

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current & General News By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

BUFFALO AND DETROIT RAISE THEIR QUOTA TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

Members of These Districts Show Work Must Be Done for Our Paper

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

TWO DISTRICTS of the party have raised the quota assigned to them in the fight to raise the \$50,000 fund to keep THE DAILY WORKER. The party members in these districts have proven that we can win the fight for THE DAILY WORKER.

The standing of the districts on November 30th was as follows:

District	Quota	Am't Raised	Percentage
4—Buffalo	\$1,100	\$1,128.27	102.57
7—Detroit	2,500	2,489.95	99.59
Agricultural	400	340.00	85.00
10—Kansas City	1,000	760.39	76.04
8—Chicago	7,500	4,557.56	60.76
3—Philadelphia	3,000	1,605.29	53.51
9—Minneapolis	3,500	1,493.30	42.66
13—San Francisco	3,000	1,250.51	41.68
6—Cleveland	3,000	1,117.36	37.25
2—New York	15,000	5,296.94	35.31
5—Pittsburgh	2,500	801.59	32.06
1—Boston	4,000	1,126.76	28.17
15—New Haven	1,000	244.52	24.45
12—Seattle	2,500	578.77	23.15
Canada and Foreign		28.35	
TOTALS	\$50,000	\$22,819.56	45.64

The comrades of Buffalo and Detroit have proven their loyalty to THE DAILY WORKER by actual deeds. They have set an example for the whole party as to how to carry on the campaign to keep THE DAILY WORKER. The Agricultural District, Kansas City and Chicago and Philadelphia have made good showings, but have not carried on the work with the spirit which the comrades of Buffalo and Detroit have put into the work for THE DAILY WORKER.

The amounts collected by Minneapolis and San Francisco are poor in comparison, altho these districts still have a better record than the long list of districts below them in the above table.

What explanation is there of the fact that Buffalo and Detroit can raise a 100 per cent of their quota for THE DAILY WORKER, while districts like Cleveland, New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, New Haven and Seattle range along from one-fourth to one-third of their quota?

There is only one answer to this question: THE DISTRICTS NAMED HAVE MADE NO REAL EFFORT TO HELP IN THE FIGHT TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Unless the party members in these districts want to have the stigma upon their record of being responsible for the failure of the Keep THE DAILY WORKER campaign, they must raise themselves and go to work in earnest to raise their quota of the Keep THE DAILY WORKER Fund.

The party membership in Cleveland, New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, New Haven and Seattle should demand of their district committee and the leading committees of the cities and sections that a real campaign for THE DAILY WORKER be organized.

The members and leading committees should stand ashamed before their failure in comparison to the splendid showing of Buffalo and Detroit.

The issue involved is not merely a matter of prestige and standing. The failure to organize a real campaign in these districts reflects itself in the dangerous situation which still exists for THE DAILY WORKER.

The Buffalo and Detroit spirit must be infused in the party members in all other districts of the party.

What Buffalo and Detroit have done must be done by the party as a whole.

WE MUST COMPLETE THE \$50,000 FUND AND KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

LEONID KRASSIN'S BODY CREMATED IN LONDON; ASHES TO RED SQUARE

LONDON—Covered with a blood-red pall, the body of Leonid Krassin, Soviet envoy to Great Britain, was conveyed from the Soviet embassy to Golders Green, in a motor hearse, followed by a cortege of 30 automobiles. There the body was reduced to ashes by cremation.

Before the procession left the embassy, representatives of the British foreign office and of most of the legations had called to pay their respects. About the yard, which was well filled with flowers, mostly red, were many people, including a woman who held aloft the Soviet flag of red with the scythe and hammer. Most of the mourners wore red rosettes or arm bands of that color.

Among those who attended the funeral were Ben Tillett, representing the British Trade Union Congress; A. J. Cook, of the Miners' Federation; J. R. Clynes, of the Labor Party; and Alastair MacDonald, representing his father, Ramsay MacDonald, former prime minister. The services at Golders Green consisted almost entirely of an address by the Soviet Charge d'Affaires.

Krassin's ashes will be buried in Red Square before the Kremlin, in Moscow, not far from the grave of Lenin. A special delegation will meet the urn which contains the ashes at the Polish border and escort it to Moscow. Then will follow a great memorial service.

CONGRESSMAN GORMAN OPPOSES IDEA OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ALIEN

In reply to an inquiry as to his sentiments relative to the proposal to register and fingerprint foreign-born workers, Congressman John J. Gorman, of the Sixth Illinois District, said:

"I am opposed to any measure to introduce drastic methods. I believe in giving the fullest measure of freedom to those whom we admit to our shores, the same liberty to the foreign-born that we do to the native stock. There should be no discrimination between the two classes.

"There seems to be a too common tendency to stress the myth of Nordic superiority. Before I studied law, I was a letter carrier. I have delivered

letters to all nationalities, and found good people among them all."

Congressman Gorman's district embraces the western part of the city and the towns in Cook county to its western border. It includes many foreign-born, but also the aristocratic suburb of Oak Park.

Deport 10,904 Aliens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The high water mark in the deportation of "undesirable aliens" was reached during the last fiscal year, when 10,904 aliens were arrested and deported to their country of origin, secretary of labor announced today. This is 1,400 more than were deported last year.

HOLD TAG DAYS FOR N. Y. PAPER BOX WORKERS; BENEFIT DANCE PLANNED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A concert and dance will be given by the Honest Friends' organization for the benefit of the striking paper box makers here on Friday, Dec. 10, at 234 East Broadway.

A double tag day on Saturday, Dec. 4, and Sunday, Dec. 5, will be held. Those who wish to aid the workers on their fight for better conditions and pay should report to the following stations to aid in the tag sales: Paper Box Makers' Union, 701 Broadway; Jewish Workers' Club, 35 East Second Street; Harlem Jewish Workers' Center, 81 East 110 Street; DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street; 1347 Boston Road, Bronx; Honest Friends' organization, 234 Broadway; Brownsville Workers' Center, 63 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn; 29 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn; 1940 Benson Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHARGE GRAFT IN PAINTERS' UNION OF N. Y.

Local Brings Evidence Against Officials

A half million dollars in graft! This neat little sum has been pocketed by the reactionary officials composing District Council No. 9, (New York) of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, according to new charges of officials of Local 905 who claim that under the inspired guidance of Phillip Zausner, day secretary of the council, the golden river has been flowing in from unrecorded initiation fees at \$75 a smack, from strong-arm money from the bosses and innumerable other sources.

That the investigation ordered by the executive board of the international organization with headquarters at Lafayette, Ind., and that the "mock" trial staged under the auspices of the district council, which of course cleared Zausner of all charges a few days ago, together formed but a dress rehearsal and that the real show is just beginning is the contention of the investigating committee of Local 905 composed of Max Perlin, president, Thomas Wright, secretary, Max Rosen, David Matzkin and L. Kosolof.

Rank and File Moves. This committee says a new trial of Zausner will be immediately demanded and that a conviction can be expected before a fair trial committee. That a fair body will be in charge is believed from the fact that a widespread movement is developing among the rank and file who will no longer tolerate a jury sorted, threatened and (Continued on page 3)

WILL AUCTION OFF WORK OF RADICAL ARTISTS AT NEW MASSES BALL FRIDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Drawings of workers by celebrated radical artists, including Gellert, Cropper, Sloan, Robinson, and Minor, will be auctioned off at the Workers' and Peasants' Costume Ball given by the New Masses at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street, New York city, Friday, Dec. 3. Among the original drawings to be auctioned off is a portrait of Albert Weisbord, drawn by Hugo Gellert.

The decorations of the ball will be Russian in style. The entertainment will be given by a group of Russian dancers, singers, and comedians.

Tickets are on sale at Jimmy Higgin's Bookstore, 127 University Place, the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, Freiheit, 30 Union Square, and the New Masses, 39 West 8th street.

Workers are advised to buy tickets in advance at \$1.50 each. They will cost \$3 at the door of Webster Hall.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent. The latest issue will be off the press this week. Send in your subscription now, 50 cents a year.

HANKOW STRIKE GAINS STRENGTH AS TROOPS LAND

Strawn Report No Good Is Chinese View

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HANKOW, Dec. 1.—The strike of the labor unions and merchants against the foreign concessions in Hankow continues peacefully and has entirely crippled activities in the British and Japanese quarters. Troops from British, Japanese and American gunboats have landed and are guarding the concessions, but the strike is nonetheless effective.

The immediate demands of the labor unions are for a higher rate of pay, but the strike is also in the nature of a protest against the customs control wielded by the foreign powers. Since the capture of Hankow and Wuchang by the people's armies from Wu Pei Fu, the affairs of these important cities have been administered by the labor unions and merchants' councils.

With the arrival of the Kuomintang government apparatus which will be moved here from Canton beginning Dec. 5, a regular municipal government will be set up in both cities. It is, however, expected that this will make no change in the strike which is growing and will be general by the time the first bureaus arrive from Canton.

Strawn Report Inadequate.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 1.—The publication of the report of the extra-territorial commission headed by Silas Strawn of the United States is being viewed here both skeptically and cynically. The report is entirely based upon investigations of five or six months ago and at a time when the Cantonese armies had not met with successes that have recently crowned their arms.

The report was written on the basis of investigation of the governments of the northern war lords. At the time, the militarists were in control of the better half of China including the large and thickly populated central provinces under the domination of Wu Pei Fu and the five central sea coast provinces under Marshal Sun Chuan Fang, not to speak of other provinces in the north and west administered by powerful techans associated with Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tao Lin, the dictator of Manchuria.

All Has Changed. All this has changed. The national people's armies under General Feng Hu Hsiang, having declared allegiance to the Kuomintang, began sweeping down from their northwestern headquarters at Kalgan to effect a juncture with the southern armies marching up towards Hankow. The central provinces were wrested from Wu Pei Fu after the successful siege of his troops at Hankow and Wuchang, the industrial heart of China.

In recent weeks, Marshall Sun's original five provinces have dwindled to two upon which he still has rather a slippery hold. In all, the southerners under General Chang Kai Shek and the people's armies under General Feng Hu Hsiang now dominate more than half of the entire country and have established their new capital at Wuchang, across the Yangtze river from Hankow, to which city the Canton government has been removed.

Cantonese Advance.

At the present time, the young General Chang Kai Shek is marching his troops almost unopposed down the Yangtze valley towards Shanghai. Foo Chow is expected to fall momentarily. Shanghai is Marshal Sun's last stronghold. The Chinese masses in Shanghai do not hide their sympathy for the Cantonese. The view here is that Shanghai will offer very little resistance to its occupation by the Cantonese.

Report Meaningless.

So that the Strawn report is rendered largely meaningless by these facts, not recorded in the report. The dominating political influence in China is the (Continued on page 2.)

Cal Won't Show Self Before Congress; Will Send Annual Speech

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—President Coolidge will not deliver in person his annual message to congress next week. The message will be read by clerk, probably Tuesday.

Miners Take Up New Wage Scale at Big Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—Call for the international convention of the United Mine Workers of America for January 25, 1927, at Indianapolis, was issued by John L. Lewis, president of the organization, here Wednesday.

Wage scales and working conditions dictated by the working agreement between miners and operators, expiring March 31, will be considered by the convention.

The agreements, on a three year basis are formulated by a joint conference of the union wage scale committee and the operators. This conference was announced for February 14, at Miami, Fla. The agreement affects approximately half a million mine workers in the United States and Canada.

Resolutions Must Be In.

The call required that all resolutions, grievances and differences be submitted to the international secretary-treasurer, not less than ten days prior to the convention. The appeals or grievances, however, the call stated, will not be considered unless they have been taken up previously by the lower tribunals of the organization.

The wage scale committee will be appointed at the meeting January 25 and instructed in the demands which the United Mine Workers will make for the agreement.

The agreement to be negotiated at Miami, officials stated, while technically for the central competitive field of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, will form the basis for agreements in all the other fields. The convention will be attended by 1,500 delegates.

COAL COMPANY PUTS BLAME FOR HERRIN MASSACRE ON HEAD OF MINE SUPERINTENDENT McDOWELL

In a writ of certiorari filed by the Southern Illinois Coal company in the superior court of Cook county, Judge Joseph B. David, the blame for the so-called Herrin massacre of June, 1922, in which 22 lives were lost, is laid at the door of the mine superintendent, C. Kline McDowell.

The case is one taken on appeal from a decision of the Illinois Industrial Commission, awarding Beulah M. McDowell, the widow, \$3,750.

A reversal of the award is asked first on the ground that McDowell was not an employe of the company under the compensation law, since he was not receiving a wage, but was on a salary of \$350 a month, plus a bonus, and that he held the positions of stockholder, member of the board of directors, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, and that he was in full charge of the mine during the absence of the president, William J. Lester.

The award is further contested on the ground that he was not acting in the line of his employment, even if he were an employe.

It is cited that after the strike was called in April, 1922, he agreed to work only at stripping the mine, a surface working. Then on June 13, he decided to begin mining operations, and went to Chicago where he engaged strikebreakers of the Hargrave Detective Agency and supplies of the Bertrand commissary.

Mining operations were begun. It was McDowell himself who arranged with Sheriff Thaxton for deputy sheriffs and with Col. Hunter for troops.

At five o'clock on the evening of June 2, he agreed to a truce, on terms which he himself suggested. White flags were raised and it was understood that the strikebreakers were to leave the mine that night. Instead they barricaded themselves in box cars and spent the night there. The next day the "Herrin massacre" took place.

It is cited that "under McDowell at the time the company was engaged in an armed warfare against the miners' union. He was engaged in a struggle for domination, to impose his settled policy of carrying on operations by non-union labor, upon the United Mine Workers' Union."

Court Favors Kluxer.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 1.—Pat Malone, ku klux klan lecturer who was sentenced to a year in jail at Oconto recently when convicted of criminal libel, was granted a stay of sentence by the Wisconsin supreme court pending the final decision of his appeal. Malone had already started serving his sentence.

THE FIGHT OF ALEX HOWAT AND THE MINERS OF DISTRICT NO. 14; A CHAPTER IN LABOR HISTORY

ARTICLE I.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., Dec. 1.—Alex Howat has been barred from the district ballot in the coming elections here and likewise from the national ballot in the United Mine Workers of America where he was running for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, by order of International President John L. Lewis.

Howat had received nominations from local unions representing 90 per cent of the membership of this district. These local unions have now been (Continued on page 2)



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HANKOW STRIKE GAINS STRENGTH AS TROOPS LAND

Strawn Report No Good Is Chinese View

(Continued from page 1)

Kuomintang party which controls the people's government of Canton and which is in fact, the only central governmental force in China. A report that ignores this fact is no report at all.

The main plank of the report, which concerns itself with the question of extra-territoriality, is that the foreign governments cannot relinquish the rights to administer and adjudicate laws over their nationals on Chinese territory because the war lord governments have shown themselves incompetent to do so. But the Cantonese government has shown itself competent to administer its laws over the territory it controls and to extend its system of government, the popular committee system, into all parts of China.

13 Nations Sign.
The report was signed by 13 nations, including the United States and Japan as well as the large European powers. The Kuomintang, thru the official declaration of Chiang Kai Shek, the commander-in-chief of their armies, have already declared their intention of administering the laws on Chinese territory to everyone, foreigners included. They have declared that the special rights procured by their governments or thru bribing the corrupt military governors can no longer be recognized. They also assert their right to control the Chinese customs, now dominated by foreigners.

Conquer All, Aim.
In regard to all these questions, the Strawn report is entirely inadequate. It is being made more so every day with the advance of the Canton armies and the imminence of the fall of Shanghai. The Cantonese have declared it as their intention not to stop there, but to conquer Peking as well and establish the republic over the whole of the country.

It is evident that reformation of the attitude of the powers towards these developments will be necessary. The powers have been giving consistent support to the militarists of the north in their fight against the advancing Kuomintang forces. Of foreign nations, only the Soviet Union has shown sympathy with the Kuomintang cause.

China Report Falls Flat.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Publication of the long-delayed report of the representatives of 13 powers on the need for retaining extra-territorial rights in China has fallen flat, diplomats in the capital believe.

The tone of the report published by the foreign powers is less harsh to-

The Fight of Alex Howat

(Continued from page 1)

disfranchised in this election so as to make possible, now that Howat, August Dorchy and other militant miners have been disqualified, a practically "unanimous" election (in which less than ten per cent of the district members are allowed to vote) of the handpicked Lewis machine supporters.

A Chapter in Labor History.
This latest action of the Lewis machine both closes one chapter and opens another in the five-year persecution of Alex Howat and those who fought with him when the Kansas industrial court law was defeated. The arbitrary elimination of Howat, now working in one of the mines here (taking a layoff to tour the union for a month in support of John Brophy and the "Save the Union" program), follows right on the heels of the decision of the United States supreme court in the Dorchy case upholding the jail sentences given Howat, Dorchy and other members of the union who led strikes in defiance of the industrial rulings.

The persecution of Alex Howat by the coal operators and the Lewis machine has no precedent in the labor movement. For five years, in violation of all elementary ethics of the labor movement calling for united defense of union members when attacked by the enemies of labor, John L. Lewis has aided in every conceivable way the announced purposes of the coal operators to "get rid of Howat."

The history of the Howat case is a history of perfidy on the part of labor officials for which there are few parallels.

A Fighting District.
In 1921 District 14 had some 10,000 members and was 100 percent organized. Working conditions were probably the best prevailing in any section of the union. The district with Alex

Howat as president, had gained an enviable reputation for militancy and solidarity not only in the conduct of its own struggles, but in assisting the struggles of the whole labor movement.

It is told by those who remember District 14 as it was before it was first wrecked and then put at the mercy of the operators by the fight made on it by the Lewis machine that no more docile group of employers and business men existed in America than those whom the membership of District 14 had educated in the ways which bosses should travel.

The Clerks' Strike.
A strike of the Clerks' Union in Pittsburgh when Howat was president is a good example of how the miners' union supported the other labor organizations.

Having struck, the clerks called a mass meeting at which Howat spoke. He stated to the meeting that unless the merchants settled with the clerks within twenty-four hours he would send a circular letter to the District 14 membership calling upon them to do their trading elsewhere while the strike was on.

The storekeepers settled with the Clerks' Union the next morning. But some of the merchants tried to discriminate against the more active members of the Clerks' Union by refusing to put them back to work.

Again Howat notified the merchants' association that a circular letter would go out to the 10,000 miners telling them the situation and urging them to put the offending merchants on the "don't patronize" list until the blacklisted clerks were taken back.

There was no more discrimination. The loss of the trade of 10,000 miners was too big a price to pay.

There was also a non-union iron works that the miners made into a union shop, but that is another story. (To be continued)

SOLONS AFRAID TO PUT FARMER HELP ON SHELF

Fear Revolt Against the Old Line Parties

(Continued from page 1.)

and this combine is seen as too formidable for those opposed to farm legislation to sidestep. Conditions of the cotton growers in the south have forced the southern representatives to join hands with the westerners in the demand for relief.

Fear of their constituents is forcing them to attack the exhortations of the representatives from the manufacturing districts that "there is not enough time to consider farm legislation."

Business Blocs Let Loose.
Much propaganda, inspired by manufacturers' blocs, is being let loose in capitol halls in an attempt to magnify the importance of all legislation except that dealing with the farmers. Everything, including the tax refund proposition, alien property claims disposition, foreign treaties, the prohibition department, tariff laws, and the treasury surplus, is being projected to divert attention of the representatives.

Democrats Commit Selves.
The democrats have pretty definitely committed themselves to some sort of farm relief. Senator Robinson of Arkansas, party floor leader in the senate, has announced that the party's program includes first a "liberal policy for relief of the farmer," followed by a reduction in taxes, revision in tariff rates, and action against corruption in primary elections.

Nye Attacks Mellon.
Several significant pre-session speeches have been made by congressional leaders. Senator Gerald F. Nye of North Dakota, in a speech in New York, denounced Secretary Mellon as being the one who prevented the passage of farm relief at the last session.

"Mr. Mellon holds that the only necessary legislation is that that helps pay back the people who provide the funds for political campaigns. That is why John D. Rockefeller, Jr., saved more by Mellon's tax bill than did twenty states the size of North Dakota. That is why the big gainers were Thomas W. Lamont, George F. Baker, J. Pierpont Morgan and the rest," he said.

Nye declared that the farmers should be treated in the same manner as the foreign debts are being treated, mentioning the fact that Italy's debt was settled on the basis of 25 cents on the dollar.

Warms of Farm Revolt.
Representative Dickinson, republican, Iowa, has sounded a warning note to his colleagues. "The farmers are not entirely bereft of their power," he said.

"I pray that they will not be driven to the use of their class political power, but there is an extremity of discrimination beyond which they may not be pushed without danger."

Attacks Business.
Dickinson attacked the national industrial conference and United States chamber of commerce for forming a "fact-finding" body to examine the farm problem. This commission, he said, was not devised to help the farmer, but to begot the issue and prevent aid. The farmer knows, he said, that these same industrialists are responsible for the "conditions, and that they are not 'visitations of providence.'"

Wisconsin Farmers Meet.
Wisconsin farmers are expected to voice a definite and unified demand for legislation at the convention of the American Society of Equity, the outstanding farmers' organization in that state, which opened Tuesday at Ashland, Wis. Primary matters to be taken up at that convention will be farm relief legislation and organization of farmers to be able to back their demands. Co-operation will be stressed at the meeting, both for getting legislative measures and for marketing.

Reshape McNary Bill.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The new McNary-Haugen bill, intended to stabilize farm prices by the exportation of surplus crops, is being hammered into legislative shape at conferences between congressional farm bloc members and representatives of farm organizations.

Provides U. S. Corporation.
The principal features of the new bill, including the creation of a government corporation to handle the exportation of crops and the levying of an equalization fee, were approved by the farmers' spokesmen.

The conferences will continue until an agreement is reached between the farm bloc members and the farmers' spokesmen.

The American Worker Correspondent will be out this week! Send in your subscription now. 50 cents a year.

Bolshevik Triumph Set Many Things Happening for First Time in History

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH

ONE of the many books written about the Bolshevik revolution in Russia is entitled, "The First Time in History." It is an apt title, full of meaning, vividly flashing the fact that upward thru all the ages that mankind has struggled, this thing had never happened before, that an oppressed class should succeed in throwing off all its chains and completely win all power, establishing its own rule.

The Bolshevik victory and the creation of the Soviet power have brought in their wake a whole series of events, "for the first time in history." The launching of the Union of Soviet Republics made possible the building of the Communist International, that effectively organizes and develops the social-revolution on a world-wide scale "for the first time in history."

Few readers of THE DAILY WORKER hardly realize, for instance, what it means to receive daily detailed reports, cabled directly from Moscow, of the sessions of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International. Not only brief bulletins, but an account in full of the discussions, in thousands of words, taking up columns of space, reviewing the development and outlining the strategy of the workers' world struggle for power.

This has never happened before in all the history of the international labor movement. Only today, after thousands of years' effort on the part of the world's oppressed to organize their forces, do we find the gathering of the revolutionists in the Great Palace of the Kremlin, in Moscow, U. S. S. R., within a few hours of the editorial office of THE DAILY WORKER, in Chicago.

Hardly have the sessions of the Communist International in the capital city of the Union of Soviet Republics closed before the news of the proceedings finds its way into type 8,000 miles away, in this great industrial center of world capitalism. Quickly the information is spread to the nation's working class.

First came the detailed account of the opening of the seventh enlarged plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International, with the introductory address of Nikolai Bukharin, greeting the struggles of the Chinese people, the British coal miners and the Indonesian workers and peasants. Most workers had never heard of Indonesia. Even editors of foreign-language Communist dailies asked about it, little realizing that it embraced the imperialist hopes of the Dutch oppressors of the 34,000,000 inhabitants of the island of Java in the East Indies, where a Communist Party and militant trade unions struggle to develop the unity of labor in the orient. Here is a huge mass of humanity in Java nearly equal to that in France, and exceeding that of many other countries of Europe. The Communist International draws it into the stream of the world revolutionary struggle, just as the representative of the Kuomintang party of China, Shau Li Tze, pledges co-operation with the Communist Party of China and declares the Chinese national revolution a part of the world revolution.

Then Bukharin opens the discussion of the international situation as it confronts world labor, reviewing the important tasks facing the Communist Parties in many countries. Delegates from different lands upon every continent take up the debate, giving from the wealth of experiences of the various parties they represent. Such a discussion continues inevitably for several days. It takes up the struggle between the imperialisms of the United States and Great Britain, and living symbol of the disintegration of the British Empire is the fact that Willie Gallacher, the British

Communist, presides as chairman while M. N. Roy, delegate of the Communist Party of India, is talking, assailing the British oppressor. The discussion shows the Communist Party of China on the right path. Ernest Thaelmann, the Communist candidate against Von Hindenburg for the presidency of the German republic, speaks, outlining the difficulties, as well as the successes of the revolution in Germany. Latin-America and Japan, Norway and Poland, Turkey and Belgium, efforts among the youth and women workers, all enter into the discussion.

Fascism in Italy is discussed and the causes of its inevitable disintegration are pointed out. It is also shown why the Chinese revolution must press on to victory, and the looming conflict on the shores of the Pacific, between the United States, Great Britain and Japan is analyzed. Thus the discussion of the far eastern question gets under way.

All this news goes out of Moscow by wire and cable, not only to the Communist press here in the United States, but to many of the other countries among the more than 50 having Communist Parties affiliated with the Communist International. It flashes its way to Canton, China, as well as to Berlin, Germany, and Paris, France, enabling the forward-marching vanguard of world labor to keep in step everywhere.

How different from the days of Karl Marx and the First International, when the only means of communication was the slow-going mail, that required weeks to cross the ocean. Even Marx's correspondence to the powerful New York Tribune went by mail, the first successful cable spanning the Atlantic not being put down until 1865.

As late as 1907, when the Second (Socialist) International met in congress at Stuttgart, we find A. M. Simons, editor of The Chicago Daily Socialist, attending as one of the delegates of the American Socialist Party. He sent no cabled news to his own paper. Instead he was employed by the United Press, a capitalist press service, to send a 100-word cable daily, no more.

In 1910, with the Second (Socialist) International holding its world congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, the last regular congress before the war, neither of the two American socialist dailies at that time, the Chicago Daily Socialist and the New York Call, worried about cabled reports. Few words trickled thru over the cables of the capitalist press agencies. Some of the correspondents of the European socialist dailies sent their reports to their papers by mail. The Second (Socialist) International was in reality a correspondence institute. Its spirit was found voice in its press. It so remained up to the breaking out of the war. While the conflict raged it was compelled to go out of business. With the ending of the war it reverted to its old ways, except now many of its leaders, capitalist prime ministers, may affix the insignia of their respective kings to their letters composed in the comfortable shadows of some royal palace.

Fighting the daily struggles of the workers, against the well organized and well-equipped enemy, the Communist International leaves no stone unturned to rally labor in support of the world revolution. Thus the gathering in the Kremlin reports today, and every day, its activities, its hopes, its aspirations, its plans, its strategy as the leader of the struggle to abolish capitalism. Not next week nor next month, when the situation may have entirely changed, but today, in the heat of the actual combat, fighting thus, "for the first time in history," world labor presses forward more rapidly to the final victory.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE TO OUST SMITH AND VARE

Contest Senate's Power Over Primaries

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Democrats and irregular republicans on one side, and regular republicans and some democrats on the other, are girding themselves for the battle over the seating of Frank L. Smith of Illinois and William S. Vare of Pennsylvania in the United States senate. It is now apparent that the battle will be unavoidable.

Primary as Issue.
With primary corruption in each case virtually established, the main issue of conflict will be the right of the senate to withhold membership because of primary activity. The senate will have to decide if the primary is a part of the election, as the constitution gives the senate power to deny seating to anyone convicted of irregularities in the election, but does not mention the primary. Defenders of Vare and Smith declare vehemently that the senate cannot question a candidate's expenditures in the primary elections, and that the state is the sole judge in that case.

Getting Evidence.
Sen. Norris, however, is amassing evidence to show that there was corruption in the election campaigns as well as in the primary campaign.

Threaten Southern Senators.
Republicans are countering the democrats with the threat that if the senate has jurisdiction over the primary, investigations into primary activities of seven southern senators will be started, as in the south the primary is usually the election. They will also challenge the southern senators on the grounds of the disfranchisement of the Negro, they threaten.

Many observers feel there is no doubt that Vare and Smith will be ousted, as the combination of democrats and republicans is enough to accomplish that—provided they stick.

Cleveland Prisoners Break Day's Fast on Thirty Cents in Food

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1.—According to a report of the state welfare department, prisoners incarcerated in the Cleveland jail are forced to go without food for 24 hours unless they have money to buy from the restaurant man who brings coffee and sandwiches to the cells. After the 24-hour starvation period the city spends 30 cents a day for each prisoner.

This is quite in keeping with the charges against Sheriff Kohler, who has been continually accused of providing the prisoners with a most inadequate diet, too much starch and too few green vegetables. Furthermore, Kohler is asserted to have kept no account of his expenditures, so that insinuations are abroad that he or some of his men have pocketed part of the allowance money.

Wisconsin Insurgents Will Be Forgiven If They Keep Party Rules

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Wisconsin house insurgents who were expelled from republican councils will be welcomed back if they declare they will abide by the party caucus but no overtures will be made to them, it was indicated by Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, republican leader.

Enlisted Man May Eat More and Carry Less

WASHINGTON—The load is to be shifted somewhat from the doughboy's back to his stomach, if the recommendations made by Maj. Gen. Robert Allen, chief of infantry, to the secretary of war are accepted and put into effect. He says that rations are too small and packs weigh too much. He also criticizes the amount of drill and fatigue duty, which have become heavier since the men of the regular army have had to do valet service to the city men who take a summer outing at R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. camps—the that isn't exactly the wording of the report. Peace time descriptions he attributes in part to "improper home training," but more especially to the large amount of drilling and fatigue work now required, to insufficient rations, inadequate housing, and service at the summer camps.

It is disclosed that the rations of the regular army are distinctly inferior to those of the summer camps, from which it appears that bank clerks who are taking a free vacation are not expected to live as cheaply as the poor boys who have joined the regular army because they found the recruiting office cheaper than the employment agency.

IN PHILADELPHIA
There are only two places to eat—
HOME AND AT
Hartung's Restaurant
610 Spring Garden St.
Home Cooking. Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

DEATH OF SURGEON WILL EXPOSE BRUTALITY USED ON CHICAGO PRISONERS

The coroner's investigation of the death of Dr. Arthur E. Price from alleged prison beatings may bring to light the many assaults by prison authorities on workers under arrest or sentence.

The dreaded cruelty of the Chicago police and prison administrations, which labor is powerless to check and which nobody else cares about, picked the wrong victim when it descended on Price who once was in the top rank of Chicago surgeons but fell into poverty because of the drug habit. His death in the county hospital Oct. 22 was pronounced suicide but the coroner discovered that his skull had been fractured, eyes blackened by blows and the whole body discolored by bruises.

Illinois Teachers to Meet in Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The Illinois State Teachers' Association will assemble here on Dec. 28-30, with delegates representing 33,000 members. It will be the seventy-third annual meeting of the organization.

Among those who are scheduled to speak are Dr. Edward T. Devine, economist and sociologist; and Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of Leo Tolstoy.

Daily Worker Conference Friday in New York

A Workers Party conference on THE DAILY WORKER will be held at Stuyvesant Casino this Friday evening, Dec. 3. Every functionary and every member of the party who would like to see a Daily Worker PRINTED IN NEW YORK must attend this meeting. No collection will be taken. It is a meeting to organize for the greatest campaign that New York has ever seen.



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GENEVA LABOR OFFICE MAN IS ON TOUR OF U. S.

Calls Labor Problems International

By CARL HAESSLER, Federated Press.

"Some sort of international machinery for handling labor problems is bound to obtain universal recognition because the problems themselves are international," says Harold Butler, deputy director of the league of nations international labor office in Geneva, Switzerland. Butler is journeying thru the United States to get first-hand knowledge of its industrial situation, meeting employers, trade union officials and radicals in an effort to comprehend what he calls the "extraordinary labor situation you have here."

Asked why he came to the United States, which is not a member of the league of nations and has not ratified any of the labor agreements sponsored by the league's labor office, Butler replied that America exercises a profound influence on the economic fate of all other countries.

Immigration Law Effects. "Your immigration quota law," he said, "directly affects the labor market of the rest of the world by disturbing the natural flow of surplus labor from one point to another. Your exclusion statutes do the same thing. Your tariffs influence production everywhere else. And your immense accumulation of investment surplus not only is a prime factor in the world's money centers but takes a sort of revenge on your own country by undermining the results desired from your immigration laws. You keep out foreign labor, but you are at the same time sending your capital abroad, where it gives to foreigners jobs that formerly went to Americans at home, and you are sending machinery to China and Japan and India, where the populations barred from your shores get factory jobs that displace your factory employes at home."

GOULD WINS IN MAINE DESPITE GRAFT CHARGES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 1.—Despite strong charges of election graft hanging over his head, Arthur R. Gould, republican, won the election to the United States senate by a large majority over his democratic opponent, Fulton J. Redman.

Gould's victory now practically assures republican control of the senate, the alignment now being 48 republicans, 47 democrats, and one farmer-laborite, Sen. Shipstead, and he is now dickering with Coolidge in regard to returning to the old line ranks.

Returns from 609 out of 633 precincts in the state gave Gould 79,582 votes, and Redman 31,540 votes. Exceeded Spending Limit.

Gould was charged with exceeding the election expenditures limit, including bribery of officials. He was cleared of the charges by the secretary of state, who sat as a court, but the democrats are not satisfied with this and announce they will carry the fight against Gould to the senate. The fight will be a bitter one, for if Gould is ousted the republicans will probably lose control of the senate.

Had Coolidge Support. Gould received the veiled support of Coolidge in the campaign, despite the fact that Coolidge is supposed to look with disfavor on candidates charged with slush fund operations. A telegram from William M. Butler of Massachusetts urging Gould's election is seen as demonstrating that Gould has the president's approval.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—The Intl. Federation of Trade Unions sums up the Ford 5-day week as a scheme that will put workers more rapidly on the human scrap-heap.

PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN, UNABLE TO ATTEND SACCO-VANZETTI MEETING, SEND MESSAGES OF STRONG SYMPATHY

At the mass meeting in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti at Ashland Auditorium there were read numerous letters and telegrams from well-known men and women who could be present only in spirit.

Clarence Darrow, writing that his health did not permit him to come out that evening, added: "I know that two of the investigators for the federal government who were engaged to prosecute these men have come out with statements showing that some of the evidence was untrue."

Paul Douglas, of the University of Chicago, who was out of town on that evening, sent a statement in which he wrote: "It seems fairly clear that they were not given a fair trial. I believe, therefore, that they should be given a new trial in which the new evidence may be produced."

Bakers' Union, No. 237, meeting in their regular session, telegraphed a resolution unanimously adopted in

NAVY SECRETARY TELLS HOW HARDING'S GREAT DISARMAMENT WORKS

That transferring war from the ocean to the air is one of the august triumphs of Harding's disarmament conference was disclosed by Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur, who detracted attention from the midshipmen's mascot goat, long enough to tell how the Saratoga and Lexington, originally planned to be dreadnaughts, are being converted into airplane carriers.

They will be ready for their trial trips, the secretary said, by July 1, and soon after that will follow naval air maneuvers on the most extensive scale ever undertaken.

Further light is thrown on disarmament by the secretary's statement that "advances made in aircraft and gunning made it imperative to modernize these ships or scrap them."

"Insurgents" in House Trying to Get Back Into Regular Ranks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—That so-called insurgents in the house of representatives are moving toward reinstatement in the regular ranks of the republican legislative organization is seen from the action of Representative Frear. Frear has addressed an appeal to progressive republican senators to get their aid in helping the Wisconsin delegation back into the ranks. Frear's action is apparently inspired by a like move in the senate.

He points out that house members of long-time service have been kicked off committees or relegated to minor positions because of their "insurgency." Before reinstatement is effected Frear wants the demotions adjusted.

THE SEASON BRINGS SOCIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON OF BEING 'GOOD FELLOW'

Once a year, in these later decades, the Rotarian and Kiwanian becomes sociologists. They leave the butter and egg counter, the law court, the La Salle street hiker, to become Good Fellows. It's Christmas season, you know.

No, it isn't exactly a celebration to honor the proletarian agitator of Galilee, the one who upset the ticker in the temple at Jerusalem and drove the brokers out.

It is that, as Christmas draws near, those who have for eleven and a half months worshipped Mammon seek to ward off an arterio sclerosis of the sentiments by taking thought for the suffering masses in the slums. The price of a luncheon at a downtown club is a small price to pay for stimulating a sluggish heart action.

And then—it is a salve to the poor. A Christmas basket is far preferable to a revolution. Better to put an orange in a child's stocking than to be forced to fight on the white guard side of the barricade. Better, far better, Santa Claus than the Third International.

The capitalist papers, which for twelve months of the year scarcely print a line of labor news that is not biased, where it is not false, turn in ardently to boost for the Good Fellow movement.

"Neither you nor I get anything out of this except the feeling that you have saved some child from sorrow on Christmas morning," writes the Good Fellow editor of the Tribune, without asking why the "family wage," made up of father's earnings, the pitance mother gets scrubbing office floors at night, big brother's wages as a telegraph messenger, and big sister's alleged earnings at the Five-and-Ten-Cent Store, where she wears out 9 cents of shoe leather in making a dime, does not suffice to fill baby's stockings and leave an undivided surplus for old age.

"Perhaps," continued the Tribune, "a 25-cent doll or a 10-cent toy wouldn't mean much to the children you know, but to the poor child these

which was embodied a demand "that the state of Massachusetts give justice to our two persecuted fellow workers, Sacco and Vanzetti and grant them the new trial common justice demands."

A. E. Holt, of Chicago Theological Seminary, wrote: "I attended a few sessions of the first trial of these men and it has left a lasting impression on my mind. All of the men in whom I have confidence, who have had any connection with this trial believe that these men are innocent."

From Fred A. Moore, of the Chicago Forum, came the message: "I know that there are reasonable grounds for securing a new trial or at least a hearing before the highest tribunal possible."

Jane Addams of Hull House, thru her secretary, explained that she was unable to attend because of her health but that she would be represented by a resident of the settlement.

FRANCE TRYING TO FORESTALL GERMAN FREEDOM

Briand Reluctant to Give Up Control

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Foreign Minister Briand is now grasping at straws to delay the approaching time when the interallied commission of military control must relinquish its power over Germany to a special investigating committee of the league of nations. France is reluctant to give up its domination over Germany's military activities until it is sure all concessions possible have been wrung from Germany. This domination, however, will cease when the league of nations council meets in Geneva.

Seizes Upon Slim Excuse. The council of ambassadors which is considering the matter for the allies has found that there is some "obscurity" surrounding the nature of certain patriotic societies in Germany, certain war material supplies and fortifications on the eastern frontier of Germany. A long letter has been addressed to Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany asking him to "explain" these activities before the council can act definitely. This is seen as merely an excuse seized upon by Briand in his desperate effort to forestall the time when Germany will be free from France's control.

Italy on Horizon. The spectre of Italy's foreign policy is being thrown into the situation and this is causing Briand some nervousness. It is believed that he will want to talk to Germany with Great Britain at the same time, but wants Italy left out of the negotiations. Italy, he wants saved for a separate conference.

It is claimed by the accused officials that as the books of the district council themselves have not been audited that the charges cannot be substantiated. However, the books are wholly based on items contained in the official minutes. Auditors claim for this reason that, whereas books can be doctored, the minutes cannot. But even if the contention of the accused were true it becomes more of a self-accusation than a defense for if the amounts charged can be shown to have been purloined by an examination of the minutes, what a wealth of evidence would greet an audit of the books!

Exhibit One. Exhibit one in the report of the auditors lists 330 names of candidates who were accepted by the examining board during the 19 months period and yet whose initiation fees of \$75 each are not entered in the council's records as having been received. The crux of the matter, the reason why the minutes of the meetings and the treasurer's reports are as valuable as proof as the books themselves lie here. When a member is accepted his name is listed in the minutes and the \$75 initiation fee is retained, this item then appearing in the treasury report.

The 330 names enumerated in Exhibit one should have been recorded as accepted but were not so recorded and yet each one of these members paid him \$75. That these amounts have been paid is established by the fact that, according to custom, this money must be put up before cases are considered.

\$24,750 in One Item. It is also further shown by interviews with the men themselves and by documentary evidence such as application blanks forwarded to local secretaries showing the payments. These men were all given working cards and due books as members of the union but their fees were never reported as deposited in the treasury nor were their names included among those reported as accepted in the minutes of the meetings. The total amount unaccounted for in this one item is \$24,750.

The reason that this scheme could be made to work is the fact that seventy-five per cent of the names listed are obviously of Italian, Greek and Slavic members. The locals to which they belong are non-English speaking locals. Copies of the minutes sent to such locals would probably not be perused with much diligence and would therefore fail to comprise the council's officers.

Another Trick. Another fruitful source of income proved to be the honorary membership trick. It is charged. A considerable number of members who actually paid \$75, the full initiation fee, were listed as "honorary members" and checked in as having paid \$5 each.

The report of the auditors points out that above mentioned suspected defalcations refer only to the matter of initiation fees, but that there are many other sources of revenue such as per capita taxes, fines, apprentices' dues, etc. There are also great opportunities in the matter of listed refunds. A list of initiation fees being refunded, which are suspected of being improper, is included in the report. In this matter, it is pointed out, only access to the books of the council and their comparison to the members' dues books would disclose the truth.

Urged Probe. With this information the committee from Local 905 urged the executive board at Lafayette to make a thorough investigation of the affairs of the district. Following this request by Local 905, and after the district officials had heard that an investigation was imminent, they displayed rare daring by themselves urging the executive board to make an investigation.

This hypocritical trick was exploited in an article appearing in the socialist New Leader, in which it was maintained, serenely, that the investigation was the desire of the officials themselves, instead of being the result of the demand of Local 905.

Incidentally the New Leader article resulted in a suit for \$75,000 filed by Falk, Dworkin and Co. The New Leader said the accountants were not certified, that their report was based on hearsay and that they were members of the Communist Party, all of which they deny.

Whitewash Victim. The result of the executive board's appearance in New York was a hearing at which Charles Koenig, financial secretary of the district, was suspended pending investigation. It is understood that Koenig was merely selected as the victim by his former co-workers, showered with generosity, patted on the back and told to disappear which he has done. The suspension was to be a bone thrown to the accusers to appease their hunger. Koenig's fade-out has proved complete. Despite the issuance of a summons by the west side court he cannot be found. The investigation by the executive board is still under way.

In the meantime charges against Zausner were filed in accordance with the constitution of the district council which resulted not in a trial but a

Charge Boys Are Burglars. Confessions by three boys, the oldest just 12, have cleared up a series of 14 burglaries, according to police. Under arrest were Ben Stozek and Walter Skowron, 12, and John Linkevetski, 12.

Bulgarian Regime Is Defeated in Election. SOFIA, Dec. 1.—The Bulgarian government was badly defeated in the communal elections held here Sunday, almost complete returns indicate. The government was repudiated in such large cities as Sofia. More than half its seats were won in the rural districts. The workers, socialists and independent agrarians gained five seats in the elections. The government won nine seats, the Malmoff coalition won seven seats and the independent liberals one seat.

Charge Graft in N. Y. Painters' Union

Local Brings Evidence Against Officials

(Continued from page 1.)

Instructed by the accused himself. Altho Local 905 was alone in beginning the movement to bring to light the corruption in the official body it has since been joined by locals 1011, 874, 848 and 499 which in all compose about one third of the locals affiliated with the district council.

In the development of this case it is believed it can be shown that thousands of dollars have been exacted from employers to "ensure the continuation of pleasant relations" between the bosses and the painters.

The technique by which Zausner's magic fingers allegedly to have turned bits of paper into gold would make King Midas turn green with envy and serve as a graduation course for Ponzl. Smilingly the unarmed hand-lits lined their billfolds, it appears, and left a trail for investigators like a fish leaves in water.

Information on which the accusing committee bases its charges is not hearsay but an audit of the treasury reports, official minutes of all meetings of the district council over a period of 19 months ending July 29 last and various other authentic documents. This audit was carried on by Falk, Dworkin and Co., accountants and auditors, 570 Seventh Ave., New York City. In this report the methods used by the officials are laid bare.

It is claimed by the accused officials that as the books of the district council themselves have not been audited that the charges cannot be substantiated. However, the books are wholly based on items contained in the official minutes. Auditors claim for this reason that, whereas books can be doctored, the minutes cannot. But even if the contention of the accused were true it becomes more of a self-accusation than a defense for if the amounts charged can be shown to have been purloined by an examination of the minutes, what a wealth of evidence would greet an audit of the books!

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Auditors of District Council Accounts Show Evidence of Graft and Challenge New Leader's Article Defending Zausner

Following are copies of letters sent to the investigating committee of Local 905 of the New York Painters' District Council by the auditors, Falk, Dworkin & Co., who are investigating the case. The first letter tells of the results of the audit thus far and the second letter deals with an article appearing in the socialist New Leader, against whose accusations the auditors have brought suit:

November 15, 1926. Mr. Thomas Wright, Rec. Sec'y, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union 905, 920 Prospect Ave., New York City.

Dear Mr. Wright: We wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication and enclosure of article by Ph. Hockstein, which appeared in the "New Leader" under date of November 13, 1926.

If this article emanates from or is inspired by the office of the New York District Council No. 9, as we are given to understand it does, then we take much pleasure in making the following reply:

We are willing to confer with a committee composed of the principal officers of District Council No. 9, including Zausner, Koenig and Hartley, accompanied by

1. Representatives of a firm of certified public accountants of New York, preferably a well-known firm such as Price, Waterhouse & Co., Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., Seligman & Seligman, Arthur Young & Co., Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., or selection to be made by Accountants' Association of New York.

2. Representatives of Painters' Local Unions 905 and 1011.

3. Any or all the partners of Messrs. Falk, Dworkin & Co.

At such a conference the representatives of the firm of certified accountants are to be given full instructions to make a thorough examination of all the memoranda, books and records that we have in our possession relative to the District Council No. 9 and upon which we based our recent report and subsequent correspondence.

If such an examination by a firm of accountants referred to above, does not bear out the substance of our recent report, then we shall commit ourselves to a donation of \$1,000.00 cash to the New York District Council No. 9, to be used in the best interest of the Painters' Union, and \$1,000.00 further donation to be made by us to any other organization that may be suggested by a majority of the above conferees.

We are further willing to bear one-half of the expenses that will be incurred in engaging a firm of accountants, if such accountants' report will discredit us.

If on the other hand, such accountants' report will substantiate and bear out, then the officers of the Council individually and collectively, shall in the first place, bear the full expenses to be incurred in engaging such a firm of accountants, and furthermore, pay to us in damages, a sum of money to be agreed upon by the majority of the conference committee as outlined above.

As to the legal responsibility on the part of the "New Leader" in publishing the article referred to, our attorneys, Messrs. Cook and Dworkin of 570 Seventh Avenue, New York City,

Yours fraternally, FALK, DWORCKIN & CO. (Signed) J. A. Falk.

Each local sends in a delegate from the total of which five men are chosen to constitute the trial committee, three only being needed to exonerate Zausner. In the proceedings over the selection of the jury the committee from Local 905 was excluded by an order from the chair. This allowed Zausner full use of the challenge and prevented the accusers from using it. Zausner's actual control of the whole proceedings was shown in an ironic fashion. The court attempted to prevent three members of the Local 905 accusing committee appearing in a

comedy, it is charged. The proceedings thruout were marked by the mailed fist of unconstitutionality, action, indeed, that was almost superfluous in that the jury was practically privately selected by Zausner from ranks open to reward or punishment from the entrenched bureaucracy itself.

The Mock Trial. Each local sends in a delegate from the total of which five men are chosen to constitute the trial committee, three only being needed to exonerate Zausner. In the proceedings over the selection of the jury the committee from Local 905 was excluded by an order from the chair. This allowed Zausner full use of the challenge and prevented the accusers from using it. Zausner's actual control of the whole proceedings was shown in an ironic fashion. The court attempted to prevent three members of the Local 905 accusing committee appearing in a

body. It was held that but one should enter at a time despite the constitution which allows three, a fact pointed out by the committee. Zausner, himself, however, realized that this procedure was too strong. After he requested that the three be allowed to enter they were admitted. What was previously wrong had become right by Zausner's advocacy of it.

During the trial the accusers were not allowed to cross-examine Zausner himself nor Wm. Hartley, treasurer of the district council, who was put up by Zausner. An examination of the bank books was also not allowed.

Zausner Evades. Zausner's principal defense at the trial was a naive rejection of all responsibility in money matters, this belonging, he contended, to the financial secretary. Zausner's actual responsibility, which could not be brought out at the trial on account of the refusal of cross-examination, is shown by Article 8, Section 4 of the by-laws of the district, which says the secretary's duties are, among others, to "attest all money orders drawn on the council, also keep a record of all orders of whatever purpose on the minutes" and to "receive proposition (initiation) fees and issue permits for same and turn same over to the financial secretary every week."

Altho waving the banner of progressivism, Zausner's incumbency of office in the painters' organization has proved of most advantage to the bosses' organization which has never before flourished strongly. A suggestion of Zausner's makeup is indicated by a recent action. One of the bosses, I. Orles, received an affidavit from Zausner maintaining he was living up to union rules and that there was no basis for action against him, such as was being carried on by the Brooklyn District Council. This affidavit served Orles in getting an injunction against the Brooklyn council.

Policy of Suppression. Zausner's program in office has been one of suppression and expulsion. The democratic rights of members have been annihilated. He has advocated, encouraged and energetically pushed thru propositions in collaboration with the bosses. The fight now being conducted against Zausner will pave the way for an honest administration by putting the leadership of the district council into the hands of men who will look after the welfare of the workers and fight for the rights of the men against the encroachment of the employers.

have been instructed to take action thereon.

Yours fraternally, FALK, DWORCKIN & CO. (Signed) J. A. Falk.

October 23, 1926. Mr. Thos. Wright, Rec. Sec'y, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union No. 905, 920 Prospect Ave., New York City.

Dear Mr. Wright: We are at present engaged on the examination of the minutes of New York District Council No. 9 for the year 1924. Altho we have merely scratched the surface so far, we have already found irregularities and frauds from various sources. We have found a considerable number of cases where-in vouchers are made out and described as refund of initiation fees, when no such fees were ever received, or if received never turned in to the council's treasury.

In other cases when candidates made part payments on account of initiation fee, not all the payments were turned in. In other words the more we dig into the affairs of the New York District Council No. 9 the more do we discover all sorts of high handed methods and trickery used for the purpose of defrauding and embezzling funds by the officers of the council.

We also have the strongest evidence possible in several cases where the office (District Council No. 9) reports a refund to employers of cash bonds, that such refunds went to the pockets of the officers of the council and not to the employers as reported.

We are now in a position to amend our original estimate that about \$30,000.00 was misappropriated and say in its place that it may probably reach anywhere between \$100,000.00 and \$200,000.00 for the period of Ph. Zausner's incumbency. Nothing was left undone by the officers to rob the treasury of the council in all sorts of manners and methods, and as the situation now stands the dignity and importance of the New York District Council No. 9 for the last 7 or 8 years is simply a huge joke.

We now address ourselves not only to your Local 905 and to the other locals of New York City, but also to the District Council itself and finally with all respect to the elected chiefs of your brotherhood who are now assembled in the city. Being a union firm ourselves we make bold to go out of our accepted path as professional accountants to say that unless a systematic and thoro investigation is made of Mr. Zausner's administration since he went into office, with the purpose in view of punishing all those proven guilty as a warning to others in similar situations, that not one union painter in the city of New York will be able to raise his head without feeling a keen sense of disgust, horror and shame.

Yours fraternally, FALK, DWORCKIN & CO. (Signed) J. A. Falk.

When the disgruntled political opportunists learned that out of 175 agents in one district in New York, 103 are democrats, they caused such uproar that Coolidge is sending Frank W. Stearns as his personal representative to try to appease the "supporters."

Samuel S. Koenig, president of the republican county committee, has refused to intervene in their favor, and this had made the district leaders even more angry.

Threaten Withdrawal. One of the lame-ducks has threatened that if matters are not mended delegates from 23 districts in the New York prohibition area to the national republican convention in 1928 will withdraw their support from the administration.

Get Show Receipts. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—An automobile full of bandits shot and wounded the treasurer of the St. Louis Theatre and a policeman, acting as guard, and took approximately \$10,000, representing the theater's week-end receipts.

Chicago Daily Worker Agents' Meeting FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 3 at 19 S. Lincoln Street

Daily Worker Entertainment

Sunday, December 5, 8:30 P. M.

FINNISH WORKERS' HALL
15 West 126th Street, New York City

(All for The DAILY WORKER)

Workers (Communist) Party

LABOR PROBLEMS COURSE FORMED AT N. Y. SCHOOL

New Class Will Open on December 3

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The living problems being thrashed out by the American labor movement today are all of them scheduled for consideration in a new symposium course offered by the Workers' School in which persons prominent in the labor movement and expressive of every shade of opinion will participate.

Stuart Chase, Thomas J. Curtis, William Z. Foster, W. Jett Lauck, Albert Weisbord, Arthur C. Calhoun, Robert W. Dunn, Morris Kolchin, D. J. P. Warbasse, Ben Gold, Robert Baldwin, William Pickens—these few names indicate the wide range of viewpoints represented in this symposium course. At Workers' School.

The course is to be given in the Workers' School, under the direction of Alexander Trachtenberg, and the entire top floor of the new building at 106 East 14th street will be used every Friday night for the next three months for this purpose.

Begins Dec. 3. The course begins on Friday night, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m. with a lecture by Stuart Chase on "Waste in American Industry." On the following week Roger Baldwin will talk on a subject which should provide interesting discussion, "Civil Liberties and the Class Struggle."

Topics perhaps no less controversial will be "The Aims of Workers' Education," with A. J. Muste as lecturer, and "Class Collaboration," with Wm. Z. Foster, to be given on December 17 and January 3, respectively. On January 14 Benjamin Stolberg will take up the same problem as Foster takes up, namely, "Class Collaboration," and on January 21 Ben Gold and Sascha Zimmerman will talk on the vital topic of "Amalgamation in the Clothing Industry."

Other lecturers. Subsequent lecturers include Dr. J. P. Warbasse, "Co-operation and the Labor Movement," Theresa Wolfsohn, "The Woman Worker and the Trade Unions," H. W. Laidler, "Injunctions and Boycotts," Morris Kolchin, "Unemployment Insurance in the Garment Industry," and Thomas J. Curtis, "Industrial Accidents and Workmen's Compensations."

Each problem will be taken up in an introductory talk by Alexander Trachtenberg, who is directing the symposium, then a talk by the leading speaker of the evening, then questions and a general discussion, in which the controversial viewpoints will be thrashed out.

Admission to the three months' course of lectures is \$3.50. Individual lectures 50 cents.

Party Grows in Southwest

AS a result of an organization tour made by Stanley J. Clark, the district organizer in Kansas City, four new nuclei have been organized in Texas and Oklahoma, beginning the work of extending the party organization in the southwest states where heretofore the party has only had connections with a few members at large.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL ISSUES STATEMENT ON EXPELLED GROUP OF THE ARGENTINE COMMUNIST PARTY

Declaration of the secretariat of the Comintern to all Communist Parties and revolutionary organizations in America.

The expelled group of the Communist Party of Argentina, having failed in its attempts to divide the revolutionary vanguard of that country thru the organization of the so-called "Communist Labor Party," is now continuing its anti-Communist propaganda externally, not only by means of a paper called "La Chispa," but also thru circular letters addressed to revolutionary organizations.

In these documents slanders are directed against the leads of the Communist Party of Argentina, with the aim of discrediting the revolutionary action of our party, and of directing intrigues against them.

The anti-Communist character of these self-styled "Communist laborites" has already been denounced in the open letter that we have lately sent to the Communist Party of Argentina, in which we approve of the activities of its central committee. The activity of this group has plainly justified our resolution and has shown that the sole mission of these elements is to fight the revolutionary or-

ganization of the toiling masses of Argentina.

The specious declarations of good will towards Soviet Russia and the Comintern made by this group are only a mask that serves to hide its counter-revolutionary aims. It is impossible to be a friend of the Soviet revolution and the Comintern and at the same time fight with every weapon—including assassination—against the Communist Parties that are the solid basis not only of the first proletarian revolution but also a point of vantage for the development of the world revolution. The Comintern already knows this tactic, which has been employed by all traitors to the Communist cause: to simulate, in words, friendship for the international Communist movement, but to strive, in fact, to discourage the Communist Parties of their countries.

As a result, we warn the revolutionary organizations of America against these self-styled "Communist laborites" and we call upon these organizations to denounce as the Comintern has already done these elements as the enemies of Communism and as the agents of the employers.

The Secretariat of the Communist International.

Weisbord Speaks in Many Cities

Youngstown, Dec. 5, Ukrainian Hall, 525 1/2 W. Rayon street, 8 p. m. East Liverpool, Ohio, Dec. 2. Akron, Ohio, Dec. 4, Ziegler Hall, Cleveland, Dec. 6, Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St.

Toledo, Ohio—Iota Hall, 716 Jefferson Ave., Dec. 7. Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodard and Willis. Flint, Dec. 10. Muskegon, Dec. 11. Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12, Workers' Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon Ave., N. W. South Bend, Dec. 13 and 14. Gary, Dec. 18. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western Ave. and Division St. Kenosha, Dec. 15. Milwaukee, Dec. 19, Freie Gemeinde-Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts. St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 20. Minneapolis, Dec. 21. Superior, Wis., Dec. 22. Duluth, Minn., Dec. 23.



OPENING OF WORKERS' THEATER IN NEW YORK, DEC. 3, MARKS IMPORTANT MILESTONE IN PROLETARIAN ART

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Dec. 1. — In Soviet Russia there are thousands of workers' theater groups. One finds them in every factory, red army barracks, school and union hall. There are workers' theaters in Japan, France, Germany, England, and even in China, where workers' theater groups travel with the revolutionary armies, to give propaganda plays when a city is taken. It's about time America started something to place it in the ranks of this world movement. Workers' theaters are not luxuries; they are as much a part of the revolutionary movement, as newspapers, pamphlets, speeches.

Started in New York. This Saturday night, December 4, New York will see its first attempt at a workers' theater. A group of young revolutionary workers have banded together to form a permanent organization, and their first experiment will be a play called "The Biggest Boob in the World."

Wittfogel is Author. This is a jolly, fantastic, melodramatic drama by the brilliant young German Communist writer, Karl Wittfogel. Its action begins in Passaic, and then goes into China and Africa. It is a glorious satire on religion, capitalism, and patriotism, and has been played in Soviet Russia, Germany, Bohemia and Japan. It is one of the best and most modern plays in the repertoire of the new proletarian theater the workers are building in the shell of the old.

Has Written Others. Karl Wittfogel has written other plays which are immensely popular with the German and Russian workers. One of his plays will be produced on Broadway next season, under the direction of a former assistant to Maierhold in Moscow.

Wittfogel also spent some years in China, living with the workers and the revolutionary armies. He can speak the language, and has written the first Marxian study of the Chinese revolution. He is an amazing combination of wit, artistry, scholarship and real

revolutionary spirit. Would that there were a few intellectuals like him in America.

Young Workers in League.

The Workers' Drama League, which is giving the play, is made up mainly of members of the Young Workers League, tho it invites all young workers into its ranks. After many difficulties, a real group of serious hard-working young people is forming, who feel that they can best make their contribution to the revolutionary movement by this method. They are not writers or speakers, but they are actors, and they are beginning to take the workers' theater as seriously as it is taken in Germany and Soviet Russia, wherever there is a real mass movement, and real mass needs.

Deeter is Director.

Jasper Deeter has helped direct this first play. Deeter is a professional actor and director of great skill. He was the head of a fine repertoire act in Philadelphia, and he is now acting and directing at the famous Provincetown theater in New York. He also directs the dramatic work at Brookwood Labor College this season.

Rudolph Liebhich the proletarian composer of songs and music, did the translating from the German; Michael Gold helped with some of the adaptation, Louis Lozowick and Hugo Gellert helped with the settings; there have been many others who have been interested.

Is Beginning. This is only a beginning; the group will go on to better things. This opening play may have a historical significance some day as the first pioneer attempt to establish a workers' theater in America. Aside from that, it will be worth seeing for its own sake alone.

The play will be given on the evenings of Dec. 4, 8 and 10, at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second avenue. The admission is 50 cents, and there will positively be no United Cigar Store coupons given away, and capitalists and dogs will positively not be admitted.

Passaic, an Example; Workers Party, a Help

By OLGA GOLD. Passaic is not only a symbol of the awakening of the most oppressed and exploited toiling masses of America. It is not only a sign that the limit of the sufferings of those workers has reached such a degree that they can no longer endure, but call, "Strike, protest, fight, and demand your rights!" They are also disillusioned about the government, about which they are poisoned daily by the ruling class—that our government is elected "of the people, by the people and for the people." That it is impartial to all, protects everybody's rights. The Passaic strike has proved to them clearly and plainly whose interests our government protects. It took advantage of the quiet picketing men and women.

It has used all sort of ammunition, such as gas bombs, spilling ice water on the strikers, and many other things about which we all know.

They have also had it strikingly shown that the ones who care most and fight hardest for the interests of the working class are the members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. Its leaders are not afraid no matter what terror the bosses are using against them. They are always in the forefront of the struggle. The bosses, seeing that it is not enough to put the leaders of the strike behind bars because the voice of the masses forces them to release them again, seek to find new methods for discrimination against these leaders of the working class. By this, the bosses show their real selves and thus give the workers still more confidence in their leaders and better fighting spirit. Just so in Passaic, the more the bosses tried to discredit the Weisbords, the more confidence and affection the masses have for them.

The most valuable lesson the workers have learned from the Passaic strike is that Weisbord's, the Communists' methods and tactics applied in the workers' struggle are the correct and most effective ones in fighting the enemy, the boss. Here and there the workers are beginning to realize this and are applying them in their battles. The paper box makers' strike is an example where the workers are applying the Communists' methods in their struggle. They are using the same mass picketing, the same mass meetings, and the same methods of relief in supporting the strikers in order that they may stay out more solidly. When the workers went out, the bosses would not listen even to such simple demands as they made for the 44-hour week, recognition of the union, and better sanitary conditions. They thought because they were starving while striking, they would have to go back the second day. They forgot that behind them is the working class solidarity and the Workers Party, which helps them to develop this solidarity and to unite the workers in a united front against the united front of the bosses. The Workers Party again came to the front and has the women's council to help them organize and help them to conduct a kitchen where 2,500 workers are fed twice daily. This enables the workers to go forth to the struggle with more strength for victory. The quicker the workers realize that these are the only effective methods and the only ones which lead to victory, the sooner will come the end of their struggle.

Fifteen Thousand Unorganized Workers on Strike—



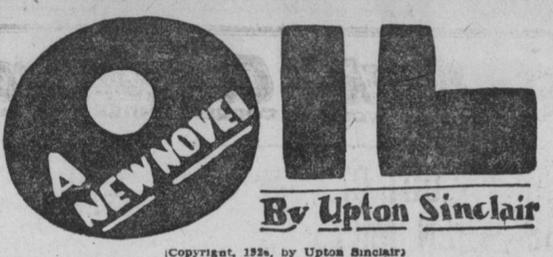
now in the ranks of organized labor.

Read this great accomplishment and story of the long struggle—

Passaic

by Albert Weisbord 15 Cents

The Daily Worker Pub. Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.



Long afterwards, as they lay in each other's arms, Vee whispered, "Bunny, that girl is in love with you!" "Oh, absurd, Vee!" "Why do you say so?" "She's never given the least sign of such a thing." "How would you know a sign?" "But dear—"

"Of course she's in love with you!" How could anybody fail to be in love with you, Bunny?" It was not worth while to try to argue. It appeared to be a peculiarity of women, they were always sure that all other women were in love with their man. When he had told Vee about Henrietta Ashleigh, she had been sure that Henrietta was desperately enamored, and that only her pride of caste had kept her from trying to hold him. Likewise, when he told her about Ruth, she was sure this poor country lass was pining her heart out. That was the reason she was so indifferent to the charms of oil-workers, and not because she was wrapped up in Paul. Sisters didn't make such fuss over brothers—no, that was rubbish! Bunny remembered that Bertie said this same thing; and strangely enough, Eunice Hoyt had said it also—it had been one reason why she hated to have him go up to Paradise. Bunny decided that it was better not to tell women about one another; and especially not to introduce them, if it could possibly be avoided!

Morning came, and the newspapers were outside the door of their room. Sitting up in bed in silken garments they devoured—no, not the elaborate accounts of the world premiere with details of the gowns worn by the women—they would come later; but first, their eyes leaped to the headline: STAR SLAPS RIVAL IN LOBBY.

There it was! The reporter, having been unable to get the real story, had made the inevitable romantic assumption. Another triangle of the screen world! He had written a highly playful article about the world-famous star, emerging in the hour of her glory upon the arm of the young oil prince—about whom so many interesting rumors were being circulated. Seeing him leave her side and join some other woman, the star had rushed over in a fit of jealous fury and smacked the other woman in the face. There was an interview with Officer Tony Reber of the Angel City police department, who had stepped between the infuriated combatants. The star had called her rival an awful name, which the officer's modesty would not permit him to repeat. "But I'll say this," he told the world, "she certainly packs an awful punch, that lady. If I was to hit anybody as hard as that I would sure get canned."

Bunny met the other combatant on the campus that same day, and her face was pale and her dark eyes sombre. "Mr. Ross," she began, quickly, "I want to tell you I'm ashamed for what I said."

"You don't have to be ashamed," he replied. "It was true." "I know, but I had no right to say it to a friend of yours, and after all you have done for me. It was just that I was so wrought up over that picture."

"I understand," Bunny said. "Miss Tracy wishes me to tell you she is truly sorry for what she did."

"I know, you'd make her sorry. But I don't care about that—we Jews have been struck many times, and we workers also, and there'll be more of it before the class war is over. The real harm is one she can never atone for—that hideous picture that's going out to poison the people's minds—millions upon millions of them. For that she can never apologize."

It was an aspect of the matter that had somehow fallen into the background of Bunny's consciousness during all the excitement. "I've nothing good to say about the picture," he replied, "but I think you must make allowances for Miss Tracy. She doesn't know as much about Russia as you and I."

"You mean she doesn't know there were hideous cruelties in old Russia—that the Tsardom was another word for terror?" "Yes, but then—"

"She doesn't know that the men she portrays as criminals have most of them been in the dungeons of the Tsar for the sake of their faith?"

"She may not know that, Miss Menzies. It's hard to realize how ignorant people can be, when they read nothing but American newspapers and magazines."

"Well, Mr. Ross, you know that I'm not a Bolshevik; but we have to defend the workers of Russia from world reaction. That picture is a part of the white terror, and the people that made it knew exactly what they were doing—just as much as when they beat my brother over the head and started to deport my father."

"Yes," said Bunny, "but you must understand, an actress does not write the story, and she's not always consulted about the parts she plays."

"Ah, Mr. Ross!" Rachel's face wore a pitying smile. "She would tell you that, and you're so anxious to believe the best about people! Well, I'm going to tell you what I think, and maybe you won't ever speak to me again. A woman who makes a picture like that is nothing but a prostitute, and the fact that she's highly paid makes her all the more loathsome."

A Chicago CONCERT AND DANCE to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER! Step over to enjoy the Russian Buffet with pomovar, chai and other good things. HEAR Manya Maller, soprano Lyda Berline, violinist Mennie Marschak, pianist I. Dobkin, baritone Zina Skvirskaya, pianist Ivan Polkov, baritone SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11 WORKERS' HOUSE, 1902 W. Division Street Admission 50 Cents

Tonight! Tonight! Tonight! NEW MASSES Costume Ball Friday Evening, December 3 WEBSTER HALL—119 East 11th Street, New York City. Dancing at 9 P. M. Tickets now \$1.50 At the door \$3.00 For sale at NEW MASSES, 39 West 8th Street, New York City, (Tel. Stuyvesant 4445), or Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place; Rand School, 7 East 15th St.; Freiheit, 30 Union Square. Tonight! Tonight! Tonight!

Ex-Daughter-in-Law of Ex-Kaiser Excited Us

NEW YORK—Mrs. Arnold Ruman of Berlin, who was formerly a princess of the house of Hohenzollern, having been the wife of Kaiser Bill's fourth son, Prince August, arrived here the other day with her new husband. She comes for a six months' visit and hopes to paint American landscapes in oil and water color. This is not the hardship which ex-members of the Russian nobility have suffered here; they have had to paint outhouses in vermilion, when not busy scrubbing floors.

Russian Women Will Give Affair Dec. 5

A performance concert and dance will be given by the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society, Sunday, Dec. 5, at Shoenhoffen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

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

Number Six Will Be Off the Press This Week! Write as you Fight! AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT A Magazine By and For Workers in the Factories, the Mines, the Mills and on the Land Price 5 cents Subscribe! Only 50 Cents Per Year! Become a Worker Correspondent! AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT, 1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

WORKERS OUT OF JOBS WHEN MILL MOVES TO SOUTH

Unorganized Conditions Draw Factories

By a Worker Correspondent. WARE, Mass., Dec. 1.—About 1,500 cotton mill workers will be thrown upon the town of Ware when the Otis Company, manufacturers of awnings, denims, cotton suitings, cotton underwear and other cotton products closed down their plant here.

Recently the company sold the Ware Gas Company, which it had operated. Under the plan now submitted to the stockholders by Treasurer Harry G. Nichols, the mills and other property here, including a number of tenements, would be sold, as well as the company's mills at Greenville, N. H.

Part of the manufacturing would be removed to two modern plants owned by the company at Palmer, Mass., but the majority would be taken south. Industry Reorganizing. A great reorganization process is going on in New England's textile industry.

Are Consolidating. The Nashua Manufacturing Co. has just purchased the plant of the Tremont and Suffolk Mills of Lowell, Mass., in order to concentrate for cheaper production.

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

WOMEN LAUNDRY WORKERS EXPLOITED BY BOSSES IN STEEL TRUST TOWN

(By a Worker Correspondent) GARY, Ind., Dec. 1.—"Praise be god for not having created me a woman." Pious Jews offer this prayer every morning. The condition of the woman at the time the prayer originated was evidently far from a desirable one.

Work 10 Hours a Day. The women in the laundries of Gary work 10 hours a day. Their average wage is \$9 to \$10 a week. Perhaps the work is easy and enjoyable, that so little is paid for it.

Work Is Hard. "We work harder than the men in the steel mills," say the women laundry workers. And work in Gary steel mills is no joke at all. The strain of work in the laundry is so great that only a few women can stand it for a considerable time.

Boss Gets \$60—Workers, \$1.65. At a busy season a "finisher" would turn out as many as 300 shirts a day. The boss would take in \$60 for the work. The woman doing it would get only \$1.65.

Can't Afford to Pay More. Ask him for a raise, for a few more cents an hour, and hear him come back at you with this: "I can't afford to pay you more. There are plenty of women willing to do this work for \$5 or \$6 a week."

The laundry business is a flourishing business. Poor fellows who managed by hook or crook to get a start in it are rapidly growing rich. The sweat and blood of the laundry workers produces the wealth of the exploiters.

Oakland I. L. D. Indoor Picnic Great Success

By a Worker Correspondent. OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 1. — The indoor picnic given by the Oakland branch of International Labor Defense on Sunday, Nov. 21 proved a very successful affair in spite of the steady downpour of rain that continued throughout the afternoon and evening.

The afternoon was given over to games and contests of various sorts chief among which was "barnyard golf, made possible by the use of rubber horse shoes.

Many of the women had brought lunch boxes which were auctioned off and realized a substantial amount.

The American Worker Correspondent is the worker correspondent's own magazine. It will be off the press this week. Every worker should send in his subscription today. 50 cents a year.

LENIN on Organization. No worker can consider his reading complete without this invaluable work. Add it to your library and read the speeches and writings of our leader on the first and most necessary steps of labor. In a splendid cloth-bound library edition. \$1.50 THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

DIRECT FROM THE PASSAIC BATTLE FRONT! HEAR ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN THE NOTED LABOR ORATOR at Music-Art Hall, 233 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Sunday, December 5, 8 P. M. Joint auspices I. L. D. and Civil Liberties Union of Los Angeles, Cal. ALSO Monday, December 6, 8 p. m., at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. and Wednesday, December 8, 8 p. m., at Needle Trades Hall, 224 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

NEW SHAKE-UP OF POLICEMEN TO CURB CRIME

Buck Is Transferred to District Captains

"Passing the buck" seems to be one of the favorite games in the Chicago police department. After a conference between Chief of Police Morgan A. Collins and Mayor Dever, an order was issued distributing 21 of the detective bureau squads to various police districts, to which they will hereafter report instead of, as formerly, to Deputy Chief of Detectives John Stege.

It is charged that many crimes have not been reported by district captains to headquarters, but even those which have been so reported have been numerous enough to cause uneasiness in the chief's office.

The shake-up has brought out some feeling in the police department that it is top-heavy. Too many bosses and too few workers. There are 53 captains and only 39 districts, the detective bureau, and the traffic division to need them.

To a man from Mars, it might appear that there have been too many "shake-downs" and too few genuine "shake-ups" in the city department of police.

Herrin Killer Carried Enough Ammunition to Supply Army Regiment

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 1. — A sale in the office of the late S. Glenn Young, Ku Klux Klan leader of Williamson county, who died in a gun battle a year ago, revealed enough ammunition to equip a regiment. A box in the office contained 1,500 rounds of 30-30 rifle cartridges, several hundred steel jacketed .45 calibre revolver cartridges, four boxes of shells for automatic pistols, an assortment of 32 and 38 calibre cartridges and a number of machine gun cartridges.

T. U. E. L. Will Hold Educational Meeting Here, Thursday, Dec. 2

The Amalgamated Trade Union Educational League will hold an educational meeting Thursday, Dec. 2, 8 p. m., sharp, at 3209 Roosevelt road, Freiheit Hall. Jack W. Johnstone, assistant national secretary of the T. U. E. L., will speak on a subject interesting to all militant trade unionists, "Why Trade Union Minorities Participate in Union Elections."

Will Debate Primary Law at Chicago Forum

"Shall the Direct Primary be Abandoned?" will be the question of a debate at the Chicago Forum Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5. Robert A. Taft, son of Chief Justice Taft and speaker of the Ohio legislature will speak in the affirmative, and Professor Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago in the negative. Mr. Taft was a leader in a referendum in Ohio this fall for the repeal of the direct primary law. The meeting will be held at the Erlanger Theater, Sunday afternoon at 3:15.

Tackle Company Unions on Rock Island. Shop employees of the Illinois Central and the Rock Island roads in Chicago are eagerly accepting handbills passed out at the gates entitled, "Destroy the Company Unions." The Intl. Railroad Amalgamation committee, Room 8, 702 E. 63 St. Chicago, has distributed over 10,000 to Illinois Central workers.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT. 8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour. 8:30—The Brubeck Concert Trio: Little Joe Warner; Hazel Nyman; accordion; John Ude, baritone; Anna Beehm; Lucky Wilber; Great Lakes Entertainers. 9:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra. 11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

LEFT WING CONFERENCE OF BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS PLANS NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN OF ORGANIZATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1. — A conference of left wing and progressive unionists in the boot and shoe industry held in Boston at Wells Memorial Hall last week, was attended by forty representatives of local unions of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The conference marked one of the most energetic and successful efforts so far made by militant forces in this disorganized industry to consolidate their strength and to initiate the very much needed campaign for amalgamation of the existing unions and for organizing the leather workers on a national scale.

Purpose of Meeting. The chairman opened the conference by reading the call and making an appropriate address stating the purposes of the meeting and the program to be adopted. He spoke of the expulsion policy in the S. W. P. U. and in the B. & S. W. P. U., showed how each city competes with the other, the bosses promising steady work in one center if the workers will submit to lower prices existing in some other shoe center, thus making the lowest regular the standard for all.

He said the immediate task is to initiate a campaign to organize the unorganized shoe and leather workers, (2) to carry on a fight for amalgamation of all existing shoe workers' unions, (3) to enter the fight to stop wage reduction and for wage increases, (4) to carry on a campaign against state boards of arbitration and agreements made thru them.

The conference also outlined the points for a manifesto to the shoe and leather workers to be issued by the incoming executive committee, dealing with wage reductions, hours of labor and general conditions in the industry and the need for militant leadership and an adequate program, and for amalgamation and unity in the trades, etc.

After discussion and reports upon the local situations each resolution was unanimously adopted and the delegates were enthusiastic in their support of the program outlined at the conference. In each case the executive committee was instructed to issue the adopted resolutions in a bulletin giving an account of the conference.

Plan of Action. The organization committee brought in the following report, which, after considerable discussion, was unanimously adopted: Permanent organization to be effected and called "National Progressive Shoe and Leather Committee."

2. National committee to be composed of two members from the following centers: Haverhill, Brockton district, Lynn, New York district, Chelsea, Rochester, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Manchester, N. T.; Auburn, Me.; Salem, Mass.; Philadelphia and Milwaukee. 3. District shoe and leather conferences to be set up in New York district, Boston district, Philadelphia district, Rochester district and St. Louis district. 4. An executive committee of five to be elected by the conference.

All the Working Masses will be at the greatest Freiheit Mask Ball at the new MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 49th St. and 8th Ave., New York City Saturday, Dec. 18, 1926

Ballet of 100. Tickets at The FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square, New York. Special Attraction: BALLET OF 100. Tickets at The FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square, New York.

FOOD, HOUSING, DISCUSSED WITH WORKING GIRLS

Shop Cafeterias Keep Wages Down

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 1. — Employers who feed their girl workers in company cafeterias and lunchrooms at cost are subsidizing these workers and help keep down wages, Benjamin R. Andrews, professor of household economics at Teachers' College, Columbia University, told the Association for the Proper Housing of Girls annual conference. Parents subsidize girl workers who live at home in New York City an average of \$2 a week, he figured from his examination of 100 girls' budgets, some of the girl workers living in clubs, some at home and others rooming and boarding out.

Office Workers Mostly. The girls concerned in the conference are chiefly office workers. Andrews recommended increasing the school age to 18 years, claiming that further education for girls would help standardize their wages. He said employers should pay full support wages to the girls as to adult workers and not depend on the subsidies of families or from low-cost housing. Andrews' comparatively small survey found wages averaged from \$21 to \$30 a week; that girls at home paid an average of \$13.50 for room and board, in clubs \$14.50, and those on their own pay \$15.50. New York women factory workers average only \$16.50 per week in wages.

Dr. Mary S. Rose, nutrition professor at Teachers' College, told the working girls they should spend less for deserts and more for milk to have the most healthful diet. At least a pint of milk a day she recommended, a fifth of food expense should be for fresh vegetables, a fifth for fruit, a fifth or less for meats and a fifth or less for cereals, sugars and fats. She illustrated her dietetics with six white mice from the same family fed on different foods.

California Labor Gets Behind Passaic

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 1. — A large Passaic strike relief conference held here on Monday will undertake the showing of the moving picture of the strike the first week of January. Ella Reeve Bloor, relief organizer, is receiving the co-operation of unions, fraternal bodies and the American Civil Liberties Union.

The San Francisco Labor Council and the labor body in Oakland have both elected committees to show the picture.

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Even if you have to shake out every penny from the old coffee can—do it if you must, to attend the Concert AND Ball IN DETROIT SUNDAY, DEC. 4 at the International Workmen's Home 3014 Yeamans St., Hamtramck, Mich. DANCING AT 4 P. M. CONCERT AT 8 Auspices Section 6 Workers (Communist) Party and Russian and Ukrainian Units.

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Militarism and the Labor Movement

Under the caption, "A Great Game And Its Meaning," the Chicago Tribune admits quite openly that the army-navy game was war department propaganda of a high-powered kind. In the words of the cult of salesmanship it was a gigantic "selling" scheme.

The Hearst press echoes the Tribune. In a boldface box, headed "Army-Navy Tie Brings Recruit Stampede Here," the Herald-Examiner says:

Cadets and midshipmen parading and playing football here precipitated a stampede to recruiting offices. All yesterday Maj. A. E. Hawkins and his aids at 107 W. Van Buren street examined eager would-be rookies. Last night they sent fifty men to training camps.

This year the navy received only a beggarly \$322,000,000 and the Tribune pleads piteously for the poverty-stricken militarists. It says:

We here in Chicago and the middle west pledged ourselves to a fresh effort to rescue the army and navy from its present state. We marked that pledge with a display of profound emotion on the occasion of an event that promises to become historic.

Chicago and the middle west will keep that pledge so that the young men in gray and the young men in blue . . . shall come into an inheritance of an army and navy of the United States fully adequate to every need and emergency and maintained in the perfection of effectiveness.

It will be news to many that the people of the middle west have been pledged to support a new orgy of militaristic activity, but there is no doubt that the Tribune and powerful capitalist interests for which it speaks are in deadly earnest when they urge that the United States become the greatest military and naval power on the globe.

Much busier on the job of militarizing the nation than the labor movement is in opposing it, the war department leaves few fields of endeavor unexplored. Witness how it exploited the victory of Gene Tunney, former marine, over Jack Dempsey by issuing him a Lieutenant's commission and featuring pictures of him in uniform.

Particularly in the field of sports where the youth of the nation can be reached with the least effort, are the militarists busy. The competition and enthusiasm of games are translated into militarism by the golden alchemy of Wall Street's millions and in their behalf.

What is needed is a combined effort on the part of all sections of the labor movement which will bring home to the working class the imminent danger it faces of becoming merely an appendage of the imperialist war machine.

Not a campaign against sports because they are utilized by the militarists but the systematic organization of trade union and working class fraternal society sport organizations and a nation-wide agitation against militarism combining an exposure of the sordid and bloody character of modern warfare together with a clear explanation of reason which in this nation, safely situated within natural barriers of thousands of miles of water on each side, there is being created a war psychology which will be whipped into a frenzy against any people which refuses to allow American imperialists to become their overlords.

It is intolerable that with the purposes of the American ruling class so obvious to anyone who stops to think, with the industries already divided up into army corps areas and skeleton army divisions with a personnel of officers composed of the capitalists and their executives already set up needing only to be filled in with conscripted workers, the official leadership of the trade union movement should be permitted to ally themselves with the militarists and give unrestricted endorsement to their schemes as did President Green on navy day and as did the whole executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Plattsburgh just previous to the Detroit convention.

The campaign against militarism, an instrument for further enslaving the masses in this imperialistic period, must become a major part of the campaign of the left wing in the trade unions. Nor must the farmers and the lower sections of the middle class, upon whom the burden of taxation weighs heavily, be neglected.

At every point the anti-militarist program must oppose the program of the imperialists and never must they be allowed to carry out their really stupendous propaganda schemes unchallenged.

It may be that the full significance of the militarist program will be brought home to the American working class only by the bayonets, gas, airplane bombs and machine guns that will be used against workers in the next great strike but in the meantime it is a sacred duty of Communists to expose especially those leaders of labor who are helping to prepare a bloodbath for the masses whom today they are deceiving.

Watch Mexico!

Ambassador Sheffield has returned to Mexico and Kellogg may keep his leaking head shut for a few days while Sheffield is preparing an excuse for a break with the Mexican government over the oil and mineral decrees of that country.

In the meantime the capitalist press, with almost complete unanimity, has turned its mud guns loose against our southern neighbor. Anemic editors are rattling their fountain pens and corpulent newspaper proprietors are shaking their fists at Calles over their cocktails.

The Knights of Columbus has opened a nation-wide campaign with the object of forcing the Washington government to intervene in Mexico.

Wall Street and the knights are financing armed revolts of ignorant Catholics against the Mexican government.

The situation is fraught with danger. The Mexican masses are united against American imperialism, outside of the papal caucus which can rely in the last analysis only on the superstitious and on the wealthy landowners who have not yet been cleaned up by the revolution.

Blocking American imperialism from crushing weaker countries is today no mean part of the duty of the American working class.

A Workers' Experience During General Strike in Great Britain

By PAT DEVINE.
ARTICLE II

ALL over the town, workers were coming to those whom they knew to be on the C. O. A., asking for information. The feeling was abroad that the supreme authority locally during the strike was the C. O. A. There again was a lesson to be learned. In the time of great crisis, the workers forgot about the governmental authority and placed their trust in their own representatives. The class war, which had been pointed out for years by the socialists was being made clear to the masses and they were taking the side of their class.

The C. O. A. met on Monday at 11 a. m. Various circulars were read from the General Council of Trade Unions, Scottish General Council and from Lanarkshire Joint Council of Action. The dominant note in the circulars from the lesser bodies was to prepare the forces for a long drawn-out struggle. From the National H. Q. the information was to be patient and do nothing likely to cause trouble.

Workers' Defense.
DURING the discussion on the various circulars, the members of the Communist Party on the C. O. A. advocated the formation of defense forces. The majority of delegates were favorable to the idea but always pointed out the advice of the G. C. T. U. not to do anything likely to precipitate trouble. That was the commencement of a manifestation that was predominant during the strike, namely: the faith in the leadership of the British working class which could be taken as the second lesson of the general strike.

Reports were then received from the various committees. The Transport committee reported that numerous applications for permits had been received from local transport men. Some were granted; others were refused, according to the reason for application. Only those definitely for conveyance of foodstuffs were granted.

THEN followed a report of the picket committee. This was the most important committee at commencement

of the strike. It was reported that various men were working because of confusion in the method of issuing the strike instructions by the executive committee of various unions. The C. O. A. had to handle this question carefully. In order to maintain order and the confidence of the rank and file, something had to be done. A circular had been received from national headquarters, pointing out that all men affiliated to the General Council had to stop work. Latterly, this was the circular used as the basis for all activities by the picket committee. It was decided that all the places where men were working be picketed next day.

The third lesson of the general strike was that sole authority must be placed in an executive body which would call all men out at once without risking confusion of leaving that task to the various executive committees. The next report was from the publicity committee. Arrangements had been made for meetings and speakers were assigned. It was reported that various news agents were selling a paper known as The Emergency Press. In view of it being the only paper on hand, many workers were buying it. It was decided to send a deputation to the news agents, asking them to stop selling the paper. Propagandists were further advised to tell workers not to buy the paper because it was nonunion and gave only the governmental side of the question.

Food Problem.
THE Food Committee then reported. Communist parish councillors reported that a government circular had been received, instructing parish councils to arrange for payment of relief to dependents of men on strike, the scale of relief to be 12 shillings for wife and 4 shillings for each child. The significance of this move cannot be overlooked. It will be seen that no relief was paid to strikers. Never before in the history of Britain had the dependents of strikers received such relief. The government omitted to give relief to the actual strikers because it did not want to show too openly the reason for its new position. The fact was the relief was a subsidy

to workers in order to buy off a revolution. Had the general strike carried on for some time, with the workers receiving no relief, there assuredly would have been trouble . . . and the government was shrewd enough to see that.

Now that all committees had reported, the meeting was thrown open for general business. Many and varied were the points raised, all of them being splendid contributions to revolutionary history but not essential to a short sketch such as this is.

The meeting adjourned at 6 p. m., all speakers being urged to get to their respective meeting places early. Members of the Council of Action were given credential cards certifying their membership.

THE district was a big one and there was no means of transportation, buses, cars, etc., so speakers were compelled to hold up private vehicles or transport on food supply business and ask for lift to their respective destinations. There was a spectacle like wine to working class fighters. A private car would be coming along; a comrade would stand on the street and hold it up; C. O. A. credential cards would be shown and the owner would be all attention, prepared to be of assistance in carrying on the work. Men who in peace times were our enemies became our friends in war time.

At the commencement of the strike, policemen were conspicuous by their absence, though all of us knew they were in close proximity all the time, only they didn't want to show themselves. So long as nothing really unruly was being done they remained quiet, because they did not want to precipitate a fight, the end of which would have been problematical. With a stern, united and fearless front, the workers could have carried the day.

The car took the speakers to the meeting place. What a sight! Streets entirely black with people. A gangway was speedily made and the platform made right for meeting. The chairman read any circulars from H. Q., advising the workers to stand firm and then called the speaker.

(Continued tomorrow)

Our Mexican Letter

By A MEXICAN WORKER

THE Yaqui question is an old story in Mexico. It has served to conceal some dirty jobs of the higher-ups from time to time. During the regime of Porfirio Diaz the Yaqui revolt was almost continuous over a 30 years period. But at the same time we know that it was the source of fortune for a good many generals in campaigns to "pacify" the Yaquis.

In spite of all this, which may be the case again, it is necessary to look for deeper causes that may shed light on the question of the much-abused Yaquis and show the reasons for their mischief-making activities.

IT is well to remind those who believe that the Yaquis "won't work," that they were badly accustomed to this by the various governments which bribed them with money, lands and what not in order to keep them quiet,—so says General Arnulfo Gomez.

All of which if true to some extent since Madero's revolution in 1910, has also been the case with Calles after crushing the De la Huerta uprising of 1923-24, through the generals from Sonora. But certainly these gifts were not given to the Yaquis for nothing.

THEY had been fighting for the land, stolen from them since the Spanish conquest of Mexico up to the time of Porfirio Diaz. They have been fighting to get recognition of their rights to own and work the rich lands of the Yaqui river valley.

Now, after sixteen years of promises given them by all the generals who led them to battle all over the country, giving their best men's blood, what have they received? What have the found? They have found that the rich soil they thought they were fighting so hard and so long for, is not theirs, and that they, the poor Indians, remain as before, simply slaves, the peons of the new landowners. This, at bottom, is the main reason for the Yaqui's rebellious spirit.

IT may well be that the Catholic church, De la Huerta's agents or other political factions gathering funds for the next presidential campaign, have managed to incite the Yaquis to rebellion, but whatever other factors there are, they lack the force of the Yaquis own will to recover what they feel belongs to them as it belonged to their ancestors—the Yaqui lands.

The old cry of the Zapatistas has been able to mobilize 20,000 of the best soldiers of the Mexican army, headed by General Amaro, minister of war, to fight the "lazy Yaquis." But according to General Arnulfo Gomez, it will take eight months to put down the rebellious Yaquis. And he is supposed to know what he is talking about, being a Yaqui himself.

Imperialist Foresight.

SOME time after the failure of the De la Huerta movement, I happened to have the opportunity of

talking with the peasant laborers of a sugar cane plantation not far from the coast in the state of Vera Cruz, the stronghold of the movement.

The unavoidable topic of their recollections of the De la Huertista affair was touched on, and one of them asking for a private talk, we walked aside. He said:

"I want you to keep this paper that our bosses from the United States surely intended to use as wage payments for us if Senor De la Huerta had won his revolution."

I TOOK the paper and to my astonishment I found it a bank-note printed in English on one side, the plate being that of the United States Federal Reserve, series of 1914, by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Ga., Serial 6-F, Number F-334429A, bearing the cut of Andrew Jackson, for ten dollars. Above the cut was printed—"MEXICAN BANK OF COMMERCE," and underneath, "Note With No Value" in an inconspicuous place.

I wanted to know how this came to be there and him to have it. He told me.

WHEN the De la Huertistas ruled here during the revolution, we kept working. Otherwise it meant to get to the hills or carry the hollow cana (a rifle) for them. We kept working although they dissolved our union, hoping for their defeat and waiting the proper time to get to the hills.

"But, as you know, they were defeated by the government troops and our comrades, the armed peasants, who came and took over this place. These got many things from the plantation's office, among them a great pile of these notes. I don't know how many, but many thousands."

I TOOK one as a souvenir, and do you know what we were told? That

"The Witch of Salem" in Grand Opera in English Here Dec. 6th

The fifth week of the Civic Opera Season at the Chicago Auditorium will be made notable by the world premiere of Charles Wakefield Cadman's American opera, "The Witch of Salem," which will be sung in English Wednesday evening, Dec. 6.

The week will start full-till next Monday evening with a presentation of "La Cena Delle Belfe" ("The Jest"), the spectacular opera which aroused a storm of enthusiasm when it was presented as a novelty at the end of the third week.

The closing days of the fourth week are particularly interesting, for instance tonight (Thurs., Dec. 2) brings the season's first "Barber of Seville," with the great American baritone, Richard Bonelli, in the title role for the first time in Chicago.

Tomorrow (Friday, Dec. 3) evening introduces the first double bill of the season, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci."

these valueless papers were to be paid us as salary instead of silver. And as it was supposed to be U. S. money, we could use it only at the plantation store; another way to bring back the old hated "company store." Fortunately they went to hell with their plans," and he laughed as he asked me to send it to some labor paper—I'm now doing.

Afterwards I found that these "bills" were printed at Vera Cruz, when the De la Huertistas thought they had Oregon beaten. So they started preparations to further enslave the Mexican masses to pay for the support they got from all the reactionary sources, but chiefly from U. S. imperialism.

Puebla Textile Unions.

ON October 18, the textile workers belonging to the Confederation of a demonstration of protest against the textile bosses of Puebla, because, so they said, "These bosses are the only obstacle which impedes the harmonious relations between capital and labor."

Thus they repeated Morones' speech at the conference of textile workers and owners now nearly a year ago.

THE workers are tired of this monastic business and want to strike, but the C. R. O. M. leaders still have control enough of the masses and are striving to avoid what they call "making trouble for the Calles government."

These blind leaders cannot see that they cannot fight the bosses of the Puebla state textile industry, as Catholics and at the same time be good friends of them as industrial textile kings. It takes a real class struggle fighter to do that. Labor leaders of the Morones and Green type are out of the question.

Saturday matinee will bring a repeat performance of "La Boheme," with Mason, Pavloska, Cortis, Montecano, Pelese and Lazzari; Polacco conducting.

Saturday evening "The Daughter of the Regiment" will be repeated at popular prices.

Sunday afternoon the suburban special performance will be devoted to Verdi's spectacular and melodious opera "Aida" with a great cast of stars.

Monday evening brings the first repetition of "La Cena delle Belfe," Tuesday evening (Dec. 7) tuneful and melodious "La Sonnambula," Wednesday evening "The Witch of Salem," Thursday evening "The Jewels of the Madonna," Friday evening the performance of "Tristan and Isolde."

Saturday matinee (Dec. 11) brings a repetition of "Aida." Saturday evening (Dec. 11) "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Sunday matinee (Dec. 12) will bring the season's first performance of Von Flotow's melodious and ever popular "Martha."

An Evening With the Seamen

DEAR COMRADE:

Novorossisk Port, September 27.
I am sending herewith a few impressions gathered at an evening in the International Seamen's Club in the above port. As the art of journalism does not come so easily to us "working stiff's" as it does to the professional politicians, I hope you will look over the grammatical errors, and further hope that the punctuation marks (or absence of same) will not bother you so much as they do me.

It is Sunday evening and the various groups of seamen are gathering up in the International Seamen's Club, passing the time in their own particular way, some are reading, some are playing chess, some just resting and "arguing," while others are grouped around the piano in the lecture hall, howling about their burning desire to go "Way Back to San Francisco."

Generally speaking, it is a very representative bunch, including French, British, and some colored seamen. Just now the club secretary blows in. "Well, boys," says he, "I just got a 'phone call to tell me that the German women's delegation is on their way to visit us. I guess we could have a little meeting with them."

"Sure," is the answer, and in a very few minutes the seats in the hall were occupied, of course leaving the place of honor (in front) vacant for the delegation. They arrive and the meeting commences.

Tells of Struggles.
THE meeting opened by the chairman giving a few remarks on the purposes and importance of such delegations visiting this, the first workers' republic. He was followed by the secretary of the district Soviet of Novorossisk, who gave greetings to both the delegation and the foreign seamen. He points out that all the advantages that the workers have in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (which the delegation and the seamen could see for themselves) was the result of a hard and bitter struggle, in which hundreds of workers had sacrificed their lives in order that the many might benefit. This struggle for emancipation from the yoke of capitalism, not only here in Russia, but the world over, was, and still is, directed by our great leader and comrade, Comrade Lenin, whose work still continues to live after him. In conclusion, he thanks the members of the working class of Britain and other countries for the help rendered during the revolutionary period and states that he feels assured of the continuation of the great struggle to its glorious conclusion—the Soviet Socialist Commonwealth of the Whole World.

Greets Workers.
The president of the delegation, in the name of the organized workers of Germany, greets the Russian workers and foreign seamen. She states that she sees here this evening, for the first time in her travels, a real demonstration of international unity and strongly appeals to all workers present to redouble their efforts to bring about this unity in actuality the whole world over, in spite of the contrary efforts of the reactionary trades union leaders. This comrade goes on to tell us of the campaign of lies carried on by the capitalist press of Germany against the U. S. S. R. and how the working women of Germany had determined to find out the truth for themselves, had sent this delegation

representing the various districts of Germany. She states that even though they had been in the country a short while their eyes had been opened to many things, and concludes with, "Long live the International Workers' Republic!"

Praise Conditions.
A DELEGATE representing the revolutionary workers of Hamburg now takes the opportunity to express thanks for the splendid reception they have had in Novorossisk, and points out that they (the delegation) as women, as mothers, have a keener sense of sight than the average man, and have been surprised and gratified by what they have seen of women's and children's welfare in Soviet Russia. Here, she says, is a real life for a woman, real life for the child, which is only possible under a workers' government where they are treated as human beings and not, as in capitalist countries, as a means of producing profit for the robber class. She remarks how pleased she is to see this fraternal gathering of workers of many nationalities, and takes this opportunity to appeal to all seamen to save the British miners by enforcing the embargo on coal.

Seaman Traces Development.
ONE of the British seamen was quickly chosen to give greetings on our behalf, and in so doing he points out that we must realize that the improvements in the life of the worker here in Russia, as witnessed by the delegation, and ourselves as seamen, was attained as a result of unceasing effort on the part of, first, Comrade Karl Marx (and here he points to their portraits in turn), followed by these great leaders of the workers, Comrades Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, etc., and also by the mass of the Russian workers, and now the duty confronts us all as workers to do our bit in this great work for the sake of humanity.

Cheer Delegation.
NOW the "boys," altho heartily applauding these sentiments, did not seem entirely satisfied that the welcome had been carried far enough, and so, led by one of the bunch, up they jumped and gave three rousing cheers and a "tiger" for the German women's delegation, with such force and enthusiasm that it made the very windows rattle and the hall echo again. Then we close the meeting appropriately by singing the Internationale in at least four different languages, and then heads get together in the "British section" and a hurried whispering, and to the surprise and delight of the delegation, broke forth a mighty roar, "Rote Front, Rote Front, Rote Front!" The "limes" had quickly learned this slogan and salute of the German workers' fighting organization, which, being translated, means Red Front, and I can tell you, comrades, the boys gave full justice to this salute.

THUS ended our evening with the German women's delegation, but that feeling of international comradeship brought to the fore by such gatherings does not end here. It will go on, gathering strength as it goes, in spite of all the efforts of the seriocomic "Jix" and the ditto Havelock Wilson, MacDonald gangs, and it will go on until it unites us all in one international brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,
Seamus.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1)

randists began to prove to the world that Hertzog's visit meant nothing in particular, except that perhaps the South African premier wanted to taste Portuguese home brew, or something like that.

WE learn that Dr. Juan Sacasa, former Nicaraguan vice-president, is en route to Puerto Cabezas to establish a liberal government in opposition to the present reactionary government which is supported by United States bayonets. It should be noted that imperialism is not sitting easily these days. It is a great mistake that the United States is in a position to dominate the world at will. Granting that the official American trade union movement is a lackey of imperialism and that our Communist movement is weak, the natives of those countries that Wall Street wants to fleece are not ready to turn the other cheek when one is smacked. And every little thing counts.

THE capitalist powers went about discussing affairs of state with the collection of puppets that posed as a government of China as if those lads amounted to something. The Chinese went ahead, ignoring them, and the Cantonese, representing the most advanced and best organized section of revolutionary China, kept on advancing towards Peking. When the latter got dangerously close to the ancient capital, the puppet government put on its hat and made for the nearest exit. Indignant Chinese think nothing of chopping off a traitorous head, so the government might as well get to Japan as soon as possible. In the meantime the Cantonese are organizing labor unions everywhere they pitch a tent. The imperialists adduce this fact as proof that the Cantonese are under the influence of Soviet Russia. If this be treason, make the most of it.

THIS is a good time to ask what the devil are the socialists doing to advance the social revolution by sup-

porting the flight of the colonial peoples against imperialism? The reply is worse than a negative one. The socialist theory—or the theory of the socialists—is that before the world can be emancipated from wage slavery, oppression of all kinds, and before mankind can see that golden rainbow rising over the ruins of capitalism, the robber system must first prepare the ground for it. The entire human race must first be ruined before it can be saved.

WHICH reminds me of a story, as an old S. L. P. friend of mine used to say several times during the course of a lecture on the wisdom of Daniel de Leon. Once upon a time a good wife was seized with an attack of pleurisy. Her equally good husband saddled his steed and drove to the nearest doctor. The scene was somewhere in the wide open spaces. The doctor confessed that he was quite ignorant of the proper treatment for pleurisy. "But," says he, "I am an expert on fits, so I have medicine that will throw her into fits and then I am the lad that can cure her." The socialist would first have the imperialists trample over the workers of the world and then apply their evolutionary cure.

MARGOT ASQUITH is blamed by Lord Birkenhead, alias Galloping Smith, for setting the fashion in gossiping about people of high rank. The latest culprit is a reporter who thought he could earn an honest penny by telling the truth about the escapades of eminent British statesmen and even about the royal family. Outside of helping the British distilleries keep out of the bankrupt courts the British royal family is very useful in providing an emotional cement that helps keep the crumbling empire from running off the map. Therefore it is a serious offense to take liberties with the royal family. The book in which the tales of royal intimacies were recorded has been withdrawn from circulation and the author is liable to go to jail.