

Chicago Police Club Workers for Queen Marie; Monarchs Shudders at Cries of "Cotzofanesti"

THEY WERE ARRESTED BECAUSE THEY RAISED THEIR VOICES AGAINST THE ROUMANIAN TERROR



(Courtesy Herald and Examiner)

LEFT to right are, George Maurer, secretary of Chicago local of International Labor Defense, the organization that staged the protest against the queen; Margerite Miller and A. Zuris, members of the organization. They were arrested by Capt. Kelliher and his men in front of City Hall when the police charged several hundred workers carrying banners such as the one in the above picture. Maurer was roughly handled. The Tkatchenko mentioned in the slogan was a Roumanian worker who was murdered in the Doftana prison in Bucharest by the Roumanian secret police (siguranza).

UNION SETTLES WITH 'INSIDE' MANUFACTURERS

Partial Victory Is Won by the I. L. G. W. U.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The strike of the New York cloakmakers against the "inside" manufacturers is settled. An agreement between the union and the representatives of the manufacturers has been reached, resulting in a partial victory for the workers. The agreement signed by the general chairman has been ratified by the shop chairmen, and final settlement awaits only the referendum of the membership on Tuesday.

Terms of the agreement provide for the 40-hour, 5-day working week, a substantial increase in wages, and a limitation on the sizes of the shops.

Compromise on Hours.
Altho the 40-hour week is provided, it does not go into effect for two years. The first two years the garment makers will work 42 hours a week, five days, and thereafter 40 hours. The agreement is for three years. In wages the settlement is a real victory, the increase won being greater than the increase recommended by the governor's commission. A raise of from \$4 a week to \$9 a week was won, compared to the \$2.50 and \$6 recommended by the commission.

Reorganization Commission.
Altho the manufacturers won their demand for the right of 10 per cent reorganization each year, which is opposed by the union, the union forced the manufacturers to concede the right of review on discharging of workers under this system, and forced the acceptance of a guarantee of 32 weeks' work a year.

Jobbers Stride On.
This settlement in no way effects the strike against the jobbers. There is no letup in the struggle against this branch of the industry, and the fight is still going on. The jobbers are the most bitter enemies of the union and are attempting to bring sweatshop conditions back into the industry.

Right Wing Sabotage.
The right wing, it is pointed out, maintained a consistent campaign of the most criminal sabotage to prevent a successful culmination of the strike. The International, headed by Sigman, failed to check scabbing on the New York cloakmakers by workers in Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland and other cities, which formed a serious handicap to the strikers.

In joining with the right wing leaders of other unions and organizations, relief work was impeded by the right wing. This is evidenced by the delaying of a \$25,000 donation of the Workmen's Circle, and the small contribution of the Amalgamated. The Amalgamated gave only \$27,500 in the last few weeks of the strike, when the furriers' union, with a membership of only 11,000, contributed \$60,000.

The attitude of the Daily Forward on the strike, which carried on an insidious campaign against the leadership, is another instance of the attempt of the right wing to cause failure of the struggle.

Need Amalgamation.
Leaders point out that the strike illustrates the need for combining the forces of the left wing leadership and amalgamation of all of the needle trades workers into one united union.

Relief Still Serious.
The problem of relief of the strikers is still a serious one. The coming winter has intensified the suffering of the workers and their families and more support from other unions is needed. Even with part of the strike settled, there is no prospect that all of those affected will go back to work before January, when employment conditions pick up.

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LYNCH FIGURES INCREASES AS MOB KILLS TWO

Will Bring Pressure on Senate for Law

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Two additional murders in Florida, classed as lynchings, now raise the total for the year 1926 thus far to 27, the total to date being already nine more than for the entire year 1925, according to an announcement today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. James Welden Johnson, secretary of the association, announced that vigorous efforts to bring senate action on a federal anti-lynching bill would be made during the coming short session.

Kill Two in Florida.
The latest two lynchings to be added to the list occurred in Florida on Sept. 20, when a mob at Palatka whipped a Mrs. Steen and shot her son, Willie Steen, and a friend, Ed Chisholm, who had gone in search of her.

According to reports, a mob of masked white men kidnapped Mrs. Steen and forced her and a roomer named Thomas to accompany them, beating the aged colored woman until she lost consciousness.

It was originally reported that the two colored boys shot by the mob had been killed in a "crap game brawl."

Explosives Went Off in Pocket.
Death of "three fingered" Pete Kazinski when explosives went off in his pocket, today stood branded by a coroner's jury as "accidental." Kazinski was said to be a lieutenant of Joe Salits, acquitted of the murder of John "Mitters" Foley. The jury found however, that Kazinski had been carrying the explosives for an "unlawful purpose."

Fight Ford Control of Toledo Railroads Before Commerce Body

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Henry Ford's plan to merge his railroad properties will be argued orally before the interstate commerce commission on November 27, it was announced today. The Ford plan involves the acquisition of control of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton and the Toledo-Detroit by the Detroit and Ironton.

Majority stockholders who hold about 2 per cent of the stock of the Toledo and Ironton are fighting the proposed merger on the grounds that Ford has not allowed them a sufficient amount per share for their stock.

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION HEAD JOINS FIGHT FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The following telegram has been received by the New York Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee:
"Elizabeth Curley Flynn,
"80 E. 11th St., New York City.
"Say for me that everything should be done to save Sacco and Vanzetti. From my knowledge of case, as one who secured confession of state's star witness as to her perjury in the case, I am convinced that both of these boys are innocent of the crime charges against them.
"John Vanvaerwyck, President, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor."

Intensive Work Must Be Continued

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND GOES UPWARD AGAIN

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

THE Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund on Saturday, November 6, stood at \$14,892.76. In the five days to November 12 the contributions made totaled \$2,592.65, bringing the total to \$17,485.23.

With one day's receipts still to be added, the total for the week ending November 13, is already twice that of the previous week. The total will still fall short of the \$5,000 weekly which we have asked the supporters of THE DAILY WORKER to raise each week, but it shows that the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign is going forward with new spirit and energy.

The work of intensifying the campaign must be continued and all the energy of the party mobilized to raise the weekly contribution to \$5,000. Six weeks of \$5,000 each week for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund will carry THE DAILY WORKER thru the present situation victoriously and insure the appearance of our paper for another year.

To raise \$5,000 weekly for the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign the actual strength of the party must be mobilized for the campaign. This can only be done thru organization. We must have a Keep The DAILY WORKER Campaign Committee organized immediately in every unit of the party, from the district committee to the nuclei.

The Keep The DAILY WORKER committees of the leading committees must canvass every nucleus and every member in support of the sale of the Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates.

It is only if we draw the whole party membership into the fight for THE DAILY WORKER that the \$50,000 fund can be completed. The whole-hearted and enthusiastic support of the party organization is essential to really mobilize the party to win the fight for THE DAILY WORKER.

The \$3,000 raised during the last week for the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign must increase to \$5,000 during the present week. The raising of \$5,000 weekly is necessary to meet the obligation of THE DAILY WORKER during the next two weeks. With \$5,000 raised for the two weeks THE DAILY WORKER will be in a position to set aside part of the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund as a reserve to safeguard the future of our paper.

TO WORK TO BUILD THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.
INTENSIFY THE CAMPAIGN.
RAISE THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND TO THE \$5,000 MARK.
MOBILIZE THE PARTY IN A FORWARD DRIVE FOR VICTORY IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER.

BLUECOATS CHARGE WORKERS' PARADE; MAKE 3 ARRESTS

By THURBER LEWIS.
Policemen's clubs were used on the heads of American workers to save a ruling monarch from the embarrassment of being reminded of the brutal and tyrannous reign of her royal house; Chicago is buzzing with wonder and amazement over the word "Cotzofanesti" with which the queen was greeted from the throats of hundreds of workers; and for the first time in her triumphant procession over the continent, her royal highness was made vividly to understand that the workers and peasants of Roumania who have been murdered and imprisoned by her regime have champions in this country who can make their voices heard.

These are the outstanding facts of the arrival of Maria von Hohenzollern in this city, the workers of which can sympathize all the more readily with the martyrs of Roumania because they have in their tradition martyrs of their own, the Haymarket victims of 1887.

Her face blanched with fear, shuddering and drawing back into the cushions of her limousine, Queen Marie heard the word that has haunted her from that shameful day on the Moldavian battlefield in 1917. COTZOFANESTI! the word that has held the whip of the terrorist suspended in mid air, that has caused prime ministers to turn suddenly pale and that has a magic effect in the fascist-controlled parliament of Roumania—this word the queen heard and read from banners held aloft in the driving rain. — And she was afraid.

The crowds of curious thousands who stood in the puddles in Michigan Blvd. and the Illinois Central depot approach Saturday night to get a fleeting glimpse of a real queen felt the tension created by the shouting of this word. Their curiosity gave way to a sense of tragedy in the air as the brave band of one thousand or more workers carried their slogans high and voiced their convictions on royalty and rule by terror.

Four Police Charges.
But it was the drawn batons of the police that completed the picture. Four separate charges of the bluecoats upon the manifestants, all workers and most of them citizens of "the land of the free," gave the finishing touch to the comparison between the royal life guards of Bucharest tearing with their sabers into peaceful meetings of workers and peasants weary of absolutism and the tightening of the blue cord around workers voicing the same protests against the same queen in the "cradle of liberty."

Three arrests were made. George Maurer, secretary of International Labor Defense, the organization which staged the demonstration, Margerite Miller and A. Zuris, both members of the organization, were taken to Central Station by Capt. Kelliher of the first district who explained his action by saying he "feared they would go to the Drake Hotel (where the queen stopped) and cause a disturbance." Many workers were hit by clubs as the bluecoats rushed the crowd, swinging their clubs right and left.

I. L. D. Leads Workers.
The first police charge was at the depot. Two parades of members and sympathizers of International Labor Defense had marched thru the loop and arrived at the depot a few minutes before the royal special pulled into the shed. One of these parades was broken up and the banners confiscated. But the manifestants pushed across Michigan Boulevard and into the front lines nearest the queen to speak their minds and let the queen and her escort of Chicago plutocrats know that they were not sharing in (Continued on page 6)

Seamen-Don't Thank Rockefeller for His Donations to Church
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—(FP)—No thanks are due by American seamen to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for donating \$250,000 to the Seamen Church Institute in New York, says the Seamen's Journal, organ of the International Seamen's Union of America.

"A charitable concern which attempts to mix religion with doles," is the Journal's definition of the Institute. It points out that in feudal times and in slavery days the master was bound to feed his workers, as it is not surprising that young Rockefeller, whose family built its fortune on oil, should give something to keep some of the workers in that industry from starving."

Talk With Baldwin.
A conference between the Miners' Executive with Baldwin and Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, was held in Baldwin's private room in the House of Commons just prior to the meeting with the coal committee of the government.

Another proposal of the government is the creation of a "board of experts" to be in existence six months to act as a board of adjustment on immediate agreements. This is an attempt, however, to side-step the miners' demands for a permanent national commission. The government is not insistent on this, it is indicated.

SEE PEACE IN BRITISH MINE STRIKE SOON

Government Now More "Friendly"

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Nov. 14.—Possibility of peace in the mine strike loomed here as much headway is reported made by the negotiations between the government's coal committee and the executive committee of the Miners' Federation. Long sessions have been held and both sides are reported to be intensely satisfied with progress made.

Obstinacy of the coal mine owners toward making even slight concessions to the miners is reported the only obstacle toward reaching an agreement.

The Miners' Delegate Conference has passed a resolution giving the executive committee a free hand in negotiating an agreement. This action will tend to expedite negotiations greatly, it is believed.

Favors National Tribunal.
The government, it is understood, will meet the miners' demands for national consideration of wage and hours agreements by establishing a national tribunal with the power to review all district agreements to force co-ordination with the national principle.

The national tribunal will be established by an act of parliament, if a definite agreement on this is reached. It was indicated that the government would "take the bull by the horns" and force the establishment of this tribunal despite the highly probable objections of the owners.

Demand Peace Guarantee.
In return for this, it is understood, the government will ask for a guarantee that there will be no other strike for a period of some years. It is highly improbable that the miners will give such a far-reaching guarantee, but a compromise may be reached on this, it is indicated.

The cancellation of a speaking trip, by Premier Baldwin and Steel-Maitland, minister of labor, to remain in London for the negotiations is seen as an indication that the government seriously expects an agreement soon.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

LONDON VIEWS CAL'S SPEECH WITH RESERVE

Geneva Sees Entrance to Court Doomed

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Nov. 12.—Despite its nationalistic and jingoistic tone the speech of President Coolidge at the dedication of the liberty war memorial at Kansas City has met with general approval and comparatively little criticism in British government circles.

One prominent government official who preferred that his name be not used, characterized the speech as follows:

"President Coolidge's address is essentially an extremely sensible utterance made by a patriotic American. There is nothing in the speech to which we could legitimately object as a government."

The British press took varying views of the President's speech. The London Chronicle thought the speech was not happily inspired, but was sure "that Mr. Coolidge's intention was pacific."

"The president has a perfect right to be firm regarding the payment of the war debts," this journal said. "But nothing is to be gained by debating the ethics of the matter. We know, and many Americans agree with us, that the more statesmen make speeches upon the subject, the more the creditors are apt to look like duffers and the debtors like defaulting scamps. The sooner these business matters can be settled and the talk concerning them dropped, the sooner will mutual respect between nations be restored."

Consider Court Ended.
The only comment made by the Times was on the fact that the Coolidge speech destroyed Europe's expectation that the United States would eventually adhere to the world court tribunal.

League Despairs.
GENEVA, Nov. 12.—In authoritative league of nations circles here President Coolidge's armistice day speech at Kansas City yesterday is interpreted as definitely barring the United States from membership in the world court.

It was declared that the present members of the world court can not gracefully make more concessions to the United States than those made at the Geneva signatory conference in September.

Paris Silent.
PARIS, Nov. 12.—The French newspapers printed President Coolidge's armistice day speech at length, but in the main refrained from any comment on its interpretation.

Berlin Nov. 12.—Berlin newspapers today printed President Coolidge's Kansas City speech freely on the front pages, but had no editorial interpretations or comment to offer on it.

Manly Roasts Coolidge Tax Scheme.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Basil M. Manly of the People's Legislative Service denounces the Coolidge tax rebate scheme announced just after election day as "peanut politics" and a wasteful method of tax revision.

SCOTT NEARING
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November 22 to 27

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Monday, Nov. 22, "Rise of Capitalist Imperialism."
Tuesday, Nov. 23, "Russian Reconstruction."
Thursday, Nov. 25, "League of Nations or Soviet Union?"
Friday, Nov. 26, "Trade Union Unity."
Course tickets will be sold for \$2.00 each; they will be limited to 500, the seating capacity of the hall. Single admissions fifty cents—provided there are any seats left. Each afternoon at 5:15 o'clock Mr. Nearing will speak in the same hall on "Post-War Economics," treating the subject after this manner:
Monday, Nov. 22, "Wealth Concentration—Wages, Income and Debts."
Tuesday, Nov. 23, "World Struggle for Raw Materials."
Wednesday, Nov. 24, "Unemployment and the Return of Hard Times."
Thursday, Nov. 25, "The Rise of Organized Labor."
Friday, Nov. 26, "Labor Parties and the Labor State."

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LABOR REVOLTS IN JAVA; CAPTURES THE TELEPHONE AND RAILROAD SERVICES

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Labor demonstrations occurred in Western Java last night, which were suppressed by authorities only after serious fighting, according to a Central News dispatch from Batavia.

Governor Wadena was killed in an attack on a government house, and several policemen on guard were also killed. At the Welvedon one policeman was killed and two were injured in dispersing a meeting.

The demonstrators made an attack on the Tangerin barracks, and succeeded in occupying the Batavian telephone office, after a furious fight.

The railroad tracks near Nagrek were torn up and telephones were disconnected. Train service had to be suspended.

C. L. U. TO FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH IN PENNSYLVANIA

Disturbances in State Multiplying

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Wholesale interference with meetings and bans on speakers in the mining territory around Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., will be fought by the American Civil Liberties Union. An investigator for the union is now surveying the region and union officials announce that they propose to form a Pennsylvania emergency committee of prominent liberals to start a campaign of test meetings.

Meetings Halted.
Word has reached the union that in the first ten days of November three meetings were halted or broken up by police in Wilkes-Barre. Hall owners are being intimidated by reactionary forces, according to the report, to bar Alexander Howat and C. Frank Keeney, progressive miners' union leaders, scheduled to speak in this region during the middle of November.

Police are accused of denying permits to all radical groups. Sacco-Vanzetti protest meetings, anti-fascist meetings of various Italian groups are said to have been stopped or forbidden during the last month in Scranton.

Bar John Brophy.
In Dunsmore and Plymouth all radical gatherings are outlawed. Detectives prevented speakers from appearing in Edwardsville. Hall owners were ordered to withhold their halls from John Brophy, mine leader, scheduled to speak in and near Wilkes-Barre early in November.

On November 7 the police and fascist of Wilkes-Barre broke up a meeting of 400 Ukrainians and Russians gathered to hear a Communist member of the Ukrainian parliament on conditions in Europe.

"No god-damned bolshevik meetings will be held in Wilkes-Barre," was given as the reason by police.

Unique Program at Crimean Ball in Brooklyn, Nov. 20

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A unique and interesting program will be presented at the Crimean Ball here on Nov. 20 at the New Harlem Casino, 116th and Lenox Ave., given by the First Crimean Brotherhood of America, Inc. The following will be the program:

The great Rajah, the magician, will present "Salomso Alakoom."
The great opera tenor, J. Schiff, will sing Russian songs.
Miss Leitman, well-known piano player, will give a recital.
Jasha Tshorni and Miss Abrashova will dance.
A prize will be given for the best Russian waltz.

Will Fight Bankers' Suggestion of State Utilities Control

Chicago would go overwhelmingly in favor of home rule of public utilities said Alderman Joseph McDonough, who today advocated a referendum in answer to Chicago bankers who favor state control of all utilities.

At the next session of the state commission to investigate terminable permits for public utilities, Nov. 26, Mayor Dever, corporation counsel Francis X. Busch and several aldermen were expected to advocate city rule of utilities.

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.

ASIATIC LEAGUE DISTURBING TO LEAGUE POWERS

Fear Russia, Turkey and China in Compact

LONDON, Nov. 14.—News of the formation of an "Asiatic League of Nations," including the Soviet Union, Turkey, China, Persia and Afghanistan, is causing much consternation in high government circles here. London sees the combine of the eastern nations as a formidable opponent of the League of Nations, the strength of which is greatly dependent upon Great Britain.

The reported direct alliance of China with the Soviet Union is all the more disturbing to Great Britain because of recent occurrences in China which threaten Great Britain's imperialistic interests in the orient. At a time when Britain's grip in the East is becoming visibly weakened, this reported alliance is a staggering blow to the foreign office.

Reply to British Intrigue.
Formation of the "Asiatic League" is seen in some high quarters, as the answer of the Eastern powers to the reported "understanding" between Italy and Great Britain, which resulted from the recent secret meeting of Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, and Premier Mussolini.

Turkey Friendly.
British government officials view with unexpressed feelings of alarm the meeting between Tchitcherin, Soviet foreign minister, and Rusht Bey, Turkish foreign minister. It is said that at this meeting Soviet-Turkish understanding will be signed. This report follows closely the speech in the opening of the Turkish parliament by Mustafa Kemal Pasha who stressed the desirability of friendship between Turkey, Soviet Union, Persia and Afghanistan.

A meeting between Dr. Alfred See, the Chinese ambassador to the United States, with Soviet officials at Ankara intensifies the feeling here that a definite agreement has been reached between those nations.

Turkish Minister Impressed.
ODESSA, Nov. 14.—After many hours of close conversation with Tchitcherin, Russian foreign minister, the Turkish foreign minister Bey, was today preparing for his departure, stating that he was greatly impressed by the warmth of his reception in the Soviet Union.

Odessa declared a general holiday during the visit of Bey. The entire population celebrated this event which is interpreted as a most important step on the reestablishing of the Soviet program of rapprochement with Eastern nations.

Tchitcherin, in commenting on the visit of Bey, said that the personal contact which had been established was of tremendous importance.

Discount "Alliance" Reports.
MOSCOW, Nov. 14.—That the meeting between Foreign Ministers Tchitcherin and Rusht Bey will result in no more than a new commercial treaty and strengthening of certain clauses in the neutrality treaty signed in Paris last year was indicated by official Soviet newspapers.

"The conference does not mean the forming of a political bloc against other nations, but is merely a settlement of questions concerning Russia and Turkey," says one newspaper, commenting on reports of an "Asiatic League of Nations" being formed.

Turkey's friendship with the Soviet Union is a result of the feeling in Turkey that the league of nations is merely a mask hiding the hostile attitude of the western nations toward the east, it is indicated.

Decide Against Labor Banking for Holland

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Establishment of a labor bank is "not desirable for Holland" was the decision voted by the recent congress of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions at Utrecht. This vote upholds the report of a joint commission representing the trade unions and the social democratic party, which studied the matter.

Another important action of the congress was the changing of its rules governing the national strike fund, so that 10 per cent of that fund may be paid out by the executive to the international labor movement to aid a labor struggle abroad, without waiting for approval by the congress. Not more than half of the annual income of the fund may be thus sent abroad in any one year.

The congress discussed plans for organizing the young workers, promoting workers' education, and the work and organization of women.

Motorboat Helpless.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12.—Batting mountainous seas, coast guards were fighting their way to the rescue today of three men aboard the 55-foot motorboat Ora Indress of Racine, bound from Benton Harbor to Milwaukee, reported helpless 14 miles off the Milwaukee harbor.

"HANKIE" OF CHICAGO EVANGELIST DISCOVERED IN ORMISTON'S TRUNK

Mrs. Paul Rader, wife of the Chicago evangelist, flatly refused to permit him to explain to newspapermen how her handkerchief got into Kenneth Ormiston's trunk along with a collection of feminine wearing apparel, said to fit Aimee Semple McPherson.

Rader arrived today from an evangelistic tour of the east. Closeted in his home, the evangelist was closely guarded from questioners by Mrs. Rader, who also declined to discuss the handkerchief.

ISSUE CALL FOR SACCO-VANZETTI MEETING TONIGHT

Chicago Labor Urged to Send Delegates

As the demand throuth the country rapidly grows for a new and fair trial for the "framed-up" Sacco and Vanzetti, for a state commission of Massachusetts to review the evidence before allowing sentence, even for the removal of the prejudiced and unfair Judge Thayer, the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference had broadcasted the call for all unions, other workers' organizations, and interested groups, to send delegates to the conference which will meet Monday at 8 p. m., November 15, at 30 North Wells street, Redifer Hall, room 301.

Mass Meeting Nov. 26.
The executive committee of the conference, with the backing of the Chicago Federation of Labor and many other bodies, has arranged for a great protest mass meeting on November 26 at Ashland Auditorium, with John Fitzpatrick, president of Chicago Federation of Labor; Anton Johannsen, well-known Chicago labor organizer; Vincenzo Vacira, prominent New York speaker and editor, who once a labor member of parliament, is now a political exile from Italy, and who will speak in Italian; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York, chairman of the International Labor Defense, and Rev. Charles Clayton Morrison of Chicago, who is editor of the Christian Century, will speak on behalf of the liberals of America.

Workers' Interests at Stake.
The letter which the committee has sent out to the hundreds of Chicago labor organizations warns that labor's interests, as menaced by capitalist-controlled courts, is at stake, as well as the lives of these two workers, and urges every organization, small or large, to have a delegate at the conference November 15 and to send its protest and demands to Governor Alvin T. Fuller, Boston, Mass.

Members of Grower Associations Must Abide by Contracts

CADILLAC, Mich., Nov. 7.—Circuit Judge Gilbert here has ruled that farmers who have signed contracts with an exchange thru its locals can not sell thru any other medium.

The decision was made in the case of the Cedar Produce Exchange, one of the locals of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association against Louis Oversby of Prove Monte. The court ordered Oversby, who violated his contract, to pay the exchange 25 cents per hundredweight for potatoes sold outside the association.

Borah Favors Repeal of Law Kellogg Used to Bar Mme. Kallontai

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The repeal of the passport control law under which Mme. Alexandra Kollantai, Soviet minister to Mexico, has been denied permission to pass thru the United States, will be supported by Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee, according to a letter received by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The letter from Senator Borah is in reply to a telegram urging repeal and a statement by Morris L. Ernst, New York attorney for the union, condemning the ban on Mme. Kollantai and charging Secretary of State Kellogg with partiality in the application of the law.

"The state department gives as its reason for barring Mme. Kollantai that she would spread Communist propaganda," declared Mr. Ernst. "Communist business men are in New York this minute dealing with big bankers and prominent merchants. They had no difficulty getting their passports visaed.

"Secretary Kellogg has no fear of Communist propaganda when it is accompanied by the tune of dollars and business. But when Mme. Kollantai asks the courtesy of a visa to pass thru this country on the way to her post in Mexico he invokes the law to exclude her as 'contrary to public safety.'"

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

Carl Sandburg, Poet, Is Given His Baptism As Ally of Parasite Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

CARL SANDBURG autographed a copy of his book, "Abraham Lincoln," the Illinois Manufacturers' Association adopted resolutions of eulogistic greetings, while the police beat up and clubbed workers—all for Queen Marie of Roumania on her arrival in Chicago.

The brutalities of the police, of course, were to be expected. The club of oppression swings in Chicago and Bucharest in support of the same ruling class tyranny.

Also, the views of open shoppers leagued against labor in the manufacturers' association lived up to expectations. In their resolutions, solemnly adopted, they join with the high officers of the French command at Cotzofanesti during the world war, in declaring Queen Marie "a woman of great amiability."

But the autographing stunt by the poet and author, Carl Sandburg, adds an incongruous touch to this picture, desecrating the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and marking Sandburg's official baptism as an obedient and petted poodle of the dollar aristocracy. It reveals his complete acceptance by the dictators of American capitalist "kultur."

Sandburg has been a little different from other renegades. It is therefore necessary to give his case special attention.

Sandburg was always accepted as a "rebel" even when he continued and still does write sloppy movie reviews for The Daily News, now the property of LaSalle Street's great financial interests. The excuse was offered that it was the needed "die card" while doing more serious work. Evidently Sandburg has found that the crumbs from the overflowing tables of capitalist recognition tasted good. So he intends to get a larger slice of the luscious fruit of master class appreciation.

Sandburg was a rebel in the socialist party even though he found himself early surrounded by the debasing influences of the reformist brand of socialism that Victor L. Berger developed in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. He was at least touched by the revolution in spite of the fact that Bergerism sought to swathe the whole Wisconsin labor movement in the confining bandages of opportunism.

Altho he became private secretary of Emil Seidel, the first socialist mayor of Milwaukee, and the first socialist to be elected as an executive of any large American city, Sandburg did not succumb to the radiant promises of a brilliant political career, at that time (1910) the most treasured gem among all the promises held forth by the American socialist movement. This was the period when a whole army of place seekers poured into the socialist ranks making it easy for the Berger-Hillquit machine to write the infamous "Article 2, Section 6" into the party constitution in 1912, practically outlawing revolutionaries with the party's ranks. Sandburg shrank from these methods.

In 1912, Sandburg joined others in the rebellion of editorial workers on the Milwaukee Leader against the Victor Berger editorship and management. He came to Chicago and joined the editorial department of The Daily World (The Chicago Daily Socialist renamed) during the newspaper strike in 1912, probably the most bitterly fought struggle in the whole history of the American printing trades unions.

When The Daily World fell into the hands of the sheriff and the bankruptcy courts, Sandburg later drifted to The Day Book, a small

Trial of Prisoners Who Escaped from Stateville Begins

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 14.—Clarence Rogers, draftsman, was the first witness today as the trial of six of the seven convicts who clubbed their way out of the New Stateville penitentiary last May 4, killing Deputy Warden Peter N. Klein, got under way.

Defendants are Walter Staleski, Charles Duchowski, Charles Shader, Bernardo Rea, Gregario Rizza and Robert Torrez.

State's Attorney Hjalmar Rhen introduced in evidence drawings of the prison to show the scene of the slaying and the escape route of the prisoners.

The jury was completed last night.

Arrest Station Robber.
CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Eugene Wyatt, 26, Terre Haute, Ind., and William Jerome were arrested here today in connection with the attempted railway station robbery at Cook, Ind., last Sunday, at which a gun duel was staged with detectives.

daily publication in pamphlet form, that tried to survive without advertising. This publication was a protest against domination of the daily press by advertisers. It did not long survive. But it was while writing for this struggling publication that Sandburg began to write also about the workers in the stockyards, the steel mills and other great industries, using a loose poetic style that helped develop his appeal. He became in his own way a poet of labor.

Sandburg disappeared from the socialist ranks. The failure of The Day Book, that sought to cater to the trade unions, cut off Sandburg's last contact with the labor movement. For a time he faced severe financial difficulties. But these quickly disappeared with the success that greeted his "Rutabaga Stories," harmless tales for children, also intended for grownups.

Sandburg played no part during the war, but he did show considerable sympathy for the Bolshevik Revolution in its early years. But that, too, quickly disappeared.

Sandburg gradually developed a vague all his own, going about the country giving readings and lectures to petit bourgeois and "artistic" audiences. His latest and most voluminous effort is his "Life of Abraham Lincoln," a copy of which is now being used as Queen Marie's official souvenir of Chicago.

It is claimed that Queen Marie has frequently expressed her interest in Lincoln. This is probably another one of those press agent yarns that try to surround royal personages with heroic and popular myths. If the truth were known, it would probably be discovered that the Police Gazette is Queen Marie's favorite American publication while even Will Rogers, in literature, is "too heavy" for her.

In the great struggle of rival economic interests that resulted in the American Civil War (1861-65), Lincoln was against the established order. He was the rebel of his time. Queen Marie and the American parasites who belly their way about before her, are on the side of things as they are today. Queen Marie is the embodiment of the anti-labor traditions of the chattel-slave owning South of the early half of the last century. To link her up with Lincoln is not only to insult the memory of the Civil War president, but a deliberate perversion of history.

But the capitalists and their literary lackeys stop at nothing. As ghoulies of history they are unsurpassed. This instance is no exception.

Sandburg's "Life of Lincoln" is to be handed the terror queen as a handsomely leather-covered volume embossed with the Roumanian coat of arms of the reigning house of terrorland. Sandburg will have his autograph in the book. The signatures of the Chicago committee, including some of the worst open shop exploiters in the city, will appear on the fly leaf.

One of Sandburg's poems is entitled, "Chicago—Hog Butcher for the World." Like Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris and the rest, in common with the exploiters in all industry, Sandburg has learned to breathe as sweet perfume the scent of warm animal blood mingling with the sweat and agony of human toil in the production of profits. Now this is mingled with the death's blood, the suffering, the misery of the Roumanian tolling masses. Thus Sandburg's baptism into the realms of parasitism is complete.

Leaders of Shelton Gang of Williamson County Are Arrested

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BENTON, ILL., Nov. 14.—Carl and Berale Shelton, brothers, and leaders of the Shelton gang which has figured in recent gun warfare in southern Illinois, were arrested on the main street here Friday by U. S. postoffice inspectors and hurried out of the city aboard a train.

The exact nature of the charge against the men was not disclosed. The men were taken aboard a Chicago and Eastern Illinois train which left in the direction of Danville, Ill.

Wanted in Rochester Too.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Judson Worden, 23, of this city, said to be wanted as the slayer of a Chicago policeman, was under indictment today as a second offender for assault first degree and burglary third degree. Both charges are based on the alleged robbery of a New York Central freight car at Wayne, N. Y.

FILIPINOS ARE MADE SLAVES TO U. S. IMPERIALISM

Bereft of Last Remnant of Independence

By Laurence Todd,
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—No sooner have the senatorial and congressional elections passed than the Washington administration has struck at the existing rights of the Filipinos. Governor General Wood has issued an executive order dissolving the board of control which until now has named the directors of the public utility corporations owned by the Filipino government. His action is seen as the first step toward the sale of these government enterprises to private American capital.

Vigorous Protest.
Vigorous protest is made by Guevara, the Philippine commissioner in Congress, and by friends of the cause of Philippine independence. General Wood was sent to the islands by President Harding to balk the hopes of the people for national sovereignty, and he has worked hard at the task. From the beginning of his rule he has tried to force the legislature of the islands to consent to the sale of the Manila Railroad Co., which operates a paying property in Luzon. He has tried to force the sale of the Philippine National Bank, the National Coal Co. and the National Development Co., as well as other public enterprises. But the Filipinos, led by Osmena don Quizon, have steadfastly refused to permit the nation's properties to be disposed of.

Early this year Wood appealed to the war department for a legal ruling as to whether the board of control, created by act of the Philippine legislature in 1918 and amended in 1921, to control these public corporations, should be recognized. The legislature had ordered that this board be comprised of the governor general, the president of the senate and the speaker of the lower house of the legislature. Thus the Filipinos had a two-to-one majority against Wood, and overrode his suggestions as to policy.

Gives "Opinion."

On April 16 General Hull, judge advocate general of the army, gave an opinion that the board was illegal under the organic act passed by congress for the islands. This opinion went to the department of justice, and on Sept. 26 an opinion was given by Acting Attorney General Donovan, who is a protégé of Senator Wadsworth of New York, likewise upholding Wood. Donovan ruled that under the terms of the organic act all executive functions must be performed by the governor general or by departments controlled by him. Also, that members of the legislature are forbidden to hold any other public office. And, finally, that the basic concept of American constitutional government is the separation of the executive from the legislative branch. Donovan closed his decision by declaring that until the legislature should create a board which gave to the governor-general the power to name its members Wood had the right to exercise personally the functions claimed by the board.

Filipinos' Resentment.
The Filipinos and their friends look upon this as a raid upon publicly owned properties of the Filipino people, and as an act of suppression which calls for new efforts to secure complete national independence. Agitation for independence will, accordingly, be stimulated in the coming session of congress, while bills will be introduced with the object of amending the organic act so as to give to the Filipinos the absolute control of their public utilities. If Wood should now force the sale of the bank, the railroad and the coal mines, he may provoke a real storm in congress and make Philippine independence once more a national issue.

Dolly Sisters Win Suit Against Paris Vaudeville Company

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Dolly Sisters won a court verdict today and also had their injured pride considerably assuaged.

The Seine tribunal ordered the Moulin Rouge, a music hall in Montmartre, to pay the Dolly Sisters 550,000 francs (approximately \$18,000) for breach of contract.

The Dolly Sisters left the Moulin Rouge show when the management displayed bill-board advertisements of the appearance there of mistinguette, in a manner which the Dolly thought was too prominent. The Dollys maintained that their contract provided that they should be the leading attraction.

Seek Worden.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—Gov. Len Small today issued a requisition on the governor of New York for the return from Rochester, N. Y., where he is under arrest, of Judson Worden to Chicago, where he is charged with killing John Byrnes, a policeman, Sept. 30, last. Worden is alleged to have shot Byrnes when the officer stopped him in an alley for questioning.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

Prizes to Be Offered This Week.

are even more attractive and we want to receive stories from every worker correspondent in the country. Send in those stories, workers! We want them. Your fellow workers want them.

- These are the prizes offered for next week:
- 1ST PRIZE—"The Eighteenth Brumaire" by Karl Marx. This is a new cloth-bound library edition of this work that Engels called "the work of a genius."
- 2ND PRIZE—"The Awakening of China" by James Dolsen. A splendid new book that will help you understand the great events now taking place in China.
- 3RD PRIZE—"Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia" by A. A. Heller. A record of the events in Russia after Lenin's introduction of the NEP in 1921. Cloth-bound.

WORKERS' SCHOOL WRITING CLASS TOO POPULAR, NEED TWO SESSIONS

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—When 35 workers crowded into the first session of the labor journalism course given by the Workers' School, Assistant Director D. Benjamin first threw up his hands in despair and then grabbed for the axe, cutting the class into two sections.

"Thirty-five workers in a laboratory course on workers correspondence and journalism is a mob, and not a class," declared Benjamin, as he performed the major surgical operation. Students participated in the operation by proposing, discussing and finally adopting the method to be pursued in dividing the class, which is to meet in two sections, one beginning at 7 p. m. Monday and the other at 8:30.

College Men Join.

Graduates of California, Columbia, Kansas and Oberlin rub shoulders with workers whose formal education was confined to a few years in primary schools of Poland, Hungary, Germany and Russia. Members of the painters', printing pressmen's, office workers' and teachers' union are joining with members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, furriers, ladies' garment workers, capmakers and leather goods workers in seeking the key to service in the workers' movement thru develop-

oping the technique of labor journalism.

The imperative need of organizing shop and trade papers, of strengthening official union magazines and of organizing workers correspondence to The DAILY WORKER and other workers' newspapers was stressed in the opening session. Plans were laid to effect the closest co-operation in speedy, accurate and proficient reporting of news events in New York City and neighboring cities to The DAILY WORKER and other workers' papers. Members of the class also intend to start a Workers' School paper.

Classes during the remainder of November will study the organization of simple news stories and workers correspondence and will examine carefully the growth of the shop and trade paper movement with special attention directed to speedy co-operation with existing papers in the New York metropolitan area. Because the class has been cut into two sections, registration is still open, with the assurance that new students will receive individual attention in their problems.

Employers Donate to Community Chest by Docking Workers' Pay

By MOLLY TALLENTIRE

(Worker Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 14.—This is the final week of the Community fund drive being run in Minneapolis for the purpose, ostensibly, of relieving distress among the poor. In reality, this fund will establish a bureaucracy of charities which will keep tab on the paupers. The snooping activities of the charities are already known to many wage-slaves who are from time to time forced to appeal to these dolers of crumbs, to save themselves and their families from death by starvation.

Among the firms donating for this fund is the Maurice Rothschild company, which donated the sum of \$3,000. This was not contributed out of the profits of this company, but was made up of "voluntary" contributions from the workers, whose share in the contribution was taken out of their pay envelopes without even the formality of asking their consent. On Saturday the workers got their pay, with the Community Fund donation already deducted.

It is interesting to note that the symbol appearing on all advertising matter in connection with this drive, is a heart. Rothschild company has demonstrated that it has a heart, by cutting a large slice out of the heart of each worker's pay envelope.

YOUTHS GIVEN LEADING PART IN CELEBRATION

Cops Try to Stop Big Philadelphia Event

By a Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Workers (Communist) Party of Philadelphia celebrated the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution on Friday, November 5, at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets.

The Young Pioneers were out in full force, clad in their red kerchiefs and white blouses. The first rows of seats were occupied by them.

Comrade J. O. Bental, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party in District 3, was chairman of the meeting. In his opening address Comrade Bental explained the purpose of the meeting and introduced as the first speaker of the evening Morris Trachtenberg of the Young Pioneer League.

Young Pioneer Talks.

Trachtenberg delivered a stirring speech, in which he spoke about the Russian revolution and American Education Week. His voice reached out into every corner of the hall, holding his audience spellbound. His flaming red kerchief around his neck was outstanding. Even the cops and detectives of whom there were many, were quiet and listened to the words of our youthful comrade. During his speech the reporters were not idle and reports appeared in all the Saturday morning papers. Comrade Trachtenberg's picture appeared in the Daily News, accompanied by a report of the meeting. At the close of Comrade Trachtenberg's speech the Pioneers started singing "Over There," a peppy revolutionary song, which was followed by a great applause from the audience.

Musical Program.

The Ukrainian Singing Society and the Young Workers' Mandolin Orchestra furnished the musical numbers on the program.

Comrade Bental introduced as speaker for the Young Workers (Communist) League Barney Herman. He spoke about the young workers and their connections with the revolution. He spoke of the capitalistic wars and urged the workers to resort to revolutionary tactics. At this point Superintendent of Police Wm. B. Mills ordered a cop to the platform and silenced the speakers. Comrade Herman stopped and a police captain ordered the meeting closed. Comrade Bental then announced that the meeting would go on, but Herman would not speak.

A Pioneer, Ruthe Kitty, then gave a recitation entitled a "Converted Yankee Speaks."

Bental then introduced Comrade Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for governor of New York and well-known Communist. Comrade Gitlow spoke about the campaign in New York, of our own Sesqui-Centennial held here, of the United States constitution, and the Russian revolution.

The police sitting near the stage listened to him, watching for a chance to interfere, but Comrade Gitlow finished his speech amidst applause and cheers from the Pioneers.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!



Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

Come to demand a new trial at a

Protest Mass Meeting

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
50th St. and 8th Ave., NEW YORK CITY

Speakers: William W. Weinstein, Ben Gold, Enea Sormenti, Arthur Garfield Hays, Norman Thomas, Carlo Tresca, Richard Brazier, Pietro Allegra, and others.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, chairman.

COME IN MASSES!

DEMAND JUSTICE!

8-DAY BAZAAR TO BE HELD FOR PASSAIC RELIEF

Labor Asked to Send Donations

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 14.—Alfred Wagenknecht, relief chairman, announced this morning that plans had been perfected for the staging of a monster eight-day bazaar in this city December 8 to 11, inclusive, for strike relief.

Under Joint Auspices.

The bazaar will be held under the joint auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Passaic, the general relief committee and the strikers' local, Local 1603, United Textile Workers, A. F. of L. The endorsement of the State Federation of Labor is being sought, with every expectation of success.

At a meeting last night of the committee in charge of arrangements, William Johnson, of the musicians' union and president of the Passaic Central Trades and Labor Council, was elected chairman of the committee. This committee will be augmented to include sympathetic bodies, as well.

Furriers Pledge \$3,000.

Responding to the appeal of the committee for contributions of articles from labor unions, the New York furriers' union, which has stood steadfastly by the textile strikers, pledged \$3,000 worth of furs for the bazaar. The furriers will operate a booth at the bazaar. Other labor unions are taking under advisement the question of contributing articles, and the indications are that the bazaar will be as much a national event as the Passaic textile strike is of national importance.

To Show Strike Picture.

The bazaar will be open every evening and Saturday and Sunday afternoons, as well, during the eight-day period. Musical programs will be given nightly, and the strike motion picture will be shown one night of the eight. Tickets will be sold at 25 cents in order to make a wide mass appeal.

It is felt here that the bazaar, with the showing of the strike picture, will greatly help the cause of organized labor as well as the relief needs of the textile strikers.

N. J. Electrical Union Pledges Passaic \$1,200

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—(FP)—

Electrical Workers Local 52, Newark, N. J., has pledged its membership to give \$1 apiece to the Passaic strikers' relief. A total of \$1,200 will be raised by this means, of which \$200 has been sent on account at once to the General Relief Committee. Relief field organizer Sara Sherman made the appeal to the Newark electricians.

The New Jersey state secretary of the International Bakery & Confectionery Workers' Union is calling a special conference of local unions to make arrangements for the regular supply of bread to Passaic wool textile strikers. Local 84 of Newark has pledged 500 loaves weekly for 11 weeks. Union bakers have been generous to Passaic's hungry strikers since the beginning of the fight.

Half of Australian Workers in Unions.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 12.—Out of a total of 2,632,000 wage workers in Australia—men and women—a total of 1,368,800 belong to labor organizations. This percentage—slightly over 50 per cent—nevertheless gives to organized labor in the island continent a firm control over industrial situations in times of test of strength. In Denmark the trade union strength is 90 per cent. In the United States it is between 12 and 13 per cent, as the Australian labor press points out.

CITIES TO BE VISITED BY ALBERT WEISBORD ON LENGTHY SPEAKING TOUR

The following is the schedule of the speaking tour to be made by Comrade Albert Weisbord, leader of the great Passaic textile strike:

- Brookton, Mass., Nov. 15, Eagle Hall, Ward street.
- Lynn, Mass., Nov. 16.
- Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 17.
- Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 18.
- Albany, Nov. 19, Italian Hall, corner Madison Ave. and Pearl St. 8 p. m.
- Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 20, Trade Assembly Hall, 271 State street.
- Utica, N. Y., Nov. 21, Labor Temple, 714 Charlotte street, 2:30 p. m.
- Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 23, Central Labor Union Hall, 53 State St.
- Syracuse, N. Y., November 24.
- Rochester, N. Y., November 25.
- Buffalo—Meeting at Elwood Hall, Nov. 26. Reception, Nov. 27 at Workers' Forum Hall, 38 West Huron St.
- Erie, Pa., Nov. 28, Central Labor Union Hall.
- Warren, Ohio, Nov. 30.
- Youngstown, Dec. 5, Ukrainian Hall, 525 1/2 W. Rayon street, 8 p. m.
- East Liverpool, Ohio, Dec. 2.
- Canton, Ohio, Nov. 3.
- Akron, Ohio, Dec. 4, Ziegler Hall, Miami and Voris street, 7:30 p. m.
- Cleveland, Dec. 1, Dec. 6.
- Toledo, December 7.
- Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodward and Willis.
- Flint, Dec. 10.
- Muskegon, Dec. 11.
- Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12, Workers' Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon Ave., N. W.
- South Bend, Dec. 13 and 14.
- Gary, Dec. 15.
- Chicago, Dec. 16 and 17.
- Regina, Dec. 18.
- Milwaukee, Dec. 19, Fraig Gemeinsh. Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts.

Co-operative Section

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER.

NEWS AND COMMENT

The Co-operative Movement

Pros and Cons.

On the one hand we have the claim that "co-operation, in the social sense of the word, is a new power of industry, constituted by the equitable combination of the worker, capitalist and consumer, and a new means of commercial morality, by which honesty is rendered reproductive" (Holyoake); and on the other the extreme view that "as we are organized to abolish wage slavery we are opposed to the co-operative movement" (Socialist Standard).

Another socialist criticism was voiced years ago by the late Harry Quelch, who said: "Its very success as a commercial concern demonstrates the failure of co-operation as a means of emancipating the workers. Nevertheless, this was the hope of many of the original advocates of co-operation. They imagined that, starting as a small store, or a small workshop or factory, the Co-operative Society would grow and grow until we had universal co-operation."

The main difference between the outlook of the modern movement and that of the Pioneers is that the Pioneers' trading, etc., was considered to be merely the necessary prelude to revolutionary social ends, whereas the trading and productive side today is generally looked upon as an end in itself.

Points in Favor.

Enthusiastic friends of co-operation claim that the movement has been the means of giving the workers more self-reliance, increased their powers of self-government, and given them a better knowledge of business and trading (an understanding of the workings of the capitalist system being a necessary preliminary to the substitution of a better social system). Further, they assert that it has provided capital for the realization of democratic reforms, protected the consumer against the tyranny and rapacity of the private trader, and assisted education. It has also given assistance of great value in numbers of strikes and lock-outs, notably in Dublin in 1913, and in the miners' struggle, 1921.

How the Organized Worker Can Contribute His Quota.

Any development in this latter direction necessitates, however, greater support from trade unionists. Of the many millions of money (to be sure very inadequate) received in wages by the workers, only 1/4 d in the pound finds its way over co-operative counters. A few years ago, of the estimated accumulated funds (£13,000,000) of the trade unions, no less than £10,000,000 was invested in joint stock banks and capitalist concerns. Of late years an increasing number of the unions are banking with C. W. S. as experience had shown that joint stock banks might suspend payment when the money was urgently needed.

Limitations.

Can the co-operative movement in itself achieve the co-operative commonwealth? The answer lies in a comparison of the capital represented by the Federation of British Industries and that of the co-operative movement: £5,000,000 against £128,000,000. Capital is accumulating in private hands at an ever-increasing rate. Of £18,000,000,000, the estimated capitalized wealth of the country, no less than £13,000,000,000 is owned by fewer than 250,000 people. The C. W. S. is more an agent than a producer; acts as distributing agent, with the stores as distributing machinery, for capitalist enterprise, and is mainly dependent on private sources for raw materials. "Big business," so far, is not seriously disturbed and can afford to look on the movement with complacency.

Every student of economics is conversant with the gigantic role the modern banks play in the control of credits—these "banking gods who ordained our lives even unto the fixing of the birth rate."

We can therefore see that co-operation has no control over general economic conditions. On minor points of criticism we know co-operation stands mainly on the insecure foundation of dividends; dividends must be paid, whether they can be legitimately obtained or not. There is considerable overlapping and rivalry of the 1,321, loosely associated, but essentially independent, retail distributive societies. Tests for ascertaining the

real capacity of members of management committees are non-existent, so that the movement is largely controlled by its permanent paid officials. There is very little contact with the management and the scattered membership, particularly in big societies. The movement helps the thrifty artisan, but generally neglects the very poor. On the educational side its main purpose fails, because the enormous majority of co-operators have not the slightest conception of co-operative principles.

Voluntarism vs. Collectivism.

Within the movement today there is a controversy between "voluntarists" and collectivists." Where should the line be drawn between co-operative enterprise and state and municipal services? The most urgent social needs today imperatively demand that land, railways and miners should be community owned, and that the financial machinery of credit should be under state control, during the transitional stage between capitalism and complete socialism. It should be quite clear that no great advance of social reconstruction is possible until these services are wrested from private interests. Therefore, the whole of the people organized as a community, and not those organized in a voluntary association like the co-operative movement, should own them for the common good.

We must learn to see each section of the workers' movement in true perspective. There is great need for unification of all our forces. Conflicts of interest are inevitable, but they are capable of being subordinated to the common purpose. There is no room today for that contradictory trinity—the worker who separates himself into three separate individuals, socialist, trade unionist and co-operator, each pulling in opposite directions.

Arising from the same need, socialism, trade unionism and co-operation, are related in time, circumstance and purpose. All sprang out of the social anarchy attendant on the industrial revolution; all should be aimed at delivering the workers from the bondage of capitalism. And they can only achieve that aim if they work together consciously for its realization.

The Co-operative Congress Moves to the Left

By OLIVER CARLSON.

THE Co-operative League of America has been largely the personal plaything of Dr. J. P. Warbasse, a millionaire who has interested himself in co-operation, ever since its inception a decade ago. To be sure, this does not mean that the local co-operatives have been under his control or supervision, but the national organization, which he has largely financed, has borne the ideological stamp of Warbasse and his followers.

At the national congresses which took place it was Warbasse who appointed committees, recommended the persons to be on the national executive committee, etc., etc. It was Warbasse who laid down the policies to be pursued. And it was Warbasse who was lauded to the skies by almost every delegate.

Now all this has changed. The signs of the onslaught were already discernible at the fourth congress, which took place in New York in 1924. But the left wing was not yet thoroughly organized at that time, nor did it know how to proceed. Its spokesmen came largely from co-operatives run by the Pias, and most of them of view as effectively in English as they would have liked to do.

Left Wing Bloc, 40%.

IN the fifth congress, which has just closed, the left wing proletarian section of the co-operative movement, under the direct leadership of the Communists, had a solid bloc which numerically was about 40 per cent of the congress, while it rallied to its support additional delegations, making its strength a majority of the congress.

From the moment the first session began the power of the old machine was challenged. The first blow to the prestige of Dr. Warbasse and his henchmen came with the motion to have all committees nominated and elected from the floor of the convention, instead of having them hand-picked by the president. This motion was carried by an overwhelming vote. In the election of committees which followed the left wing nominees in each case received the biggest votes. Had they so decided they could have had a complete majority on each committee, but this was considered unwise. A majority was secured on the resolutions committee, while substantial minorities were placed on all other committees.

Win Important Resolutions.

NEUTRALITY, that favorite concept of all middle-class and reactionary elements within the co-operative movement received a setback at this congress. The first resolution presented by the resolutions committee

(adopted by a vote of 6 to 1) was bitterly fought on the floor. Severi Alanne, renegade Communist, who delighted in licking the boots of the reactionaries at the congress, made a motion to table the resolution. Warbasse, who was chairman, did his best to railroad thru the motion, but by quick action of the left wing his rulings were not sustained, and the motion was defeated by the substantial vote of 28 to 20.

The fighting attitude taken by the left wing in the debates during the second day of the congress left the moderate forces shattered and fearful of opening up the debate again on the last day of the congress, when all resolutions were reported upon by O. Carlson, chairman of the committee. Every resolution presented went thru by a unanimous vote. This is especially significant when one considers that the resolutions adopted deal, among other things, with use of union-made goods and union labor in construction work by co-operatives; against injunctions; against compulsory military training in high schools and colleges; for the release of political prisoners; the repeal of the criminal syndicalist laws; and support to the Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense; for support to all workers' movements and considering the co-operatives a part of the general working class movement; for federal investigation into Michigan mine disasters, etc., etc.

Organization Victory.

THAT so many resolutions of the nature indicated above should be passed by a co-operative congress indicates what a big move to the left has been made in that field. Further indication of this is manifested by the decisions of the congress to build and strengthen the district leagues by making all co-operatives within the territorial boundaries of each district affiliate directly with the district leagues (this proposal was fought bitterly by Warbasse). Again, the decision of the congress to make its national organization self-supporting, so it need not feel obligated to Warbasse for the money he gives to the league, was another knot cut which had formerly helped to keep the organization under the thumb of the well-to-do philanthropic elements.

It was interesting to note that it was precisely those co-operatives which had a left wing policy that were the most stable and making the most headway. It was precisely where the Communist dominated or played an important part in shaping the policies of the co-operatives that the movement kept close to its basic ideals and was giving and receiving the support of the labor movement. The

outstanding example was, of course, the Co-operative Central Exchange of Superior, which is doing a business in excess of a million dollars this year, while its affiliated societies are doing a business many times that large. The same is true of the Co-operative Trading Co. of Waukegan, Ill., the largest and most successful co-operative in the central states, while the United Co-operatives of New York City and the Finnish Co-operative in Brooklyn must likewise be reckoned as the leaders in the east.

Bring to Rank and File.

THE new orientation of the American co-operative movement as decided upon at the Minneapolis congress can only be fully achieved by making every rank and file co-operator aware of the decisions and what they signify. That is the next task to which the left wing must now turn, for undoubtedly the old machine will use every effort and will spare no cost in trying to bury or misconstrue the actions of the congress so that they may remain in the saddle as long as possible. They have not only seen the handwriting on the wall, but they have felt the voting, speaking and organizing power of the left wing.

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Workers (Communist) Party A Hospital for Pseudo-Marxists

By BERT WOLFE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Workers' School is attempting to revolutionize the teaching of economics as a working class subject. The school board has long felt that economics has rarely been properly taught in the United States. The methods generally used consist of a formal memorizing of the definitions of Marx, a study of abstract laws which seem to be independent of time and space and a social system and produce "mechanical Marxists," people who come to believe that these laws are imminent in the capitalist system and work themselves out with or without the activity of individuals.

The average course in economics is "economics for economics sake" whereas Marx studied economics for politics' sake. As taught to workers, it generally has no connection with their daily economic problems, and when they have mastered it cannot be applied by them to new problems as they arise.

Hence it is precisely the "trained Marxists" who have taken a course in Marxian economics that develop such idiotic theories as the one that "the workers do not pay taxes" or "the value of labor power cannot be raised by the trade unions, no matter what the degree of organization of the working class" or that "imperialism must be encouraged because it develops capitalism in the colonies, which is a step towards socialism" or that "the proletarian revolution must come first in the industrially most advanced country" or any other of the queer monstrosities that have been propagated in the name of Marx and Marxism.

A New Method.

After repeated conferences of the instructors in economics with the director of the Workers' School, a new method of presentation of the subject has been worked out, designed to emphasize the social nature of economic categories; the political significance of economic laws; the possibility of application to everyday life in the unions and in the class struggle of such laws, and the possibility of presenting economics in such a way that the untrained worker can grasp all of its fundamental principles and in such a way that it does not produce chronic students and closet Marxists, but more effective fighters in the class struggle.

Two Courses.

The two courses in economics in which these methods will be applied and this experiment undertaken are: Advanced Marxian Economics, H. M. Wicks instructor, given on Thursday nights from 8 to 9:15 p. m., and Elements of Marxian Economics, Ray Ragozin instructor, given on Wednesday nights at 9:15.

The course in Advanced Marxian

Economics is intended only for those who already have a basic knowledge of the subject or for those who have studied economics for some length of time under the "old system." In other words, this course should be useful to people who have gone thru the schools of the S. L. P. or the proletarian party or the S. P. of Canada or the classes of Watson and other such "pseudo Marxists." Those wishing to be admitted to the course must show the equivalent of a course in the Elements of Marxian Economics.

The Three Volumes.

Another one of the old errors generally made in teaching Advanced Marxian Economics, which Mr. Wicks will avoid, is that of basing the work exclusively on a study of Volume I of Capital. A thorough knowledge of Volume I of Capital without its relation to Volumes II and III is responsible for many of the stupidities of so-called Marxists, and therefore Wicks will base his course on the entire three volumes. He will include also an analysis of the official university or orthodox economics; of the economics of imperialism; of the vulgar economists; of the marginal utility school; as well as a study of revisionism and its errors. His course also includes a study of the economics of class collaboration; of "rationalization"; Fordism and other new economic tendencies.

DIFFERENCES IN PHILOSOPHIES TO BE POINTED OUT

Workers' School Class Is Basic Study

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—At the end of a lecture given last year on the nature of the Communist movement the following question was asked: "Aren't the Communist Party and socialist party fighting for the same end? Isn't the difference between them only one on methods?" This question is not unusual. In fact, thousands of workers over the country wish to know the difference between the movement typified by the Communist Party and socialist party. This is only one question that will be raised and answered in the course on "Rival Social Philosophies," to be given at the New York Workers' School by H. Bourgin, starting on Thursday night, Nov. 25, at 8 p. m.

Analyze Philosophies.

This course will analyze socialism, anarchism, syndicalism and Communism—their aims, philosophies, tactics and policies toward pressing problems of the present. Their attitudes toward political action, toward the state, toward the institution of parliament, toward property—will be differentiated. These are not mere abstract principles of thought—these affect the very life of the working class today. These determine policies as regards the British general strike, the Russian revolution, imperialist wars, colonial oppressions, league of nations. This subject is, therefore, of immediate and practical importance.

It may well be said that the course in "Rival Social Philosophies" with Comrade Bourgin on Thursday nights is one in which every thoro student of the American labor movement is interested. To some it will be a means of clarifications, enabling them to determine how to act in the working class struggle. For others it will serve as a theoretical basis from which concrete policies can be formulated to develop and strengthen the working class.

All interested should register immediately any afternoon or evening at the Workers' School, room 35, 108 East 14th street, New York City.

A Treat of a Lifetime!

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Freiheit Gesangs Verein with the assistance of members of

New York Symphony Orchestra will sing

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Dramatic poem by Balmush Steinman. Music by our own Jacob Shaefer.

SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1926

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Basic Problems.

The course in the Elements of Marxian Economics will devote itself to the basic problems of the field, but instead of going from value to wages, it will use proper teaching principles and go from that which the worker knows to that which he does not know. The subjects to be covered are: Wages, value, surplus value, capital, rate of profit, accumulation and concentration of capital in industry and agriculture, banks, finance capital, etc. It will take as its field, altho in a much more elementary fashion, not only the matter contained in the first volume of capital, but will draw its material from all three volumes, thus not teaching things that have to be untaught or "corrected" later on.

Teachers of economics of all schools are invited to attend and observe these courses and to offer suggestions on the method used and the content. It is expected that they will eventually be productive of textbooks in the field. A description of these and other courses offered at the Workers' School may be secured by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director Workers' School, 106-108 East 14th street, New York City.

Register for these courses any afternoon or evening at the office of the school, room 35, 108 East 14th street, New York City.

COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS FOR DAILY WORKER BAZAAR IN PITTSBURGH, DEC. 10-11

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 14.—Arrangements are completed for The DAILY WORKER Bazaar to be held Friday and Saturday, December 10 and 11 at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. This will be one of the big events of the season, and one that merits the support of every worker in and around Pittsburgh.

Subscription lists have been sent out and every one should get busy and collect everything possible to be sold.

The DAILY WORKER needs the money and this is an easy way for it to be raised, if every one will get on the job and put it over. Each language section will have their booths and compete with each other to see which can raise the most cash. There will be a program of recitations and music.

Huge Generator to Be Installed Here

The world's largest turbo-generator, supplying power equal to the labor of 8,000,000 men, will be installed on Lake Michigan, just south of the Indiana state line. It was announced today following a conference of General Electric and State Line Generating Co. officials.

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

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

PROBLEMS OF YOUNG WORKERS GET ATTENTION IN N. Y. WORKERS' SCHOOL

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The young workers of this country play a most important role in production. At present 15,000,000 under the age of 24 years are working in American industry. This process, due to extension of machinery and mechanization of industry is increasing rather than decreasing. These young workers are usually unorganized and therefore subject to worse exploitation than adult workers.

Special Problem.

The doors of most unions in the A. F. of L. are closed to them. They, therefore, not only have the same problem that every worker is confronted with, but special problems in addition as young, unorganized workers. This situation must be understood by young workers, otherwise they will not know how to act to improve their conditions or status.

This is but one problem treated in "Problems of Working Class Youth," given every Tuesday night at 8 p. m., at the New York Workers' School, with Sam Don, New York district or-

ganizer of the Young Workers (Communist) League as instructor.

Imperialism Study. Then there is the important question of growing militarism and increased dangers of war. The great war of 1914 has taught all youth that it must understand thoroughly the nature of imperialism and know how to act, otherwise the youth will suffer as it did in 1914-1918 and it is youth that suffers first in imperialist wars. The course in "Problems of Working Class Youth," therefore, is not an abstract, academic subject but one of immediate, practical and life importance.

Child labor, propaganda in the schools, the young Negro workers—these two will be taken up in the course. All who wish to lead young workers into organization, militancy and class consciousness should have clarity on these important problems and should therefore register for the course in "Problems of Working Class Youth." Register any afternoon or evening in Room 35, at 108 East 14th St., New York City.

Young Paper Box Makers in Battle Front

By C. MILLER

SOME three thousand paper box makers of whom about 60 per cent are young workers were forced to go out on strike against the most miserable conditions existing in their shops. It is not the first time that paper box makers went out on strike, but never before have they put up such a wonderful fight. The labor movement of New York City is surprised what these workers under a militant leadership and with methods similar to those used in Passaic can do.

This strike is interesting from several points. First it has a large percentage of young workers who have been drawn into activity. Experience in this strike, as well as in others, has shown that it is very hard to involve the young workers in a strike, but once they are out they form the backbone of the movement.

Secondly, the mass picket lines, the daily mass meetings, the militant character of the leadership marks a new step in the labor movement.

Thirdly, we must remember that even though there was a union in existence its influence was almost nothing. But today we find them putting up a splendid fight.

The militant struggle that these workers have put up is due considerably to the misery with which they had to put up while working. Long hours in many cases 10 hours and more, wages even in the so-called union shops amounted on the average to about \$23 per week. The work in a paper box factory required their standing up all day with a short rest during the half hour rest. The dust in the air hurt the lungs of the workers especially the young ones. The bosses are doing everything

possible to try and break the strike. Police, courts, injunctions, gangsters, strikebreakers, spies and stool pigeons are some of the means used in the attempt to crush the strike. These methods failed. Their attempt to subdivide the colored workers from the white workers also failed. The union has issued a leaflet to the colored young workers.

The problem before the union at the present time is to raise relief. The young Workers League is mobilizing its members to start active work in the trade unions and in other organizations to come to the support of the striking paper box makers. Every class conscious worker young or old will do all in his power to help these workers win a union.

Paper box makers fight on to victory! The organized labor movement is with you.

Proletariat Ball, With Unique Plans, to Be in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The New Masses Workers and Peasants' Ball to be held Dec. 3 in Webster Hall, New York City, will present for the first time in New York a Russian proletarian entertainment and scheme of decoration. Decorations have been designed by distinguished New Masses cartoonists and artists, including Bill Gropper, Hugo Gellert and Louis Loziwick.

The ball will follow the tradition of the Old Masses and Liberator balls which became rendezvous for New York bohemians, liberals, and radicals. A Russian orchestra will provide the music. On the entertainment program are listed Russian singers, dancers, artists, and writers. Prominent labor leaders, playwrights, authors, and painters will be among the guests of honor.

Red Stars Score Victory. The Red Star Soccer team beat the Roosevelt 2nd. 2 to 1 Sunday, Nov. 7th. at the Roosevelt 2nd, Grounds, Keeler and 18th Chicago.

News and View of

The Drive

For \$50,000 to

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

In Detroit



You'll find no buckets full of tears in Detroit! Our local comrades refuse to weep all over the place. When they want to get money for "Our Daily"—they get it! Here's one way they show in which it can be done:

Section 2 decided on "an affair" with good fun, good food and good cheer (prohibition style). To help them they asked The DAILY WORKER for "just a little ad." They got it! The DAILY WORKER in return asked them for just a little money. WE GOT IT! They sent The DAILY WORKER the tidy sum of three hundred dollars!

Comrade Lena Rosenberg, Daily Worker agent for Section 2, who was keeping a careful eye on the whole business writes this beside her check:

"We had about six hundred people present. It was the most crowded affair that I have ever seen and certainly an inspiration to those who were present. This affair showed that workers of Detroit are interested in The DAILY WORKER and when given an opportunity ARE READY TO SUPPORT IT. This ought to be good encouragement for other cities."

We agree! It ought to be good encouragement for other cities. Come on comrades—WHO HOLDS THE NEXT AFFAIR FOR THE DAILY WORKER?

More Encouragement from Boston.

Comrade Shohan, Daily Worker agent for Boston, is so very busy he is getting short-winded. He writes very briefly but just look how much he says:

"We have a package party arranged by Section 1 for Nov. 24. This week there will be a dance at Wilton, N. H. The Italian section has arranged a dance for Dec. 31. Brockton is preparing for an affair in a week or two. Worcester is arranging a dance."

With all these arrangements for The DAILY WORKER no wonder this comrade can't write.

Who holds the next affair for The DAILY WORKER?

Donations

November 9-10

DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 9.		DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 10.	
CALIFORNIA—	Geo. Kultsch, Philadelphia 2.00	WISCONSIN—	O. Zimmerman, Milwaukee 60.00
R. B. Wilson, Berkeley 1.00	Proceeds of meetings held in St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha..... 19.38	ILLINOIS—	E. Newman, St. N. No. 23, Chicago 5.00
Geo. Kelly, Oakland 5.00	Albert Weckler, Chicago 5.00	L. Takeff, Chicago 8.90	
ILLINOIS—	C. Chris, Chicago 5.00	Alfred Bachman, Waukegan 16.62	
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Street Nucleus No. 32, Chicago 5.00	C. Parson, Chicago 3.00	MINNESOTA—	
Joe Schlesinger, Chicago 3.00	Women's Section of Palisade 5.55	NEW YORK—	
INDIANA—	J. Katchner, Albany 5.00	Workers' Circle 637 (S. J. Don- reson) 25.00	
Workers' Party Local, Gary 4.00	Jack Siohinen, Schenectady 10.00	OHIO—	
MICHIGAN—	R. Baker, Detroit, Mich. 300.00	Joseph O'Hagan, Ashtabula 5.00	
Joe Richter, Fordson 5.00	I. Amter, D. O. No. 6, Cleveland..... 100.95	PENNSYLVANIA—	
Walter Johnson, Muskegon 5.00	A. Hoffman, Allentown 10.00	Jap Steamer Lost.	
H. Christoff, Pontiac 5.00	ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE	LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Japanese steamer Shinzan Maru is reported missing and vessels sent in search of her have reported they have been unable to find any traces of her, according to a Yokohama dispatch received here.	
Roy Ahlso, Rock 5.00	ANDY MELLON LOOKS SOVIETS OVER.	TEFLIS, Nov. 14.—Rich layers of aluminum ores have been discovered in the Gandjinsk district of Azerbaidjan by the expedition of the American Aluminum Co., says a Tass press agency dispatch. The expedition has gone to the Batum region and the northern coast of the Black Sea to make further explorations.	
MINNESOTA—	John Heck, I. L. D. Hungarian Branch, Detroit 10.00	"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.	
K. L. Bovos, Kansas City 2.00	Cyril Lambkin, Detroit 35.00	SEND IN A SUB TODAY.	
M. Kurtz, Kansas City 1.00	J. Vaichek, Grand Rapids 5.00		
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Workers Party, New York Dist. 412.53	MISSOURI—		
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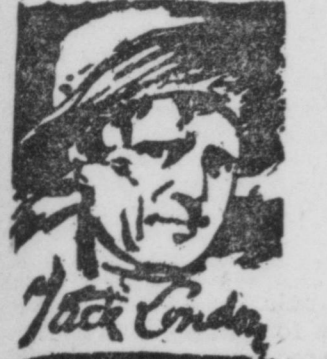
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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

DISSENSION IN JEWELRY BOSSES' RANKS REPORTED

Many Shops Settle with Union

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—About half the workers in the novelty jewelry industry are now back at work under union agreement. Fourteen shops involving 450 workers have settled with the union. The rest of the workers are on strike and the union is picketing the unsettled shops daily.

Disension Among Bosses.

There is dissension in the manufacturers ranks already, according to Anthony Capraro, manager of the union. Some of the manufacturers are sorry that they ever joined the Novelty Jewelers Association which is now out to prolong the strike and break the union.

The employers are using the same strikebreaking agency to assist in breaking the strike that the paper box manufacturers association has been using in their situation.

A few days ago they sent a man from this agency to negotiate with the union, altho the real purpose was to find out as many of the union's plans as possible. This agent provocateur even suggested certain tactics to the workers' representatives, which were not accepted.

Come Back to Work.

Yesterday the association distributed a circular among the striking workers asking them to disregard the counsel of the union "agitators" and return to work.

"Call up your boss, tell him you are coming back to work," read the statement, "and the association will see that you will not be molested by these agitators."

None of the strikers acceded to the call, however.

Tough on Strikers in New York City

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Police Commissioner McLaughlin's announcement that the gangsters' squad and industrial squad of the New York police department have been merged is hard news for striking trades unionists. Police have interfered in the current cloakmakers' strike, paper box makers and novelty jewelry workers' strikes and in the fur workers' fight earlier in the year. Detective Sergeant John Broderick, about 27 and sometimes called a "beau brummel," is head of the combined squad, which keeps the best members—from a police view "best"—in its ranks. The gangsters' squad was specially chosen of big burly men who could handle the roughest sorts of criminals. It came into existence when Mayor Gaynor ruled against uniformed police hitting citizens with night sticks. The gangsters' squad has previously aided the industrial squad in strike-breaking activities.

Save Two From River.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 14.—Two Chicago men and a boy were rescued from the Illinois river today, when their motorboat, enroute to New Orleans, struck a submerged cofferdam and sank in midstream. They were Frank Klein, 24, Grant Wands and his son Leroy, 6.

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XV

THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

The most powerful of all the weapons employed by the capitalists in ordinary strikes is that of hunger. They seek to starve the workers, their women and their children; to shut off their supply of life necessities until their courage is broken and they come back to work upon the employers' terms, defeated. It is a cold and brutal business, but it is one of the many barbaric ways the employers use to maintain their power to rob and exploit the workers. Starvation in all its forms in strikes is a morale breaker, a scab breeder.

There are many kinds of scabs, each of which has to be combated in its own way. There are professional scabs, there are good-job scabs who fear the loss of their preferred positions, and there are weakling scabs who simply have not the courage or intelligence to fight. But the most menacing and terrible scabs are hunger scabs, those sincere workers who are driven back to work because they lack the physical necessities of life to continue the fight.

It is this form of scabbery that loses strikes, especially among the unorganized and unskilled, and this danger the strike strategist must find ways and means to prevent. To do so confronts us with a whole maze of very difficult financial problems. Here only a bare outline of a general ally can be indicated.

WORKERS' TESTIMONY GIVES LIFE TO DRY STATISTICS BEFORE MEET ON NEW WAGES FOR RAILROADERS

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Stacks of statistics and tabulations are making the case of eastern railroads physically bulky in the arbitration board hearings on conductor's and trainmen's demands for average 20% wage increases. W. G. Lee, president Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and L. E. Sheppard, president Order of Railway Conductors, occasionally attack the figures presented but mostly are content to wait their turn in rebuttal.

The main contentions of the railroads against the workers' demands are: that while the roads' profits grow from year to year they still do not reach the 5% earnings allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission; that the roads have invested heavily in new property and equipment; that passenger traffic is declining; that freight traffic is increasingly manufactured goods which are expensive to haul; that stockholders are not getting a proper proportion to bondholders from the roads' earnings and cannot if wage demands are granted; that conductors' and trainmen's wages are "favorable proportions" of railroads' earnings.

New High Earnings.

Meanwhile financial reports indicate that 1925 railroad earnings will set a new high record. J. G. Walber, New York Central vice-president conducting the roads' case, submits total earnings of workers which are challenged by workers' testimony and their claim that basic rates and earnings should be the ones considered, not totals.

\$4.84 Per Day.

One good witness for the rail workers was Eugene Badger, head freight brakeman on the Big Four. He worked six years as an extra and intermittently for another four years before getting regular assignment. His basic pay is \$4.84 per eight hour day. He has to make 150 miles or 12 hours a day and his job works eight out of nine days. He told that one yardmaster would not allow the crew to line up his freight train in his terminal while the yardmaster to whose terminal they went required that the train be classified by arrival. The switching of cars had to be done enroute at the men's delay. Badger said he had to work "practically all the time" to earn enough for his wife and three children and that he would not have a chance to enjoy an auto even if he could afford one. He said he had to be familiar with four or five rule books and had no pay for preparatory time reading them and special orders.

Can't Save.

Local freight conductor J. H. Seidel on the Baltimore & Ohio told that he has been in service 24 years that he said: "I'd certainly like to have a wage on which I could save. Can't on this, that's sure." He is away from home two-thirds of the time. He said that the monthly pay guarantee for regularly assigned men is 26 days a month but doesn't count if the workers lay off voluntarily for sickness or other reasons and doesn't cover holidays voluntarily taken off.

Dangerous Work.

William J. Heyworth, New York Central brakeman, told how his monthly wage of \$204 was reduced to \$181.50 by his away-from-home expenses. He said special rates in company restaurants were no lower than outside. He told of deadheading on his own time when assigned from a terminal other than home. Ernest W. Burch, B. & O. hump conductor in Brunswick yards, gave detailed data on his work. He said he considered it particularly dangerous work because the car riders had to jump on and off freight cars as they "cut" up the trains that came in and assigned cars to respective classifications. Brakes had to be put on quickly and sometimes the bar flew off and struck

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

MADISON SQUARE SCENE OF GREAT SACCO PROTEST

Nov. 17th Date for Big Defense Rally

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The workers of New York City are planning to come by thousands to Madison Square Garden on November 17th to show that they are solidly behind the demand for a new trial and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Bartolomeo Vanzetti himself writes in the October Bulletin of the Defense a denunciation of the capitalist press and its conspiracy of silence during the years they have been fighting for their lives, and it must be the workers and their papers now, as it has always been during the past six years, who will raise the cry for justice and a fair trial.

Unions Aid.

Unions in New York City are planning to come to Madison Square on the 17th in delegations, with banners and slogans which will decorate the huge auditorium. Preparations for making these banners, and all other arrangements in connection with the demonstration were completed Thursday evening, the 11th, at a meeting in Manhattan Lyceum at which Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke.

The Defense Committee Bulletin says, "Will the working people of America allow these two fellow-workers to burn in the chair in Charlestown jail? There's not much time. By January the state supreme court will have given its decision. Remember this may happen to you. Sacco and Vanzetti stand for your right to live. If enuf people of this country want them saved, THEY WILL BE SAVED!"

Workers, remember Madison Square Garden on November 17th.

Passaic Picture to Be Shown in Detroit on Wednesday, Dec. 1

Pseudo-Economist, Babson, Predicts Decrease in Wages

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.— Announcement by Roger Babson, professional economic adviser to employers, that the upward wage movement has definitely stopped is contradicted by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Babson's suggestion that the next general movement will be "downward," and that employers who want to cut wages with the least expense should "establish a sense of confidence on the part of labor," made Morrison laugh. He said he would like to see the employer who could now cut wages and make his workers like it.

Reports reaching the A. F. of L. from all corners of the continent show that wages are being forced up by local movements in most of the industries, from time to time, while wage cuts are not reported from any industry. Labor officials do not believe any wage cut can be forced by the employers over any considerable field, because living costs have more than kept pace with wages.

There has been no halt in the rise of living costs. CHICAGO, Nov. 14.— Ten thousand dollars reward was offered by the government today for the arrest of Dave Berman, William Kanner, Charles P. Clouse and Reuben D. Lilly, indicted for the \$75,000 Superior, Wis. post-office robbery.

ANTI-FASCIST TO SPEAK HERE FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

Chicago Conference to Meet Monday

Vincenzo Vacirca, widely known Italian anti-fascist, publicist and lecturer, will be one of the speakers at the huge mass meeting here Friday, Nov. 26, arranged by the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference to demand a new trial for the two Massachusetts frame-up victims.

Vacirca, who edits an anti-fascist paper in New York, is a former workers' deputy in the Italian parliament and was forced into political exile because of his opposition to Mussolini. He is a member of the executive board of the Anti-Fascist Alliance and of the League of Political Refugees. He is rated as one of the best Italian speakers in America.

Try to Get Morrison.

Attempts are being made to have Rev. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, liberal religious magazine of Chicago, to also address the meeting, it is announced by officials of the conference. It is believed that Dr. Morrison will accept the invitation.

Fitzpatrick to Talk.

Other speakers at the mass meeting will include John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Anton Johansson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, widely known lecturer and member of the Sacco-Vanzetti emergency committee.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is co-operating with the conference in the work to secure freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, and will broadcast the mass meeting announcements over the federation radio station, WCFL.

Conference Meets Monday.

On Monday night, Nov. 15, the delegate body of the conference will meet at Redifer Hall, 30 North Wells St., to lay plans for the intensive campaign to be undertaken by Chicago workers in behalf of the two workers. Every labor body, workers' society, and workers' political organization is urged to send delegates to this meeting.

Many union locals of Chicago have already sent strong messages to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts protesting the denial of a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, as part of the campaign.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 14.— The first victim of the quail and rabbit shooting period which began Wednesday morning, was Lawrence E. Lemmons, a machinist at the C. & E. I. Ry. shops who today had the thumb and forefinger of his right hand shot away.

First Victim of Hunt Season.

Reports reaching the A. F. of L. from all corners of the continent show that wages are being forced up by local movements in most of the industries, from time to time, while wage cuts are not reported from any industry. Labor officials do not believe any wage cut can be forced by the employers over any considerable field, because living costs have more than kept pace with wages.

There has been no halt in the rise of living costs. CHICAGO, Nov. 14.— Ten thousand dollars reward was offered by the government today for the arrest of Dave Berman, William Kanner, Charles P. Clouse and Reuben D. Lilly, indicted for the \$75,000 Superior, Wis. post-office robbery.

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Send in a sub today!



By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

"Ready! Set!" she called sharply—and then, to his great surprise, pulled a little revolver from under her jacket and fired it into the air. It was to be a real race!

He started at the rate of twenty miles an hour, or a little better, and heard the horse loping on the sand behind him. He did not know how long the race was to last, so presently he settled down to a long distance gait. He was warm again, and willing to investigate being a Greek. The sky was blue, and the clouds white, and the sea green, and the sand sparkling cold; truly, as the girl had said, it was the morning of the world!

They came to a place where wagon-tracks came down to the beach, and there were fishermen's boats, and three men had just shoved out through the breakers. They rested on their oars, to stare at this amazing spectacle, an entirely naked youth running a race on the beach with a woman on horse-back. Their swarthy Italian or Portuguese faces wore broad grins, with white teeth showing. They knew about the Monastery, and this was the latest freak of the idle rich!

But then came a place where the highway came near to the beach. There were tents ahead, and automobiles parked, with canvas covers to protect them from the sun. There were people on the beach; and these, Bunny knew, would not be primitive foreigners, but ranchmen from the interior, having brought their families to spend Sunday away from the baking heat. They would have no toleration for the freaks of the idle rich, neither would they know about the customs of the ancient Greeks; they were sober, church-going people, the sort who formed the Ku Klux Klan, and punished fornications and adulteries by tarring and feathering and riding on a rail. But Vee had challenged Bunny, and he said to himself that it was up to her. Did she really want to be pagan and take the consequences?

He ran on and on. The tents came near, and he saw women stare, and then dive into shelter; he saw the men, not running away, or turning their heads, but glaring menace in their faces. What would they do? Seize the obscene intruder, and wrap him in a blanket, and deliver him over to the police? Bunny's quick mind leaped to the outcome—a streamer-head across the front page of the "Angel City Evening Howler!"

STAR RACES NUDE OIL RED!

Then suddenly he heard a voice behind him: "I give up! I'm going black!" So he whirled and the horse whirled and away they went, even faster than they had come, and both of them shaking with laughter in the morning of the world!

XII

The Greeks had never worn either trousers or shirts, and the process of getting into these garments didn't lend itself to romantic or esthetic interpretations. Therefore Vee Tracy rode down the beach while Bunny dressed; and when he rejoined her, she was no longer Greek, but an American young lady upon her dignity, and it would have been bad taste to have referred to her crazy prank.

She was leading the horse, with the bride over its head, and Bunny walked by her side. "Did you notice that nightmare?" she said, as they passed the thirty-two Loreleis in their grave-clothes. "That was one of the dreams, of old Hank Thatcher. You've heard of 'Happy Hank,' the California Grape-king?"

"So that's his place!" exclaimed Bunny.

"He dreamed of orgies, and kept half a dozen harems; his wife refused him a divorce to punish him, and when he died she covered up his dream as a kind of public penance."

"Nobody seems to see it but the seals."

"Oh, the papers were full of it; they would never pass up any news about the Thatchers. They send out a reporter once in a while. One time they had a scream of a story—the reporter had worn a suit of chain mail under his trousers, and the dogs had torn at him in vain!"

"She sets dogs on them?"

"That's why nobody dares go up there to peek at the statues."

"Good Lord!" exclaimed Bunny. "I peeked at half a dozen of them."

"Well, you were lucky. That's why I carried this revolver along; they sometimes come onto the beach, and the neighbors make war on them."

"Why doesn't she put up a fence?"

"She's in a dispute with the county. She claims to own the beach, and every now and then she puts a barrier across it, and the county sends men at night to tear it down. They've been fighting it out for the past ten years. Also the state is trying to put a highway through the tract—it would save several miles of the coast route—but she has spent a fortune fighting them; she lives in that castle like a beleaguered princess in the old days—all the shades drawn, and she steals about from room to room with a gun in her hand, looking for burglars and spies. Ask Harve about it—he knows her."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

THE QUESTION OF FUNDS

This problem raises the general question of the role and defeat them? The right wing leaders' policy constitutes practically an affirmative answer to this. They place great reliance on huge strike funds and large strike benefits. The ultra-leftists, typified by the I. W. W., give a negative answer. They scorn the power of the workers to finance their own strikes. They will have nothing to do with strike funds or regular benefits.

Both these policies are wrong. Ample experience teaches us that by depending on money alone we cannot win, except in the case of a few highly skilled and thoroughly organized trades, especially in these days of an enormously enriched and strengthened capitalism. It is altogether impossible to win in such a manner when great masses of the unorganized are on strike. Take for example, the strike of 400,000 steel workers. What chance was there to pay benefits in such a situation? Millions would have had to be poured into the strike weekly. Or, consider a national strike of coal miners or railroad workers. Manifestly such strikes must depend for winning chiefly upon their shattering effects on the industrial system and upon their profound political consequences. Nevertheless, the ultra-leftist I. W. W.'s, by rejecting the strike benefit system altogether and by generally minimizing the importance of money in the fight, make a mistake in the other extreme.

The issue is not money (as the right wing proposes) versus militancy (as the ultra-leftists advocate). The solution of the problem comes from a correct combination of the two, militancy and money. Extra high dues, such as exist in many unions of skilled workers, and great strike and other funds prevent amalgamation, check the organiza-

tion of the unorganized, and spread a general spirit of conservatism through the unions. Besides, they are no specific protection in far-reaching struggles against the employers.

On the other hand, the low dues and cheap financial systems of the I. W. W. and other radical independent unions keep these organizations so impoverished that they are virtually helpless. Militancy alone is not sufficient to meet all the needs of a labor movement under capitalism. The left wing must stand for relatively high dues, based on the ability of the various categories to pay it. It must also make provision for strike funds in established unions, especially by strike assessments levied in the months prior to an expected strike.

PRACTICAL FINANCING

Financing of strikes of long organized workers presents considerably different problems from those in the financing of unorganized workers' strikes. If the former strikes are not too large, in all probability some form of regular benefits must be paid, particularly if the groups of workers have been accustomed to such a benefit system. Failure to do this may result in the collapse of the strikes. On the other hand, when large masses of unskilled are on strike they cannot be paid benefits, nor are they accustomed to look very hard for them.

The policy must be to take care of the most needy cases with cash and to establish commissary systems to furnish food supplies to the rest. Where the workers are strong enough they should enforce the "pay-no-rent" of the workers' funds in strikes. The question has often been put thus: Can the workers win strikes with money? Can they pit their pennies against the capitalists' dollars

rule until the strike ends. Skilled workers and others who have been long organized do not take kindly to the commissary system under present conditions, unless they are driven against the wall by a desperately fought strike, such as those that often take place among the miners. The skilled nearly always demand and insist upon cash. Always we should fight for the pooling of funds and benefits where several unions are engaged in a joint struggle against the employers. Nothing is so demoralizing to a strike as to have certain categories of workers receive regular and large strike benefits while others get few or none.

In any event, whether a given left wing strike be organized or unorganized workers, it is certain that there will be a most urgent need of money in large quantities. Hence, the strike strategy must develop the most effective ways and means of mobilizing the financial reserves of the workers in support of strikes. This involves problems of publicity, of dramatizing the strike, of spreading a network of relief committees throughout the local and national labor movement, of insisting that other unions regularly assess themselves for the strike.

This relief work, which offers a splendid means for the left wing to establish its organization and prestige in the unions, must be accompanied by a penetrating propaganda carefully calculated to drive home to the workers the real economic and political significance of the struggle and to awaken their class consciousness. Ordinarily these strike relief committees can best be organized under the auspices of either the strikers' unions or of the section of the labor movement being appealed to. In several strike situations in this country the International Workers' Aid had done good service.

(To be continued.)

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They Did Themselves Proud

THE DAILY WORKER congratulates the Chicago workers who participated in the splendid demonstration against the Roumanian terror symbolized by Queen Marie.

The workers who, on Sunday morning, nursed the bruised heads they carried bravely and defiantly under the violent attacks of Mayor Dever's bluecoats the night before, were probably not fully aware of the far-reaching significance of the effort they made. They knew what their duty was to their persecuted fellow workers in Roumania. They knew that it was necessary to make a protest against the adulations and belly-crawling of Chicago's owning class and their official henchmen, the politicians. They knew that they would be doing a service to the working class of Chicago and the entire world by raising under the queen's nose, while she is the center of public attention, the question of the unrestrained brutality of her Roumanian oligarchy.

In congratulating these workers, THE DAILY WORKER wants to tell them what their demonstration signified and feels that they will consider the results of their work on Saturday more than enough reward for the violence of which they were the victims.

The wires of all the news services are buzzing with the events of Saturday. The story of the brave demonstration will be read by millions of workers in this country. We know that the workers of the United States do not share the obeisances to royalty being made by the ruling class of this country. We know also that when workers learn of the white terror in Roumania and the shameful occurrences at Cotzofanesti that they, too, will join in the indignation of those workers familiar with these things. And now they know.

But most important of all is the fact that over in Roumania the workers and peasants will hear of the championing of their cause by the workers of Chicago. This show of international solidarity will hearten them in their struggle against absolutism and steel them for the final and fast approaching fight for the abolition of their oligarchs and task masters, of whom Queen Marie is a living symbol, at present in this country.

The workers who carried high the banners disclosing the excesses of the Roumanian autocracy against the workers of Roumania and exposing the hand of the owning class which kow-tows to monarchy out of a feeling of emulation, had the backing of the labor movement. The workers of Chicago were united on this question, as shown by the fact that the Chicago Federation of Labor passed unanimously a resolution condemning the homage paid to the terror queen and calling for release of the 2,500 political prisoners held in the prisons of her country. Many of the slogans carried on the banners of the demonstrators were taken bodily out of the resolution of the federation. This unity on an issue with regard to which the sentiments of the entire working class are being expressed privately or publicly is a real contribution to the movement. The workers who gave the queen her unexpected "greeting" in Chicago made this issue a living reality.

The queen has not yet left the country. Although it is becoming more uncomfortable for her every day she stays, her itinerary will probably be continued until she sails out of New York harbor some time next month.

These demonstrations of solidarity must continue. The workers of Chicago have shown the way.

"Their Sacrifice Will Not Be in Vain", Says Lucy Parsons, Widow of Haymarket Martyr, as Chicago Labor Honors Memory

By CARL HAESSLER, Federated Press.

SHE sat in the second row of the big meeting and looked around with sad pride. The place of honor on the platform was occupied by a bust of her dead husband. Strands of red and black were draped around it. Over 40 years ago she had attended an open air mass meeting where her husband was the leading speaker. She had taken her two little children. Exactly 39 years ago on Nov. 11, 1887, her husband had been executed by hanging in the Cook county jail. Since then both children had died. And here she sat, sole survivor of her little family, in the second row of the memorial meeting for the Haymarket martyrs, the pioneer workers in America and in the world of the agitation for the 8-hour working day.

Eyes Still Flame.

Lucy Parsons' dark eager eyes still flame as they must have when Albert R. Parsons, her innocent husband, had his neck broken by the noose on the Chicago gallows and 20,000 workers followed him to his grave. He had been the most successful trade union agitator in the country. Her dark hair still shows some of its one-time youthful color. She spoke gladly of Parsons and of the three trade unionists who had been hanged with him, Spies, Engel and Fischer, of Lingz who died in his cell just before the executions, and of their three comrades, Neebe, Schwab and Fielden who were given long terms of imprisonment but were pardoned some years later by Gov. Altgeld.

Memory Will Live.

"The memory of their sacrifices for labor will not die," she told the interviewer. "I can see it growing as the years go by. This year the Chicago Federation of Labor voted to commemorate Nov. 11 not as armistice day, but as the anniversary of the martyrdom of Parsons and his comrades. The 8-hour day has been largely achieved and labor is advancing to further reductions of the working day."

Hall Filled.

The meeting in the well-filled hall was called this year as in the past by the Pioneer Aid Association, composed of survivors of the splendid labor movement of Parsons' day and their younger sympathizers. Emil

Arnold, president of Painters' Local No. 275, and William Z. Foster, organizer of the steel strike of 1919 and now the leading radical trade union figure in the country, were the principal speakers. An effective chorus of 50 women's voices and a small orchestra furnished music.

Foster praised the excellent organization work and the militant spirit of the martyrs.

"In 1879 these men drew 60,000 workers to a demonstration in Chicago in honor of the Paris Commune of 1871," Foster said. "Can you conceive of such an outpouring of labor in any American city for any similar purpose today? In 1877 they had been leaders of the widespread railroad strike. In 1884 they organized the first great nation-wide general strike in the world history of labor. No wonder the masters of industry and finance wanted to bring such men to the scaffold. The capitalist aim is always to destroy the effective leaders of the working class. Then they hang or electrocute if they can. The best way to honor the Haymarket heroes, is to struggle as valiantly and spiritedly as they did."

Or, as Lucy Parsons exclaims, "As you look upon the awful murder of our comrades, swear within your heart never to cease your work until this accursed system of capitalism is overthrown."

SEND IN A/SUB TODAY.

Police Charge Workers Who Hail Marie With Cries of "Down With All Royalty"

(Continued from page 1)

the abasement before royalty that the whole official show constituted.

The second police charge came at the City Hall after the "greeting" of her highness when the two parades reformed and with recovered banners paraded back thru the loop to the municipal building. While the queen had left the City Hall by the time the demonstration got there, the march around the building had progressed only half way when Capt. Kellher led his men into the crowd. It was here that Maurer and the other two were arrested.

Much Violence.

A third police charge was made at Central station where the crowd followed the officers who had Maurer in custody. All the attacks were marked by the usual violence accompanying a police movement against demonstrations of workers.

4 Police Charges.

Four separate charges of the blue-jeans were made on the first parade coming down Roosevelt Rd. and half of the banners smashed, but the workers reformed their lines and later joined their fellow manifestants in the march to the City Hall. The street around City Hall was strewn with broken banners. But they had done their work and done it well. Thousands upon thousands of persons stopped to read the slogans: "Down With Queen Marie," "Only in America Does Royalty Get Support," "We Fought Royalty in 1776, Why Do We Pay Homage to a Queen?" "Remember Cotzofanesti," "Down With the Bloody White Terror of the Roumanian Monarchy," "We Stand With the Persecuted Workers and Peasants of Roumania," "Release the 2,500 Political Prisoners in Queen Marie's Country," and many more.

Flat Welcome.

Amid the booming of camera flashes and the glare of magnesium flares used by the movie men, Queen Marie made her unpleasant way thru lines of soldiers standing at attention in the corridors of the Illinois Central Station where her train pulled in at 5:30 P. M. Saturday.

Two hundred soldiers from Fort Sheridan and five hundred disgruntled policemen were the "guard of honor." In the depot approach, a squadron of U. S. cavalry sat their mounts with drawn sabers at attention. As the Queen's party marched thru the waiting room curious bystanders looked merely curious and that was all. There was a noticeable absence of cheering and enthusiasm. The only noises were made by the booming of the camera men, the hissing of their flares and the Roumanian national anthem being played by a sailor band from Great Lakes naval station.

Arrangements Flivver.

Everything was done to give the royal entry a touch of real European pomp and circumstance. The arrangements flivvered from the very start. The plug battled dignitaries, rear admirals and major generals who were on the station platform to hand her royal highness down from the steps of her luxurious car had to run the length of the platform in obvious disorder to get to the unappointed place at which the special train really stopped.

Lieutenants Balled Up

Young army lieutenants, many of them not without a pre-Volstead aroma in their panting breaths, flew hither and yon about the station trying to get some sort of order in the proceedings. It was plain that half of them had forgotten their instructions and that the other half didn't care much. The only thing the young military men succeeded in doing was to drive away the delegation of costumed Roumanians who were to meet their royal lady as she stepped from the train and to walk all over the feet of the rear admirals and major-generals.

Roumanians Sore.

The Roumanians were sore. They had their Greek orthodox prototype with them in red lined robes of black. They had banners flaunting the nationalist ambitions of "Greater Roumania," as they call it, and the women folks were dressed to kill, fourteen petticoats, beads and all.

"Get back where you belong," and "Go on upstairs, the queen is going to make a speech to you on the steps as she comes up," the top lieutenant, the least sober of them all, said to the disappointed nationalists. And with choice Roumanian cuss words and much gritting of sharp teeth, the Moldavian contingent of petty-bourgeois royalists "got back." But the queen didn't speak to them. They were pushed aside and very much bewildered by the camera bombardment—and the queen didn't speak to her children. One of them pronounced a Balkan word that would no doubt pass in English for "frams-up." Some of the women folks and children crashed thru the lines in the corridor and tried to kiss the queen's hand—but they all felt very much snubbed.

Top Matters Ignored.

And the innumerable top hatters, members of the mayor's committee, local plutocrats, consuls of various lands (the Little Japanese Consul was noticeably impressed) the gold braided ad-

mirals with four pound epaulets and the near generals weighted down with silly medals—they didn't have much of a show either. As soon as Marie alighted, the camera men, some of them on top of the train, tore loose. It was bedlam. Her Royal Highness was surrounded with secret service men (one of them treated your reporter in true Burns style) and the queen marched along the platform, at tempting to smile.

Wet Reception.

Outside was a driving rain. When the procession reached the street the queen was pushed into the Lincoln car that Henry Ford donated and it began creeping thru the wagon room made for it by the mounted police. The way led along a sort of abutment raised ten or so feet above the cars as they went forward in low gear. It was here that the royal lady shuddered. From the bank above her came great shouts of "Cotzofanesti." She was seen to turn pale. Editions of the DAILY WORKER, containing the exposure were flashed from the abutment where the Queen could see. She read the headline: "Marie—What of Cotzofanesti?" The car put on speed and proceeded down Michigan boulevard to the City Hall, where a very brief and unimpressive "greeting" to the city was given her by Mayor Dever.

Parade Loop.

It was so brief that the demonstrators, having recovered their banners from the police, got to the City Hall too late, altho they lost no time in marching directly thru the loop. The banners attracted great attention as the manifestants walked the mile from the Illinois Central Depot to the City Hall.

Groups of policemen stationed in the loop and the traffic cops took a delight in reading the banners and stepped out of the way as the parade came along thru the crowded loop district. Traffic was held up at the crossings and State street was filled with cries of "Down with Marie" and "Stop the bloody terror in Roumania."

Police Strike.

It wasn't until the parade had proceeded half way around City Hall, that the police phalanx struck. It was only a half block from Central Police station. The captain of the first district led his men into the crowd with shouts of "Break 'em up," and "get the guys with the banners." A number of heads were cracked and the banners either destroyed or confiscated.

Follow Cops.

But the crowd reformed and followed the officers to the Central Station. They stood outside and demanded the release of the three. More reserves were called out and rushed into the crowd for the second time with drawn clubs.

Propagandize Cops.

The three workers were held in the station for a half hour, where they explained to the interested policemen in the waiting room what the demonstration was all about. After the photographers took pictures of the group they were let go.

Cops Wet and Annoyed.

Several hours before the train arrived, the station was barren of anyone but passengers and the policemen who were reporting to their lieutenants and forming their lines. It was drizzling. They were uncomfortable. They were day men drawn in from the districts after a day's work. As your reporter made his way thru the ranks he heard many ungentlemanly remarks about a queen for whom "Men have to come out on a day like this."

The demonstration against the queen began at 3:30 in the afternoon at 30 N. Wells St. where International Labor Defense had called a mass meeting of its members. Speeches were made by William F. Dunne, Max Schachtman and George Maurer. The object of the meeting was to prepare the crowd for the parade and manifestation thru the loop and at the Illinois Central station.

Thousands of leaflets were given to the assembled workers to be passed out along the line of march. One leaflet was a reproduction of a cartoon showing the queen receiving the adulations of the plutocrats on one side and on the other, a terror scene in Roumania. Still another leaflet, signed by International Labor Defense asked why Countess Karolyi and Saklatvala were kept out of the country while Queen Marie, the heroine of Cotzofanesti, was accorded official welcome. At the hall also, the banners were given out and the crowd formed into two groups to march in different directions to the depot. One group went South on Wells St. to Roosevelt Road and then over to the station. The other went directly East to Michigan

Blvd. and south on the broad thoroughfare to the depot.

Daily Worker Sells Heavily.

On the march, there was no interference. DAILY WORKER containing the story of Cotzofanesti were sold by hundreds as the parades moved along. A great deal of interest was manifested in the crowded loop district. It was not until the demonstration had reached the depot and began to parade over near the entrance that the first battalion of police under Lieutenant Freeman moved to attack the parade that had come down the boulevard. The banners were seized and kept in custody in front of a building north of 11th street.

Other Section Pulls Up.

George Maurer complained to the lieutenant about the confiscation of the banners. The lieutenant said he was holding them "for a while on his own responsibility." After the Queen's car passed by the workers grabbed the banners again and started for the City Hall.

In the meantime, however, the parade that had gone directly South to Roosevelt Road and then east pulled up while the police were busy taking the banners from their comrades of the other contingent. It was too much for the cops and Her Majesty had the privilege of reading a great streamer which spoke in no uncertain terms about the white terror in Roumania and the connection with it of the fur-coated lady in the Lincoln car.

Queen's Aids Alarmed.

In the Queen's car on the drizzling way to City Hall were Ira Nelson Morris, Roumanian Consul General and Charles Vopicka, wartime minister to Roumania from the United States.

They seemed every bit as alarmed as the queen over the shouts of "Cotzofanesti" that penetrated the windows of the limousine and Morris was seen to shout heated but unheeded instructions to a mounted escort.

Aldermen Missing.

The "welcome to the city," at the county building was a flat failure. Here too the arrangements were hopelessly tangled. There was a noticeable lack of alderman to greet her majesty. There were only seven. Forty-three stayed away. The reasons were various. Many of the alderman had issued defiant statements saying they would have no share in the "kow-towing." Others feared that if they took part in the royal business, it would hurt them at the polls next November.

The business was gotten over with quickly. Mayor Dever mumbled a few more or less meaningless complimentary terms in which he showed a marked lack of knowledge about Roumania, and the Queen thanked him in the same stereotyped way that she has thanked dozens of other mayors.

Wine Served at Dinner.

At a private dinner sponsored by Arthur Meeker, Chicago millionaire, at the Drake Hotel, at nine o'clock wine was served to the guests to wash down innumerable ylands with fancy French names. The excuse for the wine was that diplomatic immunity has followed the official journey of the queen and cheated the rum snatchers who can do nothing but gnash their teeth.

It was a very select crowd that sat at the table. Only the most exclusive families of the Gold Coast were admitted. Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick called upon the former Minister Vopicka for a speech. He spoke of the Queen's "heroism" during the war. He was careful not to mention "Cotzofanesti" about which he certainly knows. When he had finished the queen leaned over to him and said gravely, "Those were the most solemn days of our lives."

Chinese Treaty Crisis with Powers Imminent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—(FP)—Under pressure of nationwide demand for the "government" at Peking, which consists of Wellington Koo, former minister at Washington, has terminated the Belgian treaty which gives Belgians in China the right to be tried before their own courts. This is the first of the extra-territorial privileges of foreign powers in China to be cancelled. But the Cantonese program calls for cancellation of the British, American, Japanese and French treaties as well, in order that China shall be master of her own house. A crisis over the American treaty is apparently near, despite the fact that Secretary Kellogg insists that it cannot be terminated until 1934 without the consent of Washington.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED 24 ROOM SUITE IS USED HERE BY ROYALTY

Queen Marie is sleeping in an early American four poster mahogany bed during her four-day visit in Chicago. It is covered with a three-layer spread of organdie. Deep ruffles of the old fashioned variety hang from the sides to the floor.

A picture of Queen Marie's grandmother is the last thing she sees upon retiring and the first to greet her upon arising.

Join in Cry "Cotzofanesti!"

MANY bystanders, hearing the word "Cotzofanesti" and not yet having read of the expose in THE DAILY WORKER thought the word was a Roumanian greeting and joined in the yelling as well as their American version of its pronunciation would permit. All of which, of course, added to the queen's dismay.

Take Your Choice of These Two Resolutions on Roumanian Queen

Two resolutions that greeted Queen Marie of Roumania when she arrived in Chicago show whose queen she is and whose interests she represents. The Chicago Federation of Labor points to her record of white terrorism, and the 2,500 workers and peasants in her dungeons. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association hails this terror queen as "amiable and progressive."

Here are the two resolutions. Take your choice:

Chicago Federation of Labor

"Whereas, There are at present more than 2,500 workers and trade unionists in the jails of Roumania for political offenses, accounts of which have been given in the Chicago daily papers submitted by their foreign correspondents, and

"Whereas, These workers have suffered the most brutal persecution by the Roumanian authorities, many of them having been tortured and murdered, and

"Whereas, Queen Marie of Roumania now visits our country to solicit help for a government that cruelly oppresses the workers, peasants and trade unionists within its borders, destroys their legitimate trade unions and peasants' organizations and denies them the right of free speech, free press and freedom of assemblage, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor protests against the subservience of American officials to Queen Marie, the 'royal' symbol of oppression, and terrorism of workers and peasants and racial minorities within the borders of that country, and be it further

"Resolved, That we declare that organized labor will do no homage to any potentate, particularly as when in this case the potentate represents a government which persecutes and imprisons workers for belonging to a trade union and for their struggles for better conditions of living. The sympathy of our labor movement is with those who now suffer under the iron heel of Roumanian capitalism."—Introduced by Lodge No. 337, International Association of Machinists.

Manufacturers' Association

Whereas, Her Majesty during her visit and journey thru our country has demonstrated herself a woman of great amiability and progressiveness, thereby winning the hearts of the American people; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the board of directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, that we express our high regard for Queen Marie of Roumania, and hope her impressions of Illinois and the American commonwealth may form the basis of a permanent friendship between the United States and Roumania.

FIVE WORKERS ARRESTED AT QUEEN SERVICES

Were Distributing Anti-Terror Leaflets

Five workers were arrested by Chicago police Sunday afternoon for distributing leaflets denouncing the Roumanian terror near a Jewish synagogue where special services were being held in Queen Marie's honor. Here was no disturbance in connection with the distribution, but the police took the workers to jail because the leaflets were being read with avidity by the assembled crowd.

L. Greenspoon, Mrs. L. Greenspoon, S. Potofsky and two others were taken to the station house.

A large crowd of workers gathered in front of the synagogue to see the spectacle of a monarch, who is the worst oppressor of the Jewish people in the world, worship in a Jewish temple.

The services were arranged by reactionaries, who organized a fake body for the occasion. "The Society of Roumanian Jews of Illinois," headed by Mark Weissler, Judge Harry Fisher, Judge Alschuler, County Trustee Rosenberg and others. The ceremonies were held at Shaarin Komain Synagogue, Douglas and Millard streets, which means "door to heaven" in English.

Many copies of Saturday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER containing the story of Cotzofanesti were sold to the crowd.

A demonstration by the workers greeted the queen when she came out of the church after 4 o'clock.

French Resent Jingo Pershing Statement on Who Won the War

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The statement of General Pershing, made in an Armistice Day speech at Chicago, that America's entry into the war saved the allied cause, attracted almost as much attention here as did the speech of President Coolidge.

"I have always had the most friendly relations with General Pershing and I can't believe that he made the bald statement attributed to him that America won the war," said Marshal Foch.

School Children Are Attacked by Maniac

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 14.—A man hunt was in progress today in the countryside between here and Owen township for a man believed to be Charles Craig, who according to the complaint of Miss Leota Boyer, pretty school teacher of Owen township school invaded the school house and screaming and cursing began attacking the pupils.

Typhoid at School. DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 10.—Typhoid fever today had virtually destroyed the chances of Westville High School for the championship of the Little Eight Football Association.

Frank Razavich, star halfback, was in St. Elizabeth's Hospital with the ailment today, joining Leo Lucas and John Starkey, two other regulars taken there Monday.

Summon Leopold.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 14.—Nathan Leopold, serving a life term with Richard Loeb for the murder of little Robert Franks, will be summoned as a witness for six convicts now on trial for the murder of Deputy Warde Peter N. Klein during a jail-break. Attorney Francis Laughlin announced in court today.