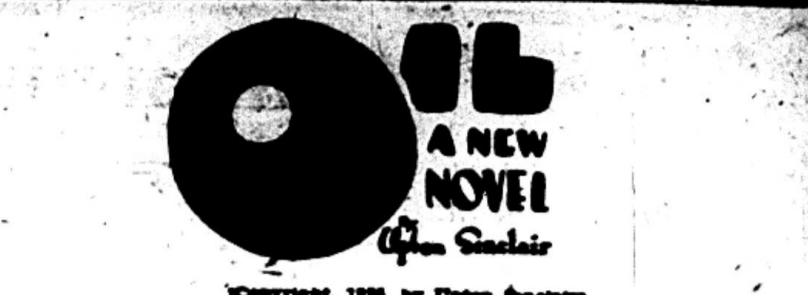
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Union Upholds Scab's Testimony

By a Worker Correspondent. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 18.—Harry Fox, Mickey Toloman and Antonio Piontari, former employees of the Raritan Copper Works, Perth Amboy, N. J., have been convicted on an assault and battery charge here. The three men were accused by Frank Lovel, a worker at the copper works, of severely beating him with a six-foot iron pipe the night of August 15.



Bunny would go away, and find himself haunted by a figure in a scanty one-piece bathing-suit, a figure of youthful, sinewy but graceful, vivid; swift. It was evident that she liked him, and Bunny would wake up from his dreams and realize he liked her. He would think about her when he ought to be studying; and his thinking summed itself up in one question, "Why not?"

Bunny would call Vee Tracy on the telephone, at the studio or at her bungalow, and she was always ready for a lark. They would go to one of the restaurants where the screen folk dined, and then to one of the theaters where the same folk were pictured, and she would tell him about the private lives of these people—stories even stranger than the ones made up for them.

Sitting on the beach, half dug into the sand, and staring out over the blue water, Vee told him something about her life. "I'm no spring chicken, Bunny, don't imagine it. When I came into this game, I had my own way to make, and I paid the price, like every other girl. You'll hear them lie about it, but don't be fooled; there are no women producers, and no saints among the men."

"She can be a good actress in the daytime, and a good mistress at night; the man can have both, and he takes them."

"I'll tell you how it is, there's such fierce competition in this game, if you're going to get ahead, nothing else matters, nothing else is real. I know it was that way with me; I hung round the doors of the studios—I was only fifteen—and I starved and yearned, till I'd have slept with the devil to get inside."

"There's this to remember too," she added; "a girl meets a man that has a wad of money, and can take her out in a big car, buy her a good meal, and a lot of pretty clothes, and set her up in a bungalow, and he's a mighty big man to her, it's easy to think he's something wonderful. It's all right for moralists to sniff, that don't know anything about it; but the plain truth is, the men that came with the cash and offered me my first real start in a picture—he was just about the same as a god to me, and it was only decent to give him what he wanted. I had to live with him a few months, before I knew he was a fat-headed fool."

"There was a silence. "I suppose," said Vee, "you're wondering why I tell you this. I'm safe now, I've got some money in the bank, and I might set up for a lady—put on swank and forget the ugly past. If I'd told you I was an innocent virgin, how would you have known? But I said to myself, 'By God, if having money means anything to me, it means I don't have to lie any more.'"

"Well, it makes you into a kind of savage. I've got an awful reputation in the picture world—has anybody told you?"

"Not very much," he answered. "What have they told you? All about Robbie Warden, I suppose?"

"Hardly all," she smiled. "I heard you'd been in love with him, and that you'd sort of been in mourning ever since."

"I made a fool of myself twice over a man; Robbie was the last time, and believe me, it's going to stay the last. He put-up the money for the best picture I ever made, and he was handsome as a god, and he begged me to marry him, and I really meant to do it; but all the time he was fooling with two or three other women, and one of them shot him, so that was the end of my young dream. No, I'm not in mourning, I'm in rejecting because I missed a lot of trouble. But if I'm a bit cynical about love, and a bit unrefined in my language, you can figure it out."

"And Vee shook the mountain of sand off her bare legs and stood up. "Here's how I keep off the fact," she said, and put her hands down on the sand where it was wet and firm, and stood the rest of herself upon them, her slender white limbs going straight up, and her face, upside down, laughing down to the water, and then threw herself over in the other half of a handspring, and lighted on her feet and dashed into the breakers. "Come on in! The water's fine!"

Bunny thought over this conversation, and learned from it his usual lesson of humility. Vee had had to fight for her success; whereas he had never had to fight for anything. If he wanted a moving picture career, Dad would arrange it for him, the studio doors would fly open! And the same thing applied to any sort of career he could think of. How could he afford to pass judgment on anybody?

Also, while he listened to Vee Tracy, he had the memory of Eunice Hoyt to keep him humble. No, people didn't know what was right about sex; or at any rate, if they did, they didn't make it clear. It was disagreeable to have to think about so many other men; but then, too, it helped to clear the atmosphere. She wouldn't expect to marry him right off; there were marriages among the screen people, but apparently not until they had made sure they were happy. Also, it enabled Bunny to be certain that Vee would not be shocked by the knowledge that she was haunting his dreams.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

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"Dollar Diplomacy" in Nicaragua

Dollar diplomacy at Washington feels very much outraged because of what it terms "bolshhevistic activities" south of the Rio Grande stretching all the way to the Panama Canal.

It professes especially to stand aghast at every show of sympathy displayed by the Mexican government for its sister republics in Central America, including Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

It is charged that Mexico is interfering in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. That privilege dollar diplomacy reserves for itself. Adolfo Diaz has been hurriedly recognized by Washington and warships with the inevitable marines, the vanguard of American imperialism, are on the job to suppress all opposition.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, in referring to alleged activities of Mexico in Nicaragua, says that, "Presumably, the chief purpose of this interference is the fostering of radical propaganda and Bolshhevistic philosophy." This is the usual charge of "Nervous Nellie" Kellogg, secretary of state, who always has half an eye on Moscow.

Only yesterday Senator Borah warned the imperialists against armed intervention in China. But today Washington is sending marines to shoot down the Diaz opposition in Nicaragua. It is boldly claimed that if any Mexican or other outside influence is discovered, during this process of terrorization and subjugation, then those countries involved, will suffer the wrath of the American government.

Washington wishes to isolate the problem in Nicaragua from the other problems involved in dealing with the Central and South American republics. Instead Washington will find these countries making common cause against its imperialist aggressions.

Most workers in the United States look upon "Nicaragua" as only an inconsequential spot on the patchwork map of Central America. It doesn't mean much to them. The result is that they concern themselves very little with the grievances of this republic to the far south.

But Nicaragua or Guatemala, or some other Central American republic, may be the tinder box that will set afire the nations now subject to American profit rule. The ensuing war would be fought by American workers conscripted for the purposes of murder.

The best time for labor to prepare against an American "Morocco" is now. The interests of the workers in this country are identical with the interests of all oppressed throught both the Americas.

U. S. Plans to Take Nicaragua

(Continued from page 1) success of his military coup of October 1925.

Kellogg's Trick. Kellogg bases his grant of recognition of the reactionary Diaz on the pretense that the Nicaraguan congress, which "elected" Diaz was the one in office when Chamorro drove out the elected government of Salazar a year ago. The fact that the liberals who controlled that congress are now in open revolt, and hence would not dare come within the Chamorrist millitary zone to vote in the congress, makes no impression on Kellogg when he is anxious to prevent the Nicaraguan liberals from getting back what they won in the last election.

Rich Stakes. The stakes of this bold game are possession of the Nicaraguan bank, the national railway, and rich concessions from the Wall Street bankers their national bank and railroad, and were refusing to give away the national wealth in concessions. The bankers backed Chamorro. When he seized the government he began offering these properties for sale in New York. Kellogg was unwilling at first to permit the sale of stolen national property. President Green of the Pan-American Federation of Labor protested against this proposed sale of loot. Now, thru formal recognition, Kellogg gives his approval for the disposal of the Nicaraguan nation's railroad and bank.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A formal accusation against the Mexican government of having aided Nicaraguan revolutionists, and an equally formal request for American intervention to make Mexico stop such activities, was filed with the state department today by President Diaz of Nicaragua, puppet of United States interests.

ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

We have just received a check for \$29.79 as the proceeds from a DAILY WORKER supper held at Squire's Restaurant in Los Angeles. Why not similar affairs in your city?

Karl Marx on Fordism

By THURBER LEWIS ARTICLE I

FROM the manner in which the particular star flashed across the sky and then died suddenly out, it would appear that Henry Ford's famous five-day week did not exactly have the enduring qualities of a planet. We refer to the sensational manner in which the announcement of this great boon, like a meteor, was catapulted across the innumerable front pages that constitute the firmament of American publicity only to die in the whining and whirling of the machinery in Highland Park and Fordson.

But there is a reason why the vaunted five-day-week was but a flash in the pan. There is a reason why it was startling for only the moment. Its novelty has been eaten up in the realization by the workers themselves that it is just another capitalist fraud. It is a capitalist fraud that Karl Marx exposed in print before 1867. Ford, and when we say Ford we mean, not the man, but the Ford administrative machine, has labored in the process of an advanced type of capitalist production what Karl Marx analyzed on the basis of his study of the capitalist system about the time that Henry was being born.

Ford on "Labor Cost." READ the books that have been written for Henry by men who know how to write and who have translated the Ford experience in production to the printed page. Upon what is laid the chief stress? What is the determining factor in the Ford system? The central feature of Ford's industrial program is what he calls labor cost. The phenomenal profits made in the Ford industries have been created on the basis of "labor saving" machinery. The entire Ford system works toward the one end: devising means to cut down on the labor used in production and intensifying that labor to a maximum. No one disputes this least of all Ford.

What does Karl Marx, the greatest of all economists, the economist of the workers, have to say about it? What Ford technicians call labor, Marx calls labor power. Why? He calls it labor power because he wants to make clear the social aspect of it and also to separate LABOR POWER, as such, from the laborer who gives it because LABOR POWER is what the worker sells to the capitalist. As soon as a Ford worker enters the Highland Park plant he is parted from something that has been bought from him. Ford has leased his brain, his muscle and his energy for eight

Ford's 5-Day Week Is a Capitalist Fraud That Karl Marx Exposed Before Henry Was Born—Some Lessons in Marxism with Relation to the Ford Method of Slave Driving.

In this case, for example, Marx was more interested in determining the process of making bigger profits by working four men eight hours a day and paying them six dollars for it, than in the fact that big profits resulted—the chief interest for Henry.

Well, let us begin. When the Ford worker lets Henry use his labor, or as we prefer to call it, labor power, he gets six dollars in return for eight hours work. It is as plain as the nose on your face that Henry has purchased something when he spends six dollars. And it is as equally plain that the worker has sold something. What Are Commodities? THINGS that satisfy a human demand or a want and are bought and sold are called commodities. Well, that makes the labor power that the worker sold to Ford a commodity, doesn't it? Henry Ford and William Green would be the last persons to agree with this definition. It is a very vulgar way of expressing it. But is so obvious that the vulgarity has to be excused. Labor power is a commodity as surely as tin lizzies.

Why Six a Day? NOW, why is it that Henry pays SIX DOLLARS for the use of it? Why doesn't he pay two dollars or fifty? There must be some basis upon which this is calculated. What could be more logical than to assume that the basis for such a calculation would be how much the worker needs to live on and to keep his family going? Let us assume that the minimum upon which a person can get along according to the standard of living in the United States is four dollars. The facts are that Judge Gary pays his men in the steel plants as low as three dollars, other employers pay four and Ford pays six. From this it is very easy to see that the daily wage is fixed upon the basis of what the worker requires to get along on from day to day and keep on working.

We saw that labor power was plainly a commodity, it satisfies a demand and is exchanged on the market. Now, what is common to all commodities? Upon what basis are they exchanged? Well, all commodities are useful. That is common to them all. But are they exchanged on this basis? Let us say Ford decided to exchange ten Ford automobiles for a pin point of radium to be used in his hospital. Wouldn't it require a round table of philosophers to decide upon the relative usefulness of the two? There must be something else common to commodities that determine the basis upon which they are exchanged. It is plain. They have all been made by labor. Upon all things that are bought and sold labor power is expended. So that labor power is the thing common to all commodities.

But Marx saw much more deeply. He was not satisfied with a simple accounting such as that. He not only wanted to know HOW these things could be done, but more important to the exploited worker, WHY they were done and what conditions made it possible.

Big Business Revolts in Massachusetts

By BERT MILLER.

DAVID I. WALSH elected by 49,000 votes. So runs the news in Cal Coolidge's home state. Walsh has decisively defeated Butler in Massachusetts, which only two years ago rolled up a majority for Coolidge of 422,645. The Bay State has repudiated Butler in spite of the fact that the republicans harped upon the plea that the campaign that a vote for Butler is a vote for Coolidge, in spite of the fact that the usually silent Cal came out of his shell to send a moving personal appeal for the support of his right-hand man, and in spite of the fact that our parsimonious president and his wife even went so far as to make the trip all the way from Washington to Massachusetts to vote for his favorite. Coolidge was repudiated! How come? Victory Looked Sure.

WHEN the campaign opened it looked like a Butler runaway. The early operations of his well-oiled machine gave promise of an easy victory. Huge clam bakes and outings were arranged during the late summer, at which as many as 10,000 of the faithful gathered to hear the republican spellbinders. In a "Pollyannic" biography of Butler in the Boston Herald he was painted as the epitome of all virtues. The Boston labor fakers turned the Labor Day parade into a republican rally after they had successfully knifed the movement for a labor ticket.

The textile mills picked up slightly. "Coolidge, the tariff, and prosperity" became the stirring slogan which was to carry the mill-owner candidate to victory. Walsh Silent. DURING this time Walsh was strangely silent. Altho a movement for Walsh had been started among the former LaFollette group as early as the spring, the democrats tried to create the impression that Walsh was reluctant to accept the nomination. This is a time-worn trick of capitalist politicians. But apparently the bashful swain was persuaded. Walsh submitted to the overwhelming pressure of the masses(?) He accepted the nomination. In the course of a few weeks the entire picture changed. With a few swift, decisive strokes the accepted Butler victory was turned into an ignominious defeat.

"Labor" Supports Walsh. IT was not until the democratic state convention that the democrats broke their silence, and then they proclaimed as their major plank—prohibition. As the campaign drew into its last two weeks the democrats brought up their heavy guns. Disregarding the fact that Walsh was the running mate of William A. Gaston, banker and traction attorney; that he had not come out squarely for a single labor issue; that he refused to raise a finger in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti; that by his statements and his record he was clearly shown to be a smooth-tongued spokesman of big business and the enemy of labor, the official machine of the A. F. of L. endorsed Walsh. The state was literally plastered with letters and handbills and posters to show labor's esteem for Walsh. One poster in particular was most powerful, especially in the mill towns. It was entitled, "Butler's Prosperity," and portrayed a mill town, with factories closed, unemployed workers idling about, and the legend "Vote for David I. Walsh."

Effect of Bankers. ABOUT a week before election day the international bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan, issued their notorious manifesto demanding the abolition of tariff walls in the interests of their investments abroad. This was

a direct challenge to the republican party and to Coolidge. Coolidge accepted the challenge and denounced the proposal, adhering firmly to the principles of the high protective tariff. By that act he sealed his doom, and the Massachusetts election was decided. The prohibition plank furnished an easy bridge for the Lodge faction of the republican party to cross over to the Walsh camp. This group, headed by Mrs. Lodge, Jr., and representing the banking interests, as opposed to the manufacturing group (Butler et al.) came out openly for the wet plank and for Walsh. Neither the frantic appeals from the white house, nor the attempted terrorization of mill workers could counteract the disastrous division in the republican party. Big business—the international bankers have revolted from Butler and Coolidge, to Walsh and ... Will it be Al Smith?

"REVELRY", NEW BOOK EXPOSING "OHIO GANG", STARTLES CAPITAL

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Washington is seething with discussion—chiefly cynical in tone—of the scandals that attended the Harding regime and the period when Calvin Coolidge was trying to stave off the investigation of the graft and corruption which marked the return of the republican party to power in the capital. For "Revelry," a so-called historical novel of that time, has appeared. Samuel Hopkins Adams has thrown into a book a hodgepodge of veiled reference to all the chief characters in the sordid drama of the Ohio gang and Teapot Dome and the department of justice. The effect is as nauseating as the most disillusioned citizen could expect. The white house is shivering in disgust.

Harding Period Story. Willis Markham is the handsome, easy-going, stand-by-my-friends politician whom a crooked lobbyist showed into the presidency of the United States. He plays poker, drinks heavily, finds congenial company among criminal characters who love him as a friend and make use of him as a tool with which to rob the government and the public. Their private morals are on a par with their gutter vocabulary, and in the mysterious little house on Blue street they gamble and quarrel and fight. There is the "suicide," the oil stock deal, the cabinet member who last year was unable to pay his taxes, but who suddenly is able to buy a great ranch. There is the senator who is on their trail, relentless in his pursuit of facts on which to prosecute them for robbing the government. There is the little government stenographer who has incriminating documents which the gang must buy. And there is the cabinet officer whose manner is that of private monopoly of the goodness in the world. He is secretary of state. Finally there comes the collapse of the house of cards. Willis Markham

is not the first victim of the tragedy that was implied in the reckless arrogance of the gang. But when he dies, of poison taken by mistake, but which he deliberately refuses to have counteracted, his friends conspire to halt the fact that he was poisoned. He becomes a martyr, and because he is so represented to the country the trait of the grafters who were his pals is covered.

Not a Novel. "Revelry" is not a novel in the literary sense, nor is it historical in the sense of truth of events. But it is a performance which turns up to the reminiscence nostrils of the American people all of the rotting relics of the Harding-Coolidge term. Whether it is published in order to annoy the white house and its satellites or to stimulate further research into the doings in the Little Green House on K street and in the McLean house on H street, as described before senate committees two years ago, the author does not explain.

"There came, too," he says in the death-bed scene, "the vice-president so soon to be president, who looked insouciantly at the dying man out of his fishy eyes and assured him that the Markham policies would be faithfully adhered to. Vice-President Elliot did not know what the Markham policies were. Nor did Markham. Nor anyone else. But it made a hit when sent out over the news association wires."

Coincides with Trial. On the day when a hundred press correspondents were hastily scanning their advance copies of "Revelry," Albert W. Fall came back to Washington to be arraigned in the federal district court on charges of conspiracy in the Teapot Dome frauds. His trial is soon to begin, but he has lost none of the assurance which was his when he helped to dominate Warren Harding. He announced that he was confident he would be acquitted.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1) assigned to protect scabs if a supply of liquid encouragement were not on hand? And if all our police are imprisoned where can a reliable distributing agency be found? Those are serious questions Mr. Mayor, almost as serious as: "When are you going to start digging that subway?"

ONE of the funniest bits of news that happened this week was the action of the Cuban government in handing his papers to the Uruguayan minister after an incident (very likely in a cafe) when the Uruguayan told the Cuban that Cuba was not a self-governing country but "merely a dependency of the United States." Small men in brain as well as physique are usually more conceited than those of heavier proportions, and the same applies to countries, particularly if their independence is in such a deplorable position as Cuba's is.

AFTER the Cuban used all his diplomacy to seduce the Uruguayan into impaling himself on his (the Cuban's) sword he disappointedly reported to more civilized methods of warfare. He induced the Cuban government to break off relations with Uruguay. But as soon as Washington heard about it Kellogg threw a fit and Cuba resumed diplomatic relations. Uncle Sam is not going to have any one of his puppies disturb the serenity of the imperialist kennel.

IT is said that doctors differ and patients die. The death is rather swift when they agree. And yet compared to reporters doctors are always unanimous as to whether a patient has tuberculosis or an infected tooth. While driving a smart sports model the previous evening ran into a truck. Both vehicles were hurt. One driver had it that when the irate truck driver learned that a queen ran into him so to speak, he became incognito and was not in hand hoped that the princess would not hear. Another news item recently published stated emphatically that the truck driver declared a princess was nothing in his young life and wanted to know who was going to pay the damage to his fender. Another news item you should read THE DAILY WORKER.

KING BENJAMIN PURNELL of the House of David has hunted all his political competitors off the front page. You all know Ben if not because of his business, at least on account of his whiskers. Ben had a nice line and made so much money that other religious sects got jealous and rattled on him. Ben called himself king, declared that he got the appointment from god and assured his followers that as long as they obeyed him they would never be taking the proposition to separate all his converts from their worldly goods, which they would no longer need he said, as long as they depended on him. This could also work for nothing but had their room and board free in addition to such diversion as Ben could afford to dispense to such a numerous following.

BEN would not be in the toils of the law today had not some of his followers and the did that feared Ben? It was the fear of the deceased? Had they really obeyed their king they could not have died. And Ben's legs did not have a single hole in it. Ben knew that he would die some day but his motto was: "After me the undertaker." However, greedy eyes were cast on the king's riches and it was suddenly discovered that Ben was lying according to some of the most godly characters in the bible, taking unto himself many of the fairest daughters of Israel. Whether Ben gets to and or not is a doubtful question but it is almost a certainty that by the time he gets thru with his lawyers, he will not have enough money to take his favorite girl to a movie.

Federation of Russian Schools Will Give Concert-Dance Nov. 28

The Federation of Russian Children's Schools of Chicago and vicinity will give a concert and dance Sunday, Nov. 28, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Ashland and Milwaukee avenues. The following will participate in the program: Russian Singing Society, Frelboit String Orchestra of 45 people, Russian folk dancer, A Kotkor, Many Moller, soprano; Ivan Polkor, baritone; and many others. Beginning at 7:30 p.m. Tickets in advance, 30 cents; at the doors, 65 cents.

Russian Women Will Give Affair Dec. 5

A performance concert and dance will be given by the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society, Sunday, Dec. 5, at Schoenhofen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves. All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

Letters From Our Readers

Honor in Boston. Dear Comrades: There is an irony about the late election in the state of Massachusetts that deserves the attention of your cartoonist. The Coolidge slogan, "I need thee, Butler," was broadcasted, and it even entered the religious services of the churches at the Back Bay.

Just let your imagination take it up and behold a very large congregation of some 6,000 people all standing and joining in the song of six verses: "I need thee every hour, every hour I need thee. Stand thou near by. Temptations lost their power when thou art nigh. I need thee, O I need thee, how much, how much I need thee." Chorus, ad libitum.

In a big, big church with spires and domes and steeples and towers. Make it funny, for it was rich in humor to the party who has a bit of humor about them. The congregation poured out its heart to the song. Its mem-

bers are all of the faithful. Fraternally yours, A Comrade, Boston.

Spirit in Florida. Dear Editor: I was in a very good, and also uplifting, conversation with one of the I. W. W. brothers concerning the uplift of the laboring class. I am a member of the carpenters' local union. I am a colored man and stand for right and honesty. My determination is to help build and educate my race as much as I possibly can, so I am asking you to please send me about 500 copies of your paper that I can distribute among my people. And very soon we will establish a firm foundation. My aim is to distribute the paper, and after I can show them the necessity for you to help us organize as a body of workers. My motto is: Together we stand; divided we fall. I will close, with devoted aims. I beg to be your friend, also brother, R. H. Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

