

WIN NEW VICTORY AT PASSAIC

STEEL WORKERS AND MINERS ANSWER THE CHALLENGE OF REACTIONARIES; WHO WILL BE THE NEXT TO REPLY?

IN answer to the challenge of "A War to a Finish" against the left wing and the rank and file of the trade unions, the challenge issued by Lewis, Woll, Sigman, Beckerman, McMahon and Co.—we have just received a check for \$264.75 from a group of miners and steel workers.

The check comes thru the South Slavic Section of the Workers Party, from the following towns: Luzerne, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., Warren, O., Hammarville, Pa., Bessemer, Pa., W. Brownsville, Pa., Homestead, Pa., Ironton, Minn., Akron, O., Los Angeles, Cal., Mountain View, Cal., Cleveland, O., Trinidad, Colo., Detroit, Mich.

THIS is the first gun in the big struggle which faces the left wing. It reaches us but one day after our appeal. It must be followed by similar efforts from every part of the country.

The struggle against the right wing, and the reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor, is not purely a matter of theoretical differences of opinion, of rivalry for office, or of personal likes or dislikes. It is a matter which concerns the very life of the American labor movement.

THE New York Furriers have started the general movement for the 40-hour week. The cloakmakers have taken up the campaign. They are now on strike for this demand. If they succeed in winning the 40-hour week and their other demands, unions all over the country will be in a position to point to their example, and make the same demands.

If they lose, it will be an excuse for the bosses to open the offensive against the workers. The right wing led by Sigman is doing everything in its power to defeat the cloakmakers, and thus give a setback to the entire labor movement.

The same struggle against the forces of reaction is taking place in the miners' union. The result in the recent elections will show to some extent, how powerful is the dissatisfaction with the present reactionary regime.

WE are witnessing a peculiar phenomenon. The reactionaries, who always fought against amalgamation, as a weapon of more effective struggle against the bosses, do not hesitate to amalgamate their forces in one general staff, against the left wing and the rank and file.

The situation demands the unification of all honest forces in the American labor movement, all the fighting forces in the ranks of labor, behind the fearless spokesman of the left wing, THE DAILY WORKER. It would be the most splendid victory for the reactionaries, for the Lewises, the Sigman, the Beckermans, the Wolls and the McMahons, if THE DAILY WORKER were crippled, if they were rid of this powerful left wing weapon. The right wing and the reactionaries boast of unlimited funds for their attack on the left wing. The source of these funds is not disclosed. But one thing is certain. The left wing cannot depend for the support of its chief organ, upon any undisclosed sources. It can depend only upon the support of the rank and file of labor.

The rank and file must respond, must respond at once, without delay. The reactionaries are able to get financial aid for their nefarious work, without much trouble. Let us rally our forces with all speed, to keep THE DAILY WORKER, the fighting organ of the left wing, and insure a speedy victory for the left wing against the reactionary betrayers of the American workers.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Oil is at the bottom of much of Albania's troubles. The government of Pan Noli, that was, favored equal rights for all nations in the scramble for oil, but needed a little money to keep his government going. Pan Noli was ignored by the league of nations and charged with being a Bolshevik. His government wished to give the oil concessions to the Standard Oil company, which made the highest bid. The Anglo-Persian Oil company, which is controlled by the British government, made exorbitant demands.

THEN Britain began to show her hand. An army under the leadership of Ahmet Zogu was organized on Jugo-Slav territory, with plenty of money. Just as soon as Zogu captured one town he was recognized by the league of nations and his pockets have not been empty since. The Anglo-Persian company got the concessions, but generously agreed to divide up with the Standard Oil and Italian syndicates, the British taking the lion's share.

THE league of nations, which is the creature of Britain, provided Zogu with credit thru Italian banks. Then Italy and Jugo-Slavia began to quarrel over the spoils in Albania, ending with a victory for Mussolini, tho it may be a short-lived one. This struggle for control in the Balkans is partly responsible for the strained relations between Italy and France. The Italian ruling classes want to make the Mediterranean Sea an Italian lake, but are not yet in a position to bring this issue to a boiling point. Watch the league of nations twiddling its thumbs while the French and Italian governments are rushing troops to the frontier!

MR. KELLOGG, our secretary of state, is preparing to publish the complete story of the relations between

(Continued on page 2)

FIRESTONE GETS CONTROL OF MILLION ACRES LAND IN LIBERIA FOR RUBBER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AKRON, O., Dec. 14.—The Firestone Rubber company has obtained control of a million acres of land in the Republic of Liberia to be used for growing rubber plants, according to announcement made by the company officials here. The congress of Liberia ratified the proposition of the American company, it was announced, but details of the consideration are not given. The company gets a 99-year lease on Liberia's best land for a rubber plantation.

About \$100,000,000 will be spent by the company to reclaim the ground, it was said. Three hundred and fifty thousand natives will be employed in the project to produce 200,000 tons of rubber annually.

The Firestone company also has large tracts of ground for rubber in Mexico and in the Philippines.

UNION MINERS LEAVE PITS TO CAST BALLOTS

Interest Centers on the Brophy-Lewis Race

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14.—Union mines thruout Illinois were idle today while the miners cast their ballots for international district and sub-district officers.

Results of the balloting for district officers are expected to be known within six weeks while sub-district results will be known within a few days. When results in the international contest will be available is not stated.

Chief interest centers in the race of John L. Lewis, Springfield, for reelection as international president. Lewis is opposed by John Brophy of Clearfield, Pa., heading the "Save the Union" ticket.

District 12 Race. The race in District 12, including practically all of Illinois and a part of Missouri, commonly considered as the state of Illinois organization, lies between Harry A. Fishwick and Geo. Tumulty. Fishwick, present incumbent, was appointed to the presidency when Frank Farrington, former state president, resigned to accept a position with the Peabody Coal interests.

Tumulty Supports Brophy. In Sub-District 12, John A. Walker, president, and John W. Hindmarsh are expected to battle it out for the presidency, with William E. Wall, also a candidate.

Point to Lewis Failure. Other offices are to be filled but the choice of the presidents is expected to carry their slate with them into office. The opposition to Lewis points to the loss of 200,000 members and his failure to organize non-union fields.

SIGMAN TRIES TO SPLIT N. Y. CLOAK UNION

Orders Ouster of All Left Wingers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 14.—Six thousand cloakmakers demonstrated yesterday before International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union headquarters on Sixteenth street with placards denouncing the General Executive Board's demand that the Joint Board turn over local unions and treasuries. The cloakmakers paraded past the office and jeered and booed Sigman. Police made the crowd move on, but allowed gangsters to remain. While the crowd was being shoved towards Fifth avenue the Beckerman-Sigman gangsters came out of headquarters and attacked the last of the procession which had been cut off from the main body by the police.

Many workers were badly cut and bruised. The procession reformed and marched to demonstrate against the Jewish Daily Forward, which is leading the right wing forces.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 14.—The General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, under the leadership of President Sigman, has adopted a resolution ordering members of the New York Joint Board to withdraw from the strike leadership and has appointed committees of right wingers to supersede the Joint Board.

The resolution also ousted all local executive committees of the cloakmakers and replaced them with committees appointed by the General Executive Board.

Belated Charges. Altho President Sigman has been a member of the general strike committee, the resolution charges that the strike of twenty-five weeks' duration was called illegally and has been used in the interest of the Communists.

The New York Joint Board has answered the resolution with a statement asking all the workers to stand by the Joint Board against Sigman's strikebreaking.

Joint Board Fights Split. The Joint Board will refuse to comply with the ultimatum to turn over all the books and property to the right committees and will continue to lead the strike, calling upon the members of the union to defeat Sigman's union-wrecking and strikebreaking tactics as they did last year.

The left wing will refuse to be driven out of the union or into a split.

Raise Loan. The joint board of the cloakmakers has declared that one of the big needs of the strike at this time is funds. Looking towards raising the necessary money to carry on the struggle, the board has decided to raise loans from (Continued on page 2.)

Passaic Points the Way

THE Passaic strikers have brought the Botany mills to terms, the fighting policy of the Communists and the left wing in the textile industry has been vindicated and the drive against militant unionism launched by the trade union officialdom has been dealt a severe blow.

The strikers have won the right to organize and to collective bargaining, there is to be no discrimination against strikers, grievances are to be handled by the workers' own committees, the wage-cut is to be restored and all strikers are to be employed before new employes are hired.

All strikers will be hired thru the union office. There will be no mad stampede for jobs but the workers, whose strike has been one of the most remarkable examples of workingclass discipline under the severest provocation, will continue to exercise this discipline thru the Local Union No. 1603, United Textile Workers of America, born of the strike.

The left wing in Passaic has resisted all attempts to accept a settlement for the mill section of loomfixers, spinners and weavers and leave the great bulk of the strikers out in the cold. Likewise has the left wing fought all attempts to settle merely on the basis of a restoration of the wage-cut without recognition of the right to organize and deal with the companies thru union committees.

More than ten months of struggle in the face of hostility of the government, the resistance of the bosses and sabotage on the part of reactionary officials of the trade union movement, ending in a victory, is irrefutable testimony to the correctness of the left wing policy and tactics.

The surrender of the Botany mills will give a tremendous impetus to the strike against the Forstmann-Huffmann plant. With the loss of its ally, the Botany, this group of textile capitalists will feel the full force of the strikers' offensive.

With a complete victory for the Passaic workers in sight, the collection of relief should go forward with new energy and the strikers should lack nothing, during this cold weather, in the shape of food and clothing, that will enable them to put the last ounce of their energy into the struggle.

The unshakable will of the Passaic workers has wrung victory from defeat. They must be supported now until all opposition has crumbled and, with 100 per cent organization, they take their place in the ranks of the American labor movement as part of the vanguard of that movement—the position to which their correct policy and courage entitles them.

In the midst of the drive of official reaction which is trying to force the "worker-employer co-operation" theory upon all sections of the labor movement, the Passaic strike and the Passaic victory stand out as a blazing sign-board pointing the way to the American workers.

McNARY PLACES NEW FARM BILL BEFORE SENATE

House May Act, G.O.P. Leader Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The revised McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, proposing a \$250,000,000 revolving fund to stabilize American agriculture by exporting all surplus crops in cotton, wheat, corn, rice and hogs, was introduced in the senate by Senator McNary of Oregon, chairman of the senate agriculture committee.

House May Act. Farm relief will be given a preferential status in the house this session if the agriculture committee agrees upon a bill, Representative Tilson of Connecticut, republican leader, said. "The agricultural question is of such great importance that we are anxious to do something if we can," said Tilson.

Radio control, the McFadden branch banking bill, alien property and supply bills are now the chief objects of the house program.

In its new form the bill introduced in the senate would use co-operative associations to "hold and dispose of" surplus crops. Funds would be loaned to the co-operatives to carry out this work. All reference to price levels and price standards were eliminated.

The measure, however, retained the equalization fee, which provoked the opposition of President Coolidge, but the fee would be collected only on "each marketed unit" of the commodities affected. Rice was included for the first time in the list of products affected, at the request of rice growers.

"This bill is essentially a surplus control bill, the sole aim being to stabilize prices thru control of the surplus," said McNary.

Liberal Heads New Cabinet. COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Dec. 14.—A new Danish cabinet was formed today, headed by M. Myrdal, a liberal.

MARCONI PREDICTS THAT POWER WILL BE SENT BY RADIO BEFORE VERY LONG

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Transmission of power by radio waves and television are possibilities of the future, which Senator Guglielmo Marconi predicts today as he celebrates the 25th anniversary of his first success in wireless transmission.

It will be a quarter century tomorrow since Marconi sat in a small shack in Newfoundland and received the first message ever transmitted thru the air across the Atlantic.

"As to the future," he said in an interview, "there is the possibility that transmission of power over moderate distances may be developed and that television will become an actuality. These things will be as wonderful as anything we have experienced."

BOUCK IS HEAD OF PROGRESSIVE FARMERS OF U. S.

National Meeting Lays Organization Plans

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—William Bouck, leader of the progressive farmers of Washington, was elected national chairman of the Progressive Farmers of America at their first national convention held here. The organization met here to perfect plans for formation of state, local or county units of the Progressive Farmers of America to make it a more effective spokesman of the farmers of the country.

Other officers elected were: R. B. French, Minneapolis, secretary; Helmut Ihlenfeldt, Green Bay, Wis., treasurer; Mrs. Myrtle Boules, Alfred Knudsen, Bismarck, N. D., and J. A. Schumaker, Green Bay, members of the national educational committee.

More than 1,000 farmers in Minnesota have become members of the organization, it was reported.

BOTANY MILL IN SURRENDER TO UNION'S TERMS

Continue Strike Against Forstmann, Huffmann

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 14.—Passaic textile strikers are jubilant over their second victory within a month—the big Botany Consolidated Mills Co. has agreed to recognize the union and to take back all old workers without discrimination. This follows upon the settlement several weeks ago with the Passaic Worsted Co. and leaves the Forstmann-Huffmann mills the only large contenders left in the field.

In a letter to the union, the management of the Botany mills has agreed to accept the union's terms as follows:

VICTORY FOR WORKERS.

Agrees to recognize the right of the workers to organize in their legitimate union.

No discrimination against workers who have been on strike.

The right to collective bargaining thru the workers' own committees.

Restoration of the wage-cut to all striking workers returning to the mills before new help is engaged.

All other demands are to be arbitrated.

As with the Worsted Co. agreement, the union will not insist on the closed shop. The executive committee of Local Union No. 1603 of the United Textile Workers' Union called a tremendous mass meeting of all Botany workers, who unanimously adopted the terms. The meeting decided that no one is to apply to the Botany mills for jobs, but are to be completely re-employed thru the offices of the union.

Continue Fight. All Passaic is wild with joy over the settlement. The workers are determined to continue the struggle against Forstmann-Huffmann and victory is expected within the next few weeks, now that the front of the bosses has been more than half overcome.

This last victory of the strikers is a complete vindication of the strike leadership and assures a sound union in the New Jersey textile industry.

11 Months' Battle.

The Botany mill workers were the first large contingent of strikers to walk out following a drastic cut in wages on Jan. 25. Three days later they were followed by the Worsted mill workers, and soon the strike became general in the Passaic vicinity. Fifteen hundred workers are involved in this last settlement. They have been on strike for almost eleven months.

News in Brief

Claims Large Surplus.

WASHINGTON—Rep. Garner of Texas predicts that the surplus in the U. S. treasury will amount to \$500,000,000 this year instead of \$383,000,000 as announced by Sec. Mellon. Garner claims that the low figure was made to discourage tax reduction for political purposes.

Bankers Dine on Japan.

NEW YORK—Bankers representing nearly every large bank here and heads of industrial corporations attended an "informal luncheon" given by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. to celebrate the loan negotiated for the city of Yokohama, Japan. Japanese and London bankers attended.

Savings Gain, Say Bankers.

NEW YORK—Savings bank deposits have increased this year more than a billion and a half dollars over last, reports the savings bank division of the American Bankers association. There are \$24,696,192,000 in savings accounts in the country, the report says, distributed in 46,000,000 accounts.

To Give Thompson Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—President Coolidge is expected to make public the Thompson report on the Philippine Islands next week, and with it will make recommendations to congress for new legislation for the islands. It is possible he will recommend that a civil governor be appointed instead of the present military one, Gen.

Trotsky States Position to Plenum of Comintern; Bukharin Makes Reply

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 14.—The twentieth session of Plenum of the executive of the Comintern began with a continuation of the debate on Stalin's report on the Russian question. Smeral of Czechoslovakia pointed out that the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had done considerable harm to the Communist Party, to the proletarian dictatorship and the whole Communist International, impeding the businesslike work of the party, and threatening the unity of the party.

Amidst the general approval of the Plenum the speaker energetically charged the opposition with repeated breaches of discipline, with ignoring the decision of the Soviet Union Party and with carrying on disruptive criticisms aiming at fostering internal strife. Today, however, when the rank and file of the party have rejected the opposition's demagogic maneuvers and when the workers of the world are resolutely supporting

revolutionary battle slogans, we can look on quietly at the opposition's fruitless attempts to stir up factional strife and to split the Comintern. The Comintern will unanimously liquidate this danger and give the opposition a last warning, he concluded.

Trotsky Speaks.

Trotsky, as the next speaker, stated that the opposition was not appealing to the Plenum against the party's decisions but was only expounding its own views. He retaliated against Stalin's accusations of Trotskyism by saying that the only fact that Stalin had brought forward was that Trotsky had formerly not been a Bolshevik and that he had once struggled against Lenin. He declared that formerly he had been wrong but that on joining the Bolshevik Party he had abandoned his mistaken views.

Trotsky further suggested that while in former differences Lenin and the party were right, some comrades at this time were wrong: In 1918 Manuilsky and later Pepper shared and even "overdid" the theory

of permanent revolution, Pepper was actually the author of a peculiar socialistic "Monroe Doctrine" for the Soviet Union. The speaker agreed with Zinoviev's contention that the traditions of Marxism and Leninism entirely justify the views of the opposition.

On Socialism in One Country.

He pointed out that imperialism, in spite of the sharpening of contradictions, produced a certain leveling and decreased the irregularity of the development of capitalism. Trotsky maintained that Stalin's biggest error was the theory of the possibility of building socialism in one country and declared it to be impossible to abstract one country from the world economy; for example, pre-war Russia constituted a part of the world economy and hence was drawn into the world war by financial capital. Today it is impossible to exclude Russia from the world economy; the need of equipment for work (pre-revolutionary equipment was 67 per cent (Continued on page 2)

300,000 HEAR BORODIN TALK ON NEW CHINA

Hankow Workers Vote Kuomintang Support

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HANKOW, Dec. 14.—A huge crowd estimated at 300,000 gathered in Hankow to listen to speeches by Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, widow of the famous Chinese emancipator, Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Kuomintang government, General Borodin, adviser to the government and numerous Kuomintang leaders.

Borodin was the chief speaker from one of three platforms. Speaking in English, interpreted by a Chinese student, Borodin urged unification of the Chinese masses under one government, the Kuomintang, whose headquarters have now been removed to Wuchang.

He urged the workers to consolidate their unions, backed up by the Nationalist government. He then called for a showing of hands in support of the revolution. The immense crowd was unanimous.

"Charter of Slavery."
It is impossible, he said, for the nation to progress until it is freed from imperialist oppression. The unequal treaties must be abrogated.

"This charter of slavery was inherited from a corrupt and degraded and prostituted dynasty," he charged, and was responsible for China's poverty.

Better Land Policy.
He pointed out that labor, industry and finance are vitally interested in helping the Nationalists to solve the land questions. The "300,000,000 farmers constitute the nation's purchasing power," he said, and it is necessary to establish them upon trade basis and thus secure their prosperity.

How are they to abrogate the "slavery charter?" The only way is to unite under the Nationalist government, which had been established in Canton.

"Sweet Words."
The sweet words of the imperialists did not fool us there," said the general, "and we must not allow them to fool us at Wuchang."

Hankow people must support the Nationalists, who are making Wuchang the test case of the Nationalist revolution, which will show that they have the ability to consolidate their position against their enemies or be destroyed, he said.

Borodin then asked all those who were prepared to support the new people's government in Wuchang to raise their hands. There was unanimous assent from the tremendous crowd.

DEVER DECLARES STREET CAR FARE MUST BE RAISED

Those who are backing Mayor Dever for a second term have received a jolt when it was pointed out that the mayor has already put himself on record as favoring an increase in street car fares.

The record lies in the proceedings of the Barr committee of the state legislature in its hearing conducted at the Palmer House on Nov. 29.

"Absolutely," He Says.
When Senator John Daily asked Mayor Dever if a raise in fares was necessary, the reply was: "Absolutely, absolutely." The mayor went on record as saying that, to provide for amortization of the capital account of the lines, an increase in fare was necessary. He said: "We are doing something inherently dishonest when we do not add to the fare something for the retirement of the capital indebtedness."

The mayor's supporters had hoped that he might slide thru the election or at least the primary fight while still juggling the traction problem in the air and thus not arouse any strong opposition from aggrieved factions.

See Vote Chances Drop.
Now, it is gleefully pointed out by his opponents, he has not improved his political chances by hinting to the strap-hanger that he must pay more than 7 cents for the opportunity to grab at a strap.

American Legion Here Fights Move to Ban Poison Gas in Warfare

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 14.—Students of Agnes Scott College for Women at Decatur, a suburb, will not hear Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston speak on international peace. The reason is that the president cancelled her invitation at the request of the American Legion, which objects to "the people she runs around with."

It is clearly indicated that the prejudice comes largely because Mrs. Mead favors recognition of the Soviet government. She is vice-president of the National Council for Prevention of War.

Trotsky States Position to Plenum of Comintern; Bukharin Makes Reply

(Continued from Page 1.)
imported from abroad), present condition of the industrial equipment of the U. S. S. R. is the best evidence of the dependence of the country on the world economy. The completion of the process of our economic restoration means the beginning of our bond with the world economy and the necessity of importing foreign equipment. The industrialization in the coming period means more and not less dependence upon world capitalism.

While Capitalism Exists.
Naturally if world capitalism is overthrown the U. S. S. R. will construct within a decade more machines than now, but while capitalism exists we must not ignore the division of labor which prevails in the world economy. If we ignore entirely the pre-war development of Russia and try to produce everything ourselves, our development will retrogress and become slower. The isolated socialist state is the fancy of publicists or resolution mongers; only metaphysicals can advance the theory of socialism in one isolated country and ignore the fact that we are increasingly entering the circle of world economy, he said.

Trotsky contended that Stalin's assertion to the effect that the construction of socialism means the conquering of the bourgeoisie of one's own country is unconvincing; we are not dealing with the proletariat versus the bourgeoisie of its country but with the competition of socialist economy versus world capitalist economy. Our revolution constitutes part of the world proletarian revolution, hence the impossibility of demanding an absolute guarantee of the possibility of building socialism in one country which will achieve socialism only thru the proletarian world revolution. Trotsky concluded his remarks by saying that these questions will arise again in the future at congresses and plenums of the Comintern.

Bukharin Replies.
Bukharin, who was met with a tremendous ovation and the singing of the Internationale, pointed out that Trotsky has not yet recognized the incorrectness of the theory of permanent revolution. About Trotsky's remark that Pepper was the inventor of a peculiar U. S. S. R. "Monroe Doctrine," Bukharin retorted that if we could achieve the building of socialism as well as America built capitalism, then very well. Trotsky does not recognize the fact that imperialism aggravates the irregular development of capitalism, and ignores the fact that our own socialist base is growing with the growth of our dependence upon the world economy.

Trotsky Forgets.
When Trotsky opposed Stalin's statement that the victory of socialism means the conquering of our country's bourgeoisie he forgot that Stalin spoke of the "economic" victory and not only the political which is an accomplished fact. Economically we are driving the bourgeoisie from small and big commerce and neutralizing the new capitalist peasantry.

But the problem has not yet been achieved.
Zinoviev's speech on the extension of the inner party strife towards the international is the preparation for a still intense factional struggle, Bukharin stated. The German opposition, the strongest of all, wants "official" support of the former Russian opposition. (Laughter.)

The speaker emphasized that the fault of the opposition about failure to recognize the international character of the revolution was a calumny against the party. The opposition is silent on the main question: whether we can successfully build socialism. The three most important problems are: capitalist wars and the Comintern, capitalist world economy and the U. S. S. R., home difficulties of the U. S. S. R. The first problem consists in the fundamental contradiction within the capitalist world.

JUGO-SLAV QUEEN FORCED TO LEAVE BUCHAREST COURT

BUCHAREST, Dec. 14.—Altho the king's condition is not growing materially better, his daughter, Marie, queen of Jugo-Slavia, has been practically ordered to leave the country. The reason for this is that she has been agitating the Roumanian court for the return of ex-Crown Prince Carol.

Mother Helps.
Her mother, Marie of Roumania, is said to be partly responsible for the departure of her royal daughter. The elder Marie has ambitions of her own regarding the dynastic future of Roumania and is reported to be now making a bid for a regency in case of Ferdinand's death, in some quarters is reputed to be only a matter of weeks. But the real cause of the expulsion of the Jugo-Slav queen from the bedside of her father is the maneuvering of Jon Bratianu, the real ruler of Roumania who caused Carol's expulsion from the country and who is alike opposed to Carol as the next king and Queen Marie as a regent. There are rumors that Marie is attempting now to form a bloc with Premier Averescu to make herself part of the present regency board and to extend her powers

tion within the capitalist world. In spite of our relative dependence we are growing less dependent every day. The world revolution is a long irregular process and the permanent parallel existence of socialist and capitalist states is impossible.

Two Economies.
The second problem is the dependence of our economy upon the capitalist economy. Exports, imports, credits, concessions all mean certain dependence but the tempo of our development is more rapid than in capitalist countries and will remain more rapid even if we imagine the worst case, full economic blockade, because our trump card is our correct relations between town and country. Our difficulties may grow but they are not insurmountable.

Zinoviev wrongly asserted that we forget the laws of the world market: these laws never were absolute. Zinoviev himself forgot the existence of the foreign trade monopoly. Zinoviev, quoting Marx's statement that a revolution in Europe without a revolution in England will be a storm in a teacup, ignored that Marx said this in 1849 since which time a different situation has arisen.

Can Build Socialism.
As to the third problem whether it is possible or impossible to build socialism under the given conditions, the essential question, Bukharin said, is whether our own forces can conquer the bourgeoisie and build socialism in spite of the backwardness of our country. Lenin answered this clearly by saying that "our country has everything that is necessary towards the building of socialism." There is no middle line—either we or the social-democrats are right.

Bukharin gave a number of examples which showed that the economic progress of the U. S. S. R. was gradually winning over the peasants, and pointed out that the apprehensions of the opposition about the kulak peasantry have failed to materialize.

He remarked that the grain deliveries for the current October-November were 35 per cent higher than last year. The opposition is entirely mistaken because of its wrong estimation of class and economic forces. The bogey of a "Thermidor" in the U. S. S. R. where the workers are holding supreme power, big industry and commerce and are running planned production, is absurd.

The danger of decay of the Communist Party bound up with the bureaucratization of the state apparatus would be promoted by the policy of high prices as advocated by the opposition itself, he said. Zinoviev wrongly accuses the Comintern of overdrastic anti-left measures that he himself supported and extolled in the open letter to the German Communist Party. Today the danger is greater of the ultra-left tendencies degenerating into counter-revolution and therefore the Comintern cannot allow this. The Comintern criticizes the rights more sharply than Zinoviev.

In his conclusion, Bukharin charged the opposition with supplying a full platform for all opposition elements in the Communist Parties. The Communist Parties are at present consolidating their forces, maturing, and advancing towards Bolshevization in the belief in the possibility of the revolutionary development of the U. S. S. R. They will overcome the factional strife in the Comintern and, under the leadership of the Communist International, will achieve our aim and task under all conditions. (Stormy applause.)

TOWN AROUSED OVER TACTICS OF FOUNDRY CO.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Dec. 14.—Public feeling here is running high against the Old Colony Foundry company following the fight between members of the Iron Workers' union and scab employees, started by hired gangsters, and resulting in the serious injury of one striker and the arrest by company-controlled police of fifteen others. The city's populace is lining up with the union workers because of the tactics used by the company against the workers. The company locked out the unionists when they refused to accept a proposed wage decrease of from 25 to 50 per cent recently posted.

Some fifty guards, including seven deputy sheriffs, patrolmen sent from Brockton and state officers, were placed around the company plant following the fight.

Charles L. Nutter, president of the company, is also a member of the city council, and is using his official position to attempt to break the strike. Strikebreakers had been imported from nearby cities, but they were hastily shipped out of town by the company following the clash, because of the anti-scab sentiment in the city.

The city council, urged on by Nutter, appealed to the governor to send troops to the scene "to protect the city against violence," but the governor ignored the request. An injunction has been issued by Judge Dillon of superior court in Brockton against picketing, but the injunction is ignored by the workers. The foundry employed about 50 workers. The lockout has been in effect since Nov. 22.

WEISBORD SCORES SOUTH BEND, IND., LABOR OFFICIALS

Try to Break Up His Meeting There

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 14.—A meeting arranged here for Albert Weisbord, well-known leader of the Passaic strike, was broken up thru the action of President Gustav Jena of the Central Labor Union, who prevailed upon the directors of Union hall not to permit the meeting to be held.

After taking the deposit for the meeting, the union officials, at the last moment, declared that the meeting could not be held. The crowd that came for the meeting was duly indignant and went to another hall, where an enthusiastic meeting was held.

Assaults Officials.
The labor officials' action was scored by Weisbord in his speech and he was cheered when he told his audience that the officials could, by starting a drive to organize the large body of unorganized auto workers in this city, render far greater service to labor than by breaking up meetings of leaders who had demonstrated their ability to advance unionism by actually leading the struggles of the workers.

Passaic Leader Will Explain Tactics

Thursday, Dec. 16, is the date of the Chicago lecture of Albert Weisbord, the leader of the Passaic strike. His subject will be "The Passaic Strike and What it Means to the American Workers." The meeting has already created great interest among the workers and tickets are being sold in advance. The admission is 25c. The meeting will be held at the Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western Ave.

To Explain Tactics.
Albert Weisbord is expected particularly to bring out the methods pursued in so successfully organizing the textile workers. Hitherto, very little organization has existed in this field and the Passaic example shows that organization work can be done when given the proper leadership. Not only that, but the Passaic strike stands out in the labor history as one of the best battles fought by the workers. An example which will be an inspiration for the future.

Just how this was possible in the very heart of the stronghold of the textile trusts, Albert Weisbord will explain in his lecture here Thursday.

Cities Where Weisbord Is Scheduled to Speak

- The following is the schedule of Albert Weisbord's speaking tour:
Kenosha, Wis., Wednesday, Dec. 15, German-American Hall, 665 Grand avenue.
Chicago, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western and Division.
Gary, Ind., Saturday, Dec. 18.
Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, Dec. 19, Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut streets.
St. Paul, Monday, Dec. 20, Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Tuesday, Dec. 21, Unitarian Church, 8th and LaSalle.
Superior, Wis., Wednesday, Dec. 22, Tower Hall, corner Tower and 13th.
Duluth, Minn., Thursday, Dec. 23, Liberty Hall, 22 Ave. North and Superior Sts.
 Fargo, N. D., Dec. 28.

Cambridge Teachers Urged to Join Union

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Arguments for Cambridge women teachers to join the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were advanced by John Van Vaerenwyck, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, in an open discussion held by the teachers on the advisability of their unionizing.

The women teachers have been victims of a salary schedule that gives men teachers a much higher rate for the same work.

Two Harvard professors, John Brover of the education department and Thomas N. Carner of economics, urged the teachers to affiliate with professional associations.

LONDON PRESS ALARMED BY WAR CLOUDS IN NEAR EAST AND FRENCH BORDER

LONDON, Dec. 14.—War clouds were prominently discussed in today's issue of the Westminster Gazette.

This newspaper carried a Constantinople dispatch stating that the Turks are building ships, adopting the automatic rifle, establishing mobile coast artillery and preparing to take steps to counteract the Italian pact with Albania.

A Paris dispatch declared that two battalions of "Blue Devils" have been sent to the French Riviera from Lorraine to reinforce the Franco-Italian frontier guards.

New York Times Does Not Eulogize Defenders of Workers' Interests

By J. LOUIS ENGD AHL.

PROMINENT and extended space is given by The New York Times to record the death of Joseph H. Steinhardt, whose only claim to fame is that he was the typical "successful business man" that brings joy to the golden capitalist heart of America.

He is heralded as one "who rose from a pushcart peddler's lot to the presidency and sole ownership of the produce firm of Steinhardt & Kelly, doing an annual business of \$15,000,000."

It is not necessary to point out again that such instances are rare, even in New York city with its teeming millions in continuous swirl, battling against the plunge into poverty. The much advertised "100 Neediest Cases," featured by The Times at each holiday period to exploit the charitable instincts of those who have, is sufficient testimony to the degradation of the lowly under the profit system in the nation's metropolises.

Yet there is no inconsistency in the policy of The Times that applauds Steinhardt, the multimillionaire fruit profiteer, and then seeks alms for the helpless poor, the victims.

Steinhardt is held up as the American ideal toward which all should strive. In the mad scramble, the millions gradually learn that riches for all under capitalism is unattainable. It is to keep as many as possible from discovering this fact that the kept press instinctively spreads the propaganda made possible by the death of Steinhardt, one of the "successful ones."

That is supposed to lash the struggling ones to new effort, to win the masses to practice the "economy," that means the saving of every possible penny in order that they may grow into the promised millions of dollars; to dope all labor into contentment in toiling the long workday on the fake theory that the harder one works under capitalism the quicker will be the reward in towering riches to be won.

The Steinhardt story is supposed to keep labor contented and striving. But the casualties of the struggle are always large and capitalism organizes its charities to take care of its own victims, fearing that poverty, disease and general wretchedness, running sores of the profit social system, might rouse too general discontent.

Thus the New York Times becomes the 100 per cent defender of the social order that gave it life and keeps it strong.

The Steinhardt story starts off duplicating that of tens of millions of other immigrants coming to these shores. Steinhardt came on from Tauberbischofsheim, Germany, when he was 13 years of age. He walked the streets, slept on the park benches, starved, hunted any job that helped provide food, clothing and shelter. The story says that he earned 50 cents selling apples and the cornerstone was laid for the \$15,000,000 produce firm of later years. The fruit business in New York City is not a philanthropic enterprise. It is a hard-fisted money-making business, selling cheap goods at high prices, always keep-

LAWYERS ATTACK EACH OTHER IN OIL CASE CLOSE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Bitter attacks, involving personalities of the opposing attorneys and the evidence and testimony presented, marked the summarizing arguments in the criminal trial here of Albert B. Fall and E. L. Doheny, whose fate in connection with the conspiracy to defraud the government in the naval oil leases soon will be placed with the jury.

Owen J. Roberts, government counsel, scathingly flayed the two main points of the defense, that Doheny was prompted by patriotic motives in seeking the Pearl Harbor leases, and that the notorious \$100,000 was a "loan" to the former secretary of interior, who granted the leases.

Hogan is Excited.
Frank J. Hogan launched an attack upon the government attorneys, attempting to show that they were "conspiring" to send Fall and Doheny to prison. "Gentlemen," he said, "you have just listened to as wholesale and vicious vilification as ever polluted the atmosphere of a court room," he shouted. "You have heard it from the lips of a man made desperate—desperate by the fact that in the past week he has seen his case collapse before him. You have seen him hopelessly trying to rebuild it from the shreds of his own oratory."

Business—Not Patriotism.
Roberts in summarizing the government's case pointed out that there

ing the supply well below the demand in order to extort as big profits as possible. This was the game that Steinhardt played successfully for years. He made money. The New York Times glories in money-making and so it lauds Steinhardt on the occasion of his death.

Among the millions who started out just like Steinhardt, upon their arrival in this country, were the two workers from Italy, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. They also slept on park benches, wandered the streets, starved and hunted jobs. They finally established themselves, but not as budding capitalists, but as members of the working class, fighting the cause of labor. The success of Sacco and Vanzetti, in the struggle that they followed, can best be measured by the vicious bitterness with which The Times and its class hates them, going to the extreme of using its power in an effort to put them to death. The Times regrets the death of Steinhardt. It would glory in the double murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, because it knows that as working class fighters Sacco and Vanzetti have been as successful in their sphere as Steinhardt proved to be as a capitalist class profiteer.

Sacco and Vanzetti did not try to teach the impossible escape of the workers from the terrors of capitalism thru becoming capitalists. They taught the workers to organize and achieve their common emancipation thru the abolition of capitalism. That was their crime. Millions of workers thruout the United States are organizing and building their power. They are fighting their battles more and more intelligently, according to the knowledge gained thru many bitter experiences.

This is true in New York City as everywhere else. Only in New York the workers display a greater desire for unity; a keener class spirit in waging the struggle, against which the New York Times fights energetically, enlisting all possible allies.

A concrete instance of this is to be found today in the valiant struggle of the New York membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, standing solid and militant for the triumph of organized labor. Against this membership imbued with the spirit of the class struggle, there is arrayed not only the exploiters and their press, of which The Times is typical, but also the labor officialdom and its press, with the Steinhardt mental twist that seeks an escape from capitalism without the abolition, but rather thru accepting and collaborating with the capitalist social order. Thus The Times pours encomiums upon the heads of the Sigmans, the Beckermans, the Hillmans and the Cahans, just as it eulogizes the dead millionaire fruit merchant, all defenders of the same profit system.

But they are all helpless indeed against rising labor, struggling upward as a mass and determined to win en masse.

The class line is being drawn sharper and clearer. American labor is learning how to fight.

When the devil and his guests learned from a new comer that Dawes won the Nobel peace prize they went mad and killed the man who told the tale. You will meet many of your old historical acquaintances here, including Woodrow Wilson, Queen Elizabeth, Warren G. Harding and Napoleon.

Morris Sigman Tries to Split New York Needle Trades Union

(Continued from page 1)

Individuals in the trade union movement by issuing bonds of denominations running from \$25 to \$500. The bonds will be vouched for by the union and all trade unionists are urged by the board to purchase as many as possible in the shortest possible time.

The joint board of the New York Furriers' Union has passed a resolution offering its help to the cloak-makers and proposing joint action between the two unions in the interest of the struggle.

was no fear of war with Japan when the plot to get the oil leases was engineered by Doheny. "This was business," he said. "Not patriotism."

In reviewing the evidence of the "little black bag," Roberts said: Doheny, a partner in the bank of Blair & Co. could have telephoned that bank and had an order sent to the Riggs bank in Washington to pay Fall the \$100,000. But this was not done. The money could have been traced. He sent for his son to deliver the money, so that no one but his own blood would know. It was concealed because both men knew that if the transaction became public they would be ruined. What would you say if I sent cash to a judge before whom I was trying a case?"

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.
Why? not a small bundle of THE DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

BIG BUSINESS BACKING FIGHT ON GAS TREATY

Senators Follow Orders of Manufacturers

By LAURENCE TODD.

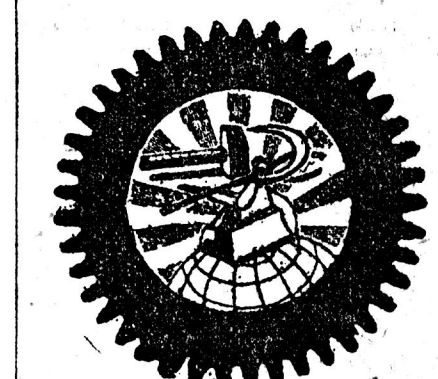
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Wadsworth of New York, Reed of Pennsylvania and Bingham of Connecticut were the three republican senators who opened the attack on the Geneva treaty outlawing the use of poison gas and bacteria in war, when that measure came before the senate for ratification.

Wadsworth is chairman of the committee on military affairs, and has strong fascist tendencies. Reed of Pennsylvania is spokesman for Secretary Mellon's industrial group and was an officer in the world war. Bingham, likewise, held a job in the war, and is establishing himself as a hard-boiled business imperialist.

The pending treaty is being resisted in the United States by the chemical manufacturers and the officers in the chemical warfare service, who have induced the American Legion to reverse its previous attitude and oppose the treaty.



Saturday, December 18



PREACHERS PREACH WHILE STATESMEN STEAL

By Arthur W. Calhoun

In which Calhoun brings "Imperialism and World Politics," a book by Professor Monnon of Columbia University, to your attention. "This is not a review. The writer simply excites your curiosity about it. Students of Communist theory will be interested to put this book side by side with Lenin's theory of imperialism and see what happens."

PRICKED INTO ACTION

By C. A. Moseley

A short story of a young man who became a strike leader, the part his young wife played in egging him on. A constructive tale. Also "Proletarian Odes" by the same writer.

WHEN HELL BROKE LOOSE

By T. J. O'Flaherty

When the devil and his guests learned from a new comer that Dawes won the Nobel peace prize they went mad and killed the man who told the tale. You will meet many of your old historical acquaintances here, including Woodrow Wilson, Queen Elizabeth, Warren G. Harding and Napoleon.

CHINESE LESSONS FOR AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES

By Manuel Gomez

The eyes of the world are on China today and the American imperialists are quite interested in the Philippines. This article is the second of a series of three written specially by Comrade Gomez for the New Magazine.

INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

By Max Shahtman

A bird's eye view of important events of the week, with a political analysis of their meaning.

OTHER FEATURES

Poems by Oscar Ryan, Henry George Weiss, Paul Comart, Robert Whitaker. Drawings by Jergor, Vose, Bales, Becker.

SPORTS — THEATER MOYIES

GERMANY TO BE FREE OF FRENCH CONTROL FEB. 1

Briand Forces Hand of Poincare Cabinet

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GENEVA, Dec. 14.—Military control of Germany by France and England, which has been exercised since the armistice, will cease on February 1, as the result of a settlement reached by the league of nations council following a hectic session. The control of Germany on that date will pass from the inter-allied commission to the league of nations.

Briand Forces Poincare.
The settlement is a partial victory for Stresemann of Germany over France, the latter nation's government having balked at relinquishing control of the Rhine. The settlement also marked a victory for Premier Briand over the Poincare cabinet. Poincare ordered Briand to refrain from making the settlement, but Briand forced Poincare to agree.

Germany Makes Concessions.
Germany did not win her demand without having to make concessions, however. Stresemann agreed to submit the question of eastern boundary fortifications and the exporting of arms and munitions to arbitration. The council of ambassadors will act as arbitrating board, and should no relief be given by it in case of dispute, the league will again have the question before it.

Briand was the only delegate who did not vote for the arbitration agreement, altho he personally favors it. His hands were tied on this by the French cabinet. He intimated that should his government not agree he would resign as foreign minister.

Crisis German Cabinet Faces to Be Postponed Until After Christmas

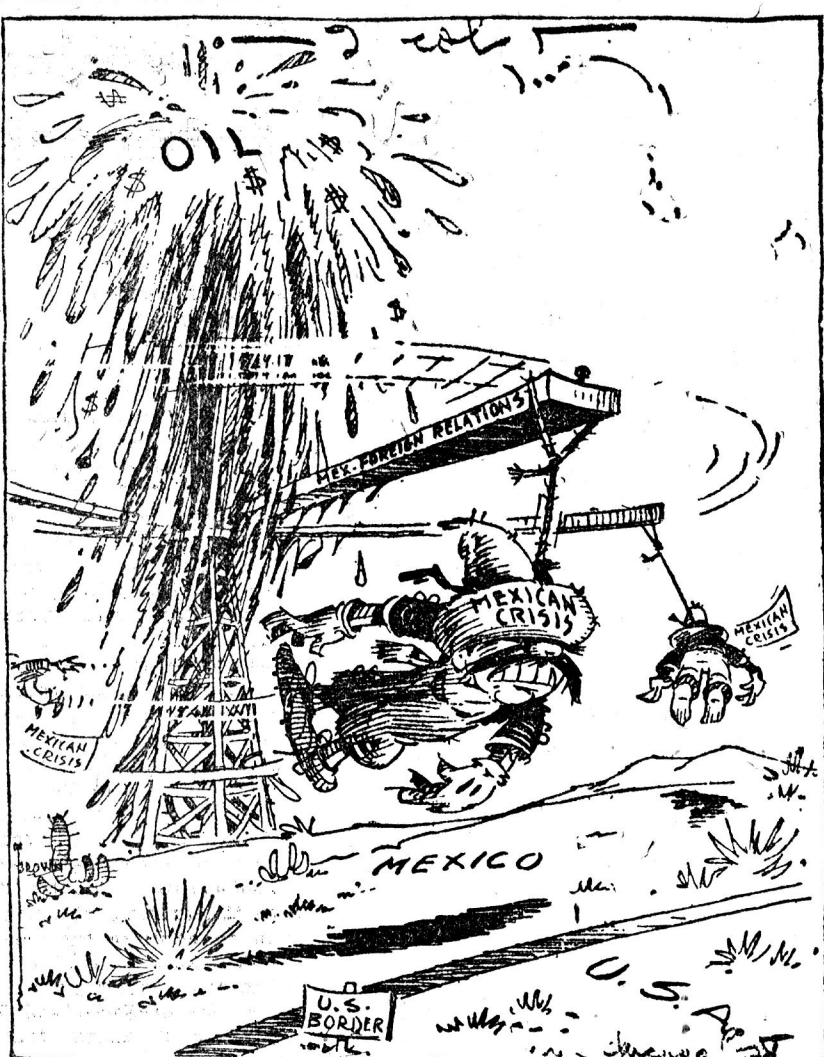
BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The cabinet situation in regard to its relation with the social democrats and nationalists, which is moving speedily toward a crisis, will not be allowed to come to a head until after the Christmas holidays, it is reported. Leaders do not wish to have a political eruption mar the holiday celebrations.

The government is at present warring between the democrats and the nationalists, but will soon be forced to make a decision.

A bone of contention now is the method of recruiting for the re-education. The democrats demand that recruiting be subjected to supervision of a parliamentary commission, contending that the army is being filled with anti-republican men and officers.

Wants Dry Referendum.
SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 14.—Representative Martin Memelo, of the Sixth District, will sponsor a joint resolution at the next session of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1927 calling for a state-wide referendum on the wet and dry issue, he announced.

THE HUB OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S WHIRLIGIG



(From the Chicago Post)

NEW LIFE FOR JEWS IN FARM COLONIES UNDER SOVIET AID

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Dr. Joseph A. Rosen has sailed for Naples, en route to Russia, to resume direction of the agricultural work of the American-Jewish joint distribution committee, by whose help thousands of Jewish families have begun a new life as farmers on land which has been granted them by the Soviet.

"The permanence of the colonies and of this new Jewish life under the Soviets is today established beyond a doubt," Dr. Rosen said. "There are now over 100 of these settlements in all, and some of them have been going for two and three years."

Chilean Transport Takes 67 of Crew to Deaths in Sea

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 14.—Report has reached here of the loss of 67 men of the crew of the Chilean transport, Arauco, when it sank at Lota, Chile. Twenty-nine of the crew were saved.

Department of State Denies U. S. Negroes Are Denied Passports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Charges published in The Messenger, progressive Negro magazine, that Negro citizens of the United States are excluded from certain countries, are met with denial of specific knowledge, at the state department.

Officials in various bureaus of the department, when asked whether it is true that American citizens, if Negroes, are excluded from Brazil, Panama, South Africa or other countries, said they knew nothing of it. They declared that no case of such exclusion on grounds of Negro blood had been reported to the department. Passports are issued to Negro citizens of this country, and if visas to enter certain countries in Latin-America or Africa have been refused by the representatives of those countries, that fact has not been brought to the attention of the American government.

Czechoslovakia Wants In.

PARIS.—Members of the European iron and steel trust, recently formed by industrialists of France, Germany, Luxembourg and Belgium, are meeting here to decide whether to admit Czechoslovakia into the international combination. Czechoslovakia produces 1,500,000 tons of iron and steel a year.

PRISON DERELICT PAWNS BANJO AND ENDS TROUBLES BY CYANIDE ROUTE

RENO, Nevada, Dec. 14.—James J. Kirby, derelict, found dead in a cheap lodging house here, is now believed to have made his exit thru the use of cyanide, instead of from natural causes.

Kirby was a "two-time loser" in the Nevada state prison, where he had considerable reputation as a banjoist, and where, it is said, he composed a popular song which was pirated from him by an unscrupulous publisher.

While in prison he was implicated in the sensational escape of Leo Tyma. Kirby, who was a prison cook at the time, greased Tyma's body with

lard and butter, enabling him, in a state of nature, to crawl thru a window 9 by 11 inches in dimensions. As Tyma streaked thru the prison yard, the guard withheld his fire, thinking that the fleeing object, all in white, was a ghost.

The day before his death, Kirby, who lived at Sparks, pawned his beloved banjo, the solace of two prison terms, for \$6 and paid several small loans. It is then believed he used the balance of the money to come to Reno and rent a cheap lodging. Here, in his room, he drank coffee into which he had put the poison.

FOREIGN MINISTERS AT GENEVA AS LEAGUE WILL JUGGLE GERMAN PROBLEM

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 14.—The league of nations council meeting has opened and faces the problem of considering the demands and counter-demands of France and Germany in connection with allied evacuation of the Rhine. Every other problem will be subordinated to this issue. Future relations between Germany and France will depend on the decision of the league council, it is believed.

Germany demands that the allied troops be removed from her territory, and that armament control of Germany be transferred immediately to the inter-allied commission to the league. France fears that Germany is arming against her, and is reluctant to lose control.

The following ministers have arrived for the meeting: Stresemann, Germany; Briand, France; Chamberlain, England; Vandervelde, Belgium; Zaleski, Poland; Benes, Czechoslovakia, and Karnebeek, Holland.

60 Drown in Transport.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 14.—Sixty lives were lost when the transport vessel Arango was sunk at Lota, it has been learned.

Briand Will Expend Prize Money on Farm

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Foreign Minister Briand will have \$11,000 left of his half of the Nobel peace prize after paying the income tax on the gift. It is reported that this will be spent in building a new wing on his country house at Cocherel and in the purchase of sheep and pigs.

Before entering the ministry he was earning from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year as a corporation lawyer, and is said to be very comfortably fixed financially, so that he can carry out his plan of spending his declining years on his estate and indulge his favorite sport of fishing. This should interest the poverty-stricken cripples of the last war, in which Briand was safe far behind the firing line.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

Reduces Sentence of American Deserter in French Foreign Legion

PARIS, Dec. 14.—President Doumergue has reduced the sentence of Bennett Doty of Memphis, Tenn., from eight to five years, on charges of desertion from the foreign legion, it was learned today.

Doty who enlisted in the foreign legion under the name of Gilbert Clare, was convicted of having deserted while serving with the foreign legion in Syria in operations against the Druze tribesmen.

Intercession on behalf of Doty was made by prominent Americans and the United States government is also understood to have made representations in his behalf.

Recall Slowing.

SEATTLE.—The recall movement launched against Governor Hartley is slowing down, it is reported. It is necessary to get 80,000 names signed to a petition for his recall and the getting of names is proceeding slowly. Hartley's ousting is favored by organized labor here, thru the state federation. Hartley is charged with dismissing the president of the state university on personal grounds.

BRITISH INVESTIGATOR SURPRISES HIMSELF AND US BY WHAT HE LEARNS

LONDON, Dec. 14.—J. T. Kay, who was a member of the rigged-up trades union mission which recently visited the United States, made at least one interesting discovery while there.

He has told the Institute of British Foundrymen in Birmingham how he went to call unexpectedly on a Pittsburgh moulder. He was admitted to a fine home by a maid, found the moulder and his family dining in evening clothes, and was later taken to his hotel in his host's 80-horsepower motor. On the way he learned that the moulder had paid \$17,000 for his house and had \$10,000 in the bank.

Kay, and thru him the British public, now knows how American workmen live. The story carries with it a hint that prohibition is not strictly enforced in the United States, especially in Pittsburgh.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

tween the United States and Mexico. He wired frantic orders to all his agents who may have any scrap of information dealing with the question to hurry it on to Washington. Coincident with this announcement is the statement by the New York representative of the Mexican petroleum interests that a majority of the oil companies doing business in Mexico have agreed to abide by the petroleum decrees of the government.

THE Gaelic American, an Irish nationalist weekly that has devoted its life to advocating Irish independence, joins the Wall Street howl against Mexico, and alleges that the Mexican government is a tool of the British government. It charges Mexico with carrying out British instructions by interfering in Nicaragua. The Gaelic American, by taking this position, proves the hollowness of its pretensions of concern for the freedom of small nations. It simply takes advantage of the Irish prejudice against England to give the imperialists of the United States a lift.

REV. NORMAN THOMAS can hardly contain himself, so pleased is he over the fact that he is in agreement with Matthew Woll on something or other, something that does not closely concern the working class. The socialists are never happier than when they find a convenient excuse for agreeing with the enemies of labor. Now that the New York Times has become the official organ of the reactionaries in the needle trades unions, we may expect Thomas to throw a few bouquets at Ochs.

IT is becoming fashionable nowadays to appeal to the Rota, the catholic church tribunal in Rome, for assistance in sundering matrimonial ties that become too galling. Lita Grey Chaplin is the latest victim of conjugal infelicity who wishes to undo her conjugal relations with the famous comedian thru the method rendered popular by a Vanderbilt. At the rate the divorce courts are working, it might not be a bad idea for his holiness to hire a few good press agents on a commission basis to bring the merits of this spiritual divorce court to the attention of squeamish catholics who hate their husbands only a little less than they fear hell and papal displeasure. It would be a good way of making an honest penny.

THE capitalist papers are carrying pages of stuff advising their readers to shop early. The advertising sections of the sheet pay for the news space wasted. Once in a while we do a little advertising in this column. This is one of the occasions. The Daily Worker Publishing company has prepared a suitable Christmas present for the working class in the form of packages of books, that sell from 25 cents to \$1. We suggest that one or more of these packages is a suitable gift and one that will have a lasting effect.

SCANDINAVIANS PROTEST QUOTA ON IMMIGRANTS

Claim the "Race Origin" Clause Is Unfair

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Repeal of the Reed amendment to the immigration quota law, which provides that after next June the quota shall be based on the "racial origin" of the existing American population, is demanded by various Scandinavian organizations, in petitions filed in the senate by Senator Shipstead of Minnesota. The Danish Brotherhood of America, the Sons of Norway and the Augustana Synod, Evangelical Lutheran church, presented arguments against this clause in the statute.

Quota Cut.

"When the first immigration law went into effect after the close of the war," says the Augustana Synod, "the Swedish quota was 20,042 immigrants per year, the Norwegian 12,302, and the Danish 5,619. Under the present operating quota Sweden is allowed 9,561, Norway 6,543, and Denmark 3,789. But on the national origin basis, under Sec. 11 of the act of 1924, if put into operation July 1, 1927, Sweden's quota will be reduced to 3,072, Norway's to 2,053, and Denmark's to 945 per year."

Charge Discrimination.

The petition goes on to say that these three Scandinavian countries will thus lose annually two-thirds of their quotas in favor of England, Hungary, Austria, Russia and Italy, "whose quotas will be almost doubled and in some cases almost trebled."

May Deny Citizenship to Hindus for Alleged Plot Against England

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Charges of plots to assassinate King George of England and to inspire revolutions against British rule in India were aired today before the senate immigration committee at a hearing on the Reed resolution proposing to confer American citizenship on 69 Hindus.

The alleged plots were revealed thru reading of confidential documents from the files of the labor and justice departments.

Will Merge Hudson Valley Utility Groups

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Public Service Commissioner William A. Frensdorff has heard an application to consolidate six public utilities which serve the entire Hudson Valley, including the counties of Greene, Ulster and Albany on the west bank of the river, and Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam on the east. Service in light, heat and power is involved. The consolidation will be effected by exchange of stock and the issuing of \$8,000,000 worth of bonds.

Sze Tao Chan Tells of Chinese Liberation Movement

The following is a stenographic report of the speech of Sze Tao Chan commissioner of education in the Canton city government and now on an educational mission in the United States for the Kuomintang central government. The speech was delivered at Northwest Hall to a large and enthusiastic meeting arranged by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Sze was greeted on behalf of the league by its American secretary, William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER greeted the Canton envoy in the name of the Workers (Communist) Party and the commissioner was also welcomed by a spokesman for the American Negro Labor Congress. The first part of the speech appeared in yesterday's DAILY WORKER. The rest continues here. The report was made

by Harry Gannes from the very able interpretation of Mr. Tao Ting Chi.

During the Chinese liberation struggle, the workers helped the revolutionary army by going on strike. There are three railroads in Canton, and while the army and ammunition and supplies of the militarists were being put on the train, and were ready to be transported, the workers simply went on strike and they were not able to move the ammunition. That is the way in which they helped the Kuomintang army to succeed.

Last August the people of Kwangtung province were emancipated, but in the north, in the larger part of China, the militarists Wu Pei Fu, Chang Tso Lin and Sun Chuang Fang are still oppressing the Chinese people. It is with the purpose of fighting those militarists, it is with the purpose of emancipating the large majority, or, I should say, the whole body of the Chinese people, that the People's Government started the northern revolutionary drive.

Different Than Before.
This time the northern drive, the drive against the militarists, is different from the ordinary Chinese war. The Chinese war lords usually fought for the control of a specific province, for that control so they could get money and supplies and power. But the purpose of the Kuominchun army is not to get control of the province, but to emancipate the Chinese people. In other words, the revolutionary army is fighting in the interests and for the interests of the Chinese people.

I left Canton on July 13th of this year. At that time the Kuominchun army had started its northern drive, and when I read the newspapers in Tokio, I found out that the revolu-

tionary army already occupied Hoonan. From Japan to the United States it does not take many days and from Tokio to Seattle, and from Seattle to San Francisco it takes only about a month; but the Kuominchun army has succeeded surprisingly during that short time. From the time I left San Francisco up to this time of my arrival in Chicago, it took only about one month, but the revolutionary army has already conquered and is now in control of several provinces such as Hupai, Fukien and Chiang-Ki.

Wu Pei Fu, a few months ago one of the greatest war lords of China, has now passed into oblivion. Sun Chuang Fang, who at one time controlled five provinces, now controls three. The great city, the chief strength of Sun Chuang Fang, was Shanghai, and that is going to fall into the hands of the Kuominchun army within a very short time.

Reason for Success.
Why has the revolutionary army succeeded so rapidly? The first reason is that the Kuominchun army has worked and cooperated with the people. The great majority of the Chinese people are workers; and the workers in comparison with all other classes of people are most suited for revolution. During our campaign in Canton, as I told you, the workers as well as the peasants, helped and contributed a great part towards our success. Also, in Shanghai, in the present struggle for the control of Shanghai, the Shanghai workers are playing a great role. With this large majority of the Chinese people cooperating with the revolutionary army, there is every reason for success and no reason for failure.

The second cause for our rapid success is that all of the revolutionists, particularly the workers, thoroughly understand what they are fighting for. In other words, they understand the purpose of their work and because of that they can fight very efficiently.

South China Control Complete.
South China is completely controlled by the People's Government, and away up in the north we have 100,000 in the Kuominchun army as a part and parcel of the Kuomintang; therefore, with the People's Government controlling exactly 13 provinces in the south, and with the 100,000 Kuomintang army in the north, you see it is not difficult to recognize that success is not far distant.

Almost every Chinese hates the militarists; and everywhere the militarists go, if they can not hold the place by force, they are bound to suffer. On the other hand it is different with the revolutionists. Wherever the revolutionary army appeared they were welcomed by the Chinese, by all the people in the locality. With the people all welcoming the Kuominchun army, I can safely say to you that within a very short time the People's Government is going to control all China, and then China will be one.

Financially Strong.
The People's Government is the Kuomintang government and Kuomintang's government or the People's Government, as you might say, is financially very strong. We have no internal financial difficulties; and besides the members of the People's Government do not have any great attachment to money, so they are not corrupted.

Chang Tso Lin controls just the three provinces in the north of China, but the currency of Chang Tso Lin government is not stable; it is always in danger, while the currency of the Canton government is very

stable. There is no question about the paper money of the Canton government at all.

Just Beginning.
The work of the People's Government is just at its beginning; but there are many illustrations of the constructive nature of the work throughout done.

For instance, I will speak about education because I am most interested in that. The Canton city government has launched a plan for compulsory education, and I am now on a trip to investigate the educational system of the United States of America.

There is a university in the city of Canton, the University of the People's Government. Formerly it was called the Canton University; but now it is called the Sun Yat Sen University.

All People Welcome.
This institution is devoted to the specific purpose of training people, highly educated people, to fit them for the work of the revolution—not only Chinese, but every member of an oppressed people in the world is welcomed there.

Erroneous reports appeared in certain American papers and I was greatly surprised when I arrived at San Francisco, because the papers say the Canton government is anti-foreign. I was greatly surprised because there is no such thing in China, no such thing as anti-foreign.

In spite of these erroneous reports I must say the People's Government does not refuse to invite foreign capital that will help the Chinese nation to build its own industry; and we want people who genuinely want to help China; we want foreign technicians, foreign capitalists to help us build up our industries.

"Bolshevik" Charge.
The newspapers also say that the Canton government is "Red," it is "Bolshevik," it is "Communist." They also say that the Canton government is in the hands of the Russians and not the Chinese. I do not understand what they mean by "Bolshevik." Anyway, I do not think those reports are correct. The Chinese People's Government welcomes every assistance by every other people who are oppressed, and we in turn want to help the oppressed.

The Kuomintang cooperates with the Communists, but I should say that these press reports are not exactly correct.

Doctrines of Sun Yat Sen.
It is also reported that in schools of the People's Government, Bolshevism was preached. I am a student of education and I do not understand what they mean by "Bolshevism," but I do know that in all Chinese schools, no matter what they mean by Bolshevism, the doctrines of Sun Yat Sen, are taught.

These untrue reports are from Shanghai. There is no doubt that it is a conspiracy between the militarists and the imperialists to try to discredit the People's Government.

To tell you frankly, in comparison with all other imperialistic powers, the Chinese people, as a whole, are more friendly to the American people in general, because Americans have comparatively not been oppressing

China as the other powers did. For instance, you returned the Boxer indemnity, and many other things you have done in China. We feel that in comparison with all the other powers, the United States has not done so much against us as the others.

Abolished Treaties.
We are now chiefly concerned with the abolition of unequal treaties. Our unequal treaties with czarist Russia, and with Germany have been abolished; and I dare say, at the present time the Russian and the German people living in China, live in safety and there is no trouble at all.

The World Revolution.
As I said at the very beginning, the work of the Chinese revolution is twofold. We are almost on the verge of succeeding in the first part of our work. Our chief concern now is the world revolution of which the Chinese revolution is only a part.

I hope, as Dr. Sun Yat Sen has said, all the people who treated the Chinese people as equals will work together with the Chinese people, and we will fight shoulder to shoulder in the cause of the world revolution.

Grateful.
To-day I am very grateful to the various organizations that have participated in welcoming me here. I am grateful to the American Workers Party and The DAILY WORKER and the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, and to the American Negro Labor Congress, and I can only express my gratitude to you by hoping that because of this sentiment you have expressed, you gave me much more confidence in the success of the world revolution.

I am very grateful again for your hearty welcome this evening, and with hope for the success of the world revolution, I will retire.



'BREAKING CHAINS'

Showing SATURDAY in Chicago

A Russian super photoplay of romance, revolution and reconstruction

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM at Ashland and Van Buren Two showings—at 7:30 and 9:30 p. m. SATURDAY - DECEMBER 18

Workers (Communist) Party

PARTY CAMPAIGNS OUTLINED BY N. Y. AGITPROP HEADS

Daily Worker Move Is Discussed

By SIDNEY TEPPER
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. — Agitprop directors of section one, at their monthly conference, Friday evening, Dec. 10, discussed plans for the next party campaigns as outlined by the district.

The section director reported on the changes in the construction of the party units, made by the last Plenum of the central executive committee, also some modifications concerning language fractions and foreign speaking comrades. The report was accepted.

Outline Campaigns.

The section agitprop director outlined the next campaigns of the party, that of THE DAILY WORKER and strengthening the party.

On THE DAILY WORKER he reported that it is moving to New York. He gave two reasons: political and organizational. He declared that the DAILY WORKER has more support in New York than in Chicago; more funds are being collected in New York than in Chicago; there is a larger circulation here; THE DAILY WORKER while getting its main support from New York, still did not serve same, any news of interest to New York readers would come several days late.

New York has a bigger staff. The left wing movement in New York is stronger than in Chicago. In New York the paper can and will become the organ of the militants in the labor movement.

Strengthening the Party.

The director urged all unit agitprops to mobilize the entire membership for this campaign.

"We must fight against pessimism within our ranks." The modifications of unit structures will help to overcome this.

He also asked every director to ask the members of the units to make up lists of lost members and also of sympathizers. A committee should then be formed by every unit to attend to the former and prospective comrades.

The outlines were favorably accepted.

A report of the shop papers conference was also given. The report included the problems of editorship, distribution and financing.

Suggestions.

The following suggestions were made. District call an enlarged agitprop meeting, where all unit directors be present; subsection executives be asked to call all unit agitprops and see that the next conferences of sections be attended by all, so as to keep the entire membership informed of the party campaigns. Also that the district organizer call conferences of all unit organizers.

District Meeting of Young Workers League Called for December 19

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. — The district executive committee of the Young Workers League has called a membership meeting for Sunday Dec. 19 at 1 p. m. at the Freiheit Gesangs Hall, 133 Second Ave.

This membership meeting is for the purpose of acquainting the league membership with the party activities and policies and to mobilize the membership to participate in party activities and party life.

Comrade Weinstein, the general secretary of the party in the district, will give the report on Party activities and policies.

Every member of the league should realize the importance of this membership meeting and attend the meeting.

The functionaries of the league, as the leading comrades, must mobilize the membership in their respective units for Sunday's membership meeting.



The Drive

For \$50,000 to

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

DONATIONS—DECEMBER 1.

CALIFORNIA—	
Mary Greenberg, Los Angeles	1.00
Pioneer Convention, Die. 13	40.00
Caucasian Fraction, San Francisco	31.00
Street Nuc. 4, San Francisco	3.50
Street Nuc. 4, San Francisco	3.50
CONNECTICUT—	
New Haven International Br.	15.00
ILLINOIS—	
Joe Moliner, Chicago	5.00
MAINE—	
J. Melnick, Portland	1.00
MINNESOTA—	
Workers Hall Co., Kettle River	5.00
Ladies Auxiliary Workers' Circle, R. Dunn, Minneapolis	18.00
Minneapolis	10.00
NEW YORK—	
Workmen's Circle 675, Brooklyn	5.00
Scottia Finnish Workers Club	25.00
PENNSYLVANIA—	
American Lithuanian Workers Lit. Assoc., Canton	5.55
Finnish Fraction of Pittsburgh & Glassport	38.58
Educational Committee, McKeesport	10.00
OHIO—	
Paul Ehaman, Cincinnati	10.00
Eugene Esterkin, Cincinnati	5.00
Rose Tovan, Cincinnati	1.00
M. Wolner, Cincinnati	5.00
Zange, Cincinnati	2.00
Collected at private affair, Powhatan Point	21.50
TEXAS—	
Raymond Brant, Breckenridge	5.00
C. M. Riddell, Breckenridge	5.00
A. F. Wolfe, Breckenridge	6.00
WISCONSIN—	
Martin Horvat, Kenosha	2.00
H. Davidson, Superior	5.00
K. E. Keikinen, Superior	5.00
Iveta Wilda, Superior	5.00
Saida Harjn, Redgranite	5.69

DONATIONS—DECEMBER 2.

ARKANSAS—	
A. Friend, Blytheville	3.00
CALIFORNIA—	
J. E. Brandstetter, Live Oak	2.50
CONNECTICUT—	
J. Smith, Ansonia	11.00

PREPARING FOR BIG CONFERENCE ON DAILY WORKER

New York Unions Feel Importance of Move

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. — According to reports coming in to THE DAILY WORKER office, preparations on a wide scale are being made by New York labor unions for the coming conference, which will be held Friday evening, Dec. 17 at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street. Credentials have already been received from various labor and fraternal organizations, pledging their support.

The coming of THE DAILY WORKER to New York is looked upon as a countermove on the part of the left wing, to the centralized attack of the right wing and the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. Although the left wing has already built a powerful organ, for the struggle among the Jewish workers, the Freiheit, it has not yet established a local organ to reach the English-speaking workers. Needless to say, that an effective left-wing must have the support of the English speaking elements, and that this can only be established through the New York DAILY WORKER.

Will Increase Strength

With the advent of THE DAILY WORKER, the left wing will gain tremendously in strength, and will become a factor in the labor movement at a whole instead of being limited to the Jewish unions. Radiating from New York as a center, with the powerful help of an English organ, the left wing will be to increase its strength many fold, and emerge from the present attack with renewed energy and resources for the coming struggles.

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

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

KARJALA AND PELANDER

Hardware and General Merchandise

SOFT DRINKS — ICE CREAM — CANDY — TOBACCO

Also DAILY WORKER for sale.

Good selection of useful articles for presents.

Phone 1813

675-677 McALLISTER AVE.

COMMUNIST MEMBER OF POLISH PARLIAMENT IN STARTLING ATTACK

WARSAW, Dec. 14. — Waving clothing stained with the blood of victims of the white terror, M. Sochaacki created one of the biggest upheavals that parliament ever witnessed. At the same time people in the galleries showered the deputies with a rain of photographs showing government atrocities.

The Communist member was interrupted when protesting against the action of the police in a recent public meeting. Seizing his brief case, he drew from it the blood-stained shirt. Advancing toward the conservative members, he waved it in the air.

SACCO-VANZETTI 'ACTION' MEETING HERE WEDNESDAY

Campaign in Chicago to Be Intensified

Intensification of the work in Chicago to prevent the legal assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti will be taken up at the next meeting of the Sacco-Vanzetti conference of Chicago on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 8:15 p. m. in Redder hall, 30 North Wells street, according to Albert Wechsler, secretary of the conference.

Demand Congress Act.

One of the demands of the conference is for a congressional investigation of the case. Since congress is at present in session, the conference is urging all labor organizations and individuals pledged to support the defense of the two innocent Italians to send telegrams urging an investigation of the case, and of the part played in the frame-up by the department of justice.

The telegrams, it is suggested, should be sent to Congressmen Henry R. Rathbone, John J. Gorman, A. J. Sabath, Thos. A. Doyle, M. A. Michaelson, Victor Berger, F. H. LaGuardia, and to Senators Borah, Brookhart, LaFollette, Jr., Wheeler, Gore, Norris, Deneen, or any others that are chosen by the one or group sending the message.

Action Necessary.

"Let us swamp congressmen and senators with requests for an investigation," said Albert Wechsler. "Do not wait on ceremony or formality. Act quickly."

The Chicago conference now has scores of labor unions and scores of other workers' organizations affiliated to it, and leading figures in the Chicago labor movement are devoting part of their time towards helping the work. Special efforts are being made to secure the affiliation of as many labor organizations as possible, so as to have the broadest possible support for the movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

Investigators Barred from New Jersey Blast Scene Where Five Died

Y. M. C. A. Official on Workers' Russia

CARNEY'S POINT, N. J., Dec. 14. — Officials of the du Pont de Nemours Powder company plant here, which killed five workers and injured eight seriously in an explosion, have refused to give any explanation of the blast. The officials declare they know nothing about the explosion. The only persons that do, they said, are the workers who were killed.

Persons who attempted to investigate the scene of the explosion were barred from entering the grounds by the company's publicity agent.

Those killed in the explosion were: Winfield Blass, Carney's Point; Ezra Henman, Penns Grove; William M. Tondon, Salem; John Kelly, Deepwater; George Wizek, Penns Grove.

The plant where the concussion occurred was, during the war, one of the largest powder producers in the country.

Denby Urged Fall to Take Over Oil Land; Second Trial Date Set

Plans Being Made for Annual Ball of T. U. E. L. New Year's Eve

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — Edwin Denby, former secretary of navy who resigned from office because of the "oil scandals," testified as a defense witness at the Fall-Doheny trial that he had personally asked President Harding to issue the executive order transferring administration of naval oil reserves from the navy to the interior department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — Former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and Harry Sinclair, millionaire oil operator, will be arraigned for conspiracy to defraud the government in the Teapot Dome on December 17, it was decided. Actual trial date will be set for after the holidays.

Socialist Cabinet for Finns.

HELSINKI, Finland, Dec. 14. — Announcement of the formation of a socialist cabinet has been made. M. Tanner was chosen premier.

The portfolio of minister of social welfare is held by a woman, Mme. Miina Sillanpaa.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

CHILD LABOR IN UNITED STATES ON INCREASE DESPITE "PROSPERITY"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The exploitation of children, the worst blot on the alleged advanced state of civilization in the United States, is increasing, even in years of so-called prosperity. This is gathered from a recent survey of the Children's bureau, United States department of labor. The study is based on reports from school authorities, state departments of labor and child welfare agencies. The summary issued here speaks for itself:

"A tabulation of the figures shows that eight of the 12 states studied and 23 of the 24 cities having a population of 100,000 or over, for which information covering both 1924 and 1925 was obtained, reported an increase in the calendar year 1925 as compared with 1924 in the number of children between 14 and 16 years of age entering regular employment for the first time."

The increases last year followed decreases the former year in all of the places compared except Detroit, in which child labor increased both years. Washington was in marked contrast, where there was a decrease

of 67.5 per cent, following amendment to the compulsory school attendance law which requires a child to remain in school up to the age of 16 unless he has completed the eighth grade.

Secretary of Labor Davis announces the most extensive undertaking of the Children's bureau has been the recent study of canneries in Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New York and Wisconsin, similar to studies of the shrimp and oyster canneries on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast last year, and the fish, fruit and vegetable canneries in the state of Washington in 1923.

Children are employed excessively long hours also in eastern canneries. It was found, and in many cases children were employed under the legal age set for the different states.

Agents interviewed 3257 children employed in over 500 canneries, of whom one-third were under the age of 14, the legal age for employment in all states except one included in the survey. Among the worst evils discovered was the employment of minors at night to keep pace with the pressure of the fruit and vegetable canning industry.

Young Workers of N. Y. to Give Entertainment and Dance Xmas Night

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Entertainment and dance will be given by section two of the Young Workers League Saturday, Dec. 25, Christmas night, at the Workers' School new building, Entrance at 108 E. 14th St.

John Reed Juniors Will Have Affair Saturday, Dec. 18th

The John Reed Junior Group is giving an affair for the benefit of the class war prisoners Saturday, Dec. 18, at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. near California Ave.

A special children's program will begin at 4 p. m. The program for adults will start at 8 p. m. There is a surprise in store for those who will attend.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, will speak.

Somethin' New at Young Workers' Ball

NEW YORK CITY. — There is now full steam ahead for the concert and ball to celebrate the "Build the League and Pioneer Campaign." This affair will be held here on Friday, New Year's Eve, Dec. 31st at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. All young and adult workers are invited. A very interesting program has been arranged.

Talk on Unionism.

BALTIMORE, Ohio — A very interesting talk followed by discussion will be held on "How To Organize a Union" by a comrade who has just recently had experience in this field. Comrade Feldman who was active in organizing the Baltimore Upholsterers' Union will give an account of his activities and its results. This will take place Tuesday, Dec. 21, at Progressive Labor Lyceum 8:30 p. m. All are welcome and should come.

Workers' Drama League Succeeds

NEW YORK.—Having successfully produced its first long play, the Workers' Drama League is calling a general membership meeting on Thursday night, Dec. 16, at 8:30 o'clock at the league studio, 64 W. Washington Square to talk over the present situation and future prospects of the league. All interested in the Workers' Theater are invited to come.

Burning Oil Tanks Menace Workers; 1 Is Severely Burned

EVERETT, Mass., Dec. 14.—With a roar that could be heard all over this city, an explosion in the Beacon Oil Works early today tore the roof off the power plant and sent flames shooting into the sky, while streams of blazing oil poured out from eight huge tanks.

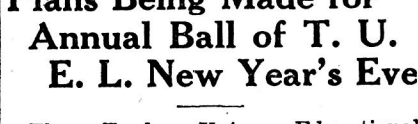
One worker, John Anderson, was picked up bodily by a second explosion and hurled 40 feet to a spot where he became a target for one of the oil torrents, and was badly burned. Eight other workmen in different parts of the plant fled for their lives before the streams of flaming oil that poured out in every direction.

Hardly had terrified residents been roused from their sleep when the second blast shook the city, as fire, caused by the first explosion reached still other tanks of oil.

Chicago Readers, Attention.

The Chicago office of the General Relief for Passaic Strikers has received several bundles of clothing donated by readers of THE DAILY WORKER in response to a recent appeal. These clothes will be sent to Passaic within a couple of days. If you have any more clothes that you can spare, remember that the strikers need them very badly.

The days are getting colder and they cannot afford to buy warm things—give all you can. Let us make a real large Christmas package for strikers. Send all packages to the Chicago office, General Relief for Passaic Strikers, 328 W. Van Buren street.



GIVE NEW BOOKS

that will give year round pleasure



By Frederick Engels

THE PEASANT WAR IN GERMANY.

A new book by the co-worker of Karl Marx issued for the first time in this country. In an attractive cloth bound library edition. \$1.50

By Karl Marx

SELECTED ESSAYS. \$1.75

THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS BONAPARTE. \$1.50

Both in cloth-bound library edition.

HISTORICAL MATERIALISM—A SYSTEM OF SOCIOLOGY

By Nikolai Bukharin

A most important contribution to Communist literature. All the social sciences closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint and presented in a fashion that will make most fascinating reading to any worker. A beautiful edition and a most worth-while addition to a workers' library. Cloth bound \$3.25



LENIN ON ORGANIZATION

The collected speeches and writings of the great leader and teacher, Lenin, on fundamental problems of vital importance to every worker.

Attractively Cloth Bound, 300 pages, Library Edition—\$1.50

Other Good Books on various subjects

SOCIAL FORCES IN AMERICA \$1.00

By A. M. Simons

EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA \$1.50

By Scott Nearing

FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY \$4.00

By Karl Kautsky

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION. \$1.00

By A. Berdnikov and A. Svetof

Duroflex \$1.00—Cloth \$1.50

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION \$2.50

By Leon Trotsky

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN. \$1.25

By Hermina Zur Muhlen

Duroflex 75c—Cloth \$1.25

FLYING OSIP—Stories of New Russia. \$2.50

Paper \$1.50—Cloth \$2.50

RED CARTOONS \$1.00

AWAKENING OF CHINA \$1.00

By Jas. H. Dolsen

GIVE

ALSO TO YOUR SHOP-MATE A SUBSCRIPTION TO

THE DAILY WORKER

OR

The Workers Monthly

\$2.00 a year



THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

1118 W. Washington Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

FIRST SHOWING OF "POTEMKIN" SCORES SUCCESS

Mass Action Portrayed Vividly

By VIVIAN WILKINSON.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—"Potemkin," the Russian film based on the revolt of the crew of a battleship during the 1905 revolution, made its first appearance in this country this week before a predominantly non-working class audience that packed the Biltmore Theater.

Mass action, rather than the exploits of individual actors, is the outstanding feature of this picture. The caption, "All for one, and one for all," instead of prefacing a scene of the "Three Musketeers" engaged in a duel over a love affair, precedes stupendous scenes of mass conflict: the crew mutinying against inhuman treatment and rotten meat, sweeping its officers from the deck and taking control of the ship; the whole population of Odessa slowly marching across the long breakwater to the harbor to declare its solidarity with the mutinous crew of the "Prince Potemkin;" this same vast populace fleeing in terror down hundreds of wide steps before a file of cossacks who advanced steadily, shooting down babies, children, women and men, hesitatingly and indiscriminately.

Is Dramatic Film.

Historically accurate, artistically excellent, the film is primarily dramatic. Suspense held the audience at tension throughout the picture, which moved at rapid tempo from scene to scene. Applause again and again marked the breaking of a moment of suspense, when the marines refused to fire on the mutinous crew; when the men threw their officers overboard and took control of the ship; when the crews of the other battleships refused to discharge their guns at their brothers on the "Prince Potemkin," and she steamed thru their lines in safety.

No Stars.

And yet there were no stars, the name of no actor was mentioned, and there was no "love interest." Touches of humor and pathos were not lacking, however.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

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



IN PITTSBURGH

On January 15

You can Charleston, Black Bottom or do any kind of a dance you want to but be sure to HOP TO IT!

THE DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB OF PITTSBURGH

has arranged this affair. Which means you can be sure of a good time, good food and good music.

The place: International Socialist Lyceum 805 James St. N. S.

On January 15 Get your tickets now!

PRIZES 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.

PROLETARIAN PARTY IN ROCHESTER SHOWS ANTI-WORKERS' SENTIMENT

By SOL HOROWITZ
(Worker Correspondent)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Recent action of the proletarian party in Rochester towards working class movements prompted this article. Experience has proven that a party segregated from the masses and concentrating on educational work cannot grow numerically and become a counter-revolutionary organization. Let us see the proletarian party in action in Rochester, for the actions of a section of this organization (especially in Rochester, a stronghold) can be construed as wholly in line with their national policies. This must be so since the national organization has at no time repudiated these acts.

Oppose Workers' Wishes.

At the last quarterly meeting of the Labor Lyceum, Com. Lippa, a Workers (Communist) Party member proposed a motion to have the house elect delegates to a joint conference for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti now in process of organization. Isadore Fisher, local organizer and teacher of the proletarian party objected to the motion on the grounds that the members of the house are most likely members of other organizations who may send delegates to this conference. Fisher was not alone in raising objections to this motion, all the proletarian party members present demonstrated their "sympathy" with these class war prisoners and revealed their "true" and "virgin" revolutionary character by voting against this motion. The motion, of course was carried despite the anti-working class role of the representatives of the proletarian party.

Fight Frame-up Relief.

This anti-working class action of the proletarian party by no means an exceptional one, nor is it a mere mistake, an unconscious action. Only a few months ago a conference for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti had been called on initiation of the Italian local of the Amalgamated. About fifty delegates, representing many American Federation of Labor unions were present. The Workers (Communist) Party, the socialist party and the proletarian party were represented. The Workers Party delegates proposed that the conference become a permanent one for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

This action was opposed by "Comrade" Isadore Fisher and the other proletarian party delegates on the grounds that their organization had instructed them to act in arranging a protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti and took no action in regard to the formation of a permanent conference.

Now Available!

In a beautifully clothbound library edition at a special price the famous

Letters of ROSA LUXEMBURG to Karl and Louise Kautsky

The intimate correspondence of the brilliant German revolutionary fighter and martyr. A book selling at \$2.50 which we are fortunate to be able to offer at the special price of

\$1.00

Only a limited number of copies on hand and orders will be filled in turn and only on the receipt of CASH REMITTANCE.

The Daily Worker Pub. Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

CITY HELPLESS TO DEAL WITH TRACTION MESS

Chicago's Hands Tied, Says Merriam

Not until the City of Chicago regains "home rule" in traction affairs, that was wrested from it by the state utilities commission, can a solution of the city's transportation muddle be attained, is the opinion of Prof. Charles E. Merriam, head of the political science department of the University of Chicago and former city alderman. Merriam has made a study of Chicago traction problems for many years and is considered an authority on the subject.

Helpless Before Interests.

The city is helpless to bring about unification and co-ordination of the transportation services when it is opposed by the transportation corporations and the state utilities commission, he told a representative of THE DAILY WORKER, and it is senseless to consider any plans until the city first has the power of carrying out a program.

Lacks Two Powers.

Two powers are necessary, he said, for the city, the power to issue stock certificates so that the city can purchase the present transportation facilities and finance the purchase, and the power of establishing and enforcing standards of rates and service. At present the city is denied either of these powers, he pointed out.

Favors Municipal Ownership.

Merriam favors municipal control of the traction systems. This is the only way in which unification can be accomplished, he said, it being impossible to force the present controlling corporations to come to any agreement that would be favorable to the city's interests.

Four Interests.

There are four "interests" to be reckoned with in the situation, he pointed out, the Blair interests, who control the north and northwest surface lines; the Busby interests, who control the south surface lines, operating together by joint agreement; the Samuel Insull interests, who control the elevated lines, and the Hertz interests, who control the bus system.

Would Cost \$700,000,000.

For the city to take over the transportation facilities would entail a cost estimated at about \$700,000,000, when all necessary improvements and extensions were made, Merriam said. At present the city possesses \$45,000,000 in its transportation fund, gleaned from franchise taxes and other transportation revenue. This means the city would have to issue stock certificates for the balance, but the state has ruled that if the certificates are issued they must be considered a part of the municipal debt, and not a separate item. This provokes an impossible situation, Merriam pointed out. The public will demand public ownership sooner or later, he declared. He predicted that if the proposed franchise for the surface lines is referred to the people it would be overwhelmingly voted down.

Some Questions.

Some questions raised on the issue, he said, include: Should a franchise be given the companies, and if so, for how long? Should we have municipal ownership, and how will it be attained? What form should it be, public ownership and public management, or public ownership and private management?

Merriam believes that transportation is so closely allied to Chicago's growth and development, and that rates and service affect the people so directly, that there is no doubt that public ownership will be decided upon.

But the stumbling block to this is the lack of power by the city to take over the transportation system, he pointed out.

Small Remains Silent on Reports Smith to Fill McKinley Vacancy

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14.—Refusing to confirm reports that he would appoint Col. Frank L. Smith as successor to the late Senator William B. McKinley, Governor Len Small declared he would not act "for some time" on the appointment.

Reports were general that Smith, who beat McKinley in the November elections, would receive the appointment so that he could immediately face insurgents and democrats who have announced they will oppose his seating because of heavy primary expenditures.

Hull Issues Curious Statement on Aliens

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—State and federal prisons are full of aliens who should be deported at once because they are an "immense burden" upon the taxpayers of the country, Commissioner General of Immigration Harry E. Hull declared.

A survey just concluded shows there are approximately 60,000 undesirable aliens confined in various institutions against whom deportation proceedings have not been instituted. Hull estimated there are 10,000 of these aliens subject to deportation under existing law.

Williamsburgh Women Invited to Concert of United Housewives

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Williamsburgh women are invited to attend a concert and mass meeting to be held by the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, Branch 4, Williamsburgh, Sunday, Dec. 19, at 29 Graham avenue. Eva Hoffman, who has just returned from Soviet Russia, will speak on the life of the Russian women. Motion pictures showing their lives on the screen will be displayed. All are welcome. Admission is 25 cents.

WISCONSIN FARM SOCIETY MAKES DEMAND FOR AID

Urge Higher Taxes On Unearned Incomes

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 14.—Farm relief legislation from congress is demanded in a resolution passed by the American Society of Equity, the Wisconsin farmers' organization. The resolution declared that farm relief legislation is necessary to stabilize agriculture in the United States.

Oppose Tax Plans.

Demand for a higher rate of taxation of unearned incomes than on earned incomes was also voiced by the organization, as was opposition to the Coolidge-Mellon tax refund plan, which they branded as a gift to millionaires.

Repeat of the Esch-Cummins act was demanded.

Favor Primary.

Dealing with political problems, the farmers resolved that: the direct primary system be retained as against the convention system advocated by big business; federal judges be elected for 10 years instead of life appointment; congress convene in January after elections; the farmers are opposed to U. S. entrance into the world war; that the farmers condemn the slush fund corruption in politics as evidenced in Illinois and Pennsylvania; direct vote for president.

Child Labor.

A resolution declared that the society is "unalterably opposed to women and child labor on the farm unless they are paid for their work." And they recommend that the cost of production for farm products be found, based on the eight-hour day.

The resolution on co-operation states: "We are on record as favoring co-operation with all existing co-operatives and farm organizations as far as permissible without surrendering our principles or identity." There had been talk of merging with the Farmers' Union.

Government Denies Radio Licenses to All New Applicants

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Without awaiting action by congress, the administration took steps to regulate radio broadcasting.

The commerce department ordered suspended temporarily issuance of broadcasting licenses. This action was taken under authority of a resolution adopted at the last session of congress, but not signed by President Coolidge until last Wednesday.

The resolution provided that applicants shall not be granted licenses unless they agree to waive permanent right to the wave length they seek to use for broadcasting.

The order will affect 23 applications now pending and all future applications, the department said.

New Shooting Scrape Occurs in Checker Cab Affairs, Wokral Hurt

Claiming that the reason he was attacked is that he intends running for election as president of the Checker Cab company here, Joseph Wokral, ex-president of the concern, is in the hospital suffering from gun bullet wounds. Wokral was made the target of a fusillade of bullets as he was leaving the home of Benjamin Bernstein, 4521 West Adams street.

Wokral charges that Gene McLaughlin, alleged gunman, and brother of Robert McLaughlin, now president of the company, was his assailant. Numerous similar incidents have marked the history of this company, most of the drivers of which own their own cabs. Wokral had been arrested several times for intimidating drivers in seeking control.

Teachers Make United Attack on Tax Dodger

The Chicago Teachers' Federation is once more seeking to increase revenue for school purposes by getting after tax dodgers. Attorneys for the federation have filed a writ with the Illinois tax commission and the Cook county board of review to compel them to tax the capital stock of all corporations in the state. This, it is claimed, will bring in additional taxes to the amount of \$90,000,000. Two other teachers' unions, the Federations of Men and Women High School Teachers, are joining in this action.

The Manager's Corner

A Sensitive Machine.

A machine so sensitive that it will register the shadow of a falling human hair by shaking the needle of an ammeter, and react to a whiff of smoke from a cigarette by blinking twenty-five candle power electric lights, is the latest invention of the scientific world.

It is just so sensitive a machine that THE DAILY WORKER must become, sensitive to the objective conditions which surround and influence the workers, sensitive to all the forces at work in modern capitalist society, sensitive to the varying stages of development in the working class itself.

This sensitivity, however, must not cause THE DAILY WORKER to deteriorate into a shuttlecock, a football of the masses, catering to all its passing moods and fancies. On the contrary, it is this quality of sensitivity which must aid THE DAILY WORKER to transmit its Communist message, with greater effect to the broadest circles of the proletariat.

How can this sensitivity be obtained? It can only be obtained thru the co-operation of every one of its readers. The readers of THE DAILY WORKER are on the front line trenches in the shops and in the unions. They are usually the most active, the most progressive, the most intelligent workers. It should be their duty to keep THE DAILY WORKER fully informed as to what transpired on their sector of the class battle front.

Every active worker should join the growing ranks of THE DAILY WORKER correspondents. It should be their duty to connect the workers with the main stream of the class struggle by placing in their hands regularly THE DAILY WORKER to break their isolation which is as dangerous as ignorance. It is just such a network of alert outposts, stationed at every vantage point of the class struggle, that will develop THE DAILY WORKER into a sensitive working class mechanism. And it is this intimacy with the real problems of the American working class, that will make THE DAILY WORKER a powerful and independent weapon in the struggle for the immediate needs of the workers (a labor party and militant trade unionism), as well as in the struggle for the abolition of the capitalist system and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

BERT MILLER.

COOLIDGE TAX 'GIFT' SPURNED BY HOUSE G. O. P.

Leaders Come Out in Opposition to Cal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The death knell of President Coolidge's tax refund proposal was sounded when Rep. Tilson of Connecticut, republican leader in the house, declared himself in favor of applying the surplus to reduction of the public debt.

The republican leader also put his foot down upon the democratic proposal for a permanent revision of the revenue laws at the short session of congress.

Tilson's decision, reached after consulting the rank and file of the republicans in the house, is regarded as definitely ending all hopes for tax reduction legislation at this session.

Tilson said, "I have come to the conclusion that the best thing to be done at this session of congress is to immediately apply any surplus above the actual needs of the government to a reduction of the public debt, which, as the president so well says in his message, is itself a permanent tax reduction."

Policemen Ask Enough Wage to Keep Family and Promote "Honesty"

Chicago policemen ask for a raise in pay. They say that they are paid less than the forces of New York and other cities. And they point out that they must each year spend about \$89.35 for uniform and shoes, and \$134.50 for dues to the annuity fund and the Policemen's Benevolent Association, which cuts their salary down to less than \$2,000.

The department of labor has estimated that \$2,300 is needed to keep a family of five in "health and decency."

An underpaid policeman is always tempted to accept graft, and especially in times like these, when the gentle art of bootlegging depends so largely on first "fixing the force." If the city will pay these men at least as much as policemen command in other cities it can then with a better conscience weed out the unfit and those who are caught accepting bribes.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

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

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

50th Street and 8th Avenue NEW YORK

The Largest Hall in the World



FREIHEIT MASQUERADE BALL

Saturday Evening, December 18th

The famous ALBERTINA RASCH BALLETT will appear in selected numbers.

Tickets at The FREIHEIT, 30 Union Square, New York.

GINSBERG'S Vegetarian Restaurant 2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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

WHOEVER?
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
Ashland Auditorium
Ashland and Van Buren.
INTL. WORKERS' AID, Room 803, 1553 W. Madison St.

The Best Place to Buy Your
CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE
OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES
1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seeley 7722
1618 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 6264
2408 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4983
2635 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 6941
4247 W. Madison Street Phone Nevada 1258

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4718

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (In Chicago only): \$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago): \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDALH { Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE {
BERT MILLER { Business 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.

Needle Trades Reaction Aids the Bosses

In the midst of a lockout declared by the jobbers, affecting 20,000 workers, the executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, having sabotaged the cloakmakers' strike from the day of its inception when Dubinsky of Local 10 demanded that his union be allowed to meet separately, removes from office the members of the New York Joint Board and tries to create chaos in the union.

No more effective way of aiding the bosses could have been devised and this action marks the climax of a campaign of lies carried on by the right wing of the union against the left wing New York Joint Board since the last convention. It is the same kind of policy which precipitated the revolt of the New York membership against the Sigman machine in 1925.

The Sigman machine has made a united front with the worst elements in the needle trades officialdom and it is backed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. It was also on the Furriers' Joint Board of New York, whose successful strike won the 40-hour week in the fur industry, for the reason that the Furriers' Joint Board has a left wing leadership.

The real issue in this struggle is worker-employer co-operation versus militant trade unionism and the battle line runs straight thru the labor movement. Having induced the largest part of the trade union movement to accept "efficiency" unionism, the official leadership is trying to crush the opposition to this policy which manifests itself strongly in the needle trades, the textile industry and the coal mining industry.

So far the fight has been the most open in the needle trades unions but in the United Mine Workers it will soon develop along similar lines following the election.

The right wing undoubtedly is following a policy of trying to split the unions and isolate the left wing. The removal of the whole left wing joint board leadership in New York, the largest center of the I. L. G. W., can mean nothing else.

It is plain that the right wing is not at all concerned over the necessity for preserving the union intact, or of weakening it in the midst of a life and death struggle. It is determined to smash all opposition to its policy of "efficiency" unionism and compulsory arbitration no matter if this results in only a skeleton of a union lining.

The left wing will not surrender. To surrender would be to betray the American labor movement and endorse the suicidal policy of the reactionaries.

Neither will the left wing be tricked into splitting the union. It will remain inside the union and fight for its policy of militant unionism and against turning the trade unions into impotent organs which can be used only by the bureaucrats and the bosses.

The struggle of the left wing in the needle trades is not an isolated struggle. It will be supported by every worker who wants the unions to be weapons of the working class and not instruments of the capitalists and their agents.

Dawes with a Dove on His Shoulder

Whatever may be said against Mohammedanism as a superstition its founder was an honest cut-throat. He was of the opinion that those who could not accept his religious concoction deserved to lose their heads. They had to choose between his Koran and the sharp edge of a scimitar. If they were short of lethal weapons they swallowed the book even tho they gagged at the morsel.

Mohammed did not pretend that he was killing his enemies in order to save their souls. Rather he converted them so that they would be ready to fight for him and enable him to take unto himself anything that could be converted to his use. That was a fair position to take.

Once upon a time there lived a gentleman by the name of Nobel. A Swede and a famous scientist, he invented dynamite and made a fortune thereby. In fact so much that he could afford to save his conscience by appropriating some of it to further the cause of peace and other luxuries.

Nobel died but his money lived after him. If the money left by the inventor to finance peace was invested in dynamite during the war the committee charged with the distribution of the peace prizes can double the amounts and have plenty in reserve to last them until the next war.

Since the peace money was made out of dynamite it is not surprising that it should go into the pockets of dynamiters. Of course, we are assured that the yearly prizes go to those who have been most conspicuous and effective in promoting peace.

In view of this assurance it is not surprising that Sir Austen Chamberlain and Charles G. Dawes should be the beneficiaries in 1925, and Stresemann of Germany and Briand of France in 1926.

Charles G. Dawes fastened the Dawes plan on the German working class and helped save the country for capitalism.

Austen Chamberlain waded thru Egypt with fire and sword and put Indian villages to the torch—in the interest of world peace.

Aristide Briand conquered Morocco and rained shells on the ancient city of Damascus in Syria until it was reduced to a heap of ruins, in addition to murdering thousands of the inhabitants—in the interest of world peace.

Stresemann was somewhat handicapped and the committee made a grand gesture by giving him the money, since he had not the same opportunities as his more favored contemporaries in the business of slaughter.

We respectfully suggest to the Nobel committee that the eligibility of Messrs. Pilsudski and Mussolini should be carefully considered by the committee with a view to rewarding those gentlemen for the conspicuous service they have rendered to the cause of peace in recent years.

Peace and dynamite go marching on.

SEND IN A SUB FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

The Facts About "Red Gold"

The All-Russian Council of Trade Unions Tells the Facts of the Financial Assistance Rendered by the Workers of the Soviet Union to Their Striking British Brothers

THERE has been much talk about "Russian gold," not only during the great British strike when millions of dollars raised by the Russian workers were sent to help their struggling British brothers, but before this in England and elsewhere, no less than in America where every militant movement is charged with being financed by "Russian gold." The story that runs in the adjoining columns is more than a mere statement of the truth concerning the origin of the money sent from the Soviet Union to help the British strikers—it is a tale of working-class solidarity, the spirit of which swept the victorious working class of the Soviet Republic in a vast, all-embracing movement unequalled in the whole history of labor.

(Continued from the previous issue)
We may add that, over and above the levies for the assistance of the strikers, there now began a stream of individual contributions, which poured into the offices of the newspapers in Leningrad, Moscow and the provincial towns. These contributions were made by workers and employes, and those who made them invited others to follow their example. As a characteristic instance of the frame of mind among the masses in the U. S. S. R. at this date, we quote from Pogodin's article in Pravda on May 12:

Crumpled Notes.
She came to us yesterday very early, an old working woman of Moscow, Burova by name. Great numbers of them come to Pravda from the outlying districts, bringing their crumpled, dirty notes—men, women and children. Quite on their own, they come to give their money or send their children with it. Here is a girl whose father, a tiler, has a vivid memory of the incidents of one of our own great strikes in former days (1905). That is why he has sent the girl with this half-rouble.

"Here, little father," she says, "here is something for the British workers."

She is shy, and nervously rubs her small red fists together as she speaks. We might never have seen old Burova, unless she had set out very early yesterday before the impression produced by the official answer of the trade unions to the workers of the U. S. S. R. and the workers of all the world had become acute—the answer to offers of help, an unprecedented answer, dry as a diplomatic note.

Old Burova had heard nothing of this answer. Thru the rain, in the teeth of the north wind, she came all the way across Moscow, bringing a rouble note wrapped up in a handkerchief, a ragged, greasy note taken out of the box where she was wont to keep the money to buy bread and potatoes.

Having found No. 48 in the Tverskaya, she climbed the stairs to the third floor, knocked at the door, and came in.

"Is it here that one gives the money to the English miners?"

"Yes, this is the place."

With great earnestness, she quietly took out her rouble note, unfolded it, cleared her throat, and said: "There isn't any more; that's all."

Taking the receipt, she added:

"I remember when we had a strike. We should have been glad enough of help, but there wasn't any."

"That's seventeen years ago, eh?"

"Seventeen years, less two," she answered. "I've not forgotten what we had to suffer then. We were beaten because our fellow workers couldn't help us. That's why I've brot along this rouble. I know all about it."

She went out again into the rain and the north wind, to make her way back to her home on the other side of Moscow, this old working woman who had so clear an understanding of what was happening in a far land across the sea, who pictured the sufferings of the British miners' children, and hoped that her rouble would help to dry their tears.

Burova, this woman of three-score years and ten, bringing her last rouble, symbolizes the feeling of solidarity which has always been extraordinarily vigorous among the Russian workers.

All Participate.

FURTHERMORE, this crumpled note given by a working woman is a slap in the face for Tweed and Birkenhead, and for all those who have slandered the Russian workers, denying their class solidarity. The "Russian gold" sent to the British miners is not supplied from profit, rent, or interest, but is freely given by the workers out of their earnings, is a voluntary levy made by millions of proletarians thruout the land. This money is the blood and sweat of workers. Out of their scanty wages (we do not pretend that the wages are other than scanty as yet), the Russian workers put aside "crumpled notes" for their class brothers. They themselves have struggled so long, so many of them have been victims, and it is by a natural impulse that they give what aid they can to the workers of other lands who are still at grips with capital.

This movement of working class solidarity is not confined to the industrial workers. The employes one and all are involved in it, so are the members of the working intelligentsia, the school teachers, the university professors, the civil engineers, the proletarian students, the soldiers of the Red Army, and even the children—the Pioneers.

The Voice of the Masses.

At best, we can give no more than a minute fraction of the multitudinous resolutions passed at workers' meetings thruout the country, for they are numbered by tens of thousands. A mere enumeration of them would fill a whole volume.

The resolutions are not distinguished by the elegance of their literary style. Far from it; their wording is often rough, bald, and ungraceful. We need not be surprised, for most of them were penned by workers with calloused hands, used to wielding

tools, but little accustomed to the art of writing.

Nevertheless, they are the authentic voice of the proletarian masses. In these resolutions, passed unanimously and with great enthusiasm, we find the genuine sentiments of the toilers. They tell us eloquently and clearly, what the Russian workers experienced during the general strike and the coal stoppage in Britain, and how our people reacted to these events. We consider that such articles documents of proletarian solidarity have just as much right to be collected and published as have the diplomatic epistles that are printed in "Blue Books" and "White Books" for the edification of posterity and for the organization of public opinion. We venture to hope that contemporary working class readers, no less than future historians of the working class movement, will find the record both interesting and instructive.

The resolutions passed at the meetings summoned to consider the British labor troubles were not couched in traditional forms, any more than they were consistent with the demands of etiquette or the customary claims of international politeness. The workers' sense of unity, of class solidarity, found a natural vent. The feeling was too active, too strong, to be satisfied by the voting of material aid. It had also to secure expression in words.

Newspapers Inundated.
OUT of from their struggling class brothers by immense distances, incapable of direct participation in the titanic struggle between labor and capital in Britain, the workers of the U. S. S. R. were too much engrossed in what was going on in England, Scotland, and Wales to be satisfied with the role of idle onlookers, however sympathetic. There arose an elemental urge towards community, towards fellowship with the British proletariat. The Russian workers wanted to make their sympathies vocal, to announce their readiness to help the comrades in a remote land and to back them up in the fight, to give both reinforcement and comfort. The irresistibly expansive sentiment of proletarian unity found issue in these naive and unadorned resolutions. It was not a chance impulse that led the meetings to send their resolutions in the first instance, not (as is customary) to trade union headquarters, but to the public press. That is why, for many weeks, the newspaper offices were inundated by the torrent that poured in by post, telegraph, and wireless. The press was the aptest medium. It was thru the press that the Russian workers could best and most promptly get in touch with their brothers across the sea.

When considering the numerous resolutions, we have to distinguish between two sharply contrasted phases, the one prior to the calling off of the general strike, and the subsequent period. During the general strike, the main object of the Russian workers was to express their delight at the strength and the solidarity of the British workers, their sympathy with the strikers, and their readiness to give material and moral aid. The prevailing desire was to furnish support, and to declare that the strike had an international and not merely a national significance. **Martial Greetings.** The workers and employes at the Amo works in Moscow, sending "martial greetings," write: "The British comrades are not alone in their struggle. . . . Their cause is ours, their victory will be our victory." At the glass works in Novogorod province, the workers declare: "We shall always be with you. . . . The British strike must be victorious." A meeting of workers and employes at the Rykoff works (Enakievo, in the Don basin), sends "cordial fraternal greetings," and adds: "We are eagerly watching the progress of your fight." At this meeting it was decided to make a 1 per cent levy on wages for the duration of the lockout. At the Vorovsky wall paper mills in Vitebsk, the workers "acclaim the heroic struggle" of their British comrades, and declare their readiness to help.

The railwaymen at Chusovsk junction express "heartfelt sympathy in the struggle now being carried on by the British workers against their sworn enemies, the capitalists," and "adjure the workers of all lands to support the heroic activities of the British workers." The workers and employes at the Skorohod works "send ardent greet-

ings to our British brothers, who are entering upon a new phase in the class war."

"We eagerly await news of your success, and are ready to extend a helping hand whenever it may be needed," runs the resolution passed at the M. S. P. O. textile works in Moscow. "We levy a quarter of a day's pay, and should there be further need we shall gladly give additional material help."

Their Warning.
L EARN how to fight from the example of your Russian brothers," runs a message from the Kutuzov factory school. "Watch out for treachery on the part of leaders who have repudiated the class struggle."

The workers of Sormov say: "We hope that our British comrades will not withdraw from the fight, that they will rid themselves of their yellow leaders and of the capitalist gang." "Maintain the united front more firmly than ever; do not flinch. We, the Russian workers, send you martial greetings and a first levy upon our wages. Your country is so far away from ours, that we cannot actually roll up our sleeves and join you in the fight. March forward resolutely and confidently to victory!" This is an extract from a resolution passed by the Centrosyovsk chemical works.

Changed Tone.
THERE is a marked change of tone from the moment when the general council announces its refusal of the proffered money. This refusal, worded with the official courtesy of a diplomatic note to a "friendly" government, aroused both bewilderment and bitterness in the Russian masses. The Russian workers could not understand what reason there could possibly be for the refusal of brotherly aid from the workers of another land. It was especially hard to understand in the case of the British strikers, for alliance with the British had been strengthened by the formation of the Anglo-Russian Committee. There was, however, no serious uneasiness about the matter, for this was before the publication of the documents showing that, in its refusal of the money, the general council was merely the stalking-horse of Baldwin's government. But perplexity, we repeat, was widespread. Distrust of the leaders of the general strike increased, and there was a growing suspicion as to the good faith of the right wing leaders of British trade unionism. Those who were styled left wing, were still regarded as above suspicion.

The change of mood found expression in the resolutions passed at meetings of workers and employes. Still, this did not in any way affect the amount of money levied, for the possibility of betrayal by the leaders served merely to enhance the sympathy of the Russian workers towards their British comrades. But no further personal messages to the leaders were sent.

The general meeting of the workers at Nyandom station on the Northern railway "brands with infamy those who are traitors in the struggle for the deliverance of the working class."

"Cut down with a sickle forged of British steel the rank, weedy growth of the Vodokanal works."

"Do not trust Thomas and MacDonald, who are traitors—henchmen and servants of the bourgeoisie. Rid yourselves of such leaders, trample them under foot." This hail from the workers of Ilch depot on the Moscow-Volourussky railway.

"Proletarians of England," says a resolution from a Moscow metal works, "your interests are being sold to the capitalists."

The workers at the October revolution dyeworks, "esteem it their duty to brand with infamy the 'leaders' MacDonald and Co. as traitors to the working class, behind whose backs they are conspiring with the Baldwin conservative government and are selling the workers. . . . Keep your eyes on the right wing leaders who, behind your backs, are working hand-in-hand with the capitalists and are ready to betray your interests."

Profoundly Affected.

THE Russians were profoundly affected by the calling off of the general strike. The affair caused a tremendous commotion, which only those who saw it can realize. The mental disturbance found expression in numerous resolutions. We shall content ourselves with giving one of these, which clearly indicates the prevalent mood, and shows what political deductions were drawn from the un-

heard-of betrayal.

"We, the workers and employes of the Samolet works, declare that we are waging with close attention the struggle which the British workers are carrying on against the capitalists, the enemies of their class. In view of the fact that traitors and not leaders stand at the head of the working class, in view of the unprecedented betrayal of the interests of labor in favor of capital, we declare more loudly than ever:

"Comrades, British workers, if the hangers-on of the bourgeoisie have again betrayed you, nevertheless we hope that proletarian solidarity, the class spirit of the workers, will prevail; that the Thomases, the MacDonalds, and their like, will never be able to daunt you, but will in the end prepare their own downfall."

"We hope that this lesson in treachery will serve you for an example, as our own betrayal by Gapon and Zubakov served us, and that after it you will say: 'These men are not our leaders; they are the leaders of capital. Our leader is the Communist Party.'"

"We hope that the proletarian forces will no longer accept the orders of treacherous and lying leaders; that the struggle now commencing will rage more furiously; that no longer shall any traitor be able to give himself out as a champion of the interests of the workers; but that he and his capitalist masters shall be overthrown by proletarian forces."

"Therefore, we declare our solidarity, we pledge our aid to the British workers, and we agree, in support of the British miners, to levy a quarter of a day's pay."

The Russian Trade Unions and the British Labor Troubles.

IT is natural and comprehensible that, from the outset, the trade unions should have led this mass movement of solidarity. In the appendix to this sketch we shall print a series of documents which will show clearly what was the attitude of the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. from the very beginning of the general strike and thruout the later developments, and will indicate the practical activities of the unions for the fulfillment of the duty of class solidarity.

On May 5, with Comrade Tomskey in the chair, there was held an extraordinary sitting of the presidium (general purposes committee) of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions in conjunction with all the central committees of the unions. This sitting was exceptionally well attended, showing that interest was keen among the leaders of the trade union world.

When opening the session, Tomskey said, among other things: "Such a strike as this is a new phenomenon in history. Thanks to the collective participation of the British workers, the Miners' lockout has developed into a gigantic general strike."

Obviously it is important to give all the help in our power; but, in view of the vast proportions of the struggle, to help will be difficult. The help must be given without delay, for the matter is urgent. Our business is promptly to organize a campaign in support of the British workers.

At this meeting, the following resolution was passed nem. con.:

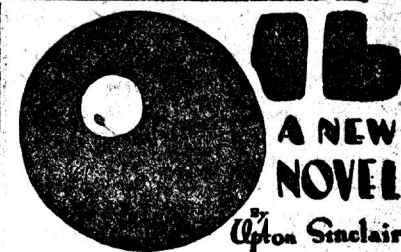
All the organized workers of the U. S. S. R. are hereby summoned to contribute a quarter of a day's pay to the support of the British workers. Two hundred and fifty thousand roubles taken from the funds of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, and the central committees of the trade unions, shall forthwith be sent to the general council of the British trade unions as an earnest of the levy.

Comrade Dogadoff and Lozovsky (All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions), Gorbacheff (Central Committee of Miners' Union), Amosoff (C. C. of Railwaymen's Union), Antselovich (Agricultural Workers), Korosteleff (Educational Workers), and Rudakoff (Local Transport Workers), shall form a committee to organize the collection of the levy, to devise a series of measures in support of the British strikers, and to elaborate supplementary forms of aid.

ON the very same day, the appeal to the trade unions was issued in the name of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions and the central committees of the trade unions. The document was signed by Tomskey, Dogadoff and the chairman of all the central committees. The concluding paragraphs read as follows:

The presidium of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions and the central committees of all the trade unions summon all the workers and employes thruout the U. S. S. R., all the toilers of our great republic of labor, to rally to the help of the working proletariat of Great Britain by a once-for-all levy of one quarter of one day's pay. We issue this summons because the organized workers of the U. S. S. R. can and must take prompt action in support of their British brothers by class and by struggle.

The presidium of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions and the central committees of all the trade unions are confident that the organized workers and employes of the U. S. S. R. will tender brotherly help to the British workers in their fight with the capitalist class.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

Bunny said he didn't care about college, but this worried him—what was Dad getting in for with this Canadian corporation? Dad insisted it was perfectly all right, he had the best lawyer in the country. But Bunny said: "Are you sure Verne isn't putting something over on you?" Dad was shocked at that, how could Bunny have such an idea, why Verne was the best friend Dad had ever had in business, he was straight as they made them. "Yes; Dad, but they don't make them so very straight in the oil game. And why doesn't Verne do his own bribing? Why didn't he come to New York?"

"But, son, Verne has got to handle the strike—you know he couldn't get away now. He's taken that off my shoulders, and you ought to be glad." Dad added a naive remark, the oil men wouldn't let him deal with labor, he was "too soft." The phrase sounded familiar.

It turned out that Vee and Dad had been putting their heads together. Vee wanted a vacation, also; they would go up to Canada to complete Dad's business, and then they would find a camp, and instead of tiresome "gym" work, he and Bunny would tramp the forests and swim in a beautiful lake. So Dad sent a telegram to President Alonzo T. Cowper, D. G., Ph. D., LL. D., explaining that urgent business compelled his son to remain in the east, and could it be arranged that Bunny might return and take his examinations in the fall? Dr. Cowper wired that the authorities would be very pleased indeed to grant this favor.

And then, the very morning after it was all settled, a telegram came for Bunny, and he opened it and read the signature, Ruth Watkins. With swiftly flying eyes he took in the sense of it—Paul and Eddie Platt and Bud Stoner and Jick Dugan and four others of their group had been arrested, charged with "suspicion of criminal syndicalism," and were lodged in the San Elido county jail with \$10,000 bail demanded for Paul and \$7,500 for each of the others. "They have done nothing and everybody knows it," declared the telegram, "merely a scheme to lock them up during strike. Jail is horrible place. Paul's health will not stand it. Implore you for sake our old friendship obtain needed bail for all. Surely no need assure you no money will be lost on our boys."

At first Bunny had a cruel suspicion—that his father had known of this arrest, or at any rate that it was pending, before his latest effort to keep Bunny away from California. But he realized, it was enough to believe that Vernon Roscoe, intending to break up the "nest of Bolshevism" in the Rascum cabin, had made plans to get both Dad and Bunny away and keep them away. Anyhow, the scheme would not work, for Bunny was not going to permit his friend to be treated in that crude fashion!

Dad happened to be out, and Bunny showed the telegram to Vee, and talked it out with her. She wanted to know what he meant to do, and he answered that Dad would have to put up the bail for Paul at least.

"But Bunny, you know he can't do that—he wouldn't cross Verne in regard to the strike."

"He's simply got to do it, Vee! I'd be a dog to let a man like Paul be locked up in that filthy hole."

"But suppose Dad won't, Bunny?"

"Then I've got to go back, that's all there is to it."

"What could you do when you got there?"

"I'll hunt around till I find somebody that's got a sense of decency and also a little cash."

"The combination isn't so easy to find, dear—I know, because I've tried it. And it's going to make Dad dreadfully unhappy, to say nothing of spoiling our vacation. I've just learned of the loveliest place—a camp that Schmolzky bought up in Ontario, and he's never been there, he's too busy. And, oh, Bunny, I thought we were going to have such a marvelous time!"

(Continued tomorrow.)

WHERE YOU CAN GET YOUR TICKETS FOR THE GREAT FILM "BREAKING CHAINS"

Tickets for the moving picture "Breaking Chains," to be shown here on Saturday, Dec. 18, at Ashland Auditorium can be obtained at the following places, it is announced by the International Workers Aid:

1806 South Racine avenue.
3209 W. Roosevelt road.
2409 North Halsted street.
2733 Hirsch boulevard
3116 South Halsted street.
19 South Lincoln street.
1902 W. Division street.
3451 Michigan avenue.
1532 W. Chicago avenue.