

The Daily Worker Fights For the Organization of the Unemployed. For a Labor Party. For the 40 Hour Week.

THE DAILY WORKER

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SEE END OF DIAZ RULE IN NICARAGUA

CALLES FIRM AS OIL LAWS ARE ENFORCED

Urges Mexican Unity; U. S. Silent

(Special to The Daily Worker) MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2.—Mexico's oil and land laws, which are so repugnant to the United States State Department, have gone into effect. Foreign oil companies, principally American and British, who failed to apply for concession permits to oil and land holdings in Mexico, as provided in the constitution and laws of 1917, must now expect early action by the Mexican government.

President Calles is firm on his stand that the oil and land laws will be enforced despite the protests and attempts at intimidation of the United States.

Calles has the support of practically the entire Mexican people in his stand. The chamber of deputies at its session on New Year's Eve, when the oil laws became active, was unanimous in its declarations of support for Calles.

TEXTILE STRIKERS IN JAIL GET CHEER FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 2.—The families of the 11 textile strikers who are held in jail here and at Hackensack received Christmas cheer to the extent of \$60 each. The funds were contributed by the International Workers' Aid, the International Labor Defense, the local Ukrainian branch of the I. L. D., and the local union of the United Textile Workers.

Portuguese Anarchists, Deported, Are in Lisbon Jail, Awaiting Trial

(Special to The Daily Worker) FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Jan. 2.—The reader of newspapers will perhaps remember faintly that some time ago three Portuguese anarchists were arrested at Fall River, Mass., on the instigation of a priest and the Portuguese consul. They were deported by the United States government as being undesirable citizens.

Chileans and Costa Ricans Inflamed Over Invasion of Nicaragua by U. S.; El Universal Warns American People

Denunciations of the United States invasion of Nicaragua are continuing to be made in Latin American countries.

"No one takes the disembarking of the marines at Nicaragua as anything but the culmination of the old policy of attempts against the integrity of the Latin American republics and the marines which landed are nothing more than the consequences of that aggressive imperialism which, at times, has tried to disembark under the mask of the Monroe Doctrine, and other times under or with the names of the Wilson or Hughes doctrine," declared El Universal, influential newspaper of Mexico City, in an editorial on the Nicaraguan situation.

"The theory of force imposed upon right has again been shown on this continent," the editorial declared. "The motives for indignation are not less when the hypocritical, lying efforts used to cover the invasion are contemplated."

"We hope that these facts will serve to unmask before the American people the magnitude of the problem which is now opened for the future of peace in America," it concludes.

CHILEANS BOO U. S. CHAMPION. In the chamber of deputies of Chile, when a deputy attempted to make a speech defending the action of the United States, he was jeered and booed by his colleagues and from the galleries, until he was forced to take his seat.

COSTA RICANS AROUSED. At San Jose, Costa Rica, the citizens are so aroused over the invasion that a public demonstration of protest against the United States was arranged. President Jiminize issued an executive order forbidding the demonstration.

Soviet Census Shows Big Increase in Population, Due to Prosperity and Government's Work in Attacking Disease

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW.—As the census figures are assembled it appears that the total of population will be nearer to 160 millions than the 145 previously estimated. A great increase in population of cities is evidence of returning prosperity. Moscow's population, which fell to 800,000 in 1919, is now about 2,000,000. Leningrad has jumped from 400,000 to 1,811,000. Smaller cities show increases of 72 per cent since 1923.

Returns from country districts show that the growth by natural increase is greater than by emigration from the cities. This is attributed largely to the government's work in checking diseases, such as cholera in summer and the typhus in the winter months. A strong fight has also been waged against malaria.

New York Company Asks That Supreme Court Define Permissible Strikes

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The supreme court was asked today to define a permissible strike, in a case brought for review by the Barker Painting company of New York. The opinion will have a far reaching effect on the unrestricted right of labor unions to strike.

The New York company, basing its case on the recent opinion of the court in the Dorcy case, in which it was held that all strikes were not permissible, charged that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America and the Philadelphia local used the strike to force the company to pay the New York union scale in Philadelphia when the latter scale was lower. It was done, the company said, to confine business to Philadelphia contractors.

SCAB GANGSTER IS SHIELDED BY SIGMAN, CHARGE

Attacker of Unionists Aided by President

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Charging that Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was protecting a gangster who had been used to protect scab shops, Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board, issued the following statement in regard to the case of Abraham Cohen, who brought charges of felonious assault against two furriers, Morris Lederfeld of 91 Sheriff street and Joseph Weiss of 814 Kelly street, in the Jefferson Market court on Tuesday.

"Abraham Cohen's record as an underworld strong-arm man is well known, and in offering him the aid of the international Sigman reveals plainly the methods and the elements he is employing in his fight against the joint board.

"I have conclusive proof in the statements of witnesses that on Nov. 17 Cohen protected scabs and attacked the girl pickets of G. & E. Dress Shop, 345 West 35th street, then on strike six days. These two furriers, who happened to be on the scene, interfered, and stopped the brutal attack upon the girls. They were later waylaid by this gangster and his gang, who intended, no doubt, to deal out punishment for their help to the girls. Out of these incidents the charges against Cohen for assault has been made, with the assistance of Sigman.

By these methods of terror and violence Sigman seeks to gain control of the joint board, from which he was driven last year by the honest elements in the union.

A meeting of all shop chairmen in the cloak industry for the purpose of registering the chairman under the joint board has been called by the executive committee of 50 chairmen which was elected at a mass meeting in Webster hall last Monday. Chairman's Meeting Monday. The meeting for registration will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, Monday evening after work, and will be under the direct supervision of the executive committee, who will register the chairmen present and see to it that only chairmen participate in the meeting, according to the official statement of the executive committee, issued today.

College Professors Hit Fundamentalism and Support Evolution

PHILADELPHIA.—A challenge to fundamentalists has come from the American Association of University Professors when they decided to oppose proposed legislation in several states which will prevent the teaching of evolution.

War Secretary Backs Up Meddling Officers

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of War Davis has replied to John Nevin Sayre, who protested that meetings to oppose military training in schools and colleges had been interfered with and sometimes prevented by army officers.

Stand With the Workers of China, Mexico, Nicaragua

THE American Federation of Labor is silent on the important developments in China, Mexico and Nicaragua, which vitally concern the working class of the United States.

Silence can only mean approval of the imperialist policies carried out against all of these countries by the Morgan-Coolidge-Mellon government at Washington. If this is the meaning of the silence of the A. F. of L. officialdom, then the workers, unorganized as well as organized, should know it.

The demand of labor must force President William Green and the members of the executive council to speak, and speak clearly, when they meet this month at St. Petersburg, Florida.

Salomen de la Selva, secretary of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, with which the A. F. of L. is affiliated, is in Washington. He pleads for support in the struggle of Nicaraguan labor against Wall Street's armed intervention. He is able to present all the facts to the A. F. of L. officials quartered in Washington. He probably has done so already. But the voice that tells these A. F. of L. officials to fight recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics is no doubt also influential in withholding such aid as organized labor in this country is able, or should be able, to give Nicaraguan organized labor.

The Detroit Convention of the A. F. of L. voted to send a mission to Mexico, not to find out what support it would be possible to give Mexican labor in its struggle with the great capitalists of this country, but rather to put Mexican labor on the grill on the question of its attitude toward the Catholic Church. Such a mission has not yet been sent. Recently there gathered at Mexico City representatives of the organized workers of numerous Central and South American as well as European countries. No spokesman of the American Federation of Labor was there.

John W. Brown, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, told the Mexican workers that:

"European workers will stand firmly back of their Mexican comrades as well in their hours of need as in times of triumph."

All that the Mexican workers know of the official attitude of the American Federation of Labor comes to them in the stream of vile abuse that had its source in the vicious attacks of Catholic speakers at the Detroit convention, attacks that have not been refuted by the A. F. of L. officialdom.

With Mexican labor fighting for the preservation of its natural resources against Wall Street's oil, land and rubber thieves, no aid comes from the A. F. of L.

In China, as in Mexico, the organized labor movement gives its whole support to the struggle against the foreign plunderbund. The Chinese trade unions support the national revolutionary movement with all their strength.

FIGHT WAR WHEN WAR RAGES, IS PLEA OF COMMUNIST TO STUDENTS MEETING IN NATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker) MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, addressing the national students' conference here, demanded that students not only consider and favor anti-war resolutions in time of peace, but that they carry their opposition into the actual waging of hostilities, refusing to be caught in the maelstrom of rabid jingoism and hysterical patriotism.

GOVERNOR LETS MOONEY ROT IN PRISON, WHILE NOT DENYING APPLICATION

(Special to The Daily Worker) SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Pleading that he has not time before his term of office expires to examine thoroughly a 343-page document, Gov. Richardson has turned down labor's latest plea for a pardon for Thomas J. Mooney. The governor will neither grant nor refuse the plea.

NEW DEFEATS TO CRUSH TOOL OF WALL STREET

Liberal Armies Move Against Key City

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 2.—Continued victories of the Liberal forces over the armies of the Wall Street-backed Diaz government point to the overthrow of the reactionary regime here within a short time.

Diaz supporters themselves are admitting that their government is in immediate danger of being short-lived. The Liberal armies under the leadership of Dr. Sacasa, president of the Liberal government, and General Moncada, his military commander, have administered crushing defeats to the Diaz armies on the east coast, and are now on their forward march to Managua.

The fall of Managua, which is imminent, will mean the virtual end of the illegal government in Nicaragua and the raising of the Liberal standard throughout the republic.

Key City As Objective. Capture of the city of Leon, the largest city in the country, is the present objective of the Liberals. Leon is the key city of railroad and river communication with Managua. Its capture means that Managua will be isolated from the rest of the country, thus simplifying its seizure by the Liberals.

Some 800 Liberal soldiers are stationed at Telica, a short distance from Leon, where they are awaiting reinforcements of ammunition and arms, before making their attack.

Diaz supporters are rapidly dwindling, with the greater part of the population showing strong sentiment in favor of Dr. Sacasa. Intervention of the United States has served to rally heretofore indifferent Nicaraguans around the Sacasa banner.

In practically every battle, Diaz troops are reported to have deserted the reactionary ranks and joined with the Liberals.

Wants More U. S. "Action." President Diaz is making appeals for more activity on the part of the United States soldiers and ships stationed in Nicaragua. So far, the U. S. soldiers have been aiding the Diaz government indirectly, attempting to maintain the government recognized by Washington by trying to block the progress of the liberals thru "zones of neutrality," censorship, disarming of citizens, and the physical presence of U. S. ships and troops in the country, calculated to frighten the liberals.

The failure of these tactics to impede the liberals is evident, and Diaz is appealing to Admiral Latimer and the U. S. State Department to order Yankee troops into the fighting zones.

Will Abandon Neutrality Sham. Abandonment of the shame of neutrality on the part of the United States, resulting in active participation in the fight against the liberals is now seen as the only hope of opposing the Diaz regime. This participation will soon be forthcoming, it is indicated. The Washington government is now seen as busy preparing American public opinion to condone an actual attack on the liberals, and when this "job" is believed completed, United States soldiers and United States ships will be ordered to the fighting zones.

(Continued on page 2)

WOMEN 'SIMPLY CRAZY' ABOUT DOGS GIVE TURKEY DINNER TO POOR CANINES

(Special to The Daily Worker) DENVER.—'Twas the day before Christmas, when the city dog catcher, Sam Hansen, got the shock of his life, when two expensive motor cars rolled up in front of the dog pound and the chauffeurs began unloading baskets, which they explained their mistresses had sent full of Christmas dinners for the dogs.

But Sam wasn't the only one to get a jar. A few days earlier, two fashionably dressed women called on E. M. McNeill, head of the municipal inspection department, and informed him that, if he would supply the dogs, they stood ready to send in 100 pounds of roast turkey with dressing and all the "fixing."

NEW DEFEATS TO CRUSH TOOL OF WALL STREET

Liberal Armies Move Against Key City

(Continued from page 1)

States guns will be turned on the liberals.

Rejects Mediation Offer.
An offer to mediate the controversy between Diaz and Sacasa was made by President Jimenez of Costa Rica but was refused by Diaz.

Diaz curtly told the Costa Rica executive that he "was recognized by the U. S.," and no further mediation was necessary.

Liberals Seek River Control.
New fighting is expected near the Escondido river at Monkey Ridge. This is a strategic point, as control of the river would give the liberals opportunity for greater gains. Victory of the liberals here is undoubted.

Diaz is now attempting to have Admiral Latimer declare the river zone as "neutral" territory to prevent his certain defeat there when the actual encounter occurs. The liberals are also advancing on Rama, another important position.

Coolidge Gags Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The storm of protest that has broken as a result of the United States intervention in Nicaragua has caused President Coolidge to attempt to gag the American press. Coolidge called in the Washington correspondents of newsgathering agencies and newspapers and begged them to "lay off" the government's policy in Latin America.

Coolidge expressed his "dissatisfaction" with the criticism of the Nicaraguan invasion, and pleaded with the newspapers to "support their government."

Fear "Misunderstanding"
Criticism of the government now, he said, would lead to "serious misunderstanding by the American people and the world at large at what the United States is trying to do." He bluntly requested the correspondents to either be favorable to the government or to "shut up altogether."

Wheeler Demands Publicity.
At the same time, Senator Wheeler of Montana demanded that President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg make public the real facts in the Nicaraguan situation. The administration claims that there is no intervention, he said, and that only American lives and property are being "protected."

"Everyone knows," said Wheeler, "that every action of Admiral Latimer in Nicaragua, such as extension of the neutral zone for 300 miles along the east coast and into every town where the liberals are successful, the holding of the liberals incommunicado by strict censorship controverts the claims of the administration that 'not one ounce of help will be given to either side in the controversy.'"

The marines were sent to Nicaragua to maintain Diaz in office, said Wheeler, and to "intimidate an in-

Artists' Post of American Legion Makes Artistic Blunder in Letter

Artists' Post No. 63, The American Legion, slipped a cog in its bookkeeping and sent on Dec. 22 what it called a "citation" to Miss Linda Jane Wittenber. It consisted of a card in recognition of her unselfish assistance in their observance of Poppy Day in 1926.

They had bet on the wrong horse. Miss Wittenber, in a tart letter of the 28th, informs them that she sold no poppies, that she bought no poppies, and that when solicited to sell them she told them with "most adequate articulation" that she would have nothing to do with the matter.

She reminds them also that she declined an invitation from them to do an artist's tam-o-shanter and pose on the streets with a group of girls, similarly dolled up, to be photographed by the Evening American.

"Neither was I present," she writes to the Post, "at the hootch party staged in a studio on North avenue in honor of the doolie females who participated in the Posey Day parade, and at which party hootch, approximating the equivalent of cash collected by any female individual representing Artists' Post No. 63, was consumed."

So that's that!

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SOVIET RECOGNITION, STARTED IN SUMMER, END SUDDENLY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW — Important overtures were made by the United States to the Soviet Union, in the summer of 1926, looking toward recognition, says a government official here. The United States seemed on the point of abandoning its former position, when suddenly something happened and the conversations were abandoned. It has never been known here what caused the sudden change of attitude.

dignant people." "The prize sought after is the national bank of Nicaragua, the railroads and the exploitation of the people of a small, defenseless nation."

Wheeler demanded that "the White House spokesmen take the American people into his confidence and tell them what American property and what Americans want us to protect them and their property with our gunboats and marines." "The United States is helping a few Wall Street manipulators to exploit these people," he said.

British and French Attack U. S.
LONDON, Jan. 2. — British and French newspapers are joining in the condemnation of the United States' invasion of Nicaragua, which has aroused the entire American hemisphere.

"The Nicaraguan incident is evilly inspired from every point of view," declared the London Daily News editorially. "There is no evidence at all that American citizens were in the slightest danger from Dr. Sacasa and his soldiers, and no intelligent politician of the United States appears to think they were or that the United States government thought that they were."

Cites Coolidge "Peace" Talk.
"How can Coolidge carry any moral weight with the hoary-headed sinners of the Old World," the paper asks with sarcasm, "when he lectures them on their aggressions and international intrigues and their short way with their weaker brethren, when, as soon, as America is faced with an awkward little problem of diplomacy in her

own sphere, she succumbs also without a struggle or prayer for guidance, to the temptation of the devil.

"Admiral Latimer and his marines have, no doubt, put the fear of God into the small state of Nicaragua. They have destroyed the government and sent Dr. Sacasa about his business, presumably. But what legal right or moral right had they to do either?"

France Sees Imperialism.
Le Temps, Parisian newspaper, attacks the entire policy of the United States in Latin America as imperialistic. The paper says that the United States is attempting to control all Latin America by its great financial power and because the Latin-American countries need money that the United States, enriched by the world war, alone can furnish.

It said that America is pursuing the very policy it has attacked when followed by other nations.

Monroe Doctrine Is Screen.
La Liberté also denounced the United States and declared that the Monroe Doctrine was being used to strangle the Latin republics. "Behind the screen of the Monroe Doctrine," it said, "the United States is pursuing a policy whose victims should not hesitate to denounce. The Monroe Doctrine, which forbids Europeans to stick their noses in American affairs, is a very convenient fence by which countries like Columbia and Haiti, and now Nicaragua, are strangled."

Set Moron Trial for Feb. 1; Croarkin Loses Plea for More Delay

Trial of Harold J. Croarkin for the slaying of little Walter Schmitz was set for Feb. 1 by Chief Justice William J. Lindsay of the criminal court.

Croarkin stood mute when called to plead and the customary "not guilty" plea for such instances was formally entered.

Croarkin presented a disheveled, nervous, irritable appearance when he entered court for the arraignment.

Attorney Timothy J. Fell of defense counsel asked for a week's delay in the arraignment and State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe immediately jumped to his feet, insisting upon immediate action.

"They should be shown it is possible to bring a culprit of this type to the bar of justice for swift punishment," said Crowe. "Not only do I protest against a delay in the arraignment, but I suggest that the trial date be set for not later than Feb. 1."

Hold Four in Kidnapping.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 2.—Four men were held here today in connection with a frustrated plot to kidnap Dan Sullivan, 86-year-old multi-millionaire banker, Christmas Day.

Charges accusing the men of conspiring to kidnap Sullivan and hold him for \$100,000 ransom were filed against Clyde Jennings, John Adams, Tom Stanley and William Kemp.

"Ma" Grants More Pardons.
AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 2.—Two full pardons were announced today by Governor M. A. Ferguson, bringing her two-year clemency total to 2,962. The pardons were for John W. Wilkes, serving a two and a half year sentence on a liquor charge, and Frank Schima, burglary two years, and liquor one year.

Root Champions League.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Elihu Root, speaking at a dinner at the Hotel Astor, where he accepted the award of \$25,000 from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, chided the United States for remaining out of the league of nations. In so doing, he said, it had failed to be true to its highest ideals.

Took Poison With Some Alcohol
SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Poison liquor has taken a total of 798 lives in California since 1920 the year after the advent of national prohibition, it was revealed today by figures issued by the state bureau of vital statistics.

Chain Stores Gaining.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—While whole sale houses in this district report sales in November as 10 per cent lower than a year ago, there was a noticeable increase in the sales of chain stores for the same period.

Drift from County Into City.
PARIS—The country is concerned over the drift of the population from country to city, shown by census figures just made public.

Italy Threatens Jugo-Slavia.
PARIS.—It is reported here that Italy is massing forces along the Jugo-Slavia boundary. The latter country, alarmed, is making military preparations to meet any possible eventuality.

FEDERATION TO CONSIDER NEW LABOR TEMPLE

Broadcasting Hours Are Changed

At the meeting of the Chicago Federation yesterday it was announced that the time for broadcasting "Labor's Hour" from station WOFL would be changed from 6 to 7 to 7 to 8, beginning with Sunday, Jan. 9.

Secretary Harry E. Sheek of the Label League announced that the four Sunday meetings of the Chicago Forum in January would be devoted to labor matters, including that of the 9th, when Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers would appear.

A resolution was adopted asking the chairman to appoint a committee to look into the proposal to build a labor temple.

Attempt to Free Klan Dragon, Murderer, on Technicality Is Made

MICHIGAN CITY, Jan. 2.—The fight to free D. C. Stephenson, former Indiana klan dragon and political leader, from prison, where he is serving a life sentence for slaying Mudge Oberholzer, was suddenly adjourned just as it got under way.

Counsel for Stephenson filed an amended habeas corpus petition and Attorney General Arthur L. Gilliom, after consulting with his battery of assistants, asked for time to prepare a new answer.

Stephenson's habeas corpus petition was based on a claim that the clerk of Marion county failed to certify by his signature the transcript of evidence when it was transferred from Marion to Hamilton county for trial.

Structural Iron Men in Pittsburgh Ask Week of Five Days

PITTSBURG.—A five-day week is one of the demands of the Structural Iron and Bridge Workers in this city. In addition they ask a wage increase and that no union representative be discharged from the job for any reason. Officers of the Building Trades Employers' Association will meet union representatives the first week in January to consider the demands.

Outbreak in Brazil.
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 2.—It is reported here that a band of revolutionists in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost of the Brazilian states, under the leadership of Zecca Netto, have been defeated.

This state has been the scene of numerous revolutionary outbreaks in the past few years, chiefly because of the coffee valorization schemes. The exact nature of the present movement is unknown.

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"Silent Cal" in Frantic Plea to Jingo Press to Push War on Nicaragua

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

Imperialism plays a difficult role when its veil of hypocrisy has been torn aside. The American brand of capitalism is learning this as the result of its aggressive attack launched against Nicaragua, that stands revealed, not as Kellogg's state department would wish, as "a mission of mercy," but as a robber expedition to protect loot already taken from a defenseless people.

So keenly does the Morgan-Coolidge-Mellon administration at Washington feel its awkward position as its dollar diplomacy stands stripped naked before the world, that the president himself is forced to throw aside the mask of "White House spokesman" and make his plea direct to the subsidized press for better capitalist propagandizing of the American people.

Coolidge calls it "embarrassing the administration" for the peoples of this nation to protect against the war on Nicaragua. He demands press support of "the government in its foreign relations." But there is the handicap that no war has actually been declared, no civil liberty suppressing espionage act functions, as in the last war, with the result that the real purposes of death-dealing wars, flying the stars and stripes in the Caribbean can be made known on a large and increasing scale. The workers and farmers can have no excuse not to know all the details of "The Star Spangled Banner's" most recent deprecations in Central America and, knowing the schemes of "American investments" combat them in the interests of the oppressed at home and abroad. It may be that the cloak of censorship may be thrown over the truth to some extent, according to the censorship established by Rear Admiral Latimer, Wall Street's agent on the job. Latimer, with Kellogg's state department claiming to be in complete ignorance, put a quietus on radio stations in the neutral zones on the Nicaraguan east coast. Thus Coolidge's ultimatum delivered at the White House may intimidate some independent editors and beat them into line. But even the capitalist press of the United States, servile as it is, will stand in ridicule before the world, if it tries to hide all the truth, with the press of all Latin America and Europe ablaze with the real meaning of "Uncle Shylock's" most recent adventure in Central America.

"Silent Cal" undertakes an impossible hushing expedition when he sets out to explain that he does not think, in the words of the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, "that either American citizens or newspapers should criticize the administration in such a way that the world at large will get the impression that the country is not united behind the president and his state department."

The same correspondent declares: "President Coolidge considers that the press is interested in promoting American commerce..." In this "Silent Cal" is quite correct. The capitalist press is but the lackey of the profit-taking interests and as such is very anxious to promote the interests of its masters. But there are broad anti-imperialistic sections of the producing population, in the city and on the land, that force even their old party spokesmen in congress to raise the fight against the "interests" of commerce. This alone explains why Senator Wheeler, of Montana, promised the introduction of a resolution in the senate demanding the withdrawal of the dollar-flagged battleships from the trouble zone. Wheeler takes up the struggle while Senator Borah, of Idaho, head of the senate foreign relations committee waivers and hesitates. Even the kept press cannot turn a deaf ear to the anti-war demand in congress. It cannot remain silent in the face of the ceaseless assaults originating in foreign countries. The great masses of the people of the United States will therefore continue to get some of the truth indirectly, where it will not come to them first hand.

Now the workers also have a Communist press to throw the spotlight of truth on Washington and Wall Street.

Coolidge continues the old hypocrisy when he feels that the kept press "should make plain that it supports its government when it (the government) protects American interests at home and abroad."

But the "American interests" that Coolidge refers to are the "interests" only of the 13 per cent of the population of this country that owns 90 per cent of the nation's wealth. The 87 per cent of the population, the workers and farmers, have no interest in plundering the Nicaraguans, the Filipinos, or any other subject people. The most outspoken section of the jingo press wants Coolidge to wave the flag for

the 13 per cent and make no bones about it. The Chicago Tribune, like its namesake in Minneapolis recently quoted in this column, wants to be frank and outspoken. It says:

"The reason the navy is operating in Nicaragua is because American dollars are invested there in lumbering and other productive enterprises. Because of these investments there are American citizens in the country and the navy lands men to protect their lives and their property."

In other words, the American navy must bully and intimidate the Nicaraguan, or the native of some other country being robbed, into complete acquiescence to the dollar brand of exploitation. Otherwise it is guaranteed, "in the name of humanity and civilization," that this bullying navy, under orders from Washington altho inspired from Wall Street, will shoot him full of holes.

The Chicago Tribune regrets that the old hypocrisy has been banded to pieces. It sheds tears because the opposition under Dr. Juan B. Sacasa is permitted to appear as a "liberal government." It charges that the imperialisms of other nations function more efficiently in this respect. Thus, it says: "No opponent of the British foreign office could be a liberal. He'd be merely a bad egg, and humanity, religion, and altruism would demand that he be put down and kept down and he would be."

But The Tribune, weeping for American imperialism, fails to discover that even British imperialism is facing the same handicap. The British foreign office tried to arouse the British nation against the Union of Soviet Republics. But the British workers stopped that. The First Workers' Republic was not "put down." Instead a delegation of British trade unionists visited the Soviet Union and got up a report filling a good-sized book showing that Russia was not "a bad egg" from the working class viewpoint. This story is being repeated, not only for Great Britain but also for the United States and a lot of other imperialist bandits in the Chinese situation.

The Chicago Tribune points out that, "An American president on some public occasions (as in Coolidge's speech at Trenton last week) is expected to explain the idealistic purposes of America. The American people like to believe that these purposes exist."

But many are now going thru a period of awakening. They are learning that loans and investments are the sole concern abroad of American imperialism, the inspiration of the "big navy" and the "big army" crowd in Washington, following the path that leads toward new wars. American imperialism intends to go thru with its program, with or without the shield of hypocrisy. It must go ahead or perish at the feet of some other mightier imperialism. But to go ahead means to perish at the hands ultimately of the object of its oppressions.

Nicaragua is small. But it is indicative of the whole struggle. Therefore it is important. That is why Washington is so worried over Nicaraguan developments. That is why American labor should champion the cause of Nicaragua, as if it were some more important nation, like Mexico or China. The struggle must be unified and developed for the defeat of all imperialisms and the world triumph of the social revolution.

CALLS FIRM AS OIL LAWS ARE ENFORCED

Urges Mexican Unity; U. S. Is Silent

(Continued from page 1)

"have, on account of distrust and resistance attached to any innovations, brought about difficulties at home and abroad." He was referring here, it is seen, to the U. S. attitude and the religious outbreaks in Mexico.

Bad faith, and natural malevolence of selfish interests are misrepresenting Mexico's attempt to attain social betterment, he said, and are attempting to picture them as manifestations and plans of a social dissolvent action.

May Withdraw Sheffield.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Altho the United States Department of State is maintaining silence in regard to its attitude toward Mexico since the going into effect of the new oil laws, it is indicated that the withdrawal of ambassador Sheffield from Mexico may be expected momentarily.

Officials have declared that the Washington government may possibly do nothing until what they term an "overt act" is committed by Mexico in the enforcement of the laws.

No other comment, except that the situation was "critical" would be made by the State Department.

The United States government has contended that the oil laws are acts of confiscation of American property by Mexico.

Lynchings in 1926 Show Decline, with Increased Prevention

The number of persons lynched in the United States in 1926 were 29, according to the findings of Tuskegee Institute. Florida leads with eight and Texas comes next with seven. This is 13 more than were reported in 1925, but 23 less than the high mark of 57 in 1922.

Only 5, or less than 17 per cent were persons charged with rape. Of those lynched, 22 were Negroes, 6 whites, and one Indian. Two were women. The court had already acquitted one of the victims.

Twenty of the victims were taken from the hands of the law—8 from jails and 12 from officers outside of jails.

In 33 cases, officers of the law prevented lynchings, four cases occurring in the northern states and 29 in the south.

Small Isn't Saying Why He Named Smith

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—Gov. Len Small today forwarded to United States Senator H. F. Ashurst of Arizona an authentic copy of the nomination of Frank L. Smith as United States senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator William B. McKinley. Ashurst also asked for an authenticated copy of the statement issued in connection with Smith's appointment, to ascertain the reasons for Governor Small's choice. This the governor did not send to him.

Bandits Reduce the Surplus.
DETROIT, Jan. 2.—Two bandits obtained approximately \$20,000. It is estimated, by holding up a branch of the Commonwealth Savings bank today.

The bandits worked behind locked doors forcing three employes to open the vault.

Fire Loss at Gary.
GARY, Ind., Jan. 2.—Damage of \$35,000 was done by a blaze of unknown origin in a downtown Gary business block.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent.

Students Urged to Oppose Capitalist Wars

(Continued from page 1)

today taking in the revolutionary struggle in China. He then called upon the students to examine more deeply into the conditions in this country, giving it as his belief that there would be a somewhat similar development in this country. Engdahl showed how the former college students, Albert Weisbord, the leader of the Passaic textile strike, and Powers Haggood, active in the coal miners' union, have cast in their lot with the working class, and that many other students will do likewise.

"Communism is native to the United States, just as it is native to every other country," declared Engdahl, ridiculing the capitalist propaganda that claims Communism is an imported product from Moscow. He showed how the Communist Party, the leader of the workers in their struggle for emancipation, gains its strength out of labor's growing conflict with capital, and that this condition is prevalent in all countries, to a greater or less degree. He explained the contradictions within the American capitalist system that work towards its disintegration and ultimate defeat and abolition.

The students' conference, attended by 3,000 students and meeting in Milwaukee's municipal auditorium, was held under the direction of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

Ask Many Questions.
Engdahl was assailed with numerous questions following his address. His questioners were especially anxious to know why Communists were atheists, and one southerner, from Georgia, wanted to know how the Soviet Union was going to get along without god. Others were worried about the suppression of civil liberties in the Soviet Union, pointing out that it was possible for The DAILY WORKER to exist in the United States and Communist meetings were permissible, while in the Soviet Union there were no capitalist dailies and capitalists were not permitted the right to hold meetings in the Soviet Union. Others raised the question of "how and why" in abolishing the

capitalist state and establishing the proletarian dictatorship. Some of the students were also skeptical about developments in the rest of the world taking the same course as they have taken in Russia. They didn't think Communism would apply in other lands. All of these questions were carefully answered in detail, so that the audience was convinced that they had the Communist viewpoint altho some still declared they were not convinced of its correctness.

Before Engdahl spoke the students had been addressed by a representative of the local chamber of commerce. They had also listened to Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee's socialist mayor and to local labor officials.

King's Bishop Warns of New War.
One of the speakers was Dr. C. A. Studdert Kennedy, bishop to King George of England, who declared that what he called the "nationalist faith" bids fair to tear the world into bloody ribbons again today as it has done in the past. He said:

"My country, right or wrong, is the cry of nationalism today. My country above all others—my faith and its battle flag! And when faith becomes attached to that then you can be sure that a blood-red sunset will lead to a blood-red door."

The King's bishop, perhaps with the recent general strike and coal strike in mind, turned his wrath on Bolshevism as follows:

"The class faith bids fair to turn society asunder. It is the driving force behind Communism, Bolshevism and a certain quality of socialism."

He claimed that it was only men's desire to "show off" that drives some to live in palaces and keep their brothers in pig-sties; some women to dress or half dress, in fabulously costly clothes while their sisters go in filthy rags.

Divide on War Support.
Four propositions on the question of participating in future wars came before the conference. There were 327 men and women students declaring they would not participate in any war. The greatest sentiment, however, supported the statement that, "I am ready to support some wars and not others."

Ask Women to Rally to Aid of New York Striking Box Makers

NEW YORK.—A conference of all women who are interested in the striking paper box makers is called to meet at 8 p. m. the evening of Jan. 7 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, near Third avenue. Any organization which cannot elect delegates before that date may be represented by any of its officers.

The purpose of the meeting is largely to devise means to continue the work of feeding the strikers thru the strikers' kitchen and otherwise.

All women's organizations are urged to be represented. The need of action is urgent and the cause is worthy.

Georgia Officials Aroused Over Klan Attack on Lawyer

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2. — Stirred by reports that members of the Louisville whipping mob wore the regalia of the Ku Klux Klan in their attack on Attorney Wimberly E. Brown Christmas Eve, state officials are moving to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

Governor Walker warned the sheriff of Toombs county that he would declare martial law there unless "these outrages" were curbed.

Judge R. E. Hardeman of the Superior Court at Louisville ordered a special session of the grand jury to investigate the whipping of Brown. Brown had assisted in the prosecution of members of a mob accused of the murder of Willie Wilson.

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

The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

PEKING LOSES CHEKIANG; WILL JOIN IN REVOLT

U. S., France, Japan Disturbed by British

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 2. — Chekiang province, south of here, has declared its independence from the Peking government. In officially severing its connection with the reactionary and now rapidly crumbling regime in Peking, the position of the Canton revolutionary government is now considerably strengthened. Chekiang's affiliation with the Cantonese revolutionaries is expected momentarily.

Capture of Shanghai by the South-eastern forces is now practically assured.

People With Canton.

The northerners have amassed some 100,000 troops in this district, but losses by desertion to the revolutionists and hostility of the people toward the war-lords, who are imbued with great pro-Cantonese sentiment, are having their effect.

Fighting is still going on near Hangchow, capital of Chekiang.

Washington Silent.

WASHINGTON, January 2. — The Washington government is silent on the memorandum of the British government issued last week in which Great Britain declared the powers should adopt a more liberal policy in the Chinese situation. Great Britain declared it favored revision of the tariff and customs policies pursued by the powers, to allow the Chinese more autonomy. Great Britain asked the other powers to make a statement as to what policies they intend to follow towards China. Washington's silence is adding to the international complication surrounding Chinese affairs.

England also urged for recognition of the growing nationalistic spirit in China and the adoption of a "hands off" policy, providing for future recognition of any faction in China that showed itself capable of self-government.

U. S. Flabbergasted.

That the U. S. Department of State was much disturbed over Great Britain's stand is indicated. The United States has attempted to play the role of being China's "friend," the while pointing to Great Britain as the "evil foreign power." Great Britain is now seen as turning the tables and the United States visibly "doesn't like it."

No Alternative.

The United States now has no alternative but to move along with Great Britain, according to observers here. Coolidge and Kellogg have had several lengthy conferences on the matter since the receipt of the British memorandum, and although refusing to divulge their reactions, indicated that a "favorable reply" would be made soon. The state department has refused to make any statements until the British answer is framed.

French May.

The French reaction to the British proposals is virtually the same as that of the United States. The French cabinet is reported to be "wary" of the motives behind the Downing street action, and is preparing to adopt a "watchful waiting" policy to see what develops.

Japan, the other power greatly interested in China, is openly against the British proposals for a change in the fiscal policy of the powers, if the opinions of the leading Japanese newspapers are criterion. Big business in Japan sees great losses in a now incursive field, if the powers treat the Chinese with more liberality.

Lithuanians Protest Against Fascist Rule

Lithuanians held a meeting at Otero in protest against the fascist terror in Lithuania and particularly against the recent execution of four Communists in that country. The hall was full, feeling ran high, and resolutions in vigorous terms were passed. Another meeting is arranged for Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, at Lithuanian hall, 128 South Halsted street, and again on the following evening, the 6th, at Roseland, 107th and Indiana avenue.

'England in Valley of Humiliation,' Says Canterbury Archbishop in 1927 Message

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 2. — The English people come to the New Year in a mood of disappointment, and they should take the "Pilgrim's Progress" as their guide for 1927, the archbishop of Canterbury declared in a New Year message to the British people.

"Sombre things are too close behind us to be likely to be forgotten," said the archbishop's message, "even if just to forget, could be right. Can't Forget Chaos. "We cannot forget what we have seen with our own eyes, the crippling of our commerce, worklessness of so many thousands with all its attendant ills, tokens of distress and fear and not infrequent bitterness."

RIGHT WING ATTEMPTS BLACKMAIL OF NEW YORK PAPERBOX STRIKERS

NEW YORK, (By Mail). — A. I. Shipplacoff, who has been selected as Chief Executive of Communists by the so-called "Preserve the Unions" (in reality Destroy the Unions) conference held at Beethoven Hall, has made an attack upon the Paper Box Makers' Union and its leadership in the Jewish Daily (Socialist) Forward. In his statement he expresses dissatisfaction with the leadership of the union, including Fred Calloa, the manager who came into office after a revolt of the rank and file against the last manager, Waldman, who was backed by the Socialist Party bureaucracy in the labor unions and who was guilty of graft, gangsterism and corruption which had brot the union to ruin.

Shipplacoff declares that relief will be given to the Paper Box Makers' Union only on condition that those who control the union at the present time get out of the situation. More than this, he admits that he has assurances that the strike can be settled.

It is well to ask a few questions of this new hero of the right wing bureaucracy: You are dissatisfied with the leadership of Calolla and his associates, who are not Communists but plain, honest, trade unionists, who have cleaned out the corruption and the mess left by the Waldman clique. Whom do you wish to lead the Paper Box Makers' Union and its strike? Do you wish the return of Mr. Waldman and Company, whom you supported when the rank and file kicked him out of office?

You state that the strike can be settled. What special information have you? The attorney for the Paper Box Makers' Union is Mr. William Karlin, a prominent official of the Socialist Party, one of your own sort, who is very closely allied with you in the present witch-burning campaign against the Communists. Why has Mr. Karlin not succeeded in getting a settlement with the bosses earlier? Are you indeed on more intimate terms with the bosses than is Mr. Karlin or the union? Mr. Sigmund, your hero in the cloakmakers' strike, worked with the bosses before and during the strike. Do you get this information from Mr. Karlin, or have both of you been keeping certain information from the union and from the workers?

This strike of the Paper Box Makers' Union has been fought by the union against the most miserable conditions prevailing in any industry. It has been fought with very little resources at its command. The present leadership has had to overcome not only the opposition of the police, of gangsters, and the resistance of the bosses, but has had to over-

Political Strife Is What Japan Calls Conditions in Korea

TOKIO, Jan. 2. — Hurling bombs and using revolvers, a group of natives entered two business offices in Seoul, Korea, killing two men and wounding seven others, according to word received here today. The motive for the outrage is unknown, but it is believed to have been inspired by political strife.

British in China Uneasy.

SHANGHAI.—British nationals here feel uneasy over the British government's memorandum regarding China. Their fear of being ultimately deprived of their privileged positions is, however, being masked by their declarations that the paper shows a liberal attitude on the part of their government and refutes the charges of imperialism designs.

GERMAN FIRMS REFUSE LETTERS WITH STAMP OF FREDERICK GREAT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN.—Many German firms are refusing to receive letters bearing the new ten pfennig stamp with an likeness of Frederick the Great, as a protest against what they charge is monarchist propaganda. The picture of Frederick is slipped in by the minister of posts, not as a former king of Prussia, but in a series of stamps picturing illustrious literary men, with whom it pleased the monarchists to include the patron of Voltaire.

come the ruin and wreckage left by the Waldman administration when it was kicked out of office in July of last year.

Strikers Demand Support. It is plain that such a union, in so difficult an industry, cannot win its strike without support of the labor movement. It has shown great courage and fighting spirit in maintaining workers whose loyalty to the union has been many times challenged by the betrayals of the Waldmans and similar reactionaries who associate today with Mr. Shipplacoff.

These workers have a right to demand of all trade unions that they come to their support. Placing conditions upon the support of these workers is nothing more nor less than blackmail. You say you will give relief on the condition that the present leadership gets out.

Do you really think that the workers, who have learned their lessons with the Waldmans will sell themselves for the return of Waldman, who had ruined their union and had discredited unionism, and who had used the Paper Box Makers' Union as a pawn for their own aggrandizement and shameful purposes? The Paper Box Makers' Union will give the proper answer to such blackmailing methods.

Hit at Shylock Methods. We should like to ask one more question of Mr. Shipplacoff. Why such an interest in the Paper Box Makers' Union? Why this meddling and interference with workers out on strike? You are supposed to be against interference in labor unions—you who were only yesterday the Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party of New York are really against Communist and so-called "outside" interference in labor unions. Why this interference? Why the Shylock terms to workers demanding relief?

In your actions in the Paper Box Makers' situation, you believe all of your high-sounding phrases about "no politics in the unions" and show that behind these phrases is the gross intention to utilize the union in order to clean out men and women who have been fighting a hard battle against the bosses and their agents, with the hope of putting in your own ugly group of reactionaries who will throttle the will of the rank and file and maintain itself by gangsterism and terrorism. The Paper Box Makers have a right to say to you—the new little hero of the reactionaries—"Keep your hands off the Paper Box Makers' Strike." The workers and members of your own union and all unions will give relief, not because of, but despite you, in the interests of solidarity and unity and for victory against the bosses.

UNEMPLOYMENT ACUTE IN FRANCE AND CABINET IS CALLED TO DISCUSS IT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS.—Unemployment has become so acute as to receive the attention of a cabinet meeting. The situation is aggravated by the rise of the franco in value.

Furniture manufacturers reported 45 per cent of unemployment and predicted a complete stoppage of the industry unless there was sudden improvement. The silk and metal industries are hard hit.

The minister of public works told the cabinet that they were planning in a crisis to take care of as many manual workers in public enterprises as possible. Some cities, such as Lyons, Lille, and others, are already taking such action.

Scandal in Sale of French Decorations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS.—The arrest of M. Ruotte will lead, it is believed, to his laying bare a tremendous scandal in connection with the barter of the coveted Legion of Honor decorations. Nominations for the honor were imposed, he alleged, by various members of the French parliament, who sold the decorations.

M. Ruotte has in his list one man who was given the honor because of his twenty years in the direction of industry, although he was but 32 years old; another who received it although he has a police record of having trafficked with the enemy in the late war; and still another who was decorated although he had served a prison term for bankruptcy.

Two More Yank Actors Get Parisian Divorce

PARIS, Jan. 2. — Mary Caldwell, known on the American stage as Mary Hay, and Richard Barthelmess, motion picture star, have been granted a divorce by the Paris courts.

Mary Hay admitted that the divorce had been granted a week ago and that the decree had been officially recorded, although not made public in accordance with the usage of the French divorce courts.

CHICAGO "PROF" FLAYS FOOTBALL AS YOUTH MENACE

"Hinders Education and Promotes Gambling"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A sweeping denunciation of college football was made by Prof. E. H. Wilkins, of the University of Chicago, in a debate with Dr. S. V. Sanford, of the University of Georgia, president of the Southern Conference, at the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Prof. Wilkins pointed out that twenty years ago football faced an indictment on the grounds it endangered the health of students, that this accusation had been remedied only to have the game face a far more serious indictment.

Is Education Hindrance. Prof. Wilkins said that for the 2 per cent of collegians who plan and benefit from football "intercollegiate football as presently conducted interferes to an intolerable degree with the education of the other 98 per cent."

The Indictments. Five salient faults in modern college football were named by Professor Wilkins: 1. Over-excitement during the football season, which caused neglect of academic work. 2. Distortion of normal scale of values in which the student believed that success in football was the only success worth while. 3. Intensifies the "drinking era." 4. Sponsors gambling. 5. Induces improper financial background for players.

Static Message from Mars? One Scientist Says Yes, Two Say No

CHICAGO, Jan. 2. — Radio static is not a message from Mars or any other planet, according to two University of Chicago professors. Their statements were given in response to one issued by Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University. Professor Pupin stated static and interference are messages from Mars.

"Anyone can speculate," Dr. Hawley B. Lemon of the Ryerson physical laboratory of the University of Chicago declared, "but research shows almost definitely that all radio disturbances are caused by electrical phenomena some fifty miles above the surface of the earth."

State's Attorneys Take Few Shots at Clabaugh

States' attorneys from all parts of Illinois have returned to their respective balliwicks, many of them chucking openly over their tilt with Hinton G. Clabaugh, head of the state board of pardons and paroles, as a result of the annual convention of the States' Attorneys' Association.

Mayor and Federation in Truce on Trustees

Mayor Dever and his spokesman on the council's school committee, Jacob M. Arvey, have agreed not to push the matter of confirming the mayor's four appointments to the school board, pending the completion of an investigation which the Chicago Federation of Labor has been making into their qualifications.

The mayor took this action after conferences with John Fitzpatrick and Edward J. Nookels of the Federation.

CHINESE EDUCATOR TO MARRY WHITE WOMAN WHO IS GIVEN DIVORCE

SAN FRANCISCO. — The East has met the West—and the East is victorious.

Naming Herbert Bing Moy, graduate of Stanford University and now instructor in the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research at the University of California, as co-respondent, Edward G. Geiger, a clerk, was granted a divorce from his pretty blonde wife, Mrs. Marcella White Geiger, 24, a graduate nurse.

Dr. Moy, of striking appearance, his poise unshaken, admitted his love for the white woman, "I loved Marcella long before her husband knew her," he said, "and I shall marry her—if she consents." Mrs. Geiger also professed her love for the handsome Chinese educator. "When the divorce becomes final, we shall marry," she declared.



SOME EXAMPLES OF 'PROSPERITY' ON U. S. FARMS

Tillers Get Nothing But Debts from Labor

By STANLEY J. CLARK

On Dec. 3 W. M. Allison brought into Tuttle, Oklahoma, a load of seed cotton. After waiting until noon the cotton was converted into lint. The bale weighed 530 pounds and sold for six cents per pound, the price for the bale being \$31.08. After paying picking, ginning and wrapping Allison had 80 cents for which to pay himself for plowing the ground, buying the seed, cultivating the land and hauling the cotton to town.

Another farmer received 70 cents, and another only received forty cents for the same efforts put forth above. Thousands of acres of cotton have not been touched by the hands of pickers. The tenant farmer finds himself in a position where he can get pay for gathering all crops but his own. If he gathers his own crop the landlord or banker gets it and refuses to allow the tenant one penny for gathering. The tenant moves away, abandons his crop for his creditors to gather, and hires himself to some small landlord and thereby gets pay enough to keep from starving.

In Iowa.

Iowa farmers are mortgaged more than \$1,000,000,000. The interest on this debt at five per cent is \$65,000,000 annually, the public debt born by the farmers in the same state is \$73,464,000, the interest on this debt makes another amount of interest \$3,673,200. In addition to the two items mentioned above is the visit of the tax collector. In 1925 the total in taxes from farmers was \$67,800,000. The total debt per acre on Iowa farmers averages four dollars and five cents per acre annually. The figures are from the Iowa Farm Bureau Messenger.

United States steel cut a melon of \$200,000,000.

IOWA FARM SPEAKER THINKS CAL COOLIDGE, STEEL TRUST PROFITEER, STILL HAS "CHRISTIAN CHARACTER"

By CARL HAESSLER

(Federated Press)

If President Coolidge tried to get unearned income and stock dividends out of farm investments instead of from his cozy block of U. S. Steel Corp. shares he might be as eager to help the farmer as he is to help the steel and other industries.

This startling slant on the motives possibly underlying the federal policy against agriculture was broadcast over the air by State Senator M. L. Bowman of Iowa, speaking over WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor radio station, in an address on the attitude of the Farmers' Union toward organized labor.

"The farmers," said Bowman, "do not question the honesty, the integrity, or the Christian character of our president of the United States when he shares in the \$200,000,000 melon of U. S. steel by virtue of being one of the stockholders. However, our mid-west farmers are beginning to believe that if our president, who seems to feel that the farmer should work out his own salvation, found it necessary to provide for his family by the profit in farm operation it might be very "Labor and the farmer should realize that their interests are mutual, that the worker must have a good wage to pay a good price for farm products and farming must be on a profitable basis if the wheels of industry are to continue to run so that labor can be employed. The Iowa State Federation of Labor has joined hands with the farmer. That harmonious cooperation"

Mother of Poet Dies. GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 2. — Mrs. Clara Sandburg, 76, mother of Carl Sandburg, Chicago poet, died today of pneumonia. Seven children survive.

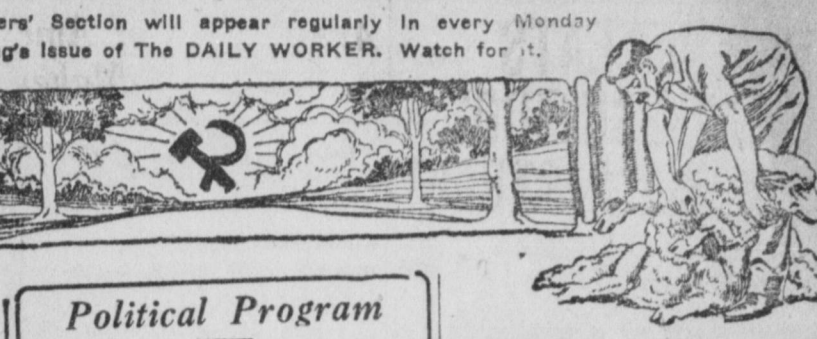
Claims Lake Diversion by Chicago Has Little Effect on Water Level

Diversion of lake water by Chicago accounts for but a small fraction of the lowering of Great Lakes' levels, Representative Newton, of Missouri, told the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Newton said the diversion assured a navigable waterway thru the "heart of the nation" and ought to be continued.

"It has been demonstrated," he said, "that we can have a waterway connecting the Gulf and the lakes without injury to lake commerce. The difference in lake levels caused by diversion could be made up by compensating works costing but \$18,400,000."

SUBSCRIBE



Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenancy evil thru the adoption of a land tenure system which will secure the land to the users.

2. The nationalization of the railroads, the meat packing plants, grain elevator combines and the control and management of these marketing organizations by the organizations of working farmers in co-operation with the organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.

3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organizations of working farmers, in place of thru capitalist banking institutions which now use this, the farm credit system, for their enrichment.

4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru levying higher income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of great capitalist exploiters and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.

5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the interests of great capitalist exploiters and financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.

6. Fight against Wall Street "Dollar Diplomacy" and expenditure of the wealth produced by the farmers and industrial workers to support the capitalist exploiters in their effort to make profits out of the people of Cuba, the South American countries, China and the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.

7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European industries and paving the way for a new war.

8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are so important a factor in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers' and farmers' government—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to establish a workers' and farmers' government of the United States. Only a united struggle of all working farmers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of this program will win relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

Optimistic on Rubber.

PARIS — Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., sees the American rubber market free of all foreign domination inside of ten years, he said while in this city. He is en route home from Liberia, where the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has just obtained a concession of 1,000,000 acres suitable to the growing of rubber.

between the Iowa Farmers' Union and labor in Iowa should be a lesson to each and every state in this union." possible that the farmers of this country could have more serious consideration upon the part of those in authority to do for agriculture what they have willingly done for industry."

Cal's 50 steel shares grew overnight to 70, enabling him to sweat \$490 a year out of the steel workers in unearned income instead of \$350.

Hitting at the chain of middlemen who grab their profit at each point in the procession of food from farm to city home, Bowman said, "There is a long road between the producer and the consumer. The farmer receives less than 40% of what the consumer pays for the products of the farm on an average."

Average Value of Farm Property Falls Off 30 Percent Since High Point of 1920

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2. — The average value of farm acreage stands today at \$76.47 as compared with \$107.89 in 1920, representing a lowering of value by 30%. This is the finding of the department of agriculture. The most severe decline is found in the grain and livestock raising states of the middle west.

The report does not assert that the bottom has as yet been reached, but contents itself with citing that the rate of decline is slackening.

New York, Attention!

DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY

CONCERT

With Co-operation of UJ ELÖRE

Sunday, January 9, 1927, at 2:30

YORKVILLE CASINO, 86th Street and Third Avenue

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

PROGRAM:

PART I

1. The International.....Mandolin Orchestra "Lyr"
2. Hungarian Chorus.....
3. "The Voice of Labor".....Rebecca Grecht
4. Living Pictures.....

PART II

5. Feature Dances.....
6. a) Recondita Armonia from "Tosca"—Puccini.....Emile Bujacich
- b) Voiga Boatman's Song.....
7. Hungarian Folk Dances.....
8. Mass Recitation "Strike".....
9. Workers' Orchestra and Chorus.....

SUBSCRIBE

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA WILL MEET THIS MONTH

Fight on Wheat Export Duty Scheduled

CALGARY, Alberta, Jan. 2. — The nineteenth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta and the United Farm Women of Alberta, farmer co-operative organizations of Canada, will be held at Edmonton, starting Jan. 18. The convention will last three days during which the delegates will deliberate on the important issues facing the Canadian farmer.

One of the principal issues to be brought before the convention is that of the proposed export tax on Canadian wheat. This tax is being urged by millers of Canada. A resolution has already been submitted for action providing for the unqualified opposition of the U. F. A. to such a duty. The resolution says: "Whereas, it is evident that efforts are being made to place an export tax on wheat, and whereas, we believe it will work a hardship on our wheat producers, we ask our provincial government to resist this movement at any time, in any way."

Teach Co-operation in Schools.

A resolution has also been introduced for the teaching of co-operative principles in the public schools of the province.

This resolution, which may be the most important at the convention, says: "Whereas, co-operation is becoming more and more an important factor in our industrial system, and whereas, there have been many failures in our co-operative effort due to lack of understanding of co-operative principles, we ask the provincial government to appoint a committee representative of the various groups involved to draw up a course of studies on the principles of co-operation for use in our public schools."

Resolutions have also been introduced dealing with various local issues.

WANT TO TRADE NEW WHEEL-BARROW FOR OLD SCEPTER OR CORONET?

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK — Having sold the crown jewels 44 consecutive times, according to the United Press and 45 in the computation of the Associated Press, the Soviets are about to sell, trade, exchange, or barter them once more, if we may credit reports coming from those authentic sources of Soviet information, Riga and Helsinki.

A collection worth \$250,000,000 are now to be disposed of. Already have been sold to British and American buyers, and more have been sent to Berlin for sale or exchange. The Soviets will take farm machinery in trade.

The best way—subscribe today.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

LABOR PAID THE DIVIDEND

(From Minneapolis Labor Recorder.)
If a worker took a man of wood with him on the job, stood the dummy up and said to the employer, "This is John Smith, he is going to work here, put him on the payroll and pay him off at the scale every payday," it would be branded as an outrage, and it would be.

Newspapers and magazines would declare this to be the height of Bolshevism, and if thousands of workers adopted the same plan and insisted upon it the newspapers and magazines would aver that the revolution was on in full blast.

The United States Steel Corporation has done practically this very thing in the declaring of a \$200,000,000 stock dividend. It is almost exactly what happens every time any corporation declares a stock dividend.

Owners of steel stock will receive stock in the amount of 40 per cent of the stock they now hold as a result of the stock dividend. This means that hereafter dividends must be paid every year on \$200,000,000 more of stock by the steel company than previously.

For this extra stock not one penny has been or will be paid by any stockholder who receives it.

It is true that this \$200,000,000 will not leave the coffers of the steel trust. But if it is used for buildings and equipment, there must be paid the dividends. While if it had been put directly into buildings and equipment without the issuance of new stock or paid in a cash dividend the employees of the steel trust would not have been compelled to produce so much more to pay the dividends on the extra stock every year.

It is difficult to see the difference between paying a wooden man who cannot do any work and issuing stock for which no money has been paid. The only apparent difference is that the employer would pay the dummy, while the workers must pay the dividends on the stock for which the holders pay no money.

This huge stock dividend is not announced by any daily newspaper as having any revolutionary significance. But where did the money in the steel trust surplus come from that made the stock dividend possible? What was it that piled up this great financial resource?

It is the result of the most bitter exploitation of labor that has perhaps been known since the building of the pyramids. It represents the blasted hopes of thousands of workers who left European homes to come to America to work for the steel trust in the belief that they were coming to a land of freedom and plenty. It represents the curses that have come from lips of workers for industrial conditions in this country, from lips that would rather have blessed and praised.

In that stock dividend are contained the homes that are rightfully the steel workers', while they sliver in the squalor and discomfort of the shacks of steel trust towns. In that dividend are the educations which belong to the children of the steel workers that they will never receive. It contains the pretty things and comforts that steel workers' wives and daughters long for as ardently as the

wives and daughters of the owners of the steel trust. In it are the broken romances of young steel workers who wish to marry and establish homes, but who were prevented by the low steel trust wages and the long steel trust hours that prevailed until recently.

Hours spent by the workers in the terrific heat of the blast furnaces; the injured whose families were never recompensed for their injuries received while employed by the steel trust; the murder of Fannie Sellins by steel trust thugs for her efforts to organize the slaves of steel; the frameups to break the unions of the steel workers; the sweat and blood and toll of those who work in steel—they are in that dividend.

Newspapers will tell you about all the stock steel trust employees own. They count the holdings of Judge Gary, president of the trust, as employee stock. But they fail to mention that the holdings of Gary and other company officials are far more than the stock owned by the other employees. The benefit that will accrue to steel trust labor compared to the benefit of a decent wage will be small indeed.

Granting management all the credit to which it is entitled, the fact remains that labor paid the stock dividend, even though it did not declare it. Labor will continue to pay on a larger scale in proportion to the increased amount of stock.

Declaring of this mammoth dividend discredits every statement steel trust officials have ever made that they cannot pay higher wages and grant better working conditions. It should encourage the steel workers to renew their efforts for organization.

Steel trust workers lured from other countries by gaudy advertising must realize again that this is a wonderful country, rich in every resource, but that it is only wonderful for those workers who organize and develop sufficient power to bring the results of their toil into pay envelopes rather than the declaring of stock dividends that are apt to spell less reward for those who toil unless they organize and insist upon industrial justice.

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

TAXI DRIVERS IN N. Y. FIGHT 'CZAR' IN POLICE DEPT.

Licenses Are Revoked at Whim of Officer

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—New York taxicab drivers are watching with keen interest the test fight the Taxi Men's Association is making against Second Deputy Police Commissioner John Daly, license dictator. Suit has been filed by the taxi men's organization in behalf of a driver named Theodore Zanghi, whose license was revoked by Daly on the charge of the New York Hare Chase corp. When Zanghi paid \$35 under protest for the alleged "larceny of tools," his license was restored.

Is Collecting Agency.

Repeated complaints of taxi drivers have brought the editor of Taxi Weekly, a trade paper, into the fight on Daly's abuse of power. The drivers assert that Daly is acting as a collecting agent for the collection of civil debts—as in the Zanghi case. Daly is also accused by the drivers of revoking their licenses, and thus depriving them of their means of earning a living, for minor offenses and sometimes trumped up charges.

Actions Arbitrary.

The second deputy police commissioner of New York City has sole charge of licensing of hacks and cabs. Daly, while in that office, has made a practice of calling drivers into his office whenever any sort of report is made against the worker. The driver may or may not be given a chance to explain his side to Daly. Usually he is threatened and too often actually penalized by suspension or revocation of his driving license.

CENTRAL TRADES OF NEW YORK VOTES FULLEST AID TO PAPER BOX STRIKERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Fullest support and consideration for the appeal of striking paper box workers was voted by the New York Central Trades and Labor Council. The paper box workers, numbering nearly 4,000, struck thirteen weeks ago for a 44-hour week, minimum wage scales thruout the industry, and complete unionization. Police played a strong part for the employers in the course of the strike, arresting many pickets on minor charges, intimidating others, and guarding delivery wagons.

Judge Lindsay Hears How Augustin Morales Was Beaten by Police

Judge William J. Lindsay withheld decision after hearing evidence in support of issuing bench warrants for the arrest of Oak Park and Melrose Park policemen for assault on Augustin Morales, now held in the county jail in connection with the shooting at Melrose Park Dec. 7. Morales was represented by his attorney, Mary Belle Spencer.

Dr. Sylvester M. Loyola of the John B. Murphy Hospital testified to the injuries inflicted on Morales, as did also the Mexican consul, Luis Lupian, and a representative of The DAILY WORKER. The official reporter of the coroner's office also appeared under subpoena with his transcript of the testimony at the inquest into Officer Stahl's death. Judge Lindsay agreed to give his decision in the matter later.

In the meantime, Henry Pein, the chief of police of Melrose Park, was seen about the corridors of the criminal courts building, either in anxiety over the case or possibly in an attempt to bring political influence to bear. Morales says that one of the beatings he got was from Chief Pein himself. The chief had supplied himself with an Italian to interpret from Spanish to English. Becoming enraged that Morales could not understand the Italian's alleged Spanish, the chief beat him up.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—



THE GERMAN COMMUNIST YOUTH

By IRVING M. GLAZIN.

THE working masses in the after-the-world-war Germany, under the Versailles peace treaty and the Dawes plan, find themselves in a most deplorable situation. More than 2,000,000 are unemployed. A great number work only part time. The German capitalists, not satisfied with their increased profits thru combining themselves into syndicates and trusts, are also cutting wages, extending the working hours and introducing the speed-up system (like we have in the United States) in order to enrich themselves still more.

The big agrarians even went so far as to increase the number of their Polish agricultural laborers to 130,000 in spite of the tremendous unemployment of the German workers, just because a Polish worker costs them 150 marks less. The present German government is fully controlled by the heavy industrialists and the big agrarians, who use the state power for their own interests. The government subsidies they get is already 1,000,000,000 marks, while the tax burden is borne almost solely by the toiling masses, whose share of taxes increased since 1924 from 64 to 75 per cent.

Y. C. L. Fights for Young Workers.

How much worse the conditions of the young workers are I have previously mentioned in my correspondence from Berlin (D. W. Youth Column, May 25). No changes for the better have occurred since then. On the contrary, the conditions of the toiling youth, the situation of the 350,000 unemployed young workers, have

become worse yet. In face of this situation no other youth organization except the Young Communist League fights so sincerely and energetically for the interests of the toiling youth. It is the Y. C. L. that carries on a fight against the compulsory labor laws which are being introduced against the young workers, against the speed-up system, against the Dawes plan, for youth protection laws, against increasing the age of electors from 18 to 21, etc.

The Red Youth Front.

The Y. C. L. is leading quite a successful fight for the united front of the young workers, or as they call it in Germany, the Red Youth Front. The new league leadership (elected at the last congress in October, 1925) had quite a hard job to start the united front activities, after the ultra-left leader, the renegade Katz, while one of the party leaders sent out instructions that Communists must not greet social-democrats or shake hands with them, whether they are workers or non-workers, that they must wear red gloves when coming to meetings of the town councils, etc.

Correct United Front Policy.

Now, of course, the Y. C. L. has a correct united front policy, which consists in leading increasing numbers of the toiling youth in the daily struggle against the capitalist class. Thanks to this correct policy, the Y. C. L. was successful in spite of the young socialist leaders, in forming united front committees in the campaign for the expropriation of the royalty and in sending working youth delegations to the Soviet Union.

(To be continued.)

CAN USE UNION FUNDS TO FIGHT GRAFT CHARGES

Local to Pay for Defense of Officers

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Seventeen officials of Electrical Workers' Local 3 are entitled to use the union's funds in defending themselves against the charges preferred by H. H. Broach, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Justice Thomas C. T. Crain ordered vacated the injunction secured temporarily by Julius V. Timko preventing such use of local union funds.

Charges Looting.

Timko asserted that the accused union officers were intent on looting the treasury. The court ruled that the union might protest if the officials presented too large bills, but that the present injunction was unimply.

Would Try Seives.

No decision has been given by Justice Crain on the other injunction, which the accused officers secured temporarily against international officers. The local men insist that they be tried in New York by their own executive board, while the international officers hold that they should be tried by the parent body in Washington, since most of the trial board would be made up of those accused otherwise.

The local officials are charged with misconduct, failure to obey union rules and accepting bribes from employers, among other things. About 500 affidavits in support of the charges were filed by Broach against the injunction.

Union Teachers Seek State Legislation to Get Adequate Salary

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Pass the Cole-Rice bill is the word the Union Teachers' organ of the New York Teachers' union gives city teachers who have struggled repeatedly for pay increases.

Only by getting state legislation securing state financial aid will the teachers in New York City be safe in their pay raises, the union organ claims. Two years ago the legislature gave the teachers pay increases, but Governor Smith vetoed the bill on the claim that there was no money provided and that it was up to the city to take care of its own teachers. The union says that the teachers' pay today is no more than in 1913, and maybe less, with the cost of living up.

Library Workers in Queens Demand Equal Pay with New Yorkers

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Library workers of Queens borough petitioned Mayor James Walker for equal pay with other New York City librarians. A "Table for Father Knickerbocker" was the title of the library workers' appeal.

It cited the pay increases announced for firemen, policemen, street cleaners and other city workers from the \$1,000,000 contingency fund.

Owen J. Dever, director of the Queens Library, said workers there do 50 per cent more work than employees in the New York library and yet are paid less. He asked for 32 more workers.

NOW READY!

LITTLE RED LIBRARY
No. 10

CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S. S. R.

Rights of the Trade Unions in the U. S. S. R.

By V. Yatovsky.

Social Insurance in the U. S. S. R.

By N. Yekovsky.

This little booklet is intended as a manual for American workers containing in the form of adopted laws all of the demands that they themselves must fight for in the United States. But it also shows what can be done in the way of protection of labor in a country where a child labor law cannot be declared unconstitutional because it interferes with profits. In Russia child labor is judged from its effects on profits but on a health of the children.

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DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Workers (Communist) Party

Experiences with "The Ford Worker"

PITTSBURGH IN CALL TO ALL WORKERS IN THIS BIG INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

To all members of the Workers Party, Young Workers' League and working class in general in the Pittsburgh district:

The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club is organized—and has already begun showing its color.

It has arranged the greatest affair ever held in our district for Saturday Evening, January 15, 1927. Help wanted, male and female, ages between seven and seventy, no discrimination against sex, only A-1, first class live wires (that means business) wanted. Ones that want to work their way in to the Builders' Club—the foundation of permanent SUB getting, FINANCE SUPPLYING force in this district.

The party as a whole, particularly in this district has always been busy trying to do something for THE DAILY WORKER but never had satisfactory results. It is because an organization like THE DAILY WORKER Builders' Club has not been organized to carry on the work systematically.

You only have one problem to solve now, and that is how you are going to become a member of this organization—THE DAILY WORKER Builders' Club.

The Following is How You Can Become a Member.

Do either one or every one of the following: Get \$6.00 worth of subscriptions to any of the Workers Party publications, \$6.00 worth of donations or sell one strip of eleven (11) tickets for the January 15 affair.

Unit secretaries and THE DAILY WORKER agents are requested to send in the names of those that have fulfilled the above requirements, since Nov. 1, 1926, so they will be recorded as members of the Builders' Club.

All the names of THE DAILY WORKER Builders' Club will be published in the program for January 15, 1927, dance. Also their deeds, the bigger the better.

Watch THE DAILY WORKER for interesting write-ups, particularly for the January 15 affair.

To keep better record and do the job more systematically send all subs to either one of these parties, Rose Dictor, Young Workers' League Campaign manager, D. E. Farly, THE DAILY WORKER Agent, John Kasper, City Agent.

Address all mail to 805 James St., Room 5, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa., where the sensational January 15 affair dance will be held.

Fraternally yours,
John Kasper, Secretary,
DAILY WORKER Builders' Club.

SEVERAL arrests and attempted prosecutions have been part of the experience of the Ford shop nuclei of Detroit in issuing the Ford Worker, their official organ. In spite of this opposition of the Ford Motor Co. and the Highland Park and Fordson police and judges, the monthly sale at the factory gates reached at one time a total of 13,000.

Our experience will be of benefit to other shop nuclei who are striving to issue their shop paper. The first obstacle that the nuclei was confronted with was the question of financing the paper in order that it could come out regularly each month. We held a raffle under the auspices of an educational club and raised \$387.50. One hundred dollars of this money was donated to THE DAILY WORKER last May. The balance of the money was used in printing the paper for free distribution. Beginning with the fifth issue, in July, the paper has been sold at 1 cent a copy. The paper is more than paying for itself. There was a surplus of \$100 for September. This was donated to THE DAILY WORKER.

Twenty-five hundred copies of the first issue were distributed free at the Highland Park plant, and this total was increased at the rate of 1,000 copies until we reached 5,600 with the fourth issue. The reason that more papers were not distributed was that Ford secret service and the municipal police interfered with the distribution. There is an ordinance forbidding free distribution in Highland Park and Fordson, especially in the case of literature pertaining to the education and organization of the workers.

May 1 three comrades were arrested for distributing and were fined \$20 each. The case was appealed to the Wayne county circuit court, and the decision was reversed. By refusing to submit to Ford dictatorship exercised thru the municipal police, Ford Shop Nuclei No. 1 won an important victory.

In the free distribution we organized a distributing squad of comrades who did not work at Ford's—women comrades for afternoon and men comrades for midnight distribution. We had to work under cover and fast. Toward the last the comrades distributed about five minutes, and at the most ten minutes, and then dispersed.

The police, together with the Ford Motor Co., have made it so hard for us to distribute any papers that in the latter part of June we decided to get newsboys' licenses. Comrade Sarah Victor, the Detroit DAILY WORKER agent, was arrested three times in one afternoon. The next morning Chief of Police Charles W. Seymour and the city attorney could not convince the judge that the Ford Worker was not a newspaper. When the judge dis-

SECOND TERM OF CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS JAN 10; ADD NEW COURSES

The second term of the Chicago Workers' School begins on Monday, Jan. 10. The classes are given every evening. Some new subjects have been added to the curriculum, which is as follows:

- Problems of Labor Movement, with particular reference to Chicago, Monday; Swabek, teacher.
- Elementary Economics, Tuesday; L. Fisher.
- Elements of Political Education, Wednesday; W. Simons.
- American Imperialism, Thursday; M. Shachtman.
- American Labor and Political History, Friday; R. Cooper.

Classes in English: Monday at 1902 W. Division street; L. Reiser-off. Thursday at 1806 S. Racine avenue; L. Beidel.

The enrollment fee is \$1.50 for each class. Classes given at 10 South Lincoln street.

missed the case the chief told Comrade Victor that at the next session of the city council her newsboy license and the licenses of six others would be revoked. The council has met many times, but has not yet taken action against this growing shop paper.

In spite of this opposition, we have succeeded in reaching a mass of workers who not only buy the paper to read themselves but who distribute it among their shopmates and contribute stories about shop conditions.

The Ford Worker gives us the opportunity to agitate or propagandize among our shopmates. When the paper comes out we naturally ask our shopmates if they read the last issue of the Ford Worker and if they liked it. In the conversation that follows we get suggestions, pointers or valuable criticism. Even boys in the trade school and women in the plant are interested in the paper.

Thru our activities with the Ford Worker we are also convincing the comrades who have stayed out of the party that the reorganization of the party along the basis of shops, mills and mines is effective. Thru our activities all comrades are taking more interest in the party work.

Iron Works Up in Smoke.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 2.—The Novelty Iron Works was a mass of smoldering ruins today following a fire which completely destroyed the plant, with a loss of from \$75,000 to \$105,000.

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

Educational-Social Meeting Held Here by Young Workers

Last Sunday night the Chicago Young Workers' League held its first monthly educational-social membership meeting. Comrade William F. Dunne spoke on the new drive against the left wing in the trade unions, and the tasks of the young workers in helping defeat it. Comrade Dunne's speech was well received by the audience, which filled the hall at 1902 W. Division street. After the lecture discussion followed. At 8 o'clock the hall was turned over to dancing and games, which continued till 11:30. A splendid time was had by all.

The Chicago league plans to make these educational-social meetings (to which outsiders are invited) a regular monthly feature.

Young Workers Will Remember Liebknecht

On Jan. 16 at 8 p. m. the Young Workers' League, Local Chicago, will celebrate Karl Liebknecht Day. The meeting will take place at the Northwest hall, corner North avenue and Western.

Comrades Williamson and Zam, both well versed in the activities of the international youth movement and life and work of Karl Liebknecht, have been secured to speak at this meeting. Comrade Max Bedacht of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party will also talk. The Pioneers and the Czechoslovak Workers' Sport club will participate.

In St. Louis the Liebknecht meeting will be held on Jan. 9 at 2:30 p. m. at the Croatian hall, 1826 Chouteau avenue. They will have, besides a prominent speaker from the national office, a musical program and a Pioneer speaker.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

For Young Workers!

- [] THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH, by Sam Darcy.....15c
- [] YOUNG COAL MINERS, by Toohey, Nearing, Shields and Dunn 5c
- [] LENIN, LIEBKNECHT AND LUXEMBURG, by Max Shachtman15c
- [] JANUARY FIFTEENTH, collected writings on Liebknecht and Luxemburg15c
- [] THESES OF THE FOURTH Y. C. I. CONGRESS.....15c
- [] THE WORKERS' CHILD, a magazine for children's leaders.....10c
- [] INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH15c
- [] FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN, by Herminia Zur Muehlen50c
- [] MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA, by Leon Trotsky.....50c
- [] TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD, by John Reed.....\$1.50
- [] THE CRY FOR JUSTICE, by Upton Sinclair.....cloth \$2.00 paper \$1.25

Check the books you want and order from

The Young Workers (Communist) League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find \$..... for literature checked above. Send to:

Name
Address
City State

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PRIZES FOR THIS WEEK.

More worker correspondents and more stories from worker correspondents are wanted! Workers throughout the country are anxious to know of conditions as other workers see them, and they look to this page to find out. Send in that story today, correspondents! Three attractive prizes are offered this week, as an added incentive. They are:

- 1-KING COAL, by Upton Sinclair. A splendid working class novel of the coal miners. Cloth-bound.
2-RUSSIA TODAY. The famous report of the British Trade Union delegation.
3-BARS AND SHADOWS, by Ralph Chaplin. Poems written in Leavenworth penitentiary, where the author was committed during the war as a member of the I. W. W.
Send in that story, workers!

The Steel Workers and 1927?

By a Worker Correspondent. THE year just passed has witnessed some gigantic struggles in the American labor movement. The organization of the Passaic textile workers after a long struggle with the textile barons showed conclusively that the unorganized and exploited workers in the basic industries welcome the opportunity to affiliate themselves with the American Federation of Labor.

Just what he wants. The Amalgamated has a membership of about 1,000 and Tighe holds his power by virtue of his control of the many "concentration lodges" scattered throughout the steel and iron industry.

The steel and iron industry still remains the greatest organization task confronting the militants. Since the great steel strike a few feeble efforts have been made by such leaders as Mike Tighe to organize the workers and such campaigns have only produced further demoralization and chaos.

The organization of 10,000 steel workers by the progressives would give to them complete control of the Union. The organization of several new lodges by the progressives would give to them the machinery of organization and along with it recognition.

Mislead and disheartened progressive labor under the false impression that by organizing a dual union they will destroy the Amalgamated and break the power of Tighe.

The campaign for the organization of the unorganized steel and iron workers must be conducted by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers.

WANTED:

Several pianists and vocalists to work with lectures and readers several evenings a week in Chicago and the immediate vicinity. This is exceptionally high-class work, only the best of talent will be considered. Adequate remuneration. For particulars write: National Bureau, Dept. P-32, Exchange Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

WORKERS' SCHOOL OF NEW YORK CITY BRINGS RESULTS

Had Difficult Start Three Years Ago

By DAVID GORDON. (Worker Correspondent)

THREE years ago the Workers' School in New York City was struggling with the birth pangs of mustering pupils to study in its classes. It was not a prolific mother; it only bore some four classes. And, as often happens in the case of the poor, the children were all undernourished.

Today, a night in the year 1926, the school is in its kicking adolescence, attracting all those who are interested in active life. Now it has some fifty classes running.

THE school is criticized. Comrades complain that not enough classes are given. Is it the fault of a child that it cannot answer the questions that are to be asked one much older? One is inclined to think the contrary. Other comrades complain that they are not allowed to take more than a certain number of courses, except in special cases.

An unusual complaint was lodged by a certain comrade. She is busy at day with work and her nights are taken with Communist activity. She is able to find some spare time, which she employs with studying in the Workers' School.

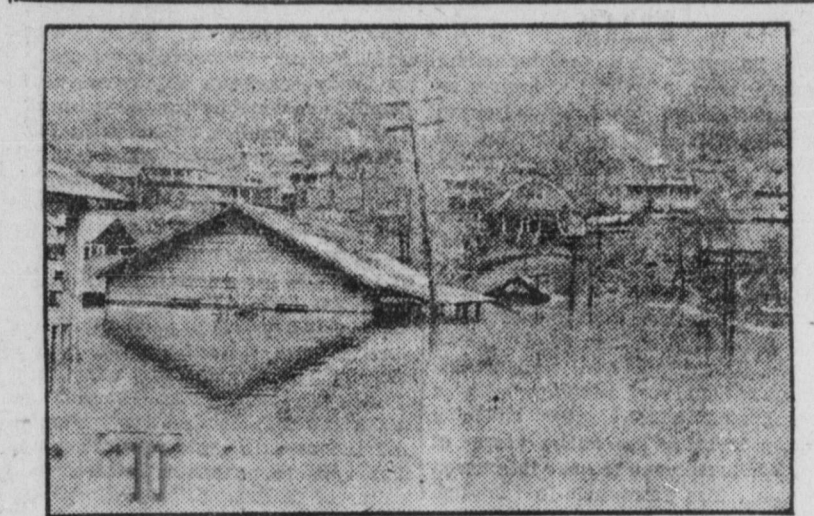
IT is interesting to note the attitude of the comrades with respect to their classes. In public speaking, the instructor found it impossible to come to teach his class. The students were in no way excited by this. They elected a chairman to take the instructor's place.

That is the Workers' School today. It has aroused an almost inconceivable enthusiasm for learning. It has been able to meet the majority of things desired by its students despite the fact that it could use to great advantage more forces.

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

NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, THE DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.

Water at Housetops and Still Rising



As this flood picture was being taken at Pineville, Ky., with waves lapping the tops of some of the bungalows, the water was still rising six inches an hour.

SUSPENSION OF WORK ADDS TO FLOOD HORRORS

Waters Drive 7,000 from Their Homes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Stricken by the worst flood in its history, middle Tennessee continues its relief measures among the 7,000 homeless, meanwhile hoping and praying that the angry waters of the Cumberland river soon would subside.

A slight rise in the river, which already has inundated 250 city blocks in Nashville, was noted today, but the crest is expected soon following which the flood waters will slowly recede.

Patently waiting to return to their water-soaked homes, were thousands of homeless temporarily housed in tents, churches and public buildings. Much of their personal belongings and furniture have been swept away by the high waters.

All previous high water marks have been shattered by the rise of the Cumberland, which reached a height of 55.7 feet. Only once before had the river ever soared above the 55 foot mark and that was in 1882.

Each time the river rises an inch, additional families are driven from their homes and property damage, already estimated at \$2,500,000, increases.

The police department has moved practically all the families out of the flooded district.

Hundreds of other persons have been forced out of work by the suspension of factories located in the flooded area.

About 1,000 others are homeless in the towns up, and down the Cumberland valley.

Letters from Our Readers

Negro Clergyman Asks Why Colored Criminal Meets Discrimination

Editor, DAILY WORKER:—Conditions in Gary lead me to ask the public a question.

We colored people are less than 15 per cent of the population and commit fewer than 10 per cent of the crimes, yet we have to furnish the great majority of the criminals. About 85 per cent of the suspicion is directed at Negroes.

I am asking your paper why this is. If a crime is committed by an unknown person, there is almost always a suspicion that it is by a Negro. If it is a Negro, the headlines of the papers play it up. But if the suspicion falls on a white person, the same papers, if they have any news about it at all, merely mention that a man (without mentioning his color) committed the deed.

Very truly yours, Rev. G. W. Portis.

Dry Law Officials in Conspiracy with Wets, Claims Wayne Wheeler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A conspiracy exists among certain prohibition officials to "help the beer and wine propaganda," Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, told President Coolidge.

Wheeler criticized those officials who, upon resigning from the dry service, have attacked prohibition as a failure and have said modification is the only way to remedy present prohibition conditions.

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

Table listing donors and amounts for the drive to keep the Daily Worker. Includes sections for California, Canada, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, and Alabama.

The Manager's Corner

Wishing You a Red New Year.

The manager takes pleasure in wishing the readers and supporters of THE DAILY WORKER a most active and stirring New Year. To the revolutionist the happiest new year is the one which is most full of struggle and achievement for our movement.

- The general establishment of the 40-hour week.
The organization of Passaic in the rubber, auto, textile, steel and other unorganized industries.
Amalgamation in the needle and metal trades.
The building up of a powerful left wing in the trade unions.
The maintenance of the unions as fighting organizations of the workers.

The recognition and the building up of Soviet Russia. The overthrow of foreign domination in China. The defeat of American imperialism, and the establishment of a republic free from its domination, in the Philippines, in Mexico, in Nicaragua and the rest of Latin America.

The establishment of world trade union unity. The launching of the movement for a labor party in America. The growth and development of the Workers (Communist) Party to twice its membership and influence. For the successful accomplishment of these tasks for the new year we call for the fullest co-operation of the foreign-born workers and the native-born, men and women, the young workers and the children, the Negro workers and the workers of all races.

And let us further resolve that we will build on a firm foundation, strengthen and develop THE DAILY WORKER, the organ of the struggle for these demands, into a powerful mass paper with a circulation of at least 25,000 by the end of 1927. BERT MILLER.

Comrade Buehler Is Challenged

DEAR COMRADE MILLER: I received your letter in regard to what "am I doing towards saving THE DAILY WORKER." My report will be very short, as I would rather go out and hustle up a few subs than write a long letter.

In the first place I must work on the quiet as I am a member of the Machinists' Union, so that I cannot be a Communist, and second, I visited every member of my nucleus and gave them a coupon book. We have 20 members. So far four members paid for their books. Two members paid \$1.00, one member paid \$2.00 which is a total of \$34.00 (very poor showing) but I am keeping after them every meeting.

This evening I went before the executive committee of the Hungarian Workers' Athletic Club and spoke for THE DAILY WORKER. They passed a motion that the next entertainment they would hold they would donate 25 per cent of the net profit for THE DAILY WORKER. The entertainment will be held some time in February.

Then I go around the section among the members to remind them to keep plugging until we raise our quota. There are a lot of our members out of work so that it is hard to get subs for THE DAILY WORKER but I am trying to get all the members of my nucleus to subscribe for the Sunday Worker. That is the least they can do. As for my doing more it is very hard as I cannot do much running around because I tire very quickly.

You can be sure to hear from me again soon. Now, I challenge Comrade Buehler of Toledo, Ohio, to show what he is doing. Yours for the Communist Cause, Comrade from Cleveland, Ohio.

Birthday Issue Out Next Week

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of THE DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!

Working class organizations may secure advertising space at \$100 per page.

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

Form for readers to pin their dollar to, including fields for Name, Address, City, and State, and a cartoon illustration of a man holding a dollar bill.

Our New Year's Greetings to the Daily Worker



It is the duty of every member of the working class to rush and help THE DAILY WORKER in its present financial crisis just as quickly as THE DAILY WORKER comes to the help of struggling toilers in factories and mills.

Let us hope that our DAILY will grow in the year of 1927 to be a most powerful weapon in the hands of toiling masses!

Long live THE DAILY WORKER!

A Group of Estonian Workers, San Francisco, Cal.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDALH
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
BERT MILLER } Business Manager

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Hoover Makes an Admission

Even Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce for Wall Street in the Coolidge cabinet, was forced to admit in his New Year's report on conditions during 1926, that the Union of Soviet Republics was rapidly recovering economically. This is a big change since the days, not so long ago, when the Soviet Union was denounced as "an economic vacuum."

This confession of one of the most prominent spokesmen of great business is excellent background for the New Year's statement on the Soviet Union's economic progress issued by Boris E. Skvirsky, director of the Soviet Information Bureau at Washington. Skvirsky points out in part that:

"The Soviet Union enters 1927 with its industrial output advanced beyond the pre-war rate, agricultural production back to the pre-war level, and a general and marked economic improvement during the past year. Since Sept. 1 foreign trade has shown a pronounced favorable balance. During the past year industrial production increased upwards of 40 per cent over the previous year, and a further increase of 17 per cent during the present year is predicted. In every way the situation of the country is far stronger today than at any time since the revolution."

"American-Soviet trade for 1926 will probably be somewhat less than \$80,000,000, as compared with the record figure of \$110,000,000 for 1925. American exports to the Soviet Union fell off nearly 40 per cent, and both Germany and England gained at the expense of American manufacturers. At present there are obvious handicaps to the development of commercial relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, which I hope will be removed in due course."

One of the handicaps that Skvirsky refers to is the failure of the United States to recognize the Soviet government. With the Soviet trade going to Germany and England it can easily be seen that Mr. Hoover's reports on economic conditions in this country will become increasingly optimistic. This will become increasingly true as Soviet industry appears more and more in the world market with its products, which will certainly be welcomed more in those nations oppressed by American, British and other imperialisms than the goods of these bandit nations. This is especially true of China and other nations of the Orient and the Near East, even of South America, where several countries have already recognized and are trading with the Soviet Union.

The New Year ushers in brighter prospects than ever for Soviet rule.

Smith Seeks the Presidency

Governor "Al" Smith of New York has tossed his hat in the ring as an aspirant for the democratic nomination for the presidency next year. This has been expected for some time.

Tammany Hall's "Al" made his announcement as part of the inaugural address that opened his new term as governor of the empire state. Before thousands of the "faithful," he said:

"No man would stand before this intelligent gathering and say that he was not receptive to the greatest position the world has to give anyone, but I can say this—that I will do nothing to achieve it except to give to the people of the state the kind and character of service that will make me deserve it."

"Al" Smith will no doubt have as difficult sledding toward the nomination in 1928 as he did in 1924. The democratic south looks upon him as an agent of Wall Street. The cotton crisis has not changed this attitude for the better. Instead it has gone for the worse. The south is also Ku Klux Klan and protestant while "Al" is catholic. The south is dry. "Al" is wet. On top of this the radical western democracy is not satisfied with the brand of donkey politics sponsored by Tammany Hall, Taggart and George Brennan.

"Al" Smith, therefore, does not clarify the confusion that exists within the democratic party by announcing himself as an aspirant for the 1928 presidential nomination. Rather he throws it into even greater chaos. Which reveals the conflicts raging within this capitalist political party, that tries to speak for opposing elements of the middle class and at the same time urge the cause of the great capitalists, the financial capitalists for instance, thru its espousal of the league of nations and the world court. "Al's" hat is in the ring. It will be a battered lid indeed when it is thrown out again.

Another Answer to a Challenge

Woodlawn, Pa., December 26, 1926.

DEAR COMRADES: I've been challenged to answer what I have done to overcome the crisis of THE DAILY WORKER in the present campaign to keep THE DAILY WORKER.

The members of the party and the supporters of the only workingclass paper, THE DAILY WORKER, are anxious to hear what the individual can do when he is aware of the fact that he must always keep in mind his duties to his press, especially at the present time when the Daily is passing thru its most bitter crisis.

Up to December 26, I've raised \$10.00 to keep THE DAILY WORKER and I'm here to challenge all the party members of District No. 5 to go out and do the same and to maintain our organ, THE DAILY WORKER, the only paper that will lead us to victory in the class struggle!

For THE DAILY, Always yours, E. Resetar.

Illinois Women Ask Modern Laws on Hours

In place of the legal 10-hour day and 70-hour week now permitted for women in Illinois, an 8-hour law with provisions to cover special cases is being sought by a joint committee of women's organizations.

Organized labor is represented by the Women's Trade Union League. Other participating organizations include the League of Women Voters and the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs.

There has been no change in Illinois legislation affecting women's hours of work since 1917.

Nine Bakery Workers in Contempt of Court

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK — Nine delegates of Local 87, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, which is located in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, were sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Cropsey for contempt of court. They had, it was charged, induced members of the union to violate an injunction against picketing.

The amount of the fines and the length of the sentences are to be announced later when final drafts of the papers in the action have been completed.

A Plea for Industrial Solidarity

The following plea for industrial solidarity thru industrial unionism as from the Voice of Labor, official organ of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. It should be understood that the writer of the article is not pleading for O. B. U.-ism along the lines of the Canadian experiment. He wants to bring about the same result that American radicals seek to accomplish by the amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions and the linking up of all such unions into a national organization with a general staff which would be in a position to bring the entire power of the labor movement to bear in a given situation. The reference to "English trade unionism" relates to the existence in Ireland of branches of British unions. This system has all the vices of dualism.—Ed.

By MURTAGH MORGAN.

Is trade unionism in Ireland an integral and virile part of the working class movement? Is it effective for welding together and consolidating the forces of labor? Does it fulfill its function as an instrument for resisting attacks upon wages and conditions? Is it an organic whole, capable of expressing a clear and convincing lead upon all the questions affecting the workers thru the class struggle?

Is It Failure?

Only an imbecile would say that trade unionism in Ireland does, or is capable of, any of these things. It is not by any means an integral or virile element of the labor army; it is, rather, a disjointed and remote part contented in its unconscious impotency. As a means of unification it is incongruous; it is difficult to conceive of a more disconnected body. Its inability to defend wages and conditions is daily becoming more apparent, and instead of leading it is inclined to lag. On its existing basis trade unionism in this country is about as useful a weapon to the Irish workers in their struggle with capitalism as the bow and arrow would be to Iraq villagers attacked by bombing aeroplanes. Craft unionism, sectionalism, disunity, "poaching," jealousy, recrimination—these are all common features of that feeble and inert thing we are stupid enough to call trade unionism. Yet leaders mount platforms and naively prate to working-class audiences about "our trade union movement," while, as a matter of fact, a movement, in the real sense of the term, does not exist.

Its Day is Past.

When a wage slave is no longer able to perform the duties demanded of him by the capitalist system he is instantly "fired." So it is with our trade unionism; for a considerable time now it has been unable to deliver the goods. No nerve is manifest anywhere, and initiative or desire to march with the times is entirely absent. The old-fashioned conception of trade unionism has become a veritable old man of the sea to us, and unless we make a supreme effort and chuck him off he will, assuredly, strangle "the new departure" necessitated by the changing situation. The "crinolines" has passed; this is the age of "Eton crop" and "wireless." Rip Van Winkle unionism is only compatible with a flourishing capitalism. It worked fairly well when England could boast of being the "workshop of the world"; it is useless today, when European capitalism is being beaten to its knees by the trustified and concentrated power of American big business. The more intense the competition for world markets and fresh fields of exploitation, the more severe will become the attacks upon the organized workers.

Our problems are multitudinous, and the sooner we get down to solving them the better for the Irish working class. Multiplicity of unions is a deterrent to progress; it's more than folly—it's fatal. The whole situation is complex. Each tin-pot organization jogs along in its own stupid, default way, sublimely oblivious of any other interest but its own—and often absolutely too ignorant to see its own futility to protect even its own interest.

The Recent General Strike.

There is no point of contact visible anywhere except, perhaps, during a crisis—when the improvised "unity" achieved becomes nothing more than a sham. Take, for example, the incidents in Ireland during the general strike, and we find that while lip-service in abundance was given to the cause of solidarity, things happened that would make even a fascist trade unionist blush. In intrigue and deceit marked the whole course of events. When it was no longer felt safe to further prevent the strike reaching Ireland desperate efforts were made to "confine" its ramifications to certain specified areas. Now what did that mean? In the case of a general strike it means this: that at some particular point in the line of battle you are prepared to co-operate with "scab" or "black-leg" labor. Why should a state of affairs such as this be allowed to exist, and what is the cause of all these troubles? I have mentioned one—multiplicity of unions—and there are many minor causes, yet there is, perhaps, a greater.

The English System.

There are two distinct, and in many ways opposed, forms of organizational structure in Ireland—both Irish and English unions operate in this country. Here is a difficulty that must be surmounted. It has proved a source of discord and a bone of contention for a long time. Now is English trade

unionism advantageous to the workers? No matter whom it offends, I am firmly convinced that very recent events have conclusively proved otherwise. The English unions take their orders from the other side, and attempt to make an external policy fit a purely Irish situation. English trade unionism in Ireland is almost as destructive to Irish working-class interests as was the enforcing of English feudalism upon a native Irish living under clan-ownership, and the Brehon laws. Apart from the many differences of policy, methods and tactics, it creates an impenetrable barrier between the man in the English union and the man in the Irish union, and thus veils the common interest in a welter of dissension.

Disadvantages of "Benefits."

The elaborate system of benefits is another factor which assists materially in confusing the real issue, and it tends to make the union huge administrative concerns rather than active participants in the struggle for emancipation. This benefit idea is exploited to the full. Men are urged to join the union, not because it is their duty to their class, but because of the munificent pecuniary advantages to be derived by so doing. As I heard one man remark who was invited to secede from his own union and join another: "They'll offer you heaven and earth for ninepence." This benefit business, with all its attendant evils, is more pronounced in the English unions.

Back to Connolly.

The application of some of Connolly's principles is wanted, and wanted badly. Years ago, in the face of violent opposition, he thundered out his grand philosophy of the O. B. U. All he said then denunciatory of constituted unionism has been completely indicated by the events of the past few months. His most vindictive enemies were the class of people who

turned a general strike into a general rout. "Fanatic! the insects blessed, till he taught them to understand. That the highest crime may be written in the highest law of the land."

Connolly's Union.

The organization he helped to found has at least this to recommend it: It has proved itself capable of fighting the capitalists on each and every occasion that working-class interests have been in jeopardy. His lightning strike—that sudden paper-thrust by which he won so many battles—J have seen in action, and have marvelled at its efficiency.

New Bottles and New Wine.

New policies and new methods must be devised to meet the entirely new set of circumstances if we are to justify our existence as trade unionists. A complete transformation is imperative if we are to leave the present state of chaos, and a preliminary step should be the abolition of the heterogeneous collection of unions that at the present make concerted action impossible. This will be opposed. Naturally. Because it may also mean the abolition of quite a number of salaries. Most of the big amalgamations and linkings in the past have been treated more or less as business propositions—men have received "guarantees" and sinecures, and the real work has been neglected. Let this be the

real thing, the solidification of working-class energies is a matter of paramount importance, the salaries of officials is but of minor consequence. Petty considerations must be submerged in the more immediate aim. The rank and file of the unions must realize that the present effete structure cannot remain; they imply segregation, the O. B. U. implies solidarity. The Irish labor party and trade union congress is the responsible agent, and it must, therefore, set about this transformation. The trade unions will become the determining factor in the final inevitable clash between capital and labor. It is, therefore, necessary to perfect a machine capable of controlling production as well as direct the general policy within the capitalist system.

The ideas of a past-generation must go. They fall completely to fit into the present scheme of things. Were the great pioneers of trade unionism alive today—Owen, Doherty and the rest—they would readily perceive the need for change, and the best way we can honor their work and perpetuate their memory is to do as they did—evolve new methods and adapt ourselves to the changed situation. Connolly says: "The younger accepts the achievements of the old, but gradually acquires strength to usurp its functions until the new generation is able to abandon the paternal household and erect its own." Sheer economic pressure is compelling us to erect that new trade union household. We cannot remain static. We must go forward. Let us remember that—Mankind is a marching army, with a broadening front the while: Shall it crowd its bulk on the farm-paths, or clear to the outward file? Its pioneers are the dreamers who fear neither tongue nor pen. Of the human spiders whose silk is wove from the lives of toiling men.

The Taking of the Winter Palace

Reminiscences of F. F. Raskolnikov.

WE must either fold our useless hands and wait for the revolution to be smashed or else there must be a rising—there is no middle course." That is how Lenin presented the question on the eve of the October revolution.

"Having a majority of the soviets of workers' and soldiers' deputies in both capitals, the Bolsheviks can and must take the state power into their hands," wrote Vladimir Ilyitch somewhat earlier in 1917.

For Comrade Lenin, the winning of the majority in the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets was a most important political fact which proved the undoubted bolshevization of the wide masses of workers and soldiers (i. e. mainly peasants) of all Russia. "The majority of the people are for us," wrote Comrade Lenin in the same September manifesto to the central and Moscow committees of our party.

Leninism in its theory and practice infallibly appeals to the masses, wins the majority, and therein lies its radical distinction from Blanquism and from all other forms of conspirative socialism.

But to gain the sympathy of the working and peasant majority is only the prerequisite to the struggle for power. It is necessary to organize these masses and lead them in the process of the armed struggle.

Above all, it was necessary to create a special organ for the direct leadership of the rising.

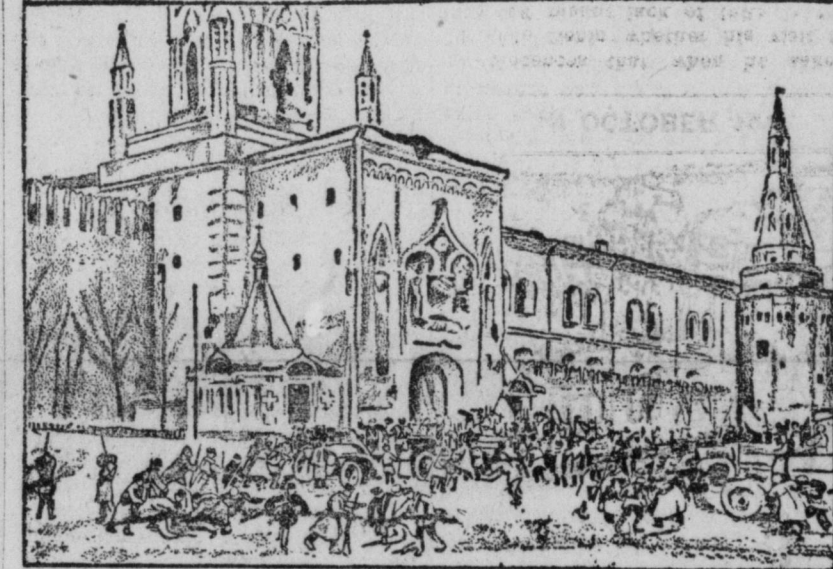
Committee and Staff Clash.

On October 21 (new style, November 3) the military revolutionary committee appointed its commissaries to all military units of Petrograd and of the environs. During the night of October 22 the rupture of the military-revolutionary committee with the staff of the Petrograd military district was accomplished. The M. R. committee declared that orders of the staff not endorsed by its signature were invalid. This practically amounted to a declaration of war. The collision of the two hostile forces was expected from hour to hour. The M. R. committee, which had all the time maintained the initiative, on October 25 (November 7), with the aid of trustworthy units, seized the railway stations, postoffice, telegraph, banks and stock exchange. Only the winter palace, which was defended by Junkers, shock troops and the women's battalion, still remained in the hands of the provisional government, which was sheltered there.

The fight around the winter palace was really the first attack by the proletarian revolution.

The cruiser "Aurora," which was stationed opposite the Franco-Russian works, at the command of the military revolutionary committee, took up a fighting position by the Nikolayev bridge. The last minister of Justice of the provisional government, Mallantovitch, who was in the winter palace at that time, describes his conversation with the naval minister, Verdersky, in the following manner:

"Do you know what threatens the palace if the 'Aurora' opens fire? ... It will be reduced to a heap of ruins," replied Admiral Verdersky as calmly as ever. Only his right eye twitched at the corner. He shrugged his shoulders, adjusted his collar with his right hand, placed his hands in his trousers pockets, and turned round on his heel to continue padding up and



THE TAKING OF THE KREMLIN IN OCTOBER 1917

down. He paused for a moment and said: "Its gun towers are higher than the bridges. It can destroy the palace without damaging a single building. The winter palace is conveniently situated for that. A good target."

After the bombardment of the winter palace from the Peter-Paul fortress the "Aurora" gave a salvo from its six-inch guns.

A Tense Moment.

"A sound could be heard which, the subdued, was clearly distinguishable from all others," writes Mallantovitch, describing this moment. "What is that?" asked someone. "That is from the 'Aurora,'" replied Verdersky, but his face remained just as calm. Twenty minutes later Panitchinsky walked in bringing with him a glass smashed by a shell's bursting and breaking down the winter palace wall. Verdersky looked at it and placing it on the table said: "From the 'Aurora.'" The glass was broken in such a form that it could serve as an ash tray. "An ash tray on the table for our successors," someone remarked.

Thus the moral impression produced by the bombardment from the "Aurora" was tremendous; it to a large extent demoralized the provisional government, put the Kerensky ministers in a depressed mood, engendered lack of confidence in their own forces, in the possibility of any victory whatsoever.

On October 25 (November 7) at 2 o'clock in the morning the winter palace was taken by the concerted efforts of the workers, sailors and soldiers.

Comrade Lenin, who followed the situation at the front with great intensity, frequently visited the military headquarters. I remember once when Vladimir Ilyitch called me into one of the rooms of the district staff.

"What ships of the Baltic fleet are armed with the heaviest guns?" was the first question he asked me. I replied that they were the dreadnaughts "Petropavlovsk," "Sevastopol," "Gangut" and the "Poltava."

Lenin as Strategist.

Comrade Lenin inquired whether they could be brought up the Neva and if not where they could be placed for bombarding the outskirts of Petrograd; but he was not satisfied with generalizations as an answer, and compelled me to show in detail on the map the range of various calibres of naval artillery.

remembrances that when he asked Comrade Lenin whether his visit to the staff meant lack of faith in the military workers, he simply but firmly replied:

"It is not lack of confidence, but the workers' and peasants' government wants to know how its military authorities are acting."

During the report on operations Comrade Lenin was engrossed in the map. "With the sharpness of a profound and attentive strategist and military leader," writes Comrade Podvoisky, "he asked for explanations as to why such and such a point was not defended, why a certain step was proposed and not some other, why reinforcements were not summoned from Kronstadt, Vyborg and Helsingfors, why such and such a position had not been worked out and such and such an access closed."

In these questions we have a complete picture of Comrade Lenin. He was never content with bare statements or general phrases; he always got down to the very substance of the matter, entered into details, demanded proofs, verified the words and deeds of every responsible worker. When the operative staff was transferred from the district headquarters to Smolny, Comrade Lenin asked that a table should be placed for him in the staff office, as he wanted to be in touch with the military events all the time.

Altho Comrade Lenin was a profoundly un military man (which he was constantly emphasizing), his military workers frequently had occasion to be astonished at how quickly he got an orientation in a military situation and how wise and useful were his advice and instructions on military matters.

SOVIETS WILL DIVERT VOLGA TO BLACK SEA AND ATLANTIC OCEAN

MOSCOW.—The Volga river, which now flows into the landlocked Caspian sea, is to be diverted by a canal 65 miles long so that it will flow into the River Don and thence into the Black Sea. This will permit ocean-going grain packets to come thru the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, and thence up the Don.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

"You mean Charlie Norman!" She nodded in assent; and as she saw Bunny's hands clench she said, "You don't have to do any heroics. There can't be a shutgun wedding when the bride refuses to attend."

"Tell me about it, Bertie." "Well, we were in love quite desperately for a while, and I thought he was going to marry me. But then I saw he wouldn't lay off other women, and I thought it over, and I decided, if I had a baby he'd have to marry me, so I tried it."

"Good God, Bertie!" "You needn't make faces. Thousands of women do it—it's one of our tricks. But Charlie's a yellow cur. When I told him about it he behaved so disgustingly I told him to go to hell. I got the name of a doctor that would fix me up, and Dad will have a thousand dollars to pay, and that's all the damage."

"Bertie," he whispered, "why in the world do you have to do things like that?"

"Don't worry, I'll not do it again. I had to learn, like everybody else. "But why did you have to do it once? Trying to trap a rich man into marriage! Doesn't Dad give you enough money?"

"That's very easy for you to say, Bunny, you're satisfied to get off in a corner and read some old book. But I'm not like that, I have to have a little life. Dad gives me pocket money, but that's not what I want. I want a career—something of my own. And don't start preaching at me, because I'm weak as a kitten and can't stand anything just now. I wanted what every woman wants, a home of my own, and I didn't want a bungalow, I wanted a palace I could invite people to, and make some use of my talents as a hostess. Well, I fell down, and now I want somebody to be kind to me for a few minutes, if you've possibly got that in you."

It looked as if the tears were coming into her eyes, so Bunny hastened to say, "All right, old girl, I'll lay off. But naturally I was taken aback."

"You needn't be. The doctor says it's done a million times a year in the United States. I amused myself figuring that out—it's about once every thirty seconds. Life is a messy business. Let's talk about something else!"

It was a time for confidences, and she wanted to know about him and Vee—was he going to marry her? He said he didn't know if she would have him. Bertie laughed—she would have all right, she was playing her cards cleverly. But Bunny told how many times she got irritated at him, and why, and that gave Bertie occasion for a discourse. She was the same old Bertie; she might weaken for a few minutes, and ask him to be kind, but she still believed in money, and the things money bought. She discussed Vee from that point of view: it would be more dignified, and safer in the long run, for him to marry a lady, rather than an actress; but all the same, Vee had a lot of sense, and he might do worse. To go and wreck their happiness for the sake of his fool Bolshevik notions—that was just sickening!

Then she wanted to know about Dad's affairs, and how that deal in Washington was going; would they really get the leases? And was it true that Dad had any real pull with the administration in Washington? Bunny was sure he had; and Bertie revealed what she had in mind. "I've been thinking it over—I've had a lot of time to think, lying here. I believe that what I'll do is to go back to Eldon Burdick. He's a good deal of a dub, but you always know where to find him, and that seems to me a virtue right now."

"Would you tell him about this?" asked Bunny, wonderingly. "No, why should I? He's made his mistakes, I guess, and he doesn't advertise them. He knows I've been living with Charlie, but I think he's still in love with me. What I have in mind is that I could make a career for him; I'd get Dad or Vee to pull some wires and get him a good diplomatic post. I believe I'd like to live in Paris, you meet all the important people there, and it's very good form. We're going to have to take charge of Europe, Eldon says, and I think he's the sort of man they'll need. How does that strike you?"

"Well, if it's what you want, I've no doubt you can get it. But it'll be rather tough on Eldon to have me for a brother-in-law."

"Oh, you're going to behave yourself," said Bertie, easily. "This is just a sort of children's complaint that you'll get over."

(Continued tomorrow.)

Housewife Dies of Burns
DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 2.—With her clothing burned off as the result of a kitchen accident and two-thirds of her body seared by the flames, Mrs. Lucinda Moore, 56, residing a mile south of Yeddo, struggled thru snow and freezing weather to the home of her nearest neighbor, where she collapsed on the threshold and died.