

FARMERS OF NORTH AND SOUTH MEET

DETROIT LEADS IN CAMPAIGN TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

Near Completion of Its Quota

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

THE Detroit District of the party has taken the lead in the campaign for the \$50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund, having raised 86% of its quota. \$350 more from the Detroit District will complete its quota and make it the first district to reach the 100% mark.

The standing of the district on November 15 was as follows:

	Quota	Amount Raised	Percentage
District 7 (Detroit)	\$2,500	\$2,150.55	86.02
Agricultural District	400	278.00	69.50
District 4 (Buffalo)	1,100	758.77	68.98
District 10 (Kansas City)	1,000	566.48	56.64
District 8 (Chicago)	7,500	4,140.29	55.20
District 3 (Philadelphia)	3,000	1,445.79	48.19
District 13 (San Francisco)	3,000	904.67	30.15
District 2 (New York)	15,000	4,101.28	27.34
District 6 (Cleveland)	3,000	794.78	26.49
District 9 (Minneapolis)	3,500	872.78	24.93
District 1 (Boston)	4,000	932.41	23.31
District 5 (Pittsburgh)	2,500	573.89	22.95
District 15 (New Haven)	1,000	226.52	22.65
District 12 (Seattle)	2,500	379.35	15.17
Canada and Foreign		25.60	
Totals	\$50,000	\$18,151.16	36.32

The results secured by the Detroit comrades in the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign shows that the party can raise the \$50,000 Fund. What the Detroit comrades have achieved can be done by every other district of the party if the same work is done to raise money thru the sale of the Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates.

THE table above also shows that the Agricultural District of the party, compared to its membership and quota is giving enthusiastic support to the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign. If funds to Keep The DAILY WORKER can be raised among the farmers then certainly it can be done in the great industrial districts of the country.

The Buffalo District, which two weeks ago was well down in the list of the districts, has nearly doubled the percentage of its quota during the last two weeks. This was not the result of chance, but because the district organizer has been doing hard work to keep The DAILY WORKER, visiting every city and town in his district and stimulating the collection of funds.

The first six districts on the above list have been carrying on active, organized work in support of the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign. If Detroit, the Agricultural District, Buffalo, Kansas City, Chicago and Philadelphia can make such a showing in the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign there is no reason, except the lack of interest and will to help, why San Francisco, New York, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Boston, Pittsburgh, New Haven and Seattle should lag so far behind.

THE success of the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign depends upon those districts last named above to make a really organized fight to help Keep The DAILY WORKER. Chicago, with a quota half the amount of New York, has raised as much for The DAILY WORKER as New York has.

The whole party will watch those districts which have thus far failed in their support of The DAILY WORKER to see whether the committees and members in these districts, who are endangering the life of The DAILY WORKER by their lack of an earnest, organized campaign to keep The DAILY WORKER, change their course and really come to the support of The DAILY WORKER. They are assuming a heavy responsibility before the party in their neglect of the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign.

Every district must take up the campaign in the manner in which Detroit has gone ahead with the work. The results attained in Detroit show what the party members can do when they are mobilized for the struggle to keep The DAILY WORKER.

THE achievements of the Detroit district are a promise to the party that the \$50,000 can be raised and The DAILY WORKER kept in the field as central organ of the revolutionary working class movement.

"FOLLOW THE LEAD OF DETROIT," is the slogan to which the whole party must respond.

When the next table of the standing of the districts is published, on December 1, Detroit will have completed its quota. How many districts will join Detroit in going over the top?

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THOSE preachers never give us a chance to leave them alone for more than two days at a time. As a matter of fact, only a residue of early respect for "men of the cloth" prevents us from hitting them harder. The queen of Roumania has crowded the erring sky pilots off the front page, nevertheless those that were not killed thru the indiscretion of the Rev. Hall and those that did not get drowned looking for Rev. Amos McPherson are keeping away from the lost and found columns.

THE Civil Liberties Union press service tells of a Rev. R. W. Coleman, pastor of a church at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, who was kidnapped and ran out of town because his attention to a female member of his congregation. Nobody would go out of his way to call public attention to the stry and unlawful glances of Rev. Coleman's eyes if he had been an ordinary mortal. But he is a "man of god." And those are the lads that offer to lead the workers into a heaven in the sky, for a money consideration. ACCORDING to the same press service the state board of prison directors of California on October 8 ap-

proved the parole of Herman D. Suhr, a labor organizer who was framed up on a charge of killing a district attorney in the Wheatland hop riots of 1913. Whether Suhr is out of jail or not, I cannot say. Here is a man who spent 13 long, dreary years in the penitentiary for the working class, and yet an announcement of action that may free him is barely noticed.

A CAPITALIST politician who fills in a puddle or boosts his neighborhood drug store is always sure of being acclaimed as a benefactor by the very section of the population that benefits least from his activities. A labor leader may give his life for the workers and render them real service, as in the case of the Haymarket martyrs who died to help make an eight-hour day movement possible, yet the majority of the workers applaud the demagogue who gives their kids an ice cream cone every Fourth of July, while they ignore those whose agitation would enable them to give more of the good things of life to their dependents every day in the year.

DEMAGOGY, unfortunately, is not a monopoly of the capitalist politicians. But members of radical organizations, those of them that do not let some particular demagogue do all their thinking for them, can detect a demagogue by the cut of his fib. And a leader who takes to political extinction cannot be saved from political extinction. (Continued on page 5)

SACCO CASE TO SUPREME COURT AGAIN ON WRIT

Demand Action by the
Federal Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti today was again placed in the hands of the supreme court.

Judge Webster Thayer, who refused to grant the men a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence—the alleged confession of Celestino Madeiros of New Bedford—has allowed exceptions and has sent the bill to the supreme court.

National Government Action Asked.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Action by the national government in the Sacco-Vanzetti case is asked by Robert Morse Lovett, an editor of the New Republic, in a letter to President Calvin Coolidge. Lovett suggests that the federal government act thru its executive and "if necessary by congressional action" consider whether the two Italian workers were convicted for being murderers or for being radicals.

Lovett sent a copy of his letter to the New York Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Conference which arranged the Nov. 17 mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. His letter to the president is in full as follows:

"I beg to call your attention to an aspect of the Sacco-Vanzetti case which should receive the attention of the national government, thru its executive, and, if necessary by congressional action. The denial of the application for a new trial for these two aliens, who in a time of war hysteria were convicted of murder by methods which at least challenge inquiry, has attracted attention throughout the world.

"On many former occasions the federal government has disclaimed responsibility for the protection of foreigners in this country, by invoking the constitution, which leaves such matters to the states. The demonstration of the fact that agents of the department of justice took part in the prosecution of Sacco and Vanzetti, if they did not actually instigate it, is naturally regarded by foreigners as disposing of this claim.

"The refusal of the department of justice to open its files to the defense has confirmed the suspicion that the two Italians were victims of a political maneuver to cover up the responsibility of the department under a former attorney-general for the death of Salsedo, while illegally detained by the officials. In these circumstances the matter seems one which may properly receive consideration from the national government, with a view to preserving those relations of confidence with other peoples which can be damaged by a failure on the part of the United States to respect the public opinion of a large part of the world.

"Most sincerely,
(Signed) Robert Morse Lovett."

Publish Article.

The New Republic has published a number of articles on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, showing the abuse of judicial discretion evident in trial Judge Webster Thayer's handling of the case and drawing attention to the flimsy and seriously challenged evidence presented against the men. The New Republic published the bulk of several affidavits given in support of the last (denied) motion for new trial. These were the documents strongly indicating the federal government's part in the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up on the murder charges when their radical activities seemed insufficient to convict or deport them.

Sacco and Vanzetti were wrought up over the case of Andrea Salsedo, whom Lovett mentions in his letter. They were arranging protest meetings when they were arrested and questioned on their radical activities. The murder charges did not develop until several days later. The conduct of Sacco and Vanzetti while under arrest—their lying, etc.—has been explained by their fear that they would suffer a similar fate to their friend Salsedo, who was pitched from a high floor in the New York department of justice offices where he had been illegally held for weeks.

COLORADO SPRINGS—(FP)—The Federated Trades of Colorado Springs is back of a movement offering prizes for the best industrial surveys of the city made by high school students.

MEMBERS OF PHILIPPINE BOARD OF CONTROL DEFY ORDER OF GENERAL WOOD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, Nov. 17.—In defiance to Governor General Wood, who has established a virtual dictatorship over the Philippine Islands by abolishing the board of control, Manuel Quezon, president of the senate, and Manuel Roxas, speaker of the house, have notified the governor that they will refuse to give up their posts as members of the board. They told Wood that they would ignore his order.

The two legislators, who are leaders in the Filipino demand for independence, declared they would continue to serve until the law providing for the board had been repealed by the legislature, annulled by congress, or voided by the courts.

General Wood abolished the board arbitrarily because it interfered with his policies. His authority was the opinion of Attorney General Sargent that the act establishing it was unconstitutional.

ORGANIZER FOR NEGRO JANITORS' UNION IS KILLED

Edward Dunn Is Shot;
Three Arrests Made

Altho four detectives witnessed the slaying of Edward Dunn, and captured the three alleged slayers, police were searching today for some civilian witnesses.

"The Saitis trial proves that a copper's word is no good in court," said chief of detectives William Shoemaker.

Under arrest were Michael Sexton, Albert Cross and Thomas Connors, reputed members of a janitors' union. Dunn was organizing the Afro-American Janitor's Union.

Pilsudski Rebuked By Upper Silesia Voters Who Spurn His Choice

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Despite the threats by Premier Pilsudski of a heavy fine on every Pole that failed to vote in the Upper Silesian election, in order that his followers be elected, the elections resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Germans. More than 60 per cent of the votes for the provincial diet chose German candidates.

Upper Silesia was awarded to Poland by the Versailles treaty, and formerly belonged to Germany. Pilsudski has maintained a constant program of oppression and persecution against the German minority in the district. The results of the election are seen as a flat rebuke to the Polish dictator.

Nicaragua Liberals Maintain Stand in Battle With Troops

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 17.—Troops of the Diaz government, led by American officers, attacked a group of 300 liberals near Chinandega today. There were 800 in the Diaz forces, but they were unable to defeat the liberals. This latest attack is part of Diaz' campaign to beat down opposition to his government.

Berlin Crowds Hoot Former Crown Prince

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Hoots and catcalls met the former crown prince and his son when the ex-royal pair rolled up in front of a fashionable tailor shop here in a limousine decked with the coat of arms of the Hohenzollern family.

Several clashes between royalists and anti-royalists occurred as a result, but no injuries resulted.

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

Flood Waters Entomb Coal Miners

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 17.—With six men entombed by flood waters in the Tomhicken colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company near here, hundreds of workers today turned their efforts toward pumping the water from the workings in time to rescue the miners.

Working thruout the night, mine forces succeeded in constructing brattice work diverting the flow of flood water from Cranberry Creek into the workings. The banks of the creek broke late yesterday, flooding the colliery.

DETROIT LABOR TO MEET QUEEN WITH BANNERS

Will Emulate "Greeting" Given Here

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 17.—At 9:45 A. M. Saturday Marie, Queen of Roumania and Cotzofanesti will arrive in Detroit. At 8:30 a. m. all members of the Detroit Section of the International Labor Defense and its friends will gather at the headquarters of the I. L. D., 1967 Grand River Ave. and from there march to the Union Depot with banners and signs, hurling the challenge of the working class to this representative of one of the most cruel and depraved ruling classes in the world.

American workers, Roumanian and Hungarians, Ukrainians and Bessarabians and others will join in demonstrating against this symbol of their class enemies, both foreign and domestic. They will tear down the mask of democracy from the face of the capitalist dictatorship.

Federation May Take Part.

The Detroit Federation of Labor which unanimously passed a resolution condemning any reception to the queen is expected to participate in the demonstration. All workers who desire to participate in the demonstration are asked to come to the headquarters (Continued on page 3.)

FATHER BRANDS CHILDREN WITH RED HOT IRONS

Amazing Torture Revealed in Minneapolis

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 17.—An amazing tale of the branding with red hot irons and the chaining to a woodshed of two small children by their father, who raised his offspring after the manner of wolves, was revealed here today when the two infants were found in a home conducted by a child welfare society.

The torture victims are Ernest and Albert Kruge, three and four years old, respectively.

Act Like Animals. When brought to the children's home, they snarled like animals, refused to sleep in a bed, and the eldest climbed radiators and scaled over the tops of bed posts with the agility of a young monkey, following months of cruel, animal-like treatment at the hands of their father, authorities charged.

The parents reside in a squatter's shack in the wilderness of northern Minnesota. The father, named as the arch torturer, has never been punished for his alleged mistreatment so far as officials of the welfare society could determine today.

Burned With Iron. The flesh of the right hand of Albert, the elder brother, presents a ghastly spectacle, having been seared by the father with a red hot iron, officials said. The child's mouth has been seared also, apparently by the same instrument.

Ernest, the youngest of the brothers, officials say, had been kept strapped to a kitchen chair since early infancy.

Albert, upon whom most of the cruelty of the father is alleged to have been vented, was chained in a room during winter months and in the spring and summer was chained to a woodshed in the yard of the Kruge home.

Deny Jugo-Slavia Is Mobilizing for Italy

BELGRADE, Nov. 17.—The Jugo-Slavian government has issued a denial of reports circulated in the United States by one newspaper of a partial mobilization against Italy.

SCORE FAVORS TO GAMBLERS BY COOLIDGE

Cotton and Corn Unite
on Farm Issue

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Speaking before the two-day conference of Southern cotton growers' associations and northern farm unions, Senator Caraway of Arkansas, scored the administration's failure to solve the farm crisis and said that the president's committee composed of Secretaries Hoover, Jardine, Mellon and Eugene Meyer, head of the War Finance Corporation is "helping the speculators but doing nothing for the farmers."

The conference marks the first time that the cotton farmers of the south have joined forces with the corn and wheat farmers of the north on a national platform. Southern political leaders and executives of southern farm associations are showing a great interest in the program of relief put forward by the corn belt associations.

Former Governor Lowden of Illinois outlined the demands of the corn belt and seconded the views the administration's laxity. This unthe administration's laxity. This union on an economic issue is bound to have large political reverberations and it is in this that the importance of the conference lies.

Costing 18c a pound to produce, the eighteen million bales of cotton to be raised by the southern farmers this year will have to be sold for 12c a pound. Faced with this situation the cotton growers are throwing their support behind the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure that was turned down by the administration last session of congress.

For Speculators. Regarding the president's plan for taking four million bales of cotton off the market by special financing, Senator Caraway said, "It never seems to have occurred to the president and his advisers that four million bales of this year's crop are now in the hands of speculators who paid half the cost of production for it. Instead of suggesting that these interests withhold their supply from world trade until the farmer could find a (Continued on page 3)

The Only Thing That Stops Him



Benito's war plans against Turkey for a "place in the sun" in Syria and Anatolia are withheld from execution only because, for the time being, such a military expedition would cost too much.

FRENCH SOLONS CHEER ATTACK ON MUSSOLINI

Couturier Brands Head of Fascisti, "Assassin"

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
PARIS, Nov. 17.—The opening of the chamber of deputies here was marked with open hostility of the parliament members against Premier Mussolini of Italy. Condemnations of the fascist premier by Communist deputies were met with cheering by the body, with even some of the royalists joining. Mussolini was attacked for his machinations against France revealed in the arrest and confession of Garibaldi, paid fascist agent.

When M. Vaillant Couturier, Communist, branded Mussolini as an assassin, the chamber yelled its delight and approval. Premier Poincaré was disposed to approve Couturier, but feared the unity of the deputies.

French Fascist Cheers.
Even Pierre Taittinger, who would like to see a fascist movement triumph in France, cheered when the attacks of the duce on French railroads at Vintimiglia were denounced.

Italian fascists were pictured as prowling into France on stolen passports "with a poniard between their teeth and a revolver in hand."

Poincaré Gets Confidence.
At the opening session Premier Poincaré won a vote of confidence of 365 to 207 on his demand that the sixty interpellations on the policies of the government be squelched until after the budget is given the country.

However, he will not be able to suppress all discussions, as many of the delegates are determined to air their views on the American debt and the relations between France and Italy.

State Employees Lose.
Poincaré was successful in controlling the deputies on the matter of a salary increase for state employees, which issue threatened heated debates. He won a vote of confidence of 345 to 200 on his stand against an increase.

France Withdraws Offer.
LONDON, Nov. 17.—Aristide Briand, foreign minister of France, has informed Great Britain that France's tentative offer to surrender the Syrian mandate to Italy has been withdrawn because of recent hostility between the two countries. Briand declared that no government would dare propose such a move to the chamber of deputies while it was in its present mood.

The mandate over Syria is considered important to the British government as it affects its defense and communications in the Mediterranean.

Vare Claims He Spent Only \$7,000 to Win in General Election

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—After spending \$600,000 in the primary, Senator-Elect Vare of Pennsylvania today reported to the secretary of the senate that he spent only \$7,668.29 in the general election.

UPSWING IN ILLINOIS EMPLOYMENT REVERSES AND JOBS ARE BECOMING MORE SCARCE; NEW YORK HAS SLUMP

The uprising of employment in Illinois factories which began in August and gathered some momentum in September was reversed in October, according to the statement from the department of labor. But the layoffs involved only one-half of 1 per cent of the workers and the department is somewhat more hopeful than a year ago.

"With the cold blasts of winter already bringing a reminder of the rigorous weather of the ensuing months," it says, "27,000 more people are employed in the factories of this state than a year ago at this time and 46,000 more than at this time in 1924. Not only are more people receiving wages than in either 1924 or 1925, but the average weekly earnings of factory workers is higher than in any fall month in 5 years. For the 294,091 factory workers, the average weekly pay envelope had \$28.92 in it, that of the male \$17.56."

In the mining regions, according to the department, the coming of cold weather, the tendency of large consumers to stock up against a possible strike next spring, and the demand for coal for export have greatly stimulated coal production in the state. In October only Pennsylvania and West Virginia were producing more coal than Illinois.

Some Industries Gain.
Illinois industries showing considerable gains compared with September included tools and cutlery 17.1 per cent, men's furnishings 8.3 per cent, yere railroad car building, 12 per cent, oil refining 7.9 per cent, leather 6 per cent, furniture 4.6 per cent, fur 4.1 per cent, textiles 3.8 per cent and electrical apparatus 2.9 per cent.

Among the significant decreases were railroad car building 12 per cent, millinery 13.5 per cent, job printing 4.8 per cent, sawmills 3.6 per cent, automobile and auto accessories 2.6 per cent and men's and women's clothing about 1.5 per cent. Iron and steel mills maintained the numbers on their payrolls practically unchanged.

Employ More Miners.
Employment gains in the Illinois coal fields have continued into the first half of November, according to the Chicago Journal of Commerce. On Nov. 11 it was announced that Old Ben Coal company's mine No. 15 at West Frankfort would reopen immediately after an idleness of about three years. This mine employs 700 men.

Another important mine which is resuming after a year's idleness is No. 10 of the Illinois Coal Corp. at Nason in Jefferson county. According to the Journal this was spoken of two years ago as the coming largest mine in the world. It is a twin tiple affair designed for a daily capacity of 10,000 tons. But the coal corporation failed and the mine lacks equipment. It is expected to produce 3,000 to 4,000 tons a day when reopened by the receiver.

Many Jobless in N. Y.
Manufacturers in New York state are employing fewer workers than a year ago for the first time in 1926, says the report of the state industrial commissioner. Between September and October employment in the state advanced scarcely 1 per cent, less than half the gain of either September or October 1925. The commissioner estimates that there were about 13,000 fewer jobs available in October than last year.

Metal Industry Affected.
"This change in pace," says the commissioner, "was especially significant as it was caused by an interruption in the upward course of the metal industries. The October gains in steel and a few other lines were offset by the reductions which began to appear in the rest of the metals."

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

Huge Empire, Erected on Scab Tobacco, Now Begins to Take Form
(Special to The Daily Worker.)
DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 17.—(FP)—James B. Duke is dead but his feudal empire continues to expand. Prospects of extending the Piedmont and Northern railway from Greenwood, S. C. to Durham are another step in the extension of the vast industrial barony ruled by the descendants of the monarch of "Bull Durham" and "Duke's Mixture." This development has been impending for several years. Now it seems likely of early realization.

Duke's keen capitalistic mind foresaw a great system of electrified railways of which the P. & N. would be but a section. The board of directors of the P. & N. is taking steps to build the road from Charlotte to Durham as the first relay in the extension.

Duke envisioned a tobacco trust in which "scab" labor working for low wages would be uniformly employed, a huge hydro-electric system of which the Carolina Light & Power Co. is the outcome, and an electric railway system to traverse the two Carolinas. His plans have materialized in part and the others are rapidly doing so. Duke's interests recently gained control of the Norfolk and Southern, and that road will be linked up with the Duke electric railway system.

Duke University, the second richest college in the country, is another of the creations of the tobacco magnate. Meanwhile, "scab" labor and low pay are still the rule in the dingy Duke tobacco mills.

Favors Extra Session of Congress to Pass Farm Relief Program
WASHINGTON, Ia., Nov. 17.—In his first statement since his election, Smith W. Brookhart, republican senator-elect, today declared a special session of congress should be forced next spring for the purpose of passing farm relief legislation.

Senator Brookhart intimated a filibuster at the short term to prevent passage of appropriation bills before the adjournment of congress, March 4, would force the president to call an extra session.

"Being opposed to farm legislation, there is no doubt that the president will call an extra session unless appropriation bills are displaced until after March 4," Mr. Brookhart said. "The appropriation bills do not need to pass until June. Therefore there is plenty of time at an extra session to pass a farm bill and then pass the appropriation bills."

"If the farm bill was signed by the president the fight would be won. If it is vetoed, it would be the issue of the national convention. This is the only chance for success of the farmer."

Bakers Organize Two Shops.
SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Nov. 15.—(FP)—Twelve members were added to the Bakery Workers local in Santa Barbara when it signed the Diehl and National bakeries.

MARIE'S STORY OF BOLSHEVIKS EVOKES TEARS

Plates Cry with Queen Over Roumania

By THURBER LEWIS.

With a well-timed and theatrical effusion of tears Marie told again the story of the bad Bolsheviki. Her sympathetic audience was the Union League Club of Chicago millionaires who immediately caught the spirit of the lacrimose performance and cried with the royal lady.

"I am proud of Roumania because during the war our soldiers fought for twelve months side by side with their allies, the Russians. When the Russian troops went Bolsheviki, not a Roumanian soldier threw down his gun."

When the queen had done, the tears were wiped away and the plates joined in a rousing one hundred per cent American cheer for Maria von Hohenzollern, who, like them, hates Bolsheviki.

But that was not all. With headlines telling the world about a juicy loan from Wall Street to "My dear little Roumania," Marie had to say something. She felt that she ought to reassure these unsuspecting money bags that she had nothing to do with so sordid thing as a loan. And in doing so, she made it very plain that the opposite was true.

"It is quite true that I have come to America to put Roumania on the map" is the way she stated it. One hundred million dollars would put any country on the map, she might have added.

The Personal Touch.
They liked this "American" way of putting it, the Gold Coasters of the Union League Club. They liked too, the "personal touch" that Marie threaded thru her speech. "I went to Roumania a child of 17. I was very young and I had to learn my work with considerable struggle. I have given the Roumanians six children who speak Roumanian and are Roumanian," she said.

"I am here and everywhere to defend my country, which is Roumania. It is my life, my work, my love, my children, my all—the very essence of my existence. Remember when you belittle Roumania you are treading on the heart of a woman."

This went over big. But it was the Bolsheviki tale that went over the biggest. She has told it everywhere. The bankers in New York liked it. The union leaguers thought it "a hit."

But Marie knows that the Russian troops didn't "throw down their guns," they took them along, and used them to settle accounts with her relatives, Czar Nicholas and his Black Hundreds.

The royal party left for Indianapolis Wednesday noon. Thruout Tuesday night a battalion of servants worked like trojans packing and loading 252 trunks and 175 suitcases.

A Few Modest Purchases.
Tuesday afternoon, Marie went shopping in Marshall Field's. She had seven fur coats sent to her apartment at the Lake Shore Drive Hotel. She bought a hundred dollar thermos bottle and a six hundred dollar handbag. Mere bagatelles. Roumania is a rich country now.

Grange to Discuss Federal Control of Hydro-Electricity

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 17.—Nearly ten thousand men and women from all sections of the land today received the seventh degree at the National Grange convention.

Resolutions against daylight saving, eventual government ownership and control of all possible hydro-electric power sites on the so-called Ontario plan and opposition to the refund of surplus federal income tax moneys have been placed before the convention.

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Senator Borah Issues Tardy and Very Futile Warning to Imperialists

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH, head of the senate foreign relations committee, who urges recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics when it is opposed by the Coolidge-Mellon republican administration, has turned his oratorical guns on the situation in China.

Borah is like the hippopotamus bird that warns its bulky friend, from which it derives its name, of any approaching danger. Borah warns the imperialist nations against armed intervention in China, claiming that "the time has gone by in China when you can shoot down men as they did in July a year ago and see a nation bow like whipped slaves. We must recognize and deal with them as a great people. We must deal with them in absolute justice."

The hippopotamus in the jungle responds to the danger signals sounded on its behalf. Not so world imperialism. Borah's warning will go unheeded as Japan strengthens its support of the Manchurian war lord, Chang Tso Lin; as Great Britain feverishly pushes her war preparations for the "War in the Pacific" including the spending of \$52,200,000 on the Singapore naval base with its \$5,000,000 floating dock, and as the United States develops its own Pacific fortress at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands, while France entrenches in Indo-China and the lesser capitalist nations protect their imperialist interests as best they can. Not one of these shows any let-up in its desires to loot China to the limit, jointly and separately. All these nations, Borah charges, are fundamentally to blame for the conditions in China.

Senator Borah summarized the situation in China, as he sees it, before the National Council of Jewish Women at Washington, as follows: "More than 40 of her (China's) important cities and many of her great ports are again under foreign control."

"Her natural resources are being partitioned among outside powers. Her tariff duties are fixed by 13 nations. 'The foreigner in China is exempt from the administration of Chinese laws. 'Warships of foreign countries patrol her defenseless coast and foreign gunboats ply and police her rivers."

"In foreign factories, the Chinese children work under circumstances and conditions and environments which human language is inadequate to prescribe, under rules as merciless as death."

"China, in other words, is dominated in all matters which are essential to a nation's prosperity and growth by foreign powers."

It is against these conditions that the Chinese masses struggle. It is a struggle that is developing successfully.

The Chinese are not only demanding the right of self-determination, an empty promise of the Versailles peace, but they are fighting for it.

DEBS APPEALS TO AMERICAN LABOR ON BEHALF OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Shortly before his death, Eugene V. Debs, whose memory as America's outstanding labor fighter is revered by the entire labor movement, made the following appeal to labor to rally in the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti:

The supreme court of Massachusetts has spoken at last and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, two of the bravest and best scouts that ever served the labor movement, must go to the electric chair.

Sacco and Vanzetti were framed and doomed from the start. Not all the testimony that could have been piled up to establish their innocence beyond a question of doubt could have saved them in that court. The trial judge was set and immovable. It was so ordained by the capitalist powers that be, and it had to come.

Aside from the disgustingly farcical nature of the trial which could and should have ended in fifteen minutes in that master-class court, the refined malice and barbaric cruelty of these

against both native traitors and foreign imperialists.

Senator Borah, loyal to things as they are in the United States, declares pathetically, "I do not wish to be understood as criticizing our own government," in matters Chinese.

But Borah must admit that the whip of Wall Street lashes the Chinese as well as the knout of other international bankers; that warships and gunboats flying the stars and stripes patrol Chinese waters and aid in the foreign war against China, murdering Chinese workers; that the United States enjoys extra-territorial rights in common with other invaders, that American investments must have their toll of profits in the Orient, that the American dollar is the aggressor in China as much as the British pound sterling, the French franc, the Italian lire or the Japanese yen.

At this late date Borah asks, "Will China be tantalized into desperate things and then the appeal to force?"

This would indicate that Borah is quite out of touch with developments in the Orient. Perhaps he read from a manuscript gotten up for some occasion a decade ago.

For the revolutionary forces in China today are in desperate earnest. The days of passive resistance to the insults and brutalities, not to mention the exploitation of the foreign invaders are over. The Kuominchun (national revolutionary army) marches over northward, making new conquests for the revolution.

When czarism fell in Russia, the Washington government rushed the Elihu Root mission to Moscow to deal with the Kerensky betrayers, in an effort to stave off the Bolshevik triumph of the workers and peasants. There is no Kerensky in China, unless it is possible to assign this role in a far-fetched comparison to Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who has been suffering disastrous defeats at the hands of the Cantonese armies and is even now pleading for terms.

In fact, for Borah's information, the South Chinese Republic, with its capital now at Wuchang, on developing its present military objectives, will claim three-fifths of China. The struggle to win over the remaining two-fifths will go on with every indication of complete success.

It must therefore be admitted that as a hippopotamus bird, to steer U. S. imperialism clear of the Chinese danger, Senator Borah has not showed himself to be much of a success, altho he is chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations.

At Odessa, Georges Chicherin, the Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, points out how the "crushing force" of the imperialist nations has pressed the Turkish republic closer to the Soviet Union. The same "crushing force" is not only solidifying the Chinese revolutionary republic, but is also pressing it closer in its mutual relations with the Union of Soviet Republics. That is the nature of imperialism.

The New Magazine

Saturday, November 20



BERNARD SHAW—THE "FOOL" OF THE BOURGEOISIE.

By K. A. Wittfogel

A study of the world-famous satirist that goes right to the heart. It reveals Shaw as a stark realist applying his boot with damaging effect to the conventional posterior of bourgeois society and again hurling literary stink bombs at the revolutionists that are organizing the masses to overthrow the system on which this conventional imbecility feeds.

THE STUDENTS IN REVOLT.

By Harry Kletzky

Kletzky does not suggest that the college student of today is ready to march on the Chicago stockyards with flaming torches glistening in the sun and ink pots prepared to smear the landscape. He tries to show that college students are at least suffering from the birth pains of revolt and indicates that a college student might be good for something besides petting a hip flask provided the revolutionary movement gets busy and puts calluses between his ears.

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS.

By T. J. O'Flaherty

This feature intends to be a summary of the outstanding news of the week, interpreted from the Communist point of view. It is the kind of a feature that the "tired worker" will gobble up. It does not fill the same kind of the vacuum that the chorus girl fills in the life of the tired business man. It does not want to. It appeals to the brain. Facts and conclusions are given. Also enough reasoning to make the conclusions palatable without going to the extreme of making confusion worse confounded.

A GLIMPSE OF THE YOUTH MOVEMENT OF RUSSIA.

By Rose Katz

This article is short, interesting and educational. It is not composed of a few hundred abstract terms, as so many articles on the youth movement are. The brief, you will know something about the youth movement in Russia after reading it. And it is recommended particularly for the perusal of members of the youth movement in the United States.

ANATOLE FRANCE.

By A. V. Lunacharsky

The writer of this splendid article on the great French master is secretary for education in the All-Union Soviet government. His appreciation of Anatole France will be eagerly read by all who have quenched their literary thirst at the fountain of one of the greatest novelists of all times.

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- LESSONS FROM PASSAIC
A complete and vivid story of the textile strike, by its leader, Albert Weisbord.
- A QUEEN SERENADES
WALL STREET
Thurber Lewis explains the furor over Queen Marie of Roumania.
- THE 1926 ELECTIONS
An analysis of their significance to the workers—By Max Bedacht.
- THE RUBBER WORKER
The story of one of the most exploited sections of the workers—By Israel Aintar.

- THE COAL STOPPAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN
Lucia Zooback tells what effect the miners' strike had on British industry.
- THE ENGLISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS
Its meaning—By an eye-witness, Earl R. Browder.
- WITH MARX AND ENGELS
A series of letters prepared by Avrom Landy.
- THE NEW GERMAN IMPERIALISM
What German imperialism is doing to prepare for new conquest—By Max Shachtman.
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MARIE TO GET 'WELCOME' FROM OHIO WORKERS

Demonstration in Cleveland

(Continued from page 1)

quarters of the I. L. D. not later than 8:30 in the morning.

"Welcome" in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—While the Cleveland city council, the chamber of commerce and other bosses' organizations are preparing to greet Queen Marie in the royal fashion that has been followed in other parts of the country, Cleveland workers have planned a mass demonstration against her which will show that lady of Cotzofanesti notoriety what the working class of the whole world thinks of her and her bloody rule in Roumania.

The meeting will be held at West Side Turn Hall, 3917 Lorain avenue, on Friday, November 19, at 8 p. m. Admission free. It will be held under the joint auspices of the Cleveland International Labor Defense, Russian Workers' Club, Roumanian Workers' Club and Hungarian Workers' Club. There will be several speakers in different languages.

All workers are urged to join in the demonstration and show their solidarity with their fellow-workers in Roumania, whose organizations have been crushed, whose families have been broken up, and thousands thrown into jail, tortured and murdered for daring to lift their voices in protest against Queen Marie's bloody government.

Cleveland will be one of the last cities to be visited by Queen Marie, and it is up to Cleveland workers to give her a rousing send-off in the true spirit of working-class solidarity.

Council in Uproar.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 17.—The Cleveland city council is contesting the right of the Minneapolis council for the honor of stirring up the biggest row over Queen Marie. It was in the Mill City that one of the aldermen called the royal lady an "international gold digger." In the Ohio town Peter Witt, old Tom Johnson man, was threatened by Mayor Marshall with forcible expulsion from the chamber because of his remarks about her majesty.

There is much opposition to city plans for the reception of Queen Marie when she lands here next Monday. Dimitri Dimancesco, Roumanian consul here, has resigned. He couldn't have his own way with the arrangements and quit in protest.

To Fight Reactionaries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—That meeting at which John Brophy, running in opposition to Lewis for the presidency of the United Mine Workers, Frank Keeney, and Alexander Howat were billed to speak had been refused permits, on the ground that the speakers would advocate violent policies, is the charge brought by Forrest Bailey of the American Civil Liberties' Union. He is planning a free speech test in the anthracite region.

Alameda Conference of I. L. D. Will Hold Indoor Picnic Sunday

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 17.—The Alameda county conference of the International Labor Defense will hold an indoor picnic at Fraternity Hall, Peralta and Seventh Street, here on Sunday, Nov. 21. Beginning with games and other entertainment at 2:30 p. m., there will be a "Lenin corner," a "jail," and a "mystery booth." There will be also "barnyard golf," and some charades. James McCrary is in charge. At 6 o'clock a basket lunch will be enjoyed, and there will be short talks, with C. Alward Tolby as toastmaster. At 8 o'clock there will be a musical entertainment and an address by Manager Reiss of the second I. L. D. conference.

This is a "good time" affair, and every one who wants a good time is urged to attend. The women will all bring well-filled lunch baskets with good things to eat for all.

Six branches will take part. They are: Anita Whitney branch, Berkeley branch, Lithuanian branch, Finnish branch, Italian branch, and South Slavic branch.

Passaic Strike Film to Be Shown in Two Connecticut Cities

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 17.—The Passaic strike film will be shown here Friday night at Garden Hall, 163 E. Main street. "The Passaic Textile Strike," is the first motion picture depicting an actual big workers' struggle to be produced in the United States, and every worker in Waterbury is urged to witness the spectacle. It is the story in pictures of the struggle of the Passaic mill workers for a decent wage and the right to organize for their protection from greedy bosses.

On Saturday, Nov. 20, the picture will be shown in New Haven at Music Hall, 117 1/2 Court Street.

Royalists of Paris Riot in Attempt to Intimidate Herriot

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Royalists, members of the organization called "Camelots du Roi," rioted in front of the Sorbonne, where M. Herriot was attending a meeting in an effort to intimidate the socialist cabinet member. Police battled the gangsters, who were students at the University of Paris, and dispersed them after a dozen police and a dozen students were wounded.

The royalists charged Herriot with making studies at the university too severe. He is minister of public instruction.

Cries of "Down with Herriot!" and "Long Live the King!" were hurled at the minister.

Fag Starts Fire.

DENVER, Nov. 17.—More than 100 persons in night attire were routed from their beds and forced into the ice-covered streets here early today when fire, believed to have started from a cigarette, swept the fashionable Blenheim apartments on Capitol Hill.

CO-OP MARKETING POWER DEMANDED BY U. S. FARMERS

Both Old Parties Hit by Conference

(Continued from page 1)

profitable market for the remainder, the administration asks the farmer, who can ill afford it, to do so."

Jardine was careful not to mention the fact that this so-called co-operative scheme is being backed by the five big packers as a maneuver to more completely control the farm resources of the country. It is for this reason and the fact that they prefer to be the initiators of their own co-operatives run by themselves that the farmers look with suspicion on the secretary's proposals.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The farmers' "Declaration of Independence" which outlines a definite legislative program which they will attempt to have passed at the forthcoming short session of congress to cure existing ills was approved by the conference of grain farmers of the west and middle west, and cotton farmers of the south here today.

The program adopted bids for the right of co-operative marketing in order to control and manage surplus crops.

The cotton states of the south were included in the legislative plans by the conference leaders.

Want Co-operation.

Further development of co-operative marketing by cotton farmers and legislation to strengthen their ability to carry on orderly marketing to "make possible carrying over surplus from years of large production to years of small production," was proposed.

The declaration makes an appeal for co-operation between the states of the middle west, west and south to bring about "unity of thought and action."

Repudiate Politicians.

Leaders in the two major political parties who "repudiated their platforms promising relief," in the first session of the sixty-ninth congress, were denounced and the declaration suggests that the agricultural committee in both senate and house meet immediately to study and prepare farm legislation for the short session.

An appeal is made for harmony on interests between the large cities within agricultural regions, whose "continued existence is dependent upon the farmers' prosperity."

Would Join Workers.

The agriculturists likewise extended its hands to the workman for co-operation stating that labor should aid the farmer in returning wholesale contentment on the farmer to make secure the present general standard of living of the workman in cities.

Want Own Control.

The control of surplus crops by the farmers themselves was asked, the declaration stated, "so as to secure cost of production with a reasonable profit."

"We assert our conviction that such legislation must function through and

ALL WORKERS URGED TO ATTEND GRAND CONCERT IN LOS ANGELES, NOV. 21

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—What promises to be an affair that no worker will want to miss is the International Grand Concert to be given here Sunday night, Nov. 21, by the International Labor Defense. A splendid program has been arranged, and Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn avenue, is expected to be jammed for the event.

All proceeds from the concert will go to the American political prisoners' defense fund.

The program includes Calmon Lubovskiy, violin virtuoso, the Hungarian Beethoven Junior orchestra, a one-act comedy of Russian life, "Dentschik Podviol," Freiheit Gesangs Verein chorus, and other attractions.

Admission is 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children.

All workers are urged to attend this and spend an enjoyable evening as well as help the political prisoners.

Poster co-operative marketing," it adds.

Farm leaders of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and the Dakotas and from several cotton states of the south attended the conference.

Farmers were asked in the declaration to watch the attitude of their farm organization leaders in their sections "in respect to this national farm policy," and to hold such leaders strictly accountable to their responsibility of interpreting the desires of their members.

Jardine Supports Packers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The development of the co-operative marketing movement offers the farmer the best opportunity to solve his problems. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine today told the association of land grant colleges.

"The most important step to be taken towards success in agricultural co-operation is the formation of large overhead commodity organizations," he said. "This is an application to agriculture of the principle of large scale business, which has become an outstanding factor in modern industrial life."

We're Now Dressed Up! Where Do We Go?

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—"Before the world war," says the Daily Call of this city, "the organized reserve was a military myth. The National Guard was a poorly equipped and partially trained organization in which state politics played an important part. The regular army wasn't up to the prescribed strength of one trained division; and the military units of our schools and colleges were for below the standard set by the war department."

Then it contrasts this condition with today, when military training has been established in so many of our colleges. The schoolboy soldiers of today, it opines, will wear the stars of brigade division, and corps commanders during the "national emergency of tomorrow."

HOWAT FILLING HALLS ON TOUR OF ANTHRACITE

Stumping for Brophy, Gets Big Crowds

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 17.—Alexander Howat of Kansas has lost none of his popularity in the hard coal fields. Stumping thru the anthracite for John Brophy, candidate for international president of the United Mine Workers, Howat draws capacity crowds to all halls. Howat opened at Olyphant on a Thursday evening; spoke at Lucerne Friday, and held three meetings on Sunday in Scranton, Old Forge and Pittston. At the latter place 2,500 packed the Armory. From there he went to Shamokin, Hazleton, Shenandoah, Nanticoke and Wilkes-Barre.

Pittston Meeting Success.

The meeting at Pittston, a seat of district insurgency, where the long unofficial strike was held two years ago, was the climax of the Sunday meetings. Announcement of President Rinaldo Cappellini of District 1 that the meeting would be stopped lent excitement to the occasion. Three years ago Cappellini, running for office on a radical platform, invited Howat to the district. Today, as a conservative, Cappellini is an enemy of the Kansas leader.

"The Lewis administration says it can't do anything in West Virginia because of injunctions," said Howat. "To hell with injunctions. Treat them the way we did in Kansas. They say they can't organize the unorganized. Let them make way for someone who can. They say they will take no backward step. If the loss of 200,000 members is not a backward step, what is?"

Brennan Out Also.

At Old Forge and Scranton, William J. Brennan, candidate for international secretary-treasurer, spoke from the same platform. Brennan scores the anthracite agreement as an arbitration pact. He says the men were told the agreement meant the check-off and no arbitration. Actually they got no check-off and did get arbitration, he says. The opposition ticket's policy calls for the expiration of anthracite and bituminous agreements on the same date. During the last strike the bituminous miners worked while the hard coal men struck.

Howat continues his tour thru the central and western Pennsylvania districts and the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois fields, returning in December to his job in a Kansas mine.

Streams Go Over Banks.

DUSHORE, Pa., Nov. 17.—With virtually every stream in the county out of its banks, due to yesterday's heavy rains, flood waters ran rampant thru Sullivan county today, paralyzing rail and highway traffic, isolating numerous small communities and doing great property damage.

Robber Gets 23 Cents.

Samuel Golden was held by police today, accused of robbing Mrs. Mary Plocki, scrubwoman, of 23 cents.

COMMUNISTS WIN 14 SEATS IN SAXONY AS SOCIALISTS LOSE 9

DRESDEN, Nov. 17.—Reflecting the election gains shown for the past year or two by the Communist Party thruout the Reich, the elections to the Saxon Landtag resulted in a gain of four seats to a total of 14 over the election of two years ago when ten Communists were seated. The total Communist vote for Saxony was 342,112 as against 249,468 in 1924.

The social-democratic party, with 40 seats in the last session, comes out of the present election with 9 less. The socialist vote this year was 758,142, while two years ago it was slightly short of a million. The Communists and socialists between them control the Saxon Landtag. The next strongest party is the German nationalist party, which now has 14 seats as against 19 last term.

Capitalist Paper In Chicago Pleads for Sacco and Vanzetti

Let there be no repetition in Massachusetts of "the greatest miscarriage of justice possible that ever stained the annals of the Chicago courts," cries the Chicago Evening Post literary review on the anniversary of the Haymarket executions of Nov. 11, 1887.

"For in Massachusetts," the editorial points out, "the case of the two Italians, Sacco and Vanzetti, accused of murder and now fighting an appeal, bears many resemblances to the older case. Again men's opinions are being punished and again public opinion, except in liberal quarters, is apathetic in the face of what looks like a determination to send men to the electric chair on manufactured evidence and after a refusal to hear new evidence on their behalf."

At Last the Name of Wrangel May Shine

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—Russia is colonizing Wrangel Island, to which America laid claim to "Inchoate title" in 1881, by reason of the landing of a party from a revenue cutter and the planting of the U. S. flag, a title that under international law lapses if not made good by occupation.

The island was discovered by Baron Wrangel. Now the Soviet government, after evicting a group of Eskimos, headed by Charles Wells, an American who professed to be acting for the British government, claims it as part of their territory.

Russians have been conveyed by a Junker seaplane to the island, with material for houses and a three years' supply of provisions. In the party are a doctor, a nurse, a teacher, and another woman.

The island is of great value as a potential airplane base.

Mothers' League Mourns Debs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The Mothers' League of Philadelphia, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution in which they expressed "their deep sorrow on the loss of Debs."

PREFERENTIAL FREIGHT RATES TO SCAB MINES

Non-Union Coal Given Advantage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The unhealthy condition of the bituminous coal industry in Indiana and Illinois was outlined today to the Interstate Commerce Commission by E. D. Wilkinson, representing the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Association.

Indiana and Illinois bituminous operators have complained to the commission against alleged high freight rates on coal from mines in those states to the Chicago district and certain parts of territory in the west and northwest. Examiners of the commission have filed a report showing that the rates complained against are reasonable.

Preferential.

Wilkinson told the commission that the rates are unreasonable and unduly prejudicial as compared with those from nonunion mines in western Kentucky and in the so-called "inner and outer crescent" in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee.

He said that the rates in recent years from the principal Illinois and Indiana mines have been subjected to increases ranging from 50 to 150 per cent while the increases on coal from the "Crescent" have averaged only about 61 per cent.

Professor Here Sees Conflict of France with Italy Certain

An economic background for the strained relations between France and Italy was seen today by Dr. Kenneth W. Colegrove, political science department, Northwestern University. "Trouble between France and Italy is not improbable," Dr. Colegrove said. "American restrictions have reduced Italian immigration from several hundred thousand to 15,000 annually. Hundreds of thousands of young Italians, unable to live in Italy, are emigrating yearly to southern France, where French troops are now mobilizing."

Pickpockets Busy at Funeral.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 17.—Pickpockets reaped a harvest at the funeral of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, judging by the complaints which continued today to pour into police headquarters.

Most of the thefts were reported from the street outside the Cannon home, altho several occurred in St. James Methodist Church, where the services were held.

Hurricane Hits Seaboard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The eastern seaboard, from Florida to Maine, was busy today tidying up the debris left by a series of hurricane winds and lashing rain which swept the section. Three lives were lost, scores were injured and a large amount of property damage was done.

Mussolini Rattles the Saber.

THE most menacing development towards another imperialist war in Europe continues to be the demand of Italian imperialism for its "place in the sun." The item we printed a couple of weeks concerning the mobilization of Turkish troops to protect the nation from the threat of Italian invasion is now reprinted in a story in the Chicago Tribune from its London correspondent, Mustapha Kemal Pasha is reported to have mobilized four army corps in anticipation of the danger of an attack by Mussolini either towards Anatolia or Adalia.

There can be no doubt that the sudden truculence of Italy is due in no small measure to the guarantees of support given Mussolini by British imperialism. The recent conference of the fascist and Sir Austen Chamberlain at Leghorn considered this question. The conference, further, was a reply of the British and Italians to the negotiations that were being then conducted between the French and the Germans looking towards common action.

The relations between France and Italy, which have been strained in the last number of months, are now less cordial than they have been for years. The hostility in Italy against France, and vice versa, has been increased recently by the revelations that Colonel Gribaldi, who posed as the leader of the anti-fascist forces in France, was a paid agent of the blackshirts whose special task it was to stir up feeling between Spain and France, and the latter with Italy. These sensational revelations are an indication of the desperate condition of Italian fascism.

Chinese Treaties, and Canton Victories.

WHAT evidently marks a new development in the struggle of China for the overthrow of the foreign imperialist yoke, is the virtual abrogation of the Sino-Belgian treaty of 1865, granting Belgian subjects in China rights of extra-territoriality, by the Peking government. This action has not only thrown Belgian imperialists, whose spokesmen today is none other than Vandervelde, the socialist, into a fury, but has aroused the fear of the other fifteen powers with whom China has at one time or another been obliged to conclude a treaty.

The action of the Peking government, accompanied by the decision of the Canton government to impose taxes upon foreigners, comes as an unexpected stroke, altho the question has been under consideration since June 24, 1925, when China, in a note to the powers, pointed out that altho allied to the Entente in the war, its own international status was not improved, and in some respects inferior to that of defeated nations "for in none of them do we find the existence of extra-territorial courts, foreign concessions, leased territories, and an externally imposed conventional tariff."

We cannot tell if the Peking government will carry its fight against the imperialist treaties to the bitter end. But the very proposals of Peking are of profound significance. It is known that they will demand fundamental changes, i. e., position of equality, in the new Sino-Japanese treaty which will replace the one which has just expired. It is known further that the report to the state department of Silas H. Strawn, American commissioner to the conference on extra-territoriality in Peking, which is known to oppose giving up the "rights" stolen by the imperialist bandits, has been taken in mind by the Peking government in its decision to abrogate the treaty with Belgium.

The anti-imperialist forces are, in the meantime, being strengthened daily. While the Cantonese revolutionaries are now in control of the richest regions in the Yangtze valley districts, and are extending their power in the

lower Yangtze, the reactionary Sun Chuan-fang is in retreat, following the fall of Kiukiang, towards Nanking. From the north, the Kuomintang troops of Peng Yu-shiang have defeated the Wu Pei-fu commander in Shensi and driven him to Honan. The drive of the Cantonese upon Shanghai is being made under excellent conditions.

What cannot be overlooked is the impending active intervention of the imperialist powers if Shanghai is taken. According to reliable reports, foreign ships are pouring into the Shanghai harbor. The United States fifteen warships there; the British cruiser, "Vindictive," together with two destroyers and two other ships, have been sent to Shanghai. The total number of imperialist warships in port are reliably said to be not less than 45! And the threat from the north, 100,000 Japanese reserves in Manchuria and Korea, is ever present for the national-revolutionaries as they proceed to establish their domination over China.

Tangiers Again.

THE problem of Tangiers, the strategic north African seaport, the raising of which at the Geneva sessions of the League of Nations caused great turmoil and Spain's withdrawal from the League, seems to be on the road towards another temporary solution. The solution can be only temporary, since no matter what disposition is made of Tangiers, the change of forces, relationships and power in the Mediterranean will bring forth the problem again and again.

France has forwarded a note to Madrid requesting the beginning of negotiations between France and Spain concerning the disposition of Tangiers. It is to be arranged that after France and Spain have come to some sort of agreement, a joint meet-

ing will be held further with Britain and Italy. This procedure is quite significant. What is obvious from the beginning is that such nations as Germany and the Soviet Union, interested in the solution of the Tangiers problem, are to be excluded. Furthermore, the attempt of France to agree first with Spain and then present a solid front against the enemies of France, Italy and Great Britain, in a new development which may presage the reversal of Spanish policy from its hitherto maintained attitude of support to Italian imperialism, towards a rapprochement with France and a realignment in the Mediterranean and Northern Africa.

It is possible that Italy's attempt to embarrass the interests of French imperialism in the Mediterranean and in Morocco by instigating the Spanish demand for Tangiers may be circumvented by France. The possibilities for the success of this are the greater since the revelations of the Colonel Gribaldi trial, where it was shown that Italy had been actively conspiring to involve France and Spain into belligerency. The reaction in Spain towards these exposures has been hostile to Mussolini.

The Elections in Greece. THE results of the elections just concluded in Greece indicate that the hope of the royalists has been defeated. There is little doubt but that the attempt to restore the monarchy will not get very far in Greece under the present circumstances.

Neither the avowed republicans, nor those parties generally grouped as royalist, secured a working majority of the members to the national assembly, making it extremely difficult to set up a government of either group exclusively. What will probably take place will be a coalition government of the republican parties, which have a total of 146 members, with the party of

Metaxas, the "Party of Freedom," which is liberal-monarchist, and which secured 54 members. This will make a government having the support of approximately 200 members as against the combined strength of all the other parties (which includes 9 Communists and 3 agrarians) of some 80 to 90 members.

The prediction is that Kafandaridis, the Venizelist, will become premier; his colleague of the same party (the Liberal Union, conservative republicans who have the largest single bloc in the national assembly: 108 members) Michalakopoulos, will take the foreign ministry; while Metaxas will become minister of war.

Two of the leaders of the government will therefore be practically Venizelists. Altho the situation is still somewhat unclear in Greece, with its confusing and swift changes in the last few months, it would appear that unless considerable pressure is brought to bear, the new government will lean towards French imperialism. Certainly Mussolini can gain small comfort from the election results, and the position of Greece is of paramount importance to the imperialist designs of Mussolini in the Mediterranean. Metaxas, however, has anti-French inclinations, and during the war he was held prisoner by the French in Corsica for "pro-Germanism" and disagreement with the policies of the then premier Venizelos. This complication may lead either to the slowing of the tempo of orientation towards France; the possibility of the calling for a new election with the tremendous expense; or a new coup d'etat which may establish a dictator again.

Loans to Roumania and Russia.

THE report that negotiations are well under way for the granting by American financiers of a huge loan to Roumania, aided by the mus-

ed-up tour of the naughty Queen Marie, brings our attention to the continuation of the intrigues of Britain, in Roumania, for the consolidation of the anti-Soviet front.

The economic chaos which exists in Roumania, the fact that the budget is not balanced, necessitating advances to the government by the National Bank of Roumania, is not being aided by the demands of the peasantry for agrarian reform, the bitter resistance to terrorism of the workers, and the incessant protests of the oppressed national minorities. The rulers of Roumania, with Avaresco at the head, seek a way out of the economic, financial and political labyrinth by foreign adventures which are securing the joyful support of Rome and London.

Italy has not only furnished Roumania with armaments for attacks upon the Bulgarians, with submarines and cannon, but it has also loaned Roumania the money with which these means of war can be paid for! England, in addition, in consonance with its determined and unscrupulous anti-Soviet campaign, has secured the consent of Roumania to form the southern end of the anti-Russian front so that it will extend from the Black Sea to the Baltic. The regular visits of the British munitions makers, Armstrong, Vickers and company, to Roumania have not been made for health. Nor is the furious anti-Soviet propaganda which is systematically spread by Roumanian newspapers without its basis in good British pounds sterling.

The difficulty of this maneuver, the fact that Hungary might swiftly descend upon Roumania in the event of military action against Russia, is being solved in a unique manner, according to reports, Transylvania, composed largely of Magyars who chafe under Roumanian rule, and who wish to return to Hungary, is to be erected into an independent state. At the head of it will be placed, by Great Britain, none other than the notorious Prince Carol, the Hohenzollern of Roumania! In this instance, too, Britain may find that it has been dealing without its host.

Max Shachtman.

Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS' SCHOOL OFFERS COURSE IN PUBLIC SPEAKING

By BERT WOLFE,
Director of Workers' School,
New York.

There never has been such a lack of speakers in the New York labor movement as is felt at the present time. The long series of strikes—the Passaic textile strike, the furriers' strike, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike and a series of lesser labor battles, such as those of the I. R. T. workers, the window cleaners, the paper box makers, the shoe workers and a score of others—have created a constant demand for speakers at strike and mass meetings. Both the electoral campaign and the strike meetings have suffered from this unprecedented demand. In order to increase the available supply of speakers the Workers' School is offering a course in public speaking on Thursday nights at 8 p. m., with Carl Brodsky as the instructor.

Must Have Something to Say.
The difficulty in most public speaking courses has been that a speech must have content and subject matter and the average would-be speaker has been weak in his preparation and lacked the necessary training required to prepare the subject matter for a good talk. In other words, it has been speaking because "he has to say something" and not because "he has something to say." The Workers' School is remedying this defect of the average public speaking course by a novel experiment which requires all those who wish to take the public speaking course to take some other "content" course offered by the school or to have an equivalent of previous training. Thus those wishing to register for public speaking must also take such a course as fundamentals of Communism, or work in the trade unions, or American economic and political history, or a similar additional course.

How to Make It Short.
This course in public speaking is primarily for beginners. How to prepare a talk, overcome nervousness, correct gestures and delivery, how to act as chairman, how to make an open air talk, how to deliver your message in 15 minutes—these are some of the problems taken up. The students criticize each other, are taught how to arrange their subject matter and also given instruction on what to use for material and practice. One does not have to be a born orator. However, the student must be able to speak English fluently and without a marked accent. Those who have never made a speech before are especially invited.

This course starts next week. Register any afternoon or evening at the headquarters of the Workers' School, room 35, 108 East 14th street, New York City.

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

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There are only two places to eat—HOME AND AT
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ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
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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.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY
Meat Market Restaurant
IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
(Workers organized as consumers)
4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cleveland Membership to Hold An Important Meeting November 16

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—A membership meeting to take up the important questions of organization and the campaigns of the party will be held on Thursday, Nov. 18, at Gardina Hall, 6025 St. Clair avenue, at 7:45 p. m. sharp. Every member is urged to be present.

Nucleus organizers, agitprop directors, and industrial organizers should drop all other work and be present at this meeting.

There will be a report on the plenum and the central executive committee and a thorough discussion of the party situation.

Questions for Class in Elements of Communism

Questions for the class in Elements of Communism, which meets Friday at 8 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln street. Assignment, Elements of Political Education, pp. 19-26, and 161-172.

1. Define wage labor. Why is it a commodity?
2. Was there no wage labor under other than the capitalist system?
3. What are wages? Distinguish between nominal and real wages. What has been the trend of wages in America since 1913? In Germany? In Russia?

4. How will workers be paid under a Communist society? What is the form of payment in Russia today?
5. Are workers paid the full value of their labor power? How are they exploited? Will the worker under a Communist society receive the full product of his labor—individually? Socially?

6. What factors enter into the determination of wages under capitalism?
7. What is capital? What are its recognized forms?

8. How is capital divided as to function in industry? Explain the use of the terms (refer Elements of Political Education, pp. 25-6).

9. What are the prerequisites for a slave economy? Discuss the circumstances of its origin.

10. Distinguish between the systems of primitive Communism, slavery, feudalism, and capitalism as to (a) dates in history, (b) status of productive worker, (c) system of economy (natural, simple commodity, capitalist).

11. What contributions did the slave system make to human progress?
12. What system followed slavery? What were the causes for this great change? What the advantages?

Will Discuss Russian Party Situation At Meeting in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, at Gardina Hall, 6025 St. Clair avenue, at 8 p. m., there will be a discussion of the controversy which recently raged in the Russian party, and which has been settled by the 15th conference of that party. The understanding of this question is vital for the whole membership of the International. Therefore every member of the party of Cleveland and vicinity is urged to be present. Comrade I. Amter, district secretary, will make a report on the question.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

AN ITALIAN AFFAIR FOR MARCH 5, 1927

Under the auspices of Il Lavoro, our Italian weekly published in New York City, a great affair is being arranged for Saturday, March 5, 1927. Watch for further announcements as to the program and hall.
All branches, sections of the party and fraternal and sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange any other affairs for that night.—The Committee.

Unique Method Used to Teach English to Finnish Party Members

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—After three attempts to get started, despite the opposition of bad weather, interference of other affairs, and uncertainty as to the most advisable meeting-night, the class in Elementary English for foreign-born party members and sympathizers is under way at Innish Hall, 521 Cambridge St., Allston.

The opening of the class, which enjoyed a very favorable measure of success the previous year, had been awaited eagerly by both instructor and students. The class at present is quite small, consisting of 10 comrades, it opened with much enthusiasm.

The instructor, Al Blach, is not himself of Finnish extraction, as are the great majority of last year's and this year's students, yet a very unusual and interesting feature has been the explaining of words and their usage in the Finnish tongue.

This is accomplished as follows: a word, either unusually difficult or of extreme working class significance (as "non-partisan," "legislature," "collaboration," etc.) is encountered by the day's reading assignment. The instructor carefully explains the word, giving its derivation, and other words, if possible from the same root-form. Then a member of the class is asked to explain its meaning in Finnish. The instructor does not understand three words of that language, by watching the faces of the members of the class, he can judge whether the given explanation is unanimously accepted. If not, the misunderstandings are threshed out bilingually. When a unanimous agreement is reached explanation in English, spelling, and writing of the word on the blackboard are in order.

This year in addition it is planned to use the Elementary English outline drawn up by the New York Workers' School.

As it is not desirable to have these classes too unwieldy, a larger attendance will necessitate the division into several groups under separate instructors, following a similar routine of study.

Important Agenda for Y. C. I. Session in Moscow

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail.)
—The Enlarged Executive session of the Young Communist International was held here with the following agenda:

1. Attitude to the Enlarged Executive of the Comintern.
2. Report of the Presidium and the immediate tasks of the Young Workers International. Lomnadse. Organizational report on the activity of the Executive, Gypner.
3. Report on the L. Y. C. I. of the Soviet Union.
4. The program question. Shatzkin.
5. Opponent youth organization, Gorkin.
6. Reorganization of the leagues. Melring.
7. Statute of the Young Communist International.
8. League questions.

Prepare for Build N. Y. League Ball

NEW YORK CITY—On New Year's eve, Dec. 31, the Young Workers League and Pioneers here will welcome a new year for increased Bolshevik work. The present year witnessed some strong battles put up by the workers in New York and vicinity. The league and Pioneers learned a lot during these struggles and took an active part in these fights of the workers.

To prepare themselves for another solid year of work a "Build the League and Pioneer Campaign" will be launched. Naturally the question of raising money for such a drive and the question of the having of a good time by the militants are bound up. Therefore a concert and ball will be held on New Year's Eve at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., to celebrate this drive.

All militants are urged to buy their tickets in advance for 50 cents.

Movie Censors, Who Slashed Labor Film, Cost Chicago Much

The city of Chicago wastes \$28,000 a year on its movie censors. Among their deeds last year was the chopping out of scenes in a labor defense film taken from real life in which mounted police were shown clubbing defenseless spectators. Another of their decisions was to cut the heart out of the Passaic strike film.

"We do not believe there are classes in America," their chairman stated when labor people objected to that kind of censorship. All the films passed on by the Chicago censors have already been approved by the international board of review.

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



The Drive For \$50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

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Matti Tenhunen, Superior.....	10.00

CONTINUOUS POUR OF LETTERS FROM WORKERS IN EVERY SECTION REVEALS DETERMINATION TO KEEP OUR DAILY

How much the workers of America appreciate The DAILY WORKER and how they are determined that it will not be allowed to die because of lack of support, is being constantly revealed by letters from every part of the country that are pouring into the office here in connection with the KEEP THE DAILY WORKER campaign.

Katchmar of Albany, N. Y., writes: "Realizing that our DAILY WORKER is in danger, I am sending my reinforcement of \$5 and call on all comrades to do the same."

Addressing all of the workers, he continues, "Comrades! Our DAILY WORKER is in danger! Send in reinforcements immediately. We must not permit our enemies to celebrate our defeat. If we do we will be damned. Look at the comrades who have sacrificed their life, their future, and happiness to free the workers from the capitalist yoke. And what are we asked to do? Compared to those we are asked to do very little. I know that we are not starving yet. So, comrades, forward march with our hard-earned dollars, and do all we can do at present."

Gets It in Jail.

Joseph Nestor, who is held in Hudson county penitentiary, Secaucus, N. J., writes to tell how much he appreciated The DAILY WORKER. "I get it practically every day," he said. "and I am certainly more than glad to get it, for then I can get my world news." Nestor tells how he was jailed and sentenced to six months in the pen, because he was out of a job and police, who picked him up, discovered radical literature on his person. "I will soon be out," he said, "and then will be able to do some work to help The DAILY WORKER."

Used to Borrow It.

L. P. Straze, Alliance, Ohio, writes that he had read The DAILY WORKER for some time, getting his copy from a neighbor. But he says that he likes it so well that he is sending in his subscription "for your, but better, Our DAILY WORKER."

Coolidge May Become President of College When He Gets Beaten

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 17.—An announcement this afternoon by President George Daniels Olds, of Amherst College, that he had tendered his resignation was followed by the revival of reports that President Coolidge might return to his alma mater as president of the institution.

The latter's resignation has not been acted upon by the board of trustees and there was much discussion among alumni and undergraduates of a movement to have President Olds continue in office until Mr. Coolidge is available.

Police Hold 'King of House of David'

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 17.—A man answering to the description of Ben Purnell, erstwhile "king" of the House of David colony, at Benton Harbor, Michigan, is under surveillance of city and county officials here. It was learned this afternoon.

The authorities here have wired Michigan authorities at Lansing, Mich. to learn if Purnell still is wanted there on charges of debaucheries while he was the head of the Benton Harbor religious colony.

STATESMEN OF PHILIPPINES ATTACK WOOD

Legislators Rally to Oppose Wood

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, Nov. 17.—A protest meeting of members of the national supreme council and of the Philippine legislature has been held here against the abolishing of the board of control by Governor General Wood, by which he practically establishes a dictatorship over the islands. More than 100 prominent statesmen attended the meeting.

The consensus of the meeting was that Wood should be informed that the members of the legislature consider his action arbitrary and unwarranted, and that it is oppressive and tyrannical.

Telegrams have been sent to all legislature members asking them to meet in Manila as members of the Philippine Independence Commission. Public opinion here is exceedingly hostile to the United States and General Wood.

It is possible that court proceedings will be brought to test the constitutionality of the action.

Treasury Worries Over Best Method of Making 'Present'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The treasury department has announced that it may be able to make a "present" of 15 per cent of the 1926 tax payments to big business, instead of the 12½ per cent originally proposed. The total amount available for this has been increased from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000, it was said.

The best way of presenting the "present" is worrying officials. Coolidge wants to make it in the form of a direct refund, feeling this will be more appreciated by his friends. Mellon, however, is of the opinion that credit should be allowed on the tax payments of March 15 next for the amount to be given back.

The United States chamber of commerce is pressing the administration to first reduce corporation taxes of at least 1 per cent, and to eliminate altogether the estate tax.

Worker Falls to Death.

Rava Rebeck of Millersburg, Ill., a stone quarry worker, plunged to his death from the eighth floor of the St. Luke's hospital late this afternoon. He had been in the hospital for some time. His nurse had left the room for a few minutes and returned to find the window open.

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

even if he is capable of switching his arguments with as much success as the chameleon changes color. Honest politics is out of place in capitalist circles. The system is based on corruption. But in the radical movement honesty is not only the best policy for labor, but in the long run for leaders.

HERE is a fine example of crooked politics: In the primary contest in Pennsylvania three candidates sought the G. O. P. nomination for United States senator. The three spent \$2,000,000. The winner shed almost a million to win. There was a lot of noise made about it and "Silent Cal" was alleged to have frowned on the practice of spending such unlimited sums of money for the purpose of buying a seat in the United States senate. Vare is the lad who was selected. Stick his name in your hat, because you will hear more about him.

VARE and his gang control the city of Philadelphia politically. Which means that they control the city machine and all the graft that goes with it. The Mellon interests control Pittsburgh and heavy industry. Pinchot controls the government jobs, has the support of the bootleggers in the mining regions and the anti-saloon and Women's Christian Temperance Leagues. They are all honest.

IT would never do for the G. O. P. factions to remain permanently on the outs with each other so long as there are enough good and juicy jobs to go around. So the Mellon and Vare factions bury the axe in Pinchot's neck and the agreement runs that if the dignified and extremely moral members of the senate give Vare the bum's rush when he comes to claim his seat, the Pennsylvania boys will continue to send Vare back so often that the senatorial boot will lose its punch. And Mellon, the real boss of the government of which Coolidge is nominal head, pulls off this deal without extracting a lip from Coolidge.

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The Story

of a great struggle of 16,000 unorganized textile workers

by the leader of the strike



Passaic
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THE Passaic Strike is one of the great struggles of American labor. Its history, its lessons make interesting reading to inspire every worker and point the road for future struggles.

The leader of the strike, present at every turn of this great demonstration of labor, tells the story in vivid and authoritative fashion.

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 17 1927

OFFICE WORKERS SURVEY REVEALS LOW WAGES PAID

Half Work for Less Than \$20 a Week

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD
(Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries has made a survey of salaried office employees in Massachusetts industries as of May 1, 1926. The returns just made public, include data of 1075 establishments employing 22,427 office workers (about one eighth of all persons so engaged in this state), 8,182 of whom are males and 14,245 of whom are females.

More Women Employed.

The summary shows that for every four males employed in office work, there were seven females; that about one-half of all persons reported for were engaged at clerical occupations; that the stenographic positions were almost altogether filled by females, representing slightly more than one fifth of the total number of office workers of both sexes combined; that in the accounting and bookkeeping section, similar in size to the stenographic section, nearly two-thirds of those employed were females.

The two largest occupational groups, both sexes combined, were composed of bookkeepers and junior clerks and cashiers. The predominant salary groups without respect to sex, were:

Those receiving \$20 including 24.6 per cent of all persons reported for.

Those receiving \$16 including 18.0 per cent of all persons reported for.

In other words, 42.6 per cent of all persons reported for, were receiving only between \$16 and \$20 per week.

Women Worse.

Taken separately, as a class, the females fared worse than the males. The tabulation for the females showed as follows: Those receiving \$20 per week 32.0 per cent. Those receiving \$16 per week 24.7 per cent.

That is, 56.7 per cent of the female office workers received between \$16 and \$20 per week.

This survey does give an idea of the low wages paid office workers in this state not to mention the bad conditions of employment, even though the investigators merely scratched the surface of the situation. If a real investigation of the entire office working force of this state was made, including the office workers in the textile mills and in the smaller cities and towns of Massachusetts, were to be made public nothing short of a scandal would be precipitated. And the situation in this state cries out aloud for a real public investigation of the office workers' conditions of employment.

One Small Union.

There is but one office workers' union in Massachusetts. That local in the city of Boston, is small and powerless. The American Federation of Labor must utilize this report as a basis for a complete investigation of the conditions of the office employees and in turn use the reports as the basis for an energetic organization drive to unionize the office workers.

Are Dissatisfied.

The office workers of this state are far from being satisfied with conditions as they are. A real organization campaign with the facts and figures as revealed in the investigation utilized for unionization work will surely awaken the unorganized white collar slaves.

Police Can't Find Bandits.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—Police today said that they were without a definite clue to work on in their search for the two bandits who late Monday night took \$200,000 worth of uncut diamonds from David Davis, salesman and broker of the firm of Barnett, Davis & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Receives Passaic Film with Great Enthusiasm

By a Worker Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Passaic strike film, which was shown under the auspices of the Rochester Relief Conference, was accorded an enthusiastic reception in this city.

Lena Chernenko, one of the strikers, who accompanied the film, made stirring appeals for financial assistance for the Passaic strikers at each of the four presentations. The net result of her effort was about \$180, contributed by the workers who attended.

Aside from this there were about 4,000 tickets disposed of by the conference at 25 cents each.

Comrade Chernenko, in the course of her appeals, assured her listeners that victory for the strikers is near, basing her belief on the recent break in the ranks of the mill owners.

Other features supplementing the Passaic strike film were singing of "Solidarity" and other strikers' battle songs by the Young Pioneers, singing by the Arbelter Saengerbund, as well as the ladies' section of the Saengerbund; vocal solos by Comrade Mrs. Wernes, accompanied on the piano by Comrade Mrs. Will; a Scotch comedy skit given by Brother George Munroe of Carpenters' Local 22, and two other films, the union bakers' film and the typographical union film.



OWNING CLASS GETS HUGE PROFIT GRAB AS PEACE TIME RECORDS ARE SMASHED BY DIVIDED PAYMENTS

Unexampled peacetime profits and increased dividends will make 1926 a red letter year for the owning class, according to statements issued by the largest corporations at the end of the year's third quarter. Headlines covering newspaper articles from the auto, steel, hard coal and giant power industries tell of profits which set new marks.

General Motors is cause for the greatest rejoicing in millionaiedom. In the three months ending Sept. 30, its profits totaled \$66,880,786 compared with \$47,571,903 in the previous 3 months.

Net for nine months, says the Chicago Journal of Commerce, not only exceeded any nine months in the history of the company, but also was greater than the net for any previous entire calendar year. It totaled \$149,317,553 compared with \$89,921,018 in the same period last year. This represents a return of \$17.77 a share of the common stock. As each share stands for an investment of less than \$40 by the original owners the return so far this year is more than 44 per cent.

U. S. Steel Soars.

Profits of U. S. Steel for the third quarter amounted to \$52,626,826 against \$47,814,105 in the preceding quarter and \$42,400,412 in the third quarter of 1925. These are the largest third quarter profits of any year except 1916 and 1917 when the steel trust was drawing its huge profits from the war.

U. S. Steel profits for the first nine months of the year amounted to \$145,502,216 or about \$4,000,000 less than the General Motors profits for the same period. This represents a return of \$13.06 a share on the common stock which originally had no investment at all behind it. In the first nine months of 1925 the profits were \$122,907,625 equivalent to \$9.44 a share.

The steel trust, according to The Wall Street Journal, will only have to make a little over \$3.50 a share in the fourth quarter to bring the year's profits above the \$16.60 a share in 1920, the previous peace time record. In the war years 1916-1918 this profit-

Appointee of Lewis Breaks Strike of Pennsylvania Local

By a Worker Correspondent.

MINERSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 17.—Anthracite coal miners at the South Penn Colliery mine, "Randolph" of Port Carbon, Pa., went on strike when one of the workers was arbitrarily discharged for refusing to work overtime, for which he was not to receive pay. But the strike was ordered broken by the sub-district organizer, R. Davis of Pottsville, an appointee of John L. Lewis.

The strike was ratified by unanimous vote by the U. M. W. U., Local 920. The coal company refused to negotiate with the local's grievance committee, but instead invited the officials of District 9 to "talk over the matter." President Golden of District 9 sent Davis and M. Brennen of Heckerville to the scene. They asked for a special meeting of the local, and ordered the miners to go back to work, and negotiate their grievances afterwards.

"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.

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

Prize Capitalist Paper's Lies Proves Need of Labor Journals

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"—HOW THE N. Y. TIMES HANDLES THE NEWS.

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

THE failure of even the best of capitalist newspapers to report fairly the great events in the labor struggle comes to mind as we read the wholesale eulogies of the New York Times, published by that journal on its 75th birthday.

While the commendations flow from a host of bankers, captains of industry and commerce, politicians, lawyers, educators, clergymen and journalists, not a single representative of organized labor is in evidence.

The antidote to this praise from persons who profit by the existing order is found in a supplement to The New Republic dated Aug. 4, 1926, in which Walter Lippmann and Charles Merz indict the New York Times for its handling of news concerning the Russian revolution.

The authors are concerned only to see how accurately the Times presented facts which it would have been of advantage to Americans to know at the time. They say: "The reliability of the news is tested in this study by a few definite and decisive happenings about which there is no dispute. The only question asked is whether the reader of the news was given a picture of the various phases of the revolution which survived the test of events, or whether he was misled into believing that the outcome would be different from the actual outcome."

They conclude their analysis of all the news items about Russia published in the Times during 36 months with the judgment:

"The news (in the Times) as a whole is dominated by the hopes of the men who composed the news organization. In the large the news about Russia is a case of seeing not what was, but what the men wished to see. They wanted to win the war; they wanted to ward off Bolshevism. For subjective reasons they accepted and believed most of what they were told by the state department, the so-called Russian embassy in Washington, the Russian information bureau of New York, the Russian committee in Paris, and the agents and adherents of the old regime all over Europe."

"From the point of view of professional journalism," the analysts continue, "the reporting of the Russian revolution (by the Times) is nothing short of disaster. On the essential questions the net effect is almost always misleading, and misleading news is worse than none at all. Whatever the excuse, the fact remains that a great people in a supreme crisis could not secure the minimum of necessary information on a supremely important event."

All this is said by journalists who are in no sense radical, about a paper concerning which postmaster-general New says: "No paper represents American journalism more creditably and none more completely holds the confidence of those who depend upon it for accuracy of the news of the world for the unbiased presentation of which the paper exists."

The authors show the Times' tide of misrepresentation about Russia mounting steadily as the desire to overthrow the revolutionary order grows. The "red peril" is exaggerated to support the demand for intervention. Each successive counter-revolutionary leader, Kornilov, Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenich, etc., is represented as about to release the real Russia from bondage. As a climax comes the

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.

8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Little Joe Warner; Hazel Nyman, accordion; John Ude, baritone; Anna Boehm; Lucky Wilber.

9:30—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.

11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

1919 dispatch in which the friendly Russian reply to Wilson and the allies in Paris, expressing willingness to negotiate a real peace, is so mutilated as to appear in the Times to express determination to continue hostilities.

"The Russian policy of the editors of the Times," say the authors, "profoundly and crassly influenced the news columns. The office handling of the news, both as to emphasis and captions, was unmistakably controlled by other than a professional standard."

Russia is still a highly controversial subject, with American labor still accepting pretty much the viewpoint of the capitalist class. Might not labor's attitude have been very different had it not been dependent for its knowledge of the facts on a capitalist press of which the Times is perhaps the least liable to distortion?

This analysis of the New York Times on the occasion of its 75th birthday shows how important it is for labor to support its own news-gathering agency and its own journals.

Ask Coolidge to Take Action on Increase of Lynchings in U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Declaring that the lynching of 3 Negroes, one of them a woman, near Houston, Tex., brought the total to date for 1926 up to 31 lynchings as against 18 for the entire year 1925, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today telegraphed President Coolidge urging a statement from him to the country on this subject and asking that he urge congress to take the appropriate action within its power to end the lynching evil.

Second Outrage on Women

The lynching in Texas is the second in which a woman has been among the victims, the first such lynching for the year having occurred in Aiken, South Carolina, where a mob on the morning of October 8, lynched Bertha Lowman, her brother and her cousin, the brother having been ordered acquitted by the judge presiding at their trial.

The status of the lynching states for the current year is as follows: Florida 8; Texas 5; Mississippi 4; So. Carolina and Arkansas 3 each; Tennessee 2; and one each in Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, and Virginia.

Teach Birth Control to Poor Families, Is Urge of Woman Doctor

Birth control, the art of determining voluntarily whether pregnancy is to follow sex intercourse, should be taught patiently to young married couples of small income, particularly when the wife's share toward the income ceases upon childbirth, declares Dr. Eleanor Rowland Wembidge, Wembidge discussed the economic side of birth control before the Chicago Women's Aid.

Other aspects were treated by professors and medical men, under the chairmanship of Dr. Wm. Pussey, former president American Medical Association.

Breaking Overland Record.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 17.—Having cracked all previous speed records from Chicago to Omaha, the Overland Limited was racing westward today in an effort to cut five hours from the running time between Chicago and San Francisco.

The train maintained a 63 mile an hour schedule throughout last night. It left Chicago at 8:10 o'clock and is being run over the Northwestern, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific rails.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

Tom Axton was back in the field, at his organizing job, and he and Paul and Bunny had long discussions. Here in the oil workers' union, just as in the labor college, there was the problem of what to do about the "reds." You could never have any big group of workers without Socialists and Communists and I. W. W. among them—and all busily "boring." Paul was endorsing the position of Axton, that the one thing in the oil industry was to save the union; all the workers must concentrate on that, and avoid every cause of division. To this the Socialists and the Communists made answer, all right, they would help; but as the struggle developed the bosses would call in the police and the courts and the oil workers, like all other workers, would find they could not stay out of politics, they would have to master the capitalist state. So far the Socialists and Communists would agree; but then would come the question, how was this mastering to be accomplished—and at once two groups would be imitating the Menzies family!

"The 'Industrial Workers of the World,' as they called themselves, were a separate group, men who had been revolted by the corruption and lack of vision in the old line unions, and had formed a rival organization, the 'One Big Union,' that was some day to take in all the workers. They were hated by the regular labor leaders, and the newspapers represented them as criminals and thugs. When Bunny met one, he found a young fellow clinging to an ideal in the spirit of the early Christian martyrs. These 'wobblies' were now being hunted like wild beasts under the 'criminal syndicalism act' of California; every one who came into a labor camp or industrial plant was liable to be picked up by a constable or company 'bull,' and the mere possession of a red card meant fourteen years in state's prison. Nevertheless, here they were in Paradise; half a dozen of them had a 'jungle' or camping place out in the hills, and they would lure workmen out to their meetings, and you would see the glare of a campfire, and hear the faint echo of the songs they sang out of their 'little red song-book.' To Bunny this was romantic and mysterious; while to Dad and Mr. Roscoe and the managers of Ross Consolidated, it was as if the 'jungle' had been located in the province of Bengal, and the sounds brought in by the night wind had been the screams of man-eating tigers!"

III

From these and all other troubles Bunny now had a way of swift escape, the Monastery. Nobody up there had troubles—or if they did, they didn't load them onto him! "Make this your country club," Annabelle had said; "come when you please and stay as long as you please. Our horses ought to be ridden, and our books ought to be read, and there's a whole ocean—only watch out for the rip-tides!" So Bunny would run up to this beautiful playground; and sometimes Vee Tracy was there, and when she wasn't she would turn up a few hours later—quite mysteriously.

She was several years older than he, and in knowledge of the world older than he would be at a hundred. Nevertheless, she was a good playmate. It was her business to be young in both body and spirit—it was the way she earned her living, and she practiced the game all the time. She had to live hard, like an athlete in training, a pugilist before a battle. Who could tell what strange freak might next occur to the author of a novel, or to a "continuity man," or a director dissatisfied with the progress of a melodrama? She would find herself tied upon a wild horse, or to a log in a saw-mill or dragged by a rope at the end of a speed boat, or climbing a church steeple on the outside. In ages past, in lands barbarian and civilized, the hardships of the ascetic life have been imposed upon women for many strange reasons; but was there ever one more freakish than this—that she might appear before the eyes of millions in the aspect of a terror-stricken virgin tearing herself from the hands of lustful ravishers!

Anyway, here she was, a playmate for a young idealist running away from other people's troubles. They would take Annabelle's unused horses and ride them bareback over the hills to the beach, and gallop them into the surf and swim them there, to the great perplexity of the seals; or they would turn the horses loose, and run foot-races and turn hand-springs and cart-wheels—Vee would go, a whirlwind of flying white limbs and flying black hair, all the way into the water, and the waven would be no wilder than her laughter. Then they would sit, basking in the sun, and she would tell him stories about Hollywood—and assuredly the waves were no wilder than these. Anything might happen in Hollywood, and in fact had happened—and Vee knew the people it had happened to.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Marx on Fordism

Workers are thinking about Ford's 5-day week. They are wondering if there is a catch to it. Beginning in Friday's issue The DAILY WORKER will run a series of articles telling in a simple way the economics of the Ford system as Karl Marx would have analyzed it. Most workers don't know that the greatest economist that ever lived, the economist of the workingclass, figured out the mechanics of Ford's system of exploitation before Henry was born. "Karl Marx on Fordism" will run in four daily articles. They are written by Thurber Lewis.

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XVIII THE TRUCE

THE class war between employers and workers over the product of labor goes on without letup. "Settlements" in wage movements, whether these are accompanied by strikes or not, are at best only truces in the ceaseless struggle, only turning points where the struggle takes on new forms. The employers will continue to try to destroy the workers' standard of living and break the unions; the workers will continue to build their unions and to advance their interests. Organization campaigns, strikes, settlements and their aftermath, are but various phases of the one great continuous process of class struggle.

In making strike settlements this key fact must always be borne in mind. Such must be handled in the sense of preparations for new campaigns in the war. The right wing reactionaries have a wrong conception of the whole Capital-Labor controversy. They believe that the normal relationship between employers and workers is one of harmony and collaboration. They look upon strikes as deplorable misunderstandings. Hence, they consider strike

settlements as real settlements. Thus they disarm the workers for the intense struggle that goes on in many forms after the settlements.

POLICIES OF SETTLEMENT

A comprehensive strike strategy must include not only effective means for carrying on strikes, but also for settling them. Fundamental it is for the left wing to learn when and how to settle, no less than when and how to strike. Settlement proceedings, whether before or after strike movements, constitute real danger spots, genuine tests of leadership. It is then that the employers are keyed up to the highest pitch with their policy of splitting the workers' ranks; it is then they have the closest working alliance with the right wing labor leaders.

The settlement policy of the left wing clashes directly against that of the right wing. The right wing wants to agree with the employers to establish peace in the industry, which means that the workers shall give up the struggle. But the left wing maneuvers in settlement conferences in order to secure better positions from which to go on prosecuting the class war more vigorously than ever.

The left wing must become a past master at conference strategy. Many a battle, industrial as well as military, has been well-won in the field and then lost at the conference table by inept, corrupt, cowardly negotiators. A prime essential to successful conference strategy is exact information as to the balance of forces. The workers' representa-

tives must know the actual state of both the employers' and the workers' organizations and resources.

This is of decisive importance. The workers are always confronted with the practical question, "Are we in a position to strike successfully, or must we settle?" This vital question can be answered correctly only if they penetrate the employers' elaborate system of bluff, get a line on their real position, and thus base their policy upon actualities. A correct grasp of the forces at play is the foundation of strategy, no less at the conference table than in actual strikes.

QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP

The workers' negotiators must be honest, informed, experienced, determined, and flexible. They must be on watch against a maze of dangers, and yet be prepared to utilize every possible advantage. They must know the relative value of their own demands and also those of the employers. They must understand which are "bargaining points" and which are fundamental in the given situation. They must learn how to advance their main demands by sacrificing non-essentials, and how to prevent the employers from doing this. They must avoid secret negotiations and understandings, which betray their case to the employers and compromise them in the eyes of the rank and file workers. They must take the masses into their confidence as to the progress of events.

Where the right wing is in control, the left wing must

insist upon open negotiations and frank publicity. And when the reactionaries try to sell out the workers at the conference table, as Lewis did the heroic Connellsville miners at the close of the 1922 strike, the masses must be mobilized, through referendum votes, protest meetings, etc., against the settlement to prevent its endorsement. And naturally, where the employers seek to bring about strike settlements through the company unions, as the meat packers did in 1920, the left wing must fight against it to the last ditch.

In strike settlements it is necessary to guard against the right danger of grossly over-estimating the employers' strength and consequently of weakly abandoning the struggle, and also against the ultra-leftist danger of over-estimating the workers' forces and thus leading them into hopeless struggle when much could be saved by a settlement.

Then there is the grave danger of "second" strikes. Often these occur immediately after formal settlements. They are usually brought about by misunderstandings at the conference table, sudden provocative attacks by the employers, or over-militancy on the part of the victorious strikers. Such "second" strikes rarely get the hearty support of the masses of workers. They nearly always result in failure. The fatal national packing house strike of 1904 was typical. The employers, knowing the weakness of such strikes, sometimes deliberately provoke them.

(To be continued)

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Unity on the Land

For the first time in the history of the nation the agrarians of the South are meeting with the agriculturalists of the North.

The scene of this historic development is the mutual gathering at St. Louis of the southern cotton planters and northern grain growers, facing the continuing problem of an unexportable crop surplus. Relief is being sought in the cotton and corn crisis. Previous divisions are wiped out by the fact that the cotton growers have an 18,000,000 bale crop on their hands, for which they are able to get only 12 cents a pound. It is estimated that it costs at least 18 cents a pound to produce this crop. This means a loss of at least six cents per pound sold.

The corn growers face the same predicament. They have already sought relief thru the McNary-Haugen bill that was rejected by the last session of congress. Corn, however, now finds an ally in cotton, and a return assault will no doubt be made on congress when it assembles for the short session next month.

That the Coolidge-Mellon administration is aiding the enemies of the agrarians in the south as in the north is shown by the declaration of the cautious Senator Caraway of Arkansas that:

"The president's committee, which consists of Secretaries Hoover, Mellon and Jardine and Eugene Meyer, chairman of the war finance corporation, is helping the speculators but doing nothing for the farmers."

That is the kind of fake "relief" that the Coolidge-Mellon crowd hands out to the northern corn and wheat belts.

But Senator Caraway will be of no greater assistance. He will bitterly fight any attempt to disturb the present social relations.

The gathering at St. Louis will doubtless be content to plead for relief from congress. But the raising of this issue will help develop a clearer viewpoint by the poor farmers of the grain fields of the north and the cotton growers of the south in the struggle to protect their interests. They will learn to organize against the social system protected by the old party politicians. The cotton growers will follow the grain growers in developing their farmer-labor movement, independent of the old parties and fighting the interests of the bankers, the speculators and the landlords. The pillaged on the land must unite with the exploited in the cities in their own fight. Toward this end the St. Louis conference should help teach a few lessons.

Queen Marie leaves Chicago. But she cannot escape American labor's protest against the terror regime that rules in Roumania.

Workers must not be lured into continuing their support of the Coolidge-Mellon regime thru tax rebates granted the rich and fake maneuvers repudiating the world court. The bankers rule just as securely as ever.

Join the army to "Help Keep The DAILY WORKER."

The International Trade of Mexico

The following figures, showing the extent of and the increase in Mexican trade—the United States buying and selling more than twice the totals of all other nations combined—the tremendous production and possibility of development of the oil and mineral industries—silver, copper, lead and zinc—give an insight into the economic reasons underlying the Mexican policy of the state department—one of continual pressure on the Mexican government especially at a time like the present when internal enemies are striving for repeal of the land laws which make the natural resources the property of the government.

By R. Martinez Perdomo.

THE figures given in the Anuario Estadístico for the international trade of Mexico during the years 1920 to 1925 show that the import and export trade of Mexico is increasing every year.

The total international trade of Mexico during the year 1923 reached a total of \$88,579,640 Mexican pesos; in 1924, \$96,084,130, and in 1925, 1,073,481,000. Imports made by Mexico in 1924 amounted to \$21,371,606, while in 1925 were \$90,996,172. Exports made by Mexico amounted in 1924 to \$14,712,515 and in 1925 to \$82,484,832. In both years, 1924 and 1925, the trade balance in favor of Mexico was \$293,240,910 and \$21,488,660 pesos, respectively.

THESE trade balances in favor of Mexico may give the idea that the economic situation of the country is very good, but in going over the figures of the exports against the imports made by Mexico and the kind of products sold by Mexico, it can be seen that this favorable balance does not benefit Mexico to the extent that these figures seem to warrant.

Export Trade.

The trade with the United States during 1925 was as follows: Imports from Mexico, \$16,862,614 Mexican pesos, and exports to Mexico, \$74,495,561 only. There is a balance in Mexico's favor of \$24,367,063, or about \$121,175,626 in United States currency.

COMPARING the export trade of Mexico in 1925 with a total of \$43,549,065, with the export in 1925 of \$82,484,832, it is noted the great change of an export commodities that Mexico is sending out to foreign countries. In 1923 Mexico exported oil and mineral products for an amount of \$11,949,668, while in 1925 it was only

\$291,997,694. The big drop in the export of petroleum and by-products was offset by the increase in the export trade of some other commodities, chiefly in animal products, the total amount in 1924 being \$4,364,595, against \$9,229,500 in 1925.

OTHER items of export that have increased greatly are the textile fibers, food products, and some other kind of vegetal products. The total in 1922 was \$7,071,088 and in 1925 the amount was \$20,922,842 pesos.

Minerals, silver, zinc and lead have increased in production from 100 millions in 1923 to 135 millions in 1925, and the industrial metals with a total production of 46 millions in 1923 to 119,375,639 in 1925.

Comparing the figures of 1924 with those of 1925, it is noted that the heavy decrease in the oil exports has not affected adversely the total international trade of Mexico and the trade balance has given Mexico a much wider margin of benefit in 1925 than in any year since 1920, when the reconstruction of the country was started.

THE export trade of Mexico has been in the ascendancy, as proved by the following figures:

1923 \$668,471,114
1924 614,712,515
1925 682,484,832

Against these high figures of Mexican exports is noticeable the low importation, or purchases made by Mexico, in the foreign countries. The total amount in 1925 of \$90,996,172 Mexican pesos shows that the balance of export trade is made by minerals and subsoil products owned by foreign capital and therefore the huge profits of these companies do not return to Mexico, while the other industries, animal and vegetal products, are owned by Mexican capital or by industries thoroughly assimilated by Mexico.

Therefore, the export trade is the real one that has given increasing purchasing power to the Mexican people, and means a great deal more to the final economic development of Mexico than the great figures reached by the oil and mining industries, although for revenue purposes it means a great deal to the government of Mexico.

The principal customer of Mexico is the United States, as in 1925 she bought \$516,862,614 worth of staple products.

THE importance of the principal Mexican ports in regard to the total amount of trade exported thru them is as follows:

Tampico \$400,981,844
Vera Cruz 72,283,623
Laredo 44,312,192
Progreso 31,706,455
Ciudad Juarez 24,941,655
Nogales 23,722,622
Agua Prieta 18,258,001
Coahuila 12,247,928
Naco 9,888,286
Matamoros 7,065,026

The importance of the Mexican ports in connection with the import trade is as follows:

Vera Cruz 107,558,136
Laredo 80,258,330
Tampico 66,810,870
Ciudad Juarez 21,459,337
Progreso 19,052,936
Nogales 16,352,336
P. Negra 13,327,884
Mexico City 26,029,853

The total amounts by countries selling to Mexico are as follows:

United States \$274,495,561
United Kingdom 36,392,124
Germany 29,667,999
France 20,907,106
Italy 3,008,943
Spain 8,131,331
Belgium 2,999,288

The importance of the countries

buying from Mexico is as follows:
United States \$516,862,614
United Kingdom 52,115,531
Germany 33,018,743
Cuba 19,058,786
France 11,743,292
Holland 10,751,731
Argentina 9,521,264
Brazil 7,256,838
Belgium 8,432,838

COUNTRIES that buy more than sell to Mexico—United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Cuba, Holland, Argentina, Brazil and Belgium.

Countries that sell more than buy from Mexico—France, Italy, Spain, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, China, Japan, Dominican Republic, Sweden, Switzerland.

The export trade of Mexico in 1925 by continent was as follows:
North America \$520,530,360
Central America 7,003,122
South America 19,909,443
West Indies 28,392,994
Total in American continent \$569,825,913

Europe 111,715,783
Asia 861,456
Africa & Oceania 281,700

THE most noticeable thing in the export trade of Mexico is the mineral production. From January to April, 1925, there was a production of 932,427 kilograms of silver, 14,059,924 of lead, and 6,390,832 of zinc.

During the same period of this year the production has been of 1,004,476 kilograms of silver, 16,176,468 of lead, and 28,201,286 of zinc.

Mexico has the first place in the world as producer of silver, the second place in lead production, fifth place in production of copper and, due to the great demand and the high price paid for zinc, Mexico will soon be in the first place regarding the export of this metal.

"Wasteful and Futile Strikes"

By BEN GITLOW.

THE New York Times of November 13 contains an editorial under the heading of "Wasteful and Futile Strikes." This editorial, dealing with the settlement reached in the cloakmakers' strike between the inside manufacturers and the union, claims the following:

That the prolonged bitter and costly struggle should never have been begun.

That compared with the original demands of the unions, the terms accepted by the union speak defeat.

That the decision of the governor's advisory commission gave virtually the demands the workers have now won; that they could have won the demands without incurring an enormous loss in wages and dislocating the industry.

That the strike was additionally unreasonable because it was directed against the ultimate best interests of the workers, because it was aimed at the so-called inside manufacturers, the larger shops where the conditions were better for the workers, where the average employment is nearly 40 per cent greater and which manufacturers were greatly handicapped by union regulation which the unions have not even attempted to apply to the smaller shops.

That the intelligent union leadership would have co-operated with these inside manufacturers instead of handicapping them against the jobber.

That the reasons behind the strike may have been union politics involving a struggle for control by the radical elements.

That the cloakmakers' strike on a smaller scale is like the British coal strike, inasmuch as the cloakmakers, like the British miners, obstinately refused to admit that the welfare of the workers is bound up with the welfare of their industry.

That to wage war against the most enlightened employers is wanton recklessness.

That there are times when it would seem that labor has outgrown the ancient slogans about the robber capitalist, labor leaders not being afraid to admit that wages go hand in hand with productivity, when along comes a garment strike or a coal strike to show that the old fallacies are still strong enough to be exploited by ignorant and selfish leaders.

It is very important that due consideration be given to this editorial. The position of the New York Times is the position not only of the capitalists, but the position of the right wing leadership. The right wing leadership opposed the calling of a strike and were in favor of accepting the decision handed down by the governor's advisory commission. It is to be expected that the very arguments used by the New York Times will be used by the right wing in order to prove that left wing leadership is romantic, impracticable, interested only in calling strikes that are costly and futile for the workers. They will claim that

a right wing leadership would have avoided a strike and peaceably brought improved conditions to the workers.

The trouble with the contentions of the New York Times and the right wing is that it neglects to consider all the factors in the situation. That it looks upon the struggle, the Times (thru capitalist goggles, and the right wing leaders thru their own goggles) that are dimmed with pessimism and lack of faith in the ability of the workers to fight militantly for better conditions. The cloakmakers' strike has not been ended by the agreement reached with the inside manufacturers. The cloakmakers' strike is a prolonged and bitter struggle. Could it be avoided without treacherously giving up the interests of the workers? The answer, if the facts are examined, must be emphatically no.

The decision of the governor's advisory commission appointed by the so-called friend of labor, Governor Smith of Tammany Hall, considered for two years the deplorable conditions existing in the ladies' garment industry in New York. For two long years in the interests of the bosses, it delayed passing upon the urgent demands of the workers. When their decision was made public the workers discovered that every demand of the workers was denied with the exception of a slight increase in wages. The report, which condemned in strong language the bad working conditions in the industry, the poverty and misery of the workers, then proceeded to grant the main demand raised by the employers, the right to discharge their workers at will. The inside manufacturers though they accepted the governor's commission decision as a basis for the settlement of the strike, did not indicate that they were in a mood for settlement. From the very beginning they maintained a hostile attitude to the union and clearly indicated that they were determined to use the decision of the governor's advisory commission to smash the union. Besides, the other factors in the trade were induced to ignore the union. Their position was: No recognition whatsoever of the existence of the union and the establishment of open shop conditions in the industry. For the union to have attempted to avoid the struggle would have demoralized the forces of the organization, would have aided the bosses, and would have continued in a more aggravated form the abominable conditions prevailing in the industry.

The decision of the governor's commission was the most powerful weapon placed in the hands of the bosses. Responsible directly for giving the bosses this weapon was the right wing Signan forces, who two years ago, when they controlled the union with the advice and agreement of Morris Hillquit, placed the workers' destiny in this anti-labor commission. Opposed to militant action, disregarding the demands of the left wing which was then in opposition, the action of the right wing for two years delayed a consideration of the workers' de-

mands and gave the bosses the splendid opportunity of obtaining the weapon they long desired against the workers and the union, the right of discharge. This treachery of the right wing is to be condemned most severely and is responsible for the prolonged and bitter struggle. The left wing and the militancy of the workers is not to blame.

The Times and the right wing would like to create the impression that the strike ended in total defeat for the workers. In spite of the fact that the union had to overcome great difficulties, such as the jobber difficulty, the scabbing situation due to the development of the out-of-town markets, the open protection of scabbing by the right wing machine, the opposition of Governor Smith and his compulsory arbitration proposals, the injunctions, the wholesale arrests coupled with unprecedented police violence and brutality, and the open and deliberate holding up of relief by the right wing leaders in other unions, it nevertheless was able to register a victory for the workers. Even the retreat on the question of 10% reorganization was made only after the union had forced the manufacturers to recede from their original position by granting the union the right to review discharges and guaranteeing the workers 32 weeks' employment during the year. The demands won by the workers was a 42-hour 5-day week for 18 months, to be followed by a 40-hour week, thus establishing the 40-hour 5-day week in the industry, limitation of contractors, a better arrangement providing union supervision of the labor bureau that provides workers to the manufacturers, and an increase in wages much above that granted by the governor's commission. These are notable achievements, and their winning can only be attributed to the militancy, courage and fighting spirit of the workers. Without a struggle, the bosses could never have been forced to grant them. The left wing deserves credit that it had the courage to enter the struggle in spite of the formidable opposition of the bosses, aided by the capitalist state and the criminal strike-breaking activities of the right wing.

When the New York Times speaks about unreasonableness of the strike, that it was against the interests of the workers because it was directed against the inside manufacturers, who the Times wants us to believe are friendly to labor, one is reminded of the famous cartoons in the daily capitalist press captioned "Bug House Fables." The inside manufacturers are the richest factors in the ladies' garment industry. By the exploitation of the workers they have become exceedingly wealthy. They are not one whit concerned about the welfare of the workers. To them, like all the other factors in the trade, profits are the first consideration. The record of these manufacturers is stubborn and bitter opposition to the union. Their workers have not shared in the enormous prosperity they have enjoyed. In the negotiations with the union they made demands upon the union for speeding up, for less union control, and, in the main, for further impoverishing the workers and aggravating their exploitation. The employment in some, not all, of the inside shops may be slightly better than in the contractors' shops, the very fact that they opposed bitterly time guarantee indicates that they realize that, as bosses, they have everything to gain by maintaining in the industry a system of insecurity of employment. The left wing in raising the issue of time-guaranteed employment has taken steps to remedy a condition in the garment industry that is responsible for short periods of feverish employment and then prolonged periods of unemployment, causing great misery and suffering among the garment workers. The inside manufacturers are bosses and not jolly white angels. Like shysters, regardless of consequences, they are interested only in extracting their pound of flesh from the workers. To co-operate with them would only result in selling the interests of the workers for a mess of pottage.

The New York Times does not stop here. It now takes up the argument repeated time and again by the right wing during the course of the strike. It is the same argument raised by the Jewish Daily Forward, that the left wing calls futile strikes only for political purposes. The Times insinuates that the reason behind the strike may have been union politics involving control by the radical elements. In the first place, the New York Cloakmakers' Union was in the hands of the left wing radical elements when the strike was called. It was the conservative right wing reactionary forces that, for political purposes, did everything in their power to bring about a sweeping defeat of the strike. They wanted to utilize a defeat in order to destroy the left wing leadership and regain control of the union. The left wing, in addition to leading the workers in their struggle for better working conditions, did point out to the workers the political lessons that they must learn from their struggles against the bosses. They pointed out how Governor Smith, a capitalist politician, had his commission drag out the consideration of the urgent problems raised by the workers. They pointed out how Governor Smith tried to use his power to break the strike by compulsory arbitration. They pointed out how so-called friends of labor approved the issuing of injunctions

against the workers. They pointed out how the capitalist-run Tammany administration of New York City was aiding the bosses' efforts to smash the strike by unjustifiable arrests and wanton brutality in breaking up picket lines. They tried to prove to the workers out of their experiences that whenever the workers are engaged in a struggle for better conditions that the capitalist politicians use the state against the workers. That in order to remedy this situation the workers ought to organize a labor party to fight the capitalist parties and to win state power for the workers themselves. This political activity the left wing will continue to carry on with increasing energy in the struggles the workers will engage in. To neglect this important phase of the workers' struggle is to continue in full force the oppressive strike-breaking activities of the capitalist-controlled government against the workers.

The New York Times also criticized the cloakmakers because they did not follow a class collaboration policy. The New York Times compares the cloakmakers' strike to the coal miners' struggle in Great Britain. It blames the cloakmakers for refusing to recognize that the welfare of the workers is bound up with the welfare of the industry. It is the same argument that the right wing uses and which has been expressed most clearly by Abraham Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Beckerman repeatedly claims that the interests of the workers are bound up with the interests of the manufacturers, that the workers must give concessions to the manufacturers in the New York market if they are to have work and better conditions.

What has been the situation in the cloak industry? The industry has been thriving and making millions in profit. In spite of the increased profits made by the bosses, the conditions of the workers have become intolerable. Unemployment is chronic, union control has been weakened, average yearly wages are far below the level of subsistence. The British miners have been fighting for eight long months to prevent a cut in wages and an increase in hours. The cloakmakers have also been fighting against an attempt of the manufacturers who are making enormous profits out of the exploitation of the cloakmakers to smash the union and create a more intolerable situation for the workers.

The cloak manufacturers are, like the British coal barons, interested in

lowering the living standards of the workers. The cloakmakers' strike proves conclusively that the welfare of the bosses is not bound up with the welfare of the workers. The cloakmakers' strike, if it proves anything, proves that the only way in which the workers can prevent the encroachments of the bosses and win some of the prosperity of the industry for themselves in improved conditions is thru unionization and militant struggles.

The Times, at the end of the editorial, becomes indignant. It is gratifying to note that this powerful expression of American capitalism is indignant over the cloakmakers' strike, and particularly the left wing leadership. The indignation of the Times is shared by the whole right wing bureaucratic machine in control of the trade union movement.

The cloakmakers' war is wanton recklessness, exclaims the Times. Enlightened labor has outgrown the idea that capitalists are robbers. Labor leaders are not now afraid to say that wages go hand in hand with productivity. The Times agrees with the position of the right wing for co-operating to increase productivity at the expense of the workers. Increased productivity means the more intensive exploitation of the workers. The cloakmakers won an increase in wages. The furriers also won substantial increases in wages without agreeing to speed up production. The general conditions of all the workers in the industry were thereby improved. In contradistinction we have the Amalgamated situation in New York. This organization in the men's garment industry agreed to increased productivity on the part of the workers. The result has been increased profits for the manufacturers, intensive speed-up in the shops, that is undermining the health of the workers, hundreds of workers being deprived of their jobs because less workers are required to produce more, reduction in wages and increased suffering and misery for the workers. The workers have nothing to gain from the advice of the New York Times. The class collaboration policy and wage increase policy based upon increased productivity advocated by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy is against the workers' interests. The cloakmakers' strike has vindicated the position of the left wing. The cloakmakers' strike was not futile. The cloakmakers' strike was a demonstration that thru unity and militant struggles only the workers can maintain their positions and march forward to great progress.

Letters From Our Readers

On Henry Ford Again.
To the Editor:—In the St. Paul Pioneer Press of Oct. 6, Elbert H. Gary is alleged to pronounce Ford's five-day week uneconomic as follows: "I shall require further proof before I am satisfied that any man or any number of men can do as much work in five days of eight hours each as could be secured in six days of eight hours each."

Some light may be thrown on Mr. Gary's process of reasoning if we quote an interview printed in the New York Times of Jan. 25, 1925. Listen to the dulcet tones of Mr. Gary and his philosophy. "Fear of losing his job is making the man in the shop too line. At first glance the average individual will say there is something very ugly and inhuman in that statement. It isn't ugly and it isn't inhuman. It is the only solution. Fear is the word I used. I might with equal truth have said competition. They both mean the same in industry. You may call it fear. You may call it competition."

The Puritans were wont to add "of the Lord" to make it more binding. There is no doubt but that Mr. Gary is extremely religious and very un-Christian. It is probable from the standpoint of business Messrs. Gary and Ford are like Hendrick Van Loon's statesman "with the warm, personal, loving feelings of a slide rule and the cash register."

Mr. Gary is the giant-killer of labor leaders and it is rumored that when the Little Red Riding Hoods of unemployment secure jobs in Ford's plants they are heard to murmur occasionally, "What big eyes you've got, Grandma!"

The writer has just finished reading Ford's "Today and Tomorrow" and it is most interesting. It may be epoch-making but the writer considers it "old stuff" from an idealistic standpoint. It dates back to Aristotle if not earlier. "He first of the nationalized inanimate tool as an implement of labor" and dared fancy it might displace human slavery. Franklin, Kropotkin, Steinmetz and a long list of others have advocated the same doctrines that Ford dares assert really work out. But Mr. Ford hampered by legal restrictions and economics based on "pecuniary and honorific emulation" really produces the goods and having the money stands a fair show of demonstrating that of which Aristotle dreamed if he is sincere. The government intervened to prevent public knowledge of how much money there may be in running railroads right.

The writer never was affiliated with socialism, Communism, or anarchism, but he has heard or read many appeals. During the world war

he was in the environment of the University of Illinois. He became a member of the Socialist Study Club an organization composed of socialist and non-socialist members. He has repeatedly heard there all the alleged advanced ideas which Mr. Ford apparently champions in the interest of himself and the laborer if he is acting in good faith. He recalls the iteration of order, cleanliness, up-to-date machinery and methods, standardization of machinery and goods and the necessity of interesting the engineering fraternity. Mr. Newell of the engineering staff, in government employ I believe, was of the opinion that it was a hopeless task until the inventors, engineers, and mechanics attained a broader vision.

But the rift in the lute was that such ideas were not considered respectable. The writer recalls with amusement being careless of convention that certain relatives, graduates of or affiliated with directly or indirectly with some of the colleges might hide a tolerant smile when he insisted on his Sunday visit to the club session just off the campus. This was distinctly "verboten" to any aspirant for advancement in position or prestige. Members were assumed to be cranks, free-lovers, Communists or anarchists if regularly attending. At least this was the opinion in great degree of the sanctified and sanctimonious faculty members possessing influence.

Our entry into the world war furnished the long hoped for excuse. Various faculty members and sympathizers with progressive thought were dismissed including noted men and against the protest of fair minded conservatives. Puritanism of the dogmatic type prevailed. But the teachings heard in the war-time closed Socialist Study Club as to wages, hours, desirability of intermittent change of task, steady employment, leisure, play; mismanagement of businesses and finance, co-operative selling to employees and public, etc., etc., seem similar to the apparent conclusions put forth by Henry Ford in "Today and Tomorrow." Henry has a long purse and he may make it respectable—Joel Henry Greene, 1419 Grand Ave., St. Paul.

N. W. Parents' League Will Meet Tonight

An important meeting of the Parents' League of the Northwest Side will be held Thursday, Nov. 18, at 3301 Le Moyne St. There will be election of officers. Carl Haessler, chief editor of the Federated Press will speak on "Who controls the schools and why."