

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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How to Keep The Daily Worker Fund

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE PARTY NUCLEUS 10-3 at Kansas City has shown the whole Party how to raise \$5,000 weekly for the next six weeks and complete the \$50,000 Keep the DAILY WORKER Fund.

This nucleus has eleven members. Its quota for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund was \$55.00.

THE NUCLEUS HAS RAISED \$82.00 AND REMITTED THIS AMOUNT TO THE DAILY WORKER. THIS IS AN AVERAGE OF \$7.50 FOR EACH MEMBER IN PLACE OF THE QUOTA OF \$5.00 PER MEMBER WHICH THE NUCLEUS WAS ASKED TO RAISE.

Every nucleus of the party must follow the example of the Kansas City Nucleus 10-3. What the eleven comrades of this nucleus have done to Keep The DAILY WORKER can be done by every other nucleus of the party.

The Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates can be sold. Those members who can pay the \$5.00 for a book of Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates must do so. The other members much each take a book of certificates and sell them among their friends and shopmates. The 25c, 50c and \$1.00 coupons can be sold if the work of The DAILY WORKER in the labor movement in the interest of the workers is explained.

A unified campaign of the whole party membership in support of The DAILY WORKER, carried on in the spirit in which the Kansas City nucleus has done its work will, quickly raise the contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund to \$5,000 per week.

The work of the ten thousand members of the party, united to achieve the goal of Keeping The DAILY WORKER for our movement is a powerful force which can achieve even greater things than raising \$5,000.

The whole party machinery must be set to work to arouse the party members to action. The whole organization strength of the party must be centered on the work of placing The DAILY WORKER beyond the reach of the forces which are trying to destroy it.

WE MUST BE ABLE TO COUNT A VICTORY FOR OUR PARTY IN THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN.

To work for The DAILY WORKER. TO WORK TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FOR THE REVOLUTIONARY CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

BOOST THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND TO THE \$50,000 MARK!

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HAVING gotten a black eye at the polls last week Calvin Coolidge is looking around for some ointment that will heal his damaged reputation.

It might not be out of place here to call attention to a tip offered by Lenin to dogmatic radicals shortly after the Russian revolution.

PEOPLE like Sylvia Pankhurst held that all capitalist politicians at all times were the servants of the capitalists.

CALVIN COOLIDGE is no Lloyd George, but he's nobody's sap. Calvin has no ambition to hike back to Vermont and collect bills on a 25% commission as he did in the old days before he became a famous strike-breaker.

ITALY TRIES TO SQUEEZE OUT OF PARIS EXPOSURE

Expresses Regrets; But France Shrugs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Italy has "expressed its regrets" over the Garibaldi affair, denying that the government was cognizant of the fact that Colonel Ricciotti Garibaldi was acting as an agent provocateur in France.

Baron Cazzana, Italian ambassador, has called upon foreign minister Briand and it is understood that after expressing his regrets over the Garibaldi affair he explained that such activities as were carried on by Colonel Garibaldi were "activities concerned with the Italian police and were unknown to the fascist government."

But the peculiar switching of Signor Federzoni from the ministry of interior to the ministry of colonies is reported to have been prompted by the Garibaldi disclosures, since the ministry of interior is held responsible for the action of the Italian police.

The French secret service has not, however, completed its inquiry into the Garibaldi affair and the recent disorders at Ventimille have not been satisfactorily settled.

Won't Give Pardon to Prisoner Who Fired on Escaping Mates—Yet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 9.—No attempt is being made at this time to get a pardon or parole for C. W. "Tacks" Lattimer, one time big league baseball star, William Chatfield, Cincinnati, former state senator, and one time candidate for lieutenant-governor, or any of the other prisoners in the Ohio state penitentiary who aided prison officials in trying to prevent the break of 13 inmates Monday.

ENGLISH QUITS RATHER THAN MAKE DEFENSE

Anti-Labor Judge Thus Cheats Justice

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON — (FP) —Federal District Judge George W. English, of East St. Louis, Ill., has resigned from the bench rather than face trial under impeachment charges before the senate.

While the senate in its capacity as a court could try the accused, in order to fix upon him the penalty of being barred henceforth from holding any federal office, sentiment among leaders in that body was all against such action.

English was appointed to the federal bench by President Wilson, and at that time claimed to be a friend of organized labor.

English on the recommendation of Samuel Gompers.—Ed.) When the railroad shopmen's strike began in the summer of 1922 he became very active in seeking to assist Harry Daugherty, then federal attorney general, in breaking the strike.

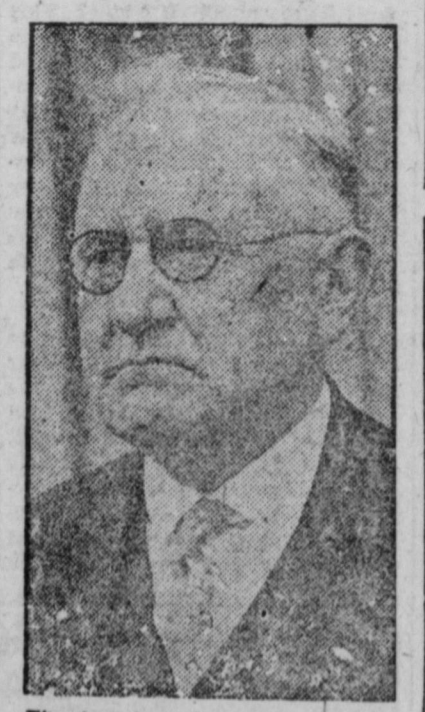
English was appointed to the federal bench by President Wilson, and at that time claimed to be a friend of organized labor.

With violent and vulgar language he discussed the possibility that "some wives will be widows" unless his orders were obeyed.

When one of the lawyers for the federated shop crafts demanded a jury trial in English's court for a striker accused of violating one of his injunctions, English flew into a rage and drove him from the courtroom.

During the long hearings and argument before the house judiciary committee and before the house, leading to the formal impeachment of Judge English, the fact that the judge had intervened against strikers was not emphasized, but the fact that he robbed lawyers of their ordinary rights was pointed out with much eloquence.

JUDGE ENGLISH QUITS BEFORE HE IS FIRED; WAS GOMPER'S FRIEND



The American Federation of Labor, thru its late President Gompers endorsed the appointment of Judge George E. English of the federal district of Eastern Illinois. He was to have appeared before the senate on charges of usurpation and high misdemeanors but resigned beforehand.

Speaking of Tax Reduction



Cal Coolidge, Wall Street's president, has begun the usual annual talk about reducing expenses, economy, tax reduction and disarmament.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN MINERS' CONFERENCE POSTPONED BECAUSE OF STRIKE CRISIS

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 9.—Representatives of the Miners' Union of Soviet Republics have postponed their departure for Berlin where they were to have met the executive of the British Miners' Federation on the basis of last minute information reaching here that the acute stage of the coal crisis in Great Britain now transpiring will not permit them to leave England.

Accordingly the conference that was to have effected Anglo-Russian unity between the two miners' unions is postponed to a date to be chosen by agreement later.

POLICE BREAK UP MEETING OF LABOR DEFENSE

Organizer Is Fined for Lack of Flag

SHARON, Pa., Nov. 9.—Local police today broke up a meeting held under auspices of the International Labor Defense of this city and arrested Martin Krasic, secretary of the South Slav section of the I. L. D. who is on a tour to organize the South Slav workers into the labor defense movement.

Sentiment Strong. The sentiment of the local workers is very strongly in favor of the I. L. D. This is not the first time working class meetings have been brazenly broken up and labor men arrested by Pennsylvania's corrupt police.

The International Labor Defense does not intend to permit this outrageous arrest, break up of the meeting, and unheard of fine to go unchallenged.

Sacco-Vanzetti Issue

In conjunction with the big mass meeting to be held in New York City at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 17th protesting against the denial of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, THE DAILY WORKER of that date will carry special features devoted to the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

GREET QUEEN WITH 'GOTZOFANESTI' WHEN SHE ARRIVES HERE



When Queen Marie lands in Chicago Saturday at 5:30 p. m. at the Illinois Central station, workers will shout, "Gotzofanesti" and the royal lady will turn pale.

Prison Reformer Gets Away with \$8,000, Is Sought by Chi. Police

Chicago police were searching today for Chauncey J. Stillson, treasurer of the Illinois Prison Problem League, who disappeared a week ago with \$8,000 collected for "charity work."

ANOTHER CITY FALLS TO CANTONESE IN RAPID ADVANCE AGAINST ALLIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9.—Cantonese troops pushing toward Wuhue have captured the city of Hukow, according to reports received here today from Kukiang.

With Cantonese troops in control of Kukiang, American, British and Japanese marines are still maintaining a guard over the foreign concession.

SOVIET THROGS HAIL 9TH YEAR OF REVOLUTION

One Million Take Part in Moscow Parade

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 9.—With the early hours of the morning great crowds of workers began filling Moscow streets in preparation for the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution of Nov. 7, 1917.

Near the Revolutionaries' Tombs innumerable workers' delegations stood with red flags flying, members of the government, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and representatives of the Communist International took their places on the tribunes along the line of march.

Over one million participated in the celebrations in Moscow alone. In Leningrad, five hundred thousand workers, peasants and soldiers participated in the celebration there.

Through the entire Soviet Union, similar demonstrations took place with unprecedented enthusiasm.

From the top of Lenin's tomb in Moscow, orators spoke to the workers assembled in the vast Red Square.

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ATTEMPT TO RAILROAD TWO MEMBERS OF AMALGAMATED IN WAUKEGAN, ILL.

By MAUD MCCREERY (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 9.—Indications of an attempt to railroad two members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to the penitentiary, for the alleged crime of conspiracy to commit burglary, larceny and malicious mischief against the Goldstein Clothing Co. of Waukegan in August 1925 was the feature last Friday in the case of the "People of Illinois" against Oscar Novak and Louis Ceece which opened in circuit court here on that day after 110 men had been examined in the selection of the jury.

William Kessie, star witness for the prosecution, in his testimony positively identifying Novak as the man who entered the cutting room where the damage was done, swore that he saw not only Novak's back as he went by him, but also the right side of his face.

In cross-examination Attorney Short forced Kessie's admission that he is unable to give a description of the man.

ANDY AND CAL SPLIT ON TAX REBATE PLAN

Divisions Occur Over Treasury Surplus

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—There were increasing signs today of republican differences over President Coolidge's proposal for a 10 to 12 1/2 per cent tax rebate on 1925 incomes, made possible thru the large treasury surplus.

On the heels of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's statement last night suggesting that instead of a rebate on 1925 incomes the most feasible plan would be to allow a "credit" on 1926 incomes, the presidential spokesman told callers at the White House today that Mr. Coolidge still considered the rebate plan as offering the best solution of what to do with the treasury surplus.

G. O. P. Split on Issue.

Presidential Coolidge's proposal for a 10 or 12 1/2 per cent rebate of this year's federal income taxes faces a stiffer fight to enactment today because opposition has developed within the administration's own ranks in congress as well as from the republican insurgent group.

The White House plan was attacked by Senator George W. Norris, R., of Nebraska, leader of the senate progressives, who declared it would be "poor business management" to refund taxes already paid while the nation was deep in debt.

Debt Retirement Plan.

Norris, who will lead the little band of insurgents who hold a "balance of power" in the senate of the seventeenth congress, proposed that the \$250,000,000 surplus, expected in the treasury by the end of the year, should be used to retire the public debt.

The republican organization meanwhile took steps to initiate work on a new tax bill, whether the legislation ultimately conforms to the president's rebate proposal or to the democratic demands for a downward slash of all federal taxes.

Play Politics.

Altho democratic leaders continued to declare in favor of enacting wholesale reductions in federal taxes at the December session, Norris came out against such a move.

Both the republicans and democrats are trying to feel the people on a proposition that ought to be handled on a business basis," Norris said.

Leaders on both sides are playing politics. This surplus ought to be used to retire some of our government bonds because the people already have spared the money and such a course would reduce future taxation.

Let's see what is in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year, next June. If there is a surplus then, well and good; we can reduce taxes at the following session of congress.

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(Continued on page 4)

# Stalin Upholds Views of Central Committee of the Soviet Union Communist Party Against the Opposition Bloc

Summary of Speeches by Stalin, Trotsky, Kamenev and Zinoviev

By JOHN PEPPER

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 9.—The special conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been concluded with the Central Committee of the party unanimously endorsed by the delegates in its position against the views of the opposition bloc led by Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev.

Following are digests of the speeches made by Stalin, for the central committee, and Trotsky, Kamenev and Zinoviev for the opposition bloc:

## Stalin's Speech

Reporting on the question of the opposition and the situation within the party, Stalin laid bare the history of the formation of the opposition bloc. The underlying ideas of that bloc were brought forth for the first time by Zinoviev at the 14th Party Congress and carried into effect in the July Plenum. The first attempts at preparatory underground work were blocked, whereupon the opposition started its activities at the end of September and the beginning of October in the factory groups in Leningrad and Moscow.

Having suffered a decisive defeat, the opposition then on the 16th of October presented the Central Committee with the well-known statement admitting errors. The Central Committee agreed to accept this statement although it did not believe in the sincerity of the signers. The refusal of the opposition to recognize the incorrectness of their views forced the Central Committee to call upon the party to continue the ideological struggle against the opposition.

## Lack of Principle.

Stalin pointed out the utter lack of principles of the opposition bloc, whose participants, Zinoviev and Kamenev, only very recently looked upon Trotskyism as a variety of menshevism, while Trotsky, on the other hand, looked upon his present allies as opportunists. Stalin emphasized that such lack of principles must inevitably lead to the decomposition and the final break-up of the opposition bloc.

The statement of Medvedev and Shliapnikov, wherein they recognize their mistakes, is evidence of further differences within the bloc and adds another factor for its eventual decomposition.

The opposition is now merely awaiting a favorable moment to again act against the party. The main question of difference between the party and the opposition bloc is the question of the possibility of a victory of socialism in the U. S. S. R. Stalin quoted Lenin's words proving that there existed for a long time a divergence of concepts between Leninism and Trotskyism.

## Leninism vs. Trotskyism.

Unlike Trotskyism, Leninism believes in the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country. It is convinced that the proletariat in Russia having seized power, cannot only hold it, but can use it to organize socialist economy. On the question of the possibility of the victory of socialism in the U. S. S. R., Trotskyism is approaching the views of social-democracy. For this reason, Trotsky's and the opposition bloc's views are characterized in the theses of the Central Committee as a drift toward social democratic views.

Leninism also rejects the theory of Trotskyism which maintains that there exists an inevitability of conflict between the workers and the peasantry. Leninism, on the contrary, admits the possibility of socialist construction in alliance with the peasantry, and under direction of the working class. Stalin emphasizes the possibility of a victory of socialist construction in the U. S. S. R., but pointed to the dangers of military interference of the capitalist countries with a view to liquidate by force the internal socialist progress of the country.

## Weakens Determination.

Trotskyism weakens the revolutionary determination of the proletariat. Without confidence in the possibility of the construction of socialism, the workers cannot consciously take part in this construction. Any slowing up of revolutionary construction in the U. S. S. R. by the loss of revolutionary confidence of the workers will also retard the development of international revolution.

The opposition also denies the partial stabilization of capitalism, and puts forth the slogan that the Communists in the western countries must ignore or even quit the trade unions. They demand the dissolution of the Anglo-Russian committee. They also demand the industrialization of the U. S. S. R. within six months. From this originates the adventurous policy of the opposition bloc.

## Wage Ideological Struggle.

Stalin drew a clear picture of the difference between the socialist method of industrialization of the U. S. S. R., which is pursued by the party, and the methods proposed by the opposition, which are not socialist, but capitalist methods, because they proceed on the basis of opposition of industrial toward rural economy.

The thesis of the Central Committee on the opposition do not aim at the exclusion of the leaders of the opposition from the party as Trotsky declared in the last plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee, but rather aim at an ideological struggle which is absolutely necessary in the interests of full party unity.

## Trotsky's Speech

Trotsky declared that the opposition considers the tempo of industrialization as insufficient. He maintained that a different tax policy from the one pursued by the party toward the peasantry is necessary, which is undergoing rapid differentiation. He insisted that the raising of wages must precede the raising of the productivity of labor. On the question of the stabilization of capital, the opposition disagrees with what it alleges to be an underestimation by the party, and therefore demands the dissolution of the Anglo-Russian committee, not desiring to solidarize itself with Purcell because stabilization hinges upon the Purcells and not on the Baldwins and Thomases.

## Defended Old Theory.

Trotsky defended his old theory of the impossibility of victory of socialism in one country and declared that he has neither a theoretical nor a political reason to believe that it would be easier for the Russian proletariat together with the Russian peasantry, to build up socialism, than it is for the rest of the European proletariat to take power.

Considering these fundamental points of difference, Trotsky maintains that one cannot come to the conclusion of a drift towards social-democratic ideas. Trotsky declared that the adoption of the resolution maintaining that a drift towards social-democratic ideas is contained in the opposition program, will undo the work of the declaration of the opposition made on the 16th of October.

The opposition does not renounce its views, but at the same time does not intend to aggravate the differences so that a recurrence of the factional strife may become possible.

## Kamenev's Speech

Kamenev agreed with the possibility of victory of socialism in the U. S. S. R. but declared that besides thru military intervention this victory can also be prevented or wrecked by an insufficiently rapid progress in industrialization and by the backwardness of the economic development of the U. S. S. R. as against capitalist states. The fundamental difference between the party and the opposition consists in the different estimation of the correlation of classes within the country. The opposition points out the rapid growth of private capitalistic accumulation in the towns and villages and demands the extraction of these surpluses thru a whole series of measures which would help to speed up the industrialization.

## Zinoviev's Speech

Zinoviev stated that the declaration of the opposition on the 16th of October was called forth by the wishes and sentiments of the rank and file proletarian members of the party who demanded above all security of the party's unity. Socialism in the U. S. S. R. can be built only with the help of the international proletariat and in alliance with the majority of the mass of soviet peasantry.

## COLD WAVE HITS CENTRAL STATES, CHICAGO FREEZES

Coal Barons Announce Price Increases

Chicago's Indian summer weather gave way to the grip of icy winter Tuesday, when the central states were visited by snowstorms and biting gales. With the temperature taking a sudden drop, from 50 degrees above to freezing, Chicago was in the midst of a howling snow storm. Prediction of a temperature of about 25 degrees above zero by nightfall is made by the weather bureau.

## Indiana Is Hit Hard.

Indiana is directly in the path of the storm that is swooping down on the district from the Medicine Hat region in the far frozen northwest. The coldest weather in 47 years for this time of the year is predicted for the state. Temperature around Indianapolis was falling rapidly this morning. Snow began falling about noon. St. Louis and Omaha were also in the wintry path. It was St. Louis' first taste of winter, when the thermometer crashed down to 35 degrees.

## Raise Coal Prices.

Reports are already coming in that the coal barons are taking advantage of the cold snap and are preparing to announce an increase in the price of coal. It is reported that an increase of 50 cents a ton in the standard district will be made. All Illinois coal will go higher, it is predicted. The coal barons are taking advantage of two situations to gouge the public—the increased market caused by the British strike, and the cold wave.

## One Dead in Omaha.

OMAHA, Nov. 9.—One dead and several slightly injured is the toll here today from the season's first touch of winter. Mrs. Leslie Arlington, 48, was killed when she slipped on the ice and fell off a porch at her home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A disturbance of wide extent over central Indiana is moving northeastward with increasing intensity and will be attended by strong southeast and south winds, probably reaching gale force and shifting to west and northwest tonight or Wednesday morning, the weather bureau announced today.

## Seiberling Fights Reorganization of Goodyear Rubber Co.

AKRON, Nov. 9.—Frank A. Seiberling, once president of the Goodyear Rubber Company, which he developed from a \$12,000 to a \$100,000,000 concern, is now fighting for the control of the concern.

In 1921, the Goodyear Rubber Company was reorganized, 10,000 shares of stock in the hands of Dillon, Read Co., Wall Street bankers, controlling the company. It is alleged by Seiberling that the reorganization was illegal and that it must be invalidated.

There are said to be two plans of settling the litigation: (1) for the court to declare the reorganization illegal, or (2) for Seiberling to accept the reorganization plan recently proposed, whereby \$64,000,000 worth of 5 1/2 percent securities would be issued to take the place of the 8 percent securities issued in the reorganization. Combined with this latter proposal is the termination of the voting trusts controlling the common and preferred stock and the management stock, and return of control to common stockholders. This will be a big fight and will be fought out to the end.

## Government Refuses Insurance to Common Law Wife of Veteran

Mrs. Corinne Hanna today lost her fight to recover \$8,000 war risk insurance from the government for the death of Major Mark Hanna overseas. A jury before Judge Cliffe in Chicago federal court returned a verdict in favor of Major Hanna's father, Thomas M. Hanna of Ruthven, Ia.

The verdict contained two findings of fact:

1. That Mrs. Hallie Schroeder of San Antonio, Tex., is Major Hanna's lawful widow and that Mrs. Corinne Hanna was therefore never legally his wife.
2. That the government's charges linking the name of Mrs. Hanna with that of "Joe" Wagner, a reputed notorious Kansas City gangster, are unfounded.

Mrs. Hanna, who claimed to be the widow of the late officer, collected \$2,000 of an \$10,000 policy before the government stepped in and asserted she had no right to the money because of her personal fight.

Mr. Hanna is to receive \$1,552 back insurance and \$57.50 a month. Because Mrs. Schroeder later obtained a divorce, she is not entitled to the insurance money, which the court found, should go to the elder Hanna as the next kin.

## Raise Train Fares.

Fares will be boosted approximately 15 per cent on the Chicago, Aurora & Elgin electric line effective Friday, it was announced today.

## Anti-Communists Are Real Destroyers of the Fighting Spirit of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

ELECTION figures from Minnesota, as well as other sections of the country, show that there was a heavy falling off of the total vote cast in working class districts. The percentage of votes cast in non-labor territory, on the other hand, held up well or showed actual increases.

The straddling labor officialdom, that plays in both the old parties, comes to the front attacking the workers for this lack of interest. They never point the finger of blame at themselves, as they should. In Ohio, the American Federation of Labor called for the election of Pomeroy to the United States senate. The railroad brotherhoods demanded that Willis be elected. In the resultant confusion it was only natural that workers should become disgusted and remain at home.

In Illinois the condition was somewhat similar. Hordes of labor officials flocked to the dollar standards of Frank L. Smith and stuck close even after the disclosure of wholesale subsidies from the Insull public utility interests. But George Brennan, the democrat, also boasted "labor" support, and was likewise able to display a host of "names" of "labor" officials endorsing his senate candidacy.

It was John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, who declared at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. that, "We are going to continue to follow the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor. We are going to give it a tryout."

That means that Walker is going to continue dividing, dissipating and discouraging the labor vote according to the bitter Ohio and Illinois experiences thru which the workers in these two typical states have just passed. And Walker is merely an example of the whole breed of "non-partisan" labor politicians to be found crawling about the republican and democratic political tents.

It is this breed also that periodically works itself into a hysterical frenzy denouncing the Communists as destroyers of the organized labor movement. Such are Walker, Olander, Fitzpatrick and Noekels, yes, and Farrington, in Illinois, some of these having actively participated in the local, state and national leadership of the farmer-labor movement. The elections thru which the nation has just passed, however, reveal the labor officialdom, clinging to the political organizations of the master class, as the real destroyers of the unity of the labor, and the actual opponents of its development. They cry "wolf!" to drive the blame from their own doors.

This situation presents itself in another form even in those states where we have the farmer-labor party. Thus the Minnesota Union Advocate, in its issue of Nov. 4, giving some of the results of the recent election in that state, declares:

"There are more than 108,000 voters registered in St. Paul. Less than half this many voted Tuesday. About 5,000 less votes were cast than in the city election.

"An analysis of the vote shows that the greatest decline occurred in the so-called labor wards, while in the non-labor wards there was an increase."

This is regrettable condition. It must be remedied. But how? This can only be done by developing the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, and all other labor party movements into unified, aggressive, fighting class organizations of the workers. This can only be accomplished by accepting the Workers (Communist) Party as an active, integral part of the movement, and recognizing that the Communists are a vital factor in building the class power of labor.

Those officials who denounce the rank and file the severest for their so-called lack of interest, are the same officials who have been so loud in the past, in Minnesota, in denouncing the Communists both as obstructionists and destructionists. Yet this same anti-Communist element is the same crowd that now stands revealed as the

would-be destroyers of the Farmer-Labor movement. Take a look at Van Lear, Townley, Gilbert, Quigley and others of their ilk. They have completely deserted the farmer-labor cause and sold out, body and soul, to the enemy. When they were attacking the Communists, they were doing loyal service to the capitalist oppressors of the city and land workers. The same holds for the whole strata of the petty trade union officialdom in Minnesota, that jumped to obey the orders of the late Sam Gompers to drive the Communists out of the trade unions in that state.

It was inevitable in Minnesota, as elsewhere, that the war waged against the Communists should have a paralyzing influence upon the Farmer-Labor Party as well as the trade union movement. When the so-called "leaders" spend more time fighting the Communists, the militant vanguard of the labor movement, than they do in organizing and developing the struggle against the exploiters' interests, then it is inevitable that the aggressive spirit of the rank and file workers should be seriously dulled. This is exactly what has happened.

The workers and farmers must be won for a spirited forward march against their class foes. This will not be brought about thru a continued attack on the Communists and a winking at the continued surrender of those launching these attacks, to the ranks of the capitalist parties.

Hendrik Shipsted, the farmer-labor senator, exposed himself as an enemy of labor's cause when he did not enter actively into the recent farmer-labor campaign on behalf of the whole farmer-labor ticket. Instead he sulked. Reports say he addressed but one campaign meeting.

He became a burden and an obstacle to the movement when he refused to make it known clearly and decisively that he would continue to fight as a farmer-laborite in 1928, when his present term expires, instead of desert to the republican camp, as is rumored. Even now Shipsted does not deny that he will give his support to the republican bosses in congress during the two remaining years of his senate term. Thus Shipsted acts in the role of destructionists like Van Lear, Townley, Gilbert, Quigley and the others who have gone before him.

The greatest safeguard insuring the growth of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, and of the labor party movement generally, is the admission of Communists to full rights in the Farmer-Labor Party, and the affiliation of the Workers (Communist) Party as an integral part of the Farmer-Labor Party. It is the duty of the rank and file of labor in Minnesota to secure this action as part of the struggle to build the national labor party movement thruout the land, uniting all labor for an aggressive fight against capitalism and its lapdogs, the republican and democratic parties.

## Judge English Quits; Won't Offer Defense

(Continued from page 1)

as being a blow at the foundations of government.

Other charges against English were that he conducted a bankruptcy receivership ring in this court, and that he manipulated the deposit of funds held by his court in order to secure employment in a bank for his son.

The last previous impeachment of a federal judge was that of Judge Archibald in Eastern Pennsylvania, in 1922. He was convicted of having accepted bribes from coal companies that had litigation in his court. Shortly before that, a federal judge at Seattle was forced to resign to escape impeachment in connection with the Alaska coal land scandals of the Taft administration.

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

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By A. BERDNIKOV and F. SVETLOF

Under the general editorship of N. I. BUCCHARIN

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## Forest Fires Rage in Southern California

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 9.—Fourteen brush and forest fires are raging uncontrolled in widely separated sections of San Diego county today and six other fires are reported in Lower California near the international border.

Burning so fiercely that cities along the coast are dark with a pall of smoke and ashes, the fires have defied efforts of country and federal fire wardens and more than 500 men to bring them under control.

## Bandits Get \$6,700.

Right after he had drawn \$6,700 in cash from a Chicago bank, Joseph Santoni was robbed today by three bandits who leaped from an automobile with drawn revolvers, knocked him down and escaped.

## RECOVER TWO MORE OF 51 BODIES OF MINERS AT ISHPERING; 10 IN ALL

ISHPEMING, Mich., Nov. 9.—Bodies of Thomas Kirby, Jr., and Jack J. Hanna, recovered from the debris-clogged shaft of the Barnes-Hoeker iron mine where 51 lives were lost in a monster cave-in, were awaiting burial today. The men were behind Joe Manke, whose body was found late yesterday on a ladder 450 feet below the surface. All were following Ruthford Willis, sole survivor when they were killed. Ten bodies have been recovered.

The best way—subscribe today. DAILY WORKER.

## Southern Pacific R. R. Shows Huge Profit, in September, \$7,000,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Profits for September of \$7,785,063 were reported by the Southern Pacific Railroad in its report here. The railroad in September made more profits than in any other previous month since federal control. It is an increase of \$605,674 over September, 1925.

Total profits made by the road for the first nine months of this year were \$38,699,299, which is more than \$7,000,000 increase over the same period for last year.

It is predicted that earnings on Southern Pacific shares this year would be \$12.10 a share, against \$10.18 a share in 1925.

BRONX JEWISH WORKERS' CLUB OF NEW YORK has arranged a

### Concert and Literary Eve.

at 1347 Boston Road—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1926

SAM CIBULSKY (Student Damrosh Institute) and well-known pianist, will entertain.

COMRADE S. LIPTZIN (Uncle Sam) will read some of his best "Reute Feerliach".

ADMISSION 35 CENTS

No collections taken up! No taxes collected!

"A Source of all Communist Literature"

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

UNEMPLOYED COAL MINERS NOW AT WORK

British Strike Booms Bituminous Field

By ART SHIELDS (Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.—The miners' union in three hard-pressed bituminous districts is getting a breathing spell at the expense of the British strikers.

In fairness to the local miners it should be said that they have no control over the coal after it is loaded on the "railroad flats."

Some Stays Here. And not all of this coal goes to tide-water to be shipped as "black" coal to the British Isles and colonies...

Second Strike Boom.

This is the second strike boom of the year. Last winter the anthracite strikes caused part-time bituminous mines to go on full and idle mines to open to take advantage of the high prices for anthracite substitutes.

Nothing worse could be said of the bituminous industry than this: that it booms only at the expense of strikers. Otherwise "too many mines and too many miners" for more than half time work on the basis of an eight-hour day.

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

READ the most daring and damning exposure of Queen Marie of Roumania that has yet been published in the United States

Saturday, Nov. 13

The DAILY WORKER will present facts in an original article which has just been received from Europe:

Cotzofanesti

Exposes the bloody queen of Roumania in a true light for the world to judge her on facts!

Get the issue of Saturday, November 13!

Order a bundle—3/4c a copy

"I'll Die a Natural Death!"—Mussolini



—By Wm. Gropper.

The truly remarkable manner in which Mussolini flirts with bombs has now been explained. He always knows when they are going off.

WAX FIGURE OF MRS. MILLS TO 'TEST NERVES'

Evidence Tightens on Willie Stevens

COURT HOUSE, SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 9.—A wax effigy of the late Mrs. Eleanor Mills will be dragged into the courtroom in the Hall-Mills murder trial before the eyes of the complacent defendants...

To Show Wound. The effigy purports to show how the choir singer's throat was cut.

In a glass case the throat of the dead woman will be exhibited to the jury in wax form.

Will Test Nerves. It is expected to afford a severe test to the nerves of the defendants, particularly Mrs. Hall...

Detroit to Show Passaic Film Dec. 1. DETROIT, Nov. 9.—"The Passaic Textile Strike" motion picture story of the struggle of the 16,000 textile workers of Passaic and vicinity...

Express to Take the Air. NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The American Railway Express is going to take to the air, according to Robert Cowie, president of the company.

New Coal Company. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—The French Coal company, route 5, Streator, was granted a charter here today.

Army Pilots Killed. GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 9.—Army officials were expected here today to take charge of the bodies of Lieut. Kenyon M. Hegardt and Lieut. H. W. Downing, army aviators, who were killed 15 miles west of here yesterday when their plane crashed in the mountains.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

private and swat the rosy visage at the polls.

NOW then, why did Calvin dust off the old political Stetson? Was he thinking, first of Morgan, or first of little silent Cal? It doesn't matter much but it is always in order to swat a delusion. Of course if Calvin did not consider the interests of Morgan, the latter would devise ways and means of giving him a free ride to Vermont.

SUN CHUAN FANG, one of the Chinese tuchuns, is not seeing the world thru rose-colored glasses and his prospects are anything but bright, despite the suggestion of warmth in the name.

THINGS are serious in Italy for the Fascist regime. Mussolini made a serious mistake in tickling the French military heel.

THE return of the Condyllis supporters in the recent Greek elections is another slap in the face to Mussolini and a victory for French imperialism against the British brand.

Big Profits of Penn Railroad Raise Rate of Stock Dividends

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Increased profits of the Pennsylvania Railroad has prompted the directors to increase the dividend rate from 6 per cent to 7 per cent, it is announced.

Omaha Has Big Celebration. OMAHA, Neb.—Strengthen the Workers (Communist) Party, keep the power of the workers and farmers against the forces of capitalism...

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—The French Coal company, route 5, Streator, was granted a charter here today. \$5,000 incorporators: John Fink, Julius O. Remy, John McNeil mine and deal in coal.

Struggle to Free Political Prisoners in Poland

By EMIL STAWSKI.

WARSAW—Poland resounds with the call for the liberation of the political prisoners. For a long time there had been no mass demonstration of love and solidarity for the best fighters of the class struggle who suffer in chains in the prisons.

When in parliament the land owners and bourgeois representatives elected their president, from those benches, from where the struggle for the Polish workers and peasants is lead, sounded the call: "Lanzuki!"

When under the clumsy pillars of the royal palace in Warsaw the new crown of the Polish bourgeoisie, President Moscicki, gave his oath of allegiance to the "people," his words were interrupted by the calls for amnesty.

TODAY there is not a single village in Poland where one does not hear the slogans of the amnesty campaign. Recently not a single meeting of the workers of Warsaw, Lodz, Dombrowa and Lublin was held without an approval of the amnesty campaign.

THE police have lost their heads. They arrest right and left. They imprison popular trade union officials (among them the famous leader of the building workers, Sypula), disband workers' organizations, undertake searches during the night in the suburbs of the towns in the houses of the workers, and—despite all the houses and doorways are covered with innumerable posters and appeals, one here and one there—and on the telegraph poles red, flags and posters are fastened.

One morning Warsaw awoke and found that all governmental and "patriotic" posters in the town were covered by the following little slip of paper: "Freedom for the political prisoners!"

Hands were lifted, hundreds of voices called. It was a surprise also for the "Robitnik," the organ of the P. P. S., which published not a word about the resolution for amnesty which was adopted.

THE masses are already conscious of the powerful idea of class solidarity, but they are not yet ripe for revolutionary thinking and action against the party bureaucracy.

Soviet Throgs Hail Bolshevik Revolution

(Continued from page 1.)

army is 560,000 strong, a reduction of 90% since 1919.

"Even this small army," he said, "constitutes a heavy financial drain on the country. But with the ever-present danger of intervention, we cannot afford to reduce it further. So long as we are surrounded by enemy capitalist countries who give us no time to work quietly in peaceful pursuits, this is impossible."

Omaha Has Big Celebration.

OMAHA, Neb.—Strengthen the Workers (Communist) Party, keep the power of the workers and farmers against the forces of capitalism, was the message that J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, brought to Omaha to the spirited gathering of labor that turned out to celebrate the Ninth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

Engdahl explained the role of the Communist Party in the Russian revolution and showed the necessity of building the American section of the Communist International and its press.

"Amnesty!" is Slogan.

In Upper Silesia—in all large shops—the same picture, even in the meetings of the so-called National Workers' Party, whose leader organized in 1905 the notorious murders against the Warsaw and Lodz workers, the slogan of amnesty is raised. From a bench in the background somewhere the magic word sounds:

"Amnesty!"

And immediately life comes into the meeting. The leaders would like to disappear, they would like to establish silence again. Perhaps they succeed for a moment. But after an instant the call sounds again, and the question is raised from all parts of the hall:

"And what about the amnesty?" The resolution is adopted: "We demand the release of the political prisoners." But the yellow leaders are in a hurry with their own resolution. "Long live Pilsudsky!" Also their resolution is adopted.

The masses are already conscious of the powerful idea of class solidarity, but they are not yet ripe for revolutionary thinking and action against the party bureaucracy.

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Warsaw was followed by the provinces.

AND the governmental decrees to the whole country, in hundreds of thousands of copies in all villages and towns received the "visum" of the Polish working class: Appeal for the struggle to liberate the prisoners of capital.

Some days ago the police were again surprised. The relations of the political prisoners formed a special committee and addressed themselves in a long appeal to the workers. In the appeal they described the situation of the prisoners. The committee was a perfectly legal undertaking, but hardly had the first news about its organization been published in the press when the police searched the house of the five organizers of the committee, all wives of political prisoners. A gang of brutal policemen forced their way into the houses and insulted the defenseless women and children.

THE masses are already conscious of the powerful idea of class solidarity, but they are not yet ripe for revolutionary thinking and action against the party bureaucracy.

Holds Good Meeting.

IN this spirit, Sochinski, M. P., held a magnificent meeting for amnesty in Poland.

This is the answer of Poland, the Poland of the workers and peasants, to the conquest of power by Pilsudsky and his clique. The illusions on "democracy" in Poland, which gained ground among the masses during the overthrow, was gradually followed by deep depression. They began to realize the true situation. Behind the back of Pilsudsky they begin to see the grimace of capitalist and agrarian dictatorship. Instead of bread, freedom and work, the masses receive bullets, as this was the case in Hoatinin, Inovravlay and other towns.

The economic crisis intensifies daily, and the sad truth, the fact, convince the masses that everything remains as before, or that it even gets worse.

The masses challenge the bloody rulers of reactionary Poland, and the first steps, the first sound of this struggle, is devoted to the bravest of the brave fighters of the Polish working class—the imprisoned fighters for the Polish Soviet Republic.

How Easy It Is to Forget!



It is only eight short years since the last shot was fired in the great "war for democracy." Here we see U. S. Vice Admiral Wells, reviewing German sailors in the battleship "Eisass" in Kiel harbor. The sudden friendly spirit shown by the naval machinery and personnel of the two former enemies is explained in a large part by the Daves Plan—the fact that Wall Street bankers have so much money invested and have loaned so much gold to Germany that friendship is the better part of discretion for both, for the time being, at least.

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XI THE STRIKE STRATEGY

UNDER present conditions in the United States strikes are the very heart of the class struggle. They are brutal and open fights between exploiters and exploited. It is in strikes that the conflicting interests of the two classes are most manifest.

On their side, the workers have as their great weapon the cutting off of the employer's supply of labor-power. They seek to keep his plants shut down until his greed for profits, or the pressure from other capitalists who need his products, compels him to come to terms.

THE QUESTION OF MORALE

In all situations where the fighting qualities of human beings are called into play the question of morale assumes great importance. Military leaders understand this thoroughly. They know that the strength of an army is not to be measured simply by its numbers, or even by its favorable strategic situation. The question of the degree of fighting spirit

among the troops, their morale, is a factor of decisive weight. Hence, during wars, strategists devote the closest attention to this matter.

Never was this better illustrated than during the world war when, not to mention the oceans of propaganda that were poured out, whole military campaigns were carried through with the special plan of improving the morale of the respective armies and home populations and of weakening that of the enemy. The leaders knew that if the fighting morale was gone the war would be lost.

Strike strategy, no less than military strategy, must give close concern to the question of morale. This is because strikes, like military campaigns though in a lesser degree, are tests of the courage and endurance of their participants. The tenacity, durability, discipline, and general effectiveness of a strike largely depend upon the morale of the workers involved.

The question of morale is especially important among inexperienced, unorganized workers where the discipline bred of trade union experience is weak. "Soulless" strikes such as conservative leaders conduct among the organized crafts, when morale is at a low ebb and chiefly the organization sense of the workers holds them together, would be absolutely fatal among the great masses of unskilled now unorganized.

The question of morale is, therefore, a fundamental one in strike strategy. Our problem is how to create and maintain it. This determines the whole character of our strike strategy. Propaganda is not enough. True it is a very vital means to give the workers hope, inspiration, and

understanding. But more is necessary. The whole strike strategy must be so calculated as to infuse the strikers with courage and an indomitable fighting spirit. Everything that tends to make the strike effective tends also to raise the spirits of the strikers. A good morale is not a thing by itself; it is the product of a generally successful strike strategy.

FIGHTING ON THE DEFENSIVE

For the building of a strong strike morale we must base our strike strategy upon the theory of fighting upon the offensive. We must attack always, or at the worst be preparing to attack. This theory is just as applicable to the class war in industry as it is to military war on the battlefield. The workers, like soldiers, (and they are the same human beings and subject to the same psychological laws) fight best on the offensive. They are then fired with a sense of power and victory; defensive fighting demoralizes them and fills them with defeatism.

This contention that workers fight best on the offensive is no contradiction to the statement previously made that most of the desperate strikes in American labor history have been to ward off attacks of the employers. The aim of the war or strike as a whole may be defensive, such as a defense of the homeland or against a wage reduction (when soldiers and workers both fight the best) but the tactics in the struggle itself must be based upon the theory of the offensive.

Conservative labor leaders habitually follow the wrong policy of surrendering the initiative to the employers and

of backing up before their attacks. They fight on the defensive. Their cowardly retreat in the British general strike was a classical example of this false strategy. A real strike strategy must pursue the policy of the offensive. When the employers take the initiative from us we must take it back with a counter-offensive. If they force a lock-out upon us we must turn it into a strike, placing counter-demands and involving more workers.

TEMPO OF COUNTER-ATTACK

The offensive does not mean a reckless attack, but a calculated increase in our fighting tempo and a sharp assault upon the enemy's weakest point. It may take many forms, such as a strike of additional workers, and intensification of picketing, a greater stimulation of support from the labor movement at large, aggressive publicity maneuvers, calling out of maintenance men in coal strikes, etc., based upon whatever means are in hand and what opportunities are present.

The nature of the offensive will change with the varying conditions in the strike. An offensive by the workers in Passaic now, after nine months of bitter struggle and when they are so much weakened, is a very different thing than it was in the opening months of the historic struggle when they had their full resources in hand. But the theory of the offensive is just as valid now in Passaic as it ever was.

From time to time our forces will be so defeated that we will be confronted with little Brest-Litovsk. But we must understand them as Lenin did his, as offering breathing spells during which we shall rally our shattered battalions for the next offensive.

(To be continued)



Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PENNA. MINERS REPUDIATE THE LEWIS POLICY

Strike in Defiance of Slavery Pact

By A Worker Correspondent WILKES BARRE, Pa., Nov. 9.—The miners here are beginning to take their affairs into their own hands. The five-year contract signed by the Lewis machine, deprives the miners of the right to strike for the period of five years. The bosses took advantage of this contract and did everything possible to exploit the miners and discharge those that did not obey their orders. But soon the bosses found out that the Lewis might sign a contract not to strike for five years, the miners are going to strike.

Miners Discharged. The miners of the Peach Orchard Colliery of Glen Alden Coal Co. of Parsons, Pa., went on strike when four miners were unjustly discharged. Capellini did everything to force the miners to go back to work. The miners went, under protest, and served notice that if the discharged men would not get their jobs, the miners would go on strike again. This did the trick. The discharged miners were taken back to work, with pay for the days they lost because of being discharged. The bosses learned that it does not pay to discharge men. The miners learned that solidarity is the secret of their success and found out that the strike is a mighty power, which the officials of the union have sold out to the operators for five years.

The miners in Peach Orchard are not the only ones that are fighting. At present the miners of Randolph Colliery of South Penn Colliery Coal Co., in Port Carbon, near Pottsville, Pa., are also on strike. One of the men was discharged because he refused to work after quitting time. The next day the miners did not work but gathered in the hall and decided not to go to work until the discharged brother got this job back.

Bosses' Man Was Fined. At this meeting, one of the men, who was under the influence of the bosses, made a motion to go back to work and lay the matter of the discharged man aside, to go to the grievance committee which would settle with the bosses. No one seconded the motion. However, the motion was made to fine the man who made the previous motion \$100. He was fined \$25 only on account of his family.

The miners of the Randolph Colliery are under the leadership of Thomas Powell, the well-known militant leader, and the bosses, thru saloon keepers and other agencies, are spreading news to discredit him. The bosses call Howell a Bolshevik, a Communist, a Red. But the miners do not listen to them because they know that Howell is one of them and fighting with them, and if he is a "RED" so much the better.

Concert for New York Cloakmakers Arranged By Los Angeles Labor By GRAY STONE (Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9.—Grand concert with the best available talent in the city is being arranged by the conference of all local unions to aid the striking cloakmakers in New York City, Nov. 17, at 8:15 p. m., at the Gamut Club Theater, 1044 South Hope Street.

Max Amsterdam, the first violinist of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Abraham Branson, one of the best known cellists on the western coast, have offered their services. Tickets are for sale at 224 South Spring St. Phone for reservation, Metropolitan 3000. All organizations and individuals wishing to help the struggling New York cloakmakers are asked to forward funds to local secretary of the conference, J. Sacks, 224 South Spring St.

What is this famous "COTZOFANESTI"? Read Nov. 13 issue of The DAILY WORKER!

GINSBERG'S Vegetarian Restaurant 2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CAL. BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION! CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY Meat Market Restaurant IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER. Bakery deliveries made to your home. FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc. (Workers organized as consumers) 4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.



Prizes to Be Offered This Week.

Three very splendid prizes will be given for stories sent in by worker correspondents between now and next Thursday that are considered the best examples of worker correspondence of the week. Send in those stories, workers! Here are the prizes: First, "Left Wing Unionism" by D. J. Saposs. A new book that William Z. Foster advises every trade union rebel to read for its valuable information. Second, "Flying Oap," short stories by nine of Russia's leading new writers. Third, The Workers Monthly, a six-months' subscription to the best workers' magazine.

WORKERS WHO WANT TO LEARN HOW TO WRITE NEWS STORIES SHOULD ATTEND CLASS ON FRIDAY NIGHT

Every worker in Chicago who wants to get a grasp of the fundamentals of news writing in order that he can contribute to the workers' press should attend the class in worker correspondence to be held Friday in the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd.

Friday's meeting of the class is the actual beginning of the season's course in training workers in the rudiments of writing stories, gathering news, and preparing news for publication.

The class is in charge of J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who will be assisted by Harry Kletzky, supervisor of the worker correspondence of The DAILY WORKER.

Will Develop Writers. Work in the class will be directed along one line: to develop news writers out of the workers, in order that they can more effectively "write as they fight." Practical work will be given the class, and the question and answer method of discussion will be followed in order that as much as possible can be gotten out of the work.

It is not necessary for members of the class to have had much experience in writing or to be masters of a "literary style." The class is not for the purpose of developing great authors, but to aid workers to express their ideas on paper in plain, ordinary working class English, according to newspaper style.

A full and interesting program is being outlined for the course, so that each class night will be crammed full of information and interest. The class will meet each Friday night at 8 o'clock. Members are urged to come on time so that no time will be wasted.

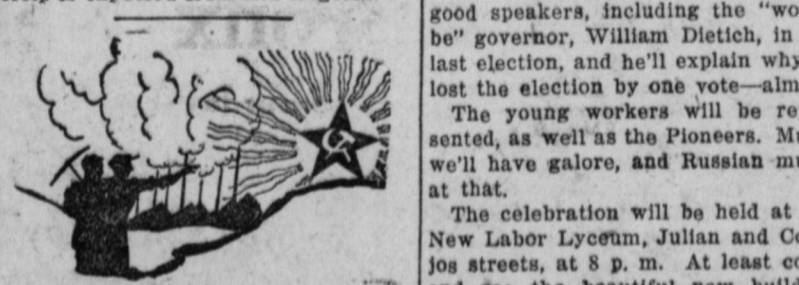
CLEANERS-DYERS OF LONG BEACH OUT ON STRIKE

Cops Break Up Parade of Workers

By L. P. RINDAL (Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9.—Dyers and cleaners of Long Beach are on strike. On election day, Nov. 2, the owners declared for the open shop and refused to meet the wage increase demanded by the workers. A shorter week is also one of the strike demands.

Riot calls and some violence are reported. A truck belonging to the Campbell cleaners, 1325 West First street, was overturned. Windows were reported broken in the Globe Dye House, 1154 West Broadway. Garments are said to have been trampled on at the latter establishment. Women strikers are reported to be the most active.

Fourteen cleaning houses are affected. The police did not break up a parade of protest in which 200 strike sympathizers participated. No arrests were made. The cleaners and dyers of Los Angeles won their strike a few months ago, a victory labeled the "greatest" in many years in this community. Help is expected from Los Angeles.



DENVER WORKERS PLAN Anniversary Affair on Sunday, Nov. 14 By OTIS MURPHY (Worker Correspondent) DENVER, Col., Nov. 9.—Denver comrades and sympathizers will celebrate the Russian revolution on Sunday, November 14. The lagging behind of one week, was caused on account of the Debs memorial meeting, which was held Sunday, Nov. 7, called by the International Labor Defense. The program will be "chuck full of good speakers, including the "would-be" governor, William Dietrich, in the last election, and he'll explain why he lost the election by one vote—almost. The young workers will be represented, as well as the Pioneers. Music we'll have galore, and Russian music at that. The celebration will be held at the New Labor Lyceum, Julian and Conesjos streets, at 8 p. m. At least come and see the beautiful new building that the Denver workers built for worker celebrations, and a good time is assured for all, not to mention the "Russia tsai," which will be served, and the admission will be a proletarian admission—only 10 cents.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO WORKERS MUST BE STOPPED

IT is stupid as well as disgraceful conduct on the part of organized labor to show discrimination to fellow unionists of the Negro race. If the following editorial taken from the Pittsburgh Courier is based on authentic information it is the duty of the American Federation of Musicians to look into the matter:

Music Hath Charms MUSIC hath charms to soothe the savage breast, it is said, but evidently this does not apply to the members of the American Federation of Musicians. These union workers constitute one of the strongest and richest groups within the American Federation of Labor. They live by making music but are reluctant to see Negro musicians have the same privilege. The music dispensed by the Negro union members hath no charms for the white members when dollars are involved. The breast of the white savage refuses to be soothed by the seductive means of jazz orchestras when Negroes are producing the music.

AT least that is what we gather from recent news reports. It seems that white union musicians playing in theaters on the Columbia Burlesque circuit have refused to play with colored musicians who are members of colored shows on the circuit. Both white and black musicians belong to the union but the growing number of Negro musicians with Negro shows has alarmed the white musicians. Already there are sixty Negro musicians on the circuit. Consequently, the Federation of Musicians recently passed a ruling that a local union must give its consent before a band with a show can play both in the pit and on the stage. And since the white members do not care to play with the black members, this means that the black unionists will ultimately be eliminated if the ruling continues in force and race prejudice does not abate.

ONLY a few weeks ago high officials of the American Federation of Labor were denouncing the prejudiced attitude of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, the Detroit Y. M. C. A., and some of the Detroit churches toward them. Yet, here is a great or-

CHICAGO STAGES SACCO PROTEST NOVEMBER 26TH

Fitzpatrick, Johannsen, Flynn to Speak

Chicago labor will express its protest against the decision of Judge Webster Thayer in refusing to grant Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial, at a mass meeting which will be held at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, on Friday, Nov. 26th, at 8 p. m. Fitzpatrick to Speak.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, a staunch supporter of the cause of the two Italian workers, Anton Johannsen, prominent in Chicago labor circles, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of International Labor Defense, and other noted labor speakers will address the meeting. Special efforts are being made to secure a well-known Italian labor leader to speak at the meeting also.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference, which is composed of some 80 labor unions and other workers' organizations. Prominent among the leaders of the conference are J. J. Uhlmann, of the district council of the International Association of Machinists, who is chairman of the conference; Anton Johannsen of the Carpenters' union, Albert Wechsler, of Local 144 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago, who is the conference secretary, George Mauro, local secretary of International Labor Defense, Hyman Schneid, of Local 39, A. C. W. of Chicago; John Wuerffel, of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, the Reverend Rhys Williams, Duane Swift of the Chicago Liberal Club and numerous others.

Thayer Decision a Menace. The Chicago, Sacco-Vanzetti conference, which expects an overflow demonstration at Ashland Auditorium, points out that the decision of Judge Thayer presents a great menace to the two Italian labor fighters who have been in the shadow of the electrocution chair for the last six years. The demand of workers everywhere is for a new and fair trial and for freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. The conference has appealed to all labor organizations to send a demand to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, state house, Boston, Mass., urging a new trial and the appointment of a state investigation commission, and demanding justice and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Chicago conference will hold a delegate meeting on Monday, November 15th, at Redifer's Hall, 30 N. Wells street, Room 301, at 8 p. m., where new affiliations are expected and plans for the November 26th meeting will be completed. Admission to the meeting at Ashland Auditorium will be free.

Stand as Before. It is understood that the mill managers reiterated to Governor Moore their previously asserted stand that they would deal "only with their own employees" and with no union, whether affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or not. When Col. Johnson of Botany Mills was, earlier in the strike, quoted as saying that the mill owners would not deal with Albert Weisbord, then leader of the strike, but would with the United Textile Workers, the beginning of the U. T. W. local was made. Johnson has since attempted to retract his statement.

Citizens Busy. The committee of five appointed by the citizens' meeting called by Mayor John McGuire is at work trying to bring the mill managements into conference with the local union officials toward settlement of the long strike.



They discussed the latest developments in the tragedy which had befallen Koski, one of the emperors of their screen-world, who had had a priceless stock in the cellar of his country place, and had taken the precaution to have it walled in with two feet of brick, and guarded by doors such as you would find on a bank vault; but thieves had come during the owner's absence, and bound and gagged the caretaker and cut through the floor of the drawing room, above the cellar, and hauled out everything with rope and tackle, and carted it away in trucks. Since then Koski had been raising a row with the authorities; he charged that they were standing in with the thieves, and he had brought in an outside detective agency, and threatened a scandal that would shake the pants of the police department. By this means he had got back the greater part of his casks and bottles; but alas, the real stuff was gone, they had all been emptied and refilled with synthetic. And so, after that, there was a convincing story of your bootlegger to tell you; this was some of the original Koski stuff! Millions of gallons of original Koski stuff were being drunk in California, and even in adjoining states.

Suddenly Vee Tracy clapped her hands. "Oh, listen! I have one on Koski! Him and some others! Has anybody heard The Movie's Prayer?" There was a silence. No one had. "This is something for all of us to teach our children to recite every night and morning. It is serious, and you mustn't joke."

"Let us pray," said the voice of Bessie Barrie. "Fold your hands, like good little children," ordered Vee, "and bow your heads." And then with slow and solemn intonation she began:

"Our Movie, which art Heaven, Hollywood be Thy Name. Let Koski come. His Will be done, in studio as in bed." There was a gasp, and then a roar of laughter swept the table; no explanations were needed, they all knew their emperor, master of the destiny of hundreds of screen actresses. "Go on!" shouted voices; and the girl continued to intone an invocation, which echoed in outline and rhythm the Lord's prayer, and brought in the names of other rulers of their shadow world, always with an absense implication. It was a kind of Black Mass, and performed the magic feat of lifting the conversation out of the ditch of Prohibition. They talked for a while about the sexual habits of their rulers; who was living with whom, and what scandals were threatened, and what shootings and attempted poisonings had resulted. There were thrilling crime mysteries, which would provide a topic of conversation for hours in any Hollywood gathering; you might hear half a dozen different solutions, each one positive and no two alike.

GOVERNOR MOORE VISITS PASSAIC TEXTILE OWNERS

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 9.—Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey made a visit, which he attempted to keep secret, to Passaic wool textile mill owners to learn more about their position in the nine months' strike of 16,000 textile workers. Moore avoided headquarters of Local 1603, United Textile Workers' Union, into which the strikers are now organized.

He consulted with Robert M. Reinhold of Forstmann and Huffmann Co., Col. Charles F. H. Johnson and Henry V. R. Scheel of Botany Worsted Mills and Garfield Woolen Mills; Theodore Boettger and Joseph A. Brohel of United Piece Dye Works, Ltd.; Henry Hallerman of Gera Mills and New Jersey Worsted Mills, and William Gaunt of Passaic Worsted Spinning Co.

Stand as Before. It is understood that the mill managers reiterated to Governor Moore their previously asserted stand that they would deal "only with their own employees" and with no union, whether affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or not. When Col. Johnson of Botany Mills was, earlier in the strike, quoted as saying that the mill owners would not deal with Albert Weisbord, then leader of the strike, but would with the United Textile Workers, the beginning of the U. T. W. local was made. Johnson has since attempted to retract his statement.

Citizens Busy. The committee of five appointed by the citizens' meeting called by Mayor John McGuire is at work trying to bring the mill managements into conference with the local union officials toward settlement of the long strike.

Buffalo Sees Picture on Passaic, Nov. 29-30

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—The organized labor movement of this city has completed plans for two showings of the seven-reel labor thriller, "The Passaic Strike," on November 29 and 30, at Eagles' Hall, Tupper and Pearl streets. A third showing is contemplated for December 1 in another location of the city in order to meet the tremendous demand of Buffalo's toilers to see the splendid struggle of the heroic Passaic textile strikers as it is depicted on the screen. Tickets for the two November showings are already moving rapidly and success of these showings can confidently be predicted.

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## The Critical Situation in the British Coal Strike

The struggle of the British miners has entered a critical phase. So critical is the situation that the miners' executive has had to postpone the scheduled meeting of the Anglo-Russian miners' union meeting in Berlin and remain in Britain to take up the negotiations with the mine owners and their government.

The struggle now, in the light of the basis for the negotiations laid down by the government, appears directly as a fight for life of the miners' union.

The government is pressing for district settlement, thinly camouflaged as a national settlement with provisions for district agreements. Acceptance of these proposals by the miners' officials means practically complete surrender and a terrible blow to the whole labor movement.

Time and again the striking miners, in spite of more than six months of semi-starvation and the intimidation practiced by all government agencies, in spite of the desertion of the miners by the leadership of the Trades Union Congress, the failure of the labor movement to support the strike by an embargo on coal and the scanty relief coming from all quarters except the trade unions of Soviet Russia whose generous donations have alleviated the misery in the coal fields, have voted against district settlements.

Will the miners' executive disregard the emphatic mandate from the membership and yield to the government proposals?

Will the leadership of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain pay more attention to the pressure for an immediate settlement on almost any terms from the officialdom of the Trades Union Congress than they will to the splendidly indomitable spirit of the rank and file of the strikers?

These are the questions which every militant worker will be asking as the negotiations proceed.

We have the greatest hope that the miners' leaders, now that British industry is at a standstill as a result of the great fight of the miners, will not take the backward step of district settlements no matter in what smooth guise they are put forward.

One thing is certain: It is that British labor as a whole faces a most drastic test. The leaders have failed already, but from below is coming a great movement which will be steered in the new struggles of which the settlement of the miners' strike marks the beginning and not the end.

Victory for the miners, the victory which is possible if there is no further defection from above, will give a great impetus to the new labor movement which is in the making in Great Britain.

## Letters From Our Readers

On Venezuela.  
Editor, THE DAILY WORKER.

Dear Comrade: In an interview secured recently by the New York Evening Enquirer, W. P. Bruce, a geologist of Boston, spills the beans. Mr. Bruce has been seeing the world, or rather that part of it which is permitted to be located in Venezuela, and what he has seen puts Mr. Bruce fearfully in the dumps. What do you suppose brings the brine to his dear eyes? Is it the sight of a martyred proletariat? Has his heart been touched by some recalcitrant cry from the shambles of liberty, where ghosts rattle their chains? Has he been moved by the sardonic mischief-making of those who put up innumerable monuments to Simon Bolivar and put down with iron heels the consequences of Bolivar's passion? Was he stirred by the realization that Venezuela, thru all the days of Gomez's dictatorship, has been suffering an unending Santa Marta?

No, not at all. Those things, somehow, didn't occur to Mr. Bruce. What then? Well, it is oil that afflicts Mr. Bruce so profoundly—and the bad state of health of that humanitarian, Juan Vicente Gomez. Incredible? But here are Mr. Bruce's own words for it:

"Yes, General Gomez is falling in health, and I fear is falling fast. It is said that he has Bright's disease, or nephritis, and you know what that means. However, due credit must be given to him for the way he has developed Venezuela's natural resources, especially her oil fields. What will happen down there if he should happen to pass out the future only knows. I rather dread to think about it, because there is no one qualified at the present time to step into his shoes. Just how capital views the situation I am really at a loss to understand, because all the oil concessions have been granted by the chief executive himself, and therefore are illegal under the laws of Venezuela, and will necessarily be subject to future revision. Here is a real problem confronting not only American capital invested there, but British as well. I really see nothing but chaos ahead."

It is perhaps bad manners on our part, but what makes Mr. Bruce sad gives us uncommon joy. The ghoul of high finance and the oil hogs are distressed, their putrid play is under the spotlight, and they squirm and squeal at the unwanted interruption. "Why can't those damned scoundrels mind their own business?" they want to know. Well, we simply can't. The stretch of their gluttony is too powerful in our nostrils.

Imperialistic capital in Venezuela is coming to an impasse, and it is aware

of the fact. It is confused, and brought to confession. "All the oil concessions have been granted by the chief executive, and therefore are illegal under the laws of Venezuela, and will necessarily be subject to future revision." Indeed, they will be, Mr. Bruce. And other things will be subject to revision, so drastic a change that afterwards no hogs and no meags will remain. And on that purgative day Simon Bolivar will return to Caracas, to a new birth!

Fraternally,  
**Martin Feinstein,**  
English Secretary,  
The Venezuelan Labor Union.

For The Children.

To the Editor:—There is no doubt that money is essential to THE DAILY WORKER at the present time. But there is another essential thing, THE DAILY WORKER and all other revolutionary newspapers need, and that is a children's column.

Those who will fight in the coming American workers' revolution are probably the present stock of children. It is this growing generation which must be taught. If they do not take the lead in the struggle against capitalism, it will be the fault of the present adult workers and Communists.

The best way to teach the children of the workers is thru a medium with which they will come into contact every day, and which will serve as a reaction to the rotten capitalistic teachings that are handed out to the children in the first few grades. The present media for this work is inadequate. Allow me to suggest for THE DAILY WORKER, a Children's Column in which stories that stress worker's conditions and the coming revolution will be written in such a vein as to be understood by the child ten or twelve years of age. It would not be a bad idea to have the children themselves contribute to this column. Hoping that you react to this suggestion favorably, I remain,

William Albertson, Pittsburgh.

A Comic Strip?

Dear Editor:—We read THE DAILY WORKER and find it very interesting, but we think that it would be more interesting to us and others if there would be a weekly comic in THE DAILY WORKER. For example: a poor little girl whose father is a worker in a factory and how he strikes, etc.

We hope you publish this with success and without fail.  
From two Young Pioneers of America, Bernard Epstein, Ethel Jaffe—Chicago.

# The Intellectuals and the Soviet Union

## AT FIRST OPPOSED THE REVOLUTION—THE LENIN COMMISSION TO CARE FOR INTELLECTUALS —THEIR MATERIAL CONDITIONS IMPROVED—THE MOBILIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES

By N. SEMASHKO, Commissar of Health in the Soviet Union.

THE intellectuals in the U. S. S. R. did not at once come over to the side of the Soviet regime after the October revolution. Those groups of intellectuals whose work was more closely bound up with the working and peasant masses, specially the village intelligentsia, adhered sooner to the new order; those groups, however, who stood nearer the old czarist regime or the order established by the bourgeois provisional government, resisted the Soviet regime during almost a whole year, either actively (by means of boycott and sabotage), or passively (striking on the job). The particularly irreconcilable section of the intellectuals—the active workers of the anti-Soviet parties—emigrated abroad.

Now Support Socialist State.

It can now be quite definitely asserted that not a single intellectual profession has remained, the workers of which have not recognized the Soviet regime, exception being extremely rare. Not a single congress of professional workers takes place (teachers, doctors, engineers, agronomists, etc.) at which there are not resolutions in which the participants express their readiness to devote all their strength and knowledge to the cause of the new socialist construction.

The difficult years experienced by our country during the period of war, blockade and famine was naturally reflected in the position of the intellectuals. During those times the life of the rural intelligentsia was relatively easier, as the village workers (doctors, teachers, agronomists) were nearer to the food stocks than the town workers. Therefore in those days the task of the Soviet regime was to give main support to the town workers and specially the most highly qualified scientific forces. In the towns special rations were instituted, a little more nutritive than those of the ordinary population, for doctors, engineers and technicians and for those serving in Soviet institutions. But particular care was taken to improve the position of scientific workers.

Intellectual Commission.

IN 1921, on the initiative of V. I. Lenin, a commission was formed for improving the life of scientists. The members of this commission were: M. Gorky, Khalakov (Food Commissariat), Semashko (Commissar of Health), Pokrovsky (education commissariat) and the late Prof. Karpov (supreme economic council). At the time of formation the tasks of this commission included: alleviating the material position of scientists (supply of clothing, footwear, and also increased rations, fairly high for those days), as well as improving the living conditions of the scientists (defense of their housing rights, reductions and privileges in accommodation, supply of articles for scientific work, etc.). Besides this the central commission for improving the life of scientists gave every scientist a supplementary monetary grant in addition to his salary; the dimensions of this monetary grant depended upon the qualifications of the scientists.

It is generally recognized that this commission rendered invaluable services to the scientists during those difficult years. It will remain a historic fact that the workers' and peasants' regime, at a moment when the population was starving, displayed exceptional solicitude in respect to the scientists; the workers and peasants, themselves starving, paid special attention to the material and spiritual needs of scientific workers.

After Civil War.

WHEN the civil war came to an end and the economic and cultural life of the country began to revive, the central commission for improving the position of scientists was not dissolved. It still functions to this very day, having changed, of course, the methods of its work in accordance with the changed conditions.

The direct supply of food and clothing naturally stopped; but activity in serving the material and mental needs of the scientists were brought to the forefront.

Mobilize Mental Resources.

FOR this purpose the commission had, above all, to commence investigating the existing scientific forces in the U. S. S. R. A special qualification commission was formed from among the most prominent specialists in various branches of learning, which examined the personal qualifications of every scientific worker and distributed them according to categories: first two categories, scientific beginners; third category, professors and teachers of the usual kind; fourth category, scientific specialists and teachers who have already formed their own school and become prominent by their scientific work; and finally, the fifth category, scientists having world fame. The central commission has performed tremendous services in that it has made known and established an accurate list of the qualifications of all scientific forces of which the U. S. S. R. disposes. In accordance with the qualification, scientists continued to receive supplementary monetary grants. The commission also grants relief for illness, accidents, etc., both to the scientists themselves and to the members of their families.

Pass Helpful Laws.

THE commission has got a number of laws passed tending to improve the position of scientists in respect to

accommodation (right to supplementary floor space, reductions in rent, prohibition of evictions, etc.). The commission has a free legal consultation for scientists.

The central commission has paid special attention to the position of invalid and aged scientists. For invalids, beside the usual institutions, special rest homes have been organized near Moscow, Leningrad and in certain other places, and also sanatoria in the Crimea (the former Gaspra) and in the Caucasus. A total number of 5,000 scientists undergo courses every year in the rest homes and sanatoria of the commission. Two hostels have been instituted for aged scientists—one in Moscow and the other in Leningrad.

For scientists arriving in Moscow on scientific missions a special hostel has been organized where they may get complete board for a modest price.

Scientists' Houses.

Of extreme interest are the "scientists' houses" in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkoff and many other university towns. In these houses clubs are organized and there are extensive libraries and reading rooms. At the yearly meetings reports are given on

various scientific themes, and concerts, readings of compositions, evenings, etc., given. The scientists' houses are centers where the scientific workers of various specialties come into contact with those of other professions and thus diminish the one-sidedness of their own specialty. These scientists' houses conduct extensive cultural-educational work amongst the toiling population; the scientists give lectures in workers' clubs, and broadcast lectures by radio, etc.

Thus up to the present the Soviet regime is continuing to display special care towards the scientific workers in the U. S. S. R., alleviating their material and spiritual position.

Wages Rise.

ALONG with the economic and cultural revival of the country an improvement in the position of the intellectuals is also to be noticed. Wages in all professions, without exception, are rising. There is a rapid growth in the cultural demands of the population and consequently also in the demand for intellectual labor. There are very few countries anywhere else in the world where sci-



General view of the Academy of Science of the U. S. S. R. at Leningrad.

## New Translation of 18th Brumaire

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

A new translation of the great classic *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*, which will heighten all English speaking Marxists, has just been issued by the International Publishers, New York. There has long been wanted a new and careful translation of this famous book which saw first light in the United States in 1952.

Joseph Weydemeyer, a personal friend of Karl Marx, who participated in the German revolution of 1848 and emigrated to America three years later, published this great piece of historical writing in his monthly magazine "Die Revolution." It wasn't until 1869 that the book was republished in Germany, and since then it has gone through several editions in the original language and has been translated in many other languages. All the translations, including previously available English translations, were made from the published German editions. The present translation, made by the well-known translators, Eden and Cedar Paul, has been compared with the original text of the 1852 American edition of *The Eighteenth Brumaire*, which is available at the Marx-Engels Institute. In fact, the Institute is in possession of photographs of a copy of the manuscript of "The Eighteenth Brumaire," which is now in the Sorge collection at the New York library, and from which Weydemeyer published the original edition of the book in German.

Introduction by Marx.

Besides the text of "The Eighteenth Brumaire," the edition just brought out by the International Publishers contains Karl Marx's introduction to the first German edition of 1869 and Engels' preface to the Third German edition in 1885. Following the text Eden and Cedar Paul have appended a chronological table of events of the important periods of the French revolutionary history from the great French Revolution of 1789 down to the Paris Commune of 1871. A tremendously valuable addition is a Glossary of terms, events, etc., used by Max in his book. Eden and Cedar Paul explain every important item which is not generally known thereby helping the reader to thoroughly appreciate Marx's argument. The Glossary also includes biographical and other notes about important characters mentioned by Marx.

He Revised It.

The appendix to the book gives several paragraphs which were omitted by Marx from the first European edition of the book. Marx re-read the book as it was published in America before the Hamburg publishers put it

into print, and found that some of the statements made were not applicable any longer. The present edition has therefore these portions of a book which are not available in any of the later editions of the book. The book also contains an index.

"The Eighteenth Brumaire," considered one of the most brilliant monographs penned by Marx, and which Engels declared to be "the work of a genius," should be in the library of every Marxian student. The written



seventy-five years ago, the observations and deductions contained in the book are as true today as they were then. Only after reading Marx's analysis of the coup d'etat of Napoleon the Little one can understand the early background and the meaning of revolutions and counter-revolutions.

How It Came.

Eden and Cedar Paul give the following account of how "The Eighteenth Brumaire" came to be published in America: "This magnificent work was composed under the most amazing conditions. The least of Marx's troubles was that Weydemeyer's scheme for a weekly issue of 'Revolution' fell thru for lack of funds. A more serious matter was that Marx was far from well. Worst of all, he was suffering from the direst poverty. Writing on February 27, 1852, he said:

"For a week I have been unable to leave the house because my coat is in pawn; and we can no longer get any meat, for the butcher has refused further credit." Nevertheless, he was able to send off the last pages of the MS. on March 25. But even now, there seemed little likelihood that "The Eighteenth Brumaire" would even be published, and news of this effect reached Marx when one of his children

tific work has proceeded so intensively in all fields as in the U. S. S. R. During the last few years the Soviet regime has been paying special attention to rural workers. Their position, both in a cultural and material respect, is, of course, worse than that of the towns. The economic and cultural revival of the countryside has demanded that particular attention be paid to the rural intelligentsia. A number of measures have been taken in this direction.

First of all, the salaries of village doctors, agronomists and teachers have been raised. Further, in order to keep these salaries from dropping below a certain minimum, a system of state subsidies to the local budget has been established, i. e., the state has participated in the expenditure on salaries for those workers on condition that the remaining part was paid by the local budget, not below a minimum established by the state.

Material Conditions Improve.

MATERIAL conditions of service are assured by special decrees (supply of accommodation with lighting and heating, traveling expenses); privileges are given for the children of these workers (for entering schools and higher scholastic institutions), while periodical rises are given for long service; there is also periodical granting of leave for these intellectual workers to perfect their knowledge; finally social insurance in case of loss of labor capacity, etc.

Thanks to these measures, the villages are afforded greater possibilities of obtaining the development of intellectual forces they need.

THE Soviet intellectuals are growing up in closer and closer unity with the toiling masses of the U. S. S. R. This process of unity is proceeding all the more rapidly as new cadres of intellectuals are coming from the ranks of the workers and peasants themselves. The workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. are flooding more and more not only into the schools but also into the higher colleges. Of course, the conditions of life and work of the Soviet intelligentsia are still far from being ideal. But they know that the improvement of these conditions depends upon the successes of further construction. Therefore they have bound up their cause with that of the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. The Soviet intellectuals are becoming more and more flesh of the flesh and blood of the blood of the workers and peasants.

In the U. S. S. R. the great dream of Lassalle of the unification of science and labor is being realized.

## Read the most daring exposure of Queen Marie

The bloody queen of Roumania



in Saturday's

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