

G. O. P. TIGHTENS GRIP ON SHIPSTED

Harder and Faster Work Necessary to Keep The Daily Worker!

The contributions to the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND week by week have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include September 18 (\$339.50), September 25 (\$512.10), October 2 (\$1,021.03), October 9 (\$1,966.30), October 16 (\$3,830.29), October 23 (\$3,460.37), October 30 (\$2,514.64), November 6 (\$1,348.43), November 13 (\$2,659.03), November 20 (\$1,916.97), November 27 (\$2,076.19).

TOTAL \$21,644.85

The total is equal to \$5 from 4,327 members.

We must mobilize the remaining 5,673 members to raise their \$5 quota for The DAILY WORKER.

WE MUST COMPLETE THE \$50,000 FUND TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

Quick Action Is Needed!

Daily Worker Committees: Visit every nucleus and check the contributions raised by each member.

Party Nuclei: Examine the record of each member in raising his quota to keep The DAILY WORKER.

Every Party Member, Every Supporter of The DAILY WORKER: Start December with harder, faster work to complete the \$50,000 fund without which we cannot keep The DAILY WORKER for 1927.

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

H. L. MENCKEN tells us in his "Americana" how a horde of Nordics in a Maine village cut loose and split the air with sounds of bawdy revelry in honor of a cow that was given a free trip to the town by the local chamber of commerce, presumably for the encouragement of bovine pulchritude. But the politicians from the odoriferous stockyards of Chicago vied with the perfumed citizens of Lake Forest last Saturday in putting on their best habitarian big and tucker to halt a combat between two arms of American imperialism's war machine, on the gridiron, the object of the struggle being to kick, push, throw, or by any other legal means to advance a piece of inflated pigskin from one side of a designated area to another.

AS many otherwise quite normal and partly intelligent persons of my acquaintance show unusual cerebral animation on the occasion of such a conflict I am not trying to convey the impression that athletic events are to be sneered or sneezed at. What I would like to succeed in doing is to draw the analogy between the Nordic cow and her utilization by a chamber of commerce for the encouragement of cattle breeding among the farmers and the transportation of West Point cadets and Annapolis midshipmen for the encouragement of cannon-fodder breeding among the inhabitants of the middle west.

UNDOUBTEDLY both efforts were successful. The cow had a good time and so had the gridiron warriors. So had others if we are to give credence to stories of wild times in the big hotels. No honest lover of football—if there yet breathes such an individual—could consider last Saturday's game a sporting contest between

GET FINES FOR POSTING BILLS ON CELEBRATION

Workers Made Victims of Dead Law

Arrested on Nov. 6 charged with violating a city ordinance, which is never enforced, against posting leaflets on city poles, two workers were fined \$10 each in police court Monday morning. The posters they put on the poles were those advertising the Chicago celebration of the Russian revolution anniversary.

In spite of the fact that on the same poles the workers used to advertise the workers' affair, there were posters advertising political candidates, the two were arrested by police.

The workers fined were Dennis Plarino and Nick Stevens. International Labor Defense, thru Attorney David J. Bentall, handled the defense.

The judge fined the two the minimum and remitted court costs, declaring that was the "best" he could do. When Attorney Bentall pointed out that the law is never enforced, the judge said that he could not consider that, but must assess the fine when the law is enforced.

O, BE JUBILANT! POPE GRANTS WAGE INCREASE TO HARD-UP CARDINALS

(Special to The Daily Worker) ROME, Nov. 29.—Due to the increased cost of living the pope has doubled the salary of cardinals, from 20,000 to 40,000 lire a year, approximately \$850. It has been maintained that many of the cardinals were unable to secure more than a bare existence upon their salaries.

BRITISH FIRMS SIGN MEXICAN LAND DEMANDS

Play Own Game in the U. S.-Mexican Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Mexican embassy has made public telegrams from its government announcing that all British oil concerns in Mexico have agreed to apply for concessions in compliance with the oil and land laws which go into effect Jan. 1. The total acreage upon which confirmation was asked by the British companies is 200,000,000 acres. Some of the smaller American companies are included.

This fact is going to make the pressing of the State Department for a suspension of the Mexican laws, which it calls "confiscatory," extremely embarrassing. The action of the British companies is plainly a strategem being employed by them in the world-wide struggle for oil that exists between that country and the United States.

British Strategy. Britain does not stand to lose much. It has applied for the 50-year concessions from Mexico and will be able to operate after Jan. 1. The United States, on the other hand, has made known its intention of breaking off relations with Mexico over this question. In all probability, American oil operations will come to a stop if this course is pursued.

While the United States will be fighting strictly for Wall Street interests by using state pressure to force Mexico to suspend the oil laws or to modify them, if the state department succeeds, and this is doubtful, the British companies will also benefit by having their titles maintained along with the American. If the fight continues between Mexico and the United States over a long period of time, the British companies will benefit by having the U. S. companies eliminated from competition with them in Mexico.

Boylan Bill to Come Up. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Representative John J. Boylan of New York made the announcement today that he would demand action by the foreign affairs committee in the house on a bill he submitted and will amplify to include the present situation, with regard to Mexico.

The bill advocates the breaking of relations with Mexico over the question of "religious liberty," with reference to the catholic controversy. Boylan said he would enlarge the bill to give as additional reasons for the proposed break, the enforcement of the oil and land laws by Mexico. Boylan charges the Mexican government with being "bolshevik" and under the control of Communists.

Congress May Limit Doctor, But Who Will Control Bootlegger?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Congress has the right to declare how much medicinal liquor a doctor can prescribe for his patient, the supreme court held, in effect, today.

The court declared valid that part of the Volstead law which places a limitation on the prescription of liquor for patients.

The decision was handed down in an appeal case brought by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, New York, who contended congress exceeded its powers in limiting doctors to one pint every ten days.

Foster to Speak to T. U. E. L. Wednesday

William Z. Foster will be the principal speaker at the regular meeting of the Chicago Trade Union Educational League at Mirror Hall, 1140 N. Western Ave., next Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 8 p. m. The meeting will also elect a city executive committee for the coming year and make arrangements for the annual T. U. E. L. New Year's ball.

Bodies of Workers Taken from Tunnel

OAKLAND, Nov. 29.—All ten bodies of the men who were trapped and drowned in the Claremont tunnel, 15 miles from here, on Thursday had been recovered today. The last five bodies were taken from the tunnel yesterday.

POLISH PARLIAMENT IS SHORN OF ALL POWERS BY PILSUDSKI REGIME

(Special to The Daily Worker) WARSAW, Nov. 29.—Marshal Pilsudski's dictatorship over Poland is now so complete that the Sejm, Polish parliament, is nothing more than a name. Pilsudski is now riding rough-shod over the wishes of the representatives and is completely ignoring parliament. Realizing its position the Sejm attempted to dissolve itself on motion of the left parties, but even this was prevented. Pilsudski does not want the parliament to dissolve now, since he feels he has complete control.

The government's affairs are being conducted secretly, and the Sejm learns nothing except about budgetary and routine matters.

STRIKERS BALK RUSE OF BOTANY MILL OFFICIALS

Ask Green to Support Stand for Union

(Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 29.—Countering the attempt of the Botany Mills to break the ranks of the textile strikers by announcing a ten per cent increase in wages to workers in its mills, fifteen hundred strikers who walked out of the same mill ten months ago, met in mass meeting and adopted a public letter to William Green of the American Federation of Labor, declaring that their ranks were unbroken and asking the wholehearted support of the labor movement.

The workers immediately saw the move of the Botany bosses for what it is. The ten per cent increase was to have been a bait to lure the workers back into the mills individually. It carried with it no recognition of the union. The letter to Green, adopted by the workers with great enthusiasm, exposed the bosses' ruse and reiterated the determination of the strikers to fight for recognition of their union.

To Send Committee. Another meeting is to be held Monday night at which the strikers will elect a committee to visit the bosses and lay the demands of the strikers before them. The demands are that the ten per cent increase be granted with no discrimination to all workers and that the strikers be allowed freely to elect a grievance committee from their union to negotiate with the Botany officials.

Gustave Deak, president of Local No. 1603, United Textile Workers of America, issued the following formal statement:

Must Have Recognition. "The union considers the restoration of the wage cut as a concession forced upon Botany management by the splendid fight of the strikers. The major demand of the strikers, however, is the recognition of the union and no satisfactory cessation of the struggle can be had until this demand is met.

"The executive committee of the union has already had this matter under advisement and a special sub-committee was elected to visit the office of the United Textile Workers of America and there confer with President McMahon."

The December issue of the American Worker Correspondent will be out this week. Get a copy, subscribe!

ALBANIAN REVOLUTION IS NOT ENDED; ITALIAN WARSHIPS MAKE THREAT

(Special to The Daily Worker) VIENNA.—The revolution in Albania is far from at an end, according to reports of travelers. All communication with Scutari is cut off and it is believed that the city has been taken by the rebels. Five Italian destroyers and one cruiser have arrived at Brindisi, Italy and others are expected. Without official announcement on the subject from Mussolini's government, it is believed their presence is due to the Albanian situation.

FALL DEFEATED IN IMPORTANT LEGAL BATTLE

Senate Testimony Will Be Admitted

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The government scored a decisive victory today in its first big test of strength with the "million dollar" legal defense of ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and Edward L. Doheny, on trial for alleged conspiracy to defraud the government out of naval oil reserves.

Justice A. A. Hoehling, in a lengthy opinion read at the opening of the trial this morning, held that Doheny's testimony before the special investigating committee three years ago concerning the \$100,000 he "loaned" to Fall was admissible as evidence in the present trial.

Doheny testified before the senate committee that he had let Fall have the \$100,000, instead of E. B. McLean, the Washington and Cincinnati publisher, whom Fall had said loaned him the money.

Defense Fights Evidence. Defense counsel bitterly contested the admissibility of this evidence before the jury that is now trying Fall and Doheny on criminal charges. They contended that to allow Doheny's story to go before the jury constituted grounds for "a reversible error" when and if the case is appealed. Their argument was based on that part of the federal code which says that the testimony of a witness before a committee of congress shall not be used against him in a subsequent criminal proceeding.

Was Voluntary Witness. Government counsel contended the statute did not cover this particular case, as Doheny had been a voluntary witness before the senate committee, and had given the story to the committee by his own volition.

Is Blow to Defense. Had Judge Hoehling ruled in favor of Fall and Doheny the government's hands would have been tied by a legal technicality preventing it from submitting any direct evidence showing that Doheny bribed Fall. Without submitting Fall's testimony before the senate committee two years ago there would be no way of bringing into the trial the story of the "little black bag."

The defense is now considerably (Continued on page 2)

UNEMPLOYMENT SPECTER IS NEW FRENCH MENACE

Lay Workers Off in the Metal Industry

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The specter of unemployment is beginning to raise its head in France following a long period of inflation in which industrial activity has managed to keep not only French but many additional foreign workers on the job. Beginning to appear several weeks ago in an alarming manner in the Paris region, unemployment is now showing rapid growth.

It is in the metal industries, particularly the automobile that lay-offs are occurring in large numbers. The reason for it is lack of orders. There are no prospects in sight of a recovery of business in heavy metals and the menace of unemployment that accompanies a recession is becoming greater day by day.

A bill for unemployment relief has been pending before the French chamber for two years but has been allowed to hang. Very few firms have unemployment insurance or funds and the reaction, as the crisis grows, is bound to be sharp.

The foreign workers, of whom large numbers are at work in France, are likely to receive the brunt of the blow. It will doubtless be the policy of the French bosses to lay off these workers first.

There is much alarm over the balance of trade in France which is just one more indication of the speed with which the crisis is approaching. Germany, in the past year, has more than doubled her exports to France while export of French goods to Germany are proportionally much smaller. The same applies to the foreign trade with the U. S.

SOVIETS AND TURKEY MADE NO AGREEMENT FOR PAN-ASIATIC LEAGUE

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—"We made no agreements against any third power. We have no time to threaten anybody," declared foreign minister, Chicherin, today in a statement recapitulating the results obtained from his recent meeting at Odessa with the Turkish foreign minister, Tewfik Ruedi Bey. "We created no Pan-Asiatic or any other leagues," the foreign minister added.

PEKING CABINET, WAR LORD TOOL, GIVES UP GHOST

Canton Power Grows as Militarists Weaken

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEKING, Nov. 29.—The Peking government is broke and has resigned. The resignations have been forwarded to the five northern war lords. The most important of whom are Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu, the real powers in the direction of Peking affairs whose troops are in control of the capital.

It is well known that the Peking "shadow" government has been operating for many months on the slenderest resources. Government revenues are actually in the hands of the militarist chiefs and the Peking cabinet has been progressively starved until it could carry on no longer.

Koo, Two Others Left. Wellington Koo, former Chinese ambassador to the U. S., and two other ministers are the only ones left to carry on the so-called government.

The powers have been aware for a long time of the extreme weakness of the Peking cabinet and have, while observing certain formalities, negotiated directly with the war lords of the provinces.

But money is not the only reason for the resignation. The march of the Cantonese down the Yangtze valley has much to do with the governmental panic that reigns in Peking. Reports from Amoy tell of another important city falling to the revolutionaries.

Foo Chow, an important treaty port of 700,000 population, has been captured from Marshal Sun Chuang Fang, who continues to retreat.

The Cantonese are now in control of seven large provinces with a population of over 200,000,000. Their activities extend to all parts of China and the sympathies of the masses are unquestionably with Canton. There seems to be no prospect of stopping the revolutionary determination of the Southerners, who have set as their goal the conquering of the whole of China for the republic on an anti-imperialist and anti-militarist platform.

Powers to Stay in China. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The report of thirteen large nations, whose representatives under the chairmanship of Silas Strawn of the United States consulted in China for many months on the question of extraterritorial rights, has been made public and declares that the powers have decided not to relinquish their hold in the various parts of China in which they have established concessions.

The commission report gives as the chief reason for the refusal of the powers to withdraw the extraordinary powers they have assumed on Chinese territory, the inability of the Chinese (Continued on page 2)

FIRST COMMUNIST TO BE ELECTED ON CONTINENT WINS IN WINNIPEG RACE

By LESLIE MORRIS. (Special to The Daily Worker) WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 29.—For the first time in North America a Communist, running on a straight Communist platform has won an election. W. M. Kolysnik, candidate for alderman in ward three, was elected to the municipal council by a majority of 207 votes.

Durward, candidate of the Independent Labor Party was eliminated when Kolysnik, running as a Communist, polled 2,073 ballots.

F. L. P. SENATOR AT WHITE HOUSE WITH OLD GUARD

Accepts Cal Coolidge's Invite to Breakfast

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The "old guard" in the republican party is happy here today over having lured Hendrik Shipsted, the Minnesota farmer-labor senator, into a breakfast conference held at the invitation of President Coolidge at the White House.

The charges of bribery and corruption hurled at the republican forces in Maine, where an election is being held today, created a situation where Shipsted's vote may be the deciding factor between the democrats and the republicans when the senate convenes a week from today.

Seek G. O. P. Unity. The ostensible purpose of the gathering about the White House breakfast table was to afford the executive an opportunity to discuss with the republican leaders of the senate the legislative program for the short session, beginning next Monday.

Actually it was regarded as another administration step toward the elimination of republican factionalism, and the establishment of party harmony against the time in the seventieth senate when republican harmony will be sorely needed.

Shipsted's inclusion among the breakfast guests caused considerable comment in political quarters. It was said to be the first time the farmer-laborite has ever sat at the White House table. Recently he was "invited" by republican leaders of the senate, informally, to become affiliated with the republicans of the upper chamber.

The Gang's All Here. Others at the table this morning included Curtis of Kansas, the republican leader; Capper of Kansas, Dale of Vermont, Bingham of Connecticut, Goff of West Virginia, Shortridge of California, Gooding of Idaho, Couzens of Michigan, Sackett of Kentucky, and Stewart of Iowa, who is to occupy the seat of the late Senator Cummins for the short session.

Senator Couzens' presence also elicited some comment, as he frequently has been on the "outs" with the administration, and has fought some sanguinary battles with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. He has been in (Continued on page 2.)

NAVY ACTS PART OF 'ARBITRATOR' IN NICARAGUA

Rebel Leader Boards U. S. Flagship

(Special to The Daily Worker) MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 29.—For the second time since the placing of the United States tool Diaz in the presidential chair and the consequent rebellion of the liberal forces in the interior, the liberal leader, General Moncada has been called aboard the flagship of Rear Admiral Julian Latimer with a view to forcing the liberals to lay down their arms and accept the Diaz regime.

Navy Lands. Just after the fake election of Diaz by the machine-gun controlled chamber of deputies and the arrival of the United States naval forces off Bluefields, Moncada and a number of liberal leaders were brought aboard the cruiser Rochester. They refused to accede in Rear Admiral Latimer's request that they support Diaz and left the warship with the declaration that they would fight.

In the meantime, more troops were landed from the U. S. ships and U. S. naval authorities issued statements in which they implied their determination to wipe out the rebels. They blockaded the coast and on several occasions held up boats being used by the liberals in their campaign against Diaz.

Rebels Overwhelmed. The appearance of Moncada on board the Rochester again is evidence of the fact that the liberals are realizing the hopelessness of their fight against Diaz because it means as well a fight against the United States navy which is the real power here.

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

INTENSIFY FIGHT FOR JOHN BROPHY IN DISTRICT ONE

Isaacs and Brennan Rap Lewis Machine

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 29.—The "Brophy-for-President" committee of the Pittston United Mine Workers' Union held another large and spirited mass meeting in the Pittston district in St. Aloysius Hall. At least 400 miners attended.

Isaacs Lewis.
George Isaacs, for many years vice-president of District No. 1, spoke in English and Lithuanian. He reviewed the gradual worsening of the working conditions of the anthracite miners since the termination of the strike and predicted more drastic losses in the present wage scale. He urged the miners present to preserve their organization, save it and build it to its former place of power and influence. This, Isaacs explained, could only be achieved by driving J. L. Lewis and his official retinue from office and electing the "Save the Union" slate headed by Brophy.

Wm. J. Brennan, ex-president of the district, spoke quite at length on the significance of the present boom in the mining industry, carefully analyzed and interpreted the anthracite agreement and said this agreement was the first defeat ever suffered by the anthracite mine workers. He particularly attacked Sections Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the 1926 agreement and characterized it as a sell-out by the officials. A. Argoni spoke in the Italian language.

Toohy Speaks.
Pat Toohy, recently reinstated into the organization by a decision of the international executive board, after being expelled for more than 16 months, spoke quite in detail relative to the significance of the many out-law strikes and the cut in wages suffered by the miners of the Hudson Coal company which may result in a general strike of the 22,000 miners of this company.

Five Miners Struck.
Yesterday five large collieries went on strike. He stated that in the course of a very few weeks scores of other local unions would declare strikes as this, apparently, is the only method in compelling the coal companies to recognize the grievance committees of the miners. He called attention to the exceptionally serious situation prevailing in the soft coal territory, where the union is practically extinct, and predicted when the time for "adjustments" in the anthracite contract comes which is once yearly, the bosses would insist upon a big cut in the wages and worsened working conditions of the miners, using as a basis for their argument the soft coal situation.

Several hundred copies of the "Coal Miner" were sold. Two hundred copies of the pamphlet recently written by John Brophy, entitled, "A Larger Program for the Miners' Union," were sold also.

Brophy to Speak Dec. 5.
It was announced that John Brophy would speak in the Pittston Armory on Sunday evening, Dec. 5, at 7 p. m., his first appearance in the hard coal fields.

Alexander Campbell, ex-international board member, acted as chairman of the meeting. Hiredlings of Cappelini made three attempts to break up the meeting by starting a fight in which chairs, tables, umbrellas, etc., were freely used. The reactionaries found to their sorrow that the friends of Brophy could swing chairs just as well as they. The meeting went thru despite these attempts.

Plane Can't Carry Enough Gas, Forced to Abandon Flight

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 29.—The Brazilian aeroplane flight from Genoa to Rio Janeiro may have to be abandoned at Porto Praia, according to advices received here. The plane has not sufficient gasoline carrying capacity to make the flight from Porto Praia to Fernando Noreña, it is reported.

Jobs in St. Louis—Yes, 30 Cents an Hour

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—A few of St. Louis unemployed can get jobs if they have mastered the art of refraining from eating. A large local soap factory advertises: "Men wanted; 30 cents an hour; open shop."

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CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1.)
rival teams. It was a gigantic advertising campaign, as obvious as the Eucharistic Congress was a piece of political ballyhooing on the part of the catholic church. Of course the masses did not take it that way. The politicians who peddled tickets at a premium and the ticket brokers who were caught in a snowstorm knew what it was all about. They tried to make money out of the game and the politicians succeeded.

A BAKERY wagon driver who served over in France with the artillery, under a captain who before the war was a saloon-keeper and still is for that matter, leaned over the marble counter in a neighborhood drug store and inquired how the game was going. When informed that the army was ahead he cut a merry caper and swore that the navy did not have a chance. Arthur Brisbane would suspect him of being a Jap in disguise had he seen the unholy gleam with which he received news of the navy's discomfiture. He was loyal to the army but what he was worrying about was how Notre Dame would come out in its tussle with Carnegie. "I am rooting for Notre Dame" he said "that's what I am rooting for, because if Notre Dame wins today..." He was a catholic.

OUR cartoonists, capitalist cartoonists, whose employers can afford to pay them for their work, pictured Uncle Sam, with a neatly trimmed beard gazing benevolently at "our country's" future admirals and generals. Note that Uncle Sam is no longer the hungry-looking hick he used to be pictured. He gained weight since 1914. He takes on another pound every time he wins a new market from England or when his marines establish another president on some Latin-American throne. How many of the thousands who watched the cadets and middies marching thru the streets of Chicago that of the other middies who were at that moment robbing the people of Nicaragua of their liberty by bolstering up a reactionary usurper as president of that country?

THERE is as much speculation rife about the condition of King Ferdinand of Roumania as there was about the whereabouts of Almee Semple McPerson during those hectic days when her followers were diving into the ocean on the theory that she was being turned into lobster food instead of living dangerously with her rod operator in a cottage by the sea. "Ferdi" is reported ill. Then he is well. Next he is recovering and so on.

MAKE MUSSOLINI REMOVE BANS ON SPEECH FREEDOM

Threat of Disruption Forces Action

ROME, Nov. 29.—Realization that his grip on the fascist party is weakening has forced Premier Mussolini, who is avowedly opposed to everything smacking of "democracy," to repeal his order denying the right of criticism of actions of his subordinate officers.

Article 26 of the new statutes of the party orders all local leaders to accord to members the right of unlimited discussion.

Is Victory for Opposition.
This is seen as a victory for the "fascist-democrats," who have proved troublesome to Mussolini. It came because complete disruption of the party was imminent as a result of Mussolini's denial of the right of members of the party to express their ideas freely.

Coercion Failed.
Mussolini tried to curb the democrats first by abolishing all discussion of policies and second by abolishing local elections. But party units chafed so much under the prohibitions that the premier was forced to retract to avoid a collapse of the black-shirt movement.

The new action does not give the party members any more actual control, however, all of it remaining with Mussolini.

Attempts Suicide Over Husband, But Now She Wants Him Out of Jail

Fully recovered from her attempt to commit suicide by taking poison when she discovered the alleged infidelity of her husband, Stanley, Mrs. Patricia Werner, 21, is now seeking to secure his release from jail in Chicago where he is held in \$65,000 bonds on a dozen charges of robbery.

Two Million Square Miles of Land Is Goal

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Two million square miles of unexplored land in the Antarctic is the next goal of Commander Richard E. Byrd, whose flight to the North Pole last May was one of the most important achievements yet made in far northern exploration.

The queen is returning home and there is a possibility that she had to pay her way back. In fact better girls than Marie are known to have walked home after joyriding in automobiles.

OUR big butter and egg men are no longer quarrelling over the privilege of serving the queen of Roumania. She may be eaten alive by court intriguers for all they care. A hundred million dollars would enable her to buy up every capitalist politician in Roumania and have enough left over to throw a few "Cotofanestis." But beneath the intrigues of rival reactionary politicians and the illness, real or alleged, of her imbecile husband, there is reason to believe that the oppressed masses of that unfortunate country are straining at their fetters.

IT is quite possible that the \$100,000,000 loan which the queen wanted to jimmy out of the safes of the American bankers was specifically needed to purchase poison gas for the next revolt of the Roumanian workers and peasants. But much to our bankers' hate the working class, they love their money more and will not lend it even for such a worthy cause without a reasonable assurance that it will come back like the scriptural bread cast upon the waters.

THIRTY one Iowa banks have closed their doors during the last three weeks. This is written on Sunday, and it is reasonable to assume that half a dozen more scalps are now hanging in the wigwags of the Iowa bankers. We have often stated in this column that the most dangerous bank robbers in the country are the bank officials. None of those institutions were broken into by illegal robbers. Yet several combinations of bankers are always howling for armed vigilantes to stop bank robberies. It is well for them that their pleas remain unheeded—provided the vigilantes would shoot the chief culprits!

BANKERS are a favored species. The state banking commission of Iowa conducted an investigation into the closings, and heavy shipments of reserve funds being rushed to the stricken banks. And in view of the financial epidemic this statement issued by the commission makes one like to know how many Iowa banks closed their doors during the past six years. Here is the gem: "Banking conditions in Iowa are better than they have been for six years and there is no occasion for any extended comment generally, for conditions are good." Perhaps, for the banker!

ROME GOVERNOR BREAKS WITH MUSSOLINI OVER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY

ROME, Nov. 29.—Premier Mussolini has "accepted" the resignation of Senator Filippo Cremonesi as governor of Rome and will probably appoint Prince Boncompagni to the office.

The resignation of the governor follows a free-for-all rumpus in the capital, which is said to have grown out of a dispute as to the authority of the governor.

Vice Governor D'Ardesia and 10 rectors are said to have joined in the battle, and all have presented their resignations which have been accepted.

Fall Is Defeated in Legal Battle

(Continued from page 1.)
weakened by the judge's ruling, as it depended greatly on keeping out of the trial all evidence gleaned by the senate investigation.

Letters Confound Defense.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Two phantom witnesses stepped out of the past to confound the defense in the conspiracy trial of Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, and E. L. Doheny, millionaire oil operator.

The first of these came in the form of a letter written by Fall on Dec. 20, 1923, in which he told a senate investigating committee he had borrowed the \$100,000 with which he had acquired a new Mexico ranch from E. B. McLean, Washington and Cincinnati publisher, and had never sought money from Doheny or any other oil man.

The second came in a bulky document containing a transcript of the testimony of Doheny on Jan. 24, and before the same committee in which he repudiated Fall's statement and admitted it was he who made the loan—and made it without security and minus any interest charge.

Light Occupation for Hungarian Noblemen

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—Count Andras Bethlen, son of the Hungarian premier, who has recently returned to Budapest from an apprenticeship in a New York bank, will engage in a duel tomorrow with Count Almassy, it is reported here. The duel is said to have been occasioned by differences over a woman.

PEKING CABINET WAR LORD TOOL, GIVES UP GHOST

Canton Power Grows as Militarists Weaken

(Continued from page 1.)

to grant adequate protection to foreigners. It outlines the weaknesses in the judicial and enforcement branches of Chinese government and declares that the administration of justice in China is non-existent for both the Chinese and foreign nationals.

Based On North.
The fact that extra-territorial rights have been achieved by foreign nations by armed power is not mentioned in the report. It is also confined to the northern part of China and bases its complaint upon the mal-administration of the governments of the north by the militarist generals. It makes no mention of the situation with regard to the Cantonese government, now in control of half of the country and likely to be in control of it all.

The contradiction of basing the report on the bad actions of the militarists whom the larger powers are openly supporting against the Cantonese, whose system of government is not referred to, does not seem to concern the commissioners. Summed up, the decision to retain extra-territorial rights, is tantamount to a decision to extend the growing imperialist domination of foreign capital. In view of the collaboration between the foreign powers and the militarists on the one hand and the emnity between the powers and the Cantonese on the other—with the Cantonese fighting the militarists—the upshot of the report can only be that it is directed against the nationalist movement represented by Canton.

Strike Against British.

WUCHANG, Nov. 29.—The strike of Chinese labor unions against the British concession in Wuchang is having its effect upon the British whose panic has caused them to dispatch a radio appeal to London for 500 marines to be dispatched with a Yangtze to their aid. They are in no danger of physical harm. The Cantonese government has affairs well in hand. But the British are faced with great inconvenience due to their inability to get food and service. Servants, washermen, shop assistants, rice dealers and railwaymen have already struck and British business men are in a quandary. The strike is spreading to Kiangling and other cities where the British have concessions.

U. S. Supreme Court Lets Enginemen Freeze and Firemen Parboil

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Wisconsin "cab curtain law" was held invalid by the United States supreme court today in deciding the appeal of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company and the C. M. & St. P. Railway against the railroad commission of that state. The Wisconsin supreme court had upheld the law, which requires railroads to provide enclosures for engineer cabs on their trains in winter, which are approved by the railroad commission.

Hard Deal For Creditors.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 29.—Creditors of Frank Wynnopp, a real estate dealer of Mokenca, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States court here alleging debts of \$36,000, will have to be satisfied with what they can get out of an automobile estimated to be worth \$250, Wynnopp said today.

Credit Union.

SEATTLE, Nov. 28.—Members of the Workmen's Circle here have organized a credit union for the purpose of assisting themselves with small loans. A member may purchase as many shares as he chooses, but will be limited to one vote.

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

BRITISH HOSTILE, JAPAN STILL FRIENDLY, SAYS CHICHERIN TO WORKERS

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—"The British government is bitterly fighting the Soviets and is forming an hostile bloc, but Japan remains friendly to Russia," declared M. George Chicherin, Russian foreign minister, in an address before the Leningrad Soviet prior to his departure for a vacation abroad.

The Liberty Magazine Is Caught Faking Pictures In Its Attack on Mexico

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

"NEVER let an item favorable to the Union of Soviet Republics get into our columns."

This is reliably reported to be one of the many editorial regulations under which the Chicago Tribune, that styles itself "The World's Greatest Newspaper," is issued.

But this isn't all. Instead its columns are filled with the worst poisonous propaganda against the workers' republic, falsehoods that parade as the truth and are accepted as such by hundreds of thousands of readers.

All the indications are that The Tribune has adopted the same policy against the Mexican republic, especially since the war against the oil and rubber profiteers and the landlords has developed into a struggle with the catholic church.

Arturo M. Elias, consul general of Mexico at New York City, has just exposed two of the most flagrant instances of the carrying out of this Tribune policy.

In the November 6 issue of The Tribune's weekly magazine, "Liberty," edited by Joseph Medill Patterson, there appears a picture with this caption: "Catholics withdrawing deposits from the Bank of Mexico in protest against the seizure of church property." The picture is part of the anti-Mexican propaganda contained in a series of articles by Sidney Sutherland entitled, "The Macheta Versus the Cross." The nature of the rest of the material appearing in these articles may be judged from the facts concerning this faked illustration.

The picture does not show catholics withdrawing deposits from the Bank of Mexico. Instead it is a picture "taken in front of the Bank of Mexico on its opening, Sept. 1, 1925, ELEVEN MONTHS BEFORE THE ATTEMPTED BOYCOTT."

Consul General Elias presents the picture of the bank's opening, more than a year ago, containing on its back the official stamp of the bank and the date, "Sept. 1, 1925." It is identical with the picture that appears in the Liberty Magazine. Mr. Elias points out:

"The pictures are the same. In reality, in place of being a picture, as claimed by 'Liberty' of persons taking funds OUT of the Bank of Mexico, it is a picture of persons waiting to put funds IN the new bank after it had been officially declared open by President Calles who with government officials was present within.

"On Sept. 2, 1925, the morning of the day following the opening of the Bank of Mexico, 'El Demócrata,' a paper then publishing in Mexico City, published the same picture of the inauguration of the new bank that 'Liberty,' the magazine owned by the Chicago Tribune, tricked a portion of the American public into believing was a picture of something entirely different."

It is pointed out that there was another faked picture in this series of articles. A United States engineer operating mines in Mexico, Mr. E. R. Torgler of Cleveland, Ohio, had a letter in the New York Times of Nov. 14, charging that a picture which 'Liberty' claimed depicted the hanging of peons in Nayarit as a result of a religious riot was in reality a hanging of bandits two years before and that he had in his possession for over a year the identical photograph that 'Liberty' had

claimed was a picture of a recent happening."

This is merely a repetition of pictures faked in an effort to stir up prejudice against the Bolshevik revolution and the Soviet Union. Thus, in 1921, the Chicago Tribune published a picture that purported to show soldiers shooting down bread line rioters in Leningrad. The fraud perpetrated by The Tribune was clearly evident, since other American newspapers had published the same picture years before, pointing out that it actually depicted the czarist soldiery shooting down workers before the Bolshevik revolution was triumphant. This is the kind of stuff the workers and farmers jam into their brains, when they so far forget themselves as to spend their money buying capitalist sheets like The Tribune, and its foul offspring, the so-called Liberty Magazine.

The Mexican consul general, Elias, exposing this condition, appeals to every editor who cherishes the ethics of his profession to protest against such a deliberate attempt to deceive the public of North America as to happenings in Mexico. "As the consul general of Mexico, I take the only means open to me," he says, "to reach the people of this country in an attempt to expose such sinister methods to place Mexico in a false light before the great American people. And I know that the vast majority of editors will resent this outrageous violation of fair play as strongly as myself."

The Mexican consul general, however, will learn thru bitter experiences, often repeated, that he is wrong about the editors of the American capitalist press. Practically all of them, almost daily, perpetrate similar fakes. That is part of their business of injecting fraud and bias into the news, in support of the propertied interests and against the working class.

Mexico seeks to retrieve its natural resources, to some extent, from the profiteers under the Calles regime. That is a crime in the eyes of Washington and London. The frightened imperialists cry that Mexico is going Soviet. Even the lackeys of great business, who have wormed their way to the top in the councils of the labor movement in this country, shout "Bolshevists!" against the workers of Mexico. Thus the drum fire of the whole capitalist attack draws in every ally of the exploiters, with the press and the pulpit most active.

One hundred per cent of the kept editors of the American capitalist press will fall to resent in the least the fake perpetrated by The Tribune. The guilt of The Tribune merely consists in getting caught at it. That cannot be forgiven. If the hought press is caught in too many frauds then the readers may get suspicious.

Consul General Elias can help the workers of the United States and the workers and peasants of Mexico by exposing the frauds of The Tribune and also pointing out that this grows out of its subservience to the American dollar, and that this practice is inherent in the whole capitalist press. That will help exploited toll in both countries, a little, in more ably fighting the enemy capitalist class.

KIRBY PAGE, WHEN QUESTIONED BY HIS AUDIENCE, BRINGS OUT POINTS FAVORABLE TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT

What started out to be the drawing of a deadly parallel between the two "dictatorships" of Italy and Russia, on the part of Kirby Page, editor of The World Tomorrow, before the Chicago Forum at Erlanger Theater, softened off at the end and brought a round of hearty applause, when the speaker said: "Balancing the evils of the Bolshevik government against the good, I feel that the good far outweighs the evil. I believe that the present government of the Soviets is far better than that of any of the czars and that the great majority of the Russian people would say so."

Then in the question period which followed, much that the speaker had omitted in his comparative analysis of the two countries was brought out. He admitted that the national minorities under the Soviets had more freedom than anywhere else on earth. He said that the new regime had done much to improve the position of women. He said most decidedly that the United States should recognize the Soviet government.

Page, in reply to other questions, spoke of the new spirit that has sprung up in the workers and peasants since the revolution, of the progress in education, and of the Russian

worship of science, which exceeded that in any other part of the world.

Very frankly, in reply to a question as to why the United States recognized Italy and not the Soviets, he said it hinged entirely on the relative attitudes toward private property.

Asked if the Bolsheviks had a standard of morality, he replied: "Most decidedly they have. It is to work for the common good. It does not, as in this country, concern so much the sex relations. It concerns itself more with honesty; corrupt officials have been shot in Russia."

When at five o'clock the flood of questions was stopped by the chairman, Fred Atkins Moore, who called time, the affair had evolved into quite a pre-Soviet gathering.

Russian I. L. D. Branch Will Meet Wednesday at Workers' House

The Russian branch of the International Labor Defense meets Wednesday night, Dec. 1, at Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. There will be election of officers. Other important matters will come up for discussion. Come on time, 8 p. m.

F.-L. P. SENATOR AT WHITE HOUSE WITH OLD GUARD

Accepts 'Cal Coolidge's Invite to Breakfast

(Continued from page 1.)
regular enough to be classified on some occasions as an insurgent.

Teigan Issues Statement.
Note:—The DAILY WORKER publishes the accompanying statement by H. G. Teigan, secretary of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, sent out by the Federated Press. Teigan declares that Shipsted will not desert to the republicans. This is more than Shipsted has said for himself, in fact, he sabotaged the recent campaign in Minnesota before the elections, and has been flirting with the republicans ever since. Participation by Shipsted in the so-called "breakfasts" at the White House, on invitation of Coolidge, with only republicans present, indicate that Shipsted is developing a strong republican appetite. The DAILY WORKER endorses everything that Teigan has to say about maintaining and strengthening the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota. His statement follows:

By H. G. TEIGAN, Secretary, State Central Committee, Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota.

A few years ago when the non-partisan league was attempting to capture the machinery of the old parties, the politicians and the newspapers cried out: "Why do you socialists try to steal the republican party? Why don't you organize a party of your own and sail under your own colors?"

In Minnesota the non-partisans and organized labor did that very thing, and contrary to the expectations of the enemy, the party of the non-partisans and organized labor proved quite successful.

In spite of the apathy of the voters, lack of campaign funds, the pretenses of economy and efficiency on the part of the present republican state administration, the Farmer-Labor party candidate for governor of Minnesota polled more than 226,000 votes Nov. 2. This represents nearly 40 per cent of the total vote cast.

Party Stronger Than Ever.
Moreover, the farmer-labor folks elected two congressmen by large majorities, more than twenty state senators and approximately twice as many representatives. Judged by the vote for legislators the party is stronger than ever.

Notwithstanding these facts, the cry of the politicians now is that the party cannot weather another election. Arthur Sears Henning, the highly paid deposer of the Chicago Tribune Press service predicts Sen. Shipsted's return to the republican party, "now that his party has been dissolved." The wish is father to the thought.

The farmer-labor party will win in Minnesota in 1928. Shipsted will be returned to the United States senate as a farmer-laborite, not as a republican. What is more, the law of Minnesota prevents any farmer-laborite now holding public office from filling for re-election as a member of another party. Shipsted could not legally file as a republican and it is equally certain he would not be disposed to do so.

The progressives of Minnesota have achieved far more success thru the farmer-labor party than they ever achieved thru the old parties. In the short period of four years, the party has elected two United States senators and three congressmen.

That the progressives of Minnesota cannot hope for success thru the republican party can be shown by the results of 1922. In that year a strong candidate filed for the republican nomination in opposition to U. S. Sen. Frank B. Kellogg. The farmer-labor slate was nominated in its primary without opposition. There was plenty of opportunity offered the progressive voters to participate in the republican primary. Notwithstanding this fact, Kellogg won the nomination by 93,000 plurality.

But at the general election of that year, Henrik Shipsted, farmer-labor, defeated Kellogg by more than 83,000 plurality, and Kvale and Wefald were elected to the house as third-party men.

The farmer-labor party of Minnesota has not dissolved. It does not expect to accommodate the politicians or the interests by doing anything of the sort.

Except for a few immature-minded folks in the party, there is no disposition on the part of the farmer-labor party people to resort to a form of political opportunism that has been repeatedly proven inopportune.

CHICAGO AUTOS SLAY 800 THIS YEAR, THREE ARE KILLED EACH DAY
The death toll from automobile accidents in Cook county this year passed the 800 mark. The figures, made public at the coroner's office, mean that an average of almost three persons a day are being run over and killed in the streets of Chicago.

NOW HE IS DEAD AND NOW HE ISN'T IS NEWS OF KING

All Manner of Reports About Ferdinand

LONDON, Nov. 29. — With Queen Marie and her party still on the high seas, reports from various centers on the continent place the condition of King Ferdinand as in no sense dangerous, that he is ailing badly, that he is about to die and that he is dead. These conflicting reports make impossible a correct estimate of the rumors, also of a conflicting nature, that are surrounding the exiled Prince Carol, now in Paris.

From Paris comes the news that Prince Carol was called upon by an official Roumanian delegation in diplomatic delivery and was given an important message. It is thought that he may have something to do with his return to Roumania, from which he has been barred since he was deposed as crown prince.

The theory is that King Ferdinand, in a serious condition, has expressed the desire to reconcile himself with Carol and for his eldest son to succeed him to the throne. Along with this comes the story that the powerful Bratianu brothers are opposed to this and threaten an upheaval if it comes to pass.

From the Berengaria, upon which Queen Marie is homeward bound, comes the information that she has received assurances of her husband's good health. Berlin advices indicate that the king is dead and that his demise is being veiled for reasons of state. Vienna writers see Balkan complications looming out of the condition of the king and predict trouble over the selection of his successor.

From Bucharest itself comes censored dispatches in which the official word pronounces the king very much improved. It is confidently expected in London that within the next several years it will be definitely known whether the king is thriving or has been gathered in by his Hohenzollern fathers.

God Sent Benito to World to Bring Peace, Says Catholic Prelate

OSTIA, Italy, Nov. 29. — Mussolini has been sent to the world by divine providence to bring peace and social justice on earth, said Cardinal Vanuttelli of the catholic church in a speech made here at the dedication of the church of "Queen of Peace." "We must pray for the success in our Italy of the assiduous work of our great son, Mussolini, who is manifestly designed by divine providence to cooperate toward re-establishment of social and religious peace in the world," he said.

GLOWN ACADEMY OPENED IN MOSCOW TO DEVELOP REVOLUTIONARY HUMOR

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—The Glown's academy has opened here to train students in proletarian humor. The courses outlined include: elocution, declamation, and patter; topical presentation of literary, political, and satirical subjects; humorous musical and comic acrobatic stunts; instruction in contemporary politics and political "wise cracks."

Students will be trained in the art of mockery and satirization to bring home to the people the absurdities of bourgeois life and ideas.

GRANTS CONCESSION FOR AIRSHIP ROUTE, SPAIN TO ARGENTINE

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The first trans-oceanic air company is now an actuality.

The state council today gave its approval to a concession for a regular line of dirigibles to operate between Seville and Buenos Aires, with the provision that the company establish a regular monthly service within three years.

Under the terms of the concession the company is obliged to supply airships with a minimum capacity of forty passengers and ten tons of general freight. Two passenger reservations are to be made on each trip for the Spanish government.

The company announces that it will build three dirigibles to operate the service, at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000 each.

Concessions were also granted to the company to operate a dirigible line between Spain and the Canaries, with dirigibles of a capacity of sixteen passengers and one ton of freight.

The Spanish government will advance 30,000,000 pesetas to aid the company in its project.

ENGLAND, FRANCE TO CLASH OVER GERMAN CONTROL

Britain to Inject China Into Arms Parley

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, Nov. 29.—Discussion of disarmament restrictions on Germany, with England and France at near sword points on the issue, will form the main business of the meeting of the league of nations council at Geneva in December.

The matter directly affects France's desires to place the power of restricting Germany in the hands of the league. France objects strenuously, insisting that first Germany must comply with the minimum provisions of the Versailles treaty.

China Policy Enters. Great Britain's Chinese policy will have a direct bearing on the negotiations. Among the demands to be submitted to Germany by Great Britain is one designed to prevent Germany exporting arms and munitions to the military forces in China. Great Britain will insist on this, it is understood, while France is inclined to view the demand as "insignificant."

Would Control Army. Great Britain will also demand that legislation be passed subordinating the commander of the reichswehr to the minister of war, who is responsible to parliament. If these two demands are won Britain is willing to surrender all other control to the league.

Hold Secret Sessions. The league principle of "no secrecy" is to be discarded, it is definitely understood, in dealing with the matter. Plans are now being made for a secret session between Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary; Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, and Gustav Stresemann, German foreign minister.

Great Britain is extremely anxious that the matter be settled quickly so that English capitalists can feel "secure" in German investments.

\$40,000 Fire. ISHEPEMING, Mich., Nov. 29. — A loss exceeding \$40,000 resulted from the fire which destroyed five buildings in Northland, Marquette county, officials declared today following a survey.

\$35,000,000 OF IMPORTS TO U. S. ARE FROM RUSSIA

Exports to Soviet Union Are More

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29. — American imports from the Soviet Union for the Soviet fiscal year ending Sept. 30, were about \$35,000,000, according to reports of the American-Soviet trading organizations in this country made public here today by the Russian Information Bureau. During the previous year exports reported by the trading organizations were about \$20,700,000, and in 1913 they were \$7,200,000.

\$55,000,000 Exports.

Exports to the Soviet Union were close to \$55,000,000, exclusive of exports by the Harriman Georgian Manganese company and other concessionaries. The figure compares with exports of \$87,088,022 reported by the trading companies in 1924-25 and \$40,730,000 in 1913. The American imports increased nearly 70 percent and exports decreased about 37 percent, as compared with 1924-25.

The trade turnover of \$90,000,000 compares with \$108,000,000 in 1924-25. This difference is accounted for by a decrease in 25 per cent in the cotton purchases here and by the fact that during 1924-25 American exports were increased by Soviet purchases of flour worth \$21,000,000, necessitated by the poor harvest of 1924.

Cotton valued at \$33,486,000 led the list of American exports to the Soviet Union, followed by agricultural machinery \$8,038,000 (including tractors worth \$6,099,328), industrial machinery \$6,819,300, materials for transport, including trucks and motor buses, \$2,295,400, non-ferrous metals \$2,034,400. American typewriters to the value of \$558,432 were exported.

Fur Imports Heavy. Furs valued at \$15,379,000 led the import list. Manganese (not handled by the trading organizations) is estimated at \$15,000,000 as compared with \$4,000,000 the previous year. Imports of flax and tow jumped to \$1,175,904, as compared with \$335,000 the previous year. Other imports included sheep casings \$1,070,517, licorice root \$590,725, bristles \$539,396, hides and skins \$467,334, mushrooms \$154,763.

Chitcherlin May Talk With Herrick in Paris Looking to Recognition

PARIS—Word comes from Moscow to the effect that M. Chitcherlin, commissar of foreign affairs of the U. S. S. R., will, on his visit to this city in December, approach the American ambassador to France, Herrick, with tentative proposals for the recognition, by the United States, of the Soviet government, either as de facto or de jure in power. The American embassy denies all knowledge of this intention.

It is understood that the basis on which Chitcherlin would deal would be a recognition by the Soviet of Russia's pre-war debt to the United States, on condition that the amount is reduced to the minimum and a long moratorium granted; indemnity to Americans for losses suffered by reason of the revolution; advantageous concessions to be granted to Americans.

Jail no Place for Birth Mrs. Frances Kowalkowski, 36, charged with murdering her husband Alex. last May, was released on her own recognizance today, that her expected child may be born outside of jail.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education.
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

WORKERS' COMPENSATION WINS HEARING BEFORE BOSS-OWNED COMMISSION AFTER HARD FIGHT

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—(FP)—After officers of New York building trades unions had been grilled for two days' sessions of the New York Industrial Survey Commission at the Bar Association, and employers had been given a friendly hearing to their complaints about union rules, the labor movement finally swung into the offensive. Harriet Silverman, director of the Workers' Health Bureau, representing many New York labor unions, attacked the proceedings as an anti-labor show and a waste of the people's money—\$25,000 having been appropriated for the survey.

Miss Silverman said the commission had been appointed by the legislature for the purpose of holding up important reforms in the state labor law and the Workmen's Compensation law, demanded by the New York State Federation of Labor. She denounced the commission for giving first consideration to employers' attacks on the labor movement, when the workers were being so shamefully neglected by the state's labor and compensation laws.

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Henry D. Sayre, former state industrial commissioner, and executive secretary of the Industrial Survey Commission, constantly interrupted the witness and attempted to defend the state's compensation law, but he was partly silenced as her recital of the gaps in the law proceeded. Sayre is connected with an insurance firm that represents employers in compensation cases.

Miss Silverman's statement dwelt on the lack of a blanket occupational disease law in the state—a reform that Connecticut, California, Wisconsin, the federal government, Porto Rico and Hawaii have already enacted. Only a few occupational diseases are compensated in the Empire State. Workers crippled or blinded by certain widely used poisons, dusts and gases are given no protection. Her statement cited the following, among scores of basic occupational diseases ignored by the present law:

Deadly Poisons. Carbon Monoxide Poisoning, pronounced by Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale as the first of all industrial poisons is not covered, except in cases of outright death where the accident provisions may be invoked. But there is no compensation for chronic poisoning leading to paralysis, blindness and other forms of total disability. Garage workers are most liable to carbon monoxide, but employees in factories where gas is used as a fuel are widely affected also.

Silicosis, a widely prevalent and disastrous occupational disease, is not compensated. Silicosis is an injury to the lung tissue from quartz (silica) dust and affects polishers and buffers, pottery and glass workers, stone cutters and men and women in many other industries cited by the witness.

Benzol Poisoning, affecting workers in 57 industries, is not included in the

STRIKE THREAT BRINGS ACTION ON GRIEVANCES

Anthracite Miners Put Issue Squarely

By ART SHIELDS, (Federated Press)

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 29. — The strike threat by the general grievance committee of Hudson Coal Co. employees, representing 22,000 workers in 22 local unions, will not be put into execution at present. Umpire Neill, who had been given a week to take up the grievance of the Grassy Island colliery workers about the cut in their rock prices, came to the bat in the scheduled time and a final investigation into the case has been ordered.

This case is three years old. The affair is interesting as showing how mine grievances can drag on indefinitely until the companies are faced with a little unpleasant action.

Three years ago the Grassy Island miners used to be allowed a time pay allowance for the labor of removing rock from the middle of the vein. They were allowed pay for 40 hours or five shifts, every semi-monthly pay, in addition to the payment per ton for the coal loaded. Five shifts at \$6.90 per shift, the day rate, put more than \$40 into their envelopes as an extra, above their tonnage pay. But three years ago Hudson Coal decided to cut down the rate and the men found themselves getting \$5, \$6 and \$7 for the rock work, instead of the forty-odd.

It was a big slash and the union took the case before the conciliation board representing miners and operators, on the grounds that the company had no right to change a rate during the term of an agreement. It went on to the umpire, who decided in principle in favor of the men, but failed to fix the rate. Again back to the local union and the superintendent it climbed up thru the conciliation board to the umpire. The custom calls for an umpire's decision in a month, but Neill had the case three months without action. So the grievance committee speeded things up by the strike threat.

Neill came to Scranton, and after scolding the grievance committee for its strike ultimatum, took up the case. Thru his arranging the management agreed to have a union committee go into the mine and measure the rock that has to be removed, for the purpose of agreeing again on a rate for this "dead work."

The strike threat did not have the sympathy of the district union executives. The Hudson Coal grievance committee, like all the anthracite company grievance committees, is made up of the combined local union grievance committees.

Detroit Auto Workers to Hear of Strategy of Strike at Passaic

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—Albert Weisbord, the leader of the great Passaic strike, will make his first visit to the city of Detroit when he addresses a mass meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 8 p. m. at the Majestic Theater, Woodward near Willis.

The automobile workers of Detroit will get some first-hand information on strike strategy and the organization of a powerful union when Weisbord relates the story of the Passaic strike and the tactics used to weld the 16,000 unorganized workers into the union which has already won one victory for the workers in Passaic.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 9, Weisbord will be given a welcome banquet by the Workers Party and its friends and sympathizers.

Admission to the mass meeting will be 15 cents and to the banquet 50 cents.

Call Joint Meeting of Millinery Workers Here on November 30

Millinery workers, operators, trimmers, cutters, blockers and hat frame makers are invited to a joint mass meeting Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, at 6:30 at Jefferson Hall, 19 West Adams street, Chicago.

The speakers are Miss Agnes Nestor, president Women's Trade Union League, Chicago; Mr. Anton Johannsen of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Mrs. Mathilda Kalousek, Czechoslovakian speaker.

Radio Mix-up.

Radio broadcasting was thrown into further chaos today when circuit court Judge Francis S. Wilson of Chicago, modified an injunction to permit station WGES to operate on a wave length approximating that of WGN, pending the outcome of a civil suit.

provisions of the present law owing to faulty wording of the statute.

Only a Beginning. These three well-known causes are only a beginning. The witness named numerous other chemical poisons affecting the workers in scores of industries. In the laundries and bakeries, in garages and print shops, in tanneries and machine shops, among fur workers, painters, hatters, stone cutters, textile workers, in metals, wood manufacturing, leather and rubber goods, in the food and tobacco industries, in light and power plants, in clothing and millinery, in paper goods, chemicals, oil and the manufacture of paints, in all representative New York industries, workers are now deprived of compensation for some occupational diseases.

As Miss Silverman talked on the small audience grouped about the big committee table, forgot the complaints of the preceding witness, a former boss plumber, that the unions "ran" his business, and they saw, instead, pictures of air hammer men with arched wrists; poisoned painters, bricklayers with lungs ruined by silicosis; dye house workers half dead from anemia.

Assaults Commission.

Dr. Sayre attempted to have Miss Silverman ruled out of order when she protested against the appointment of the commission as a waste of funds, and against the present investigation as a method for attacking the unions; but the witness cut him short by reminding him that she had just been compelled to listen for two hours to an employers' attack on the labor movement, and that it was time now for a little plain speaking on the side of labor. She protested further in the name of the bureau's affiliated unions against the red tape that delays compensation payments where such are allowed; against the low \$20 maximum for injured workers. She demanded the establishment of an exclusive state insurance fund to take the place of the private profiteering insurance enterprises that feed on workers' compensation today. She demanded that the profits of the large employing interests in the state and the compensation insurance companies be investigated to the end that the public might have the facts on the ability of the industries to safeguard health and life.

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

Imitate Militancy of Debs, Not "Kindness," Seattle Workers Told

SEATTLE, Nov. 29. — Workers of all political beliefs attended the Eugene V. Debs memorial meeting here Nov. 21, arranged by the International Labor Defense.

Aaron Fislerman, member of the Workers (Communist) Party, was the "keynote" speaker. "I should like to see Debs imitated not in 'goodness and kindness,' but in his militancy," he said. "Only by militancy can we progress. The mythical cloak of kindness in which the true character of Debs has been shrouded since his death is pernicious propaganda of the capitalist press. We reverse Debs because he was a militant revolutionist. Progress is not attained by kindness but by struggle and right."

Jean Stovel, secretary of the I. L. D. local, presided at the meeting.

Help Farmer First With Muscle Shoals, Coolidge Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The chief objective of operation at Muscle Shoals should be to produce cheap fertilizer in the interests of farm relief, O. E. Bradfute, former president of the American Farm Federation, told President Coolidge today.

Power production should be considered secondary, Bradfute contended. He urged that congress take immediate action along this course when it convenes.

The quickest way to farm relief, Bradfute told the president, is to lower production and transportation costs. Fertilizer is one of the biggest items in the farmer's production costs, he said, and if its cost were lowered, farm overhead costs would come down proportionately.

SYDNEY —(FE)— Under a new order by the industrial court, employees in Australian bakery establishments light; night work is prohibited en masse to work a 44-hour week in daytime and wages range from \$30.60 to \$38.10 per week. The weekly hours are reduced where double or triple shifts are worked.

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

LEWIS' TOOL IN DISTRICT ONE OUSTS UNIONIST

Will Not Recognize New Checkweighman

By a Worker Correspondent. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 29. — At a recent meeting of No. 6 colliery miners of Pittston, they unanimously elected Alex Campbell, ex-member of the international executive board of District No. 1, as checkweighman, to take office December 1, 1926, for a period of two years.

Campbell has long been known as an enemy of Cappellini and Lewis, and has been very active amongst the miners of Pittston recently in behalf of the Brophy organization.

Notify Union. The local union has been notified by Cappellini that he "refuses Campbell permission to act as checkweighman at No. 6 colliery and that the election was illegal."

The men of Pittston have the sole say as to who shall serve them as checkweighman, and Cappellini has nothing to say, according to union laws. It is generally understood that Cappellini is working hand in hand with the Pennsylvania Coal Co. to keep Alex Campbell off the tippie as the company hates him and so does Cappellini. Alex asserts he will be on hand December 1 to take over the job at the tippie, regardless of Cappellini.

Headgear Workers to Get Bigger Unemployed Benefits from Union

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Two changes in the unemployment fund of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union have been decided upon by the committee in charge. The changes will be recommended to the membership as constitutional changes. One provides that unemployment benefits be increased from \$10 to \$13 for men and from \$7 to \$9 for women. The other is that lost time of laid-off or part-time workers shall be counted when it amounts to 22 hours or more during the respective week. The old provision was the time did not count for such workers until after 22 hours. Workers employed on half time—half weeks—during the slack season benefit by the latter change.

Chairman J. M. Budish of the unemployment committee reported on the fund activities to the union's joint council. The entire period of the fund's existence was covered by Budish, including the financial report of the certified public accountant. Payments by manufacturers to the fund started Sept. 12, 1924. A reserve was allowed to accumulate in the first 10 months of the fund. First payment of benefits began July 1, 1925. The reserve was then \$86,601.90. The total income of the fund in the 22 months of existence amounted to \$169,366.98—8 per cent of payrolls from employers, plus interest on the reserve.

Total benefits paid out during the year July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, came to \$65,383. Total administration expenses were \$7,168.56 for the whole 22 months. The administrative expenses, slightly over 4 per cent of the total income, are remarkably small, the Headgear Worker, official union organ, points out. The net balance of the fund in the bank July 4, 1926, was \$96,825.43.

Bax, English Socialist Leader, Dies, Age 72

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Ernest Belfort Bax, leader of the socialist movement in England, is dead here. He was 72 years old. Bax was a co-worker of George Bernard Shaw.

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Here is a belated but none the less interesting picture of how workers of Chicago greeted Queen Marie. It shows a small section of the crowd that gathered before City Hall after the demonstration at the depot. The photographer pulled his flashlight just two seconds before the police phalanx charged the crowd.

Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS' SCHOOL STUDENTS PLAN 'HOUSE WARMING'

Jolly Affair to Be Held December 4

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Workers' School will have a house-warming, in which the student body, faculty and friends of the school will participate, on Saturday night, Dec. 4, to celebrate the opening of the new headquarters at 106 E. East 14th street, and the opening of the school year. Both the new and old school halls will be used for this affair. It will be the first of a series of student dances to be held on the first Saturday of each month during the school year and at which the students and teachers can get better acquainted with each other than the class room atmosphere permits.

Varied Program.
The program of the house warming includes an entertainment and dance. The entertainment features will be supplied by the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, members of the Hungarian Workers' Symphony Orchestra, which will furnish the dance music, and a talk on "Workers' Education and the Workers' School" by Bertram D. Wolfe, the school director.

Student Council Officers.
The Saturday night affairs will be under the auspices of the student council which is the representative organization of the student body. The student body has grown so rapidly in numbers that the only way that everybody can get to know everybody else is thru such affairs. Admission to the house warming will be 35 cents. All friends of the Workers' School are invited to attend. The entrance to the twin halls at 106 and 108 East 14th street is the entrance to the old building at 108.

Affair for Novy Mir Given December 25 at Workers' House

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

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

DISTRICT FIVE CONFERENCE TAKES UP IMPORTANT PROBLEMS; BUILDING OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP IS STRESSED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 29.—A successful district conference of the Workers (Communist) Party, District Five, was held in Pittsburgh on Sunday, Nov. 21. The objective conditions in the district, which in many respects differ from the conditions in other districts, and the results of the reorganization were thoroughly analyzed. A brief review of the work of the party in this district during the last year was made, various shortcomings pointed out and a number of concrete organizational measures outlined for future work.

Stress Organization.
Questions of organization received most of the attention and the problem of forming functioning fractions in the trade unions and fraternal societies was discussed at length. All resolutions and decisions were adopted unanimously, showing the progress the party made in unifying its ranks. The conference adjourned determined to take full advantage of the present favorable situation in the district in order to build the party and the Young Workers' League.

Comrade Gitlow's report on the last meeting of the plenum of the central executive committee was most interesting and instructive and was approved unanimously by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolution on C. E. C. Report.
"The conference adopts the report of Comrade Gitlow on the deliberations of the last plenum of the C. E. C. of our party and expresses full confidence in the C. E. C. that is leading our party to success. The conference pledges its full support to the leadership of our party in building up a mass Communist Party in America. The conference calls upon the membership to do all in their power to see to it that the work outlined by the plenum is put into life."

Organizational Problems.
"The report of the district organizer establishes the following facts:

"1. The objective conditions in this district are favorable for Communist work. This is seen by the general discontent among the workers with existing conditions, from the response to the various united front campaigns initiated and directed by the Workers Party, from the intensive struggle between the progressives and reactionaries in the miners' union, from the influence of the party in various labor organizations.

"2. Against these favorable objective conditions stand the persecutions against the Communists and their sympathizers on the part of the government, followed by blacklists and discharges from jobs of the workers suspected of being radicals and intimidation of workers by company gunmen and spies. Also the shutting down of a number of large mines, which compelled many workers to remain idle for months and months and to move to other more favorable districts. The conditions amongst the miners have temporarily changed during the last several weeks.

"3. The Workers (Communist) Party is at present the only labor or-



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This feature of unusual interest is especially of great value to every member, sympathizer and student of the Communist movement.

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CITIZENS' UNION JOINS FIGHT ON SCHOOL ACTION

Flays Barring of Civil Liberties Union

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Citizens' Union has joined the fight of the American Civil Liberties Union against the action of the New York City board of education denying permission for the holding of a meeting in the Stuyvesant high school building for the purpose of discussing "Old-Fashioned Free Speech." The school board refused permission for the meeting on the grounds that the Civil Liberties Union was a "radical organization." The board claimed that it reserved the right of censorship "to insure definite support of American institutions and truthful and moral teaching."

Brands Action Bigotry.
In a letter to the state commissioner of education, the Citizens' Union declared that "the board's action smacks of personal antipathy and bigotry." "Public property should be open to the use of all persons desiring to use it on equal terms. If speakers and organizations are permitted to speak in the schools on certain points of view, the expression of the opposite views cannot in fairness be banned," the letter stated.

Hypersensitive Imagination.
"Nothing could be more consonant with American institutions and truthfulness and moral teaching than a discussion of the subject, 'Old-Fashioned Free Speech,' and it is equally obvious that it was only an inflamed and hypersensitive imagination that could conclude that Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Arthur Garfield Hayes, John Nevin Sayre and James Weldon Johnson, in discussing the subject of 'Old-Fashioned Free Speech,' intended to do or would be guilty of violating the criminal law."

"The organization in question, the American Civil Liberties Union, is a reputable organization whose membership includes many of our leading citizens and whose purpose and work receive commendation from a large number of the highest type. Indeed, many of them are among our very best citizens, who are active in public matters from all over the country."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

"GREATEST MOVING PICTURE EVER PRODUCED", IS DESCRIPTION OF "BREAKING CHAINS", BY CRITICS

"The greatest moving picture I have ever seen," was the unanimous comment of the press representatives who saw "Breaking Chains," to be shown in Chicago on Dec. 3, at a special showing arranged for them a few days ago. The acting, light effects, setting and general technique is a good if not better, than any picture that Hollywood has ever been able to turn out.

Child Actress Good.
The child actress in "Breaking Chains" is a feature by herself. She is called upon to do high-pitched emotional stuff when her father, after having been killed on the barricades, is brought into the house. And this child of not more than 10 years plays her part in a manner that puts her high above a Jackie Cogan or any other juvenile actor that is known to us. Douglas Fairbanks, who recently returned from a lengthy visit to Russia, declares that the Russian pictures are the best in the world, and when you see "Breaking Chains" you will agree with him.

Romance.
"Breaking Chains" is a picture of a romance coupled with the revolution and reconstruction. In it one sees the soul of the Russian worker and peasant; their hopes, aspirations and determination to rise not only in the realm of economics but art as well.

The demand for "Breaking Chains" in other cities is great. In all probability those who fail to see it in Chicago on December 3 at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie Aves., will forfeit their opportunity of seeing it at all. The tickets should be bought early at the places listed below, and to be sure of a seat come early. Tickets are procurable at the following addresses:

- 1806 South Racine.
- 3209 West Roosevelt Street.
- 2409 North Halsted street.
- 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
- 3116 South Halsted street.
- 19 South Lincoln.
- 1902 West Division street.
- 3451 Michigan avenue.
- 1532 West Chicago avenue.

Ravinia Musicians to Get Increased Wage

The Chicago Federation of Musicians announce that an agreement has been signed with the company which produces summer grand opera at Ravinia, covering the next two summers, under the terms of which the symphony players are given a \$7.50 raise over the present rate of \$80 a week, for the first summer, and an additional increase of \$7.50 for the following season. The weekly scale provides that nine performances shall be played. The rate of \$5 for four rehearsals remains unchanged. The agreement affects about fifty members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra who accept each summer the ten weeks' employment at Ravinia.

'GO TO THOSE WHO HAVE GOT IT, AND GET IT' TO HELP THE DAILY WORKER

Dear Comrade: I am sending herewith \$100, the amount expected of District No. 10 by the first. You may rest assured that the entire \$1,000 expected of this district will be raised. While we were fortunate enough to get this \$100 thru the kindness of Comrade Hollman, we are getting our forces in action for a drive that will put us over the top.

In a letter that I received from you some days ago you requested that I write a brief statement as to the methods used to raise this money. In justice to Comrade Oehler, our district secretary, it is correct to state that he has done the lion's share of the work. Others, of course, are supporting him, but to him should go the greater credit. We organized our work along the lines submitted in a letter from Comrade Lovestone and followed that work by personal contact with all friends of the cause. There is only one way to get money, JUST GO TO THOSE WHO HAVE IT and get it.

I am yours for the cause,
STANLEY J. CLARKE,
Kansas City, Mo.

Young Workers Will Hear Lecture on Life of Leonid Krassin

"The Life and Work of Krassin" will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Max Schachtman at the headquarters of the Young Workers (Communist) League, Section 4, at 1239 S. Sawyer avenue, on Friday, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m. There will be a musical program. All out in memory and honor of our comrade, Krassin.

Y. W. L. in Hammond Plans First Affair

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 29. — The newly organized Hammond Young Workers League will stage their first affair on Saturday, December 4, at 518 Fields avenue. Tickets will sell at twenty-five cents, but workers are told that "if you are broke, see the door-keeper—he may have a soft heart." All young workers are invited. The fun will start at 8 o'clock and will continue until everyone is exhausted.

Technical Aid Society to Soviet Russia Now in Increased Activity

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. — After a comparative lapse of activity in the New York branch of Technical Aid Society for a short time, the branch has again renewed its activity, particularly in helping to organize industrial co-operatives for Soviet Russia. In the past the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia concerned itself only with organizing agricultural communes, but as a result of the industrial development in Soviet Russia, there has arisen an urgent need in industrial co-operatives organized here and sent to the U. S. S. R. with all necessary equipment and machinery; this will enhance the development of industries in Soviet Russia. Workers and sympathizers of Soviet Russia that wish to come to the aid of Soviet Russia, have now the opportunity to do so. They will not only help the Soviet government, but they will themselves get the full benefit from their own labor.

Join the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. Everyone can become a member even though he may not belong to any of the co-operatives. Apply to the Central Bureau, 799 Broadway, New York.

Weisbord Speaks in Many Cities

- Warren, Ohio, Nov. 30, 7:30 p. m., Hippodrome Hall, High street.
- 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, Cleveland, Dec. 5, Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St.
- Toledo, Ohio—Iota Hall, 716 Jefferson Ave., Dec. 5.
- Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodard 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. 18.
- Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western Ave. and Division St.
- Kenosha, Dec. 15.
- Milwaukee, Dec. 19, Freie Gemeinde-Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts.
- St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 20.
- Minneapolis, Dec. 21.
- Superior, Wis., Dec. 22.
- Duluth, Minn., Dec. 23.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.



"The Devil's Deputy" was to have its "world premiere" at Gloopby's Million Dollar Melanesian Theater; and these "world premieres" are, as you may know, the great social events of Southern California. Searchlights search the clouds and bombs boom in the sky; red fire make an imitation Hades in the streets, and klieg lights make day in the arcade which the million dollar Melanesians hold upright upon their naked shoulders. The crowds pack the streets, and swarms of burglars invade the city, because all the police department is required to make a pathway for the movie stars as they move in their appointed courses, from their shining ten thousand dollar limousines, across the sidewalk and through the arcade and under the million dollar portals. The kliegs glare upon them, and a dozen moving picture cameras grind, and flashlights boom, and the crowd surges and quivers and murmurs with ecstasy.

Never in all human history has there been such glory; never have the eyes of mortals beheld such royal pageantry! Trappers and hunters have perished in the icy wastes of the arctic to bring the ermines and sables in which these queens are robed; divers have been torn by sharks to bring up their pearls from the depths of tropic seas, and miners have been crushed in the deep earth to dig their blazing diamonds; chemists have blown themselves up in search for their cosmetics and dyes, and seamstresses have grown blind embroidering the elaborate designs which twinkle upon their silken ankles. All this concentrated in one brief glory-march—do you wonder that heads are high and glances regal? Or that the crowd surges, and rushes wildly, and women faint, and ambulances come clanging?

Inside the theater, over the head of one of the million dollar Melanesians, is a huge megaphone; and as the great ones descend from their cars, a giant's voice acquaints the audience with their progress. "Mr. Abraham Schmolksky is coming through the arcade. Mr. Schmolksky is accompanied by Mrs. Schmolksky. Mrs. Schmolksky wears a blue satin opera cloak trimmed with chinchilla, made by Voisin, just brought by Mrs. Schmolksky from Paris. Mrs. Schmolksky wears her famous tiara of diamonds. Mr. and Mrs. Schmolksky are now entering the theater. Mr. and Mrs. Schmolksky have stopped to talk with Mr. and Mrs. Pacob Gloopby."

And so on and on, thrill after thrill—until at last, exactly at the sacred hour of eight-thirty, the supreme, the superthrill of the evening:

"Miss Viola Tracy is descending from her car. Miss Tracy is accompanied by her friend, Mr. J. Arnold Ross, junior, discoverer and heir-apparent of the Ross Junior oil field, of Paradise, California. Miss Tracy and Mr. Ross are coming through the arcade. Miss Tracy wears a cloak of gorgeous ermine furs; her slippers are of white satin, trimmed with pearls. She wears a collar of pearls and a pearl head-dress, presented to her by Mr. J. Arnold Ross, senior. Miss Tracy and Mr. Ross, junior, are in the lobby, shaking hands with Mr. and Mrs. Schmolksky and Mr. and Mrs. Gloopby"—and so on, until Miss Tracy and Mr. Ross, junior, are in their seats, and history is at liberty to begin.

So Bunny saw the Russian picture. His beloved was the beautiful bride of a grand duke; and he watched all the gestures, the kisses, the raptures of love, to which had been rehearsed upon himself, were now lavished upon a magnificent, sharp-whiskered personage in a military uniform with many stars and orders. This personage was haughty but high-minded, and his grand duchess was the soul of charity; and oh, such lovely gentle peasants as she had to exercise her charity upon! How sweetly they courtesied, how charmingly they danced, and gathered to cheer and throw flowers after the grand ducal carriage! It was a beautiful, almost idyllic world—one was tempted really to doubt whether any world so perfect ever had existed on earth.

There was only one thing wrong with it, and that was a secret band of villains with twisted, degenerate faces, some of them with wild hair and big spectacles, others with ferocious black whiskers and knives in their boots. They met to concoct anarchist manifestoes, intended to seduce the sweet innocent peasants; and to make dynamite bombs to blow up noble-minded grand dukes. They drank in booze-dens and grabbed women by the arms and man-handled them, right out before one another. There was no wickedness these creatures did not do, and their leader, with the face of a rat and the arms of a gorilla, made evident to the dullest mind why the picture was called "The Devil's Deputy."

Then came the young secret service man, clean-cut, smooth-shaven, quick on the trigger. His job was to get messages from the American embassy to the American fleet, and later on to save the treasure of the embassy from the Bolsheviks. For of course you know what happened in Russia—how this band of villains with twisted faces rose up and overthrew the government, and killed the haughty but just grand duke with cruel tortures. It was, of course, the grand duchess that the Devil's Deputy especially wanted; and first he chased her about the castle, and battered in the doors, and the young secret service hero dashed with her from room to room. Blood ran down his face from a bullet wound, but he carried her out of a window of the castle, and away they flew on horseback, over hills and dales covered with the familiar Russian eucalyptus trees.

And then presently they were trapped in St. Petersburg, and the Devil's Deputy laid his foul hands on Vee, and tore her lingerie to shreds, as the billboards had promised you he would. But here came the hero with his automatic, and he held the mob at bay, while Vee behind her back made signals to a friend of the hero who was preparing one of the villain's own bombs to throw at them—could you imagine more poetic justice than that? Vee and her savior fled, this time in a motor-car, over roads of the well-known Russian concrete, through the well-known mountains of the suburbs of St. Petersburg, and came to the River Neva with its eucalyptus groves concealing a speed-boat. There was another mad chase, which ended in the capture of the agonized pair, and more tearing of Vee's lingerie by the Devil's Deputy.

But—don't be worried—at the most critical instant came the American Navy, that whole glorious flotilla which we kept in the River Neva during the war. Old Glory floated in the breeze, and the band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and the million dollar audience burst into enraptured cheering. A launch from a battleship came dashing up, the Devil's Deputy leaped into the water with one of his own bombs in his mouth, and Viola Tracy and the secret service man stood clasped in an attitude which was familiar to Bunny, and hardly less so to the million dollar audience.

All the time this story was unfolding, Bunny was privileged to sit and hold the heroine's hand. Once she leaped to him and whispered, "Is it so very bad?" His answer was, "It is up to standard. It will sell." It was the formula she had used with Annabelle Ames; and Bunny felt a tight pressure of his hand. It was clever of him, as well as kind!

(Continued Tomorrow)

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We Need Help!
The campaign for funds for The DAILY WORKER—shortage of help in the office—makes us cry for help. Step over and volunteer your services if you can spare a few moments during the day.

Any time from nine to five-thirty you're welcome!

Step over to 1113 West Washington Blvd. Call Monroe 4712 if you want to talk it over!

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because the local lying capitalist sheet just lies and lies and lies some more—

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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PRIZES TO BE OFFERED THIS WEEK

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

- 1-ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION, by A. Berdnikov and A. Svetlov. This is a new book of such great value that every worker should have it in his library.
2-POEMS FOR THE NEW AGE, by Simon Felshin. The work of a young revolutionary poet whose verse carries the courageous spirit of the coming new order. Cloth bound.
3-RUSSIA TODAY, the report of the British Trade Union Delegation. Every worker correspondent should send in a story this week. Workers in every section of the country are eager to learn of conditions in American industry. The worker knows them. We are counting on you, workers, to tell us about them. Send in that story, today!

WILL TAKE PICTURE OF WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE CLASS HERE TO SEND TO GROUPS IN SOVIET UNION

Worker correspondents in Russia and other countries are clamoring for pictures of worker correspondents in America. Russian worker correspondents have already sent group pictures to the United States and want the American workers to reciprocate. Because of this the Chicago class in worker correspondence at the last meeting decided that a picture should be taken of the class and sent to the foreign workers.

Join Class Now. It is the desire of the class that as many worker correspondents as possible should be represented in the picture. So a call is sent out now to all Chicago workers who have delayed joining the class to do so at once to be represented in the group. The picture will be taken either this Friday night or next Friday night. But every worker who wants to join the class should come this Friday.

HOW THE WORKERS ARE 'BENEFITTED' BY HOSPITAL IN GARMENT FACTORY

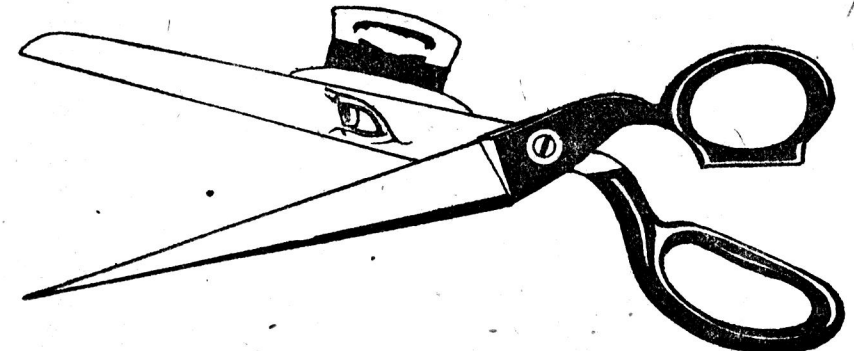
NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The National Cloak and Suit Co. has a hospital. Here is an example of how much good it is to the workers. Two girls are filling the order sheets; the section head is there every five minutes to drive them ahead of time. In the afternoon one of them took sick. She called the section head and asked permission to leave for the hospital. The reply was that she has to ask the floor head. The floor head was not in. At the same time the section head did not forget his usual order, "Go on, girls, do not get behind time." The sick girl could not work. She kept on asking permission to go to the hospital. The head did not reply. "He is out of hearing," another girl remarked, "leave the work and go down, now there is a hospital, let us make use of it." The sick girl kept on asking the head. Instead of answering, he kept speeding her up. She sprang up, "I am going down, I cannot work," she cried. In a few minutes the girl was back. When asked whether she felt better, she answered, "I could not take a proper rest, thinking how he would rush me afterward." This is how we get to the hospital and the treatment they give us.

'Prosperity' of L. A. Seems to Be All Bunk, After All, Drives Show

By L. P. RINDAL (Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29.—The "prosperity" of Los Angeles is so great that 154 charitable, relief and welfare agencies have been created here. The Community Chest drive, now going on, is so far a failure. The mayor's proclamation for "Community Chest Day" says "It is a great humanitarian campaign to relieve the suffering of the sick and the crippled, to bring sunshine into the lives of thousands upon thousands of orphans, homeless old men and women, working mothers, thus mending many a shattered hope and broken spirit." At the Shriners' convention, a year or so ago, Mayor Cryer told the visitors that this city was an "oasis of abundance."

New York Workers Welcome Cline With Reception and Dance

By a Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Charles Cline, class-war prisoner, just released after serving time in a Texas penitentiary for 13 years on a frame-up because of his labor activities, was welcomed by New York workers at a reception and dance given in his honor by the New York section of the International Labor Defense at Manhattan Lyceum. Richard Brazier, a member of the New York district I. L. D. executive committee, was chairman and Cline himself was the main speaker. Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent. The latest issue will be off the press this week. Send in your subscription now. 50 cents a year.



Introducing Comrade Shears!

MEET this comrade. He's the fellow who sends us clippings from all parts of the country—on all topics of interest to the labor and radical movement: articles, editorials, photographs and cartoons—from newspapers and magazines, conservative and radical.

MEET COMRADE SHEARS AND BECOME A COMRADE SHEARS YOURSELF!

Clip and ship and help to make The DAILY WORKER a better working-class daily.

Here's Another Job for Comrade Shears!

Every day there are articles, news stories and cartoons that your shop-mates will enjoy. Whenever you see something you think they will like—get out your shears! Cut it out and PASTE IT UP IN THE SHOP (and in the trade union hall)—mark it "From the Daily Worker". Every once in a while, Comrade Shears will appear above good things to clip. When you see him—CUT IT OUT!

EDISON WORKERS ARE VICTIMS OF COMPANY SPIES

Are Afraid to Commit Selves on Union

By a Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Angel Morra, organizer for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, says he is handicapped in organizing the New York Edison electrical workers. He claims it is due to two reasons, an efficient spy system and workers' fear of their jobs. All means of organizational work, even when carried on under cover, are exposed by the spy system. Any worker who has even an interest in the union is found out by the company and discharged. The spy system causes distrust between the workers, so they are afraid to commit themselves on the union. This factor alone has restricted organization work. Morra also states that some of the spies get an additional wage for this work, payable at their residence by a messenger.

Seattle Kuomintang Celebrates Birthday of Dr. Sun Yat Sen

By a Worker Correspondent. SEATTLE, Nov. 29.—The birthday of Dr. Sun Yat Sen was celebrated here by the local branch of the Kuomintang party. Addresses were made by several students of the University of Washington, who are here under the provisions of the Boxer indemnity fund. Carl Brabbin of the Seattle Labor College extended greetings for American supporters of the Chinese nationalist movement. A program of Chinese music, pantomime and amateur dramatics followed. Earlier in the evening a local radio broadcasting station put on an hour's program covering the life and work of Sun Yat Sen.

Denver Workers Open New Lyceum Building

By a Worker Correspondent. DENVER, Nov. 29.—Sunday, the 21st, was a red letter day for the workers and their friends, especially the Jewish portion, in that they assembled to the number of 1,000 in their beautiful new lyceum building in West Denver. A few years ago the Lyceum Association was organized by a handful of Jewish workers on the west side, and they soon purchased a lot on which an old church was standing. It was converted into a meeting hall. Then, about a year ago, the members decided that a new structure must replace the old and dilapidated building, which had grown too small for the crowds that had been gathered there. Through picnics, bazaars and various meetings money was collected for the purpose. Most of the new building was erected by the members of the Lyceum themselves, who have worked day and night at the task. The structure, as completed, is valued at \$30,000. After applying the \$2,500 which was collected at the celebration on the 21st, the debt remaining on the property will be but \$10,000, which the enthusiastic members claim will be paid off within the next few years. The dedicatory celebration lasted from 2 p. m. until midnight and included a banquet, dancing and speeches. Earl R. Hoage, president of the Colorado Federation of Labor, congratulated the members in the name of the 35,000 organized workers in his organization. He was followed in his talk by Wm. Dietrich, secretary of the Workers' Party, representatives of several unions, and Mr. Duboff of the Workmen's Circle. Wm. L. Tuschmann, president of the Lyceum Association, made the principal address of the evening.

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CHICAGO LABOR, IN GREAT MEETING, PASSES RESOLUTION OF PROTEST AT LEGAL MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

At the meeting at Ashland Auditorium, held under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference of Chicago, the following resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote: Whereas, the Sacco and Vanzetti case that has held the attention of the world for the past six years is about to come to a close with imminent danger of two innocent men having their lives snuffed out, and we believe this is a conspiracy to feed the appetites of labor baiters, and

Whereas, the American labor movement from coast to coast and millions of sympathizers throughout the world are not only convinced of Sacco and Vanzetti's innocence, but honestly believe that agents of the department of justice in Washington have lent themselves to help carry out this diabolical plot, and

Whereas, the attorneys for the defense have presented to the court new evidence upon which they base their demand for a new trial, to wit: One affidavit from Celestino Madeiros who in substance testifies that the Morelli gang of bandits committed the crime charged to the defendants; two affidavits from former department of justice agents—Latherman, in the service of the department of justice thirty-six years, and Mr. Meyand, in the same service eight years. Both of these former agents testify in their affidavits that they made every effort to obtain evidence that would warrant the deportation of Sacco and Vanzetti. Failing to get this evidence, they were instructed to assist this frame-up to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair; therefore be it

Resolved, that the organized trade unionists and other Chicago friends in mass meeting assembled, pledge their individual support to the Sacco and Vanzetti defense and demand that a new trial be granted to these defendants. We further demand an immediate thorough investigation by congress into the part played by the department of justice. We believe the investigation will disclose a criminal plot against labor that has all the earmarks of a repetition of the Mooney case, and be it further

Resolved, that we are in full accord with the program as outlined by our fellow workers in New York City at their mass meeting held in Madison Square Garden, November 17, 1926, and urge the organization of a representative delegation to present this protest fully to the governor of Massachusetts and endorse the plan to hold a national congress in New York City

to further the ends of justice and early release of the defendants. We further pledge ourselves to urge the congressmen and senators of Illinois to present resolutions in congress to investigate the participation of the department of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We are of the firm conviction that such an investigation will expose the conspiracy and hasten the freeing and release of these two defendants.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY GREET'S WORKERS' SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST

Great enthusiasm greeted the reading of the accompanying message of the Workers (Communist) Party to the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held in Chicago:

To the Workers of Chicago assembled in support of the movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti. The Workers (Communist) Party extends its greetings to the workers of Chicago assembled in support of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco and Vanzetti are in danger of losing their lives because they dared support the revolutionary movement of the workers against the capitalist system. They are to be murdered by the lackeys of capitalism because they raised their voices in protest and organized the workers against the exploitation and oppression of the workers by the capitalists.

The Workers (Communist) Party has from the beginning supported the movement of labor to fight for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. It has used all its strength to bring before the workers the truth about their persecution and to mobilize the vast strength of labor in their defense.

The Workers (Communist) Party pledges itself anew to the struggle to save these revolutionary fighters. It calls upon all workers to rally to their defense. It calls upon all workers to demand their freedom with such a mighty voice, backed by the organized strength of the workers, that the capitalists and their lackeys will not dare to carry through their purpose to judicially murder Sacco and Vanzetti.

Free Sacco and Vanzetti! Save Sacco and Vanzetti! by mobilizing the whole strength of labor in the fight for their lives. Fraternally yours, Workers (Communist) Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

'I Don't Care How It Ends, If It Only Ends,' Says Sacco After Spending Six and Half Years in the Old Dedham Jail

By JOHN DOS PASSOS, Federated Press. DEDHAM, Mass., Nov. 29.—It was mealtime when I went to see Sacco. The other prisoners filed by us as we sat on the bench talking; young men mostly, walking heavily with their hands in their armpits. Dedham jail is a model jail, a bright clean polished bird cage. Thru the bars you can see trees and the sky and clouds.

Six and a Half Years There. Sacco has been six and a half years in Dedham jail, six and a half years in a cell twenty-three hours of the day and six and a half years of walking in a file with his hands in his armpits. A prisoner awaiting sentence is given no work to do. The only break was when he was sent to the state hospital for the insane, when he collapsed after a 31-day hunger strike.

"I don't care how it ends, if it would only end," he says. They had told me that Sacco was broken by the ordeal; but not at all. He is still able to laugh and joke and tell stories. There is still an occasional flush of color in his waxy prison cheeks. We talked about how amazing was the amount of agony a man could stand. A dog under the same conditions would have been dead long ago. But he didn't say much about the case. He was sick of talking about the case, of thinking about the case. He told me about when he'd been a kid in a little town in southern Italy before he'd come to America. His life before he had fallen into the ghastly trap in Brockton that May evening six and a half years ago had been pretty happy on the whole. He liked to talk about it.

Tells Background. His father was a wine and oil merchant. Sacco worked for him when he was little in the vineyard and the dry sunny olive orchards. But better than school or work in the fields he liked machinery. When he was 15 he got a job stoking the donkey engine that ran the big threshing machine that thrashed all the wheat in the region. It was about that time he began to dream of coming to America, the land of machinery. When he was 17 he came to America with his brother. His first job was as water boy with a road gang. When they let him work on the steam roller he was absolutely happy. He loved the land of machinery. When winter came on he got a job in the Hopedale mills, and eventually, finding that an unskilled laborer was everybody's doormat, learned to run an edging machine in a shoe factory.

Drifted to Anarchists. From then on he was pretty prosperous. He was married and had a son. He was making good money. He

begin to think about the people who weren't so well off as he was. He had been brought up in an atmosphere of political talk. His father, back in Torremaggiore, had been a republican; his brother, later mayor of the town, a socialist. When Sacco lived in Milford he went to socialist meetings. But he found more intelligent men among the anarchists. They were more awake, more anxious to improve themselves, he said.

Arrested for Speech. So little by little he found himself allied with the local Italian anarchist groups, meeting Sundays and evenings at the Circolo de' Studii Sociali. He was active in the Hopedale strike, was arrested for making a speech during the agitation in sympathy with the Minnesota strike in 1916. So it was inevitable that he should have been one of the first to agitate for a protest against the arrest of Salsedo and Elia in the red raids of 1920. He had a draft of a handbill for a meeting of protest against Salsedo's murder when he was arrested with Vanzetti that May night in a Boston streetcar.

Since then... six and a half years of jail. Twenty-three hours a day alone in a cell. "I don't care how it all ends, if it only ends," he says. Commutation? Pardon? I didn't dare mention them to him. "If we had been convicted of radicalism it would have been all right," he said. "But why convict us of murder?"

Lloyd George to Send Speech to Farm Bureau David Lloyd George, war-time premier of Great Britain, will deliver a special message at the eighth annual American Farm Bureau Federation convention Dec. 6, 7 and 8 in Chicago. Invited to deliver the main convention address, Lloyd George said he was unable to come in person, but would send a written address.

DETROIT SKY-PILOTS ARE DISTURBED AS GOVERNOR 'FORGETS' GOD IN THANKS

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—What is Thanksgiving with God left out? This was the disturbing reaction of Detroit clergy to Governor Alex J. Groesbeck's omission of the word "God" from the annual Thanksgiving proclamation.

The proclamation is said to be the first in which a governor has not asked the people of his state to thank God for the various blessings enjoyed during the past year.

The Rev. Chester B. Emerson of the North Woodward Avenue Congregational church declared the resolution "the most arrogant message ever penned."

The Rev. Mark F. Sanborn of the First Baptist church and the Rev. Edgar DeWitt Jones of the Central Christian church were other "men of the cloth" who criticized the proclamation.

"The recognition of God in Thanksgiving is historical," the Rev. Mr. Jones said. "Without thanks to God the holiday is meaningless."

The Rev. Mr. Sanborn said: "If the omission was intentional the proclamation is pathetic."

Reed Drops Probe in Reported Kansas City Slush Fund Exposure

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—Senator Reed's one-man "slush fund" investigating committee failed to find out evidence of charges that a \$250,000 to \$750,000 fund had operated in Kansas City during the recent election on behalf of the candidacy of Harry B. Jaws, democrat, for the United States senate.

Harry R. Walmsley, republican precinct worker, who wrote to Senator Norris of Nebraska declaring it was "common gossip" in Kansas City that the Street Railways company had pledged such a fund in return for extension of franchise, was unable to give Senator Reed any definite information about the alleged fund upon which has letter was based.

After 45 minutes of questioning, divulging no tangible evidence, Senator Reed dismissed his "witness" and declared he would "wash his hands of the whole affair."

Illinois River Again at Flood Stage, Low Ground Families Flee

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Nov. 29.—Families on low ground here were forced from their homes Tuesday morning as the waters of the rising Illinois river crept up around the foundations. The river was at a stage of 19.3 feet and is expected to reach 21 feet, which will flood many streets and cause many more residents to evacuate their homes.

Workmen were blocking sewer inlets in an effort to prevent flooding of streets. Backing up of water on the state hard road thru the city is imminent.

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TORNADOES TAKE HEAVY TOLLS IN SOUTHWEST AREA

Life and Property Taken in Many States

Blizzard in Iowa. CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Nov. 29.—Eastern Iowa was literally buried under a blizzard this morning as heavy rain turned to snow.

Headed Northeastward. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The storm now hovering over the middle west is moving northeastward, attended by rains which will be followed by snow flurries in the Ohio valley and lower lake region, the weather bureau announced today.

Minnesota was expected to have zero weather. Indiana, Illinois, most of Michigan, parts of Wisconsin, and Eastern Iowa will have temperatures below 25 above zero, it was predicted by government forecaster C. A. Donnell.

Boston Streetcar Men Get Uniforms. BOSTON, Nov. 29.—First free uniforms supplied under the new agreement made by the streetcar men's union and the Boston Elevated Railway Co. are going out to the 4,500 workers involved. The free uniforms are a gain from the directly negotiated agreement reached in July—the first contract made without arbitration in years.

The Story

of a great struggle of 16,000 unorganized textile workers

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A Lawyer Speaks

Charles S. Whiteman, president of the American Bar Association and former governor of the Empire State, urged the appointment of judges in an address delivered before the Illinois Bar Association.

In modern times lawyers play the part of the roving knight errant of feudalism, as the chief protectors of private property. Legal acumen and perspicacity have, however, taken the place of the cruder battle ax and lance, while the necessary dirty work of physical compulsion is done by hired servants—the police. Considering the important part the legal profession plays as the chief spokesman and apologists for modern capitalism, one must attach due significance to the statement of the president of the Bar Association.

The plea for the abolition of the election of judges made by Mr. Whiteman indicates a definite trend in the political thought of America's ruling class. It indicates that the present limitations of capitalist democracy, great as they are, are still not sufficient to effectively check the growing power of the American working class. The contradictions within society are so intense that capitalist statesmen are now proposing to withdraw even that little "form without substance" of democracy which they have reluctantly yielded.

Mr. Whiteman speaks with admiration of the federal government, where "We've done very well so far with judges named for life, answerable to no one so long as their conduct is good. Never was there a better body in the world than the United States Supreme Court and this can be carried down into the lower federal courts."

Speaking in the same strain Chief Justice Clyde E. Stone, of the Illinois Supreme Court said, "No court should lend itself to a violation of the law or a refusal to enforce it as it exists, in order to appease public sentiment."

Here we find clearly expressed the political philosophy of the ruling class of this country, its firm determination to enforce and extend its dictatorship and its utter contempt for the will of the masses of the workers. Under these circumstances labor must learn to place no faith or hope for justice in the capitalist courts. The fight for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the fight against the use of the injunctions in labor disputes will not be won by appeals to the fairness of the courts, no matter how convincing the evidence or how strong the tide of public sentiment. The capitalist class cares not a fig for either. It will be won solely thru the pressure of labor's own political power and strength. As capitalism prepares to tighten still further its fetters about the working class, let us mobilize more energetically labor's political might to break them.

The Lesson of Ware, Mass.

Again we are reminded of the transformation taking place in New England. The textile mills of Ware, Mass., have shut down to remove to the South nearer the sources of raw material and cheap unorganized labor. The 1,500 textile workers are thus left without employment. This is but one of many such removals during the last dozen years. Yet the significance of the change going on, has not yet been brought home to the workers of that region.

The official labor movement of New England concerns itself chiefly with the welfare of the skilled organized workers, the building trades and the like. The fact remains that the dumping of thousands of unemployed workers in the textile industry and the shoe industry (which is similarly affected) on the labor market as a result of the steady shifting of industry from New England to the South, will inevitably affect the skilled workers of that section of the country. The building industry, which depends chiefly upon local demand, is already on the downgrade. Other industries will be forced to follow to an ever-increasing degree. The entire labor movement of New England will suffer the consequences of its lack of foresight and preparedness.

The New York Times offers a sorry consolation to these workers. The "back-to-the-farm" movement is held forth as a panacea. The New England farmer has already shared in the general agricultural crisis. The prospect of future unemployment and shrinking home markets offers little guarantee of any improvement.

The development of small manufacturing concerns and the employment of skilled labor on articles of luxury is the next offering of the Times' economic expert. To give the impression that New England can now build up a new group of industries of this kind to compete with Japan, Germany and France, who are specialists in these fields and who have the advantage of better access to cheaper labor than even the South can boast of, is to propose to the workers of New England that they descend one step lower in the scale of the world's labor. This is the future which capitalism holds out to the workers of New England. It is for them to say whether they will meekly accept it, or whether they will bestir themselves to action.

The chief task before the workers of the New England states is that of organization into powerful trade unions to meet the coming onslaughts of the employers. The prospect of a coming period of unemployment, which would make it more difficult to carry out this task, makes it necessary that labor take up at once the question of building a political weapon as well—a labor party, that will serve as a powerful right arm in the struggles of these workers against the employers, that will raise the cry of unemployment relief when it is needed and go even further for the socialization of the industries of New England as a remedy for the present increasing chaos. Ware, Mass., should offer food for much thought.

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Organization of the Unorganized and Work in the Trade Unions

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Gen. Sec'y. Workers (Communist) Party.

[Editorial Note: This is the third of a series of articles on the discussions and resolution of the meeting of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party announced in THE DAILY WORKER a few days ago.]

THE summary of the discussions and resolutions of the central committee in regard to the opportunities for developing the revolutionary movement and building the Workers (Communist) Party made in the previous articles, shows clearly that the greatest opportunity for Communist work in the present period of imperialist development and "capitalist prosperity" is among the unorganized, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the highly developed machine industry.

The most favorable basis for approach and contact with these workers is thru the program of struggle for higher wages and better working conditions—the winning of such demands thru organization of these workers. This makes the work of organizing the unorganized workers one of the major tasks of the party at the present time.

The importance of the work among the unorganized in relation to the Communist work to make the trade unions organs of militant struggle against capitalism, was emphasized in the resolution on trade union work of the last convention of the party which declares:

"The condition existing in the United States, so far as the trade unions are concerned, is to a considerable degree, parallel to the conditions which existed in Great Britain a quarter of a century ago. There, too, a highly reactionary trade union bureaucracy was in control of the trade unions and opposed all progressive measures in the struggle against the employers. It was only the advent of "new unionism" which came into existence thru the organization of the great masses of previously unorganized workers that the trade unions changed their policy and the labor party was formed and industrial unionism developed.

"The organization of millions of workers in such industries as the steel industry, the rubber industry, the automobile industry will bring into the American trade union movement, new and more militant spirit and will greatly increase the influence of our party and aid materially in achieving our end of winning the organized masses for the revolutionary Communist struggle."

The organization of the Passaic workers and their entry into the American Federation of Labor thru affiliation to the United Textile Workers, thus creating a strong left wing within the latter organization, is a concrete example of the working out of the policy formulated in the above quotation from the convention resolution.

How to Carry on the Work of Organizing the Unorganized.

The work in the field of organization of the unorganized must be carried on by the party in two ways. First, thru direct work in the shops and factories for organization of the unorganized workers and second, thru stimulation of the existing trade unions to take up the work and carry on the campaign for the organization of the unorganized.

The reorganization of the party on the basis of the shop nuclei has given us the instrument for direct contact with the workers in the factories thru which we can initiate the campaign for organization of the unorganized workers.

The party now has direct contact with the workers between two and three hundred factories thruout the country. It is already publishing shop papers in some twenty-five to thirty of these factories.

While the shop nucleus is a political unit of the party, and must carry on the work in support of all of the party campaigns in the factory, it is a particularly strong weapon of our party in the work of organization of the unorganized.

It is the task of every shop nucleus which exists in an industry in which the workers are not organized to begin systematic agitation for organization as part of their work. This agitation must be based upon the experiences and grievances of the workers in the factories, thru taking up the demands for higher wages, the grievances of the workers in regard to their working conditions, that a movement for organization can be developed.

The first step toward organization is the crystallization of the demands of the workers thru agitation in the factories. Where shop papers are published by the party nuclei, these papers must make this their first task. The development of a greater number of shop papers is one of the steps necessary to strengthen the campaign for organization of the unorganized. Following this campaign of agitation

the shop nucleus must endeavor to establish contact with the more militant workers outside of the party in the shop and endeavor to form a shop committee. In large industries this shop committee must extend itself by organizing similar committees in all departments of the industry.

The creation of such a skeleton organization in the unorganized industry, which in the moment when the workers' grievances reach a boiling point, can call a strike and during the strike, organize the mass of the workers into a union, must be undertaken by the party shop nuclei in all the unorganized industries.

It will require careful persistent work on the part of the shop nuclei to carry out this program but if the work is undertaken in earnest with a determination to secure results, the party can develop scores of "Passaics" on the basis of its present strength in the unorganized industries.

The Work in the Trade Unions to Organize the Unorganized.

Simultaneously with the work of the party nuclei in the factories, the party must, thru its trade union fractions, initiate campaigns thru the trade unions for organization of the unorganized.

There is a broad field of activity in carrying on this work. Resolutions supporting the program for organization of the unorganized can be introduced in the trade union bodies, all the way from the local trade unions to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The party trade union fractions should carry on the struggle to have committees for the organization of the unorganized and for conduct of campaigns to achieve this end, set up by the local unions, by the district councils, the central labor bodies, state federations of labor thru the conventions of the international unions and carry the struggle to the A. F. of L. convention.

Favorable Opportunities for Organization of the Unorganized.

During the period of the world war, the American Federation of Labor increased its membership to four million. It was possible to organize large masses of the workers during the period of the war when the labor power of the workers was in demand. The capitalists needed the workers' services and consequently the position of the workers was strengthened. The high rate at which industry was running encouraged the workers to make greater demands for increased wages and a higher standard of life and to

organize in order to achieve these demands.

While not to the same degree, the present situation of capitalist prosperity presents a similar opportunity for organization of the workers. The fact that there is general employment is encouraging the workers to make new demands and to enter into struggle for these demands. The boasts about the great profits of the capitalists are stirring the demand for a higher standard of life among the workers who are producing these profits.

It is now, during this period of capitalist prosperity that the movement for the organization of the unorganized can make headway. The labor movement as a whole has not taken advantage of the situation thus far. Valuable time has been lost in developing the movement for organization. By taking up this movement energetically and taking the leadership in it, the party can greatly extend its influence among the workers and at the same time build the party.

Work Among the Unorganized Workers.

As pointed out in the resolution of the last convention, the work of organizing the unorganized is of the utmost importance in winning the trade union movement for the militant class struggle against capitalism. The workers who come into the organized labor movement from the great machine industry will be a source of new strength for the left wing in its struggle for a militant class struggle policy by organized labor.

The central committee resolution, however, emphatically points out that there must be no let-up in the work in the existing trade unions because of the throwing of the party energy into the work of organizing the unorganized.

The party thus far has brought far too little of its strength to bear in the trade unions. All of the campaigns of the party to emphasize the need of the struggle to win the organized workers in the trade unions have resulted in approximately 50 per cent of the party membership becoming members of the trade unions, and probably less than half of these members actually carry on systematic work in their unions.

There is, therefore, still the need of energetic steps to have the party members who are eligible for trade union membership to join a union. At least 90 per cent of the party membership is eligible for union membership and should become members of a trade union.

Further work to convince the party of the importance of the work in the trade unions is necessary and together with this the development of the trade union fractions in the party in a more systematic form. All of the United front campaigns of the party on issues in the workers' interests have their basis in the trade unions. These campaigns cannot take on greater volume unless the organized forces of the party in the trade unions are increased and thus, the ability of the party to draw these organized masses into common struggle with itself broadened.

The importance of the work in the trade unions and the opportunities for achievements of the party in this field are illustrated by the broad Save the Union campaign which has developed in the United Mine Workers of America. The United Mine Workers of America is the proletarian backbone of the American Federation of Labor. The present policies and leadership of the union are resulting in its disintegration. The program of the Save the Union bloc must be put into effect. The loss of the United Mine Workers or its being weakened so that it will be ineffective in its struggle against the coal barons, would be a blow to the whole labor movement of this country. The fight to save the miners' union therefore, becomes of the greatest importance to the whole labor movement.

By proving that it stands for those policies which strengthen and build the organized labor movement, thru supporting the Save the Union movement in the United Mine Workers of America, the party is winning new influence and increasing its prestige among the miners and its work in this field will ultimately crystallize in the form of new strength for the party.

There are hundreds of similar opportunities for the party to take the leadership in to strengthen the labor movement. The party can only take full advantage of these opportunities if its members are in the unions and organized into fractions, carrying on a campaign to build a broad left wing movement which will fight to make the trade unions the organs of militant class struggle in the workers' interests.

The work in the field of organization of the unorganized and the work in the organized labor movement still stand in the forefront of the party tasks. The need of the present situation is greater mobilization of the party strength for this work in order to take advantage of the opportunities which lie before us.

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Decides to Retreat.

THE following study of the British empire was written by Comrade Roy while the Imperial Conference in London was still going on. It will, however, be noted that Roy's analysis of the conflicting interests at work in the British empire is substantiated by the results of the empire meet. Roy correctly predicts in this article the setting up of the loose federation that has come to pass. The information he offers here with reference to South Africa and Canada explains the stand of these two countries in the conference and in a large measure accounts for the retreat of the home government that the new charter represents. Roy is a well-known leader of the Indian liberation movement and a careful student of the British empire.

By M. N. ROY.

THE drama which is being enacted behind closed doors in Downing street could be characterized as a comedy had it not been so tragic for the British empire. It is a comedy because of the hypocritical speeches made for publication. They are talking of imperial unity and loyalty to the crown while the conflict of interests becomes ever sharper. Baldwin virtuously concluded his inaugural speech with a quotation from St. Augustine: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things charity." But the Boer general Hertzog, who lacks Anglo-Saxon politeness, brusquely turned the tables and demanded that the basis of the imperial federation should be "liberty in essentials; unity where self-interests permit; charity—to none." The frankly separatist views of Hertzog are shared, if not as openly, by Canada and Ireland.

Evidently inter-imperial relations have become so critical that a determined effort must be made to find a modus vivendi. In political and constitutional issues London seems to be prepared to make concessions, provided that economic supremacy remains unimpaired. That is, if the dominions would sincerely accept the principle of imperial preference and effectively apply it in practice, their demands as regards internal autonomy and international status could be reluctantly granted. Although Chamberlain's long report on foreign affairs is not published, it is reported that he even did not raise the question of ratification of the Locarno treaties by the dominions. That is a great concession. It places the dominion governments outside the jurisdiction of the British foreign office.

Decides to Retreat.

IN view of the acuteness of the situation the British government decided to beat a timely retreat as the best strategy. Three important dominion delegations (Canada, South Africa and Ireland) came to the conference determined to raise the constitutional question and the question of international status. The delegates are fully supported by public opinion at home.

Hertzog, who bore arms against the British during the Boer war and who even after reconciliation with Britain stood for an independent South African republic, completely defeated the loyalist South African party of Smuts in the last election and became the head of the government. Ever since he came to power Hertzog has repeatedly put forward the separatist program of Boer nationalism. The agitation for a South African flag was the acute manifestation of the separatist sentiment. A few days before the imperial conference met in London a great mass meeting was held in Johannesburg to celebrate the "Afrikaner Day." Four ministers of the Hertzog cabinet, including the acting premier, were present. In that meeting Malan (one of the ministers) declared that the government had decided unanimously to pass the flag bill next year. Malan accused the South African press of defending imperial interests as against national interests and declared that the press was owned by peoples overseas and that the editors are foreigners.

Undoubtedly this demonstration of nationalism was to strengthen the hand of Hertzog in the imperial conference. And Hertzog did not disappoint his followers at home. He took the first opportunity to state his case, and in doing so did not mince words. He demanded: "1. In principle, unrestricted freedom of action to each individual member of the commonwealth; 2. In practice, consultation with a view to co-operative action wherever possible."

This conception of imperial unity, if accepted, would reduce the empire to a sort of loose entente likely to drift apart under the growing pressure of economic interests.

Canada's Position.

CANADA has not come with any friendlier mood. Mackenzie King may be a better diplomat than the Boer general from Transvaal, but his diplomatic words are pronounced on the background of formidable facts. He has swept the country in the recent election, which was fought with clear nationalist slogans. The country has supported him in his challenge to the authority of the British governor general. He has defeated his opponents who were backed by the

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governor general because of their imperial orientation. The conservative party, behind which stand the financial interests closely connected with London banks, has been vanquished at the polls. The liberal progressive combination, led by King, came to power with the following program: 1. Canada is de facto independent, but de jure still subordinated to the sixty-year-old British-North America act passed by the British parliament. This state of affairs must be changed. 2. Canadian parliament should have the same sovereign right to manage domestic and foreign affairs as the British parliament. 3. Canada should not be reduced to the status of a colony by the interference of the British governor general.

These are very clear issues, and the government of Mackenzie King is committed to them. When King showed reluctance to attend the imperial conference to press these vital constitutional issues, he was urged by the nationalist politicians, who wanted him to back up Hertzog in the conference.

Irish Problem.

THEN there is Ireland. The Irish delegate, Fitzgerald, expressed his intention to raise the questions of war and of the functions of the governor general. His views are that the dominions should not be considered to be technically or legally in a state of war simply by virtue of the fact that Britain was at war.

The conference will have to sit much more than a month if such grave conflicts of interests are to be composed. But in this critical period of its economic existence British imperialism can hardly afford to sharpen the issues of inter-imperial relations by stubbornly opposing the points of view of the dominions or by insisting upon London's hegemony over foreign affairs. Diplomacy is considered to be the best way out of the crisis.

But neither diplomacy nor concessions in questions of foreign relations would touch the background of the conflicts. Rifts in the background of the relations between the dominions and the metropolis cause the discord in the political and constitutional superstructures. The basic relation is the economic relation.

Britain is losing her economic, financial and political hegemony upon the countries which formally are, and will be for some time, still parts of the British empire.

Capitalist Decline.

THE growth of a separatist tendency in the dominions is closely connected with the decline of British capitalism. It is the cause and the effect at the same time. Industrialization of the dominions makes them

Decides to Retreat.

progressively independent of the metropolis, but increases their need for capital. If it were possible to keep up a constant and increasing flow of capital from England to the dominions on the most favorable conditions, the process of rupture in inter-imperial relations would not be so pronounced. The dominions (with the exception of South Africa) developed largely with capital and labor exported from Britain. On the other hand, the large bulk of the raw materials produced in the dominions found market in England.

Now both these basic relations between the dominions and the mother country have changed. England is not able to supply the growing capital elsewhere on more favorable conditions. For example, no British capital has penetrated deeply into Canada. At the same time, chronic industrial depression, has caused a shrinkage of market in Britain for the raw materials from the dominions. Since the latter are obliged to sell out of the empire, they must also buy outside the empire. Consequently, the program of imperial preference in which British capitalism seeks a way out of the present crisis becomes unrealizable.

Britain Weak.

SPEAKING outside the conference shall Mackenzie King succinctly but clearly formulated the basic conditions for the relations between Canada and England in these words: "We want capital. We would take it from Britain; but if we cannot get it here we must find it elsewhere." In his opening speech Baldwin did not fail to touch this foundation of inter-imperial relationship. He endeavored to justify the present inability of London to supply the dominions with capital on favorable terms by reference to what the mother country had done in the past. He reminded the dominion representatives that down to the end of 1925 London had lent to the dominions £850,000,000. But he was constrained to admit "the reduction in the wealth and accumulated savings of this country (Britain) resulting from the world war." When Baldwin referred to the total investment of £850,000,000 (of which about £350,000,000 went to Canada) Mackenzie King must have taken a mental note of the £400,000,000 of American capital invested in Canada mostly since the war.

Recently the South African trade commissioner in London stated that every year his country was sending more raw materials abroad. Last year's balance was £17,000,000. He said that South Africa must increase her export because she must have capital in return.

Similar difficulties underlie the economic relations with all the dominions which possess the autonomy to determine the direction of their trade and protect their industries by raising tariff walls. These difficulties frustrate all the efforts to enforce the principle of imperial preference. And it is around this basic question of economic relations that the main battles of the conference will be fought.

Preference.

IN his speech to the conference the president of the board of trade stated that in the first half of the current year one-third of the British imports came from the empire and half of the exports went to the empire. This fact shows that imperial preference operates against the interests of the dominions and in favor of England. British manufacturers gain by the preferential tariff, whereas the producers of raw materials and partly finished commodities in the dominions lose. Consequently it is natural that the dominions possessing the autonomy to determine the direction of trade and in fiscal matters do not take kindly to the scheme of imperial preference. An effective operation of the scheme may help out British capitalism, but all sentimental considerations of racial and language affinity taken together cannot induce the dominions to sacrifice their economic interests on the altar of the empire.

Then there is the question of empire settlement. Most of the dominions need labor. Britain is suffering from the incurable malady of unemployment. Why not settle the dominions with the British unemployed? It is a very simple proposition on the face of it; but here also arise serious complications. At this time, when the dominions are drifting farther and farther from the control of metropolitan finance, emigration of British workers means an irrecoverable loss of so much labor power for British capitalism. Their inability to export sufficient capital to the dominions makes the British bourgeoisie very reluctant to encourage emigration to the dominions. Thus the empire settlement scheme remains a paper scheme.

British Power Gone.

IN spite of the frantic attempts to stabilize British capitalism on the basis of a self-contained imperial unit, the process of disruption goes on. The empire will continue still for some time as a loosely bound federation or, rather, entente working in co-operation whenever and wherever possible without prejudice to self-interest. But the hegemony of Britain is gone forever. This is being demonstrated in the imperial conference.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.