

COOLIDGE URGES BIG NAVY, ANTI-COAL STRIKE LAW

Meet Tonight to Fight I. R. T. Injunction

NEW YORK LABOR TO MOBILIZE TONIGHT FOR TRACTION BATTLE

Subway and Elevated Enrollment in Union Grows Despite Company Spies

Every preparation has been made to launch a labor movement drive to organize the New York traction workers, it was announced yesterday from the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers, Continental Hotel, Broadway and 41st St.

The mass meeting of traction workers scheduled for tonight to which other trade unionists have been invited and at which prominent international and local labor officials will pledge their support to the traction workers' struggle, will be the largest meeting yet held in the present campaign, according to Amalgamated officers.

Renew Attack to Stop Seating of Vare and Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator George W. Norris, republican "progressive" of Nebraska, this afternoon launched the democratic-insurgent battle to bar Senators-elect Frank L. Smith, of Illinois and William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania at the door of the senate.

The insurgent leader attacked the right of either Smith or Vare to sit in the senate. He denounced their elections as a "battle of millionaires," and declared that the senate would have to "haul down the flag and raise the dollar sign above the capitol" if they were seated.

Norris charged that both men had purchased their senatorial togs, that the contributions to their huge campaign funds were investments on which the donors expected rewards, and that their election credentials were tainted with fraud.

Numbers and Power. "Judging from the number of A. F. of L. unions which have offered support for our efforts, we are looking for the most encouraging labor turnout yet held," one union officer said. "Unions such as the bricklayers, the plasterers and the needle trades workers which are in this battle against the injunction, because of their numbers and power, insure the success of our efforts."

Various other indications confirm the confidence of the union officials that tonight's meeting, scheduled for Harlem Casino, 100 West 116th St., at 8 p. m., will bring an enthusiastic response from the traction workers as well as other trade unionists of the city, all of whom have been thoroughly aroused by the threat of the injunction to their rights of organization.

City Pays For Spies. At the same time it was announced at the headquarters of the Amalgamated that formal complaint has been lodged with the New York State (Continued on Page Five)

STALIN SEES NEW REVOLUTIONARY WAVE AND STRESSES WAR DANGER

(Special Cable To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Dec. 6.—"Europe is clearly entering on a new revolutionary tide," declared Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the All Union Communist Party, in an address before yesterday's session of the Fifteenth Party Congress.

Pointing to the refusal of the capitalist powers to consider the Soviet Union's proposal for complete and immediate disarmament, Stalin declared that the imperialist struggle for colonies and markets was rapidly coming to a head and was likely to culminate in a world war in the near future.

U. S. S. R.'s Foreign Relations.

"Our country lives and develops amidst capitalist encirclement," declared Stalin at the opening of his speech. "Its international situation depends not only on its own internal forces but also on the situation in the capitalist countries, the encirclement of the oppressed classes of our country, the strength of the whole world and the strength or weakness of the revolutionary movement of these classes.

"I need not say," continued Stalin, "that our Revolution is part of the international revolutionary movement of the oppressed classes. Therefore I consider that the Central Committee's report must begin with a description of the foreign relations of our country, the situation of the capitalist countries and the situation of the revolutionary movement of those countries.

Markets Almost Stable.

Commenting on the question of world economy, Stalin said that "the essential fact is that the production of the capitalist countries during the last two years has exceeded the pre-war level. World trade is developing more slowly than production and is approaching pre-war level. In North America and Japan this level has already been surpassed.

"This series of facts shows the technical progress of the rationalization of capitalist industry and the establishment of new branches and the more intense trustification and international combinations of industry. Does this mean that the stabilization of capitalism has become firmer and more durable? Of course not. In the report made to the Fourteenth Congress it was said that capitalism may reach and even surpass the pre-war level; it may rationalize

Sees War Danger.

On the contrary from the very fact that trade is growing and that technical progress and productive possibilities are increasing while world markets with their limits and spheres of influence of various capitalist groups remain more or less stable. There arises the most acute crisis of world capitalism, pregnant with new wars and threatening the establishment of any stabilization whatsoever.

The growth of partial stabilization follows the aggravation of the crisis of capitalism and the growing crisis shatters the stabilization process—such is the dialectical development of capitalism given the historical moment.

"Most characteristic of this growth of capitalist production and trade is the fact that the development is not following the regular line. This development does not proceed in such a way that capitalist countries move one after another smoothly, without getting into one another's way and overthrowing one another. On the contrary: it proceeds by way of this or that country being driven out, falling, decaying, while other countries rise, and prosper. It takes the form of a struggle of life and death, of the continents and countries for the supremacy of markets.

American Domination.

"The economic center is moving from Europe toward America from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, thereby increasing the specific weight of America and Asia in the world's commercial turnover at Europe's cost. This contradiction between the growth of productive possibilities and the partial stability of the markets has laid the foundation for the fact that the problem of markets is actually the fundamental problem of capitalism. (Continued on Page Three)

Fear 900 Fishermen Marooned in Caspian Have Frozen to Death

MOSCOW, Dec. 6.—Fear that the 900 fishermen marooned in the ice-locked Caspian sea have frozen to death or drowned in attempts to reach shore, was felt today.

Pilots of airplanes who have been dropping food to the fishermen reported that the number of occupants of the stranded boats has been greatly decreased.

SINCLAIR, BURNS TO STAND TRIAL FOR JURY SPIES

Sinclair Hints John D. Used Congress On Him

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Justice Frederick L. Siddons this afternoon ruled that Harry P. Sinclair, William J. Burns and four of their associates must stand trial for criminal contempt as a result of their alleged jury tampering activities in the mistrial of the conspiracy case against Sinclair and former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall.

The justice overruled "without prejudice" the defense motion which would have dismissed the contempt rule without permitting the testimony of half a hundred witnesses to prove the government contention that the Burns Agency imposed a highly improper surveillance over the Fall-Sinclair jury.

Sinclair Accuses Rivals. Sinclair's defense statement, a lengthy document, hinted strongly that Rockefeller oil interests, in control of congress, had led a crusade against him to eliminate him, against the rules usually followed when men of great wealth are accused of looting the public lands.

Clubbed by Congress.

Part of his brief said: "He (Sinclair) has been made the object of a special prosecution initiated, sponsored and nurtured by congress in a manner and to an extent never before visited upon a citizen of the United States, and this is made manifest by the fact that, in order to enable the special government counsel to conduct said prosecution in the manner they desired, special legislation was enacted, as he believes, at the instance of said special counsel, for the purpose of abrogating long-established principles applicable to criminal procedure."

Capmakers Applaud Victory At Meeting; Retain 40-Hour Week

Fifteen hundred capmakers affiliated with the Joint Council crowded a mass meeting last night at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. in celebration of their victory in having forced the employers' association to reinstate the members of the union whom they had previously locked out in an attempt to break the existing agreement.

Reporting to the membership, acting Secretary J. Roberts admitted that the bosses had been brought to terms as a result of the solidarity of the membership, who two weeks earlier had voted to continue the fight against their employers. The union officials had recommended concessions to the employers but had been overruled by the membership.

40-Hour Week Stays.

Last night's meeting was hailed as a signal victory by the workers both over the employers and the weak policy of their officials. The left wing program, it was claimed, was responsible for the victory, in that the workers under the guidance of the left wing had voted to continue the struggle.

In returning to work, the workers are assured of the maintenance of the 40-hour week according to left wing leaders.

CONDUCT ANTI-WAR MEETING.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—An anti-war mass meeting will be held January 8 under the auspices of the Young Workers League. Leaflets are being prepared to advertise the meeting.

THREE GOVERNORS CALLING COAL STRIKE PARLEYS

Move for Separate Pacts Seen

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 7.—Barracks are being erected by the United Mine Workers Union in the coal mining camps in this vicinity to house the hundreds of strikers' families who will be evicted under a court order given the coal companies.

The evictions are to begin in two weeks. There is the greatest suffering among the miners' families. Money, food and clothing are urgently needed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Reports reached Washington today that Governors Gore of West Virginia, Donahay of Ohio and Fisher of Pennsylvania were planning to call separate conferences between miners and operators in an effort to settle the soft coal strike. These states have been hardest hit by the tie-up, which began last April. West Virginia has been least affected of the three.

Advised of the outcome of these mediations, the federal government will make no move to get the workers and operators into a joint conference.

Fit In To Lewis Policy.

These separate conferences fit into the general policy of President Lewis of the United Mine Workers who has already signed a separate temporary agreement with the coal operators of Illinois.

Opposition to separate agreements is widespread in the miners' union, however, and among the membership the coming conferences are looked upon as a further attempt to divide and weaken the union.

Valley Camp Coal Co. Thugs Slug Woman

By W. J. WHITE

Coal Region Terrorism. A miner's wife, Mrs. Pauline Patterson, was washing her clothes and talking with some other women who had gathered at her house.

Now it happens that Mrs. Patterson is a Russian and the other women and herself were speaking in the Slavish language. Some time before this, the Valley Camp Coal Co. had moved some of their scabs into the houses on either side of the Patterson house, and when Mrs. Patterson began speaking, and joking with the other women who were visiting with her, these scabs that they were talking about them and complained to a coal and iron policeman by the name of Geo. White who came to Mrs. Patterson and demanded that she pay a fine to him, and when Mrs. Patterson asked why she should do so, he proceeded to beat her up and drag her around the yard, tearing her clothes and breaking down the clothes line where her newly washed clothes were hanging.

Tore Off Clothes.

Mrs. Patterson who is the mother of four children, tried to get the officer to let her put on her clothes, she promised him if he would do so, she would go with him to the squire's (Continued on Page Four)

Coolidge, Imperialist



Cal Coolidge, president of the U. S. who delivered a rancous challenge to world labor in his message to congress. He is the tool of those who mean to make American dollars rule all nations.

POLICE TORTURE GILLETI IN PLOT TO "GET" GRECO

Jury Has Gilletti Case In Bronx Court

After two days of revelations of fascist intrigue carried on in New York and other United States centers, the trial of Mario Gilletti was given to the jury before Judge Albert Cohn in the Bronx County Court last night.

Efforts to obtain "framed" evidence with which to convict Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascist workers, and at the same time to involve Carlo Tresca, head of the Anti-Fascist League, through threats and violence, were disclosed by Gilletti on the witness stand.

Gilletti Tortured.

After being tortured and threatened with prosecution for murder, according to testimony, Gilletti signed documents in the office of the Italian consul at Chicago under the direction of Leo Luyri, secretary of the Chicago fascist organization. Gilletti is charged with shooting two fascists Jan. 25.

Gilletti was forced to sign documents before the Italian consul to enable the fascist government of Italy to try Tresca and others in Italy in their absence, under an Italian fascist law passed for this purpose, Gilletti's counsel told the jury in his closing argument late yesterday.

No Witnesses.

The attorney pointed also to the fact that no eye witnesses appeared against Gilletti and that even the complainants in the case did not identify him. He referred also to testimony by Gilletti that he "confessed" to the shooting under threat of being implicated in the killing of two fascists in the Bronx last Decoration Day. It was for this slaying that Greco and Carrillo are now on trial in the same court, under evidence which the International Labor Defense charges was framed in the same manner.

Albert Henderson, assistant district attorney, in addressing the jury, attempted to stampede the jurors by charging that Peter Sabbatano, counsel for the defense, did not represent the defendant so much as Tresca and the Anti-Fascist League.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Results of Its Third Annual Conference Are Summed Up By Trade Union Educational League

Following its session yesterday the new National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League, elected at the conference which adjourned Sunday night, has issued the following statement summing up the results of the Third Annual Conference, to its members and supporters:

The Statement. Our Third National Conference has just closed its sessions. Meeting at a most critical moment in history, it has lessons for all of us to learn.

The reports of delegates coming directly from industry and the struggles in and of the unions showed that the capitalists have started a nationwide drive against the labor movement and that the official leadership, by failing to mobilize the workers for resistance in line with its surrender policy, has created a crisis in which the life of the labor movement is at stake.

Spirit of Struggle Grows. The conference proved that the crisis in the trade unions is rousing larger masses to a sense of the dan-

WOULD DEVELOP AIRPLANE ROUTES TO LATIN AMERICA UNDER GUISE OF AID TO COMMERCIAL AVIATION

Advocates Legislation to Outlaw Strikes in the Coal Fields

Insults Unemployed Workers and Impoverished Farmers With "Prosperity" Talk

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Coolidge's message to congress contained nothing but repetition of the propaganda of "republican prosperity" and was a direct slap in the face to the unemployed workers whose numbers are growing ever larger as industrial paralysis gradually creeps over the country, and to the impoverished farmers who have for years been clamoring for federal aid to overcome the crisis that is driving hundreds of thousands from the land to swell the ranks of workers in the great cities.

That Coolidge is the spokesman for a policy of rampant imperialism is more than ever plain in his demand for a big navy wherein the predatory nature of the government was revealed in the repetition of the words of his recent address at Philadelphia before the Union League club.

The increase in naval armaments, in the army, in the marine corps is demanded because: "We are responsible for the protection of a large population and the greatest treasure ever bestowed upon any people." This is a plea for the defense of the far-flung imperialist domains of the ruling class of the United States.

Suppression at Home.

Imperialist conquest abroad is to be based upon the suppression of the masses at home as indicated by the recommendation for anti-strike legislation, under the guise of solving the coal situation. Legislation is requested "authorizing a system of fuel administration and the appointment by the president of a board of mediation and conciliation in case of actual or threatened suspension of production." The reply to the miners' request for relief is met with a request from congress for still more power to aid the coal corporations in their union-smashing campaign.

Opposes Farm Relief.

For the farmers, Coolidge issues a warning that "government price fixing is known to be unsound and bound to result in disaster; a government subsidy would work out the same way. The most effective means of dealing with surplus crops is to reduce the surplus acreage." He suggests that this can be done by farm organizations "and especially through banks and others who supply credit refusing to finance an acreage manifestly too large."

Taxation Irony.

He proposes, instead of farm relief legislation, the setting up of a board to administer a revolving loan fund to assist cooperatives to market the farm crops. With unconscious irony he remarks that, "The national government has almost entirely relieved the farmer from income taxes by successive tax reductions.

Will Maintain High Tariff.

However, Coolidge demands that the high protective tariff on manufactures be maintained, to prevent "a general shrinkage of values, a deflation of prices, a reduction of wages, a general depression carrying our (Continued on Page Two)

Jugo-Slav Commander Bombed in Macedonian Border Village Fight

SALONIKI, Dec. 6.—Bombs were thrown and revolvers fired when an attack was made yesterday on Strumica, a village near the Bulgarian border. The attack is reported to have been made by Macedonian comitadjis in an effort to kill the commander of the Jugo-Slav garrison.

The commander escaped but the bombs tore to pieces a woman and child who were nearby. It is believed that the Macedonians die a number more than three. A cordon of troops has been thrown around the town.

Alleged Assailants of Fur Leader Held

Meyer Friedman and Ben Cohen, two right wing employees, alleged to have been hired last summer to make a murderous attack on Aaron Gross, one of the leaders of the Furriers' Union, have been re-indicted before Judge Levine sitting in Part I of General Sessions Court. Friedman and Cohen are held without bail.

MINE STRIKERS DENIED DOCTOR IN COLO. JAILS

Mines Offered to I.W.W. For Operation

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 6.—The refusal of the keepers of the Rockefeller-controlled prisons of Colorado to give medical aid to imprisoned strikers is revealed by strikers whose releases are effected after days of suffering.

Milka Sablich, girl strike leader, is now ill in jail and is being refused medical care, according to a report just brought out by Otto Svobora. She was offered freedom on the condition that she agree to take no further part in the strike. She refused in spite of her illness. Roger Francezon is also ill and unattended. Svoboda himself was held 39 days without a hearing and obtained medical attention only after desperate efforts. Conditions in the Trinidad jail are very bad, Svoboda reports.

Offer Mines to I. W. W.

An offer of several coal mines to the Industrial Workers of the World for operation and a rumor that they will accept has caused a sensation in the ranks of the coal operators. The Rockefeller-owned Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. is said to be especially frightened, since some of the mines offered the I. W. W. connect (Continued on Page Five)

Sewer Graft Inquiry Prompts N. Y. Gov. To Say a Few Words

In a letter made public yesterday, Governor Smith announced his willingness in the sewer graft investigation to remove the Tammany borough president of Queens County, Maurice E. Connolly, should charges made against him by republican alderman Harvey be sustained.

The charges made by Harvey and the revelations already disclosed by him have been made in connection with sewer construction contracts in Queens County by which favored contractors are alleged to have received several millions of dollars over the amounts called for by their contracts. A "Formal" Matter.

"If these charges are sustained", wrote the governor, "I shall remove him."

At the same time the governor specified that the charges must be made formally, a fact which will have the effect of postponing the actual investigation for a number of months. This announcement was received with satisfaction by Mayor Walker, who requested commissioner of accounts, James A. Higgins to withdraw from the case. Higgins was prepared to investigate the case for the city.

In some quarters it is believed that the present charges by the republican alderman, Harvey, are in the nature of a reprisal against Tammany Hall for its recent exposure of the misappropriation of funds by the former republican secretary of state, Florence E. Knapp.

Colidge Urges Big Navy and Law to Make Mine Strikers Kneel to Operators

(Continued from Page One) people down to the low standard of living of our competing countries. That this is what deflation of the farmers accomplished in the west, he does not recognize.

Muscle Shoals To Be Sold. As was anticipated, the message demands that the government's Muscle Shoals power plant be sold, that the government stay out of power development at Boulder Canyon Dam, and that flood control be not allowed to include "other legislation"—which means power development by the government to carry part of the cost of flood control. This is the program of the power lobby in Washington.

He also opposes maintenance and extension of the government's merchant fleet, and government barge lines on the Mississippi.

Imperialism Rampant. Under the ironic head of national defense, Coolidge made a plea for a higher efficiency in the army, for a more powerful navy and for increased air forces. He declared that the navy needs additional airplane carriers and more cruisers in order to "plan for the future." His navy building program is declared to be devised without taking into consideration what any other country may do and adds that "the size of the navy which America is to have will be solely for America to determine."

Designs Against Latin America. Under the deceptive head of "commercial aviation" Coolidge urged the construction of more bases for airways and approved the policy of private enterprise "opening up aviation service to Mexico and Central and South America."

"We are particularly solicitous," declared Coolidge, "to have the United States take a leading part in this development. The post office department should be granted power to make liberal long-term contracts for carrying our mail, and authority should be given to the army and navy to detail aviators and planes to cooperate with private enterprise in establishing such mail service."

Brookhart Assails Message. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Coolidge's annual message was received in congress today with the usual mixed praise and criticism.

Administration republicans, generally commended the document, while democrats and progressives picked flaws in many of the president's recommendations.

Brookhart Differs. Senator Brookhart, Iowa insurgent, strongly condemned the president's farm program. He declared that the president had supported a "subsidy" for American railroads, a direct subsidy for ship-owners, indirect "price-fixing" through the tariff, for manufacturers and had put the government into the banking business through the federal reserve system.

Against Farmers. "After failing to oppose these measures for other groups, the president denounces their use to aid agriculture," Brookhart said. "His recommendations for relief are wholly inadequate. He has promised the farmer equality in his platform, though in office he is repudiating the pledge. I predict that if the president and the republican party carry out his present recommendations, the west and south will put the republican party out of business."

Nye, McNary Critical. "The president is too vague," declared Senator Nye, of North Dakota. "He doesn't give us even a suggestion for the start of a bill. I do not see anything in his message, though, condemning the McNary-Haugen bill as I don't consider it a price-fixing or subsidy measure."

Senator McNary (R) of Oregon, chairman of the senate agriculture committee, also was critical. "The president's suggestion that cooperative marketing be promoted through loans was contained in the bill he vetoed last year. His plan may be helpful but it does not go far enough to meet the demand of farm organizations nor is it their opinion it will bring about equality between industry and agriculture."

"Ohio Gang" Praise. Senator Fess of Ohio, who sponsored the president's substitute farm bill last year, heartily endorsed the message.

"I believe the president suggests the only sound farm relief policy," said Fess. "The chief value of his plan is its permanency and economic soundness. It is in line with the stabilization of industry and avoids the dangers of both price-fixing and subsidy."

Tammanyite Favors Strikebreaking. Other portions of the message, however, won commendation. The coal section caused Senator Copeland of New York, who sponsored a federal coal control bill last year, to say the president was "consistent."

"Had my coal bill been passed at the last session," Copeland added, "the board of mediation, which he now recommends, would be in existence and it would be possible for the president to act favorably on the pressing appeal of the miners, who are seeking some action by the government."

Johnson Backs Boulder Dam. The Boulder Dam recommendation drew an endorsement from Senator Johnson of California, and sarcasm from Senator Ashurst of Arizona.

"The president damns Boulder Dam with faint praise," said Ashurst.

Norris Straddles Issues. Senator Norris of Nebraska, "progressive bloc" candidate for president and leader of the fight for government operation of Muscle Shoals, endorsed the president's position on that project.

"The president has at last seen the light and come around to what I have advocated for several years," said Norris. "He officially admits that the fertilizer plant at Muscle Shoals is out of date and that it would be foolish to use it. I am glad he finally admits that Muscle Shoals is a power proposition and nothing else."

On farm relief Norris said the "president's statement that the most effective way to reduce the surplus is to decrease the acreage proves the president doesn't understand the problem at all. The farmer knows that it is impossible and, even if possible, it would be impractical to regulate the acreage of great farm products. Everybody knows we sometimes get the largest crop on a small acreage and the smallest crop on a large acreage." "is farm program is impractical."

Giles Refuses to Risk His Life Advertising Detroit Big Business

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Dec. 6.—Captain Frederick A. Giles refuses to risk his life in a foolhardy flight from San Francisco to New Zealand, merely to do some advertising for the Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

Giles attempted this flight once before, but returned because he said he ran into a storm, which according to weather authorities, did not exist. However, authorities agree that an air trip at this time of year would mean suicide to the pilot.

Values Life Over Business. W. H. Rosewarne of Detroit, backer of the venture, reprimanded Giles for rating his life as more valuable than the advertising of Detroit business, and ordered him to try again. The pilot declares, however, that he "is through," and will take "a long rest."

Giles stated that Rosewarne, backer of the flight, would probably advocate continuance of the flight with another pilot, regardless of the fatal risk involved.

3,000 See Russian Picture in Detroit

(By a Worker Correspondent.) DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3 (By Mail).—Long before the time scheduled for the first showing of the film, Red Russia, the lobby of the Danceland auditorium was crowded with people eager to gain admission. When the doors were closed, those who had come too late were seen pressing against the doors, waiting for the first performance to end and the second to begin. About 3,000 people in all saw the picture.

CLEAN UP JUAREZ. EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 6.—Under orders from President Coolidge of Mexico to clean up border towns, Juarez, over the border from El Paso, will be purged of public gambling tomorrow.

These Senators Hold Balance of Power in Senate



The Insurgent Group in the United States Senate whose favor will be carried by both republicans and democrats because their votes will be necessary to the passage of important bills. They are (left to right) front row: William E. Borah, Idaho; George W. Norris, Nebraska; Robert LaFollette, Wisconsin and Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota; second row, Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa; Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota; Robert B. Howell, Nebraska; John G. Blaine, Wisconsin and Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota.

REPUBLICANS ARE UNITED FOR 1928 ELECTION DRIVE

Attempt to Nominate Coolidge Seen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The second day of the seventeenth congress finds the republican party as a unit, the so-called progressive bloc in both houses having been whipped into line in face of the coming presidential elections that make imperative the appearance of party unity in spite of the fundamental differences that have separated them to such an extent that they acted as two parties.

Progressives Bankrupt. The bankruptcy of the progressive bloc was never more evident than in both houses of congress at this time. By the simple expedient of agreeing to vote on three "insurgent" demands the breach has been healed and everything is harmonious, at least to outward observers, in the ranks of the republican party. The three measures that probably will be supported with majority votes in both the house and senate are farm relief, Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals.

Curtis Consolidates Senate. Senator Curtis of Kansas, the republican floor leader, was formally authorized by the party conference to confer with the "insurgents" on their demand that support be guaranteed on their three important measures. The presidential message and also the annual report of Secretary of the Interior Work reveal that the support of Boulder Dam is calculated to aid the electric power trust, by building the dam at government expense and then turning it over to the trust.

Compromise on Farm Relief. Farm relief will be based upon a compromise that will maintain the form but not the substance of the McNary-Haugen bill which was vetoed by Coolidge at the last session. While the majority senators agree to support another farm relief measure there is no assurance that it also will not be vetoed in case it passes both houses. On the question of flood control neither the progressives nor the majority have a definite program.

Presidential Contest On. The only cloud on the horizon of harmony in the republican camp developed among the old guard itself when the republican national committee met to discuss a convention city for the nomination convention next year and make other preparations for the 1928 campaign.

Coolidge Move Seen. The good-natured rivalry that has existed between the various cities, notably San Francisco, Detroit and Kansas City, the three principal contenders, disappeared overnight, and when the committee assembled this morning there were chips on a good many shoulders.

A terrific row has been kicked up over the efforts of Wm. M. Butler, President Coolidge's personally selected chairman of the committee, to send the convention to Kansas City. His activities on behalf of Kansas City were keenly resented by the far western members of the committee, who already have a third of the committee pledged for San Francisco, and there was no less resentment among the Detroiters, who have sent their majority to Washington to impress upon the committee how badly Michigan wants the convention.

Butler's Reason. Butler gave no other reason for his activity in behalf of Kansas City than that he felt "the best interests of the party would be served" by taking the convention there.

This, however, is known to be a move on the part of the deflated and discredited millionaire textile mill owner and exploiter of women and child labor, to maneuver so that Coolidge who announced that he does "not choose to run" in 1928 can be "drafted" to run again.

WANTS GRAFT CHARGE. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Governor Smith this afternoon offered to investigate charges against Maurice Connolly, Queens Borough president, in connection with illegal graft Queens sewer contracts if formal charges are laid before him.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

Cleveland Defense Call Out for Greco-Carrillo Meeting Friday, Dec. 9

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—The Cleveland District of the International Labor Defense intends to fight the frame-up system with all the energy it is able to muster. A series of mass meetings are being arranged in every important city of the district. The first of these meetings will be held in Cleveland on Friday, December 9 at the Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut Ave. at 8 p. m. Carl Hacker, district secretary of the defense and other prominent Cleveland people will address the meeting.

The Cleveland district of the I. L. D., in a statement issued recently calls attention to the growing boldness and ruthlessness of the American capitalist class, which, only four months after murdering Sacco and Vanzetti, is starting a new Sacco-Vanzetti case by trying to carry out the declaration of the New York prosecutor, "Greco and Carrillo must be in the death cell by Christmas!"

The International Labor Defense and workers everywhere, are determined that this boast must not be carried out.

WANTS HABITUAL CRIMINAL CODE BE MADE FEDERAL LAW

Baumes Brutality May Become Universal

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A federal code patterned after the New York Baumes laws and the Michigan Habitual Criminal Code which is being attacked by Michigan lawyers as unconstitutional, was advocated by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, in a talk before the Syracuse University law students.

These laws force judges to inflict life imprisonment upon everybody who is convicted of a fourth felony, regardless of whether the crime is petty or not. Tuttle charges that criminals "get away" with their crimes by "dramatizing" before the public eye, and suggests Baumes laws as an antidote.

When Judge Collins of the New York County General Sessions Court sentenced William Green, 27 year old Negro to life imprisonment for fighting a man while under the influence of liquor, he described Green as "high spirited . . . works six days and drinks gin on the seventh", an as being far from a "habitual criminal type". Collins bitterly attacked the law which forces judges to give such decisions, and which Tuttle advocates on a national scale.

When the cases of Joseph Gowasky and Theodore Hemerlie, convicted for burglary, were appealed to the Supreme Court of New York. It was decided that "the courts have no inherent power to modify statutes to meet exceptional cases." The court must declare the law as it is.

Thus Mrs. Helen Brennan, 32-year-old mother of 11 children, who stole \$38 to help defray the expenses to take care of a twelfth child, is facing life imprisonment because she had stolen money before on similar occasions.

Attorneys for Fred Palm of Lansing, Mich., who has also been sentenced to spend the rest of his life behind bars because he had a pint of gin in his possession, and who had been involved in three similar violations of the prohibition amendment, have established headquarters in Detroit for a campaign to fight the law, while Tuttle is advocating that they be developed on a national scale.

COURT RESTRAINS I. C. C. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Right of the district supreme court to restrain the federal trade commission was sustained today by the district court of appeals. The action arose out of the commission's order summoning members of the Millers' National Federation Association to appear at a hearing in Chicago and submit records of meetings.

Worker Arrested for Selling Labor Paper; Property Destroyed

(By a Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 28. (By Mail).—In a letter to the Police Department here, the American Civil Liberties Union secretary demanded the return of property confiscated from B. Toboado, who was arrested on Nov. 22 and released on Thanksgiving Day.

Toboado was charged with a criminal syndicalism violation because he sold El Machete, the Mexican Communist daily newspaper. First citizenship papers, union card and various organization membership cards had been taken from Toboado. When he called at the police station today, Toboado was told that everything had been destroyed.



give us your helping hand

THE DAILY WORKER is fighting day after day . . . never stopping. The DAILY WORKER can continue its battles for the Labor Movement, but financial difficulties prevent the DAILY WORKER from becoming a greater newspaper—of greater usefulness to fighting Labor. We do not want to conduct financial campaigns. We need the space to fight the boss . . . to give our readers news—information about the Labor movement—and other good features. We ask only this much from every reader: Pledge yourself to give only as much as you can and won't miss—every week. You won't miss it and The DAILY WORKER can live on it!

This May Pledge Your Support Today!

MY PLEDGE to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund.

Fill out the following blank and mail it to THE DAILY WORKER 33 First St., New York, N. Y. Enclosed \$..... I pledge I will send you \$..... every week. Name Street City State

Results of Conference Summed Up by TUEL

(Continued from Page One) way for younger and fresher fighters. The number who have real faith in the possibility of progress is growing; it is they who must lead the movement in this most critical period. Conference a Practical Success.

Our conference was a decided success in the practical side of its work. A detailed, general program was worked out and adopted unanimously; in addition, eight industrial conferences established the line of struggle in the principal industries and began the rejuvenation of the left wing organizations.

Emphasis on Organization. The program of organization of the unorganized workers was established as a practical program, not an abstract slogan, a program which will be the center of the every-day work of the left wing, leading directly to the organization of the workers in the existing unions, or where this proves impossible, the establishment of new unions. The central importance of forming a Labor Party was reaffirmed. The struggle for inner-union democracy, as a part of the struggle against the capitalist offensive, was shown to be necessary and unavoidable; the lessons of this struggle were analyzed, and the conference insured a more systematic and successful prosecution of this fight.

Internal Organization. The conference seriously tackled the problem of organization of the left wing and progressive forces. Present weaknesses of organization were frankly acknowledged, and the conference resolved, and adopted practical plans, to remedy this situation.

The conference did not lose itself in the multitude of practical and immediate tasks; it placed them in their proper perspective in the whole world situation. The role of American imperialism was recognized; the necessity of world labor unity was established; support of and alliance with the colonial peoples struggle for freedom was made a central point in the program of the conference. The conference operated under the slogan of struggle against imperialism, and first of all against American imperialism.

High Enthusiasm. Enthusiasm was high among the 297 delegates who made up our conference. This especially showed itself in the splendid demonstration given the delegation of striking miners from the Pittsburgh battle fields, which immediately took the practical turn of launching the relief work on a large scale. It also reached a high point when the conference was presented with the several magnificent silk banners sent by the All-China Labor Federation and its affiliated bodies.

Aid For Miners. Help for the immediate life-and-death struggle of the miners in America, and fraternal contact with the heroic toiling masses of China, these were the two points which marked the emotional side of the conference and gave it its most definite character. It was not a routine meeting, even while doing a mass of detailed work; it was at all times a gathering of strength, a renewal of inspiration, a strengthening of the bonds of class solidarity.

Begin to Build. The conference has done its work, and done it well. Now is the time for building upon the firm foundation laid in the conference, in every industry, in every city, in every local union, an organization of the forces of progress to put into effect the policies laid down in the conference decisions.

The National Committee, in reviewing the work of the conference, calls upon every member and supporter of the TUEL to at once become active, to become an organizer and director in a systematic manner together with all his fellow workers in the labor movement, of the work we all have in hand.

National Committee, TUEL.

Movie Magnates to Lower Wages; Ruse Is Profit-Sharing

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 5.—A profit sharing scheme has been devised, as a means to reduce the salaries of moving picture workers, and is said to have been adopted at a recent series of secret meetings "at which practically every big motion picture company was represented.

According to this tentative plan, the entire motion picture industry will be put on a profit-sharing basis, as a solution for movie magnates, in reducing production costs and salaries they are under contract to pay. Whether the cinema workers will sacrifice the wages promised them by contracts to receive possible profits, remains to be seen.

DAILY WORKER'S BIRTHDAY. OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 1. (By Mail).—The DAILY WORKER'S fourth birthday will be celebrated at Fraternity Hall, 708 Peralta Street on Saturday evening, January 14, 1928, by The DAILY WORKER Builders Club.

This affair is expected to be the largest and gayest celebration in which East Bay proletarians ever participated.

CHILE EARTHQUAKE. Santiago, Chile., Dec. 5.—Police officials announced today that neither damage nor casualties had resulted from the earthquake shock felt here at 9:45 o'clock last night.

Enlarged United Front Committee For Anti-Fascists

Due to the seriousness of the Greco-Carrillo case, which is being tried in the Bronx County Court, friends of the two anti-fascists have formed a new and enlarged united front defense committee consisting of liberal and radical elements.

The executive board of this new organization which is called the Greco-Carrillo Defense Committee, with offices at 70 Fifth Ave., are: Robert Morss Lovett, chairman; Arturo Giovannitti, vice-chairman; Filippo Greco, treasurer; Stuart Chase, auditor; Marguerite Tucker, secretary; James P. Cannon, Jacob Margolis and Norman Thomas.

Advisory Committee. On the advisory board of the committee are: Harriet Stanton Blatch, Francesco Coco, Upton Sinclair, Carlo Tresca, Oswald Garrison Villard, James Omeal, Joseph Procopio, John Biazzo, Benjamin Gitlow, N. Napoli, Domenico Salvo, John Vaccaro, Vincent Varciera, Girolamo Valenti, G. Serio, G. Guameri, John Haynes Holmes, Pietro Maddii, Elenore M. Fitzgerald, Robert Dunn, D. Cantafio.

That the labor movement is actively behind the defense committee was evidenced yesterday when a representative of Local 63 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America presented a check for \$500 for the defense of the two prisoners.

Mexican Archbishop Is Leading Bandits

GUADALAJARA, Mexico.—Archbishop Francisco Orozco y Jimenez, ranking prelate of Mexico, is lurking with a small band of religious fanatics somewhere in the wilderness near here, with the Mexican federal troops in close hunt after him. The Archbishop Jimenez gang is guilty of a number of atrocious crimes against the peasantry and workers of Mexico in its attempt to overthrow the republic and set up the rule of "Christ the King." They have engaged in trainwrecking to provide themselves with money and arms.

The religious bandits narrowly evaded capture after a hot conflict with troops near Los Altos last week.

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What Does January 13th Mean to Workers?

ARBITRATION IN AUSTRALIA DOCK STRIKE IN SNAG

Over Forty Thousand Workers Out

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 6.—A deadlock had developed today in the Australian marine strike and lock-out as a result of a hitch in the arbitration court's attempted settlement. Further conferences will be held tomorrow.

In the meantime the strike is gaining steadily in strength with more than forty-five thousand dock workers out. Hundreds of vessels are idle in the harbor.

Shippers are meeting heavy losses as a result of the tie-up. The men are determined to remain on strike until they win better terms.

Reports from Melbourne several days ago stated that twenty-five thousand coal miners threatened to go out on sympathetic strike. The government, the reports stated, had obtained permission in Parliament to take exceptional measures.

Manlapit Will Face Quezon at Filipino Meet; Delays Tour

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6.—In order to participate in the annual convention of the Philippine Federation of America which opens this week at the Philharmonic Auditorium here, Pablo Manlapit has postponed his coast-to-coast speaking tour for one month. Arrangements for the postponement have been made by telegraph with the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. The League has wired all cities where dates had been definitely scheduled and has received replies agreeing to the postponement. Manlapit had already begun his tour when he learned that Senators Quezon and Osmena, who have been in Washington conferring with President Coolidge, would be present at the convention.

Wires Quezon.
As an advocate of a more militant policy for the Philippine independence movement he addressed a communication to Mr. Quezon — recognized leader of the opportunistic Nationalist Party in the Philippine Islands, — pointing out that no confidence could be had in "the great politicians here in America who greet you with a hypocritical sympathy with our national aspirations but down at the very bottom of their hearts imperialism and demagoguery are deeply implanted."

It is expected that Manlapit is anxious to face Quezon and the still more opportunistic Osmena at the convention of the Philippine Federation of America and there put the issue of a revolutionary program for the Filipino nationalists squarely before the delegates.

Filipino organizations throughout the United States will be represented at the convention of the federation.

USSR Experts Here Will Study Modern Baking Equipment

That the population of Moscow consumes now twice as much wheat bread as before the war, and only half as much rye bread, was disclosed yesterday by representatives of the Moscow Cooperative Union, an organization operating 2,700 stores and 200 restaurants in the Soviet capital. Representatives of the Cooperative Union have arrived here for a study of modern baking plants, refrigerators, restaurants, and general retail business. American equipment will probably be purchased as a result of this visit.

"During the six years since the Moscow Cooperative Union was organized we have succeeded in building up a membership of 850,000, with an annual turnover of \$600,000,000," stated Mr. M. S. Epstein, Chairman of the Cooperative Delegation at the offices of the Amtorg Corporation, the principal firm in Soviet-American trade.

"Many improvements have been introduced by the Cooperative Union during the past year, since the Moscow public begins to demand more of the better grade products. Members of the delegation besides Mr. Epstein are V. A. Ketat and P. Savin, experts on baking plants and refrigerators.

Soviet Steel Industry Production Increases

The Yugoslav Steel Trust of the U. S. S. R., the largest steel trust in the country, reports profits for the year 1926-27 amounting to \$6,000,000. A deficit was expected earlier in the year.

Stalin Sees New Wave of Revolution Imminent

(Continued from Page One)
italism. Capitalism is finding the actual limits of its markets and spheres of influence too narrow. The declaration of a group of international bankers in 1926 with regard to freedom of trade resulted in a flat failure.

The Economic Conference of the League of Nations in 1927 which aimed to "unite the economic interests" of the capitalist countries likewise failed. The peaceful way to the solution of the problem of markets is still barred to capitalism. Only one "issue" remains to capitalism; another re-distribution of the colonies and spheres of influence by force, by military conflicts, by new imperialist wars.

Crisis of Capitalism.
From stabilization arises a growing crisis of capitalism. The actual preparations and the sphere of influence established as a result of the last imperialist war are actually superannuated. It no longer satisfies either North America which strives to penetrate Asia, above all China (as South America alone did not satisfy her), or Great Britain from whose hands the dominions and many of the most important markets of the East are slipping away; or Japan, with whom now and again Britain and America interfere in China; or Italy or France between whom there exist innumerable "outstanding questions" in the Danube countries, as well as in the Mediterranean; or less yet Germany which is still deprived of her colonies.

Fight For Markets.
"Hence there is the 'general' desire and effort for the redistribution of markets and sources of raw materials. It is therefore needless to further discuss the Asiatic markets and the struggle for them. Hence there arises a series of complex problems in themselves bringing up new conflicts, hence there arises the so-called Pacific problem (antagonism between America, Japan and Great Britain) which is the source of the struggle for the supremacy in Asia, hence the problem of the Mediterranean (antagonism between Great Britain, France and Italy), and the source of the struggle for the supremacy of the shores of the Mediterranean and the struggle for the shortest way eastwards; hence the aggravation of the oil problem (that of Anglo-American antagonism).

Hypocritical Cries.
"The vernal bourgeois press of all countries from Japan to England, from France to America, raises the hue and cry about the 'insincerity' of the Soviet propositions for disarmament. Why then not probe the sincerity of the Soviet propositions and immediately prepare for practical disarmament or at least serious reduction of armaments? Why cannot this be done?"

Imperialist Armies.
"Again, take for instance the following facts: from 1913 to 1927 the armies of France, England, Italy, United States, and Japan increased from 1,888 to 2,262 thousand, and during the same period the military budgets of the same countries increased from 2,345 million gold roubles to 3,948 million; the number of military airplanes of these five countries increased from 1925 to 1927 from 2,655 to 4,340; the tonnage of cruisers of these five powers in-

creased from 744 thousand tons in 1922 to 864 thousand tons in 1926; the position of chemical warfare illustrated by the following statement of Gen. Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service of the U. S. A.: "One arochloro bomb weighing 450 kilograms loaded with Lewisite can make uninhabitable 10 districts of New York while a hundred tons of Lewisite thrown by 50 airplanes can make the whole city of New York uninhabitable in at least one week."

"What else do these facts mean than that the preparation for new wars is speedily proceeding? Such are the results of the 'peaceful policy' and the policy of 'disarmament' of the bourgeois states generally, and especially the League of Nations, also remembering the social-democratic lackeys of capital.

Weak "Justifications."
"Formerly the justification for the growth of armaments was sought in the fact of the existence of a Germany armed to the teeth. Today such 'justifications' are invalid. Is it not clear that the growth of armaments, inspired by the inevitability of new imperialist wars between the 'Powers' and that 'the spirit of war' constitutes one of the fundamentals of the 'Locarno spirit'? I should say actual 'peaceful relations' might be compared to an old worn out shirt, all the patches held by a thin thread. Simply a pull of a thread, a tear here or there would result in the shirt falling to pieces, with nothing but the patches remaining. Any shake of the actual 'peaceful relations' anywhere — Albania or Lithuania, or China, or North Africa — and this 'building of peaceful relations' will crumble to pieces. It was so before the last imperialist war when the Sarajevo murder led to the war; and so it is today. Stabilization gives birth to inevitable new imperialist wars.

Pointing to the passing situation of the world revolutionary movement, Stalin declared: "No one capitalist country can carry on serious war without first having consolidated its own rear, repressed its 'own' workers and 'own' colonies. Hence the gradual application of a fascist policy by the bourgeois governments results."

Attack Workers.
"From these result the pressure on the working class, in the form of the Trade Union Law in England; the 'Armed Nation' Law of France, and the abolition of the eight hour working day in a series of countries capitalist onslaught, against the working class.

New Stage.
"All these facts show beyond any doubt that Europe is entering a new stage of revolutionary uprising. If the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti could be reason for working class demonstrations, it certainly signifies that within the working class, there has accumulated revolutionary energy which seeks only the pretext to occasion an outbreak and rush against the capitalist regime.

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In passing to the problem of the "Capitalist world and the USSR," Stalin declared, "if the temporary

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"Can the fact be considered casual that three years of prattling about peace and disarmament by the League of Nations; mean years of support for this lying prattling of the so-called Second International while 'nations' are arming more than ever and enlarging their former conflicts between the 'Powers,' heaping up new conflicts and thus sapping the cause of peace? What else does the failure of the disarmament conference of the three powers (Great Britain, America, Japan) mean but that the Pacific problem is a source of new imperialist wars and that the 'Powers' wish neither to disarm nor to reduce their armaments. What has the League of Nations done to prevent this danger?"

"Or take the instance of the recent speeches of the Soviet delegation at Geneva. The question is real and not decorative. What explanation is there for the fact that the straight-forward and honest declaration by Litvinoff regarding full disarmament simply paralyzed the League of Nations to which it proved to be wholly 'unexpected.' Does not this fact mean that the League of Nations is not an instrument of peace and disarmament, but rather an instrument for screening new armaments and preparing new wars?"

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In passing to the problem of the "Capitalist world and the USSR," Stalin declared, "if the temporary

the League For War. "Take for example the League of Nations, which in the opinion of the mendacious bourgeois press and the no less mendacious social-democrat press is an instrument for peace. What results are there of the League of Nations prattling about the question of peace, disarmament, reduction of armaments, etc. It has had no good results except in deceiving the masses and except in outbursts of armament, the aggravation of the gathering conflicts.

"Can the fact be considered casual that three years of prattling about peace and disarmament by the League of Nations; mean years of support for this lying prattling of the so-called Second International while 'nations' are arming more than ever and enlarging their former conflicts between the 'Powers,' heaping up new conflicts and thus sapping the cause of peace? What else does the failure of the disarmament conference of the three powers (Great Britain, America, Japan) mean but that the Pacific problem is a source of new imperialist wars and that the 'Powers' wish neither to disarm nor to reduce their armaments. What has the League of Nations done to prevent this danger?"

"Or take the instance of the recent speeches of the Soviet delegation at Geneva. The question is real and not decorative. What explanation is there for the fact that the straight-forward and honest declaration by Litvinoff regarding full disarmament simply paralyzed the League of Nations to which it proved to be wholly 'unexpected.' Does not this fact mean that the League of Nations is not an instrument of peace and disarmament, but rather an instrument for screening new armaments and preparing new wars?"

Pointing to the passing situation of the world revolutionary movement, Stalin declared: "No one capitalist country can carry on serious war without first having consolidated its own rear, repressed its 'own' workers and 'own' colonies. Hence the gradual application of a fascist policy by the bourgeois governments results."

Attack Workers.
"From these result the pressure on the working class, in the form of the Trade Union Law in England; the 'Armed Nation' Law of France, and the abolition of the eight hour working day in a series of countries capitalist onslaught, against the working class.

RIGHT WING AND CENTRISTS SPLIT AT NANKING MEET

Protest Against Morgan Loan to Japan Grows

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6.—The right wing and centrist elements at the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee split completely yesterday when the Nanking delegates withdrew after condemning the Canton government set up by General Chang Kai-shek and urging the immediate despatch of an expedition against it.

The native newspapers which are rigidly censored by the Nanking government admitted today that "hope for unification is very slight and that the conference is virtually over."

That the right and centrist elements at the Kuomintang conference could reach no agreement was evident from the opening of the conference December 3rd when the Nanking delegates demanded that a punitive expedition be sent against General Chang Kai-shek.

Hit Morgan Loan.
SHANGHAI, December 6.—Protest against the proposed \$40,000,000 loan to the South Manchurian railway, which is regarded as furthering Japan's "positive policy" in Manchuria is steadily growing here.

600 Scotch Miners March to Protest Increasing Misery

GLASGOW, Nov. 25. (By Mail).—Although there were only six days in which to organize the march of Lanarkshire miners to Glasgow, the result was a tremendous success. Contingents from all over Lanarkshire—from Carlisle, Shotts, Lesmahagow, Stonehouse, Motherwell, Blantyre, Burnbank, Bellshill, Uddingston, Coatbridge, Hamilton, Cambuslang, and intermediate villages—met at Hamilton over 600 strong. Banners and improvised streamers, with slogans such as "Down with the Baldwin Government!" lent color to the marching battalion and advertised its purpose.

Workers Cheer.
Most of the demonstrators turned out in pit clothes complete with lamps, and were marshalled by picked comrades in platoons. The long march from Hamilton was made lighter by the singing of revolutionary songs.

British Continue to Hunt Solomon Island Natives Who Rebelled

LONDON, Nov. 25 (By mail).—H. M. S. "Adelaide" has now left the Solomon Islands owing to sickness amongst the crew. Most of the white volunteers have left for the same reason. 300 native police under white officers are continuing to chase the tribesmen suspected of killing the British taxgatherer.

Stations where Daily Worker and Freiheit Ball Tickets have been placed on sale:

- DOWN TOWN**
Freiheit Office, 30 Union Sq.
Daily Worker, 33 East 1st St.
Litsky's Book Store, 202 E. B'way.
Maslin's Bag and Trunk Store, 133 Ave. B.
Selig's Restaurant, 75 2nd Ave.
Cloakmakers' Joint Board, 16 West 21st St.
Mall's Restaurant, 216 E. 14th St.
Furriers' Joint Board, 22 E. 72 St.
Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Place.
United Workers' Co-operative, 69 5th Ave.
- HARLEM**
Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant, 1600 Madison Ave.
Rational Vegetarian Restaurant, 1590 Madison Ave.
Unity Co-operative House, 1500 7th Ave.
- BRONX**
Co-operative House, 2700 Bronx Park East.
Rappoport and Kessler (Book Store), 1310 Southern Blvd.
Slivovich's Stationery Store, 494 East 167th St.
- WILLIAMSBURG**
B. Katz (Drug Store), 78 Graham Ave.
- BROWNSVILLE**
I. Goldstein (Book Store) 365 Sutter Ave.
- BORO PARK**
Max Snow (Drug Store) 43 13th Ave.
- BATH BEACH**
Malerman's Book Store, 8603 20th Ave.
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B. Leib, 3 Gouverneur St.
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I. Cooper, 26 Woodrow St.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
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BALL



Freiheit

Daily Worker Color Light

Saturday Evening

17

December

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

49th STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE

Coolidge -- The Imperialist Chanticleer

"The Attitude of Any Other Country Is Not to Be Permitted to Alter Our Own Policy"—Labor Is Dealt With in 210 Words—Proposes Anti-Strike Legislation in Coal Industry—"Our Financial Favors Are Widespread"—Navy Building Program Launched—The Lives of the Colonial Peoples Do Not Count.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
The high note of the Coolidge message to congress is the emphasis on increase in naval armament altho the second sentence uttered by the president was: "We are at peace."
Without regard for consistency, but obviously with the idea of creating the impression that the imperialist armament program will place no additional burdens on the masses, the section on armament follows the section on "Constructive Economy" and "Tax Reduction."

"National Defense."
Under the caption "National Defense" Coolidge threw overboard the opposition to navy increases that distinguished his policy previous to the three-power Geneva conference. The president said in reference to the three-power conference:

"We were granted much cooperation by Japan, but we were unable to come to an agreement with Great Britain. . . . We know now that no agreement can be reached which will be inconsistent with a considerable building program on our part. . . . Everyone knew that had a three-power agreement been reached it would have left us with the necessity of continuing our building program. . . . Any future treaty of limitation will call on us for more ships." (Emphasis Ours.)

The Morgan Loan.
The proposed \$40,000,000 Morgan loan to Japan for the South Manchurian railway, bringing united protest from all sections of the Chinese population, in the light of the above statements, is seen to be a further development in the conflict between British and American imperialism and an aftermath of the three-power conference.

Japan is to be made an ally in China or neutralized in the struggle with Great Britain. For the Soviet Union and the Chinese liberation movement the Morgan loan has the most sinister implications when viewed in connection with the program laid down in the Coolidge message.

Navy Needs.
Specifically, Coolidge says the navy needs aircraft development, submarines, airplanes carriers and "a material addition to its force of cruisers."

The liberals and pacifists who chanted the praises of the president when he formally opposed additional appropriations for cruisers before the

Geneva conference showed only their own complete misunderstandings of the role of Coolidge and of the difference between political expediency and political line.

In respect to naval armament the Coolidge message is a model imperialist document.

Coolidge Cynicism.
In the printed copy of the message sent to the press the section on armament and "Foreign Relations" could be separated farther only by making the foreign relations section an individual document. But the political connection is far more intimate.

It is in this section that the cynicism and entire disregard for the lives and sovereignty of colonial and semi-colonial peoples that has marked the Coolidge policy appears the most clearly.
"We have been compelled," says Coolidge, "to send naval and marine forces to China to protect the lives and property of our citizens. Fortunately their simple presence there has been sufficient to prevent any material loss of life." (Our Emphasis.)

Chinese Lives Don't Count.
Coolidge apparently has never heard of the bombardment of Nanking or has forgotten it. Carried out jointly with British warships, and causing the slaughter of hundreds of Chinese people—men, women and children—the Nanking massacre is perhaps the blackest spot in the history of American imperialism, with the possible exception of the conquest of Haiti.

One of the most atrocious mass murders in history, committed by imperialist forces on board warships anchored in midstream, absolutely safe even if attacked, tons of high explosive shells hurled into fleeing unarmed crowds—all this Wall Street's puppet describes as "their simple presence there."

No Material Loss of Life.
"Any material loss of life" was prevented, according to Coolidge. The lives of Chinese workers and peasants, struggling to escape from misery that no words can picture, are not important enough to be mentioned. Only the lives of "our citizens" are registered in the Coolidge consciousness and even these take second place to the property of Standard Oil in Nanking.

Words and Deeds.
Society officials congratulated the Nanking murderers on the marksman-

ship. Their skill was of that admirable type which made it possible to kill hundreds of Chinese without dislodging a single brick in the Standard Oil buildings.

Nevertheless, Coolidge entertains the warmest feeling for "the people of China." America's friendship for them is of long standing and the president says that "they should especially merit our consideration in these days of their distraction and distress."

Here is hypocrisy at its highest.

Nicaragua.
Turning from China to Central America, Coolidge says: "We were confronted by a similar condition on a small scale in Nicaragua. . . . Our marine and naval forces. . . prevented a heavy sacrifice of life."

Has Coolidge heard of Ocotal and the minimum estimate of 300 Nicaraguans killed by "our" marines? Why is it that Coolidge, when scarcely a week passes without news of further slaughter of Nicaraguans by Wall Street's armed forces, when every intelligent person knows that the Nicaraguan people do not accept the conquest of their country as a beneficial act, states that "the population returned to their peaceful pursuits, with the exception of some small, roving bands of outlaws?"

The courtiers of King George the Third described the army of Washington encamped at Valley Forge, in almost exactly these words.

Coolidge likewise avoids mention of the proposed Nicaragua canal and this together with his slander of the Nicaraguan popular forces stamps him as too cowardly to tell the truth, but cunning enough to know that the truth damns him.

Hopeful About Mexico.
About Mexico the president is hopeful. All differences are to be wiped out by "a firm adherence to our rights and a scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of Mexico, both in accordance with law of nations, coupled with patience and forbearance. . . ."

To those who follow Mexican-American relations closely, as we do, the above statement is a sign that the Calles government, under the pressure of the state department, has made concessions to Wall Street for which the Mexican masses will pay in sweat and blood. Dwight Morrow, the Morgan partner, is making good.

A High Note.
In concluding his statement on foreign relations Coolidge reaches a high note: "Our charity embraces the earth. Our trade is far flung. Our financial favors are widespread. Those who are peaceful and law abiding realize that not only have they nothing to fear from us, but they can rely on our moral support." (Our emphasis.)

"Peaceful" to Coolidge means submission to American imperialism in all its manifestations. "Law-abiding" means acceptance of Wall Street's decrees.

For the peoples of Latin America, the Philippines and China who will have no peace at the price of slavery and who want to make their own laws, Coolidge recommends that imperialism make "a material addition to its force of cruisers."

Filipinos Warned.
The Filipinos are warned by Coolidge that they must kiss the hand of their conqueror before they are allowed more liberty. "An extension of the policy of self-government," says the president, "will be hastened by the demonstration on their part of their desire and ability to carry out cordially and efficiently the provisions of the organic law enacted by the congress for the government of the islands."

210 Words on Labor.
In the section on Labor there are exactly 210 words. The president is complacent. "Industrial relations," he says, "have never been more peaceful. In recent months they have suffered from only one serious controversy." In this fashion Coolidge dismisses the problems of the working class of the United States.

Contradicting Davis.
But in the fourth sentence of his message he comes into conflict with his secretary of labor. Coolidge says: "Wages are at their highest. Employment was never more plentiful." Secretary of labor Davis, however, is forced to be less optimistic. His report says on Page 53 that "the average index of employment for the 12 months ended June 15, 1927, was 1.3 per cent lower than the corresponding average for the 12 months ended June 15, 1926. Employment in each of the first six months of 1927 has been at a somewhat lower level than in the corresponding month of 1926; pay-roll totals have also been lower in 1927 than in 1926, except in the month of May, when the level was the same in 1927 as in 1926."

The president therefore made a false statement in the fourth sentence of his message, but since it was in reference to workers his conscience will not be troubled. The important thing is that "Coolidge prosperity" shows a progressive decline and his own secretary of labor so states.

Anti-Strike Legislation.
For the coal mining industry Coolidge proposes legislation similar to the Watson-Parker law in railway transportation. That Coolidge intends

to utilize the misery of the striking and locked-out miners to put over anti-strike legislation is clear. It is also clear that he has been aided in this scheme by the appeal made to him by John L. Lewis following the Pittsburgh emergency conference of the American Federation of Labor.

The stage is set for the attempt to enact legislation which will bulwark the efficiency unionism the Lewis machine is trying to force upon the miners, so under the head of "Coal" Coolidge says:

Lewis and Coolidge.
"Legislation authorizing a system of fuel administration and the appointment by the President of a Board of Mediation and Conciliation in case of actual or threatened interruption of production is needed. The miners themselves are now seeking information and action from the Government, which could readily be secured through such a board. It is believed that a thorough investigation and reconsideration of this proposed policy by the Congress will demonstrate that this recommendation is sound and should be adopted." (Our Emphasis.)

The Lewis machine long ago discarded the demand for nationalization of the mines after sabotaging it. Now the coal miners are faced with the prospect of anti-strike legislation enacted under the pretense of helping them. Lewis and Coolidge are working together against the interests of the miners.

Consistent Reaction.
In all other portions of the presidential message the same reactionary note prevails that dominates the sections on armaments, foreign relations, colonial policy, labor in general and coal mining.

American imperialism speaks full-throated in the Coolidge message. It says on the question of naval armament, which is the key to the whole document, that American imperialism believes itself strong enough to follow any policy it chooses in spite of any opposition that may arise.

"It should be made clear to all the world," says Coolidge, "that lacking a definite agreement, the attitude of any other country is not to be permitted to alter our own policy. It should especially be demonstrated that propaganda will not cause us to change our course. Where there is no treaty limitation, the size of the Navy which America is to have will be solely for America to determine." (Our Emphasis.)

What Coolidge Means.
Such statements, in a period marked by rapidly increasing imperialist antagonisms, with all the great powers conspiring to enlarge their colonial domains, with the feverish struggle for the oil resources of the world

sharpening the imperialist conflicts, coupled with the Coolidge policy of aggression in Latin America and the maintenance of huge armed forces in the Far East, can mean nothing except that American imperialism is preparing for war.

The Message and the Masses.
The Coolidge message is a sinister document. For the working class it contains the evidence that the strengthening of the labor movement by every means is the vital need. Struggle against militarization, against anti-strike legislation, energetic building of the unions, organization of a labor party, an alliance with the exploited farmers—these are the immediate tasks which the Coolidge message puts before the working class.

Valley Camp Coal Co. Thugs Slug Woman

(Continued from Page One)

office. This officer refused to let her do saying he was going to take her to jail without letting her put on other clothes.

When Mrs. Patterson at last became exhausted, the policeman allowed her to go up on her porch as she had become frightened. She then again asked him why he was abusing her and he answered her question by going on the porch and again attacked her. He kicked her about the back and chest until the neighbors were fearful that he intended to kill her. At last he left her go and the neighbors called her husband who until the lockout has been employed in the mines for the past two years.

Officer Arrested.
Her husband then had the officer arrested and charged with felonious assault and battery, the local board officer asked him to drop the case against the policeman as he feared the company would evict the miners. He approached Patterson and asked him to sign a release against the officer. This Patterson refused to sign and the result was that without the knowledge of Patterson the case was dropped anyway and the officer was released.

Confined to Bed.
Since the day of the beating some five weeks now Mrs. Patterson has been confined to bed and her children and herself have had to be taken care of by the neighbors. The doctor who was obtained by the local union examined Mrs. Patterson but he did not give the family any satisfaction and when he was asked to sign an affidavit, he refused and did not come back again to attend her. It has since developed that he has become the company physician.

When Mrs. Patterson was examined by Dr. Spencer at the West Elizabeth hospital, he said that the beating she had received might have resulted in her death as he found her kidneys in bad shape and her chest and back very badly injured and he could not say when she might be able to be around and take care of her household and children. Patterson has been active in the union, and he was discharged in 1922 for activities in the Sacco and Vanzetti defense.

DRAMA

Movie Producer Makes Good

Thrilling Melodrama of War-Torn Europe at the Cameo Theatre

HERE we have a movie producer who makes good all his promises. We were told that "Aftermath" had love, passion, thrills and hair-breath escapes—that it was one picture that had everything. On every point we found the producer had kept faith with his audience. "Aftermath" has love, that glows clearly after a purification thru years of hatred; passion, some hundred degrees Fahrenheit; thrills, and escapes—and everything. "Aftermath" comes to us from Germany. It attempts to picture the untold misery of the people following the war in a nameless section of Europe over-ridden by banditry and lawlessness. Despite the announcement that location and story are fictitious, it is curiously interesting that the "fictitious" location should be made to sound very much like Silesia and that the leader of lawlessness should be named the thoroughly Polish name of Zereński and his uniform be very suggestive of the same nationality. This may be accident?



Plays the leading role in "Brass Buttons" the new John Hunter Booth drama at the Bijou Theatre.

But this is not; the story on the back-ground of the war's aftermath, could have been a tremendous theme. And surely some producer will do it honestly. If nowhere else, surely in Russia. This one is concerned only with the damage done to the property and the feelings of aristocracy that the lawlessness and barbarity of the situation bring. The suffering of the mass of people, their misery and privations, are not even suggested. The degradation of women by the invading bandits is given only to fulfill the promise that Lust and Passion were a feature of this film, the one film "that has everything."

Technically and artistically it hasn't got everything. It has Olga Tschekova who plays the role of the super-inflammatory flame of the bandit leader and a right attractive wanton wench she is. You might have guessed she is Passion. Love, is not so well done. And now the poor thing suffers! The story is purely sexy, nth degree melodrama but full of thrills without question. One is reminded of the stuff that for a short while brought shame and shekels to Theda Bara.

This must be added: despite the thick coat of movie molasses, "Aftermath" in the faintest way gives a glimmer of the tragedy of post-war diplomacy in Central Europe. Even all the faults of the story could not hide the feeling that seeps thru every scene of the film. The story opens dramatically and devotes itself melodramatically to nothing but the satisfaction

of an audience that will come to be thrilled by Love, Passion, Lust and Everything. War-torn Europe is only a convenient background to display it on.—W. C.

REINHARDT PLAYERS TO PRESENT "JEDERMANN" TONIGHT
"Jedermann" (Everyman), Hugo von Hofmannsthal's version of the old English Morality Play will be the second production of Max Reinhardt's Season at the Century Theatre, opening tonight, with Moissi in the title role. A musical score especially composed for the Reinhardt production by Einar Nilson will be played by the orchestra under his direction.

In the cast, which will include all the stars of the Reinhardt company, Lili Darvas will appear as Faith, Vladimir Sokoloff as Death, Arnold Korff as Mammon. The other players are: Paul Hartmann, Ernst Matray, Maria Solveg, Hermann Thimig, Kreuzberg, Rosamond Pinchot, Tilly Losch and Hans Moser.

Huge Baking Merger.
CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—According to reports reaching here today from Cincinnati, a merger of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, operating retail stores in Ohio and the Middle West, with the American Stores Company and the H. C. Bonack Company in the east may be consummated in the near future.

Save Greco and Carrillo

The Theatre Guild presents
PORGY
Republic Th. W. 42d Evs. 8:40
Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Bernard Shaw's Comedy
DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
Guild Th. W. 52d Evs. 8:20
Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

BEGINNING TONIGHT
Max Reinhardt's
"Jedermann" (Everyman)
CENTURY Th. W. 42d Evs. 8:40
Mts. Fri. and Sat. at 2.

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All Performances Except Mon. & Thurs.
Winthrop Ames
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Opera Co. in
Mon. Eves. Only—"Mikado"
Thurs. Eves. "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

ERLANGER'S Th. W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30
Mts. Thurs. & Sat.

THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

Henry Miller's Th. W. 43 St. Evs. 8:30
Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's
American Farce
THE BABY CYCLONE

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by
F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDEHMANN/
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Theat. 42a St. W. of B'way
Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30
Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

Defeat the Imperialist War Against Nicaragua

LENINISM TEACHES US:

"The victory of the working class in the advanced countries and the liberation of the peoples oppressed by imperialism are impossible without the formation and consolidation of a common revolutionary front."
"The formation of a common revolutionary front is possible only if the proletariat of the oppressing countries supports directly and resolutely the movement for national independence of the oppressed peoples against the imperialism of the mother country for a people which oppresses others can never be free."

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

- The Defeat of Imperialist Wars.
- Smashing Government by Injunction.
- Organization of the Unorganized.
- A Labor Party.
- The Defense of the Soviet Union and Against Capitalist Wars.
- A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party (Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name
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(Enclosed find \$1.00 for initiation fee and one month's dues)

DO YOUR SHARE in building and managing co-operative enterprises—

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INFORMATION AT THE STORES.

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BEACON, N. Y.
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Sunny, spacious, steam-heated rooms, hot and cold showers, delicious healthy food, cultural activities, etc.
Only \$17.00 per week.
Take the 2 P. M. train from Grand Central and the camp machine will wait for you at the station in Beacon, N. Y.

Number 3
In the New
Worker's Library
Questions and Answers to American Trade Unionists
Stalin's interview with the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia—
FOLLOWING on the heels of the report made by the American delegation of what they saw in the world's first worker's government, comes this remarkable new book. The questions asked of Stalin, leader of the Russian Communist Party, are the kind every trade unionist, and every worker, is daily asking about Russia. The answers given by Stalin are frank, brilliant and not only give information on HOW the workers run their own government, but is also a real textbook on what is Communism. The book will be off the press in one week. Send this as a gift to every worker you know. We will mail it for you.
25 Cents
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Performances Every Night Except Sunday
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A New Playwrights Production
SPECIAL—Daily Worker Night, Thursday, Dec. 8.

Forty Workers Are Injured in Jersey Trolley Smash-up

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 6. — Twelve men were seriously injured, several perhaps fatally, when two public service trolley cars carrying workmen going out of Jersey City Heights to the Hoboken ferry, collided on the trestle at Jefferson and Henderson streets here today.

More than forty workmen were severely shaken or cut by flying glass. The injured were taken to the Jersey City and the Christ Hospitals in Jersey City and to the St. Francis and St. Mary's hospitals here.

Brakes Are Bad.
Both cars were of the Seventh avenue line and were going east. The brakes on the one in the rear failed to hold, police said, and it crashed into the rear of the car ahead. There is no railing on the trestle at the point where the collision occurred.

First reports received by the police stated that one or both of the cars had fallen from the trestle to the ground, sixty feet below. Seven ambulances and four patrol wagons were rushed to the scene by the Jersey City police. All available physicians were called for service at the Jersey City Hospital. At the same time, six ambulances were sent from the two hospitals in Hoboken.

The reports proved erroneous, however, since neither of the cars left the tracks. Hospital attaches sent to the scene were forced to walk the ties of the trestle for about one block before reaching the spot where the cars collided.

Mine Strikers Denied Doctor in Colo. Jail

(Continued from Page One)
with the Rockefeller property by tunnels. The operators are said to be especially fearful that the Wobblies would operate the mines with marked success and expose the fallacy of the claim by the operators that they can not pay a fair wage.

The leaders are still refusing to say what position will be taken to the offer. It is predicted that the companies offering the mines will make acceptance impossible by difficulties put in the way of the miners when the time comes to accept or decline.

Organizers of Women to Discuss Campaign

A district conference of Workers (Communist) Party organizers of women's work in all fields will be held Saturday at 1:30 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. Rose Wortis will talk on organization in industry, Rachel Holtzman on organization among housewives and Juliet Stuart Poyntz on general organization.

PIONEERS TO SEE PLAY.

The Young Pioneers of America have taken over the New Playwrights' Theatre, where Em Jo Basshe's "The Centuries" is playing, for the evening of Dec. 23, the Pioneers announced last night.

THE NEW YORK COP "CONTRACTS" FOR PROMOTIONS AND "CHISELS" FOR ALL THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR

By a Police Reporter.
(Written for the Federated Press).
The following study of the cops was contributed to the Federated Press by the police reporter on one of the conservative New York dailies. His name is omitted to protect his job.

"Gee, it's a pity this guy Bernstein gave himself up. If a cop had made the collar it would have been a sure promotion for him."

This complaint came from a young policeman the morning after Bernstein had gone on a shooting rampage in a lawyer's office on Broadway, killing two persons outright, and causing the death of two others. This young cop expressed the sentiment of most of his comrades in blue. Promotion is the creed of the policeman. He is on a job and wants to make the best and most of it. If a Baltimore merchant goes crazy over a real estate deal and comes to New York to shoot up a lawyer's office why should not the hard-working cop profit by it and earn a promotion as reward for arresting a dangerous murderer. In addition to a promotion to detective's grade, his name would appear in the papers, and his picture in the tabloids and he would be called a hero, and perhaps earn the \$100 gold reward given every month by one of the tabs for heroism in the police department.

For His Benefit.
Yes, the cops are looking out for themselves. The papers may say that the cop risked his life to protect the public, but he knows that he risked his life to earn a better livelihood, precisely as the workingman will dig coal, or a subway, or work way up on a skyscraper to earn a livelihood.

In political parlance a contract is an order from the "leader" directed at everybody, beginning with the cop, and ending with the judge, to abstain from doing something, usually from sending to jail some "bird" who stands in with the "leader." Few policemen dare to disobey such "contracts." For that matter few judges do. If a policeman disregards the order of the leader, he is punished by being transferred far away from home: if he lives in the Bronx he is sent to a post somewhere along the Kill Van Kull where Staten Island swarms mosquitoes with New Jersey.

Gets Good Post.
When such transfer is made the news in police circles spreads that Boss So-and-So kept his word to have Cop So-and-So "broke." The cop is certainly "broke" in spirit, and in chances of promotion.

If, however, the cop is a good fellow, and does as the leader occasionally requires him to do, he will be favored with a good post, and possible promotion. A good beat is where "chiselling" is possible. There is no "graft" in the department, but there is plenty of "chiselling."

Now, how and why does the cop do his "chiselling?" Because he wants to increase his income and buy a little car for the wife, and a home for the kids. Most victims of the "chiselling" are traffic law violators, pushcart peddlars, and small store keepers. They are forever threatened with summonses. Obstructing sidewalk, obstructing crosswalk, al-

most anything can be turned into an offense under the City's Corporation Ordinances; laws manufactured by former saloonkeepers in the Aldermanic chamber.

Gives Cop Money.
To avoid a summons, and the waste of a day in court and payment of a fine the shopkeeper, pushcart peddler or traffic violator often settles it with the cop for a consideration. And the cop puts the summons book back into his pocket and everything is jake.

But not for long. If the cop does not bring in his record of summonses, the "shoe-fly" goes after him. The "shoe-fly" is the sergeant. So the poor cop is driven by his superior to bite the hand that feeds him, and serve summonses upon the pushcart peddler, the small shopkeeper, and petty traffic violators. Most shoe-fliers drive the cops to get a rake-off in the proceeds of the collection, which by force of circumstances becomes a weekly affair, with a regular book-keeping system, and at the same time keep up the high record of arrests and summonses, because that is the basis for the annual appropriation for the police department by the city.

To increase his income, to make friends, to become a detective, the cop obeys the leader's contracts, and "chisels" as much as the traffic will bear.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Slipper Workers To Elect Officers.
Thursday evening at 8 p. m. the Stitch-Down and Slipper Workers' Union, Local 55, will hold its regular meeting at 51 E. 10th St. Second nominations for officers and business agents will take place.

For Miners' Relief.
Money and clothing for the miners should be sent to the Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, Room 540.

New York Labor Will Mobilize for Battle

(Continued from Page One)
Transit Commission against the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. practice of "covering" union meetings with squads of "Beakies," company spies, spotters for the company union and other undercover men for the traction interests. Under the dual contracts with the city the cost of these company spies is ultimately passed on to the city. In the past the Transit Commission has uniformly confirmed the validity of these charges.

At the organization headquarters of the union, 406 E. 149th St., it was evident that the Interborough had on its part taken aggressive steps to check the increasing enrollment of men which has taken place during the past week. A squad of twelve "Beakies," as the Interborough spotters are called, were in attendance all day yesterday before the doors of the union office, taking note of everything which went on but especially seeking to intimidate the workers in their union activities.

Elevated Workers Speak Out.
Even the workers on the elevated lines, hitherto considered somewhat less responsive than subway motormen and powerhouse men, are speaking openly about the progress of their union. This is all the more surprising because of the constant surveillance of its men by the Interborough company union, its spies and undercover men.

Rank and file members of other trade unions in addition to paternal organizations have likewise shown a surprising interest in the present campaign and have expressed their intention of attending tonight's meeting.

Shoe Workers Oppose Anti-Alien Plans of Present U.S. Congress

District Council No. 2 and the joint executive board of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, in addition to sending a resolution to the New York delegation in congress condemning the compulsory registration of aliens in the United States, has voted to send delegates to a conference called by the New York Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18.

Congressman Emanuel Celler, of New York, will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting called by the Council for Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., Friday at 8:30 p. m., to protest against proposed anti-alien legislation in the present session of congress. Henry T. Hunt, former mayor of Cincinnati, will preside.

PROCEEDS TO DAILY WORKER.
Proceeds amounting to \$25 realized at a reunion of all Workers (Communist) Party members formerly attached to the Williamsburg branch were sent to THE DAILY WORKER yesterday. The reunion was held Saturday night at the Laisve, 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE LOOMING IN NEW ENGLAND

Hosiery Workers Fight Big Wage Slash

GLoucester, Mass., (FP) Dec. 6.—Following a 10 per cent wage cut in the mills of the Ipswich Hosiery Company a strike of the full fashioned knitters seems almost inevitable. The full fashioned men are better paid than the seamless hosiery workers who constitute the majority of the 1400 employees, but their wages are 20 to 50 per cent below the rates in union mills.

Ninety-seven per cent of the full fashioned knitters voted for a strike endorsement from the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, reports William Smith, secretary-treasurer of that organization who investigated the situation. Smith warned the company that its policy was reckless and ill-advised. A representative of the concern informed him on his arrival that New England manufacturers were determined to bring the wages of the full fashioned workers down to the general level of other textile workers.

Low Wages.
Seamless hosiery workers at Ipswich averaged \$16.00 a week before the cut. They now average only \$14.40 a week. This brings their wages some 60 cents a week below the average for Durham, N. C., says Smith, and shows the illogic of the company's argument that Southern competition forced the cut.

Most full fashioned hosiery work throughout the country is on a union basis, and the knitters average \$60 to \$70 in union mills. Wages in some cases pass the \$100 mark. Seamless hosiery work is generally unorganized and does not come under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

GRECO-CARRILLO CASE IS FIRST BUSINESS ORDER AT INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CONFERENCE

The Greco-Carrillo case was one of the main topics of business at the last conference of International Labor Defense functionaries, recently held at New York.

Rose Baron, New York secretary, who reported on the work of the New York section, said at that conference, "During the past year, fifty-two cases have been attended to by our office and all possible help has been given to unions engaged in strikes. The Passaic strikers were defended and their families helped by the I. L. D.; the Perth Amboy Mine Mill and Smelter Workers were defended when charged with assault during their strike; the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. strikers, the Picture Operators, I. W. W. members fighting deportation, Optical Workers, Cloak Makers, Paper Box Makers and many Italian political refugees tried for deportation—all were taken care of by the I. L. D.

Sormenti, Vajtauer.
The case of Enea Sormenti was taken up by our organization which engaged three lawyers, amongst them Clarence Darrow, who fought against Sormenti's deportation to Italy where he surely would have been murdered. Emanuel Vajtauer, editor of "Obrana," was also held for deportation. The I. L. D. fought the case for two years and brought it before the highest courts in the United States.

The I. L. D. defended the editors and manager of Il Martello when that paper was raided by instigation of the fascisti and also defended five of The DAILY WORKER staff when they were arrested. We took care of La Russo, the Italian seaman, who was held for deportation and after a long fight won the case. Our organ-

ization donated \$2,000 towards the defense of the furriers and cloak-makers and sent other amounts to political prisoners in foreign countries.

Sacco, Vanzetti.
In reporting on the part played by the New York office in the effort to save Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Rose Baron said, "All the machinery of the International Labor Defense was in motion. We gave our services, our headquarters, paid telephone and telegraph bills, printed hundreds of thousands of posters and stickers and distributed millions of leaflets. Although there was a Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, most of the work was done by our members through our office."

Rose Baron spoke on the importance of a vigorous defense of Greco and Carrillo and pointed out that if the tragedy of Sacco and Vanzetti is not to be re-enacted in New York it is necessary to put up a militant fight immediately.

New Committee.
After a discussion on organizational work of the I. L. D. a local executive committee was elected as follows: I. Shapiro, Joint Board, Furriers' Union; L. Hoffbauer, Architectural Iron Workers' Union; W. Feinstein, Window Cleaners' Protective Union; Kate Gitlow, United Council of Workingclass Housewives; Max Bishen, Workmen's Circle, Branch 564; Richard Moore, Elev. Ours. Union; Richard Brazier, I. W. W.; S. Reshal, Brotherhood of Painters; S. Pilat, Yorkville I. L. D.; Kassoov, Brownsville I. L. D.; J. Pointz, Downtown I. L. D.; J. Michalowitz, Williamsburg I. L. D.; L. Davidoff, Harlem I. L. D.; Belle Robins, Bronx I. L. D.; L. Landy, Joint Defense Committee; Rose Baron, New York section I. L. D.; L. Soja, Polish I. L. D.; Nemez, Workers' Cooperative Association; J. Ginsberg, Vegetarian Workers' Club.

Window Cleaners See End of 9-Week Strike; Meet With Employers

That the window cleaners strike will be settled soon in a victory for the workers was evidenced when the Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local 8, announced yesterday that as a result of a conference all but one point has been tentatively agreed upon by employers and workers.

The conference was attended by A. Center of the Empire State Window Cleaning Company, A. B. R. a. m. Schwartz, Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and Harry Fink, general manager of the Manhattan Window Cleaners' Association. The workers were represented by Harry Feinstein, and Thomas Owerkin, both of Local 8, and Jacques Buitenkant, attorney for the union.

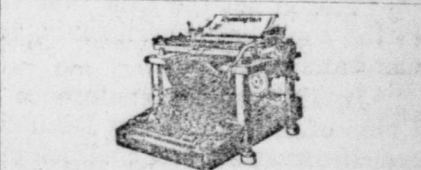
Demands Are Met.
Feinstein, business agent for the union, pointed out that the demands of the strikers were equitable in view of the fact that their occupation is highly hazardous. The demands of the union are a \$46 weekly minimum wage, a 44-hour week, one year contracts and the withdrawal of the company union from the industry.

The employers refused to consent to the liquidation of the company union but intimated that all other points were agreeable. As a compromise the employers agreed to liquidate the company union but asked that officers of the dual union be present during future negotiations. After three hours of negotiation the meeting ended. A tentative date was set for a future conference.

"With the approach of bad weather we do not think that the strike can last any longer. Our demands are just and the employers are beginning to adopt a reasonable attitude," Feinstein said.

FOOD WORKERS TO MEET.

An organization meeting for hotel, restaurant and cafeteria workers is called for 2:30 p. m. today under the auspices of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers.



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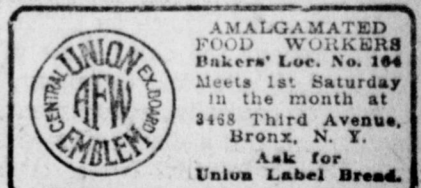
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CONGRESS OPENS

By Fred Ellis

Red Rays

TO use one's head is a good business precaution, but to use one's feet is sometimes better. Dancing is an exercise that cannot be too highly praised, according to the owners of terpsichorean parlors and publicity agents for affairs such as The DAILY WORKER-Freiheit Ball, that will be held in Madison Square Garden on December 17th.

IT IS not often that this column resorts to boosting; its chief specialty is knocking. But there is a nickel under our heel, and we hope that there will be thousands of dollars in The DAILY WORKER treasury after December 17th. (The Freiheit can do its own hoping.) I hear that delegations from distant cities are coming to the ball and this should be an added incentive to attend it. Of course, the big incentive will be the desire to help the Communist press survive the snows of winter.

TAMMANY HALL, the historic headquarters of New York "democracy" has been sold for about three quarters of a million dollars. The wigwag will move uptown to the more respectable neighborhood of 59th Street. Perhaps Tammany has grown too decent for the old-fashioned burlesque house on 14th Street. Anyhow, a tiger may change his underwear, but he never changes his character. The odiferous political institution known as Tammany, will be as corrupt on 59th Street as it was on 14th.

WILLIAM J. BURNS is as clever at producing an alibi that will stand up in court as he is at jury-fixing. He now contends that he is no longer a controlling factor in the Burns Agency and was not consulted about the conspiracy to buy up the jury in the Fall-Sinclair trial. This is just as believable as if Henry Ford said that he did not dictate the policies of the Ford Motor Company.

GOVERNOR Smith has decided to probe the suspicious circumstances connected with the Queens sewers. I cannot think of a more appropriate diversion for a capitalist politician. Should Mr. Smith delve deeply into the squalid recesses of the latest municipal scandal he should be properly perfumed for the presidential nomination when the time arrives for Wall Street's two parties to pick their candidates.

THE republicans and democrats are playing a tit for tat game in this graft business. A few weeks ago a prominent G. O. P. office holder was charged with having misappropriated over one million dollars of state funds. At that time we predicted that it would not be long until the republicans got something on their political rivals. The graft expose in Queens is the reply.

THE foxy Aristide Briand, former socialist, seems to be preparing an acid bath for the ex-socialist Mussolini. Indeed it would not surprise us to hear that Great Britain has also been outmaneuvered at the recent Geneva disarmament parley. The rupture between France and the Soviet Union has been healed and the governments of both countries have agreed to resume the debt negotiations. The Soviet Union gained enormously in international prestige thru the peace program put forward by Litvinoff.

GREAT BRITAIN is now the only big European power without diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. With the Soviet Union taking a hand in the business of preventing the small nations from being made the catspaws of the schemes of the imperialist powers, Great Britain's ability to use Poland, Lithuania and Roumania against the U. S. S. R. will be considerably lessened. Powerful financial interests in Britain are bringing pressure on the tory government to renew relations with the Soviet Union. The tories are stiff-necked and proud, but the "nation of shopkeepers" will swallow its pride where pounds sterling are concerned.

EUGENE TUNNEY the pugilist who boxes with his feet as well as with his hands is developing into one of our most outstanding rotarians. He believes that citizens should bathe occasionally, refrain from beating their wives and practise other equally homely virtues. Addressing an audience of school children the great leg man paid a tribute to the quality of sportsmanship adding: "And the quality that I would place next to sportsmanship is loyalty—to principles, to god, to friends and to your country." Here is a man after Bruce Barton's own heart.

THE Soviet government is publishing the diary of Nicholas the Last of Russia. It makes interesting reading. The miserable weakling did not appreciate the significance of the developments which were taking place and he could not understand that the end of the system under which he lived in luxury and idleness was at hand. He writes: "It is disgusting to read in the papers what happened in Petrograd and Moscow. It is much worse and more shameful than the medieval defeats by the Poles and Tartars." It certainly was—for the Czar.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Imperialist War Preparations Exposed in Geneva

The appearance of the delegation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at the league disarmament conference in Geneva, and its sweeping disarmament proposals, constitute an event of the greatest historical significance.

The demand of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for peace reverberated throughout the world. And once more the toiling masses of the capitalist countries have the opportunity to see for themselves that the Soviet Union is the only country on earth sincerely desirous of disarmament and peace.

Maxim Litvinov, as head of the Soviet delegation in Geneva, naturally has no illusions either as to the ability or willingness of the capitalist governments to disarm or adopt a real peace policy.

In submitting his proposals for complete disarmament to the league commission, proposals which in their very nature presuppose a struggle against imperialism and for the total abolition of the capitalist system, Litvinov expressed himself as follows:

Militarism and navalism are essentially natural consequences of the capitalist system, he said. He did not expect his proposals to be accepted, and foreseeing that the servants of capitalism would accuse him of carrying on "mere" propaganda, he stated plainly that the Soviet government had always made propaganda for peace and would always continue to do so.

Why does the Soviet Union stand for complete disarmament and peace?

Because it represents a new principle of government and a new system of society—the system of working-class rule and socialism. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is fighting for disarmament and peace because it wishes to devote every ounce of its energy to the building up of its socialist economy and to the further improvement of the conditions of the masses. The Soviet Union confronts the capitalist world with its peace program in order to awaken the toiling masses to the real source of the war danger and to combat the war machinations of the imperialists.

This is not the first time that the Soviet Union is speaking to the capitalist governments, and over their heads, on disarmament and peace.

In 1922, at the conference in Genoa, the delegation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics submitted a proposal for general disarmament and abolition of war. But the British delegation opposed the proposal and had the question taken off the order of business.

During the same year, the Soviet government made an effort to reach an agreement with the capitalist states bordering upon the Soviet Union. A conference took place in Moscow. And again the opposition of the capitalist governments, particularly that of Poland, resulted in the defeat of the Soviet peace efforts.

The significance of the present peace declaration of the Soviet Union lies in the fact that it comes at a time when every capitalist government in the world is feverishly preparing for war—imperialist war against each other and war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The imperialist powers know, however, that the masses do not want war. The masses have not yet forgotten the imperialist butchery of 1914-1918. Hence the smoke-screen of hypocritical talk about security compacts and peace put up by the capitalist governments to hide their real preparations for war. And it is this smoke screen that the Soviet proposals will tend to disperse, compelling the imperialists to come out into the open.

For four years the league of nations, in reality a band of imperialist robbers, has been discussing disarmament.

The result today is more armament, less security, and greater danger of war than ever existed before.

The same was the outcome of the conferences initiated by the American imperialists (Washington and Geneva) for the limitation of naval armaments. The struggle for naval supremacy between America and England has become even sharper because the irreconcilable conflict of these two imperialist powers for mastery of the seas and world domination is reaching a new and more critical stage.

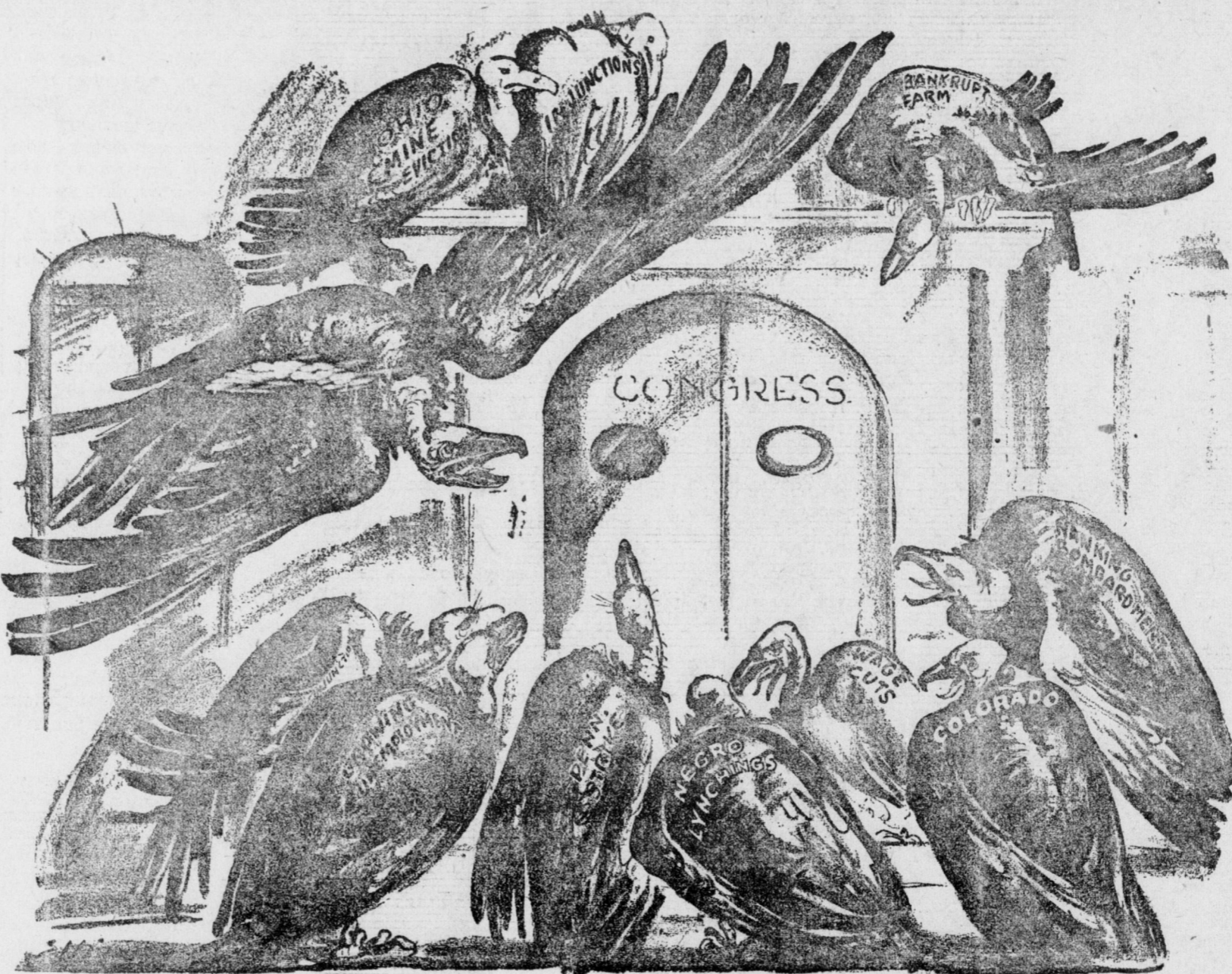
The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics realizes the true nature of the league of nations and therefore refuses to join it. The Soviet government carries on the struggle for peace by the force of the example of its own peace policy and by encouraging the struggle of the toiling masses against imperialism. War and imperialism are inseparable. One flows from the other as inevitably as day follows night. Therefore a struggle against war means a struggle against imperialism, a fight to the finish against capitalist rule and for the establishment of working class rule.

The struggle for disarmament of the Soviet Union's delegation at Geneva is doing the working class of the world a tremendous service. It forces the hands of the imperialists at a time when they are preparing a fresh blow at the peace of the world. It exposes the menacing danger of war and strengthens the forces of the workers against the forces of imperialism.

It is for this reason that the capitalist powers dislike extremely the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union's delegation. Briand, speaking for French imperialism, declared the Soviet government's proposals unacceptable, harking back to his old tune of "security before disarmament." Thus Briand puts forth again, as a condition for disarmament, the proposal of the French imperialists, known as the Peace Protocol or European security compact, that the big powers agree to recognize and defend the present frontiers of Europe, which would perpetuate the domination of France on the European continent. This proposal is at present the chief bone of contention between France and England, France and Germany, Italy and France, not to speak of the lesser capitalist governments, resulting in no security, no disarmament, but a sharpening of imperialist struggle which is leading directly to war.

The capitalist press in England pretends to dismiss the Soviet proposal "as a mockery" whereas in reality the British ruling class actually trembles for the effect of this proposal upon the British masses.

Chamberlain's pet scheme for "peace," which means war against the rivals of British imperialism, against the colonial peo-



The Revolt of the French Black Sea Fleet

(Continued from Last Issue.)

Agitation developed with particular strength in Toulon. In spite of the condition of siege being declared in that town, the sailors tried to meet in the Sailors' Home and, finding it closed, held a meeting on an open place in the town. Lacaze, Vice-Admiral, was obliged to flee from them. On June 11th, powerful demonstrations were held in the town. The flag-ship, a dreadnought of the name of "Provence" refused to put to sea and set out to the Black Sea. The following demands were raised: All mutineers of the Black Sea should be set free! An end should be put to intervention with Russia! Immediate demobilisation!—A sailors' committee tried to transform itself into a revolutionary committee by endeavouring to expand with the help of soldiers and dock workers. Mounted gendarmes and cavalry took steps to disperse the demonstrators and above all, to prevent them storming the naval prison. The sailors, being unarmed, were overpowered.

Scenes of similar vehemence also occurred in Brest and, to a lesser degree, in the other ports. On June 19th, the armed cruiser "Voltaire" refused to leave Bizerta and to sail for the Black Sea. On other warships also, reports received on events in Russia occasioned great demonstrations, not only in France but also in very remote places, for instance in Itea (Greece) where the cruiser "Guichen" was at anchor and on board the cruiser "D'Estrees" in Vladivostok.

The government only succeeded in checking this mighty movement by organising a mass demobilisation and the rapid disarming by numerous men-of-war.

In the meantime, the trials of the mutineers had begun on June 11th in Constantinople and Cattaro against the mutineers of the "Protet" and of the "Waldeck-Rousseau". The response was such, that the first trial had to be postponed to July 4th and that the government, in order to proceed with the other trials, had to wait until demobilisation was sufficiently advanced (September). Many of the accused showed great firmness of character during the trials.

Characteristic Features of the Revolt.

Two specially characteristic features of the revolt can be clearly distinguished:

1. The overwhelming majority of the soldiers and sailors was still under democratic influence. This became particularly evident in the first two phases of the revolt. The sailors and soldiers revolted above all because they were indignant at war being carried on against Russia, although "France was not at war" with that country, war being therefore "against the Constitution". These were the chief arguments which the mutineers used in their defense before the court martial. Some of them also pointed out that the French revolution of 1789 had proclaimed the right to insurrection in cases of infringement of the Constitution.

Only a small number of the leading men possessed real class consciousness. In the measure, however, as the mutiny movement developed, this class consciousness spread further among the masses. Many sailors showed so much intrepidity, energy and cold-bloodedness that they would have succeeded in leading the whole fleet into a revolutionary fight had they been inspired by Lenin's lucid theory. Their ideology however was confused, many of them tried to

"convince" the officers, they accepted their demobilisation in order later to be arrested as ringleaders on the first occasion which offered itself.

The fact that the sailors joined in the fight inspired the whole nation with intensified acrimony. The crews of the "Protet" and of the "Waldeck-Rousseau" were at a loss whether to return to France or enter the port of Odessa, i. e. join in the revolution. In the period of 20th to 22nd of April, the crew on board the warship "France" was prepared to reply to any attempt to bring colonial troops on board by cannon fire. The crew was in possession of the guns and ammunition; they turned the muzzles of their 305 millimeter guns on an English armoured cruiser which threatened them. Nevertheless they did not comply with the slogan of the Russian workers calling upon them to arm themselves and to fire on Headquarters. On the contrary, a large number of them preached peace, cautioning against "unnecessary deeds of violence," "as the right was on our side".

The third phase is characterised by an undeniable class movement: mass meetings, attempts to proceed in unionism with the workers, demonstrations in common with the workers, threats that cannonades would be directed against the authorities, attempts to set free political prisoners, etc. This class movement was choked off by demobilisation and long-period furloughs which were followed by numerous arrests.

The Black Sea revolt thus shows ideologically a far-reaching analogy to the military mutinies in Russia in 1905, especially to the rising of the Black Sea fleet in Sebastopol on November 11th.

2. The revolt of the Black Sea fleet

was a mass movement. Individual refusals to obey orders occurred very seldom, as it had become clear that individual action was absurd. The agitators, the ringleaders, directed all their efforts towards achieving a collective movement. Neither, with the exception of a single case, that of the armoured cruiser "Diderot," did acts of sabotage occur. It is therefore a gross forgery of facts to represent the mutinies as acts of one person or of several individual persons.

What was lacking, was both a clear ideology and organization. Almost all the revolutionary soldiers and sailors were under the influence of the socialist minority, whose tendency found expression in the paper "The Wave." This newspaper deviated from Leninism in essential points, but it nevertheless exercised a propelling influence; its slogans were exactly followed in the mutiny.

On the other hand, no real organization existed; this could of course only have been illegal. Revolutionary groups existed, it is true, on the individual warships, but they had no general plan of action, there was no harmonious guidance and no connection between the separate groups. On the "Waldeck-Rousseau" alone an organization existed which included over the half of the crew and had been formed with a view to economic demands. This was the "Brotherhood of the Mariners" from whose midst a secret committee had arisen. This also explains how it came about that the revolt broke out on the said cruiser only four days after I had been confined there.

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ples and against the Soviet Union, is the scheme known as "regional" security compacts.

This instrument of British imperialism is designed for the main purpose of building up several blocs of smaller European powers, by regions, with England as the dominating force in each of them, to isolate France and to create a European imperialist combination against the Soviet Union.

The imperialist struggle between France and England is at present revolving itself chiefly around the English proposal of "regional" security compacts as against the French proposal of a general European security compact.

The first means English imperialist domination. The second means French imperialist domination. None of them will discuss—even discuss—disarmament on any other basis.

The entrance of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics into the situation with its proposal for complete disarmament upsets the imperialist game and forces a showdown on the questions essential to peace.

Officials of the State Department in Washington, D. C., undertake to characterize the Soviet government's proposal as a "gesture" and "Utopian." The New York Times finds in the Soviet program "nothing but a hasty sketch" which "will not bear serious examination." This is in line with Coolidge's recent pronouncement that war cannot be abolished because "the Federal Constitution gives Congress the sole power to make war."

This sort of attitude is quite typical of American imperialism today. The American ruling class is rather in favor of all-around limitations of armaments in Europe, on land and on sea, comparable with the "need" of suppressing the workers, and for the following reasons. First, because it will weaken the military and political power of its European rivals, notably England. Second, because a partial limitation of armaments would tend to improve the solvency of its European debtors.

But the government of the United States is unalterably opposed to the idea of reducing its own armed forces, let alone abol-

ish them completely as proposed by the Soviet Union.

American imperialism is in favor of reducing the armed strength of its present and prospective imperialist rivals in Europe and at the same time for increasing its own armed strength to the maximum possible degree.

Hence, when confronted with a program for disarmament not only for Europe but for everybody including the United States, a program of complete and not partial disarmament, a program calling for the scrapping of navies and air fleets as well as armies, the officials of the American state department, who are applying a policy of sea mastery and world domination for American imperialism, have only this to say: that such a disarmament program is "Utopian." Utopian, indeed, as long as the capitalist class rules the United States.

And how was Litvinov's declaration received by the League Commission?

It was very fitting and perfectly in accord with the present role of the socialist leaders as lackeys of imperialism, that M. Paul Boncour, a prominent French socialist and member of the French delegation, was selected by the disarmament commission in Geneva to make the official reply to Litvinov's declaration.

According to press reports, Boncour advised the Soviet delegation, "in that soft, polished manner of which he is master" that the league of nations had heard many diplomats speak on disarmament, that the real trouble lies in the "lack of international spirit" and that the solution is to be found in linking up disarmament with security. The French socialist Boncour, the same as the social reformists and trade union reactionaries the world over, stood up in defense of the imperialist plans of his own capitalist government and against the real international peace program of the Soviet government which is the program desired by the toiling masses in all countries.

The peace declaration of the Soviet Union will again remind the masses of the burning need of waging a struggle against imperialism, the cause of war, for the abolition of capitalism and for the establishment of the rule of the working class.