

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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WORKERS HAIL SOVIET REVOLUTION

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

DESPITE repeated proof that responsible fixtures in the capitalist political household never took Calvin Coolidge seriously, a myth was sedulously built around the "silent man in the white house" with the object of developing a legendary character that the public would have confidence in after they saw practically every other member of the old Harding gang getting caught burying the loot. Since Coolidge succeeded the rotund and pleasure-loving, the dumb, Harding, about the only accomplishments he can boast of is getting elected and obeying Andrew Mellon, multi-millionaire secretary of the treasury and boss of the administration.

THE senate, despite the fact that it was republican, took a devilish delight in dropping Cal's recommendations in the waste basket. During the days of the Teapot Dome hurricane, while there was much hysterical clamor for the heads of the unlucky burglars who got caught, Cal kept his head shut. Only when it looked as if there might be a march on Washington for the purpose of throwing Harry Daugherty into the Potomac did the president ask Harry to take himself to Courthouse Square, Ohio.

NEVERTHELESS it was expected that New England would stand by the only tenant that section of the United States contributed to the white house in many moons. But when Coolidge made a personal appeal to the voters of Massachusetts for his friend Butler, the wage-cutting mill magnate of New Bedford, the said voters got out their scalping knives, threw a ware dance and went forth to separate Cal's friend from his political scalp. This scalp is now drying in the democratic wigwam. A strike-breaker had his day.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST'S papers in Chicago supported Frank L. Smith, republican. In New York they supported Ogden Mills, republican. The day before yesterday Hearst was a white house guest and invited Coolidge to spend his next vacation at the Hearst ranch in California. Hearst is a democrat and a lover of the "peepul." So is his old man, Arthur Brisbane, who supports Mussolini and Albee McPherson. Perhaps those celebrities are prospects for some of Arthur's real estate. Some chop suey is this Hearst outfit.

GOVERNOR LEN SMALL of Illinois sees no reason why Frank L. Smith should not be seated in the United States senate. This is not surprising. If hoodie were a milestone around an Illinois politician's neck, Small would now be scraping the ground with his nose. Small got (Continued on page 3)

KELLOGG DENIES ADMITTANCE TO SOVIET ENVOY

Visa Refused Minister to Mexico

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary of State Kellogg, again demonstrating his puerile fear and hatred of Communists, has ordered that Mme. Alexandra Kollantay, Soviet government minister to Mexico, be denied admittance to the United States. The reasons he gives are the same that he gave for denying admittance of Count and Countess Karolyi and Shapur Sahlatvala, Communist member of the British parliament.

Visa Refused in Berlin. Mme. Kollantay wished to visit in the United States before going to Mexico where she assumed her duties as Russian minister. When she applied for a visa at the American embassy in Berlin her request was refused, with the terse answer that "the secretary of state didn't want her in the United States."

"She's a Communist." When asked why the Soviet minister was denied admittance Kellogg's consul in Germany said, "Mme. Kollantay was one of the outstanding members of the Russian Communists' Party, and has been actively associated with the international Communist subversive movement."

The law which Kellogg relies upon to maintain his action, was passed during the heat of the war, and, under President Wilson, Kellogg is using this act against all persons desiring to enter the U. S. who show any inclination towards radicalism.

Emergency Call

\$5,000 Must Be Raised for the Keep the Daily Worker Fund by Tuesday

Celebrate 9th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution by Helping The Daily Worker!

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

The whole membership of our party and those who sympathize with its program of struggle in the workers' interest must demonstrate their loyalty to The DAILY WORKER by raising \$5,000 for the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund by next Tuesday.

The DAILY WORKER has notes, pay rolls of its printing plant, and other obligations falling due on Tuesday aggregating \$5,000. These must be paid. There is no possibility of postponing these obligations.

The only way The DAILY WORKER can raise this \$5,000 is thru a quick mobilization of its supporters to collect this sum thru an intensification of the drive for the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund.

On Saturday, Sunday and Monday the celebrations of the 9th anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia will be held. These meetings will bring together thousands of workers who support the revolutionary struggle for the emancipation of the workers.

There is no better way of demonstrating loyalty and support of the achievements of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union than by supporting the revolutionary workers' movement in this country.

At the present moment support of the revolutionary workers' movement in this country can best be demonstrated by helping the Workers (Communist) Party KEEP THE DAILY WORKER as the militant daily voice of the revolutionary struggle of the workers.

The questions which the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union ask of the representatives of the Workers (Communist) Party are: How is the revolutionary movement growing in the United States? When will you be able to follow in our footsteps?

We ask every member of the party, every friend of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, to celebrate the victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia and show their support of the struggles of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union by HELPING TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER BY AIDING IT IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY.

The \$5,000 which The DAILY WORKER must raise by Tuesday can be raised if the party members and supporters of The DAILY WORKER take up this task in the spirit which the Russian workers have shown in their struggles.

Every nucleus secretary must immediately visit the members and collect the money which they have raised through selling Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates.

Every leading committee of the party must exhaust every possibility of securing contributions for the Keep The DAILY WORKER fund.

The situation of The DAILY WORKER must be presented at every celebration of the 9th Anniversary of the Russian revolution and appeal for The DAILY WORKER made.

Every member of the party and sympathizer with its work who does not send a contribution through the above ways should send a contribution direct to The DAILY WORKER.

WE MUST KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FOR OUR MOVEMENT. TO ACHIEVE THAT, WE MUST RAISE \$5,000 OF THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND BY TUESDAY.

EVERY MEMBER AND EVERY SYMPATHIZER: TO WORK TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

EVERY LEADING COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY: TO WORK TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

CHARGE FRAUD IN ELECTIONS BY CHICAGOANS

A series of court contests and charges of fraud followed today in the wake of Tuesday's election in Cook county.

Edward J. Glackin, democrat, former member of the state legislature, prepared to contest the re-election to congress of Elliott W. Sprout, republican, by 3,179 votes in the third district.

Harding Offers Reward.

With only 247 votes separating him from Martin J. O'Brien, democrat, in the race for county treasurer, George F. Harding, republican, announced he would contest and conduct a campaign to "clean up the ballot box crooks."

Harding charged that 25,000 votes had been stolen from him. He offered rewards totaling \$3,000 for information leading to conviction for fraud.

Oil Tanker Ashore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 5.—The Associated Oil tanker Solano is on the rocks 100 miles north of San Pedro, according to messages received by the Federal Telegraph Company here today.

LENIN ON THE PROLETARIAN STATE POWER IN RUSSIA

The economic forces in the hands of the Russian proletarian state fully suffice to secure the transition to Communism.

(Speech at the Eleventh Party Conference of the C. P. S. U.)

N. LENIN.

Big Rubber Companies Merge to Develop New Manufacturing Process

AKRON, O., Nov. 5.—The formation of the American Anode, Inc., a combination of subsidiaries of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., the Eastman Kodak Co. and the Anode Rubber Co., Ltd., London, for the purpose of manufacturing rubber goods by a new method, has been announced.

The new company will manufacture rubber articles under processes patented by Dr. P. Klein of Budapest and Dr. S. E. Shepherd and L. W. Eberlin of the Eastman laboratories. The new processes will revolutionize the methods of compounding, milling and vulcanizing rubber. By the new process rubber bands no thicker than a thread can be made and are so strong that they cannot be broken by the bare hand.

DENY ARREST OF MACIA DISCLOSES ATTEMPT AT DESTROYING MUSSOLINI

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Italian and Spanish circles today issued vehement denials of reports that the arrest of Colonel Ricotti Garibaldi in Nice and of Colonel Macia in Perpignan have disclosed a plot engineered for the purpose of luring opponents of General de River and Mussolini into their respective countries for the purpose of crushing them.

FOES TO OPEN WAR ON VARE IN U. S. SENATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A two-edged sword was being forged today by the opponents of the claim of William S. Vare of Pennsylvania to a seat in the United States senate.

Vare will not only face a bitter attack upon the huge expenditures for him in the primary, but it will be charged that he was fraudulently elected in Tuesday's balloting, it was indicated today.

New Tactics Evolved. The new tactics being evolved in the battle against the conqueror of George Wharton Pepper and William B. Wilson were disclosed in a statement of Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska progressive republican.

Altho Vare came thru the election with a big majority, Norris declared he was repudiated outside of Philadelphia and triumphed there thru manipulation of the ballots.

Bare Majority Sufficient. The real significance behind Norris' move to challenge the legality of Vare's election lies in the fact that only a majority vote is required to pass upon—and possibly oust—a senator where his right to take the oath is questioned. To expel a member after he has been seated, and where there is no question of the legality of his election requires a two-thirds vote.

THE SOVIET REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

Announcements of meetings to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution will be found on page 8.



For nine glorious years the star of the Russian Revolution has guided the workers of the world on the road to freedom.

WORKERS PARTY VOTE INCREASES IN NEW YORK

Election Officials Fail to Record Vote Correct

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The partial report on the vote for Communist candidates, according to the police records, shows an increase in the vote for governor over 1924 in Bronx and Kings counties. Giltrow received a total vote of 4,668 in the counties of Manhattan, Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond, showing in the Bronx an increase of 394 and 170 in Brooklyn as against the Workers Party candidate for governor in 1924. The complete report of the vote is not yet in, as the up-state returns have not been published. The report shows a drop in the vote of the Workers Party in Manhattan.

Failed to Record Vote.

Numerous complaints received from voters for the Workers Party—notably in the 4th assembly district, Manhattan, as well as in other assembly districts—show the same treatment accorded opposition voters as in previous years. The records of the police department show that the election boards in assembly districts failed to record the vote so that in many instances the names of the Communist candidates do not even appear on the tally sheet.

The increase in the vote in Bronx and Brooklyn, both for the candidate for governor, Giltrow, as well as for United States senator, Dunne, indicate an increase of from 15 to 25 percent in the vote which the republican and democratic election boards and ward heelers concealed in Manhattan by failing to count the votes registered for the Workers Party in many assembly districts.

Tammanyites Sore.

This treatment was according to the Workers Party especially because of the campaign they have made against Smith as a strikebreaker and exposing his responsibility for the treatment accorded to the striking cloakmakers of New York. The republicans are equally responsible for denying to the (Continued on page 3)

Three Million for Stadium. Army and navy authorities are negotiating for a \$3,000,000 joint armory on the Northwestern University campus, it was reported today.

RUSSIA MORE POWERFUL THAN EVER BEFORE

Tower of Strength for International Labor

From hundreds of platforms thru-out the United States, the message of Communism will be given to the American workingclass on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the overthrow of capitalist rule and the establishment of a workers' and peasants' government in territory that covers one-sixth of the earth's surface.

Not only is the Soviet Union a star of hope for the industrial proletariat, but all oppressed people, regardless of color find in the workers' and peasants' government a powerful friend and supporter.

Helped the Chinese.

While the imperialist powers were crushing the Chinese people under the militaristic heel the Soviet Union was giving aid and encouragement to a people struggling to free themselves from native and foreign oppressors.

The reactionary labor leaders in all countries and particularly in the United States have tried their best to poison the minds of the masses against Russia but the truth is breaking thru the capitalist blockade and the ninth year of proletarian rule finds the Soviet Union stronger than ever internally and rapidly gaining in influence thruout the world.

106 ORPHANS LEFT BY MINE

CAVE-IN DEAD

Mining Camp Bereft of Male Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ISHPEMING, Mich., Nov. 5.—The death of 51 workers in the flooded Barnes-Hecker iron mine Wednesday virtually exterminated the male population of the little mining camp of North Lake and left 160 fatherless children. There are only two men residents left. Practically all the men who died in the mine left families.

Water Recedes.

There is no visible sign of water at 499 feet in the Barnes-Hecker mine, rescue workers who reached that level reported.

Finding of the 44 as yet unrecovered bodies of the men trapped at the 1,060 foot level when a hidden lake engulfed the iron mine, will be hastened if the water has disappeared, it was said.

No Chance of Life.

Leading mine authorities from all sections of the state declared today after a conference, there was only one chance in ten million that the surging flood which engulfed the mine, had not killed the entire 51.

The first of seven funerals for victims whose bodies have already been recovered will be held tomorrow when William Huot will be buried. He left a wife and seven children.

Large Families.

Equally large families have been left by other victims. That of Edward Chapman mourns not only the husband and father but also Herman, the eldest of ten children.

Only seven bodies have been recovered of the 51 dead so far. About forty men are working to recover the bodies. A memorial service has been arranged by the mayor of Ishpeming for the victims. The community school closed at North Lake today because only six of the forty pupils attended.

'Downstate' Defeats Repeal of Dry Act in California Vote

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Efforts to repeal the Wright act, the state prohibition enforcement law in California, had failed today. What was that to be a commanding lead calling for a repeal, was wiped out as ballots from southern California and rural districts were tabulated. Early today the vote stood 490,782 for repeal and 546,186 against.

WORKERS ADVISED TO COME EARLY TO NOV. 7 CHICAGO CELEBRATION

With the promise from the committee in charge that the gavel opening the meeting will drop sharply at 8 p. m. Chicago workers will start filling up the four thousand seats in Ashland Auditorium at an early hour Sunday to participate in the celebration of the Ninth Year of the Russian workers' revolution.

The program of folk dances from the Czech opera, "The Bartered Bride," performed by the Czechoslovak dancers, will be but one of a group of excellent entertainment numbers that are part of the performances accompanying the speaking.

William Z. Foster, William F. Dunne and Sam Darcy will be the orators of the day with Arne Swabeck, district organizer of District 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party, under whose auspices the celebration is staged, in the chair.

Boston Student Riot Results in Injuries and Property Damage

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Twenty persons were injured, five were arrested and scores of students are today facing suspension or expulsion following a wild riot of 600 Massachusetts Institute of Technology men thru Cambridge and this city, leaving a wake of destruction.

Six of the students are suffering from the effects of tear bombs used by the police to quell the rioters battling with reserves in a dance hall.

Store signs were torn down, windows broken, automobiles wrecked, cars of the Boston elevated halted, trolley cords cut and window grills ripped off, while two cars on a train in the tunnel were put out of commission altogether.

National Grange to Vote on Endorsement of Organized Labor

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 5.—When the National Grange meets here next week, an attempt will be made by the progressive element to have organized labor endorsed by the organization, it is reliably announced.

Endorsement of organized labor has been brought up before at the Grange, and after spirited debates, the resolution was defeated each time. A more determined fight in this direction is expected this year.

CHICAGO PLUTES PREPARE FOR HER MAJESTY'S PARTY

While Workers Get Ready to Demonstrate

While Chicago plutocrats are making extensive social arrangements to greet Queen Marie of Roumania when she arrives here on Nov. 13, International Labor Defense is preparing to greet the royal party with a demonstration of protest against the persecution of workers and peasants in Roumania.

Gold Coast Committee.

A committee of Gold Coast aristocrats including Arthur Meeker, Howard Gillette, Chauncey Blair, Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, and Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, has engaged the avenue of palms and main dining room of the Drake hotel for a ritzy reception to her majesty and a private dinner will be given by Ira Nelson Morris at the Blackstone on Nov. 14.

Workers Protest.

At the same time International Labor Defense is getting resolutions of protest passed in Chicago labor union meetings. A protest demonstration against the official welcoming of the queen and will have a delegation on hand at the station when the queen arrives to present her with resolutions in which she will be asked to explain the White Terror raging against the workers of her country.

Queen Marie Finishes Maryhill Job. SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 5.—Queen Marie is enroute here after dedicating the Maryhill Museum of Fine Arts at Maryhill, Washington, a hobby of Samuel Hill, retired rail magnate, who is financing her trip of the West. In an impromptu speech that had official members of her party on tenterhooks for fear she would say something that might not be liked in Bucharest, the queen attempted to explain her trip to the United States on the basis of her friendship for Hill and her desire to do him a favor by dedicating his museum. After a stay in Seattle, the party will go to Vancouver from where they will begin the return trip to the East.

Workers Party Vote Increased in N. Y. at the Last Election

(Continued from page 1)
Candidates of the Workers Party a fair count as during the election they committed a forgery of the Workers Party leaflets and propagated for Mills.

Continuation of Injunctions. The victory of Tammany Hall in New York state means the continuation of injunctions, suppression of workers, denial of the rights of workers to strike and picket and similar suppressive tactics on the part of the democratic henchmen.

The results of the vote also show that, despite a big protest and opposition sentiment, the socialist party—which has been the chief opposition party—failed substantially to secure this protest vote and strengthen its position.

Socialists Aid Tammany. The socialist party, by failing to establish a united front of labor political parties on the political field, has aided Tammany Hall and helped to keep the workers tied to capitalist politics. Labor cannot advance in the direction of working class tactics as long as the illusion of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" remains. The socialist party, by failing to aid in uniting all those opposed to capitalist politics, has contributed to the maintaining of the Smith illusion.

Need For Labor Party. The results of the election indicate again the necessity for labor to establish a political party of its own, independent of the capitalist parties and, by forging a labor party, to attack the strongholds of the two-party system in which capitalism maintains absolute domination while nominally transferring power from one of its parties to the other.

In the coming two years labor will receive ample proof, by the suppressive action of Tammany Hall, of the need of breaking with the capitalist parties and establishing a party of labor. The Workers Party will continue its agitation for unity of labor on the political field in a labor party.

Grain and Hay Show. Entry books of the eighth annual international grain and hay show, to be held here as a part of the International Livestock Exposition the week following Thanksgiving will be closed Nov. 10, it was announced today.

DAWN OF A NEW WORLD FOR LABOR



AMERICAN WORKERS GATHER IN CITIES AND TOWNS TO COMMEMORATE THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORIC RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The following is a list of the meetings in celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution to be held on various dates on or contiguous to November Seventh. It will be brought up to date as reports come in:
Buffalo, N. Y., John Ballam, Nov. 7, Workers Forum Hall, 38 West Huron street.
Erie, Pa., Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Chas. Krumbein, Forward Hall, 25th and Peach.
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 7, Krumbein, Canton, Nov. 6, W. J. White.
South Bend, Ind., Nov. 7, Wm. J. White, Workers House, 1216 West Colfax.
Minneapolis, Minn., Max Bedacht, Nov. 7, 1 p. m.—Finnish Hall, Humboldt and Western Ave.
Cleveland, Nov. 7, 3 p. m., Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut street, Wolfe I. Amter.

Chicago, Nov. 7, Ashland Auditorium, Foster, Dunne, Darcy.
St. Paul, Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7, Swedish Auditorium, 1611 Chicago St., Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.
Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
Youngstown, Nov. 7, Elmer Boich, Warren, Ohio, Nov. 6, 7 p. m., Elmer Boich.
Erie, Pa., Nov. 6, 8 p. m., Chas. Krumbein, Forward Hall, 25th and Peach.
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 7, Krumbein, Canton, Nov. 6, W. J. White.
South Bend, Ind., Nov. 7, Wm. J. White, Workers House, 1216 West Colfax.
Minneapolis, Minn., Max Bedacht, Nov. 7, 1 p. m.—Finnish Hall, Humboldt and Western Ave.
Cleveland, Nov. 7, 3 p. m., Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut street, Wolfe I. Amter.

Paterson, N. J., 54 Van Houten St., 8 p. m., Sat. Nov. 6.
Perth Amboy, Sunday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 308 Elm St.
Kenosha, Wis., German American Hall, 665 Grand Ave., Nov. 7, 3 p. m., Alex Bittelman.
Rosford, Ill., Workers Hall, 7th Ave., local speaker, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Springfield, Ill., J. W. Johnstone, Zeigler, Ill., Liberty Hall, Johnstone, Nov. 7, 3 p. m.
Waukegan, H. George, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.
Hammond, Ind., Nov. 14.
Detroit, Nov. 7, Giltow at Armory.
Akron, O., Nov. 6, Wolfe. Liberty Hall, 601 S. Main St., 7:30 p. m.
Superior, Wis., Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Bedacht.
South Chicago, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., 1916 Commercial Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Bittelman.

S. D. Legislature Is Rebuked as People Vote for Bank Law

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 5.—The state bank guaranty law, repealed by the legislature, will be retained, it was indicated in late figures from Tuesday's election. The measure would drastically regulate state banks.

Bankers generally predicted that as many state banks as can do so will probably surrender their charter and operate in future under the national banking laws if the final returns show the law has been approved.

Final Phase in Probe of C. M. & St. P. Road Comes Up in December

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The final phase in the investigation which the Interstate Commerce commission is making into the financial affairs of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad prior to its being thrown into receivership will be taken on Dec. 9 and 10, when the entire commission will hear oral argument on the merits of the case, it was announced today.

25 NICARAGUAN REBELS KILLED DURING AMBUSH BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MANGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 5.—Government forces under General Duron ambushed 250 armed revolutionaries at Jicaró near the Honduran frontier yesterday, killing 25 and wounding 35. The rebels carried a Mexican flag.

Orders Building of Many Radio Stations for Soviet Shipping

MOSCOW, Nov. 5.—The People's Commissariat for Ways of Communication gave an order to Russian factories to build 50 radio stations for all steamers plying on the rivers Volga and Obi and also for ocean steamers which will be built in future.

New Tremors Shake Leninakan, Armenia, No One Is Injured

MOSCOW, Nov. 5.—Several houses in Leninakan, Armenia, were shaken down by a series of fresh earthquake shocks on Tuesday, according to word received from there today. There were no casualties.

Post-Election Dynamite. The home of Michael Rosenberg, prominent democratic politician, was wrecked by a dynamite bomb early today. Rosenberg and several members of his family were in the building at the time. None was injured. Rosenberg attributed the attack to political foes.

PROF. MERRIAM LAUDS PROGRESS MADE IN RUSSIA

Demonstrates Power of Workers, He Says

Great progress has been made by Soviet Russia since the revolution, Prof. Charles E. Merriam, head of the department of political science at the University of Chicago and former president of the American Political Science Association, told members of the City Club here Tuesday.

Merriam's subject was, "Impressions of Russia." In the informal discussion that followed his speech, Merriam declared he was in favor of United States recognition of Russia.

All Have Land.

"The most significant fact in the Russian revolution is that the land is now in the hands of the peasants who constitute 85% of the population," he said. "This democratic change cannot be undone by any government of any color, white or red."

"The democratic spirit in Soviet Russia has come to stay," he declared, stating that "the old caste system and widespread feeling of personal subservience to rulers has been dissolved and cannot be restored."

Stalin at Helm.

"There is no group of leaders now on the horizon, who are likely to displace the present group in power, headed by Stalin. The fate of Russia for the next period seems to be in their hands."

AIMEE ADMITS ORMISTON HAD HER CLOTHING

But She Claims They Were "Stolen"

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—Aimee Semple McPherson has virtually admitted ownership of the beautiful gowns, expensive lingerie and other articles of apparel found in Kenneth G. Ormiston's trunk, seized in New York, it was claimed at the district attorney's office today.

Says Were "Stolen."

The claim made by the prosecution was based on Mrs. McPherson's firm refusal either to affirm or to deny that the clothing in Ormiston's trunk belonged to her and her declarations, over the Angels Temple radio, in which she intimated that the contents of the trunk had been "stolen."

How Come?

"What does she mean by 'stolen'?" demanded one of the prosecuting attorneys. "Does she mean to intimate that the clothing in Ormiston's trunk was stolen from her? Mrs. McPherson has never denied that the clothing in the trunk belonged to her. We interpret this as an admission that the clothing was hers. If it wasn't, why doesn't she say so?"

Both chief defense counsel, Gilbert, and Mrs. McPherson herself absolutely refused to discuss any phases of the case today.

Seek Venue Change.

The trial of Mrs. McPherson may be moved to another county it was reported today, as it was considered impossible to find 12 persons here who have not formed an opinion in the case.

Two Workers Burned in Fire That Sweeps Beaumont Oil Field

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Nov. 5.—Two men were seriously burned and property was damaged to the extent of \$750,000 today by a fire which swept the Spindletop oil field south of Beaumont, according to reports here today.

The fire started in a well of the Rio Brazos Oil Company and spread quickly to others. At noon, however, the blaze was reported under control.

Kresge, Employer of Many Slaves, Backs Out of Divorce Suit

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—S. S. Kresge's suit for divorce against his second wife, Doris Mercer Kresge, was withdrawn today by petition of his counsel, Paul W. Voorhies, in circuit court before Judge Adolph F. Marscher.

Mrs. Kresge had filed a suppressed answer and cross bill to the suit. Kresge might have taken a decree by default, but he failed to do so.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—No petition for the withdrawal of Doris Mercer Kresge's divorce suit against S. S. Kresge had been filed here up to a late hour today. Mrs. Kresge, at her hotel, refused to indicate whether or not a withdrawal was planned.

Kluxers Elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—U. S. Senators James E. Watson and Arthur R. Robinson, republicans, were apparently safely elected on the face of returns coming in from the last few precincts throughout the state.



Children of British miners receiving food bought by American workers thru their contributions to the International Workers' Aid. Do not allow these kiddies to go hungry. Send your contribution to the I. W. A., 1553 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Role of the British Miners

Article II.
By JACK BRADON.
THE present British crisis can be justifiably termed a continuation and a form of climax to the unbroken chain of political and industrial unrest since 1911. But it is in the higher and more intense stages of this crisis, 1921-26, that the plan of rebuilding her economy on the backs of her workers was formulated and the attempt made to carry it out. Regular war preparations were made against the working class. While the bourgeoisie was somewhat uncertain as to what the reaction of the working class would be when the miners were attacked, it played safe—it prepared its forces. Directly under the control of its outstanding militarists, it created a volunteer organization for the maintenance of supplies. This organization embraced some 85,000 persons. Two hundred thousand vehicles were registered and subsidized by the government for instant use against the workers. The cabinet was militarized and its members assigned on a war status. The cabinet forces were fully equipped, and were held in readiness in their barracks so as to enable them to take the field against the workers on short notice. With all these preparations the British bourgeoisie and its government were ready to attack the workers, to destroy their trade unions, and upon the backs of a beaten and demoralized working class, Britain was again to take her "rightful" place in the sun and play second fiddle to no power.

It is not an accident that the miners were the first to face this general onslaught upon the British working class. Due to the great dependence of British industry upon coal, the primitive methods of coal production in use, and the artificially maintained low prices of coal within the country (caused by the fact that the mine owners, who are also manufacturers, sell coal to themselves very cheaply), the mining industry was the first to feel the full brunt of the cracking of the British empire. Then, again, to smash the British trade unions, which was the hope of the British bourgeoisie and still is, it concentrated upon the miners union, which is the largest, best consolidated and most aggressively and ably led in Britain: Upon the expiration of the governmental subsidy, the bourgeoisie felt itself well enough prepared to attack the very backbone of the trade union movement—the miners' union—feeling that the smaller, weaker and meeker unions could be easily defeated after the burial of the miners' union. It is these circumstances that made the miners face this salvo of the capitalist offensive against the British working class. But the working class was quick to sense the meaning of this offensive. It knew instinctively that the process of wage cutting concerned not only the miners, but that it would embrace the entire working class. This consciousness is glaringly and irrefutably proven by the fact that the rank and file compelled the calling of the general strike, despite the opposition from the top.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)
away with a million dollars that rightfully belonged to the state when he was treasurer. The courts have been trying to take it away from him for several years, but it is as hard to get a dollar out of Len's claws as it is to find life on Mars. In this much, however, we agree with Small. "If large corporation contributions were barred, there would be many persons holding public office who would be barred." Right!

LOWELL B. MASON, a dry state senator from these parts is on trial for accepting bribes to facilitate the granting of permits for the sale of sacramental wine. The senator does not deny that he received the money, but he claims that the \$23,000 that went into his bank account inside of a few months came his way legally for services rendered. We are not indignant because a capitalist politician accepted graft. That is quite natural and normal. But why a dry senator should help in the distribution of wine, and how he could be re-elected with the aid of the Anti-Saloon League, while his trial is taking place, is a little shock even to us.

HYSTERIA born of fear seems to have taken hold of the Italian fascist party. Leaders of that organization are now howling for the establishment of a "committee of public safety" in imitation of the dreaded tribunal of the French revolution. The fascists are indeed good imitators, if good for nothing else except murder. All the opposition newspapers in Italy are now silenced. They include socialist, liberal, catholic and syndicalist organs. The Communist press exists illegally, yet has a wide distribution.

FOURTEEN daily newspapers lost their licenses since the latest attempt on the dictator's life, and many magazines. Tho the pope lends the prestige of his office to Mussolini, the catholic masses are by no means enthusiastic over the fascists. The black shirts are not religious. They simply use religious organizations as the American K. K. K. uses the stupid protestants to serve its purpose. Despite all the puffing of Mussolini in the American press, the continuous bloodshed in Italy and the repeated attempts to snuff out Mussolini's life show that his regime is sitting on a volcano.

HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE STOPS COAL SHIPPING

I. P. C. Asks Support to Hamburg Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—(By Mail)—The International Propaganda Committees of the Revolutionary Transport Workers has addressed the following appeal to the transport workers of all countries:

In consequence of the refusal of the employers to raise the miserable wages of the dockers, a strike of dockers commenced in Hamburg on Oct. 1. The wages are too small for a worker's family to exist on, even miserably.

This strike is also significant as an action of solidarity with the fighting British miners who are now in the sixth month of their struggle. More than 30,000 tons of coal were transported daily thru the Hamburg docks. The strike struck a blow at the British mineowners, and strengthened the resistance of the British miners and increased their chances of victory.

The reformist leaders of the German Transport Workers Union are prepared to come to an agreement with the German bourgeoisie against the striking dockers. The seamen and transport workers of all countries must remember that victory for the Hamburg dockers is a victory for the seamen and dockers of all countries and that defeat for them is correspondingly a defeat for the seamen and transport workers of the world.

Boycott the transport and the loading of goods for Hamburg!
Long live the international solidarity of the transport workers!

Macia, Charged with Plot Against Spanish Throne; Is Arrested

PRADES DE MELLO, France, Nov. 5.—Colonel Francisco Macia, former Spanish deputy, was arrested here today. It is charged that Colonel Macia is the originator of the plot against the Spanish throne, which has resulted in a general roundup of alleged plotters at Perpignan.

A machine gun and munition depot has been discovered near here, it is reported.

КРЫМСКИЙ БАЛ
THIRD ANNUAL
ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
Given by the
First Crimean Brotherhood of America, Inc.
at **NEW HARLEM CASINO**
116th St. & Lenox Ave., New York City
Saturday Eve, November 20, 1926
at 8 P. M.

Члѣвъкъ, Типѣръ, Коѣѣ

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

DEBS MEETING GIVES PORTERS FIGHTING URGE

"Company Union Must Go," Is Slogan

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—"The company union must go!" These words, repeated by every speaker at the Eugene V. Debs Memorial meeting, held by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in St. Luke's hall, turned the service into an inspiring meeting of a fighting labor union—as Gene Debs himself would have wished it.

Tributes to the great friend of the Negro race and the leader of thousands of American workers were mingled with attacks upon the vicious "employee representation plan" of the Pullman Company, and in his name the hundreds of Pullman porters present were urged to refuse to vote in the "Plan" elections and so abolish it.

Panken Speaks.
"Debs would say to us, 'Don't mourn! Be heartened!'" declared Judge Jacob Panken, socialist candidate for governor of New York, in a stirring tribute. "He has gone to meet the souls of the world's greatest thinkers and martyrs—he is with John Brown, with Garrison, with Karl Marx."

Judge Panken denounced the company union as "an agent of the bosses, designed to serve their purposes and to fool the workers."

Randolph Back.
The Brotherhood welcomed its general organizer, A. Philip Randolph, after an absence of several weeks on a speaker tour of the west. It was Randolph who officially declared war on the Employee Representation Plan. "You can't be a good Brotherhood man and vote for the 'plan,'" he declared. "The ideals of the Brotherhood are opposed absolutely to the ideals of the company union. The Brotherhood is the only refuge of the Pullman Porter. This is a fighting organization, and we must fight to destroy that octopus, the employee representative plan."

Tells A. C. W. Fight.
Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, spoke of the fight of that organization for better conditions. He too, condemned the company union and advised the porters to give it a death blow. "The captains of industry have thought they would arrange a better labor union for you than you could arrange for yourselves, and so they have, except that it is better for the company and worse for you," he said. "Remember that anything that is handed down to you from above can be taken away from you. Your employers respect but one thing and that thing is power. If you show your power you can gain your own union and all your demands."

Get \$10,000 in Jewels.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Four bandits today looted the jewelry store of Cohen Brothers in Brooklyn and escaped with \$10,000 worth of jewelry. Two employees, James O'Neil, manager, and Henry Bailey, clerk, were held up, bound and gagged.

PRIZES TO BE OFFERED NEXT WEEK.

Three very splendid prizes will be given for stories sent in by worker correspondents between now and next Thursday that are considered the best examples of worker correspondence of the week. Send in those stories, workers. Here are the prizes:

First, "Left Wing Unionism" by D. J. Saposs. A new book that William Z. Foster advises every trade union rebel to read for its valuable information.

Second, "Flying Ovip," short stories by nine of Russia's leading new writers.

Third, The Workers Monthly, a six-months' subscription to the best workers' magazine.

Bishop Brown Gets Ideas Published in Capitalistic Press

By L. P. RINDAL,
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—A report to the Los Angeles Evening World from Gallion, Ohio, reads, in part, as follows:

"The prize, if such there be, for mental vigor, energy and courage to persist in the face of adverse criticism for men who have passed the three score and ten mark, should be awarded to Bishop Montgomery Brown, gray-haired 'heretic,' who celebrated his 71st birthday this month by announcing that he 'wanted to be tried for something.'"

Prosecution Lengthens Life.
"I do not suppose it makes much difference for what I am tried, but I want to be tried for something," he said. "I was almost dead when the Protestant Episcopal Church brought me to trial for heresy, and look at me now. I have lived more in the past five years than I did in the previous 65. If I could only manage to be brought to trial for my Communism I think I might live to be as old as Methusalem."

Communists Without Knowing It.
The bishop, in his mild-mannered ways, pointed out that Communism is as natural as evolution, sunrise, summer and winter. His views on war, heresy, jails, police and crimes, etc., were all drawn into the discussion, and so was the case with the present system of capitalist government. Brown "liked to do something" to change the "minds of the people and overthrow the obsolete methods now in use." Therefore he wants a "trial for my Communism" in order to prove that Americans are Communists without knowing it.

"Do you suppose that I could get myself tried for pushing the government over?" asked America's foremost "heretic."

Bishop Brown's ideas are not news to readers of THE DAILY WORKER, but there is encouragement in knowing that reading of this kind gets into the hands of people less informed.

MARX ON PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

Between the capitalist and the Communist society there lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. Accordingly there will be a political transition period whose state cannot be other than the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. (Gotha Programme.)

KARL MARX.

Denver Assembly to Sponsor Showing of "The Passaic Strike"

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 5.—At the last meeting of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, "Mother" Bloor, representing the textile strikers of Passaic, was given the floor for a short talk.

She gave a short historical sketch of the Passaic strike and said that in order for the struggle to be carried on, the union people throughout the country must furnish the funds.

One of the big things she is doing is arranging to have the film of the Passaic strike shown throughout the country to the trade unionists and their friends. At the conclusion of her remarks the delegates applauded her very enthusiastically and voted to have the film shown under the auspices of the Denver Trades Assembly. A committee of five members was elected to take charge of having the picture shown in the near future. "Mother" Bloor has been speaking before a number of the larger unions of Denver during the past week in the interest of the Passaic strikers and has been received everywhere with great enthusiasm.

San Quentin Prisoner Talks Before Branch of I. L. D. in Angeles

By GRAY STONE,
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—A number of comrades of the Tom Mooney branch of the International Labor Defense held an enthusiastic meeting last Monday. Decision was reached to reorganize the branch and begin a membership drive to add new blood and spirit to this branch.

An open meeting for sympathizers and all interested in the I. L. D. work will be held Thursday evening, Nov. 11, at the Needle Trades Hall, 224 South Spring street. Fellow Worker P. Mellman, who has just completed his three and a half year term at San Quentin under the criminal syndicalist law, will speak at this meeting on "Conditions in San Quentin." Mellman has also signed his application to this branch of the I. L. D. and is very enthusiastic about the work.

The regular order of business has been worked out by the committee in charge and will be presented for approval at the meeting. Let every English-speaking worker attend this meeting and thereby help our comrades in the jail.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

POLICE PROTECT SCABS IN STRIKE OF BOX WORKERS

Pickets Arrested in New York Fight

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Three automobiles followed scab paper box delivery wagons up Broadway and Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon, calling the attention of passersby to the cops riding on each wagon protecting the property of the employers.

Signs displayed from the picketing cars read: "Note police protection for property. The box workers demand equal protection for life." "See the strikebreaker on the wagon. He breaks standards. He is protected. Striking box workers raise standards. They are beaten!" "Watch the police prevent every effort to unionize the strikebreakers." "The police protect property. How about the workers' standards?"

Pickets Arrested.
A crowd gathered at every crossing where the delivery wagons and picketing automobiles were held up by the traffic. All went well until one of the cars entered the paper box district on Wooster street, when the pickets in the car were promptly arrested by the police and taken to the Mercer street police station, charged with disorderly conduct.

Workers Released.
Four cases were dismissed by Judge George W. Simpson in the first magistrate's court. Josephine Chieves, Lawrence Zito and Fanny Trupin had been arrested on charges of disorderly conduct while picketing on Wooster street. Louis Felici had been framed up on a burglary charge and released on \$5,000 bail. William Karlin, attorney for the union, appeared in their behalf and obtained their unconditional release.

Boss Arrested, Too.
In another case, a boss, as well as a worker, was involved. Mr. Stanley of the Maryland Paper Box Co., 146 Avenue D, assaulted Paul Deitch, a striker, early yesterday morning and cut his right hand so badly with a stiletto knife that five stitches had to be taken in it. Both were arrested and taken to the Fifth street police station, the picket being charged with attempted assault and the boss with felonious assault and carrying dangerous weapons, namely the stiletto and a revolver. Because the cop insisted on pressing charges against the boss the judge dismissed both cases.

Girl Fined.
Three girls were arrested in Brooklyn for violating the injunction which the Specialty Paper Box Co. has against the union. The girls were distributing circulars in front of the shop. Two of them were dismissed and the third fined \$10.

The most influential shop in Brooklyn settled with the union, the Model Paper Box Co., 330 Milrose street. This makes twenty shops that have settled since the strike began.

Government Surplus Mounts, Tax Cut Is Predicted by Madden

A tax slash of from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 governing 1927 incomes and effective in 1928 was predicted here today by Representative Madden, republican, chairman of the house appropriations committee.

I. L. D. DEBS MEET IN LOS ANGELES ON NOVEMBER 12

S. P. Attempts to Hurt Other Groups

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—The International Labor Defense, Local Los Angeles, is arranging a big Debs memorial meeting Friday, November 12, 8 p. m., at the Music Art Hall, 233 South Broadway. Robert G. Whitaker will preside. Prominent labor speakers are scheduled to speak.

Local I. L. D. had originally planned to arrange a Debs memorial meeting together with the socialist party of Los Angeles. For this purpose a committee was appointed to call upon this organization and present the request for joint auspices.

On Monday noon our committee visited the Forward office, where a meeting of the arrangements committee for the socialist party was taking place. There our delegates learned that the Debs memorial meeting was already scheduled, by the socialists, for November 14.

S. P. Would Hurt Icor.
A delegation from the Icor had also called on this committee with the plea to postpone the Debs memorial meeting for another date, in view of the fact that their organization has been working for the past three months arranging a concert that will raise money to purchase tractors for the Jewish colonies in Russia. This affair has been long scheduled for November 14, the same date now scheduled by the socialists for the Debs memorial meeting. In spite of the earnest pleas by the Icor delegates to change the date for the Debs meeting so as not to bring to naught all the efforts and money spent by the Icor for their concert, the committee has flatly refused, altho admitting that with the exception of paying a deposit on the hall they have not yet begun to advertise their meeting. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Leavitt, had suggested to the Icor delegates with a cynical sneer that their organization can easily postpone the concert for another date.

I. L. D. Withdraws.
The I. L. D. committee had then issued a statement that it withdrew its request for joint arrangement of the Debs meeting with the socialists, as it will not participate in the crime of consciously injuring a workers' organization that had spent energy and money to arrange a benefit for a worthy cause.

Get Clear Date.
In the opinion of the committee, it is much easier for the socialists to postpone for another date the Debs memorial meeting than for the Icor to postpone their concert. The I. L. D. will endeavor to arrange a Debs memorial meeting under a date that will not do injury to any organization and where all the elements that loved Debs and cherish his memory will be able to gather and honor him upon his death.

Joliet Inmates Fight, Prisoner Near Death

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 5.—Adam Klein is believed to be dying in the prison hospital from a fractured skull following an altercation over a paint brush with Ernest Wilcox, another convict here today.



Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair

"So this is Mr. Ross!" Her "speakle" was a queer little high treble. "Papa has told me so much about you!" (Papa was Mr. Roscoe.) "I'm so glad to have you here, and do make yourself at home. Do whatever you please, for this is liberty hall." Bunny recalled the caption—but was it from "Hearts of Steel," or from "The Maid of the Manor?"

"And here is Harve!" the mistress of the manor was saying. "Oh, Harve, come here, this is Bunny Ross; Harvey Manning. It's the first time Mr. Ross has been here, and please be nice to him so he'll come back. He's going to college and reads a lot and knows everything, and we're to seem so ignorant and frivolous!"

Harvey Manning was coming in through one of the French windows which took the place of the stations of the cross in this place; he talked slowly also, a dry sort of drawl—having never cathedral. He was walking slowly, and did not increase his had to hurry, because he came of one of the old families of the state. He had a queer, ugly face, with a great many wrinkles, and Bunny never was clear whether he was old or young. "Hello, Ross," he said, "pleased-to-meecher. I got an uncl ethat's spending a hundred thousand dollars to put you in jail."

"Is that so?" said Bunny, a trifle startled. "Sure thing! He's nuts on this red-hunting business, and the pinks are worse than the reds, he says. I've been worried about you."

"Never mind," said Bunny, perceiving that this was a "josh," such as helps to make life tolerable for idle men, young and old. "Dad will spend two hundred thousand and get me out again."

"Come to think of it, I guess Verne would chip in—wouldn't he, Annabelle?"

"None of my guests ever stay in jail," replied the star, "They phone to Papa and he phones to the chief of police, who lets them out right away."

She said this without smiling; and Harvey Manning remarked, "You see, Ross, Annabelle has a literal mind."

IV

Yes, that was the truth about this bright luminary of the screen, as Bunny came to observe it; she had a literal mind. All the poetry and romance the public imagined about her—that was in the public's eye, so to say. All that Annabelle had to contribute was a youthful figure and a pliable face; the highly paid directors did the rest. She produced pictures as a matter of business, and her talk was of production costs, and percentages on foreign sales, just as if it had been an oil well. That was why she got along with Vernon Roscoe, who also had a literal mind. A primrose by the river's brim a yellow primrose was to him, and to Annabelle it was a decoration for an interior, or a background on "location."

There was a certain grim honesty about this, as Bunny discovered; it was Annabelle's desire to be an actress rather than a mistress. "By Jeez," Verne would proclaim to his guests, "it's cost me eight million dollars to make a movie queen out of this baby." And the thirty year old baby had the dream that some day she would achieve a masterpiece, that would earn this eight million and vindicate her honor. Meantime, she paid installments by taking care of Verne—so publicly that it was quite touching, and respectable according to the strictest bourgeois standards. If the old magnate had ever had the idea that in taking to his bosom a movie star he was going to lead a wild and roysistering life, he had made a sad mistake, for he was the most hen-pecked of all "butter and egg men."

"Now, Papa," Annabelle would say, "you've had enough to drink. Put that down." She would say it before a company assembled in their gladder rags for a dinner party; and Verne would protest, "My God, baby, I ain't got started yet!" "Well, you stop before you start tonight. Remember what Doctor Wilkins says about your liver."

Verne would bluster, "To hell with livers!" and the answer would be, "Now, Papa, you told me to make you obey! Have I got to make you ashamed before all this company?"

"Well, Papa, you know you'll be ashamed if I tell what you said to me the last time you were drunk."

Verne paused, with his glass half way in the air, trying to remember; and the company burst into clamor, "Oh, tell us! Tell us!"

(To be continued.)

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE VIII

ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED

THE most fundamental phases of our strike strategy relate to the mass of workers now unorganized. Great battles will be waged by these workers in the future, as a result of and in the process of which they will be mobilized into labor unions. This will have the most profound effects upon the trade union movement. It will proletarianize and revolutionize it. It will shift its leadership radically to the left. It will transfer the center of gravity of the movement from the skilled trades and light industries to the unskilled and semi-skilled in the key and basic industries. Hence the whole question of the organization of the unorganized is of the most vital concern in the development of our strike strategy.**

The left wing must consciously and aggressively take up the task of organizing the unorganized, which is the major work now confronting the labor movement. There is no other group in the unions other than the left wing that has the understanding and initiative to do this basic work. The right wing, which represents the interests of the skilled workers, is opposed to the organizing of the unorganized unskilled masses, and the so-called "progressives," although they do lip service to the necessity of organization, are too spineless and wavering to really do anything about it except under the general leadership and stimulus of the militant left wing.

A FORERUNNER OF BATTLE

The left wing must carry on this work in the keenest realization that organizing campaigns are the preliminary phases of strikes. Such campaigns in American industry under present conditions are not only in themselves more

or less open fights against the employers, but they are also efforts of the workers to mobilize their forces and to secure advantageous strategic positions for the bigger strike battles that loom certainly ahead.

Employers in the big industries will not permit their workers to peacefully organize and then negotiate trade union agreements. They will and do fight all along the line, against the organization of the unions, and against conceding their demands. Hence, when the left wing embarks on organization campaigns in the big industries, whether under the auspices of the A. F. of L. or independent unions, it must carry on its organization work as part of its strike strategy based on the strikes that are just ahead.

HOW AND WHEN TO STRIKE

Before going into a major organizing campaign, which means, if it is successful, an eventual hard-fought strike, the left wing strategists must first make a careful survey of (1) the state of the industry, (2) the strength and disposition of the enemy's forces, and (3) the general political situation. In short, they have to make a complete Marxian analysis of the whole problem. This is fundamental. It has to do with the vital strategic questions of how to hit the enemy at his weakest point, and at the time when he is least able to stand the blow.

(1) It is of real importance to the success of strikes that they be waged at periods of the greatest industrial activity. This means that we must always know accurately the state of production and the prospects for the immediate future. It is the policy of the employers, when they foresee unavoidable strikes, to force them to take place in the slack seasons. Their policy in this respect is embodied in the agreement in the bituminous coal fields, which the employers have arranged to end in April, when the demand for coal is light and when they can best stand a strike. By the same token, the employers try to force premature strikes in organizing campaigns during slack periods by terrorizing and discharging their workers.

The left wing strike strategists must know how to defeat such tactics and to make strikes occur in the busy seasons. They must learn how to speed up their organizing campaigns, by the adoption of drastic measures of stimulation, when this is necessary to catch the busy sea-

son; or to slow them down in order to avoid the struggle at an inopportune time. Often the latter policy demands the greatest courage from the leaders and the greatest sacrifices from the workers who are harassed and victimized by the employers. But the left wing strategists must try to carry it through. They must avoid fighting at the inopportune time. In this they cannot always succeed. Often the employers, in spite of all, will force the workers into untimely struggles.

(2) The workers must know exactly with whom they are fighting. This involves a close study of the employers' organizations, including the degree of trustification, of the given industry, the relation of the various companies to each other and to outside combinations, the financial condition of the companies, etc. This study will enable the working class strike strategists to gauge the strength of the enemy, to know where and when is the best place to hit him, and to learn, in the course of a strike, whether he is being seriously weakened or not.

In organizing campaigns and strikes the workers must carry out many flank attacks against the big capitalist combinations of the industry by the organization of the independents, etc., but they must also know when and how to deliver the real thrust at the heart of the opposition. The employers are careful to protect themselves against such deadly thrusts by splitting up the workers' army and making it waste its forces in isolated engagements, a policy in which they are helped by the craft and localist conceptions of the reactionary craft union leaders.

CONSERVING LABOR'S FORCES

In the steel campaign of 1918-19, for example, the Cambria Steel Company, working no doubt in close understanding with the United States Steel Corporation, tried to force a strike in its big Johnstown plants by ruthlessly discharging some 3,000 of its workers for belonging to the unions. The workers, 22,000 strong, under local leadership (which later proved to be permeated with company agents) voted almost unanimously for a strike.

But the national leadership knew that a strike in Johnstown must fail and that it would ruin the whole national campaign. We realized further that the real enemy to be defeated was the United States Steel Corporation and

that the battleground had to be in its mills all over the country. Therefore, we refused to take up the gage of battle offered us at Johnstown. We ordered the Johnstown workers to take the company's blow, to hold their ground at all costs for a few months until we could mobilize the steel workers nationally, who were then rapidly organizing.

This they did heroically in a most difficult situation and in the face of the bitterest opposition from the company. Thus we avoided this threatened serious breach in our ranks, and we were enabled, shortly afterward, to throw our whole army in one grand offensive against our real enemy, the United States Steel Corporation.

TIMING THE BLOW

(3) The working class strike strategist must always bear in mind the existing or prospective general and local political situations. They are often decisive in strikes. In general forward movements of the working class, when the workers are in a deep-going state of political ferment and in an expanding opposition to the employers, the left wing must be keen to take advantage of the favorable situation by militantly pushing its organizing campaigns and strike movements.

Often national election periods present favorable opportunities that must not be neglected. At these times the employers are seeking to mobilize the masses of workers, through various types and shades of political misleaders, into voting them full control of the government. Therefore, the slogan being to soft-soap the workers, the capitalist politicians seek to slough off the rough edges of the class struggle by slackening somewhat in the state pressure against the workers.

Movements culminating in such periods, if aggressively handled, have relatively favorable fighting chances. On the other hand, after the elections are over when the politicians no longer have the immediate thought of asking the masses for their votes, the capitalists are especially ruthless against striking workers. There are many complex features of the varying political situations that an intelligent strike strategy must take cognizance of and utilize to further the workers' struggles against capitalism. Here I barely indicate the problem.

(To be continued.)

**In my pamphlet, "Organize the Unorganized," published by the Trade Union Educational League, I have dealt in detail with the many phases and problems connected with the organization of the unorganized masses.

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1926



Demand the Recognition of the Soviet Union



J. Stalin.



N. Bucharin

WE celebrate the Ninth Year of the Russian Revolution. Nine years of creative activity to build a new order of society. Nine years of world history of which every inch of space and second of time breathes hope and inspiration to the oppressed and exploited the world over.

Socialism as a step to Communism is taking concrete shape and form in the Soviet Union. The ideal of ages is becoming a reality before our very eyes. We are immeasurably proud of the gigantic achievements of our brothers in the great workers' republic. We are with them. We are for them. And we will continue unceasingly to work for the great day when the United States will realize their historic task and power and will start out on the great march of struggle which leads to victory, freedom and happiness.



ALEXEI IVANOVITCH RYKOV

The Ninth Year

There was darkness: now there are Comsomols.
There was silence: now there is song.
There were priests: now there is Science.
There were Cossacks: now there are teachers.
LENINI LENINI LENINI!

Men beat their wives: now all are comrades.
Men drank vodka: now they read books.
Men died in famine: now there are tractors.
Men feared the Czar: now there are unions.
LENINI LENINI LENINI!

Now there is Nep: but wait, there'll be Communism.
Now still is struggle; wait, there'll be plenty.
Now is hard work: rejoice, there'll be holiday.
Now there's Soviet Russia: there grows the Soviet World!
LENINI LENINI LENINI!

—Michael Gold

from the Vagabonds. These up and coming youngsters may remake the world by beginning to formulate and erect into socially accepted conventions and where possible into laws some healthy modern ideals of marriage, divorce and the relations of the sexes. My gosh! Won't that be grand? Won't a vision!

"It may not be difficult for them," he goes on, referring to the rising generation of artists, "to find the political terms upon which they can accept, serve and use a machine civilization." Join the Republican Party and the Author's Club, I suppose. If not, then what?

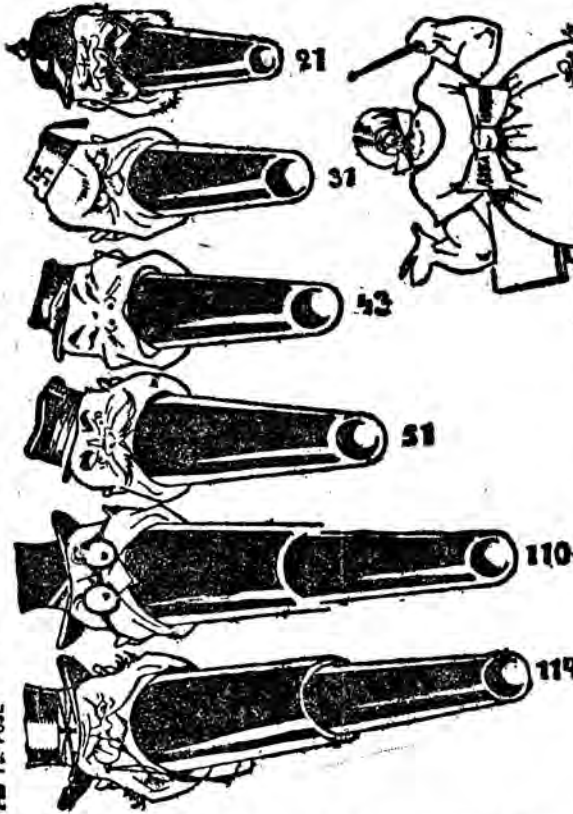
Once Floyd Dell himself made the discovery that only in and thru the revolutionary labor movement is it possible to "accept, serve, and use a machine civilization." That discovery seems to mean little to him now. It does not occur to him that some, at least, of the rising generation of intellectuals and artists, as well as workers, will make that same discovery, as he himself made it; as the youthful Shaw made it fifty years ago, as old Bishop Brown made it yesterday; as John Reed made it; as Lenin made it; as Mike Gold, Albert Weisbord and unnumbered millions the world over have made it.

That discovery means courage, power and insight for the artist. Out of touch with the vital social and economic currents, the artist's work is apt to be tenuous, timid, ephemeral. Floyd Dell's own writing exemplify the point. His criticisms conceived in a catalytic contact with the revolutionary movement, will live. Who will read his novels twenty years from now?

S. S. Adamson.

Cartoons in the Soviet Union Press

Оркестр в Жене



The Famous Geneva Orchestra Playing the Popular Tune, "Disarmament."

ON THE BRITISH STRIKE.



The English Church Wants Peace.



On the first (from left) picture William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Stanley Baldwin, British prime minister, are certain that American labor will not support the British strikers. On the second picture they know different and feel accordingly.

But what impresses this reviewer most is the fact that books seem to have been so decidedly the most important factor in the intellectual growth of Dell's literary generation. Books are important, of course. But profound understanding belongs only to them who can assimilate the lessons of life as well as the wisdom of the printed page.

To us of that still younger generation which was in its adolescence during the war and Russian revolution, books did not mean so much. Life was our Great Mentor. Shaw, Wells, Omar Khayyam, and the rest—like Floyd Dell—discovered them too. But they provided the dessert not the meat of our intellectual nourishment. Mr. Spilling wasn't a title as interesting to us as say Lloyd George or Karl Liebknecht. "Fannie's First Play" could scarcely hold our attention as well as the little mass play staged in and around Smolny Institute, Petrograd, by the Russian Communist Players, headed by the great impressarios, Lenin and Trotsky. And a jug of wine and she beside me in the wilderness seemed very mild stuff with the boom almost in our very ears of Big Bertha dropping shells into Paris from placements seventy-five miles away. The eternal drama on the world-stage had mounted to stupendous climax showing humanity doubled up in vital, tragic agony—the birth-pangs, we hoped of a new age. In the circumstances "Brooks for to read" could not much "delight" us.

It never occurred to us to become Vagabonds, intellectual otherwise. We couldn't run away from the echoes of Europe's guns. And we certainly did not want to flee the inspiring strains that came floating out of Red Russia that came floating out of Red

Russia—Young Russia Hall Victorious! The first great conquest of the world's dispossessed, the first government in history to fall from the hands of the insanely selfish, Mighty Ones into those of hard-fisted, keen-eyed idealists, Russia was then, as it still is, a source of inspiration to us who saw in the working class the great instrument of destiny to break down the old economic order and build the world anew.

But to the Intellectual Vagabonds the Russian revolution was a disappointment apparently because it failed to convert by some Red Magic for the wreck of old Russia into a house for Men Like Gods. The revolution has, in fact, made a fetish of the Vagabonds' vagabond, Duty. As Floyd Dell sees it, they failed as artists because they were derelict to their duty to explain life in terms of the arts so as to make living more comprehensible and more enjoyable in its widest sense. "Falling in this artistic duty, it is no wonder that they suffered at the prospect of infinitely more arduous revolutionary duties."

The world war gave the Intellectual Vagabonds intellectual shell-shock. Their liberal-radical movement, Dell further points out, is bankrupt. His literary generation—himself included, I take it—has left a record of "mere pain chasing, disgust, cynicism, defeat and failure." This from the same Floyd Dell who used to extort so gracefully, so brightly, so word-hopefully, in the columns of the old Masses and Liberator. Isn't it positively pathetic?

Yet he is not entirely without hope now. There is still the younger generation to be heard from. It may make over "the shattered social, political and economic ideals" inherited

Part Two of "Intellectual Vagabonds" has something of these vagabonds of Part One. It purports to be "An Spiritual Autobiography of My Own Generation in its Literary and Social Aspects." And its comments on certain literary trends of our time are illuminating. It is particularly enlightening when Dell strips the traditional aesthetic, the Ivory-Towerites, the James Joyceans of their pretensions and banishes intellectual snarls reading them in all their fragile and pathetic nakedness.

But all too often one catches the gloomy overtones in the voice of the new and "mature" Floyd Dell. And while he throws his bright light on present literary currents, a stray beam flashing back now and then in reflection reveals how enmeshed high and dry on the safe and comfortable rock of bourgeois conformity.

And yet, he tells of his intellectual experiences is sound, it is not so hard to understand why as a whole his generation has admittedly been a failure, and why Floyd Dell himself stands where he does. "Vagabonds" were a weak and self-centered tribe of romanticists, in-credibly bookish. Life for them seems to have been a mere succession of literary fetishes. They were shipwrecked at the feet of many idols who they did not stop for long before any single one of them. Or, to vary the metaphor, the long and sinuous trail they took seems to have been strewn with volutes, so many stepping stones along which without soiling their toes the Vags fitted and hopped to wisdom and bewilderment: Verne, Huxley, Omar Khayyam, Rosen, Bel-land, Karl Marx, Carpenter, Max Stirner, Kipling, Walt Whitman, George Moore, Henry James and, inevitably, Wells and Shaw.

Naturally, like true vagabonds, they passed along the way now and then for an hour or two of dalliance—some of them even evangelically took the trouble to expound for the benefit of "the ladies the true feminine gospel. A few "rallied around the soap-box" eager to rally up the balloons that would ride clear, swollen old capitalism out of existence.

But if his revolutionary nerve is gone, the literary scholarship, the aesthetic insight, the social sense are there as of yore. These qualities have made "Intellectual Vagabondage" a work reading despite the weariness of tone and tepidness of that that characterize the latter part of the book. The first part, entitled "Literature and the Machine Age" is swell. It is literary history of the sort you don't find in the textbooks. It aims not merely to recount what the famous figures of modern literature have written, but to explain why they have written as they have. And that means considering such matters as the literary influence of the reading public, the way writers are important when they express what that reading public consciously or unconsciously feels and desires; and how economic conditions and great socio-economic cat-astrophes like revolutions and wars determine what the reading public and its chosen writers do feel and desire. "Literature and the Machine Age" is incisive, bold and stimulating. It is well worth reading.

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By SCHACHNO EPSTEIN.

the "Oriental Mary," the saint, the woman, who becomes the mother of a new God. This Mary he finds not in the aristocratic salons, the gathering places of Russian society, but rather in the lowest depths, among the coarse and ignorant, as yet unmixed by European culture. There in the misty cellars where "Yokai," the "Homossexual," (according) embodied the soul, the Block provides some new force, incomprehensibly wild, brutal, but at the same time holy, as Miriam, who sells her body and gives the world a Christ.

Block thus belongs at this period to two worlds — to Europe and to Asia. He tries to unite them to give the first the barbarity and vigor of the second, and to the second refinement and elegance of the first. The result is poetic chaos, as in the case of Verhaeren. He is not quite conscious of his own impasses, but he feels that somewhere St. Petersburg must become the metropolis of the world, the barrier between Europe and Asia must be effaced, a new world culture created under the name of Petrograd.

The first Russian revolution broke out. For a moment Blok thinks that his dream had come true.

true. He forgets his "Beautiful Lady" of yore. Mary is now the idol of his heart. To her he kneels, and he calls upon others to follow his example. "Do you not hear the new music which

fills the universe?" he says. "It is not the music of your piano, nor the gentle notes of the violin. No, it is the music of the tramps of a wild army, full of hate, which destroys everything it encounters. This music is the echo of a terrible storm which shatters heaven and earth, and we bide you, if you close your ears. You will sing again into the shameful prostitution of houses and pianos and violins, and you will not notice that beneath the stormy clouds the soul of a whole people is purged to purity and holiness, to divinity itself!"

BLOK'S call was as of one crying in the wilderness. Stojyn strangled the first Russian revolution with his famous "necktie," and Blok's comrades worship at the shrine of Atzbashev's Saint, Zolotov's "Petty Demon." Blok pauses as if in confusion. He does not return to his "Beautified Lady," and Mary has not yet appeared. He pours out his heart in poems of disappointment and despair. He feels that there is no way back to the old, but the new is still covered with a heavy veil. He tries to lift the veil, to penetrate into the future. He speaks the bitter truth to the Russian "Intelligentsia." He reveals the deep abyss which lies between the In-

the sun appear?" The poet was not mistaken. As the Northern revolution appears with its savage-ness and brutality, its tremendous force of destruction, it does not frighten Blok as it does so many of his colleagues who lament the destruction of the world and the passing of all human culture. On the contrary, Blok sees the light upon us, the greatest crime, Blok feels as the blackest ritual. What to others sounds like the most terrible discord is to him a wonderful symphony, such a symphony is the November revolution, as

he explains in one of his admirable articles. But in order to understand the whole significance of this expression, it is necessary to grasp fully the poetry of Blok.

Baudelaire, the French poet, once said that the words which are most frequently repeated by a poet are the truest reflection of his creative impulse. In Verhaeren's work we encounter most frequently the word "bel," and regardless of the meaning of the word, it is indeed the special quality of Verhaeren's poetry. Blok repeats most often the word "music," and the idea of music is the dominant characteristic of his poetical perception of the world. Every phenomenon reveals itself to Blok in musical terms. Thus he develops the theme of the intellectuals and the revolution, because for him music is the sublime harmony between man and nature, the supreme expression of the human spirit.

It is musical terms that Blok develops the theme of the November revolution. Moreover, history, he declares, has been so full of music. Love, he says, works wonders. Music charms beasts. This love and this music have created by the revolution. Thus Blok pleads with intellectuals who believe that Russia is being crushed under the heavy boot of the Twelve.

"Music is spirit, and the spirit is music. To follow devil himself once commanded Socrates to follow the spirit of music. With all your body, with all your heart, with all your consciousness, hark-
en to the revolution."

What is it then, that expresses the music of the revolution? Is it the heavy tread of the Twelve, the new apostles who crush everything in their power, who destroy and are themselves destroyed. They roam in the dark of night over deserted streets, haunted by the ghosts of death and bloodshed which echo with the sobs of their own guns. One of them, intoxicated by his own power, snorts his sweatstain. But he does not pause. Wrenched down by sorrow, he goes on his way, for

"There's no time to nurse you now,
Your poor trouble's out of season.
Harder loads won't make us bow."
And when the tragedy of this wild apostrophe
reaches his climax, he cries out, choked with
grief:
"Fly like a bird of the air."

Bourgeois!
I shal drink to my dead little dove,
To my black-browed love

is your blood . . .
It is the expression of his own hatred, and
of the hatred of all those who have been prey to
exploitation and injustice.
This poem reveals the whole chaos of the revolution, which, striving to bring happiness to the
world and make an end to crime, itself commits
crime. But how else is it possible to get rid
of that "ignominious knot" which is Bok's symbol
for the old world? Everywhere is emptiness and
barrenness, the result of civilization.

"A bourgeois, lovely mourner,
His nose tucked in his ragged fur,
Stands lost and idle on the corner,
Tagged by a cunning, mazy cur.
The bourgeois, like a hungry dog,
A silent question, stands and begs;
The old world, like a kissless mother!
Stands there, its tail between the legs."
And in this emphasis and barrenness, amid the
thorns and the graves,

"Our boys went out to serve.
Out to serve in the Red Guard,
Out to serve in the Red Guard,
To lie in a narrow bed, and hard."
And the wild shout of the boys rings true:

"A lot of fun is not a sin. There's nothing on, so keep within. We'll plant the town a rippling red. Bustle the celars and be fed."

Here is the powerful eruption of the popular wrath, the bloody work of the revolution, which recognizes no barriers. It is the thunder-munited of the wild world-storm, that rises in the East, and sends its shout reverberating to all the ends of the earth, announcing the advent of

"Freedom, oh Freedom, Unhallowed, unblessed."

And strangely enough, at the head of **the** twelve, drink with blood and profanation,

"Inist-wilis roses garlanded—
"Christ matches on. And the Twelve follow,"
it cannot be otherwise. The sinful, wanton
Mary has become holy, she has given birth to a
God. The wild Russian people have purified its
soul in the sufferings of centuries. It has avenged
ed itself for its wrongs, and become the standard
bearer of the greatest human idea. To blot this
(Continued on page 7)

10

THE resolution on the automobile in the industry as introduced by O'Connell read, "that the officers of the American Federation of Labor are hereby authorized and instructed to inaugurate a general organizing campaign in the automobile industry at the earliest possible date and that the president of the A. F. of L. call a conference of the officers of all national or international organizations for the purpose of working out the details of such a campaign." The resolution provided that questions of jurisdiction may for the time being be eliminated to the end that all employed in the automobile industry may be brought into membership in the A. F. of L."

The committee permitted the last part of the resolve to stand. But it changed the first part so as to leave the organization of the automobile workers to the discretion of Green.

"Resolved," it said in its altered form, "that the president of the American Federation of Labor call a conference of all national and international organizations interested in the automobile industry for the purpose of working out details to inaugurate a general organizing campaign among the workers of that industry. . . ."

No vote to protest against such clear-cut avoidance of the most conspicuous of all the tasks of the Federation. Surrounded by the automobile plants of the Ford Motor Co., the General Motors Corp., the Hudson Motor Car Co., the packard, the Cadillac, the Fisher Body Corp. and the others, the "official" representatives of the American labor movement passed a blundering resolution. The propaganda of the American Plan advocates whom Maj. Barry so eloquently called "hypocrites" was incomparably less hypocritical than this resolve. O'Connell pointed out, on the resolution, and the first sen-

"I like to support the recommendation of the committee," he said, "and to occupy your time for a few minutes in calling your attention to the important points of the proposition."

Note how the second clause follows the first, as if to color it and disguise it. Is it the recommendation and the resolve that are important or does he mean the problem of overhauling the automobile industry? The automobile industry is the

Child, largest industry in the United States," he continued.

He described the industry and the lack of organization. And he concluded by saying, "No task confronting us in this country in organizing the industry is more important than is equal to the task I ask you to face in the organization of the automobile industry, and if we get the heavy support and the united co-operation of the international officers of the trades represented in this work, by the next convention we may be able to report to you that this problem has been at least paraded to the extent of plan-

will bring hope, happiness and prosperity to the millions of people employed in the industry.

What has become of the first militant suggestion which caused the board of directors of the Board of Commerce to sound the alarm of "another Herrin?"

Now you see it and now you don't. Maj. Berry himself in the proceedings is listed as absent from the afternoon session of Thursday Oct. 7, when the committee on resolutions reported. T. W. McCallum, delegate of the International Typo-

The resolution as re-written by the committee was passed unanimously. The proposed organization of the automobile workers died this way, in a whimper. It died, in fact, in a visit which, because it took about 200 of the delegates paid to the Michigan State Fair, was called the "Richland Park party of the Ford Motor Co. on the following Saturday at Detroit." This was one of the regular

Moscow, Kremlin, Headquarters of the Central Executive Committee of the
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

"At the time the resolution was presented to the committee we had knowledge of the extreme need that exists in Passaic," she rose to say.

"The financial secretary of that unionization is seated at this table, so here by the Passaic strikers in order to try to secure immediate relief, I have been informed by her that it is our duty to make some money for store keepers have refused that credit and that the money in the treasury is exhausted. While I agree with you and will support the committee, if it is the purpose of the officers of the United Textile Workers to get together some money immediately to relieve the distress existing there."

She did not attempt to obtain it. She merely stated the facts and the privileges of the floor for Miss Dawson.

THE appeal for financial and moral aid for the textile strikers in the Passaic district gave the convention temporarily a decisive working class character. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, was invited by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, to rouse the jaded delegates to a sense of their responsibility. In his speech for the strikers Dr. Wise told the convention it was his duty to organize "from top to bottom" the entire textile industry, employing 750,000 men, women and children, of whom the ranks of the passive strikers, he said, were a symptom. The following day the conven-

Green called a conference of international officers for that day to discuss plans for immediate relief and it was said afterwards that within three weeks a total of about \$25,000 would be in the hands of the relief committee, in the form of donations or loans of varying amounts. By agreement it was decided that the same conference would raise an equal amount for the striking International Ladies' General Workers in New York.

In spite of the pledges of relief, general reluctance was conspicuous except for the response of a handful of delegates. This was the high point of the convention.

On the same unhappy day on which the convention scouted the proposition on organizing the auto workers at Sherwood Eddy, the national director of the Y. M. C. A., found locale of the Y. M. C. A. Christian way to the convention platform. Green apparently believed that by giving this national "Y" officer a platform he would shame the haughty Hannahs of the local "Y." It seemed to set an example of the kind speech Eddy discussed the foundation of a commission of professional and business men and statisticians whom he recently toured Europe and Russia. Dealing almost entirely with the body and conclusion of the speech was an impassioned appeal

"Your committee was acting upon the resolutions and information that came to the committee," Wolf said impatiently. "The committee was not satisfied of the statements and of the personal note sent through Delegate Max Hayes. We are acting upon an appeal presented by a duly accredited international union representing these striking textile workers and by no other agency. What the committee recommends is what the international union desires."

The personal note to which Wolf referred was given to Hayes by Alfred Wagonknecht, general secretary of the Pacific Relief Committee. Sitting at the same table with Mrs. Con-

The convention to go and do it! The old stand in the convention is presently demanded of Green after it proves that he explain why he surrenders the platform for such a sacileous purpose as the advocacy of the proletarian against the bourgeoisie. A. F. L. mission to the Union Socialist Soviet Republics. For Green knew that at that very time the congress on resolutions was organizing its annual trade against the U. S., the Workers' (Communist) Party, the Trade Union Educational League, Red International of Labor Unions which was to be screamed forth the American eagles of the convent which the cloth hat and capskate resolution for the recognition of Russia

boy and the rear U. T. W. delegates near the heart of the hall that forenoon was Ellen Dawson, secretary of the relief committee of Marshall, her husband, James Dawson, leader of the United Mine Workers, Matthew W. Williams, president of the local P. M. A. chapter, and the head of the committee. The report of the committee, moreover, was to include an A. L. C. recommendation that an A. L. C. representative be invited to the next meeting of the committee.

by making public a statement that Eddy betrayed him in mentioning Russia in his speech. Eddy by that time had left Detroit for New York. His only defense came from an accidental witness, a member of Green's own union, the United Mine Workers of America, who overheard the verbal agreement between Green and Eddy just prior to the address. The witness said Eddy was asked merely to avoid discussing the recognition of the Soviet government by the United States government, a controversial subject which must be avoided because it was to come formally before the convention in the form of a resolution later. Stronger and stronger attacks against Eddy were subsequently made by Green and other delegates. He was charged by one delegate with "prostituting the privileges of the floor," and ultimately even the Eddy episode came to be thought of as one more example of the boorish manners of open shop Detroit.

Add on the eight day, as that phrase goes in Geneva, Green delivered himself of the following charge: "You have been a traitor to the labor movement and to the thousands of workers of our country."

"Mildred came over the other way. Why came he here? Someone had— I've never heard of him before," he eventually said he was invited here. Who invited him here? Why came he here asking for this platform (there he was asking for this structure in structural inversions of structure in the rhetorical platform pitch to which— Great had the roused himself)? And why, when he came, did he abuse the privileges granted him, the privileges of this floor? There seems to be something in the atmosphere of Detroit that causes some people to forget the rules of common decency and common courtesy."

It is an account of an important event, appearing in places to be somewhat satirical, is it nevertheless not more satirical than the *Facts* are bitterly ironic. But beyond the irony and the economy and the bombast of those ten days that did not shake the world is the further fact that such tactics can not prevail much longer. It was an American Plan movement. Before long the rank and file workers with a new class conscious leadership are going to organize the trade unions as for the impulsive American Plan business itself.

A Scab's Tragedy.
 (By Art Shields, Federated Press)
 "Biddie" Plankton used to be one
 of the most popular fellows in Sag-
 more—before the strike against the
 Butrilo & Sanguanema Coal Co. that
 began a year ago. He was a mol-
 man in the mines; a member of many

But "Biddle" Flanagan left down during the strike and something happened to him while he was away that no one can understand. He came back to Sacramento as a scab in the B. & S. mines.

His popularity turned to a clunk of ice. His old lodge mates and fellow workers turned their backs on him as he passed the picket line. In the fraternal societies folks shut up as he approached. His jokes fell flat on a silent audience.

"Biddle's" sun was set. He took to drink. And then, the other day swallowed a dose of poison and passed out.

There were no union palbearers at his funeral.



The Russian Revolution and the Communist International

	Prior to 1921	1921	1922	1924
The Soviets and the trade unions consider and enforce the necessary measures for the protection of the eight hours.	22	40	106	10

Hours of Labor.

Here the young worker will receive the greatest surprise. In Soviet Russia—that "terrible land" of the Bolsheviks—the great majority of Russian youth works six hours or less per day. Examine the following table:

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
The leisure time of the young worker is occupied in the varied cultural activities. Predominant among these are the youth clubs of the Y. C. L., and the general clubs of the Trade unions.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
The general average number of hours of labor in 1913 was 10 hours; converted to 5 1/2 hours in 1922. Here we find a striking comparison between Communist Russia and capitalist America.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Because of the collapse of the industrial life of Russia in 1919 and	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

unborn. The following figures show an enormous increase, something America cannot show:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.
Industry	1922	1923	1924	1924
Average all...	7.76	13.50	14.70	13.02
Food	8.95	12.60	15.27	16.97
Textile	10.0	16.33	16.45	18.02
Mining	1.53	10.51	12.00	14.12
Provision	13.55	21.15	22.18	23.30

(The above figures in rubles.)

1990

Only a small group of Marxists realized the extent of the danger. The Russian Bolsheviks, under the leadership of Lenin, sounded the alarm. In the name of that group spoke Comrade Luxemburg in the anti-war committee in Stuttgart and pointed out that all resolutions without preparation for action are empty and hollow manifestos. The international, so these Bolsheviks argued, cannot expect to do anything along the line of turning an imperialist war into a proletarian revolution.

A political cartoon by J. S. S. depicting a man in a suit holding a large block labeled 'COMMUNISM', 'LENINISM', and 'MARXISM'. He is standing next to a large, dark, cylindrical object, possibly a barrel or a bomb, with a lit fuse. The cartoon is signed 'J. S. S.' in the bottom right corner.

Thus the victory of the Russian proletariat in its revolution of November, 1917, bore the immediate fruit of the foundation of the Communist International in March, 1919. The victory of the Russian proletariat in its revolution of November, 1917, gave birth to the Communist International which will be the leader of the workers of the world in its struggle with and final victory over capitalism of the world.

(Concluded from Page 5.)

terventionist fell to pieces. The international dissolved itself into its national component parts. In this national revolutionary phase the internationalist revolutionary phrase turned into nationalist imperialist assistance. The greatest betrayal in history had become a reality.

The leaders of this crime did not switch their allegiance. They had adhered since long to capitalism. Their mask of allegiance to the proletariat was retained as a matter of usefulness for the capitalist class. The spy was a spy not only on the day when he

unions there are forty representatives of the Y. C. L. At the recent Trade Union Congress there were 134 delegates under 23 years of age out of a total of 600.

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

Social Point of View. In the matter of their analysis of society and their estimation of the goal of the workers, the Russian unions completely outdistance the American. They have long since broken entirely with capitalism and capitalist conceptions. Their goal is the building of a new society controlled by the workers. They aim at the destruction of imperialism and the establishment of world-rulership of the world proletariat. They are revolutionary thru and thru.

Leadership. A comparison of the Russian and American trade union leaders is very much to the latter's detriment. In no country is there such a low grade of trade union leadership as in the United States. The upper strata of leaders are capitalistic, not only in ideology but often in the fact of their owning substantial fortunes. Many of them are crafters and the overwhelming

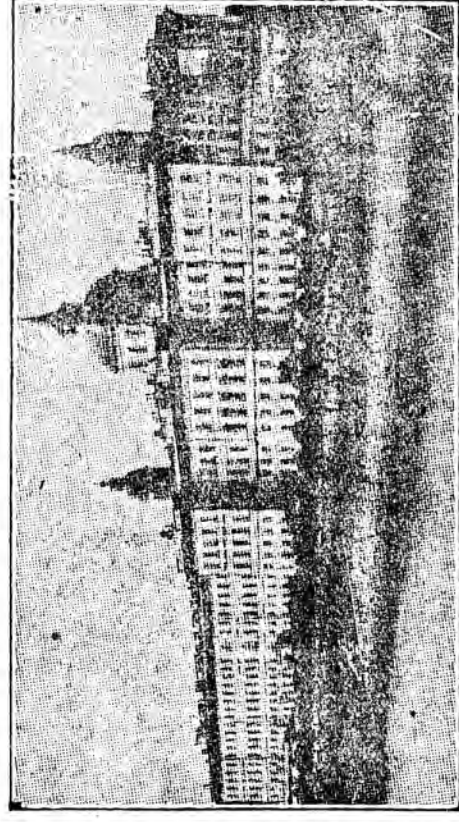
The American trade unions, notwithstanding the fact that they have to fight the best organized, richest, and most militant system of capitalism in the world, are, from the standpoint of their structure, as well as in many other respects, the most backward of any to be found in any great industrial country. They still cling tenaciously to the antiquated craft union system, although this has been repudiated in every other country. They consider

The Palace of Labor which is the headquarters of the Central Committees of all Russian Unions

of the workers, the great mass being almost entirely at the mercy of their rapacious employers. And the union influence for good over even this small percentage is a diminishing quantity. The time was when they made a bit of a fight to wring real concessions from the employers. But now their weakness tendency is a way from this. With the E. & O. plan, the Monroe Doctrine of labor, the "new wage policy" of the A. F. of L., and other similar projects they are repudiating all idea of struggle and are degenerating the trade unions into mere appendages of the capitalist production mechanism. This is the ultimate result of their policy is to assist the capitalists to still further exploit the workers. The greatest bankruptcy of the international labor movement is the claim of the A. F. of L. that it is responsible for the high wages paid to American workers. This is the result of the bonanza development of American industry and to the growth of American imperialism.

The Tractor

overpowered by the car's tires. In the middle of a slightly rolling road, a broad-shouldered peasant stands under an American tractor. He cannot make it go. For a week it has been thus. The peasant, tall, thick set, big limbed, is playing a new game. While the precious hours of the preceding time slip by, he has taken the tractor apart, put it together again, cranked and cranked, but the engine remains dead. A look of perplexity is stamped upon the peasant's face. "Do so and so to the clutch before starting," the directions read, "the carburetor must be placed so and so." But the peasant cannot read the English directions. His big square fingers slip heavily over the spark plugs, cleaning and re-cleaning. He takes out the battery, looks at it, and replaces it again. Still the tractor will not go.



The Palace of Labor which is the headquarters of the Central Committees of all Russian Unions

The Tractor

By KARL REEVE.

THE sun hung low over the far-reaching steppes. The black soil of the Northern Caucasus is rich in compromise of bountiful grain. But for centuries the Russian peasant has merely scratched the surface of the ground, planting with a wooden point over a plow, sowing the shriveled grain broadcast by hand. He had been a stranger to the joys of the tractor, to the joys of the combine, to the joys of the

money to vicissitudes or drought and impoverished by the car's taxes. In the middle of a slightly rolling plain a broad-shouldered peasant stands over an American tractor. He cannot make it go. For a week it has been thus. The peasant tail, thick as a tree trunk, is bent double, his feet, big limbed, is playing a new game. While the precious hours of the evening time slip by, he has taken the tractor apart, put it together again, cranked and cranked, but the engine remains dead. A look of perplexity is stamped upon the peasant's face. "Do so and so to the clutch before starting," the directions read, "the carburetor must be placed so and so." But the peasant cannot read the English directions. His big square fingers slip heavily over the spark plugs, cleaning and re-cleaning. He takes out the battery, looks at it, and replaces it again. Still the tractor will not go.

THE harvest moon shines on many Western farmers who do not see the signs of prosperity. They are marooned on the land. They are objects of pity. They are like unto slaves on islands of loneliness. They cannot sail away for they are surrounded by the sea of capitalism. They dare not attempt to fly thru the air for it is owned by monopolists. They do not possess suitable vehicles for highway traffic.

Old ideas of riches on the farm are giving way to the more popular thoughts of existence in the city. The tour also boast that more than one-half of the people of this nation lived on the farms is not in modern favor. The teaching from the farm to the city goes on wherever the farmers are able to let loose on the land and become wanderers in quest of jobs. There are reasons for the poverty that falls like a cloud on the farmers.

Politis has opened new rays of light on modern farming. The western farmers are finding out that they have been turning wheels of theory. The farmers' bill introduced in congress, for the relief of the farmer, have set the people to thinking. The rejection of these remedial measures, by anti-farming politicians, has brought about a new era that means continuous abandonment of the farms. That means a complete change of agricultural conditions.

The new school politicians demand a system of taxation that will lower the cost of government. One wing of the party in power in the state of Washington is fighting for a change. Among the assertions made by campaign orators are some facts that would not be accepted from any authorities but the old politicians. They tell why the farmers are impoverished on the land. The tax collectors demand more than the land produces.

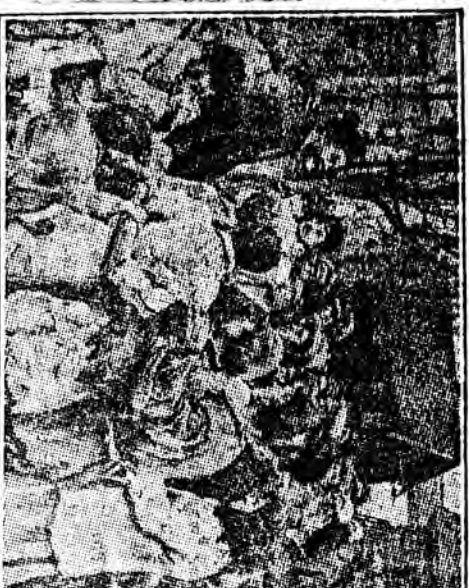
Here are some of the things the politicians are talking in the White River Valley, one of the richest and best farming districts of western Washington, the annual cash bids range from sixteen dollars to eighteen dollars per acre. That is more than the value of some crops, when the cost of production and marketing is deducted. The rent is very apparent. The old settlers have leased their lands to Italian fishermen and Japanese truckfarmers because the farms ceased to pay a profit.

The Yakima Valley of central Washington is one of the famous fruit growing sections of the irrigated west. Political speakers of the old party in power, added that the tax calls on the farmers of that district range about twenty-five dollars per acre. These claims come one a year and are subject to twelve per cent increase, if not paid promptly. So the Yakima Valley farmers, who told of paying out more than the yearly income, have joined the forces of home turn-away, or expect to enlist just as soon as they see some ray out of the difficulty.

"We have not had butter in our house for three years," is the confession of a woman who manages a dairy farm in Eastern Washington. "We live on bread and milk. Our meat consists of chickens we cannot find a market for. Why, Mister Wither, I will tell you that I have eaten so much chicken, in the last three years, that I can dairy-crow. As for getting away from the farm, that is entirely out of the question, at least for the present."

Why is this woman held as a prisoner on the farm? Why are children brought up under such unfavorable conditions? Let her tell the story. It is just like many others in the same locality. It applies, in many details, to several Western States. It reveals the real condition. It does not hide under the smoke screen of theory. Short as it is the story is full of human interest and reveals an appalling situation.

"The folks instead of my building a farm style, as others were doing, get enough money together and



Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union, addressing a Group of Young Peasants.

IN America Sherwood Anderson laments the passing of the artisan, and groans under the realization that

IN America Sherwood Anderson harnests the passions of the artisan, and evokes under the yellification that "Coal and the industrial power that has come from coal and the coal mines is king."

The machinery of modern civilization repels and terrifies him. The very idea of a factory drives him to despair.

In Russia the new poet, unfrightened by machinery and undismayed by the collectivization of labor that it incited, writes of work with joy and of its meaning with inspiration. The factory whistle becomes a symbol of necessity made beautiful by changing culture and freshened life. His words:

"The drums sound the morning hymn of unity," echo the spirit of a new age.

While Sherwood Anderson, in an intuitive way, apprehends the importance of economics in our life, in all his life, he protests and despairs, but does not see the destiny of it all. In other words, like the artist, he feels the situation but cannot socialize it; he senses the change but cannot analyze it.

"What a day it will be—the day I mean when all workmen come to a certain decision—that they no longer put their hands to cheap material or to cheap, hurried work—for their manhood's sake."
"The dominant note in American life today is the factory hand."

Equally striking are these confessions:

"I got on a train and went to another town, where I slept in a workmen's hotel. The furniture was ugly, and I did not like that, but I had got back among people to whom I belonged.

"I belong to men who work with their hands, to Negroes, to poor women—the wives of workers, heavy with child, with work-weary faces. Often I think them more lovely than any aristocrat, any man or woman of leisure I have ever seen. That they do not understand how I feel and do not know their own heavy when it flashes forth does not matter. I belong to them whether they will have me or not."

THE culture that Sherwood Anderson expresses is a culture that is antagonistic to his soul. The culture that the revolutionary Russian expresses is one that is part of his soul.

In Africa, the cynicism and nihilism that have crept into our philosophy are elements neglected by the Russian realists and revolutionists. There is a task demanding of energy and despoiling of sacrifice. Mental fireworks are non-essential to their existence. As Bertrand Russell said in a recent review of Bukharin's *Historical Materialism*, there is something intensely practical and realistic in the fact that here is a philosophy worked out in the very home and tissue of social life, a philosophy that breathes not of the cabinet retreat but of the great heart of cities and the immense vitality of the plains. Although intellectual difference and strife exist, they are motivated by deep issues. It is the social problem that determines differences, sharpens conflict, incites struggle. Attitudes are not anemic and tepid, but dynamic, heroic, aggressive.

In America, protest is muddled and mystical. Our literary radicals are obsessed with the brain, fasciated by the tinsel of the grotesque. The small of rebellion has not become familiar to their nostrils. The challenges of social revolution to them is but a dead echo, disenchanting and dull.

The cantor of Blok's Twelve, or of this fragment from the poem:

The city's roar is far away,
Black silence broods on Nevada's brink.
No more police! We can be gay,
Comrades, without a drop to drink.

leave the farm," the woman continued. "I attended many sales. My neighbors were in the same fix as myself and family. They wanted to get away so far that they would never see the country again. Well, the sales did not raise money. Horses sold for one dollar each. Cows were knocked down for about fifteen dollars. Farm machinery simply had no value.

"We cannot cash in on anything at this time of the year. Our hay costs 160 dollars per ton to mature, harvest and put in the barn. We have been offered four dollars for it. My cows are as good as any in the country. The best offer the butcher would make was fourteen dollars apiece. My plan is to let the winter feed the hay to the cows and try to sell this spring. Is it necessary for any reader to ask more about why farmers are mired and unable to flee to the imaginary cities of refuge where they are not wanted nor needed and will become burdens?"

SPORTS

Meanwhile in America, Walter Frank, with the paradoxous pomp of a homophobe, prepares us "to enter the domain of the nonmental," to "receive mystery" which "is the beginning of participation in a truth merely beyond the scope of our accepted words," and to perceive in "metaphysics and a true understanding of the religious experience," the solution of our dilemma.

In the antagonisms of the two reactions is reflected a contrast in cultures. The one extolles the vivid reality of a rising culture, the other the partisan retreat of a decadent one.

Listened

(To the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution)

BY JIM WATERS

Listen!
Listen! listen!
I hear something:
Do you hear it?
Something walking:
Do you feel it?
How it vibrates
When its heel and toe
Make contact with the earth.
It is something, something walking
And its strides are long and heavy.
I hear something,
Something walking.

Listen!
Listen, listen!
I hear voices;
Do you hear the m?
Voices chanting:
Do you feel them?
There are hasty voices chanting
In a solemn monotone;
And the rumble of their voices
Sounds like distant thunder.
Distant thunder and a storm.
I hear voices.
Voices chanting.

Listen!
 Listen, listen!
 It is coming:
 Do you hear it?
 Coming towards us;
 Do you feel it?
 For its heavy boot bites deeper in the earth,
 And the thunder of the voices,
 Interspersed with bitter laughter,
 Knives the silence with the tightening
 Of impending storm.
 It is coming,
 Coming towards us.

Listen, listen!
They are reading, reading;
Do you hear them?
Proclamations;
Understand them?
They are reading proclamations
That banish us from earth.
It's the revolutionary workers'
Seizing power of the nation
For their red flags flood the city
In a secret flame.
They are reading proclamations
That banish us from earth.

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(concluded from page 4.)

Is no miracle, but a natural phenomenon. The revolution is the mission of the "Seythians," the Asiatics, who "Have laid the armour shield between two hostile races, that of the Mongols and of Europe." For generations, these Seythians have been mocked and oppressed. Then came the hour of reckoning and the Russian sphinx looked around with "startled and awe," a glance which stirred the old world to its foundations. It became terror-stricken at the sound of the barbarian yell, "which sends forth a summons to the fraterally, the banquet of work and peace. A strifeless peace."

PEERING over the edge of this column we see that Connie Calverton goes to bat on Russian physical culture to keep him company. In Russia they believe these two go together.

Two years ago when the British Trade Union Delegation gave Russia the once over they found 2,400 factory clubs with over a million members promoting sports. The trade unions backed these clubs. They have their teams in soccer, wrestling and gym work. Swedish drill is the big feature. Moscow had 38,000 physical culture circles and it was estimated the Workers Clubs had a total of 100,000 circles. They have grown fast since then.

Sports magazines from Russia come occasionally to the Bus. (Well send a copy to any American sports bug that's interested.) Boxing, the noble art of mugging noses is unknown there. Soccer is the big game. Russian soccer teams played in Germany last year and ran some of the best European teams bow-legged. The other day, a recent visitor to Russia told us that baseball teams were springing up in many towns. Here's hoping they learn the game well enough to send over a team with a pitcher good enough to make Babe Ruth think he's got holes in his bat.

In this country the boss backs up sports in the shop. In Russia sports are run by workers and organized labor backs them. A little of that here will do the Labor Movement a lot of good.

HERE'S something the British Trade Union Delegates learned that most Sport Bugs don't know in Russia. "A worker who is suffering from fatigue or is run down in general health, by application to his Trade Union is sent to one of these establishments (rest homes) free of charge. The rest homes have a considerable acreage of ground attached to them where games are organized."

When you get weak in the knees from turning out production on your machine for a number of years, or when you feel you got lead in your feet at the end of a hard day's work—think this over! In Russia the men who work—get rest and sports. And the more they work the more the boss tests . . . and the more they play golf.

A COUPLE of weeks ago we spoke of the way Negro athletes were Jim-Crowed at college. Now Ray Maughn of the Colgate team reports he was kept out of the game against Pittsburgh because of a protest made by that team against his presence in the game. He reports also that the manager received a letter from the Navy officials prohibiting his playing against them. He had played every game on the Colgate schedule previous to these games.

Further evidence of race-prejudice in American colleges bobbed up in the Chicago-Penn game. Coach Slatts of Chicago sent in Fonde, a colored line-man. Here's the result as a newspaper viciously reports it: "Few persons in the stands knew that Chicago sent in a colored substitute, line-man near the end of the game. As it happened, Ed Fonde, of Mobile, was paired against him. Thayer tried to tell the Southerner his opponent was a Jap. To prevent trouble the Penn coaches called in Miller to relieve Fonde."

The Negro athlete sure gets a dirty deal at college. These huge "foot-ball stadiums with class rooms around them" where race-prejudice is rife, are misleadingly called "centers of education."

* * *

There are many Workers Sports Clubs thruout the country. We will be glad to give notice of their activities if you will send the information to the Magazine Section for the Sports.

can, a struggle for life and death, and all nature echoes with its music, the music of hatred and love, of destruction and creation.

Many have heard this music, but Alexander Blok was the first to transcribe its notes into literature, the literature of Russia and of the world.

"The Twelve" and "Vesnyanyans" are not a turning point in Blok's creative activity, but merely a further phase in his development. They are the most forceful expression of Blok's vision of Russia as the heart of a new world culture, and in the expression of this vision he became the poet of destruction and creation.

The Bug