

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

"MEXICO Defied by Nicaragua," shrieks a headline in the Chicago Tribune of last Sunday. The truth is that the United States threatens Mexico thru its puppet Adolfo Diaz, president of Nicaragua by grace of United States bayonets. United States intervention in Mexico is now a question of the moment. The stage is set, the public mind has been ploughed, fertilized and furrowed and the next step is the inevitable "overt act" which can be produced at discretion.

THE arrogance of our dumbbell secretary of state passes all bounds. His arrogance is measured by the number of poison gas bombs he can command. But it is a mistake to think that United States imperialism will have easy sailing in South America. The resourcefulness of "weaker peoples has been adequately proven by China. Imperialism must go on or die. Like the drone that passes out of the picture after it does the only fruitful act in an otherwise useless life, imperialism is driven to its own destruction, the while it is expanding. Its a case of being damned if you do under her bed for guns. It's a long

AFTER eight years of peace Germany has finally won the war. We are informed that the allies—or what is left of them—have lifted arms control supervision of Germany's military machine. Not that Germany took the supervision any more seriously than the average police captain takes prohibition. But it galled Germany's dignity to have allied snoopers looking under her bed for guns. Its a long time between wars but the gods must have a jolly half hour laughing over the allied victory of 1918. The only countries that won are the United States and Germany. The victors are so victorious that they would have a hard time borrowing a dime on Christmas day.

THE high-priced attorneys of Messrs. Fall and Doherty have proven to the satisfaction of an unprejudiced public that their clients have been animated by the purest motives in the

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HEAD OF WALL STREET FIRM SUE BY RUBBER INVESTORS OVER CONTROL



CLARENCE DILLON

Clarence Dillon, of the powerful banking firm of Dillon, Reed & Co., is the object of a suit of nine stockholders in the Goodrich Rubber and Tire company, who claim he is moving their coupons out of their pockets and is taking complete control of the big company for his firm.

WALL STREET, IN GLOW OF BIG PROFITS, PLAYS SANTA CLAUS TO DOPE ITS HELP

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—After the billion dollars has been paid out by Wall Street in the December and January first dividends and bond interest, there will still be a substantial surplus in many treasuries from the year's enormous earnings. Some of this goes to employees in the form of a Christmas gift or bonus—or bribe. This year, it is estimated that between 35 and 50 millions will be so disbursed. In most cases this is done "after earnings have passed a certain mark." That is, after the stockholders have had their regular, extra, and stock dividends, the faithful employees are remembered.

This isn't even class-collaboration. It is the condescension of one class to another, aiming to bring about an obliteration of class lines and a blurring of class interests. It is a sop. It is reported that many banks and business houses have had earnings in 1926 exceeding those of any previous

STALIN AFFIRMS POSSIBILITY OF SOCIALIST VICTORY IN THE SOVIET UNION BEFORE COMINTERN

The following is a cabled report of the seventeenth session of the plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International meeting in Moscow with delegates present from nearly all of the 58 parties throughout the world affiliated. Previous special cable dispatches to THE DAILY WORKER have reported speeches and reports on the following important questions: The international situation of capitalism and the tasks of the Communist Parties; the lessons of the British general strike; the significance of the events in China and the Far East. The present report, giving Stalin's speech and Zinoviev's remarks on the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, throws a vivid light on the controversy just completed between the opposition, led by Trotsky, Kamenev and Zinoviev and the Central Committee of the Communist Party under the leadership of Stalin, Bukharin, Tomsky and others.

REPORT OF STALIN'S SPEECH

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 11. (Delayed).—The seventeenth session of the plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on Dec. 7 heard Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, report on the Russian question. In his preliminary remarks he made the following points:

The struggle within the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. dates from long ago; the history of the party is a history of inner contradictions, the overcoming of these contradictions, and the gradual consolidation of the party on the basis of victory over fundamental contradictions arising during the development of the party and the proletarian struggle. Inasmuch as the contradictions are fundamental and not tactical, no middle line, no compromise is possible. Concealing the fact of the existence of contradictions would mean the party's ideological death. It is absolutely necessary to fight out the divergences of principle.

Reviews the Party's History. The speaker then reviewed the successive periods of the party history beginning with the second congress when the formal split between the Bolsheviks and mensheviks occurred until the present stage. All stages of the party's history abound in fights against fundamental divergences. The party's history has proved the triumph of quality over quantity. Lenin, originally standing alone, finally carried the day. The same applies to parties in other countries.

Social democracy, Stalin said, is decaying and degenerating because of its attempts to hide fundamental, internal contradictions. There are two sources of contradictions within proletarian parties: first, the pressure of the bourgeoisie and bourgeois ideology on the proletariat and consequently on its party because the proletariat is itself part of general society while the party is part of the proletariat; second, the existence of various layers within the working class—the mass of the true proletariat which best support Marxism; people recently come from non-proletarian classes such as the peasantry, petty bourgeois, and intelligentsia who are the fittest ground for all kinds of anarchist and semi-anarchist doctrines.

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COAL MINERS! ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER will run, beginning with the first returns the latter part of the week, the election returns in the contest in the United Mine Workers' Union between John Brophy and John L. Lewis for International President. The vote is taken by locals and every union member has knowledge of the results in his local shortly after the vote is taken. We ask all progressive workers to send in these returns direct to THE DAILY WORKER as soon as they are available.

NATIONAL CITY BANK IS NOW LARGEST IN WORLD, \$140,000,000 CAPITAL

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The directors of the National City Bank has recommended to the stockholders that the bank's capital be increased by \$25,000,000, raising the total capital, surplus and undivided profits to \$140,000,000. This move will make the National City the most powerful banking organization in the world, the status it has held heretofore in the United States.

The bank's capitalization is divided into \$75,000,000 capital, \$50,000,000 surplus and \$15,000,000 undivided profits. Stockholders will reap huge profits by the move, as each shareholder will be entitled to another share for \$200, while the shares on the open market are selling for \$600.

FRANCE BLOCKS LEAGUE PARLEY ON GERMAN ARMS

Poincare and Briand Split on Policy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Dec. 12.—A break between Premier Poincare of France and Foreign Minister Briand over Briand's policy in dealing with the arms restrictions and military control of Germany, the chief problem at the league council here, has brought about a deadlock. Briand favors a conciliatory attitude toward Germany, while Poincare insists that Germany remove every indication of militarism.

Briand Ready to Resign.

Briand was ready to sign a protocol providing for substitution of a league commission for the interallied arms commission to supervise Germany and for demilitarizing the war zone. The French cabinet, however, called a halt to the negotiations, and Poincare communicated with Briand, ordering him to desist until "further orders."

It now looms as a possibility that the league council will be unable to do anything and the matter will have to be taken before the Hague tribunal as provided in the Locarno pact.

Berlin Flays Chamberlain.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Austen Chamberlain's demand at the league council that the allies retain power to restrict Germany's exporting of arms is criticized here as being prompted by his own interests in Great Britain munition factories. Both he and Prime Minister Baldwin are financially interested in powder and arms factories, and their stand is seen as an attempt to wipe out competition against their private interests.

Bring Pressure on Congress to Raise Salaries of Judges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Intense pressure is being brought to bear on congress to have the bill for raising salaries of federal judges passed at this session. The bill was advocated by President Coolidge in his annual message, and a lobby of the American Bar Association is working on the congressmen.

GERMAN EXPERT SAYS UNITED STATES OF EUROPE IS POSSIBLE



Dr. Adolph Reichwein, German professor touring the U. S. on behalf of German science, a semi-official scientific body, declared in an interview that only the combination of European capitalist countries in Europe against the growing monopoly of the United States can avert the mass revolutions of workers and peasants imminent in the European situation.

PLAN BREAK-UP OF N. Y. UNION IN SECRET MEET

Sigman and Beckerman Play Bosses' Game

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Secret conferences at which plans are being laid to capture the International Ladies' Garments Workers' Union and expel all Communists and left wingers from office in the union are being held by the Beckerman-Sigman machine at the national headquarters of the I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th street, it was learned today.

The call to these conferences was issued on the heels of a strategic move of the sub-manufacturers, in which 20,000 members of the union were locked out, and an attempt made to force the open shop system on the clothing workers.

Repeat Last Year's Attack.

Sigman's plan, it was learned, is to repeat his performance of last year, when, by employing strong-arm men, he captured the headquarters of Locals 2 and 9 and installed his own right wing officers. Last year he was aided by Israel Feinberg and Meyer Perlstein, both of whom are now out of the union.

Feeling the loss of the support of his former cronies and their backers in the union, Sigman has rallied to his side Abram Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

"Mussolini."

It is Beckerman, known thruout union circles as the "Mussolini" of the garment trade, who is the moving force behind the new coalition. By using Beckerman and his gangsters, Sigman is attempting to drive out the Communist and left wing forces while they are engaged in fighting the present struggle against the sub-manufacturers.

The gangsters of the former Kaufman regime in the furriers' union have also joined the united front against the left wing in the needle trades.

The important part of the Sigman-Beckerman program is their intention to sign an agreement with the bosses on the latter's terms if their attempt to install right wing leaders is successful. The lockout move, which will be in force until an agreement has been signed between the I. L. G. W. U. and the bosses, was instituted to give the Sigman-Beckerman machine time to organize and carry out its program.

Workers Roused.

This action on the part of the reactionary forces at a time when the strike leaders need the undivided support of the entire union has aroused the needle trades workers in New York.

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

NEEDLE TRADES LABOR HERE AIDS NEW YORK STRIKE

Big Meeting Is Held in Spite of Reaction

At least one thousand of Chicago's needle trades tollers massed inside and outside of Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., on Sunday afternoon to give support to the strike of the New York cloakmakers and show the right wing bureaucrats that the progressive forces and the left wing in the unions cannot be stopped by intimidation and gangsterism.

Demand Extortionate Rental.

The meeting had been scheduled for Hertz Hall, two blocks away from Workers' Lyceum, but when the committee from the Trade Union Educational League that sponsored the meeting went to the hall to start the meeting they were notified by the owner that they would have to pay \$1,000 for the use of the hall.

It was obvious that the owner had been reached by the right wingers who, under the leadership of Manager Sam Levin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, hired gangsters and slugs to break up a similar meeting scheduled for last Thursday.

Once removed to the new hall, the hundreds of needle trades workers jammed inside and crowded around the doors to listen to speeches by Ben Gold, manager of the joint board of the New York Furriers' Union, Ida Rothstein of the Chicago dressmakers, Henry Sazer of the Cap and Millinery Workers, and S. Potash of the Furriers. B. Goldberg, business agent of the Chicago Furriers, was chairman.

Gangsters Hit and Run.

The usual contingent of gangsters was brought to Hertz's Hall by the Levin-Rissman outfit and by the right wingers in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Two workers were beaten up by thugs at Hertz's Hall after the workers had gone to the new hall. The thugs immediately ran away. There was no other disturbance.

"When I left New York," said Ben Gold, "I was told by the right wingers there, that I would never return from Chicago alive. That is one of the reasons I came."

Tells Right Wingers.

"I have visited Chicago three times. The first time was during the Furriers' convention when one lone left winger challenged the right wing leadership and was thrown out of the hall. The second time was when I came here to debate with President Kaufman of the Furriers on equal ground. I come now for the third time to tell the right wingers that they cannot defeat the left wing."

"The big danger in the needle trades unions especially is from the open shop and the contracting system which spreads the industry thruout the small towns. The right wingers have demonstrated their incapacity to deal with these dangers and lead the workers out of the swamps."

Win 40-Hour Week.

"In New York, under the leadership of the left wing, the furriers' union was able to win the 40-hour week. The right wing bureaucrats from President Green to Sigman of the cloakmakers, do a lot of talking about the 40-hour week. But that is all. It took the left wing leadership to actually win the 40-hour week."

"One of the reasons for the success of the left wing leadership is its reliance upon the might of the rank and file instead of upon paid agents and slugs."

Urges Amalgamation.

"One of the greatest needs of the needle trades workers at this time is amalgamation. The right wingers are opposed to this. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union used to be an advocate of amalgamation at a time when they were not kosher to

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WOOLWORTH PARASITES GET A \$165,000,000 'GIFT' FROM DIRECTORS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A fifty per cent stock dividend, valued at \$165,000,000 is to be given the shareholders in the F. W. Woolworth company, five and ten cent store corporation, on Feb. 1, it is announced by the board of directors. This huge extra dividend, coming from the nickles and dimes spent in the Woolworth stores, is described as a "Christmas present" to the stockholders.

An indication of the profits being made by the corporation is shown by the fact that the "good will" item usually carried in its account statement at \$50,000,000, is now reduced to \$1

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT RETAINS TITLE, GRANTS OIL MEN CONCESSIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12.—The announcement of British oil interests of their decision to abide by the provisions of the 1917 constitution coupled with some modifications by the Calles government has resulted in a decision by a conference of American oil companies in San Antonio to accept the government regulations.

Instead of proving titles to the properties they now hold and which they have up to now maintained they must receive, the oil companies will receive fifty-year concessions which cannot be transferred without consent of the Mexican government and which will be cancelled upon violation of any of the terms upon which they have been granted.

All other provisions of Mexican law remain unchanged. The labor laws of the republic must be lived up to by the concessionaires.

WALL STREET SPEAKS THRU PUPPET DIAZ

Impudent Document Is "Master's Voice"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 12.—Backed by American gunboats, which are patrolling the coast line, Adolfo Diaz, president by virtue of American intervention, has issued a long defiance to Mexico and called upon the world to support "his" government.

The document is an impudent attack on the internal policies of Mexico in which the usurper Diaz appears as the defender of religion and private property against the Mexican policy of separation of church and state and government ownership of natural resources.

No Mention of U. S. Club.

Diaz speaks of "Mexican aggression" but says nothing of the open forcible domination of Central American politics by the United States. He takes up the cudgels not only for imperialist reaction in Nicaragua, but for reaction in Mexico as well. He says:

My government feels that many worthy Nicaraguans, members of the historic and illustrious liberal party of this country of noble traditions, have in the blindness of political passion allied themselves with the forces of communism, radicalism and religious persecution now in control and running rampant in Mexico, but not representative of what is believed to be the true sentiments of a large majority of the Mexican people.

According to Diaz, the United States is a benefactor of small nations.

My government felt confident that the government and people of the United States who have always shown a high regard for the independence and rights of sovereign states, however small and weak, would accord their moral support to the government of Nicaragua in its efforts to defend the institutions of this nation against the aggressions of Mexico, a country twenty times larger than Nicaragua.

"The aggressions of Mexico," were the support of a popular revolution against a dictatorship set up under American protection and the interference of Mexico in this respect was not only a right but a duty, say liberals here.

Two Latin-American Groups.

The manifesto of Diaz is proof of a clear division on foreign policy among the Latin-American states. One group backed by the honest nationalist elements and the masses of workers and peasants, is led by Mexico and demands popular government in Latin-American countries—government free from imperialist pressure.

The other group consists of individuals whom the American state department and private capital has been able to buy and who attempt to organize all the internal forces of reaction—landlords, clericals, etc.—against popular government and for American imperialist domination.

Written at U. S. Direction.

The Diaz manifesto was undoubtedly written under the supervision of the American state department and it has as its main purpose the creation of further pressure upon the Mexican government to get it to abandon its intention to enforce the land and mineral provisions of the 1917 constitution.

It is doubtful if this document will exert much influence in convincing wide sections of the Latin-American people that Mexico has less right to support a popular revolution in Nicaragua than the American state department has to support a dictator possessing no mandate of any kind from the Nicaraguans.

Russian Girl Crosses Black Sea in Rowboat

ODESSA, U. S. S. R., Dec. 12.—A 16-year-old girl, Tamara Schumarin, has crossed the Black Sea in a row boat, a distance of about 1,000 miles, and is the first woman to shoot the Dnieper rapids.

In recognition of her daring feat, the girl has been made an honorary member of the Red Fleet, the first woman to be so honored.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

NORTHERN GENERAL WHO PILLAGED 100 TOWNS SURRENDERS TO CANTON

AMOY China, Dec. 12.—Reliable reports from Foochow, the big port that fell last week to the Canton armies, state that the northern General Chang Yi who has pillaged more than 100 towns in the Foochow district, has

been beaten by the nationalist armies and forced to surrender. Foochow relief authorities state that 70,000 people are homeless as the result of destruction wrought by Gen. Chang Yi's troops.

ITALY, SERBIA RATTLE SABERS OVER ALBANIA

Armed Conflict May Be Outcome

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELGRADE, Dec. 12.—Declaring that the treaty signed last week between Italy and Albania endangers the entire foundation of Jugo-Slav foreign policy, Foreign Minister Nintchitch and the whole cabinet has resigned office as a protest, which it hopes will have an influence on the league of nations, now in session at Geneva.

Nintchitch declares that Jugo-Slavia has a treaty with Italy specifying that neither country will undertake any arrangements with Albania without consulting the other. The Italo-Albanian treaty is, according to Nintchitch, another step in Mussolini's program for complete control of the Adriatic.

Charge Secret Clause.
Belgrade newspapers publish report from Scutari which say that secret clauses of the treaty provide for military help to Albania in return for permission to build Italian naval bases on the Albanian coast. Anti-Italian feeling is being whipped up through the country. Jugo-Slavia has a large army of some 200,000 and the sentiment in some quarters is that Mussolini's latest move has put Europe one step nearer an armed conflict.

League Worried.
GENEVA, Dec. 9.—Remembering Mussolini's ultimatum to the league on Corfu, members of the league of nations council, now in session here, are wondering if the same will happen with the Italian-Jugo-Slav dispute over Albania.

For the present the council is debating the question of German arms control, but a crisis is looked for when Jugo-Slavia refers the Albanian dispute to the league of nations.

MELLON'S REPORT ARGUES AGAINST DEBT CANCELLING

Favors Giving Gift to Big Taxpayers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Mellon's annual treasury report submitted to congress stressed evidence purporting to show that the United States is justified in demanding payment for foreign war debts, principally those of France. Mellon released correspondence between the foreign countries and the United States to show that they did not expect, nor desire cancellation of the debts.

"France Refused Gift."
That Premier Ribot of France expressed the "hope that the United States would avoid action tending to make a gift of the loans to France" in correspondence in April, 1919, was shown by the report.

He said that when the United States threatened to refuse new loans to France because of her attitude in favor of debt revision, the French ministers denied such attitude and incurred new loans on the strength of this.

Wilson Opposed Cancellation.
He also said that President Wilson was just as "firm as Harding and Coolidge against cancellation." Until the war ended no intimation was made that these advances were subsidies, said the report, and that they were contributions to a joint cause or that they would be subject to a general pooling after the war.

Echoes "Property."
Reviewing economic conditions, Mellon echoed the statements of Coolidge and Hoover, saying: "This country has undoubtedly been exceedingly prosperous for the last few years, and prosperity is continuing."

Mellon officially advocated the tax credit plan outlined by Coolidge, and suggested that a credit of 15 per cent be given all payments of income taxes to be made in 1927, on 1926 earnings.

Opposes Tax Reductions.
In other words, instead of reducing taxes all along the line, Mellon proposes that those who pay income taxes should receive a rebate of 15 per cent.

This is made possible, he said, because there will be a government surplus of \$850,000,000 after provision has been made for retirement of debt through sinking funds and repayment of foreign loans.

Says He Is "Fair."
In defending his stand against tax reduction, he said, "The imperative necessity that we do not commit our government to an unsound fiscal policy for the future, should not prevent the government treating its taxpayers fairly in any particular year in which government revenues are over-abundant."

STALIN AFFIRMS THE POSSIBILITY OF SOCIALIST VICTORY IN THE SOVIET UNION BEFORE COMINTERN

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and "ultra-left" groupings; and, lastly, the labor aristocracy, always willing to compromise with the bourgeoisie on the most favorable terms and are always open to reformism and opportunism.

Urges Fight for Basic Principles.
The last two layers, Stalin went on, in spite of the external differences between them, constitute a common ground for opportunism, either open and patent if the sentiments of the labor aristocracy are predominant, or hidden under "left" phraseology if petty-bourgeois sentiment prevails. Quoting Engels as authority, Stalin emphasized that the proletarian party must not become a debating club, it can withstand the pressure of bourgeois influence only thru a hard fight for basic principles and a correct line.

Passing to the question of the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Stalin pointed out three peculiar features: First, the opposition is not simply an opposition but a united opposition; second, the opposition seeks to conceal its opportunism under "left revolutionary" phrases; third, the opposition complains that it is essentially misunderstood.

Dissects the Opposition.
The opposition, with Trotskyism at its head, includes all the more or less opportunistic tendencies which are against Leninism, either at the beginning or later; Trotskyism's "new opposition," remnants of "democratic centralism" and remnants of the so-called labor opposition. Apart from ideological reasons, the opposition is united because this is the only opportunity to ever so lightly increase its chances in the anti-party struggle.

The fact, Stalin continued, that Trotskyism is leading the opposition is not casual and has repeatedly occurred in the party's history. Trotskyism is the ablest representative of the petty-bourgeois drift, cleverly concealing its opportunism under "left revolutionary" phraseology. A series of examples from the party history since the seizure of power in October 1917 show how all oppositional tendencies under "revolutionary" slogans advocated measures which, practically, could only hamper the work of the Communist Party.

Such a mask is necessary because the very revolutionary traditions of the Soviet Union proletariat will not countenance frank opportunists as for instance in England. As for the opposition's complaint that they are "misunderstood," Stalin observed that this always was the lot of opportunists as for example the Bernstein, Bauer and Volmar factions at the end of the last century.

The fundamental differences of views, Stalin said, within the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. are revolving around several main questions.

First, the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country, namely the U. S. S. R., whether the proletariat of the Soviet Union can with its own forces subdue the bourgeoisie and create the economic as well as the political basis for the construction of socialism. The Communist Party's answer is in the affirmative—the opposition, in the negative. The figures prove the correctness of the party's view.

The second question refers to the international situation of the U. S. S. R., affording us a breathing space for the development of socialism. Four main factors assure a period for a breathing spell: the conflicting interests among the imperialists; the conflicting interests between imperialist countries on one side and colonial and semi-colonial countries on the other; the growing revolutionary movement in capitalist countries and the growing sympathy of the workers of all countries for the Soviet Republic; the strength and power developed by the Soviet Union proletariat's progress in socialist construction and the strength and good organization of the red army.

The third question is the problem of "national" and international tasks of the proletarian revolution in one country or another. The party holds the view that the task of the Soviet Union proletariat are one with the common task of the liberation of the workers of all countries from capitalism, that the interests of socialist construction in our country are entirely merged with the interests of the revolutionary movement in all countries because the revolution in the Soviet Union is partly a beginning for the basis of developing the world revolution. Consequently the opposition makes the greatest political mistake when it sets the "national" tasks of the proletariat of one country over against its international tasks.

Trotsky Opposed Leninism.
The fourth question, Stalin went on, refers to the history of the above mentioned questions. Producing a large number of quotations from the writings of Lenin and Trotsky, Stalin demonstrated that Trotsky told an untruth when he declared that the question of socialist construction arose for the first time in 1925. As a matter of fact, Lenin put this question on the order of the day as early as 1915 and Trotsky himself, then and since, has continually opposed Lenin and Leninism in substance on this question. Lenin affirmed that the U. S. S.

R. proletariat in the period of its dictatorship has all the necessary and adequate conditions for the construction of a full socialist society while Trotsky advances the impossibility of socialist construction within national state frames.

The fifth question upon which there is a divergence of views in the Soviet Union Communist Party concerns the problem of actually building socialism at this time. The opposition is greatly mistaken in believing that the question of socialist construction has only a theoretical interest. The question has the greatest practical importance: whether or not it is possible, today, under the new system and during the partial stabilization of capitalism to build the socialist economy.

Charges Trotsky Distorts.
Lenin, Stalin declared, and the party (Fourteenth Congress) replied in the affirmative, the opposition replies in the negative. Trotsky repeats his own social-democratic views which he held in 1915 in this respect.

The sixth question refers to the problem of the prospects of the proletarian revolution. Quoting from Trotsky's speech to the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., Stalin pointed out that Trotsky had misquoted and distorted Lenin's words when he alleged that Lenin estimated from thirty to forty years as the period necessary for the building of socialism. What Lenin actually said was that for the next ten or twenty years the correct relations must be maintained with the peasantry in order that victory be assured of world-wide importance, otherwise there is a possibility of failure in twenty or forty years.

The seventh question is, with whom can a more profitable alliance be made, with the world proletariat or the peasantry of the U. S. S. R. This is put by the opposition in a childish, literal way, as if both the world proletariat and the peasantry were eagerly competing to offer themselves as allies. The actual position is that the U. S. S. R. proletariat is yearly consolidating its power, rallying the peasantry, scoring successes in socialist construction and strengthening the bonds of friendship with the world's workers and the oppressed nations. Under such conditions there is no reason to deny that the U. S. S. R. proletariat has all chances to conquer its own bourgeoisie and continue successfully to build socialism in their own country despite the capitalist encirclement.

Contrary to the opinion of the party, Stalin said, Trotsky asserts that without preliminary victory by the western proletariat and their support to the workers of the Soviet Union, the latter cannot conquer its own bourgeoisie, build socialism or even maintain power. This difference of views is most essential.

The eighth question is regarding the chances of victory, Stalin said. Who will win first: the workers of the Soviet Union, or the world proletariat? Trotsky's affirmation that the European proletariat will achieve victory over the bourgeoisie earlier than the U. S. S. R. proletariat will conquer its own bourgeoisie and build socialism in their own country, is unwarranted. The issue entirely depends upon the real conditions on the battle front between capitalism and socialism.

The ninth point of divergence consists in the difference of views concerning the practical nature of the sphere of internal and external party policies following upon the foregoing differences. The party, recognizing the fact of the partial stabilization of capitalism, holds the view during the actual period between the two revolutionary tides when the revolution in capitalist countries is approaching, the main task of the Communist parties is to penetrate the masses, consolidate their ties with the masses and gain the leadership of the proletarian mass organizations. However, the opposition, lacking faith in the inner forces of the revolution, disbelieving and fearing the partial stabilization, ignores the facts and embarks on an adventuresome policy.

The party, recognizing the industrialization basis of socialist construction, considers an alliance between the workers and peasants most necessary because the peasant masses constitute the best market for industry. The opposition holds a skeptical view with regard to the participation of the peasants in the socialist construction and advocates the exploitation of the peasantry, thus jeopardizing the workers' and peasants' alliance.

The party insists upon absolute inner unity because only an undivided party can head the dictatorship of the proletariat, while the opposition advocates factionalism and undermines the party unity.

The opposition's views, Stalin asserted, have materialized not only within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, but also within other parties in the Communist International. The opposition and its followers have made the gravest charges against the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., alleging the party is degenerating and drifting towards opportunism, that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is an unproletarian state and practically advocated the destruction of the party leadership.

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POSTPONE MEET FOR FREEDOM OF THE PHILIPPINES

Washington Conference to Be in February

To allow more time for the preparation of a broader gathering, the Conference for Filipino Independence, called by the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, the Emergency Foreign Policy Conference and other organizations has been postponed to February. The conference was to have met at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17-19.

Don't Be Doped, Warns.
The work of publicity and organization for the conference is proceeding with greater energy than before. Labor organizations, particularly, are being approached with regard to leading participation in what it is hoped will be a nation-wide representative gathering, demanding immediate, complete and absolute independence for the Philippine Islands.

"Do not be lulled to sleep by advance notices of a 'friendly' report by Col. Carmi Thompson," warned Lucy Ann Whitaker, secretary of the organizing committee, in a letter informing of the postponement of the conference.

"Thompson's report, soon to be made public, is expected to be a complete rationalization of the rubber trusts for rubber development in the Philippine Islands under colonial conditions. Governor-General Wood's defiance of the board of control in the islands shows that he feels secure of presidential support in his reactionary policy.

"President Coolidge's message to congress asks for more power for the governor-general.

Face Serious Crisis.
All indications are that the struggle for Filipino independence is approaching its most serious crisis and that all anti-imperialist forces in this country must unite not only to fight for immediate independence, but to stave off such reactionary measures as the repeal of the Jones law, the Bacon and Kless bills, etc.

More Activity.
"Since the call went out for a Filipino independence conference to meet at Washington there has been a steady development of the Filipino independence movement here, as reflected in propaganda stories, articles and pamphlets, arrangements for secondary conferences, etc. It is everywhere admitted that individuals and organizations which had previously been inactive in the Filipino cause have been stimulated to activity by the organizing committee of the Filipino independence conference.

Committee Members.
Members of the national and local committees which have been set up in support of the Washington conference include the following:

Clarence Darrow; Waldo Frank; Scott Nearing; Frank Weber, president Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Henry Teigan, secretary Minnesota farmer-labor party; R. C. Wiggin, assistant city attorney of Minneapolis; Albert F. Coyle, editor Lo-comotive Engineers' Journal; John Haynes Holmes, pastor New York Community Church; Robert W. Dunn, American Civil Liberties Union; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman International Labor Defense; Manuel Gomez, All-American Anti-Imperialist League; Jac. Fredrick machinists' union; Guy Anderson, electricians' union; Ernest Unter-mann, editorial writer Milwaukee Leader; William F. Dunne, editor DAILY WORKER; Paul Jones, associate director Fellowship of Reconciliation; Prof. Ellen Hayes, Wellesley College; H. W. Dana, Boston Trade Union College; Robert Morris Lovett, associate editor New Republic; Carl Haessler, director Federated Press; William Pickens, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dorothy Gary, chairwoman Minnesota State Federation of Labor educational department; John Stockwell, representative in Minnesota state legislature; Arthur Fisher, secretary Emergency Foreign Policy Conference; ex-Congressman Clyde M. Tavenner, editor of the Philippine Republic; Michael Gold, associate editor of the New Masses; V. F. Calverton, editor Modern Quarterly; Ralph Chaplin of the I. W. W.; Rev. David Rhys Williams; Elizabeth Glendower Evans, League for Democratic Control; Lucia Ames Mead, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; William H. Holly, Chicago Liberal Club; Prof. H. S. Bucklin, Brown University; Justine Wise, Yale University Law School; John F. Markey, University of Minnesota; Bishop William M. Brown; Cirilo Manat, Filipino Association of Chicago; Max Lewis, secretary to Congressman Victor I. Berger; Lawrence Todd, Washington correspondent Federated Press; Sydney Strong, Seattle Fellowship.

Must Surrender Rights.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss told the second national conference of women's organizations to consider the cause and cure of war, that peace can only be assured by a surrender of some of their "rights" by the individual nations, as individuals surrender them in a civilized political state.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

Henry Ford Displays His Ignorance With Another Wild Attack on the Jews

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

HENRY FORD has come out with another attack on the Jews. This time he has been egged to action by Oscar Strauss, the New York banker-philanthropist, who denounced the Detroit flivver kaiser before the national council on Palestine, meeting in Boston.

Ford launches his assault against the Jew along three lines: (1) That he controls all the financial centers; (2) That he owns the press or controls it; (3) That he controls the revolutionary elements of the world.

Ford's arguments grow directly out of his own economic position. He tried to finance his own enterprises without the aid of Wall St., which means in spite of the power wielded by finance capital. In attacking the Jewish bankers, he merely crystallizes his opposition against Wall St. on the heads of a group of financiers that has been especially successful in the money marts of the world since the days when trade and commerce first began. But the Jewish bankers are merely a part, a big part to be sure, but merely a part of the whole human element that enters into the capitalist structure, which includes Ford and which Ford will not attack.

Having money and power, and desiring more money and power under capitalism, it is only reasonable to expect that Jewish financiers, like all other money lords, should buy up newspapers and other periodicals as propaganda mediums, Ford does the same. He puts huge sums into his publication under the high-sounding name of "The Dear-born Independent," which is independent of nothing. It is a slave of Ford's ideas, voicing Ford's views, just as much as the operator on Screw No. 11,001 is enslaved to that screw, or, exercising any spirit of independence is quickly fired. That finance capital, especially its Jewish section, should own more newspapers, more movie houses, more theaters, than are to be found in the possession of independent capitalists, of which Ford is the most prominent type, is only an admission of the weakness of the position of the independent industrial capitalists.

Ford, of course, ties himself in a complete knot when he continues his argument to its ridiculous conclusion by declaring that the Jew (the international Jew) "controls the revolutionary elements in the world, on the one hand, and the ultra-conservatives on the other, so he has equal power in Communistic Russia and in capitalist England," inferring that the Russian Jewish Communist is working hand in glove with the British Jewish finance capitalist against the interests of Henry Ford, which Ford interprets no doubt to be the interests of the whole American people, or "the common people of the world."

There is no doubt that the Jewish people exercise a tremendous power, and play a considerable role in the activities of the world. But the Jewish people, like all other races and nationalities, are divided along class lines, into great capitalists, small capitalists, numerous middle class elements and the great masses of workers, which also have their various categories.

Ford will not admit that there is such a thing as a class struggle. He doesn't see the necessity for any, not even for a trade union, let alone a Communist Party. He offers his form of paternalism as the cure for all society's ills.

If Ford were really interested in fighting the Jewish finance capitalists then he would support the social elements that make war upon these capitalists, the outstanding element being the Jewish workers. But he will not do this, because Ford is himself a capitalist fighting the workers.

The struggle among the Jewish people themselves is best typified in the garment industry. Here the bankers help the industrialists finance their enterprises and join with them in their wars upon the Jewish workers, supported by the Jewish-owned capitalist press, like the New York Times, the New York World and other sheets.

Just as Henry Ford has his renegade socialist propagandist, Allan Lewis Benson, candidate of the socialist party for president in 1916, and even had the support of ex-socialists and worker and farmer radicals in support of his presidential aspirations in 1924, so the Jewish capitalist front against the Jewish workers has its support in the socialist officialdom of the garment president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and in the Jewish Daily (socialist) Forward.

It is against this front that the

FORM COMBINE TO FIGHT FOR WORLD RUBBER

U. S. Capitalists Ready for Battle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A score of the largest and most powerful automobile manufacturers and rubber manufacturers of the United States today were banded together in a gigantic rubber-buying pool aimed to break the monopolistic grip of England on the world's supply price of raw rubber.

Arrangements for a joint purchasing fund credit of \$40,000,000 were negotiated with the National Bank of Commerce of New York and the International Acceptance Bank.

The plan, known to have been under consideration for several months, was attributed to Charles B. Seger, president of the United States Rubber company. While refusing to divulge details, Seger intimated that the pool funds would be utilized for purchases of huge stock of crude rubber at times when the market is favorable.

Big Companies In.
Other large manufacturers associated with the United States Rubber company in the pool were the General Rubber company, B. F. Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone and Flisk Rubber companies, General Motors, Studebaker, Willys-Overland, Dodge, Packard, and other automobile manufacturers.

It has been estimated that the syndicate would have a purchasing power of 50,000 tons of crude rubber annually.

Britain Not Worried.
LONDON, Dec. 12.—No danger of anything resembling a trade war in rubber was anticipated today by British rubber interests as a result of the purchasing pool organized by American rubber interests.

British rubber interests welcome the new American combine, the head of one of the largest rubber syndicates in Great Britain told correspondents.

Can Take Care of Trade.
"Such a combine will help to stabilize prices and prevent seasonal fluctuations," this spokesman said. "The British rubber capitalist is so large that there is no possible danger of anything resembling a trade war as the result of the Americans pooling their resources."

Raw rubber advanced on the market today, upon news of the new combine.

The colonial office stated today that the American combine will not affect the operation of the Stevenson plan, and that rubber production for the coming year has been already fixed, insofar as British rubber is concerned.

Bones of Apostles to Be Sold Here, But Sale Is Halted by Cardinal

A reliquary said to contain fragments of the bones of the twelve apostles will not be put on sale as planned, at the request of Cardinal Mundelein, the Chicago Historical Society announced.

In the tooled leather case containing the relics was a parchment signed by the Archbishop of Milan, dated July 13, 1729, attesting their authenticity.

The relics comprised part of the Charles Gunther collection purchased for \$1,000,000 by the society, mainly to obtain the White House furniture used by Abraham Lincoln.

PUSH TOUR OF SORMENTI

Enea Sormenti is touring the chief centers of the country speaking about the persecution of anti-fascist workers in the United States not only by the direct agents of Mussolini, but by the government of the United States. He is at present involved in a deportation case rigged up by the U. S. department of labor. Deportation for Sormenti, who is known not only in America but in Italy as well as an uncompromising opponent of Mussolini and his regime, would mean death, or at least, imprisonment as soon as he set foot upon Italian soil.

Charges are made that the threat by the immigration authorities to deport Sormenti, as they have already done with many other Italian workers, is inspired by the Italian fascist ambassador, upon information secured by Mussolini's spies in the U. S.

The International Labor defense, which is providing the legal defense and beginning a national agitation campaign for the case, is basing its drive upon the great American tradition of the right of asylum for political refugees and upon the opposition felt by the overwhelming majority of the American people against the bloody fascist regime. The best legal talent has been secured to argue the case before the authorities. A campaign of protest is being conducted in the meantime so that the Washington officialdom will soon feel the pressure of the organized opinion of the American workers and progressives.

HERE IS A CUTTING TALE OF COOLIDGE ECONOMY IN TAILS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The crowning achievement of Coolidge's economical administration is reported in army circles.

By cutting the tails off over six thousand white coats worn by army cooks, bakers and butchers and utilizing the material in the making of patch pockets on white coats and into caps for chefs, a saving of almost \$10,000 has been effected.

It is hoped that other garments are worn in the places formerly covered by the amputated tails.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.



A Proletarian Letter to a Wall Street Banker

December 13, 1928

Dear Plute:

SIT UP in your easy chair for a moment and pay attention! It's a proletarian talking to you. Not one of your crawling bootlickers, but a class-conscious worker. So don't mind if you find this letter a bit rough on your bourgeois feelings.

I notice that you are feeling pretty good these days—raking in the shekels on a grand scale—piling up record-breaking dividends and big interest on your money: Cal's building a bigger war machine for you, reducing your taxes and squeezing us workers. They are getting after the Reds too, I see—the whole gang—Woll, Sigman, Lewis, McMahon, the bosses, the plute press, and the courts. And meanwhile The DAILY WORKER, the fighting organ of the proletariat, is up against a serious crisis, and has raised only \$23,869.42 of the \$50,000 it needs. Looks like you're in clover.

But hold on, old boy. You'd better not crow until you're out of the woods. If you count on us being licked, you've got another count coming. Put this in your meerschaum and smoke it. **WE HAVE JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT.**


And the first job we're tackling is to **KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.** We'll raise that \$50,000 and no plutes or labor fakers will stop us. We'll keep The DAILY WORKER, if we have to move heaven and earth to do it. We'll not only keep The DAILY WORKER, but we'll build it up day by day, into a mighty organ of the class struggle, an organ to fight you and your kind, an organ of the left wing of the labor movement, an organ that will help to establish a Labor Party in America as a first step toward a Workers' and Farmers' Government in America.

Hoping that I haven't made you feel bad before Christmas, I am,

Yours to

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

Daily Worker Dan



KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government!

I enclose \$.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

LUMBER WORKER MURDER LAID TO DOOR OF BOSSES

Organizer Was Victim of Hired Gunmen

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 12.—(FP)—After a year of mystery it seems that the supposed accidental death of Lawson McMillion, lumberjack and radical organizer in West Virginia lies suspiciously near the door of the Spring Creek Lumber Co. and the lumber trust.

Attacked by Boss Gunmen.

About 2½ years ago he was attacked by lumber trust gunmen in Richmond, W. Va., wounded with an ax and left to die. But he recovered and then the courts got after him on a treason charge at Marlinton but failed to convict. Some months later he was again in a hospital as a result of a murderous attack by a corporation gang. The American Civil Liberties Union demanded an investigation of Gov. Gore and while this was pending McMillion was reported accidentally shot dead while hunting. That was in October 1926.

A friend of McMillion, I. G. Miller of Morgantown, suspected foul play but was unable to investigate on account of ill-health until the fall of 1926. Then he discovered at the lumber camp where McMillion had worked that a man named Christian admitted shooting the labor organizer but claimed that he was walking behind McMillion with his gun cocked and a twig discharged it. Examination of the body however revealed that the shot had entered near the top of the shoulder and ranged down. There had been no regular inquest or doctor to report the case and the company had its employees act as a coroner's jury.

"These and many other things leading up to and following McMillion's death," says Miller, "convinced me that he was killed intentionally by a hireling of the lumber trust or the Spring Creek Lumber Co. The case demands investigation by the Civil Liberties Union and the I. W. W."

Union Loses Contest to Use School Halls

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The American Civil Liberties Union lost its case against the New York City school board, under a ruling of the commissioner of education.

The commissioner holds that the board was within its discretionary powers in refusing to the union twice the use of Stuyvesant High School in which to hold meetings in favor of "old-fashioned free speech."

Would you like to see your shop-mates with a ball and chain?



Conservative ideas are just like that. They're the ball and chain that make them slow and backward. Free them from reactionary ideas! Make them fighters in the shop and in the union. Give them something to live for. Give them —OR GET—a sub for The DAILY WORKER!

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COAL SITUATION NEXT SPRING DIFFICULT FOR MINE UNION

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

SINCE September 1922, union miners have been meeting the concentrated attack of American capitalism with pre-war tactics and propaganda. The miners' technique was developed in the period when the union could nibble away at an unorganized minority of the country's total production, using a well organized base in the central competitive field. From the day when the railroad shopmen made peace with New York finance on the basis of co-operation in the scientific exploitation of labor, the coal operators have been supported by the propertied oligarchy which is fast rounding out its control of American industrial life. The financial objective has been the weakening if not the destruction of the United Mine Workers of America.

The fact that the rank and file miners have no clear comprehension of the nature of the struggle has aided the open shoppers and weakened the union. The view that labor seeks nothing more than honorable co-operation with the boss ends practically in co-operation on the bosses' terms.

The real nature of the conflict was revealed early in 1923 when E. L. Greener, general counsel of the non-union West Virginia Operators' Association, toured American industrial centers calling upon local manufacturer associations to buy only non-union coal. He was seconded by ex-Gov. Cornwell who had previously mobilized the state of West Virginia on behalf of the operators.

As a result of such pleas resolutions were adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Metal Trades Assn. These leaders in the open shop fight, while avoiding the technical charge of conspiracy, practically declared a boycott on union coal.

The tremendous overexpansion of the industry between 1916 and 1923 made this effective lockout of union miners possible. In that period the number of bituminous coal mines in the country increased from 3,669 to 8,722 altho the mines open in 1916 were sufficient for all requirements. Even in the years 1920-23, when the

fact of overexpansion was broadcast by the government, the number of coal miners in the country increased 63,000, the per cent increases in important states being Ohio 7%, Illinois and Indiana, 14%, Pennsylvania 12%, West Virginia 14%. At the same time the productivity, particularly in the non-union fields, increased by the introduction of cutting and loading machinery.

The result has been ideal for administering the unemployment cure to union miners. Between 1923 and 1924 the operators added 8,000 miners in the Kentucky fields and cut average working time more than 20%.

The miners' union, when it accepted Secretary Hoover's dictum that 150,000 miners must be squeezed out of the industry, perhaps failed to realize that the surplus would be cut from union ranks. This accounts for the 3-fold acceptance of the Jacksonville agreement, by miners, operators and the Coolidge administration. It was accepted by the last two parties in bad faith. This was covertly hinted by Black Diamond in April 1924. It said: "The perpetuation of the 1922-24 wage scale in the central competitive field will ultimately have the same effect on union mines as a strike would have had in the event that there had been no such agreement as that reached at Jacksonville. The effect, had the miners' union and operators failed to agree on the old scale, would have been a forced suspension at union mines and at the same time to permit the non-union mines to operate."

The union policy could have been effective if the displaced union miners had filtered strategically thruout the big non-union fields. Such tactics might have assured that a strike call next spring would bring out enough miners in the non-union fields to cripple industry. As matters stand the proportion of union tonnage to the country's total output has declined from 78% to about 30%. In the event of a 100% union strike, unsupported by miners in the non-union fields, non-union mines could undoubtedly take care of the country's coal requirements.

SEIDEL AND HIS NEW UNION

Who Is This Man and Why Has He Organized a New "Union" in the Shoe Industry?

By Dist. Council 2, Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

The Children's Shoe Workers' Union, for quite some time in existence as an independent union, recently realized the necessity of affiliating with a national organization and joined the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. Its decision to join the Shoe Workers' Protective Union was made at a meeting held in September 14, 1926. At this meeting the membership, by an overwhelming vote, approved the step that would bring this formerly weak, independent, isolated union into line with the most powerful and best organized union in the shoe industry.

Approved Amalgamation.

Mr. Seidel, the then organizer of the independent union of workers on children's shoes, was present at the social meeting where the decision was made to join the Protective Shoe Workers' Union. After the vote was taken he expressed himself as being heartily in favor of the move, and in a declaration before the membership asserted that he would do all in his power to aid the progress of the organization. He concluded his remarks by assuring those present that he was leaving the city and would no longer take an active part in the affairs of the shoe workers. Some of the members of the union doubted his motives as well as his word.

Those members who questioned the honesty of this man, Seidel, proved to be correct.

The few followers that he had were astonished a short time ago when there appeared in the press a notice calling the children's shoe workers to an organization, meeting and signed by Seidel as organizer of an entirely new union.

Failed to Attract.

Thus far he has failed to organize any appreciable number of workers in the children's shoe branch of the industry. It is not likely that he can organize these workers. He was head of the organization for eleven years and during that time the only person who benefited from the organization

was Seidel who managed to job a salary out of these poor exploited workers, who, because of the unorganized condition of the trade, are subjected to horribly long hours, pathetically low wages and the most unsanitary conditions of labor. His incompetency as a labor organizer has been sufficiently demonstrated during the time he lived off these workers and did nothing for them.

Now, at a time when they have finally, by their vote, come into the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, which functions as an effective labor union and improves the conditions of the workers in the shoe industry, this labor fakir tries to split the forces by issuing a call for another union.

One of Two Things.

Such actions can have only two meanings. Either this man Seidel wants to again create a soft job for himself by inducing workers to pay dues so that he can live without working, or he is the agent of the employers who want to keep labor divided so that the workers may be exploited without let or hindrance from organized labor.

Shoe Workers, do not allow yourselves to be misled by this parasite, who is only looking out for a job and personal gain. His actions will not better conditions in the trade, but will make a bad condition worse. Do not allow this labor fakir to split your ranks. Repudiate such an impostor!

You must have a national organization in order to build a powerful unified labor union that can resist the onslaughts of the greedy employers.

Join your co-workers of the trade who are now organized in the Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

Join Real Union.

Join the organization which will fight for your interests, instead of joining an organization dominated by an incompetent and a labor fakir.

The Children's Shoe Workers are now affiliated with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. Join Local No. 68.

Keep the fakir, Seidel, out of the children's shoe trade and the whole labor movement.

FIVE WORKERS KILLED AND EIGHT WOUNDED IN EXPLOSION OF POWDER AT PLANT OF E. I. DU PONT COMPANY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CARNEY'S POINT, N. J., Dec. 12.—Five workers at the E. I. du Pont de Nemours gunpowder plant were killed when more than a ton of the powder exploded. Eight workers were seriously hurt. The men were unloading unfinished gunpowder into a shed where it was to be dried.

How the explosion occurred is a

mystery, since the company refused to make any statement or allow reporters to inspect the scene of damage. All inquiries were referred to the company's publicity agent in the Wilmington, Del., office. During the war this plant was one of the largest in the country and employed about 15,000 workers. It was used largely for sporting powder of late.

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

RAIL MANAGERS MEET TO FACE UNION PROBLEM

Brotherhoods Demand Regional Boards

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Managers of the chief railway systems in the country are meeting in New York to discuss with a committee of executives of the transportation brotherhoods—the locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors and trainmen—the question as to what kind of adjustment boards shall be set up between management and unions under the new rail labor mediation law.

Support Each Other.

At the head of the brotherhoods' group of spokesmen is D. B. Robertson, president of the locomotive firemen and chairman of the joint committee of 21 labor organizations in the railroad industry. This joint committee is holding a special meeting on the eve of the conference of the managers with the brotherhoods, to discuss the position which all the organizations will take. At meetings in Washington in August and in Cleveland in November the committee and its special committee of five members chosen to deal with this matter decided that all would support each other in the negotiations.

Under the Watson-Parker law the management and the workers "must" create adjustment boards to deal with grievances arising between the companies and the men. But these boards may be either national, regional or confined in authority to one system each. When the unions proposed some time ago that regional boards be created the reply of the management to all the organizations was that the management would "prefer" system boards. At the same time there became apparent a definite campaign by the managers to split off the four brotherhoods on the trains from the rest of the unions. When a suggestion was made that the train dispatchers, telegraphers and switchmen should be included in the train crews' group the managers objected.

Regional Board in S. W.

One regional board at least seems to be assured. The shopmen in the southeastern area, who are strongly organized, have secured the assent of the management of two of the three strongest roads to the formation of a regional board. But in other directions the situation is more difficult. Company unions, the result of the shopmen's loss of the great strike of 1922, dispute jurisdiction with the genuine unions. It is on these roads that the "running trades" are needed to help the men in the shops and on the properties to get the benefits promised in the new law. The shopmen say they saved the day for the brotherhoods when the latter were in danger some years ago. Robertson is said to agree that this debt is one which his group cannot ignore, and that the only possible attitude to be taken when the brotherhoods meet the managers is to say that what is granted to the strong must be granted in equal measure to the weaker labor unions in the industry.

New York Federation Backs Smith Attempt to Block Water Lease

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The State Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution calling on organized labor of New York to support Gov. Smith in his stand on the water power problem. The resolution declares that Smith is acting to protect the people's property rights.

Smith is seeking to prevent the water commission awarding a fifty-year lease to either the frontier corporation or American Super-Power corporation for water power development, when the commission membership expires Jan. 1. Smith requests that the lease awarding be allowed to go over until Jan. 1, when a new board will be appointed. More time to investigate possibilities of water power is wanted.

Industry in New York State Takes Its Toll

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The state department of labor reports 122 death claims filed in the state in October under the workmen's compensation law, a decrease of 52 over September. Of these the construction industries supplied more than one-third, or 44 cases. The manufacturing group was second in the list with 26. Transportation furnished but 12.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent. The

TEACHERS PROVE THEIR CHARGES AT SCHOOL MEET

Estimate Was Padded, Facts Show

Many displays of verbal fireworks are taking place at the meetings of the city council's committee on schools.

"I tell this committee," shot Margaret Haley, of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, that Mr. Henry (referring to Nelson B. Henry, secretary of the finance committee of the school board) is misleading this committee of the council, as he did at the meeting on Feb. 18."

"I am defending Mr. Henry," said Acting President Smetanka of the board, "because I do not believe he is a liar."

Can't Prove He Is Liar.

"I can prove that he is," retorted Miss Haley.

"That Mr. Henry does not resent that is proof, I take it, that he is a gentleman."

"That he does not resent it is proof, I take it," shot back Miss Haley, "that he can't."

The committee was trying to find out the truth as to the charge of the Teachers' Federation that an item of \$3,000,000 in an estimate of expenses, submitted to the council on Feb. 18, when it was sought to increase the tax rate from 1.92 to 2.92 was padding, was true.

Blame It on Printer.

Henry explained that by a typographical error the estimate appeared as for the year 1926, when it should have been 1927.

The board's business manager, H. H. Brackett, followed Henry, with the same statement. The committee, accepting this explanation, then proceeded to solve the riddle. It was pointed out to Brackett that, if the estimate was for 1927, then 24 of the new schools, out of the 36 which the item was said to cover, were opened in 1926 and covered by that year's budget, and would be covered in the 1927 budget, which started with the 1926 figures as a basis, that 10 more would be provided for by the usual \$2,500,000 which is added to the estimate each year to cover growth, leaving but two forlorn schools to absorb the \$3,800,000.

May Have Been Duplication.

Yet in answer to the same question, propounded ten or a dozen times, Brackett's only answer was that the item was to cover the excessively large number of new schools. Brackett appeared to be either a very poor accountant or a very good witness for the board.

Finally, pinned down at last, he admitted that "there might have been some duplication."

When pressed to say whether, on his own initiative, he had put in a separate item of over three million, when it was not customary to make such additions to an estimate coming from the board, he testified that he had acted on instructions from Colonel Elliott, the president of the board and now dead.

Alderman Clark then suggested that even if the 36 schools were to be covered by the item, which was clearly not the case, the amount was excessive. He multiplied the number of schools by the average cost of operating them to prove his contention.

Mr. Brackett tried to explain this by saying that the average cost Clark had taken did not include teachers' salaries, but operating expenses.

Clark then showed that teachers' salaries were included in the regular estimate, aside from item added. Brackett shifted uneasily in his chair. Henry held one hand to his chin or pressed two fingers into his cheek, like a fundamentalist minister.

Insist on Polite Words.

The net result was that, after deducting for 24 schools that were covered by the original estimate, 10 that would be covered by the \$2,500,000, and the teachers' salaries for the new schools, little was left of the \$3,800,000 except unadulterated padding.

Smetanka objected to that word. Alderman Nelson said: "Call it by a more polite name if you wish."

But the Chicago Teachers' Federation and Margaret Haley had won their point and pretty well proved their charges against the board.

District 8, Workers Party in Registration

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Workers Party, District 8, is again taking a complete registration of its membership. Registration cards have been sent to all units and all comrades are asked to co-operate effectively to have the registration made complete.

Registration cards should be returned to the district office by Jan. 1. Meanwhile any members failing to appear at the nucleus meeting before this time should be visited at his home and registration thus completed. Our comrades are asked particularly to make this an occasion for bringing every single member into active functioning in the party units.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

WORKING WOMEN'S COUNCILS GIVE INVALUABLE AID TO THE PASSAIC, N. J., TEXTILE STRIKERS

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 12.—The last few weeks have been busy ones for the women who belong to the workingwomen's councils of Passaic and vicinity. A series of neighborhood parties have been held by different councils in turn, raising money which has been chiefly devoted to strike defense. The first party was a very successful one held by Council No. 6 in Garfield.

The \$70 which resulted from that enjoyable evening the council voted to turn over entirely for the defense of the strikers who have been in jail since September, awaiting trial on the charge of throwing bombs. Shortly after that, Council No. 8, Passaic, followed suit with another party at which over sixty dollars was made. \$25 was kept the council treasury, and the rest given in for defense of prisoners.

Lodi Busy.

The Lodi women held a masquerade ball Thanksgiving Eve, the proceeds of which, about \$30, they will probably give also for defense. The latest social affair is the on held Sunday night, Dec. 5, at the Workers' Home in Passaic. In this the councils of Clifton and Botany section in Passaic, participated. Gertrude Welsh, of the Waitresses' Union, New York, addressed the meeting.

The largest sum turned over for defense came from the Halloween party which all the councils held jointly on Oct. 31. Over \$270 was made here. Half of this sum it was decided to keep for the councils, and half has been donated for the defense fund. The sum of \$5.50, collected at a meeting of the executive committee of the councils, was given to buy cigarettes for the boys in jail.

Help Families.

In addition to raising money, the women of the Clifton and Garfield councils have regularly visited the families of the prisoners, who all live in those two cities. They take them messages of what the union and other organizations are doing for their dear ones who have been so long behind prison bars, innocent tho they are of any crime.

The women of the councils have kept the two children's kitchens going regularly every day since they were

opened many months ago, last spring. This means coming out daily for hours, peeling vegetables for soups and apples for sauce, cutting bread, washing dishes, running back and forth to serve the hundreds of hungry little children as they come in after school for their dinner. It means, for those women who are on the buying committee, scouring the city daily to get donations of food and low prices for what they must buy. It means, often, walking thru storm and cold on days when a car cannot be had for the kitchens, carrying heavy bundles from one end of the city to the other.

Always Ready.

The accomplishments of the women in relief work are all the more remarkable when one reflects that most of these women who belong to the councils are strikers, and, in fact, among the most devoted of the strikers, and the best fighters of the union. Not only do they work for their council, but as well they go on the picket line, they visit scabs, they attend union mass meetings and block committees, they respond to every call the union makes upon them. And it must not be forgotten that they are still women; that is, housewives and mothers, and they must find time during the week to wash clothes, clean the house, cook meals, take care of husbands and children, and all the thousand other things that the woman is supposed to do.

LONGWORTH BOOM FOR PRESIDENT WORRYING 'CAL'

Tariff Interests Favor Him, Is Belief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Speaker "Nick" Longworth's presidential boom for 1928 has been started in the capital and is causing republican politicians to wonder whether the White House will take steps to kill it off.

Back of Longworth is his enterprising wife, Alice Roosevelt Longworth, supported by many politicians of the reactionary element, who have personal reasons for wishing to get Coolidge out of the way. Senator Moses of New Hampshire, Senator David Reed of Pennsylvania, Senator Wadsworth of New York, recently defeated for re-election, and Senator Jim Watson of Indiana have been named as being friendly to the Longworth hopes.

See Boss Influence.

This presidential boom of the Cincinnati congressman, protégé of the late Boss Cox, is identified in Washington with the activities of Mrs. Medill McCormick, daughter of the late Mark Hanna and widow of the late Illinois senator. Ruth Hanna McCormick and Alice Longworth have been the foremost women politicians in the capital in the past decade.

Coolidge to Strike.

Coolidge is expected to remain a candidate until the last possible minute in 1928, since he hopes to find the democrats so divided by religious quarrels at that time that he can break the third-term jinx. He knows he can force the republicans to renominate him, if he uses the full power of the patronage machine and the Negro delegates from the south, and if no sensational scandal involving his own office breaks in the spring of election year. But if he finds himself unable to run he is expected to try to hand the nomination to Hoover.

Favored by Protectionists.

New York politicians believe that Morgan & Co. want Coolidge to run in 1928, while the high-protectionist manufacturers look upon Longworth as better material. Lowden of Illinois, whose farm relief ideas have been denounced recently by Senator Borah, is considered too "radical" for the eastern capitalists. Borah, incidentally, is hinted at by the Longworth forces as their possible secretary of state. They hope that the tactful use of his name may keep the progressives from attacking "Nick" meanwhile.

Red Sport Club of New York Invites You

The Red Sport Club of New York is making a membership drive and asks young workers and students to join. It was organized on Jan. 1, and now has departments of basketball, football, soccer ball, running, wrestling, indoor baseball and also employs a teacher in boxing.

The club meets every Saturday evening at 8 p. m. at 29 Graham avenue, Williamsburg. Drop in and take a look at the husky bunch. Robert D. ... the general manager will

Machine Will Fold Handkerchiefs; Help Can Now Fold Hands

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 12.—Commercial handkerchief folding can now be done by a machine with one operator doing more work than four workers can under old methods. Two Passaic men have invented a folding machine which works for handkerchiefs, towels, napkins, pillow cases and similar articles. They have organized a machine manufacturing firm to supply the many handkerchief factories of this district. Passaic is one of the main handkerchief manufacturing centers of the United States, turning out 75,000 to 100,000 dozens daily. The new machine will fold 150 dozens of these an hour.

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

OPTICIANS FIGHT FOR BETTER PAY, WORK CONDITIONS

Are in Fourth Week of New York Strike

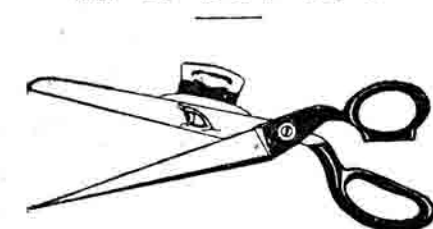
By a Worker Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Highly skilled mechanical opticians, industrially organized into the United Brotherhood of Optical Workers are now in the fourth week of their fight to gain recognition and enter the ranks of militant trade unions. With the lessons of two previous attempts since 1916 fresh in their minds, the optical workers are out to win the following demands: recognition of the union, closed shop, 44-hour week and pay for all legal holidays. The highly skilled workers, the average wage is less than that of the hod carriers.

Bosses Fight.
Knowing that plans had been laid before the strike was called for a national campaign to organize the upwards of 30,000 optical workers in the industry, the bosses are making every effort to break the morale of the workers by spreading defeatist propaganda among them, writing them individual letters, offering increases in wages and the notorious B. & O. plan of organization. The answer of the optical workers was manifested in redoubled efforts to picket lines and a greater determination to win. Out of town optical workers will benefit by a victory in New York and may render moral and material aid in the following manner:

1. Be on the lookout for work sent from New York.
2. Print handbills for shop distribution, warning of the strike and to disregard news ads for strike breakers.
3. Make shop collections.
4. Prepare the stage for a branch of the national organization in your city.

All aid and communications will be acknowledged by the Relief Committee, United Brotherhood of Optical Workers, Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., New York City.

COMRADE SHEARS IS A CUT-UP!



Clippings, cartoons and articles are coming in from all over the country. Comrade Shears sends them in!

Comrade Shears is every comrade in all cities who sends these clippings to help our editorial staff make THE DAILY WORKER the live workingclass paper it is.

Become a Comrade Shears! Clip what you see in other papers on anything of interest to labor.

BECOME A CUT-UP WITH A PURPOSE!

To better understand the present situation in the Russian Communist Party, read the earlier and now planned in

LENINISM vs. TROTSKYISM

by
G. E. Zinoviev
I. Stalin
L. Kamenev

20¢

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CHICAGO, ILL.

PRIZES TO BE OFFERED THIS WEEK

Again, three very splendid books are offered as prizes for the best worker correspondent stories to be sent in next week. Every worker should have one of these books in his library. Send in that story today! Here are the prizes:

- 1—"My Heresy," by Bishop Brown, a book destined for as great a popularity as the author's first one. Cloth-bound.
- 2—"Awakening of China," by Jas. H. Dolson. A book to be read TODAY by every worker.
- 3—"My Flight From Siberia," Leon Trotsky's famous story.

FIGHT OF PAPER BOX MAKERS FOR BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS MARKS OUTSTANDING STRUGGLE OF WORKERS

By FRED HARRIS, Worker Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—One of the most determined battles which is fought at the present time is the strike of the Paperbox Makers' Union in New York City.

This group of workers which thru starvation wages was forced on its present controversy is showing a persistency and a high degree of heroism which will mark their fight as an outstanding event in the history of labor unionism.

Maintains Pickets Solid.
During its ten weeks of strike the union has maintained a solid line of pickets, despite the fact that assaults by the police have been a daily occurrence. The number of injured men and women who have suffered at the hands of the police reads like a casualty list from a front line trench.

Brutal Treatment By Police.
Just to pick out a few names from the sworn affidavits of the general manager of the strike committee, Fred Caiola, to show the severity of the struggle: Jacob Arkin, beat up by the police, three teeth knocked out; Anna Leinhard, Charles Santatello, White, Ruth Sharoff, severely beaten by the police with fists and nightsticks; Abraham Seltzer, who was grabbed by Police Captain Mangen, beaten up by him, thrown on the ground and then kicked about; Dan Julo, who was the victim of a razor which was wielded by a scab; Richard Gradino, who escaped death by a narrow margin when he was shot at, the bullet laying his scalp open; Rose Baul, who was terrorized by scabs, who cut and mutilated her with razors and then beat her senseless. And then there is the case of Jacob Ushakov, who was taken by the police into the offices of the Famous Paper Box Co., and amid the bosses and the police beaten up with fists and nightsticks.

PATERSON SILK WORKERS HOLD MEETING, DEC. 14

By a Worker Correspondent.
PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 12.—The second of a series of silk workers' mass meetings will be held next Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock in Carpenters' Hall, 56 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.

The organization of the broad silk workers is the immediate object of the present campaign which has been launched by the Associated Silk Workers' union. The need of a strong organization within the shops is being shown to the workers by the wage reductions and attempts on the part of the employers to abolish the eight-hour day and substitute the nine and ten-hour day in its place. The plea of outside competition is again very much in evidence. The multiple-loom system is now quite general and the employers are attempting to break down the resistance of the workers and compelling them to work longer hours for less pay.

To Stimulate Campaign.
In order to stimulate the campaign the mass meeting for next Tuesday has been decided upon. A number of prominent speakers in various languages will address this meeting which will be held in Carpenters' Hall which has been the scene of many memorable silk workers' meetings.

The first meeting of the present campaign was held on Nov. 19, and was attended by over five hundred silk workers representing all the nationalities in the industry.

Demand Uniform Prices.
The installation of a uniform price list for rates on piece work weaving will be insisted upon by the union. The general organization headquarters at 201 Market street is the place where workers who are desirous of joining the union or members of the union will receive information about the campaign.

Milwaukee Labor Out for Sacco-Vanzetti

By a Worker Correspondent.
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—A new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, condemned Massachusetts labor radicals, is urged on Gov. Alvan Fuller of Massachusetts by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers. Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

sticks, so that he was unable to leave without assistance.

These are just a few names from the list of injured strikers, all of whom were doing picket duty. However, if these brutalities were intended to weaken the fighting spirit of the striking paper box makers, then it has missed its purpose, for the strike is still in full swing, and fought very vigorously. General Manager Caiola stated that a general conference has been called for Dec. 13 of all labor unions of New York, to be held at the Labor Temple on 14th street, for the purpose of enlisting the united effort of all organized labor in the city. Caiola stated: "The paper box manufacturers have made a nation-wide campaign out of this controversy. We shall follow suit and enlist the help of all labor forces to defeat the bosses in their nefarious aim of destroying our union."

The demands of the union are for a 44-hour week and a minimum scale of wages of \$25 for the unskilled and \$35 for the skilled workers. The condition up to this time has been: Working hours not regulated and running as high as from 50 to 60 per week, and a wage of \$15 for unskilled and \$25 for skilled labor. However, the trade is seasonal and the average rate of wages was about \$10 and \$18, respectively.

3,000 HAMMOND WORKERS FACE JOB LAYOFFS

Car Plant Speeding Up Before Shutdown

By JOE PLOTKIN (Worker Correspondent)
HAMMOND, Ind., Dec. 12.—The Standard Steel Car company, which employs 3,000 men during their regular season, is rushing to get all the orders out by Dec. 31. When the orders are completed, all the men will be laid off. The plant will then be shut for two or three months, and during that time new machinery will be installed.

During the present rush the men are working overtime every night and also all day Saturday and Sunday. For all of the overtime, including Sunday work, they are getting straight time.

Face Starvation.
During the layoff, starvation will be staring into the faces of the workers' families. The men will not be able to get other jobs; most of the other plants are working half time with reduced forces.

It is rumored that the government will take over the Standard Steel Car company for the manufacturing of airplanes.

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Vol. 1, No. 6. Chicago, Ill., December, 1926. Price 5 Cents



The American Worker Correspondent

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCTION INCREASES FOR GOODS FOR MANUFACTURER, BUT DECREASES IN CONSUMERS GOODS, REPORT SHOWS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The seasonal improvement in factory employment thruout the country which began in August failed to carry on into October, according to the U. S. department of labor. The general level which maintained a lead over 1925 thru the first 9 months of the year has fallen back to the October 1925 mark.

The total distributed in wages, however, continued to gain, increasing 3.7% in October to a level nearly 24% above October 1925. This resulted from gains in fulltime operation. Factory wages in October 1926 averaged \$27.20 a week compared with about \$26.60 in October 1925.

This report, like those immediately preceding, shows marked increases in employment compared with 1925 in industries manufacturing new productive power but sharp reductions in industries producing goods for the consumer. Productive capacity grows the consumers can't purchase all that can be turned out today.

"The outstanding aims over the 12-month period," says the report, "were in metal industries; iron and steel, structural ironwork, foundry and machine shop products, machine tools, electrical machinery and steel shipbuilding. Notable decreases in employment in this comparison with October, 1925, are shown in all the textile industries except cotton goods (which shows a small increase), automobiles, hardware, steam fittings, sawmills and millwork, cement, stamped ware, cigars, carriages and wagons."

More Steel Workers.
Plans producing iron and steel products all the way from pig-iron to the finished machine tool or skyscraper girder employed 5 per cent more workers than a year ago and paid 7.6 per cent more a week in wages. But the huge automobile industry reported 12 per cent fewer workers than in October, 1925, and a reduction of 15 per cent in the amount paid each week in wages. The textile group shows heavy cuts both in employment and in total wages thruout the garment trades. In men's clothing there was 4 per cent fewer workers and 3.4 per cent less in wages, in shirts and collars employment was down 5.5 per cent and wages 6 per cent, in women's clothing 6.5 per cent and 12.1 per cent, while in millinery and lace goods there were 15.2 per cent fewer workers than in October, 1925, and total wages had been reduced 12.6 per cent.

See Thru Hoover.
This lack of balance between production of productive equipment and production for consumption worries business men who attempt to forecast the future of industry. Calling attention only to the general employment figure, Secretary of Commerce Hoover radiates optimism. He is a good press agent for Coolidge prosperity. But the best business observers know that the foundations of prosperity are shaky and discount Hoover's wind as simply for popular consumption.

Below 1923 Level.
The factory employment level is 7 1/2 per cent below the 1923 average and 10 to 18 per cent under any of the years 1915 to 1920. High per capita wages do not mean a sufficient distribution of money to let the workers as a class buy anywhere near the goods which industry can produce. Late reports suggest that the railroads may come to the rescue, using some of their enormous 1926 profits for equipment and supplies. This would prevent a real slump in 1927. Coupled with other devices of the financial oligarchy, it might even maintain the myth of republican prosperity until the next presidential election. But the ultimate stimulus to industry comes from the purchasing power of individual consumers. It is inadequate today and becomes more inadequate with each year of excessive return to the investing class.

'BREAKING CHAINS' GIVES VIVID PICTURE OF REAL RUSSIAN LIFE

"Breaking Chains" is a Soviet film to be shown in Chicago, Dec. 18, at Ashland Auditorium, that compares favorably with the best that Hollywood or any other studio has produced. It is a seven reel story of romance, revolution, counter-revolution and reconstruction. This picture was reviewed favorably in the New York Times by Walter Duranty and also praised highly by a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News as well as others.

"Breaking Chains" is unlike the usual picture with the usual plot and over-acting that is served to us. It is a photoplay of life with all its implications. In it is portrayed not only the individual aspect of life, but the social, the collective. While there are two leading characters, a hero and heroine, who are in love, they do not limit themselves to love-making (as is the case with so many American movies), but they find time to participate in the life of the community in which they live and are concerned about problems such as children's homes, workers' meetings, electrification of their village and the like.

Leads Are Factory Workers.
The man and woman playing the leading roles are former factory workers and their roles in this picture as factory workers are acted with a naturalness that could not be attained by actors who are not familiar with the life of factory workers, their difficulties, problems and aspirations.

The whole play is carried on naturally and smoothly, without the exaggeration and distortion that marks the movies generally. Volumes of written matter could hardly convey the life, activity and plans of the Russian people as does this one single picture. No one desiring to know what is what in Russia can afford to miss seeing it.

The International Workers' Aid urges all who received tickets for "Breaking Chains" by mail to remit payment at once and return unsold tickets. Office, 1553 W. Madison street, room 803.

Chaplain Says Our School War History Is Bedtime Story

WASHINGTON — That some of the school histories treating of the world war will make America "the laughing-stock of the world," is the assertion of Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Dickson, senior combat chaplain with the U. S. army in France.

The chaplain has been examining 32 American school histories in the congressional library and the bureau of education. He finds things that are "ridiculous, absurd, and stupid."

In The Student's American History, by Montgomery, he learned: "The great German navy, the kaiser's pride, was delivered over to the allies without firing a shot." Where, asks the chaplain, did the battle of Jutland, with 45 battleships and 14 cruisers, come in.

The Beginners' American History tells of Red Cross dogs, trained to go out and search for missing soldiers. A bedtime story, says Col. Dickson. Elsewhere, strategic retreats on the part of the Germans are painted as glorious victories for the allies.

CAN PROPAGANDA BUT CAN MORE VEGETABLES, SAYS HOME ECONOMIST

That a family consisting of 4.88 persons can on an average, live on \$1,434 is the estimate given by Ina S. Lindman, a food specialist and home economist of Muncie, Ind., in an address at the convention of the American Farm Bureau. It is evident that she is speaking from the employers' point of view, as her figure tallies almost exactly with the estimate of \$1,400 made by the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' group.

The department of labor has computed that it required \$2,300, when food was somewhat higher than at present, to support "in health and decency" a family of man, wife, and three children. Even lopping of the .12 of a child, Miss Lindman's estimate evidently does not presuppose health and decency.

She budgets for "shelter" \$192 a year. Where could a Chicago worker, for example, get shelter, much less a home, for that sum?

To raise this standard of living, the working class housewife is advised to put up more vegetables in glass jars.

Late reports suggest that the railroads may come to the rescue, using some of their enormous 1926 profits for equipment and supplies. This would prevent a real slump in 1927. Coupled with other devices of the financial oligarchy, it might even maintain the myth of republican prosperity until the next presidential election. But the ultimate stimulus to industry comes from the purchasing power of individual consumers. It is inadequate today and becomes more inadequate with each year of excessive return to the investing class.

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The Manager's Corner

Building—But Not for a Day.

Experience is often an expensive but effective teacher. The present financial crisis of THE DAILY WORKER, bad as it is, will have been valuable for us, if it will have taught us that to build our paper into an effective mass organ, we must have an energetic and well-organized network of agents thruout the country. The entire future of THE DAILY WORKER depends upon this important factor. Unless we succeed in this, we cannot hope to establish THE DAILY WORKER on a firm and substantial basis.

These agents, at least one in every town and section, must serve as the live connecting links between THE DAILY WORKER and the masses. They must serve as the vanguard of THE DAILY WORKER, as our confidential field agents. They are the ones who will push THE DAILY WORKER into ever-widening circles of the working class, organizing free distribution, circulation and subscription campaigns. They are the ones who will keep us constantly posted on the important industrial news of their particular locality. THE DAILY WORKER agents will be the backbone of THE DAILY WORKER.

A second-rater cannot do this work. It requires imagination and initiative to develop practical schemes for circulating our daily. It requires the courage to face rebuffs and disappointment. It needs someone with force and push. With such a comrade in each important city and community in the United States, THE DAILY WORKER can laugh at the prospect of future financial crises.

These agents will be able to gather around themselves a group of enthusiastic boosters, who devote themselves ardently to the task of building up our paper. Our foreign language comrades have been able to establish such organizations, as singing societies, dramatic clubs, etc. arranging various activities for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER. We can do the same, and improve upon their methods.

Those who are supporting THE DAILY WORKER during the present financial difficulties will be glad to learn that the management is determined to lay the basis for a broad, supporting organization for our paper, so that we may be insured effectively against the recurrence of these difficulties. To this important task, we invite the fullest co-operation of our readers.

BERT MILLER.

YELLS 'RED' AT COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL FIGHT

Defense Society Attacks Citizens' Group

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Major Richard A. Charles, secretary of the "American Defense Society," an organization of fascist principles, attacked the citizens' committee of 100 that is fighting the school boards, action in denying promotion to three high school teachers, as an "organization of reds," in a speech before the government club. Charles' topic was "Where the Red Begins."

"Must Stop Reds."
Charles painted for the club members the "insidious activities of the Reds," and warned that "it is time to stop the bootlegging of fictitious and wrong doctrines in this country." The citizens' committee, he said, is seeking to coerce and intimidate the members of the board of education into "foregoing their oath of office," by urging the promotion of Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, Miss Jessie Hughes, and Miss Ruth Hardy.

Committee is Radical.
"This committee pretends to be a cross-section of the population," Charles raged, "but I have investigated them, and find that they are all radicals. Twenty-seven are members of the Civil Liberties Union."

Mussolini Praised.
Following Charles' speech was one by Count Ignazio Thaon di Revel, president of the Fascist League of North America, who told how wonderful Mussolini was. He said that Italy is now a "unionized nation, a syndicalist state, with capital, intellect, and labor all united to serve a common end. Fascism is based on recognition of the home, religion, and the sacred right of private property and the right of class co-operation," he said.

Warns of Japan.
W. B. Shearer warned the club that America must build more ships for national defense, because "Great Britain, our potential enemy, and Japan, our natural enemy, are forging clear ahead of us." "There is little difference between Japanese, British, pacifist, and Bolshevik objectives," he said. "It is to weaken America."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A super highway, stretching from coast to coast, is proposed by Senator Dupont of Delaware.

The highway would pass thru municipalities of less than 2,500 population, strictly avoiding the "big towns."

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Whoever has money on hand for "Breaking Chains" tickets is hereby urged to remit without delay. Thousands of tickets have been sold by those who received them by mail. We must have the money to meet the expenses incurred in connection with the showing of the picture. Please do not make it necessary for us to expend postage and time to write to you individually, but make settlement at once. Anyone holding tickets for the showing and who could not get in on account of the crowd can use the tickets for the showing on December 18, at the

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Ashland and Van Buren.

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BERT MILLERBusiness Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The Coal Miners' Election Does Not End the Struggle for Fighting Unionism

Tomorrow is election day in the United Mine Workers of America.

The election comes at a time when the forces of reaction in the American labor movement are arming for a new drive on the progressive elements who are opposed to the "worker-employer cooperation" policy of the trade union officialdom.

In the United Mine Workers this policy has found expression in the anthracite agreement with its tacit abandonment of the closed shop and the acceptance of arbitration. It likewise found expression in the "gentlemen's agreement" between the Lewis machine and the coal barons to drive 200,000 miners out of the industry.

While the coal operators have been allowed to violate the Jacksonville agreement at their pleasure without being called to account by the Lewis machine in any effective manner, war has been made on the most loyal and militant members of the union. The expulsion policy of the Lewis machine has as its object the crushing of all opposition to making the union a semi-official organ of the coal barons.

The union faces the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement next spring with 70 per cent of the coal mined being produced in non-union fields whereas, at the beginning of the Lewis dictatorship, only 30 per cent of the coal came from non-union fields.

The Lewis machine can be judged and condemned as crooked, incompetent and a menace to the life of the union by this one fact alone.

But the policy of slander, intimidation and expulsions has not succeeded in crushing out all opposition any more than it has succeeded in strengthening the union.

The "Save the Union" ticket, headed by John Brophy, William Stevenson and William J. Brennan, is unquestionably supported by a big majority of the membership.

In an honest election this ticket will win.

But it has been a long time since there was an honest election in the United Mine Workers.

The Lewis machine is determined to hold onto its jobs and will stop at nothing to maintain its hold.

There must be no let-up in the struggle for a strong, fighting union no matter what the Lewis machine does. From the election to the convention, from the convention to preparation for the struggle next spring—this is the road the progressive bloc in the U. M. W. of A. has to travel. It alone represents the interests of the union membership against the interests of the coal barons. If it falters and fails to wage a continual struggle for its program and a new militant leadership, the future of the United Mine Workers is dark indeed.

For the sake of the whole labor movement, which would receive a staggering blow if the U. M. W. of A. is further weakened, the opposition to the Lewis machine cannot cease fighting until control of the union is taken from the hands of an officialdom which long ago stopped thinking in terms of the interests of the coal miners of this continent.

"Divide and Conquer"—in the Philippines

"Divide and conquer" was the slogan of the Roman empire, and the imperialists of today have found no reason to alter it.

The latest dispatches from Washington dealing with the question of Philippine independence indicate that the state department is following this policy.

First comes the news that Aguinaldo has assumed leadership of a movement to assist the American dictatorship and Saturday the announcement that:

It is the earnest desire of the president to settle the problem of the Philippines, to establish a relationship between the islands and the United States satisfactory to the Filipinos, to restore native co-operation in the government, and to develop the vast natural resources of the archipelago, PARTICULARLY IN THE PRODUCTION OF RUBBER, for the benefit of the Filipinos.

The emphasis is ours and it will be noticed that, quite in accord with the imperialist practice of exploiting colonial peoples ONLY for their own good, that the development of Philippine natural resources is to be solely for the benefit of the Filipinos.

Colonel Carmi Thompson, Coolidge's special investigator, is credited with believing that:

An agreement can be reached with the Filipinos on the question of autonomy and eventual independence whereby their complete co-operation in the government will be restored and the way cleared for the development of rubber production on a large scale with American capital.

The line of procedure is clear.

The "better class" Filipinos are to be appealed to on the basis of their material prosperity which will be enhanced by turning the natural resources and the working class over to American capitalists who will have the protection of American guns.

It is the same policy that Great Britain has followed in Ireland and which resulted in the creation of the puppet Free State government.

The middle class leadership of the Filipino independence movement now meets an acid test. It must choose between loyalty to the masses of its countrymen and subservience to American imperialism.

More than ever is it necessary to build a workers' and peasants' movement in the Philippines which can exert the maximum pressure on the middle class leadership and prevent the liquidation of the whole movement in a welter of corruption and systematic robbery of the Filipino masses.

SEND IN A SUB FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

The Odessa Conference Between the Soviet Union and Turkey

By S. IRANSKY.

THE meeting of Comrade Georges Chicherin with the Turkish foreign minister, Tewnk Rushdi Bey, has attracted general attention. The bourgeois politicians and journalists are exerting all their powers in order to show the "real meaning" of this meeting.

Behind the words of sincere friendship spoken in Odessa they see everything possible except that which is to be inferred from these words. They imagine relations between the peoples cannot be otherwise than "in accordance with their own model," "league of nations of the east," "Pan-Asiatic league," "fight against Italy and Great Britain," etc.—this is how they interpret the meeting in Odessa.

The Difference.

BUT they do not see the other, the real aspect of the matter. It would seem as if they had forgotten that the Soviet Union and also Turkey, as Comrade Chicherin expressed it, "have experienced every ordeal in the period when imperialism endeavored to throttle them; that these times are past forever and that both countries have concentrated their forces on peaceful work, upon developing the creative forces of the masses of the people."

They do not seem to notice what it is that unites the peoples of Turkey and of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union," says Comrade Chicherin, "is fighting against the attempts of the imperialists to enslave it economically, against the attempts to compel it to pay the czarist debts, etc.; the Turkish people are fighting against the attempt to deprive it of its economic and political independence."

Tewnk Rushdi Bey summed up the exchange of opinions which took place in Odessa in the following words:

"The close friendship existing between the Soviet Union and Turkey is one of the necessary pre-conditions of peace in general and also of a peaceful atmosphere in the Near East."

Language of Peace.

IT is such a language, in which there is no trace of aggressiveness, the language of peace, of brotherhood, of equality and friendship, that the diplomats of the Soviet Union and of Turkey have spoken in Odessa.

The press of the Soviet Union and of Turkey also speak in the same language.

The diplomats and journalists of the west use a completely different language towards Turkey.

In this respect the articles of the official British journalists, Augur in the October number of the Fortnightly Review and Paulson Newman in the October number of the Nineteenth Century, are exceedingly characteristic.

Italy's Position.

THE notorious official journalist of the British foreign office who writes under the nom de plume of "Augur," declares that for Italy the greatest question is the question of the "surplus population," and it is inevitable that the "eyes of the Italians are directed to the waste territories in Asia Minor, where a government, absolutely lacking in culture, has converted a fertile country into a wilderness." He further develops the idea that the Dodecanese Islands are for the Italians a splendid jumping-off ground into Asia Minor, and that "this cannot be prevented."

Paulson Newman develops this

theme and points out that the only possibility for Turkey to secure guarantees against the Italian danger exists in an understanding with Great Britain and the abandonment of an independent national policy. He declares straight out that Turkey is incapable of remaining completely independent, without some sort of foreign influence. She must submit to the leadership of the west, otherwise "she will find one fine day that she has lost her territories."

Newman writes further as follows:

"Obviously the only means which Turkey has in order to save herself from this danger is gradually to change her policy in such a manner that it permits the European elements which are friendly disposed towards her to guide her. At the present time, when relations between Great Britain and Turkey are satisfactory, there are obviously no obstacles to the bringing about of a final rapprochement between both countries in the interests of both parties."

"As far as Turkey is concerned, such an rapprochement would doubly secure the position of Turkey, i. e., on the one hand it would promote the commercial prosperity of the country and on the other it would preserve Turkey from aggressive actions from outside. With regard to Great Britain, this rapprochement would render easier our foreign policy towards Russia and Persia, it would lighten the tasks of our mandate in Iraq, it would strengthen the connecting routes of the British empire with India and relieve the situation in Egypt, because the Turkish elements in the population of Egypt, who in many respects exercise the greatest influence in the

carrying out of our Egyptian policy, would come over to our side."

British Aggression.

IN the last sentence there is set forth in the most obvious manner the aggressive intentions of British policy towards the Soviet Union and the Near East, the realization of which policy is hindered by the independent, peaceful policy of Turkey and of the Soviet Union.

But all this would be "terrible" if it were not to a great extent only a pleasant dream of the imperialist diplomacy of Great Britain. The international situation is not so bad for Turkey as Messrs. Augur and Newman and their like wish to make out. The policy of peace not only expresses the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union or of the vanquished peoples who are striving to build up a new life. This same policy also corresponds to the wishes of the broad masses of the population of the imperialist states themselves. The antagonistic interests between these states, which exist in spite of all possible blots, hinder them in their intentions to penetrate by means of violence at least into Asia Minor.

Language of Threats.

THE policy of the western states knows only one language when dealing with the East—the language of threats. But nationalist Turkey of the year 1926, which has experienced every ordeal in the fight for independence, is not the Ottoman empire, and it is no longer possible to speak to her in the language of threats, even if these threats are sweetened by promises of advantages. This will scarcely lead to that object to which the policy of the western states is directed.

Stalin Outlines Path to Communist Triumph

(Continued from page 2)

and the creation of a new party.

Korsch, the leader of the ultra-lefts in the German Party, Stalin accused, demanded a "new revolution" against the existing power in the Soviet Union and was supported by the opposition in the Soviet Union Communist Party. The same applies to Souvarine who is heading the opposition in the French Party, advocating the overthrow of the leadership of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. and the creation of a new party.

Stalin further dwelt on the question of how the enemies of Communism abroad have responded to the opposition's activities and quoted numerous statements of social-democrats (Levy, Germany; leaders of the Russian mensheviks, Miloukov, notorious leader of

the cadets) highly praising and encouraging the opposition within the Communist Party.

Thus, Stalin declared, the opposition has practically severed themselves from Leninism and reflect the sentiments of unproletarian elements expressing dissatisfaction with the proletarian dictatorship and hoping for its dissolution and overthrow. This quite conforms with the logic of events. Today it is only possible to follow the policy of Communism or the policy of social-democracy—a middle line is objectively impossible.

Stalin emphasized that the campaign of the opposition lasted only a few months from the beginning of October, and analyzed the reasons for its crushing defeat. First, the opposition was left armless; second, various doubtful elements joined the opposition while the social-democrats

and the cadets praised it—consequently the opposition had the choice of either accepting the treacherous praises or retreating. The situation in the U. S. S. R. proved the party masses stronger, more conscious and united than the opposition had hoped for or expected.

There were three stages in the opposition's defeat: First, the declaration of the 16th of October when the opposition theoretically and practically surrendered the principle of freedom of factions and fractional methods of struggle and openly recognized their own mistakes; second, when they practically withdrew their charges against the party; third, their full isolation at the Fifteenth Congress when the opposition failed to receive a single vote. The opposition then realized the necessity of full retreat, climbing down from and sur-

rendering its ideological positions which were leading the opposition to decay and ruin.

In conclusion, Stalin, dwelling upon the results and importance of the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., declared:

First, the congress ended the internal strife and consolidated the full victory over the opposition; second, it rallied the party stronger than ever upon the basis of the prospects of the socialist construction which was the most important question; third, it defeated all waverings and thus secured the complete victory of Leninism within the party; fourth, the congress provided the basis for the triumph of Leninism within all parties of the Comintern and among the revolutionary proletariat of all countries.

Stalin's speech ended amidst a stormy ovation.

Needle Trades Labor in Chicago Aids New York Strike

(Continued from Page 1.)

the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. Now the only amalgamation they have achieved is amalgamation with Green and Sigman to crush the left wing and progressives in the unions."

Gold challenged Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Levine of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to debate the questions at issue in the needle trades unions. He directed the challenge at Fitzpatrick because he took part in the attack upon the progressive meeting of needle workers last Thursday.

Right Wing Feared.

Gold declared that the right wingers were afraid to bring the questions at issue out in the open. That the reason they hired gangsters and bought off hall owners was because they were afraid to let the rank and file hear the questions debated in the open.

Gold made an urgent plea for Chicago workers to help the brave struggle of the New York cloakmakers, who he declared were faced with a united front of the employers and the right wing. At a time when the cloakmakers' strike leadership in New York are in the midst of a new attack from the bosses which has taken the form of a lockout of thousands of workers, they are the victims of a conspiracy maneuvered by President Sigman and backed by the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, to drive the left wingers out of the union.

Cannot Stop Lefts.

"The left wing cannot be stopped, as this meeting very well demonstrated," Gold declared. "Intimidation and gangsters will not work. We are fighting for principles. We are fighting for the unity of the workers against the bosses. We are fighting for a clean union. We are fighting against the strifing leadership of the Kaufmans and Sigmans. We are fighting to amalgamate the needle workers' unions into one powerful union for all the needle trades."

"This meeting is a demonstration of the solidarity of the Chicago needle workers with the struggling needle workers of New York. Instead of devoting themselves to the support of the workers' battles in the front line trenches where they belong, the right

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page 1.)

leasing of the naval oil reserves. It might be said today that it is as hard for a rich man to get into jail, involuntarily, as it is for a camel to go thru a needle's eye. We cannot see how those patriotic gentlemen can be found guilty of improper conduct since it was quite obvious they were concerned only with defending their country against the wiles of Japan.

WHAT of it if Doheny expected to make a profit of \$100,000,000 on the deal? Is not this the profit system we are living under? And if Fall received \$100,000 as a gratuity, should we not admit that a public servant deserves a reward since governments are so ungrateful? Should we have a war with Japan in the near future and should the United States navy find Doheny oil in the rusty tanks at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, monuments to the public spirited martyrs Fall and Doheny will be as plentifully strewn over the landscape as pieces of the cross that Jesus of Nazareth was alleged to have been crucified on.

THIS reminds me that you did not do your sacred shin bone shopping in time. The Chicago Historical Society had a choice collection of shin bones, breast bones and jaw bones of saints, for sale last week. It was anybody's buy. Relics of holy men who were able to avoid the sins of the flesh without having to resort to a surgical operation could be had at reasonable prices. It would not be necessary for the purchaser to follow in the saint's footsteps by wearing a goat-skin night shirt, hairy side in. All he would have to do would

wingers are showing us that their idea of unity is to unite the entire bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to wipe out the left wing which is fighting the workers' battles and leading them in their struggles.

Gold made an impassioned plea for the continuance of the work of the left wing and made reference to the splendid assistance given the struggles of the needle workers by the Workers Party.

Levine Will Fail.

The other speakers also declared that Levine and Fitzpatrick would fail

to sleep on the bit of saintly anatomy and his dreams would be directed into healthful channels.

HOWEVER, the local branch of the Catholic church got wind of the affair. Fearing that a sacred shin bone in other hands might be just as profitable, the church informed the historical society politely but firmly that shin bones devoid of papal blessing were just shin bones. Nevertheless if the society were willing to withdraw the collection from the mart, the church would be willing to make a donation to the worthy cause for which the society was in existence. The society having reached the age where altruism ends where self interest begins, did not see any reason why it should go to trouble conducting a rummage sale when it could get the money otherwise. So the shin bone consignment is on its way back to Rome and will be held there, pending a rise in the shin bone market.

PORTUGAL to pay U. S. for shipping troops in war" runs a headline. France charged a heavy rental for the use of the trenches occupied by her "saviours." In wartime people are jolly good-natured and the last thing they think about is money. But after the war is over! Just like some of those social affairs people are invited to. Everything is "found" until the last strains of "Valencia" die on the morning air. And when the guests try to sneak out they find a guard at the door with an itching palm and a collection speech on his tongue. War is something that should not be entered into lightly. There is always the morning after.

In Chicago as Sigman is failing in New York to break the ranks of the left wing, which has demonstrated by its victories on the trade union field that it alone is capable of giving the unions a militant and successful leadership.

As at the meeting last Thursday, there were at least 100 policemen detailed to the scene of the meeting. At Hertzel's Hall, where the two workers were beaten up, the police made no effort to apprehend the slugs.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

Fight on Appropriation Bill for Enforcement of Dry Law Is Begun

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Opponents of the dry law in the house got into motion when the appropriation bill providing funds for the coast guard and other treasury activities was considered. The bill provided \$29,600,000 for the coast guard, the bulk of which is used for enforcement of the dry law.

Reps. Cullen and Griffin of New York and Gallivan of Massachusetts fought the bill.

General Andrews' report as assistant treasury secretary declared that the department had enough officers to cope with the situation, and "soon" would be able to reduce expenditures. He said 4,000,000 gallons of diverted alcohol had been stopped by the department in 1926.

There is no good liquor available in the country now, he said he believed.

Brophy Warns of Danger to Union

(Continued from Page 1.)

ous miners sent coal into the anthracite markets while the hard coal men were out must not be repeated.

"We stand for the carrying out of convention wishes on the nationalization of mines' program, which Mr. Lewis opposes. There is no cure for unemployment under private enterprise as long as new mines can be opened up at the whim of operators when there are already too many mines.

For a Labor Party.

"We stand also for the carrying out of convention wishes on a labor party and for the reinstatement of unjustly expelled members and the ending of discrimination against members in good standing, like Alexander Howat, who are barred from running for office.

"The Lewis administration goes to the polls tomorrow without answering any of the issues of the campaign. Their time-worn cry of 'You are a Red' is silly and beside the point. Their bawling of some of our candidates off the ballot on framed-up technical charges shows their desperation.

"The issues are before the miners tomorrow and we believe that if there is a fair count, they will answer



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VI.

Bunny was on a holiday, and must enjoy himself; if he failed to do so, the enjoyment of his two companions would be marred. He must smile and escort them to a theater, and afterwards send Dad home in a taxi, and go with Vee to a supper party with some of the screen people, and gossip about their productions and their profits, and see them drink too much, and know that there would be an hour's talk about prohibition and bootleggers, starting as soon as he and Vee refused to drink. Were they "on the wagon?" Or were they afraid of this liquor? This was something special—the original Koski stuff, or whatever it might be in New York.

Then in the morning the pair would go to the "gym," and practice stunts together, making themselves a quite competent pair of gymnasts—Vee said that if ever Dad went broke, and she got "kleg eyes" and had to quit the movies, they could earn several hundred a week on the "big time circuit." They would have lunch, and then maybe there would be a matinee, or somebody calling, or reporters or special writers; or Vee would go shopping, and absolutely insist upon having her darling Bunny along, because he had exquisite taste, and why did she dress but to please him? Bunny met other rich young men in his position, and learned that such remarks were preliminary to the man's ordering the bill sent to him. But there was nothing of the "gold-digger" about Vee—when she gave the invitation, she paid.

What she wanted was her Bunny-rabbit. She adored him, and wanted to be with him every moment, and to show him off to all the world, including the newspapers. They had been together long enough for Bunny to know her thoroughly, and to realize the drawbacks as well as the advantages of the alliance. That she was sensual did not trouble him, for he was young, and his ardors matched hers. The arts that he had learned from Eunice Hoyt were combined with those Vee had learned from many lovers, and they were dizzy with delight; the impulse that drew them together was impossible to resist.

But intellectually they were far from being mated. Vee would listen to anything he wanted to talk about, but how little she really cared about serious things would be comically revealed by her sudden shifting of the conversation. She had her own life, one of speed and excitement and show. She might jeer at the movie world and its works, but nevertheless she was of that world, and applause and attention were the breath she lived by. She was always on the stage, playing a part—the world's professional darling; always bright, always fresh, young, beautiful, sprightly. Such a thing as thoughtfulness was suspect, a cloak for dangerous enemies stealing into your mind. "What's the matter, Bunny-rabbit? I believe you're thinking about that horrid strike!"

Sitting down and reading a book was a thing quite unknown to this world's darling. A newspaper, yes, of course, or a magazine—one had them lying about, and a man would pick them up and glance over something, but always ready to stop to look at a new dress or listen to a bit of gossip. But to become absorbed in reading and not want to be interrupted—well, it didn't seem quite polite, did it? As for spending a whole afternoon or evening reading a book—Vee had simply never heard of such a thing. She did not put it into words, but Bunny could understand that a book was cheap; anybody could get one and sit off in a corner, but few could have a box at the theater, presented by the management, and sit there, almost as important as the play.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Books for the Worker's Shelf

(Continued tomorrow.)

Books for the Worker's Shelf

THE JUNGLE, by Upton Sinclair. 309 pages. Published by Vanguard Press, Inc., 80 Fifth Ave., New York City. 50 cents.

This book, first published in 1906, is a story of the Chicago stockyards. It is said to have accomplished more tangible results in a brief period than any other book has produced in the same amount of time. It led to an investigation of unsanitary conditions in the slaughter houses by order of President Roosevelt, and to the revision of the federal meat inspection laws by congress. It is a powerful tale of the decline and re-creation of a Lithuanian immigrant.

Ogden Mills Will Resign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Ogden Mills of New York expects to resign from the house about Feb. 1, to become undersecretary of the treasury, succeeding Garrard B. Winston, who will return to the practice of law.