

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

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## Bureaucrats Allied With Bosses Conspire To Break Militant Trade Union Movement

### DECEMBER MUST BE THE BANNER MONTH TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

We have raised \$22,819.03 to December 1st. This is an achievement of which we can be proud. We have established a record of which the labor movement can show few examples. But we must not crow until we are out of the woods. We must finish the job we have begun so well. Buffalo and Detroit have already finished their quotas. They are now determined to double this figure. The entire country must follow the lead of Buffalo and Detroit. Just a little more effort. Just a little more persistence. Just a little more of the go-getter spirit of Buffalo and Detroit and we will pass the \$50,000 mark by a big margin. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel for the big December Drive, to Keep The DAILY WORKER as the fighting organ of the workers.

### Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

TWICE a year the capitalists become generous and give away a hot meal. Any worker who has managed to retain his powers of locomotion can wrap himself around a feed on Thanksgiving Eve and on Christmas Eve. Even prisoners are visited by generous preachers on those soul-expanding days. The preachers offer god or Jesus to the inmates of our bastilles and ask nothing in return.

BUT there is one class of prisoners that receives no consideration from the lead charity of the capitalist professional consolationists. The class war prisoner. Had he committed murder, pimped for a living, or hijacked a load of needed beer, he would be easily forgiven. But a man who wants to free his class from the thralldom of slavery, in an outlaw. He is untouchable. The worst an ordinary criminal can do is to steal a little out of the capitalist pot. But here is a man who would put the pot on his shoulders and invite the boys who filled it to sit around and transfer the contents to their stomachs.

THESE ruminations are inspired by an announcement that the International Labor Defense has opened a campaign for a Christmas Fund for the class war prisoners and their dependents. There are men today in our prisons that have not stepped outside of a high wall for fifteen years. It is sad to have to admit that the great majority of the workers ignore their sufferings. Whatever little can be done by those who are on the outside to fill in their lonely hours with a token of remembrance, should be done gladly. We hope that the campaign of the I. L. D. will meet with success and that thousands of dollars will be raised for this worthy purpose.

THIS is a good time to think of those who have proven themselves willing to make heavy sacrifices for the working class. A man's liberty is his most precious possession. Without it life is not worth living. Life at best under capitalist rule is a struggle for the workers. But even the monotony of a factory is heaven compared to a cramped life behind prison bars, with unceasing toil thrown in for good measure.

LET us think of those heroes of the class war and furthermore let us not forget them when Christmas time is over. Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings, J. B. McNamara, Matt Schmidt, Sacco and Vanzetti and scores of members of the I. W. W. are entitled to everything the working-class can do for them. Let the contributions to the I. L. D. Christmas Fund be generous and let us make up our minds that all the energy of the working class movement in the United States must be mobilized behind the I. L. D. in its aim to get our comrades out of jail as soon as possible.

LAME indeed is the political duck that does not find a limb to rest on. The silk-stocking Ogdin Mills of New York, who was defeated by the homespun-hosed Al Smith for the governorship of the Empire State, is slated for a job as under-secretary of the treasury. Which means the fellow who does more work than Andrew

### FALL WARNED OF FRAUD IN OIL LEASES

#### Part in Deal Is Clearly Established

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—"None of us want Mr. Doheny to get into trouble."

Counsel for the government in the conspiracy trial of former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and E. L. Doheny, millionaire oil magnate, forced this statement into the record today as typical of the interior department's policy at the time Doheny was acquiring a \$100,000,000 contract and lease in the naval oil reserves. The statement was quoted from a letter written to Fall at his New Mexico ranch by H. Foster Bain, then director of the bureau of mines, on May 12, 1922. This was less than a month after Doheny had been awarded a contract to construct a huge oil storage project at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and six months before he was awarded a lease on the Elk Hills, California, naval oil reserves.

Saw Trouble Ahead. The letter urged Fall to ask Attorney General Daugherty for an opinion on the legality of the Doheny contract. This move was suggested because of "the trouble makers in congress." On April 29, 1922, the LaFollette resolution demanding an investigation of all oil leases had been adopted by the senate. A legal opinion was not sought by Fall, Bain said. Bain's communication established furthermore that Fall had been in constant touch with the lease negotiations.

Trial Worrying Defendants. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, is less jaunty than when he returned to Washington last month to stand trial with E. L. Doheny, oil millionaire, for conspiracy with Doheny to defraud the United States of its California naval oil reserves. Doheny, too, looks worried as point after point in the evidence has gone against them.

### Seattle Ford Workers Discover Real Meaning of the Five-Day Week

(Special to The Daily Worker) SEATTLE, Dec. 3.—Local Ford workers have discovered that the famous "five-day week" means "five days' pay for six days' work," to quote one of the workers employed in the assembling plant here.

Production has been increased too lay-offs are becoming common. On Nov. 1 eighty men were laid off and on Nov. 15, fifty-three more. Nearly all of these had records from four to eleven years of service. One of the workers remarked that with all of Henry's boasted efficiency it takes a long time to find out who the "drones" are. A smaller number of young men have been taken on at \$5.

### Maintain the Unions as Fighting Organizations of the Workers

Statement of Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

THE reactionary bureaucrats who are the official leaders of the organized labor movement, in alliance with the employers and the capitalist government have launched a new attack upon the trade unions, which has as its purpose the destruction of the unions as militant fighting organizations of the workers.

#### SIGMAN, LEWIS, McMAHON AND WOLL PLAN NEW ATTACK.

The plans for this attack upon the trade unions as fighting organizations of the workers were made at a conference held recently in New York City at which were present, Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America; Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Thomas McMahon, President of the United Textile Workers' Union.

According to a reliable report in the hands of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party this conference agreed upon the following points:

#### 1.—BETRAYAL OF THE PASSAIC WORKERS.

That the heroic Passaic strikers who have maintained a solid front for over ten months must not be permitted to win their strike against the mill owners, because such a victory would greatly increase the prestige in the labor movement of the left wing and Communists, and inspire the workers in other industries to carry on a militant campaign for organization and fighting trade unionism in order to secure a higher standard of life.

#### 2.—STEAL THE ELECTION IN THE MINERS' UNION.

It was admitted in this conference that the Save the Miners' Union movement supporting the candidacy of John Brophy, Stevenson and Brennan for the offices of president, vice-president and secretary treasurer of the United Mine Workers' Union would elect these progressive leaders, but that they must not be permitted to take over the offices and leadership of the union. The Lewis administration will steal the election.

#### 3.—BETRAY THE STRIKING GARMENT WORKERS.

A plan was outlined for an attack against the left wing which is leading the strike of the New York garment workers against the jobbers in an effort to drive these leaders of the workers' fight out of the general strike committee and make a settlement with the jobbers and contractors against the interest of the workers.

The first step in carrying out this agreement has already been taken thru a mass meeting held at Cooper Union on Thursday night, at which the right wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers mobilized their forces against the General Strike Committee. This meeting demanded that Sigman take over the leadership of the strike and the resignations of the left wing leader in the General Strike Committee.

Coincident with this mobilization of the right wingers the jobbers and contractors, against whom the garment workers are continuing their strike, issued a demand that they be granted the right of reorganization of their shops with the right of discharging workers and that there must be no limiting

of the number of contractors. The jobbers threatened a lockout of the 20,000 garment workers they employ on Monday, if the union does not settle on these terms. Sigman and the right wing are willing to settle the strike on these terms.

The methods which the right wing proposes to use in destroying the fighting trade union movement in New York is further indicated in the mobilization of the gangsters of New York thru a meeting held at Beethoven Hall on Wednesday night, at which a campaign of fascist terrorism against the left wing leaders was mapped out.

#### BUREAUCRATS ALLIED WITH EMPLOYERS AND GOVERNMENT.

The program adopted by this conference of trade union-bureaucrats has as its purpose to destroy the movement for fighting trade unionism in those industries in which this movement has manifested itself.

The purpose of the alliance of trade union bureaucrats, capitalist employers and the government is to rob the workers of the right to strike and to compel them to accept arbitration agreements which place them at the mercy of the capitalists and their allies in the trade union movement.

This movement had already gained great headway in the passage of the Watson-Parker bill directed against the railroad workers, which the government proposes to extend to the miners. The official bureaucratic leaders of the trade unions are supporting the B. and O. plan, Lewis forced an agreement upon the anthracite miners which compelled him to submit their demands to arbitration in the future and Sigman stood for acceptance of the Governor's Commission's report on the garment industry. The whole development of the policy of the official leaders of the trade unions is toward stripping the workers of the right to strike, thus sacrificing the workers' strongest weapon against the capitalists.

This movement is given a new impetus by the proposals to betray the garment workers and textile strikers and head off the movement for a fighting policy in the United Mine Workers, at a time when the capitalists are boasting of their enormous profits and great prosperity. Its purpose is to stifle the growing movement of the workers demanding higher wages, better working conditions and shorter hours, to secure for themselves some benefits from the greatly increased amount of wealth they produce thru their labor.

The alliance of these forces of reaction is directed particularly against the left wing movement which thru militant fights in the interest of the workers won the forty-hour week for the Furriers, achieved gains for the garment workers in the same direction, and which has fought the hard battle to rescue the Passaic workers from unbearable conditions and is heading the fight in the miners' union for a leadership which will defend the interest of the workers in the wage negotiations which take place at the beginning of the year.

The capitalists are determined to destroy this movement, which is endangering their right to unlimited exploitation of the American workers because it is inspiring other groups of workers to similar fights in their interests. In this effort the capitalist employers have the support of the trade union bureaucrats, as well as the government. The

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### Secret Meeting is Held in New York By Black Reaction

An audacious conspiracy has been perpetrated in New York City to break the strike of the cloakmakers and the strike of the textile workers of Passaic, New Jersey.

Never in the whole history of the American labor movement has such a treacherous and dastardly move been taken against thousands of militant and courageous workers who for many long months have been fighting most bitterly to maintain their organization and improve conditions.

The chief figures in this conspiracy are men who are prominent officials in the American Federation of Labor, men who are expected to be devoted and loyal to the interests of the workers.

Information has reached this office that a secret meeting was held in New York City in which the cloakmakers' strike, the Passaic textile strike and the progressive campaign in the miners' union was considered. This conspiracy gathering was attended by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, by Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America and by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the Photo Engravers' Union.

At this meeting it was decided that every measure should be taken to smash the cloakmakers' strike and that under no circumstances must the Passaic textile workers be permitted to win their strike. This outrageous step, this union-smashing tactics, was advocated by all present as a necessary step to defeat the militant leadership that is leading these two great and historic labor struggles. John L. Lewis insisted that the fight must be made with all the power at their command to smash the left wing and the progressives in the unions.

John L. Lewis informed those present that the "Save the Union" ticket would sweep the progressives into power in the elections that will soon

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### WIDOW OF SUN YAT SEN MAY BE MADE PRESIDENT

#### Foochow Falls Before Advancing Cantonese

(Special to The Daily Worker) HANKOW, Dec. 3.—One government for all China! This sums up the movement now under way by the victorious Kuomintang Party whose armies are driving the militarists rapidly northward and which has the support of the Chinese masses.

An extraordinary session of the Kuomintang party is meeting in Canton at the Cantonese military base. In Nanchang the young commander-in-chief, Chiang Kai Shek, is in conference with Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, four ministers of the Canton government and M. Borodin, adviser. The question being discussed is the removal of the Canton government to Wu-chang, in the heart of the central provinces. The date for the removal is Dec. 5. It is reliably reported that as soon as the government apparatus has been collected in the new capital that a provisional government will be declared.

Sun Yat Sen's Widow May Be Pres. Mrs. Sun Yat Sen has been named as the probable first provisional president.

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### HELP CHRISTMAS FUND OF I. L. D. FOR PRISONERS

#### Send Money, Presents to Class-War Victims

By JAMES P. CANNON, Secretary of International Labor Defense.

The appeal by International Labor Defense for a Christmas Fund calls sharply to mind the workers who are still imprisoned in the penitentiaries of capitalism in the United States. It is a reminder of the duty which we have to fulfill towards these men who have sacrificed their liberty for the movement of the working class.

#### Have First Claim.

The class-war prisoners ought to have first claim on the militant workers. They are the outposts of the labor movement and they have been seized by the capitalist enemy in the front line of the struggle and at the most dangerous points. The blows that have fallen upon them have found them firm. The Christmas Fund of the I. L. D. which will enable us to send little gifts and comforts to the men in prison and their dependents on the outside, and to provide legal defense for those who are menaced with prison, is intended to strengthen this firmness and courage. It is meant to keep the hearts of the class war prisoners high in the realization of the movement on the outside which grows more determined to work for their liberty.

#### World Wide Custom.

It is a world wide custom of revolutionaries and the advanced working class movement to send money and other gifts to the imprisoned fighters in the Christmas season. It is one of the solemn obligations to those of our class that have been captured which is part of the life of the labor movement. In the United States this is especially applicable, for the stringent rules of the penitentiaries are sufficiently relaxed during the holiday season to permit us to send in some of those little comforts which are so happily and anxiously received by those who have to do without them.

Not Charity. Our fund has nothing in common with the "charitable" expenditures of the bourgeoisie and their philan-

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### British Interests Offer Loan to War Lords Against Canton

#### BULLETIN.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker) From Berlin Bureau of Intl' Press Correspondence.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The following telegram was received here from Peking:

"Japanese sources report that the British Tobacco Co. and the British chartered Bank of China have offered a fifty million dollar loan to General Chang Tao Lin and Marshal Sun Chuan Fang to assist them in a concerted drive against the Cantonese army. The militarists are to put up as security for the loan the revenue income of Pukau harbor and the Shanghai tobacco tax.

"The British government's contention that the Peking government demanded the extradition of the 14 Kuomintang students turned over to the militarists last week by the British legation where they went as refugees has been officially denied by Wellington Koo, Peking foreign minister.

"Information on the Hankow general strike given out by Reuter and other news distributing agencies telling of danger to foreigners is misleading and has as its purpose to justify foreign intervention. The last reports from Hankow were that the strike in the Japanese concession has been settled thru the friendly mediation of a Kuomintang arbitration committee."

### Passaic Strike Must Be Won for Textile Workers

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

RECENT developments in the Passaic strike need to be studied and understood by every worker and especially by the militant section of the labor movement. They need to be understood because underlying these recent developments is a basic principle from which deviation will spell disaster.

This principle is: The organization of the unskilled workers in the textile industry as the indispensable mass basis for all other organizations. There seems to be danger that violation of this principle is contemplated

by the official leadership of the strike and that preparations, as yet apparently tentative, are being made to secure, by one means or another, the organization of weavers, loom fixers and other skilled workers, at present scabbing in the mills, and to let the unskilled workers shift for themselves.

THIS would be a desertion of the unskilled workers who have been the backbone of the strike and it must not occur.

The settlement made with the Passaic Worsteds Mill was a great victory for the strikers, as it was the

first break in the ranks of the bosses. But the Botany and Forstmann mills are the decisive ones and it is necessary that no artificial division should be made in the strike lines about these mills.

As this is written the negotiations with the owners of these two mills are being conducted thru "the mayor's committee of five" and the local organizers are not being informed of developments.

PRESIDENT McMAHON of the United Textile Workers has met Forstmann in Washington recently, thru

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# Chinese Revolution Goes Forward

## WIDOW OF SUN YAT SEN MAY BE MADE PRESIDENT

### Foohow Falls Before Advancing Cantonese

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ident. This is in keeping with the policy of the Kuomintang party to keep alive the revolutionary tradition of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

The establishment of the provisional government will bring into action the world-shaking declarations made by Gen. Chang Kai Shek last week. In an interview with the press the youthful general declared that the nationalist forces aimed to establish one government for the whole of China, subdue the militarists of the north, and regain for China the rights and privileges acquired by the foreign imperialists.

**Take Over Customs.**

One of the first acts of the provisional government is expected to be the abrogation of all foreign treaties. This was indicated in Chang Kai Shek's statement to the press. The question of customs collection, in which the powers have heretofore dominated, has already been raised in various treaty ports and steps taken to preserve the customs for the Chinese.

**Foohow Falls.**

HANKOW, Dec. 3.—Foohow has fallen to the Cantonese. The occupation of the city was facilitated by the further desertion of many troops from Marshal Sun Chuan Fang. The fall of Foohow marks the virtual possession of Fukien province and makes the way open for the capture of Chekiang province. Foohow is the key to the railroad running from the coast to Nanchang and will make the march on Shanghai easier for the Cantonese.

A huge labor parade was held at Changsha as a preliminary to the declaration of a strike in the foreign communities there. The strike in Hankow continues and will become general on Dec. 5. Pickets have been posted around a large British cigarette factory, which is entirely closed down.

Five American and six foreign warships are in Hankow. All the foreign concessions are being guarded by blue-coats and volunteers. There is no evidence to indicate that foreigners in Hankow run any danger of molestation unless they themselves provoke trouble. The policy of the labor unions is to conduct an effective strike and to avoid clashes.

**Militarists Combine.**

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3.—From the north it is reported that the militarist generals have effected an alliance at a meeting in Tientsin. Marshal Chang Tso Lin, the dictator of Manchuria, has been made commander-in-chief of the combined northern armies, whose purpose it will be to stop the Cantonese advance. The alliance, like all agreements between the militarists, is not a very solid one and it is notable that Marshal Wu Pei Fu, the defeated lord of the central provinces, is not included.

In Shanghai the population is showing considerable elation over the victories of the Cantonese and are prepared to welcome the southern troops when they march into the city. There is scarcely any doubt that the Shanghai garrison will join the Cantonese.

## Help Xmas Fund of the I. L. D. for the Class War Prisoners

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thropists. They value their conscience with the pennies they donate to the victims of capitalism. Their pious hypocrisy must be revolting to the honest fighter who sees in their nothing but the enemy's adjutants. Our gifts are those of the working class to its own, gifts of solidarity not of charity. Our work, unlike that of the "prison reformers," strengthens the bonds of solidarity between the workers inside the prisons and the labor movement on the outside.

We do not intend to complete our work with this campaign. With the Christmas Fund as a new point of departure we will start the new year of 1927 with redoubled energy for the class war prisoners. The men in prison and those who are in danger of being sent there are a call to action for the whole labor movement of the country. The address of International Labor Defense is 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

**Hacks Wife, Then Kills Self.**

—Literally hacking his wife, mother of six children, to pieces with a butcher's cleaver during a quarrel today, Henry Turilo, 40, slashed his throat and died across her body.

The woman, life fast ebbling, was rushed to a hospital, where physicians said she would die within an hour.

## Labor Bureaucrats Allied With Bosses Conspire to Break Militant Trade Union Movement

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take place in the miners' union. He, however, emphatically made it clear that the votes for the progressives would not be counted and the miners' union would never be handed over to them.

This gathering of high trade union officials decided that the attack to smash the strikes would be made on the slogan to end the dictatorship of Moscow in the trade unions.

In the mad attempt to smash the militant unions it was also understood that the bosses and the capitalist state, the police and the courts would be of tremendous help as allies.

All agreed that Sigman should start the drive against the leadership of the cloakmakers' strike immediately.

This move against the workers is evidently part of the capitalist offensive to enforce arbitration and Watson-Parker bill measures upon the trade unions. The influence of the left wing and the Communists has been growing tremendously in the unions as a result of the militant struggles that are taking place under their leadership, such as the cloakmakers' strike and the Passaic strike.

The "Save the Miners' Union" campaign is also an indication of the influence the progressives and militants have in the miners' union. The victorious general strike of the furriers that established the forty-hour five-day week was a splendid achievement for the fighting leadership and greatly increased its influence throughout the unions. The reactionary officials of the unions who oppose a fighting policy against the bosses have decided, as this conspiracy proves, that only by defeating the workers' struggles by robbing elections and by using fascist methods can they crush the growing militant movement in the unions. It is no wonder that this meeting was followed by a declaration by the bosses in the cloak industry that the

forthcoming from other sources it was inadvisable to disclose "at this time."

They decided that the first attack should be made on Pressers' Local 36 of the I. L. G. W. U.

That this local, which was formerly the gangster local of the international, should be regained for that purpose.

That all measures should be taken to disrupt the strike activities.

For this purpose it was decided that the forces should be divided into three squads. One squad should be stationed in the strike meetings proper, another should be secretly assembled in a room in the building in which the strikers congregate and the third group be situated on the street close to the meeting hall. That when the occasion presents itself the three squads should descend upon the striking workers and beat them up and split their heads open.

**Buy Off Police.**

The boys were also instructed that no labor committees must be permitted to be stationed in the hall by the general strike committee of the cloakmakers. That if the police happen to be present they be bought off so that they can do their dirty work unhampered.

The instructions were given that the Communists are the first ones to be dealt with. In addition, all members of the strike committee and members of the joint board that support the militant leadership that is conducting the strike are to be visited and told to resign from their posts and to quit supporting the left wing. They are to be terrorized to do so. Also that their homes shall be visited and their families and relatives terrorized. This is strike-breaking union-smashing fascism with a vengeance. The Beckerman boys are adept pupils of their fascist leader, Beckerman.

**Reactionaries' Demand.**

The boys are to be used to give the

## UNIONS MUST BE WORKERS' FIGHTING ORGANIZATIONS

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results of the conference of Sigman, Lewis, McMahon and Woll show this clearly.

**All Progressive Workers Must Unite Against Bureaucrats.**

This situation calls for immediate, united action by all progressive workers in the United States. Against the united front of the trade union bureaucrats, the capitalist employers and the government, these workers must organize a united front to carry on the struggle to maintain the unions as fighting organizations of the workers.

A conference of all progressive trade unionists should be called in every city of the country to organize a fight to prevent the destruction of the trade union movement as a fighting organization of the workers, against compulsory arbitration, against such laws as the Watson-Parker bill.

These conferences must organize immediate support for the striking garment workers through raising funds for relief of the strikers and give general support to the leadership of the General Strike Committee.

These conferences must demand an honest count Passaic workers and help these workers win their fight against the mill owners, against the attempted betrayal.

These conferences must demand an honest count

and the taking over of the leadership of the United Mine Workers of America by the progressive leaders who will be elected by the members of that union.

These conferences must take up the fight to maintain the trade unions as fighting organizations against the attempt of the bureaucrats and capitalists to incorporate them in the capitalist machine and destroy the right to strike.

The trade union movement faces a critical situation in which every progressive trade unionist must rally to its defense.

**HELP THE GARMENT WORKERS WIN THEIR STRIKE.**

**STAND BY THE PASSAIC WORKERS UNTIL THEY ACHIEVE THEIR VICTORY.**

**SUPPORT THE ELECTION OF A PROGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP IN THE MINERS' UNION.**

**MAINTAIN THE TRADE UNIONS AS FIGHTING ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORKERS.**

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

Copies of the above statement in leaflet form at \$3.00 per thousand from THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago. PREPAID. SEND YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

## SETTLEMENT IS REACHED IN THREATENED STRIKE ON CANADIAN RAILROADS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The railroad strike threatened by the conductors and trainmen brotherhoods has been called off, it is announced.

An agreement has been reached between the brotherhoods and the officials of the Canadian National railway and Canadian Pacific railway. No details on the nature of the settlement have been received here.

## Detroit Labor Forum Opens Season; Good Lectures Are Booked

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—The Detroit open forum, conducted by the Detroit Federation of Labor, started the 1926-27 session Sunday at Cass Technical high school, with a talk on the Irish insurrection in 1916 by Robert Menth.

The forum will be held every Sunday throughout December, January, February and March.

Among the speakers arranged for are Scott Nearing, whose speech last year caused the school board to consider refusing the use of the school building; Robert W. Dunn, who will speak on company unionism; James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense; Lewis Garnett of the Nation, Harry L. Dana of the New School for Social Research.

## Volunteers Wanted!

Comrades and friends of International Labor Defense are wanted to give a couple of hours of volunteer service for addressing envelopes for the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 4, 1926, at the national office, 23 S. Lincoln street. It is very urgent that comrades who have some spare time donate it for a special campaign which is being conducted by the I. L. D. for the class war prisoners.

## North Dakota Labor Is Not Interested in Mere Fight for Political Job

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

MANEUVERS for getting the jobs and not struggles on principle divide the "old guard" and the so-called LaFollette wing of the republican party in congress. This is again revealed in the reported teapot tempest raging between President Coolidge on the one hand, and the two senators from North Dakota, Lynn Frazier and Gerald P. Nye, on the other, which threatens to scuttle republican power in the senate.

There are a host of issues on which the North Dakota senators could thunder against the "old guard," especially that of farm relief. But instead the battle rages over the appointment by "Silent Cal" of his loyal henchman, Colonel C. F. Mudgett as United States Marshal for North Dakota. It becomes a question of who is to get the "pie" in the appointments.

...

The appointment of Mudgett is merely another indication of the sleepless determination of the "old guard" not only to maintain but to strengthen its "machine" in this as well as in other states of the rest-less wheat and corn belts. Coolidge is reported to have made the appointment at the suggestion of L. B. Hanna, "old guard" campaign manager in 1924, the guardian of the republican reaction's power in the state. This is the Hanna who sought to keep Nye out of the senate this year, with the good wishes of the White House. He failed in the primaries and Nye had a walkaway in the November poll. But the voters, who put Frazier and Nye into the senate and are keeping them there for the time being, are anxiously trying to find out where the difference is between the "old guard" and its Frazier-Nye offshoot. They will want to know, what difference does it make whether they suffer under the Coolidge-Mudgett-Hanna machine, or under the Nye-Frazier regime that has lost all its old flavor of protest.

...

United States marshals, who are the federal policemen, like the postmasters, especially in the large cities, are very important cogs in the capitalist political organizations. They have no important functions to perform, all actual work being assigned to assistants, enabling the appointees to give all their time to building and mending the fences of the bosses that they serve.

The strenuous efforts being made by the Coolidge administration to grab off the appointments in North Dakota, indicate that the Wall Street gang, speaking thru the bankers, landlords and grain gamblers of the northwest, is eternally active in building up its strength. That it has ambitions to bring the erstwhile non-partisan leaguers within the fold is shown by the fact that no opposition was offered last month to the re-election of Governor Sorlie and Senator Nye. The bankers, the merchants and the outside business interests could have opposed the Sorlie-Frazier-Nye combination at the polls in two ways: (1) by getting up an independent

## BRATIANU GANG HOLDS DESTINY OF ROUMANIANS

Queen and Carol Rumors Only Wild Guesses

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3.—With the European and American press agitating itself about a possible palace revolution led by the ex-Crown Prince Carol, the establishment of a regency with Queen Marie at its head and many other guesses about Roumania's dynastic future in the event of King Ferdinand's death, the following facts are enlightening:

King Ferdinand's illness is of a nature that may carry him off at any moment and he is an old man. But for the time being he is well enough to go about his routine state duties and is expected to meet Queen Marie at the station when she arrives from Paris.

But the rumors about possible uprisings over the question of Ferdinand's successor are considerably dampened when it is known that the real rulers of Roumania are not the royal household.

The most powerful individual in the country is Jan Bratianu, former premier and son of Roumania's "Garibaldi." He and two of his brothers are wealthy capitalists and financiers who may be said to have Roumania's rich mineral and oil resources in their pockets.

The present government of Averesco exists by grace of the Bratianu brothers. It is recalled that prior to the last election, Averesco's party controlled only several seats in parliament. During the last election, as if by magic, his party became the majority. The magic consisted in the ability of the oligarchy to control the polls. Soldiers were freely used at the ballot boxes, as in all Roumanian elections, and Averesco's majority was secured in advance.

There are various reasons for Averesco coming to power. The chief reason was that Bratianu's own interest required a change of government. But the accession of General Averesco to the premiership did not lessen the enormous power of Jan Bratianu who, it is openly declared by the opposition parties has more real power in Roumania than Mussolini has in Italy.

Bratianu is definitely set against Carol's return. This means that Carol will not return to Roumania despite the "informal" conversation Marie is reported to have had with her son in Paris where she stopped to do her Christmas shopping on the way home.

That, in brief, is the political situation in Roumania. The capitalist and financial oligarchy of "Greater Roumania" under the leadership of Jan Bratianu and his powerful brothers, is the dominating force in the country and, incidentally, the power responsible for conditions that the Roumanian censorship does not permit to be talked about in news going out of Roumania and only in a muffled tone within the country.

**Russian Fraction Meets Monday.**

An important meeting of the Chicago Russian fraction of the Workers Party will be held Monday, Dec. 6, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. A special committee will be selected to insure the success of the Russian masquerade ball to be given for the benefit of the Navy Mir on Saturday, Dec. 25, at Mirror Hall, 1140 N. Western Ave., near Division St.

## PASSAIC STRIKE MUST BE WON FOR ALL THE TEXTILE WORKERS

(Continued from page 1)

Senator Borah, but no information as to what occurred has been given out.

There are certain conflicts in progress, or developing, with the Passaic strike as their center, but which are evidence that other interests, in some instances interests diametrically opposed, than those of the strikers are being considered.

The truth of the matter is that labor officials—and others—are playing politics with the Passaic strike in the democrat and republican parties. It will be remembered that Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, shortly before the recent convention of that body, issued a statement attacking Senator Borah for his attempts to settle the strike. So far Borah has not kept his promise to address a mass meeting of the Passaic strikers and it is probable that the opposition of Woll and similar elements in the executive council of the A. F. of L. is responsible for this.

...

**FORSTMANN.** of the Forstmann-Huffman mills, reputed to be the sixteenth richest man in America, is also a heavy contributor to the republican party machine.

There are also local conflicts among the officialdom.

President McMahon does not want Governor Moore of New Jersey to address the strikers in Passaic although Moore has stated that if the mill-owners did not settle he would speak at a strikers' meeting. President Riley of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, rated as a progressive, wants to bring Moore into the fight against the mill owners but to this McMahon will

not agree and he has instructed Vice-President Starr, his representative in charge of the strike, to enter into no negotiations with Moore.

McMahon also rejected the offer of the services of his organization made by Meyers, industrial secretary of the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ.

...

The announcement of a ten per cent increase in wages by the Botany mill last Monday, has created a new situation. It was already rumored, before the announcement was made, that Colonel Johnson of the Botany was in favor of a settlement.

Proposals had also been made to the local committee by Vice-President Starr for the organization of the skilled strikebreakers in the Botany plant and the issuance of a charter to them. The local committee rejected these proposals.

Then President McMahon and Vice-President Starr proposed that a charter be issued to the scab spinners and loom fixers in the Botany plant, secure recognition for this scab local and then settle the strike after this local had "requested" no discrimination for strikers. President McMahon has also asked the secretary of the Passaic local for the names of the loom fixers and spinners now scabbing in the Botany.

...

It is evident that desertion of the unskilled strikers is at least being considered.

The mechanics of this sordid scheme would be about as follows:

Separate charters are issued for each mill. The Passaic Worsted Mill workers are chartered as Local 1604

of the U. T. W. The scab loom fixers now in the Botany, if the scheme is carried thru, would be chartered as Local 1606.

The local union of the strikers is 1603 and over the scab loom fixers and spinners' local, 1606, it would have no control. The members of Local 1603, who have fought all thru the strike, would be left out in the cold, blacklisted and forced to find employment elsewhere. Local 1603 would cease to exist.

The unskilled workers will be betrayed if this scheme is allowed to work out.

...

It is my opinion that the officialdom of the U. T. W. and at least a section of A. F. of L. officialdom, do not want the bosses to settle with the men and women who have proved their militancy by more than ten months of bitter struggle, on a basis that will build a strong mass union of unskilled workers in Passaic and I think that any honest observer, conversant with the facts, will arrive at the same conclusion.

...

That the Passaic strikers have plenty of stamina and fighting spirit left is shown by the fact that the announcement of the ten per cent increase by the Botany, because it carried no recognition of the union with it, brought no stamped to the mills, as the bosses, and some of the "labor" advisers, undoubtedly thought it would, but on the contrary was hailed correctly by the strikers as evidence of weakness on the part of the mill owners and by a unanimous vote at the strikers' mass meeting to continue the struggle.

The campaign for relief must be intensified and the resources of the labor movement banded again at the disposal of the Passaic General Relief Committee.

...

THE rank and file of labor, which has supported the Passaic strike so long and so well, must tell the U. T. W. and A. F. of L. officialdom that they will not be allowed to desert the mass of unskilled workers in Passaic thru the medium of a fake settlement for a small group of skilled strikebreakers in order that they can claim a "victory" and save their faces.

Furthermore, the rank and file of the labor movement should serve notice on the labor officials who are playing politics in the capitalist parties with the lives and sacrifices of Passaic strikers, that they will be held responsible for any desertion of the strikers and that this time no carefully framed excuses will save them from the wrath of the rank and file.

...

THESE officials must be told that with the textile industry rapidly increasing production, with the demand for workers increasing and with the evidence at hand of the weak position of the mill owners shown by the Passaic Worsteds settlement and the ten per cent increase in wages by the Botany, the trade unionists of this country expect the Passaic strike to be won.

The officialdom must be told that it is time now for them to get into the fight, to come into Passaic and hurl some defiance at the mill owners, encourage the strikers and mobilize the whole labor movement for winning the strike.

It can be won and it will be won if there is no desertion of the unskilled workers in Passaic.

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



## Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

### THE FIGHT OF ALEX HOWAT AND THE MINERS OF DISTRICT No. 14; A CHAPTER IN LABOR HISTORY

ARTICLE III  
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

Coal operators toed the line when Howat was president of District 14. There is no dissent from this—even from the operators—and when Howat recently became eligible to run for district office again something like a panic seized the bosses.

I was talking to a group of miners about the situation in District 14 where, since the absence of Howat from office, the membership has dropped from 10,000 to less than 7,000 and where the coal operators now do as they please regardless of the contract provisions.

An Italian coal digger, who understood but little English, listened for some time and then made his contribution:  
Stepping up to me and tapping on my chest with a stubby, cracked and very hard finger he said:

"Howat gooda man for da miner."  
This terse sentence expresses the general opinion of Howat among all the Kansas miners except that very small percentage who are henchmen of the Lewis machine. In securing nominations for district president, resulting as before stated in his getting endorsement from 90 per cent of the membership, Howat never visited a single local except the one to which he belongs, while the machine carried on a continuous campaign.

"Company Always Wrong."  
Another Italian miner (there are many Italians in District 14) told me of a typical instance:

In a certain mine where he was working the miners were being robbed by systematic short weightings of their coal cars. They proved the case and then demanded payment. The pit boss agreed to pay for the day the discovery was made, but refused to reimburse the miners for previous thefts.

My informant said:  
"I pulled the bell and engineer stopped hauling. We stopped the work and sent for superintendent. The super came and said 'pay for one day,' I said 'well send for Howat. The super said 'Goddamit, I pay you for short coal. I know what Howat do. He thinks company always wrong.'"

In 1919, District 14 was on strike with the rest of the union. One mine brought in a force of scabs. Howat led 2,000 miners to the mine and demanded the discharge of the scabs.

The sheriff appeared on the scene and denounced Howat for "making trouble." Other speeches were made, however, and the sheriff took the next train to Kansas City, saw the chief stockholders of the mine and, after listening to his estimate of the situation, they ordered the discharge of the scabs.

I gathered from other sources the information that many of the union miners who had been recently discharged from the army had donned their uniforms and brought rifles with them for the demonstration on the theory that if anything happened they might as well be ready for it.

Welcomed by Operators  
Such incidents do not add to the peace of mind—or the profits—of coal operators and they welcomed the Industrial Court law with unconcealed glee.

It was not long until they had an opportunity to use the new weapon. Sure of its effectiveness the operators deliberately provoked the union.

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

### STRIKERS' WIVES STRONG FACTOR IN N. Y. STRUGGLE

#### Committees of Women Visit Homes of Scabs

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A conference of the wives of the Cloakmakers, from various parts of the city, took place on Nov. 29, at the office of Local 9, New York joint board.

About six weeks ago, when negotiations between the union and the Industrial Council were broken off, a movement was started among the wives of the strikers.

Committees of women visited the homes of scabs and used all possible means to induce them to give up scabbing. Failing in this, demonstrations were staged in front of various homes of scabs. The women also engaged in picket duty.

These temporary committees are to become permanent Councils of Cloakmakers' Wives.

#### Disabled Veterans Say War Is All That Sherman Reported It

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Soldiers who were disabled while doing their bit for God, Woodrow and country are still fighting. Thru their organization, the Disabled American Veterans, they are fighting the veterans' bureau of the government almost constantly for better hospital care. Their publication, Disabled American Veterans' Weekly, published in this city, proclaims that they have now "started a movement in several directions" to improve conditions.

One of these directions seem to be via the alimentary canal. They have secured a ruling from the bureau that each officer of the day, on his tour of inspection of the hospitals, shall eat each meal of the day with the patients in their mess hall. This system, the veterans hope, will "bring to Washington more reliable and specific reports than have filtered thru up to this time."

Which suggests that the hash which is now fed to the disabled soldiers who fought for Woodrow, God and country marks a difference from the days when conscripts who had volunteered en masse, as Woodrow politely explained it, were on their departure for France bombarded with hon-bons and Camels.

The December issue of the American Worker Correspondent will be out this week. Get a copy, subscribe!

#### WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.  
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.  
8:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio: Little Joe Warner; Ann Post; Vivian Lawrence; Nora, Norine & Lou Sleviers; Mildred Colacic.  
9:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.  
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5.  
11:00 a. m.—Grace Methodist Church, Rev. C. Copeland Smith.  
4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.  
7:45—Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

### SALT LAKE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SHOOTS OFF FIREWORKS IN PROTEST AT NEARING'S LECTURE ENGAGEMENT

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 3.—The board of governors of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution bitterly condemning the scheduled appearance of Scott Nearing here on Dec. 3, under the auspices of the lecture bureau of the University of Utah. A copy of the resolution has been sent to President Thomas of the university, and Dr. Clarence Snow, of the university board of regents.

The action of the local commerce body came as a result of a protest by Chauncey P. Overfield, director general of the Sons of the American Revolution, and other members of that organization. In a letter Overfield is said to have taken Nearing severely to task as one of the ultra-radicals of the nation and stated there is no place in Zion for one preaching "malicious propaganda, especially under the favor of the University of Utah, which is supported by taxpayers of the state.

The local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution also has given their moral support to the "sons," altho definite action cannot be taken at present.

With columns being devoted in local newspapers to the protest of the Chamber of Commerce, indications are that if the lecture is ultimately staged, Nearing will talk to a crowded house.

### DEMOCRATS PLAN SACRIFICING OF FARMERS FOR '28

#### Would Block Relief to Rap Republicans

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Democratic leaders in both houses assembled here for the opening of congress are trying to find some way of juggling farm relief legislation in order to save the farm problem as a political football for the 1928 presidential campaign.

Would Blame G. O. P.  
If they can prevent action being taken at the approaching session, and escape the blame themselves, they would do it. They want to be able to tell the farmers in 1928 that the republicans denied them the demanded relief and use that in the campaign.

Republicans are also trying to dodge the issue, but from different motives, the manufacturers being opposed to farm legislation.

Will Mean Another Year.  
If the congress that meets Monday does not take up the matter, that will mean another year will lapse, as the seventieth congress will not convene until Dec. 1927, unless an extraordinary session is called.

#### Harding Will Get Treasurer Job, But O'Brien Will Fight

That George F. Harding will be given the certificate of election as county treasurer over Martin J. O'Brien was indicated by the Cook county election commission. When the certificate is given, O'Brien will immediately demand a recount of the ballots, it was said. He charges that there was a default in the counting and protested the victory of Harding.

The board is considering the argument of George B. Arnold, republican, defeated by P. J. Carr, for county sheriff. Arnold contends that inasmuch Carr died before he received the certificate of election, Arnold should be given the certificate.

#### Senators Warn Small Not to Appoint Smith in Case McKinley Dies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senate republicans have served notice on Gov. Len Small of Illinois not to appoint Frank L. Smith, senator-elect, to fill the vacancy of Sen. McKinley in the approaching congress, should the latter die. McKinley is now incurably ill.

The senators warn that if Small should appoint Smith, who is facing ousting by the senate because of primary expenditures and receiving money from the Insull interests, it would precipitate a fight that would block all legislation.

#### May Pass Bill for Reapportionment of Congress at Session

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—An attempt to pass a bill providing for the reapportionment of congress on the basis of the 1930 census will be made at the short session of congress. Rep. Fenn, republican, Connecticut, will introduce such a bill. It is planned to have it go into effect on the 1932 congressional elections.

A similar bill was attempted at the spring session, but was defeated. However, the lame-duck congress will probably pass it, it is felt by observers.

## The Manager's Corner

### A Message from Maine

The following letter has come to our desk from a Swedish lumberman of Clark Island, Maine, the northeastern end of the United States:

To The Daily Worker,  
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Fellow Workers:  
Komrades:

I have resived your letter of Nov. 15, and I see that *The DAILY WORKER* is very hard up, I have many paper, *Sveedis Kommunist paper Solidarity* and other paper, but I gone to help so long I cane. I feel bade when I know some of my Freadnd have to strave, so I gone to help little. I cane not wait English very good, so you have to eakause me.

Yours for Freedom for all Workers,  
CLAUS THORWALDSON.

It is interesting to note from this letter, which is a sample of many others we are receiving, what a close bond *The DAILY WORKER* has already established with the foreign-born in the three short years of its existence. Instinctively these workers realize the necessity of an English Communist paper as well. It is evident that some of the foreign workers are developing a deep and wholesome resentment against the inhuman exploitation practiced by their one hundred per cent American employers and that this resentment is finding an outlet in their support of the only English newspaper which is fighting for them—*The DAILY WORKER*.

The approaching session of congress will be marked by a strenuous effort to secure the passage of legislation against the foreign-born. Powerful interests are at work to put this legislation thru. To combat this legislation, the foreign language press is important but not sufficient. It is necessary to have an organ, printed in the official language of the country, to call the attention of the English speaking workers to the menace involved to the working class in general by the proposed legislation. Politically the English-speaking workers are the most powerful section of the working population. It is to these workers that the call of the foreign-born must be directed, in the strongest possible terms. This responsibility *The DAILY WORKER* has shouldered and will carry out to its fullest capacity.

BERT MILLER.

DECEMBER ISSUE JUST OFF THE PRESS!

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### A. F. OF L. CALLS OFF DRIVE IN THE AUTO INDUSTRY

#### Lay Offs in Detroit Is Given as Reason

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—(FP)—Due to the slump in employment in the automobile plants in Detroit, the trade union organizing campaign there has been postponed until January, according to Vice-Pres. P. J. Conlon of the Intl. Association of Machinists. The organizing force has been laid off for five weeks.

That the reduction of force in the factories is only temporary and largely seasonal is Conlon's belief, based on reports from the field. Production of new models for the spring trade is counted upon to restore a high rate of activity, which will provide more favorable conditions for union agitation. Conlon is convinced that many railroad companies are about to establish lines of motor trucks for local freight traffic, and that these trucks will be a big item of production in many plants in 1927.

To the extent that railroad companies establish freight truck services the trade union campaign in garages will be assisted, officials of the shop crafts say. The more trucks are run into one garage for maintenance, the simpler will be the problem of unionization.

### Fight Deportation of Los Angeles Radical

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3.—The deportation of James Olson, Los Angeles I. W. W., will be fought by the Northern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, which will appeal to the United States district court. Deportation papers have already been approved by the United States department of labor, according to industrial solidarity of Seattle. Olson is now at liberty under \$2,000 bail.

Together with eight other I. W. W.'s, Olson, a Swede, was convicted of violating the criminal syndicalism law and sentenced to five years by Judge Thomas L. Woolwine of Los Angeles in December, 1921. Deportation proceedings were brought against him at the time of his conviction. Upon release from San Quentin prison last February he was served with the deportation warrant.

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"NO!" J. E. LeROSSIGNOL  
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WORKERS OF DETROIT, MICH.  
will have the opportunity of hearing for the first time

**Albert Weisbord**  
organizer of the Passaic strike, speak WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 8 p. m., at the MAJESTIC THEATER, Woodward near Willis.  
Admission 15 cents.

### Paper Box Bosses Refuse Mediation

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Paper box manufacturers of New York refuse to meet union representatives and the group of church mediators who sought to effect a settlement. The manufacturers say they want the open shop and the fight is to the finish. A trade union committee of 25 representatives of other unions is raising money for the fight.

Presence of newspaper camera men at a mass picketing demonstration of the paper box workers restrained the police from the clubbing exhibition they gave at a recent picket march. But the officers pushed into the crowd and stopped one section of the parade from proceeding down the East Side.

### Russian Women Will Give Affair Dec. 5

A performance concert and dance will be given by the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society, Sunday, Dec. 5, at Shoenhoffen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

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Cor. Milwaukee and Ashland  
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**DANCING AFTER PERFORMANCE**  
Admission 50 Cents—At Door 65 Cents.  
Auspices Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society.

*Hop to It—*

**IN PITTSBURGH ON JANUARY 15**

Daily Worker Builders' Club of Pittsburgh has arranged a dance and entertainment at the International Socialist Lyceum at 805 James Street N. S. "N. S." means "no shirking" on the job. There will be a big crowd there, you will probably have to push your way in and you might even get crushed a little. But man—woman—and child—IT SURE WILL BE WORTH IT!

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL  
WILLIAM F. DUNNE  
BERT MILLER  
Editors  
Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application.

## Two Mexican News Stories

On Thursday, December 3, the Associated Press sent out a Washington dispatch stating that the Mexican government had agreed to a policy of non-interference with the oil land concessions to foreign capitalists made previous to the enactment of the constitution of 1917.

This statement, if true, meant that the Mexican government had surrendered to the American state department and had agreed to all its demands.

The statement was credited to the Mexican embassy by the Associated Press.

On Friday, December 4, the Associated Press sent out the following dispatch under a Mexican City dateline:

*The foreign office asserts that it has no knowledge regarding a statement issued at the Mexican embassy in Washington yesterday concerning the new Mexican oil lease. It was stated that the Mexican government's policy regarding oil has not been changed, that it remained exactly as defined by the old law and the regulation thereof, which in any case must be harmonized with other Mexican laws.*

We can quickly reject the theory that the Mexican embassy in Washington defined the policy of its government without consulting its foreign office and the immediate denial of the story by the Mexican foreign office shows that no such change in policy as the statement implied had been made.

From what source did the story come and for what purpose was it distributed thru the biggest press agency in the world?

We can conclude only that the Associated Press was tricked badly, in which case its reliability on other important international questions is open to question, or that knowing the story to be a fake, it sent it out anyway.

The purpose of such fabrications is clear.

The Mexican population, with the exception of the catholic hierarchy, foreign capitalists, the big landlords, and the subsidized agents of these three reactionary groups, is a unit against American imperialism.

A story in which the Calles government is pictured as capitulating to Wall Street would tend to discredit it among large masses of the population. There is, of course, the possibility that the Calles government contemplated some sort of a compromise on the question of oil and mineral concessions, but the complete surrender indicated in the Associated Press statement would destroy its base of popular support.

The incident should serve as a warning to American workers and others who sympathize with the struggle of Mexico for an independent existence, to take with several grains of salt the Mexican news sent out by the capitalist press services during this period when the American government is bringing the maximum diplomatic pressure on Mexico in order to maintain in that country a system of American capitalist ownership of the natural resources and rigid oppression of the Mexican working class.

## The Recognition of China

For years past, the militant workers of the world have been guided in their attitude towards China and the economic rape of that country at the hands of its imperialist invaders by the slogan, "Hands Off China!" This slogan is still in force. American, British, French and Japanese workers must still warn their governments that the working class is so far in sympathy with the struggle for Chinese liberation that it is prepared to go to great lengths to enforce its demand for HANDS OFF CHINA.

But with the partial victory of the Chinese revolution and with the setting up of a Chinese independent people's government at Wuchang only a matter of days, this slogan needs to be supplemented with the demand for the recognition of the new Kuomintang government.

The establishment of the national people's government at Wuchang, in the heart of China, the probable choice of Sun Yat Sen's widow to be the first provisional president, the smashing victories coming in rapid succession to the people's armies against the militarists and the consolidation of the power of the workers and peasants and a section of the bourgeoisie in the struggle against foreign imperialism—these facts mark the first step in the fight to carry out the will of Sun Yat Sen. This will—a great revolutionary document that is the guiding principle in the liberation movement—urges the Kuomintang party to work for the creation of a people's government in China.

The provisional government is the first step.

The announcement of the formation of the provisional government at Wuchang will be the signal for the workers of the world to raise the new slogan, RECOGNITION OF THE NEW CHINA—the while not forgetting to demand HANDS OFF CHINA.

## UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MAY GO UP IN THE AIR, BECAUSE MINERS GO DOWN IN GUGGENHEIM BROS. FAR-FLUNG MINES

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, announces an appropriation of \$78,000 to the University of Michigan for the completion of its aeronautic laboratory and the founding of the Guggenheim professorship in that department.

This follows a gift of \$600,000 to the California Institute of Technology and Leland Stanford University for a similar purpose, and other donations to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and New York University.

President C. C. Little of the University of Michigan goes somewhat up in the air in acknowledging this contribution to aeronautics. He says that "as a state university, maintained by

the proceeds of taxation, it appreciates keenly the public-spirited efforts of the Daniel Guggenheim fund."

The special form of taxation by which the Guggenheim brothers, some six in number, gathered this fund was by working the miners of the United States, Mexico and points south. Daniel Guggenheim and his brothers are, or were, interested in the Chill Copper Co., the American Smelting and Refining Co., the American Smelter Securities Co., the Yukon Gold Co., etc.

So now, while the students of several technical schools and state universities go up in the air, the Guggenheim's miners will go down into the bowels of the earth to get the money for the Guggenheim fund.

# How to Strengthen the Party

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

(Editor's Note: This is the last of the series of articles by Comrade Ruthenberg on the work of the November meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.)

The fact that the influence of the party has been extended during the past year was strongly emphasized in the discussions and by the resolution of the Central Committee. The party is breaking its isolation and has established contact with greater masses of workers who are entering into common struggles with it.

The party has not, however, thus far been able to crystallize the influence it won as a result of its campaigns into organizational strength. The organized strength of the party, as represented by its membership, has not kept pace with its influence among the workers.

This fact is strikingly illustrated in the circulation of the party press in comparison with the membership of the party. The combined circulation of all party papers is over 200,000. There are that many readers of the daily weekly and monthly papers and magazines issued by the party. There may be some duplication in this figure because some of the party members and sympathizers with our movement read both the English and foreign language papers of the party, but not a great deal. Yet there are today only 10,000 members organized in the party.

The party influence extends beyond the circle of readers of its press. More thousands of workers are reached by the mass meetings held under the party auspices and thru the various struggles in the workers interest which the party initiates and carries on.

Here is a broad field in which to work to strengthen the party organizationally and thus create a stronger instrument for revolutionary work. The party activities today in the many fields in which it is working have reached the limit of the present organized strength of the party. The party organization must be broadened in order to enable it to undertake new tasks to reach even a larger number of workers.

The recruiting of new members to broaden and strengthen the party organization, therefore, becomes one of its major fields of work. The party must crystallize into organization strength the influence which it has won among the workers.

Our party has never taken full advantage of its work among the masses to win new members. There still exists among the members of the party some remnants of the psychology of the days when the party was obliged in order to live to exist as an underground organization. The members of our party are hesitant about approaching the workers with whom they come in contact and who are sympathetic to the work of the party in order to bring them into the party. There are no persistent and systematic efforts to recruit new members.

If the whole membership of our party were to throw itself into the work of winning new members, with the same enthusiasm and energetic work which has been developed in some of the party campaigns, we could quickly double the membership of the reorganized party.

With double the membership the party could go forward to greater achievements in the extension of its influence and in mobilizing the working masses for struggle.

The same attitude which is manifested in regard to the recruiting of new members showed itself in the reorganization of the party. Many members who were in the party before the reorganization were lost to the party because of the mechanical attitude manifested toward these members in the reorganization.

In place of considering each worker who had advanced far enough to become a member of the party as precious material for the building of a powerful Communist Party, which must be kept by the party at all cost, thousands of members were lightly dropped from the membership rolls because they did not immediately take the necessary steps to affiliate with the shop and street nuclei. In many instances even the lists containing the names of these members have not been kept.

Both the attitude within the party toward the recruiting of new members and that manifested in the reorganization of the party constitute

a grave danger in relation to the building of a more powerful party. This attitude, which does not consider every member or prospective member as precious material for the upbuilding of the revolutionary movement, must be rooted out of the party.

The work of the party in winning the workers for its program must reflect itself in the growth of the membership. The membership figures of the party are the best test of whether the party is conducting its work in an effective manner. We may have the most correct program and the best policies and tactics in carrying on our work, but if we do not couple with these the recruiting of the best elements among the workers who support our party our work will not be permanent and we are not taking the fullest advantage of our opportunities.

### We Must Recruit New Members.

It is because of these reasons that the Central Committee has put into the forefront of the party work a campaign for new members, which must be carried on by every unit of the party for the next months.

This campaign will have two phases. First, a campaign to draw back into the reorganized party the members who have been disconnected from the party or drifted away from the party organization during the reorganization.

There are two or three thousand members who were in the party last year at this time who are not now party members, who can be won back if the proper organizational steps are taken. The party organizations in each section or sub-section in the larger cities and the city organizations in the smaller cities, must immediately make a list of the members who dropped out of the party during the reorganization. If the membership lists of a year ago have not been kept, a new list can be compiled by such nucleus having its members hand in the names of former members.

The leading committee in the section or city must organize a group of the most active party members to visit these former members and endeavor to win them back to the party. Such a campaign, carried on systematically, will result in adding thousands of members to the party strength immediately.

Coupled with this campaign to win

back the former members must be a campaign to recruit new members from among the workers sympathetic to the party. The mailing lists of our party papers constitute a valuable asset in carrying on this work. These lists have been furnished to the district organizers, who in turn must distribute them to the sections and cities.

Here again a strong group of party members must be organized to visit these readers of our papers and endeavor to win them for the party organization.

Together with this work among the workers whose names were on the party rolls and who are readers of our paper, the members of the party must be stimulated to take up a recruiting campaign among the workers with whom they come in daily contact. The recruiting campaign must be carried on in the factories through the members of the shop nuclei, in the trade unions by the members of the trade union fractions, in the fraternal organizations by the members of the fractions in these organizations.

### Build the Party.

"Build the party" must be the slogan which every member of the party transforms into reality by active participation in the campaign to win back old members and to recruit new members for the party.

Cast out of the party the attitude which looks with disdain upon the idea of drawing new members into the party. Let every one of the 10,000 members of the party become a recruiting agent for the party, with the object of having every worker who is sympathetic to the party become a member of the party.

Let us set as our goal to add 5,000 members to the reorganized party during the next six months. The material to thus increase our membership and our organizational strength is at hand. It awaits the systematic effort of the party to work it into the structure of our organization.

Let us make every political campaign, every campaign in the trade unions a recruiting campaign to win members for the party.

If we mobilize our party for work in support of this program the party will grow in membership, in organizational strength, even as it has grown in political influence.

# A Workers' Experience During General Strike in Great Britain

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

the country. Everywhere the workers were mad. Consternation reigned supreme. Why was the strike called off when the strength and solidarity of workers was so magnificent? Surely we had not surrendered! It must be mere capitalist dope. We were not defeated—we had the will to win and would win.

Alas! It was only too true. The workers had been treacherously betrayed. All unions were scrambling to get back to work on the best possible terms—but back to work at all costs. Agreements of many years' standing were being ruthlessly broken by bosses and trade union leaders. It seemed as if trade unionism was going to be irreparably broken up.

Workers Not Defeated.  
**B**UT NO! The workers were not defeated. The Communist Party minority movement and the more radical working class elements urged the workers not to resume under the broken agreements. Thursday came, with the workers still wondering. The Communist Party and minority movement lead was accepted. Few workers returned to work under the broken agreements. If that temporary refusal of the workers had not taken place trade unionism would have been done. No official news came from headquarters of the General Council. The localities were left practically to decide for themselves and that saved in a small way complete rout of the workers. Great was the condemnation everywhere of the attitude of the leaders. At the meetings anyone trying to justify the General Council attitude was not listened to. "Away with them, the traitors," was the general cry.

It seemed as tho the workers were going to continue the strike in spite of their leaders. However, the tradition of following the leader asserted itself and the glorious general strike was ended. It ended in the defeat of trade union leaders. The workers themselves were not defeated. They manifested in every way their desire for a better standard of life—and more than that, their will to fight for that standard. Everywhere the Communists were received with open arms.

**N**ecessary Lesson.  
**T**HE strike was a necessary lesson to the British workers and the workers of the world. No half measures will do when it comes to a class fight. The sham of democracy was laid bare; the capitalist expression and basis of alleged constitutionalism was laid bare. And the workers are progressing rapidly on the revolutionary path which says, only when we fight capitalism in all its phases will we fight successfully. An organized militant working class will carry the day. The strike was not a defeat; it was a victory.

**W**ORKERS must not lose faith in the trade unions. Rather must they concentrate more than ever on the question of changing the leadership, and objective, and building up a weapon for the carrying on of class war. The class collaboration idea, which was the basis of previous trade unionism, must be changed for that of class war, definite fight, no compromise. Then and then only will the workers be able to carry on the real fight. The British general strike is a glorious example of working-class solidarity and will be the inspiration to the workers of the world to go ahead more earnestly and conscientiously than ever before.

**B**riand Is Severely Attacked for Policy on Italy and Germany  
**P**ARIS, Dec. 3. — M. Briand, minister of foreign affairs, was submitted to a two-hour attack on his foreign policies in the chamber of deputies. He was severely criticized by both the left and right. His policy toward Germany and Italy were especially censured.

The militaristic deputies demanded that Briand show even more aggression than he has toward both Italy and Germany.

Briand defended himself by declaring he was "moving cautiously" and was trying to pursue a policy of peace. When the vote was taken Briand won 325 to 200. The vote was on the budget for foreign affairs, but was really one of confidence.

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

**I**taly Makes Treaty with Albania; Will Protect Government  
**R**OME, Dec. 3. — Italy has formed a virtual military alliance with Albania it is revealed in a treaty between the two countries signed Nov. 27.

The treaty provides that Italy guarantees to Albania its aid to maintain the status quo in territory and guarantees it political and judicial freedom from foreign interference. By the treaty, Achmed Zogu, head of the Albanian government, will be given aid in case of revolutionary outbreaks which he cannot control alone.

Both nations give assurances that neither will enter into agreements with other nations that will endanger the interests of either.

**R**evive Mexican Clerical Disputes.  
**W**ASHINGTON.—(FP)—Press correspondents in the capital have received from Knights of Columbus headquarters in New Haven a long statement quoting President Green of the American Federation of Labor on the religious issue in Mexico, as set forth by Frank Duffy in an article in their official magazine "Columbia." Green is quoted as hopeful that Mexican disputes as to church and state will be amicably adjusted, so that American affiliation with Mexican labor may not be threatened.

**A** WHITE elephant was born in Slam and a London brewery has offered to supply free beer to a local poorhouse. It would appear that there is no connection between the two cases, but there is. The white elephant, in all probability, is gray, and the beer that the London brewery promised may only appear in the columns of the daily press.

The December issue of the American Worker Correspondent will be out this week. Get a copy, send us name and address.



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II

Christmas had come, and the qual were calling from the hills at Paradise. There were not so many on the tract, but there was plenty of adjacent land over which an oil prince and his royal sire were welcome to shoot. And since you were out of sight of the derricks, and out of smell of the refinery, it was the same beautiful country, with the same clear sky and golden sunsets, and you could get the poisons of bootleg liquor out of your blood, and the embarrassing memories out of your soul. Tramping these rocky hills, drawing this magical air into your lungs, it was impossible to think that men would not, some day learn to be happy!

This visit corresponded with a great historic event, which put Paradise upon the map of California. Eli Watkins, prophet of the Lord, had completed the payments for the land upon which his tabernacle in Angel City was to stand, and he celebrated this event by coming back to the scenes of his boyhood, the little frame temple where the Third Revelation had been handed down to mankind, and there holding a novel and interesting performance of his own invention, known as a "Bible Marathon." You see, Eli had read in the papers about Marathon races, and he didn't know what the word meant, it was romantic-sounding, and he had a fondness for strange words. So the disciples of the First Apostolic Church of Paradise announced that a "Bible Marathon" consisted in reading the Lord's Holy Word straight thru without a single pause; they would be told off in relays, and day and night there would be a little group in the church, and one voice after another would take up the sacred task, regardless of oil wells "on the pump" just outside the door.

This was Big Magic. Not only did it thrill the believers, and bring swarms of people to town, but it caught the fancy of the newspapers, and they rushed reporters to write up the event. Many new miracles were wrought, and many crutches hung up; and in the midst of the excitement the Lord vouchsafed a fresh sign of His mercy—Eli, preaching to the throngs outside, announced in the Lord's name that if the reading were completed, Divine Omnipotence would cause the rest of the money to be offered, and the Angel City tabernacle would be erected within a year. After that, of course, nothing could stop the "Marathon," and the epoch-making feat was accomplished in the time of four days, five hours, seventeen minutes, and forty-two and three-quarter seconds—glory hallelujah, praise the Lord!

Bunny saw the shouting thousands with their heads bared, their faces uplifted and a searchlight playing upon them; for Eli had money now, and used it for spectacular effects. His "silver band" was mounted upon a platform with electric lights shining upon the instruments; and the prophet would exhort, and then wave his hand, and the musicians would blare forth an old gospel tune, and the crowd would burst into a mighty chorus, and sway and stamp, their souls transported to glory, the tears running down their cheeks.

There were many wives of off workers among the audience, and these would plead and pray, and persuade their husbands to attend.

There is not much for a man to do out in a lonely place like Paradise; a third-rate movie was the only form of amusement—and here were the bright lights and the silver trumpets and the heavenly raptures, all free—and with a gambler's chance of heaven thrown in! No wonder many of the men "fell for it," and Paul and his little bunch of rebels insisted that the employers had hired Eli to come there at this critical time, while the struggle to save the union was impending. Bunny would have thought the idea exaggerated—but then he remembered the five hundred dollars his father had given to Eli! Also, he remembered a remark of Vernon Roscoe at the Monastery—"They can have their pie in the sky, so long as they let me have the oil." Annabelle had given a frightened exclamation, "Hush, Verne! What a horrible thing to say." For Annabelle knew that the heavenly powers are jealous, and liable to cruel whims.

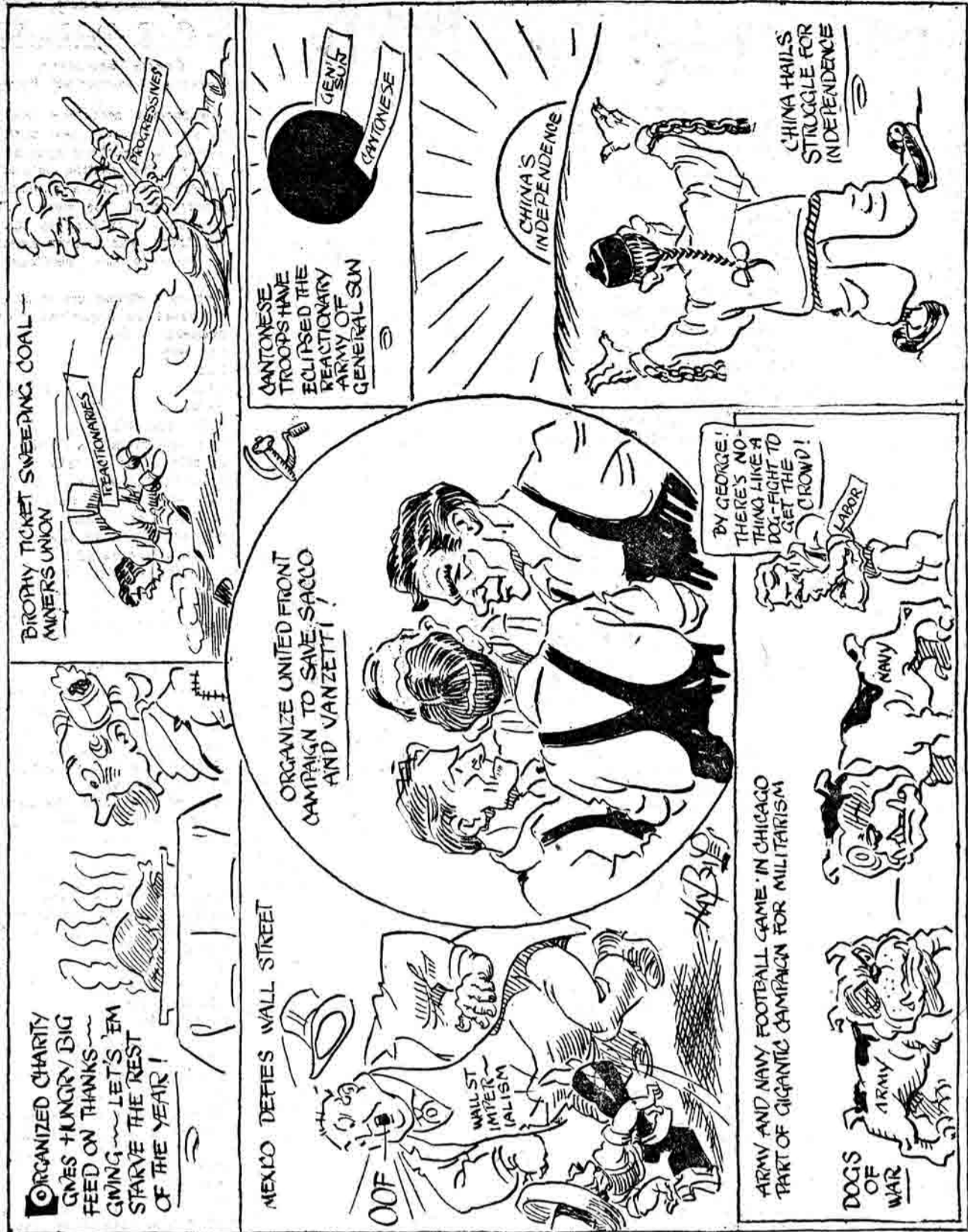
(Continued tomorrow)

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1926

## A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales



## KAZAN-SARAPUL

By LARISSA REISSNER.

A quick shout from the observer. "People at the shore on the left." And again—tense waiting. But they at the shore have already recognized the red stripes of cloth are flapping merrily in the wind. Farther along the shore, on the bridge and also behind the sand banks, little red flags are flickering up. They figure of foot soldiers are racing along the shore, waving, shouting, and throwing incomprehensible benedictions over on the steel deck of the torpedo boat.

We pass the bridge, turn in to the left, and already a machine gun snipers in back of the last ship of the flotilla. It is the Whites, who are shooting at the bridge guard because he had run to the shore to get a closer view of a steamer of our squadron.

The entire quay of Sarapul, now visible with a telescope, is occupied by Asin's Division, besieged on all sides by the Whites, and finally, thanks to the arrival of our squadron, united with the armies farther inland.

We approach the shore. On the roof, on the balustrade, on the roof kerchiefs, banners, all friendly, brightly surprised faces. The orchestra on the hill rumbles the "Marsellaise," the drummer stares at the boats and with clattering makes a breach in the melody, the horn gets ahead of the ir-into the air, unrestrained and unruly, like a horse which has thrown off his rider.

The towers are already taken up, the edge of the ship-board places itself slowly against the wharf, sailors disperse on the shore, the conversation is in full swing.

"How did you get by? Did you beat up the ships?"

"Of course, we beat them, and chased them into the White River."

"It is the honest truth."

"A woman, still young, her face over-crowed with tears, pushes thru the crowd. "A sailor's wife," say those standing about. Then the complaining and lamenting begins anew. The weeping of the mother and wife, a penetrating, monotonous weeping: "They have taken him away from me, carried him off on a tow-boat. He was a sailor like you." The kerchief of the woman flies from one sailor to another, her face is wet with tears, she caresses the blue serge of the jackets—her last remembrance. Yes, every war is cruel, but civil war is terrible. How much deliberate, cold, intellectual brutality have those retreating enemies already committed.

## THE USE VALUE OF GOD

(Continued from page 6)

issued proclamations accusing strikers of interfering with the laws of God," meaning the laws of capitalism. It fights the strikers by propaganda, threats, mob, outrages and murder. And it always carries on these activities in the name of "Hundred per cent Americanism, and hundred per cent Christianity."

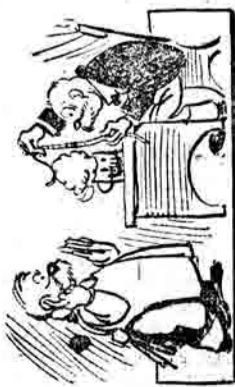
Does the protestant church, uphold-er of law, order and the right to exploit, oppose the violent and bloody deeds of the Klan? Most of the organizers and speakers are ministers in the organization (Catholic priests, Jewish rabbis, foreign born sky pilots and black shepherds are not invited to join this exclusive group).

These figures we have on the unquestionable authority of a minister, the Reverend Oscar Hayward of South Carolina, in a speech made on the 21st of October, 1925. These American fascists boast not only holy, but millionaire, organizers. David C. Stephenson, a millionaire coal company promoter of Evansville, Indiana, took over the organization of the Indiana Klan in 1923. He asserts that he increased the membership of the Indiana Klan to 380,000, and the Ohio Klan to 225,000 members.

Jealous of the part the Catholic church has played in promoting ignorance and misery, in defending capitalism from a class conscious proletariat, the K. K. K. has become the protestant's champion in the fight. Ever where the Catholics preach internationalism, under the absolute domination of the pope, the K. K. K. preaches nationalism; and the only alliance possible between the two chief forces of religious reaction is a bitter war on Communism.

So religion with its million forms, whether it wears the flowing robes of the papacy or the ghost clothes of the Ku Klux Klan, is at heart the same. Sometimes it masquerades as "demonstrator," as do the harvesters of the Christian creeds. Whatever its costume may be, the minute, however styles may change outward appearances, it is the legitimate descendant of the spook with which president first frightened the lowly of the wage tribe. Formerly it was the weapon of feudalism. Now it is the tool of capitalism. It is always wielded by the ruling class of the age and country in which it finds itself. Markets may fluctuate and business face bankruptcy, but there is no change for the capitalists in the use-value of god.

## SPORTS



A famous indoor sport. A little old-fashioned but still quite popular.

**A**NOTHER great player has passed in baseball history. "Spoke" Speaker has resigned. Not only had he proved a manager of ability but in his many years as a big-leaguer he had few equals in socking the old apple, throwing 'em home, stealing bases and fielding. You Bugs, who have sun-burned noses from sitting out in the bleachers, will recall how that bird could field and his ability to go "back for 'em." was famous. And how he could sock 'em! Ty Cobb and Speaker no more! Walter Johnson is playing his last year—if he plays it! This Big League was only knee-high to a grass-hopper when they began their big-league careers! And now they are gone. Him, maybe we're getting old?



**A**NOTE this successful Chicago Workers Sports Club. The Workers Sports Alliance has two soccer teams, members of the International Soccer League, are reported to be bowling over their opponents quite regularly these days. Last year the first team tied for the honors of the second division of the league. More power to their feet. Their next fact is alright. You can see that by the way they have formed a Workers Sports Club.

The Federated Press brings to our attention an exhibition given by the Chicago Labor Sports Union at the Imperial Hall this week. Fifty men and women participating in drills, pyramids and jumping. Formal presentation of medals was also made to the winners of the Inter-Racial Tennis Tournament held last August under the auspices of the Labor Sports Union at the Prairie Tennis Club courts. These were awarded in the first tournament of its kind ever held in this country. Participants came from many states. Another tournament is being arranged for the coming year.

Tennis is a dice of a nice game, so to speak. Even Bolsheviks "love" it. And mind you it is played on a court, with judges! And they can easily fall into the net! Excuse the racket. This Bug sometimes gets that way. But getting back to normalcy, we are reminded that the Prairie Tennis Club is holding an installation of officers and dance at the Elks Home at 10th and 12th streets. After all dancing should be visited. After all dancing is—well—yes, it's a sport! Or is it?



**E**ASE your eyes on the insignificant sum of \$300,000 which was paid by the Bugs thru-out the country to witness the football games. These are the fruits of only one "amateur" college sport.

This is why ever larger stadiums are being built; why ever bigger salaries are paid to coaches; why ever more attention is being paid to develop a good team than to develop good grey-matter. As WHI Rogers, our national comedian wise-cracked the other day: "You for narrower minds and broader staid-uns."

The Bug

## In the Wake of the News

THE hungry unemployed who enjoyed a Thanksgiving dinner at the hands of some "charitable" organization should have the sumptuous meal digested by now. Where are they going to get the next meal? Oh, yes, the Salvation Army will feed them on Christmas Eve and then all is slack until next Thanksgiving. It was John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of a paper that is now the official organ of Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, who tore the figleaf of charity when he said: "Organized charity, scrimped and loed, in the pay of a cautious statistical Christ, or something to that effect. Charity is a capitalist buffer like religion. It does not remedy. It merely creates the illusion that capitalism takes care of its victims."

THE campaign to elect the Brophy ticket in the United Mine Workers' Union seems to be making the greatest progress in the anthracite coal region, stronghold of the Lewis machine. It is no exaggeration to say that on the election of the Brophy slate depends the existence of the miners' union. If John L. Lewis is elected, or I should say if he succeeds in counting out Brophy, the union men are as innocent of the crime as Socrates. They were framed because they were labor organizers of the kind that care less for per capita tax than for labor solidarity and results, in terms of better living for the workers. It is a significant commentary on the growth of class consciousness among the workers, despite labor banking and company unionism, that American labor and world labor succeeded in preventing the bloodthirsty capitalist

THE ruling classes of Massachusetts have worked their bones thru the skins of their elbows trying to bring about the "assassination" of Nacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair on a framed-up charge of having murdered a shoe factory paymaster. Both men are as innocent of the crime as Socrates. They were framed because they were labor organizers of the kind that care less for per capita tax than for labor solidarity and results, in terms of better living for the workers. It is a significant commentary on the growth of class consciousness among the workers, despite labor banking and company unionism, that American labor and world labor succeeded in preventing the bloodthirsty capitalist

## By T. J. O'Flaherty

cannibals of Massachusetts from taking the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. Now, American labor is asked to make a supreme effort to save those men and we believe the job will be done. With the I. L. D. on the job and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in active charge of the campaign to organize a national conference to save Sacco and Vanzetti there is reason to believe that the effort will be successful.

AT least one-half of the foreign news page of the Chicago Daily News of last Monday was devoted to Chinese news. The Cantonese armies were going ahead as if they were hiking to a picnic. Chang Tso-Lin of Manchuria, who would make an admirable acquisition to the Al Capone bootlegging gang of Chicago, declared that the reason why the Cantonese were winning was not due to superior valor on the part of the Cantonese troops, but to the fact that the opposition would not fight. If the Cantonese feel the same way about it as we do, the answer to Chang will be "ishkabibble." What of it? The fact is that the Cantonese represent the only organized force for hundreds of years in China with a program for the benefit of the Chinese masses, an organization to put life into the program and enough dynamite to take life out of those who opposed it. This is both a lively and a deadly combination. It all depends on the angle from which you view the situation.

WHEN Martin Luther nailed his thesis on the door of a little church and impolitely told the pope to go and take a bath, Martin Little knew that he

(Continued on page 2)







# THE USE VALUE OF GOD

RELIGION was first used by captives in England. The greatest results were achieved, tho, when it married American business. Altho freedom of religion, Christianity and the accepted opium. Once established in power, the new ruling class embraced religion fervently, not for itself, but for the good of the masses. There is no state church in the United States (because the churches are all upholding capitalism) and they are all upholding capitalism. And thereby rulers of society are able to coordinate their religious propaganda in favor of the exploitive system to an extent that would have been impossible were a particular brand favored.

This peculiar situation exists: the Catholic assures the protestant he is consigned to hell because he is outside of the mother church; the Jew promises both he will join in the Gehenna, while he is reserved for Abraham's bosom, because he has the original dope. Yet all join in one cherubic chorus in proclaiming that private property is a divine institution; that exploitation of the workers is necessary for the remission of sins; and that imperialism and war are gifts of God.

Self-taxation of the bourgeoisie in the United States for religion exceeds the compulsory taxation of many European capitalists. Consequently we find a monstrous religious structure working under many forms, influencing little children before they go to school, reaching the masses thru the various denominations, and penetrating the very heart of the proletariat in the shops and industry thru the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army.

The church very early laid down its pious policy and has followed it ever since with such modifications as new ruling classes demanded. Jesus has been called a rebel and a "labor leader." Let us remember that he said, when tested, "Give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." In short, obey and submit to the boss whether he be earthly or divine. The K. K. K. simplifies this expression by declaring itself, "One Hundred Percent American and One Hundred Percent Christian."

The English and American capitalists particularly have made a fine art of befuddling the workers with religion.

Dr. Dre, an English economist, speaking to factory owners in the early nineteenth century said: "It is excessively to the interest of every mill owner to organize his machinery on equally sound principles with his mechanical. There is, in fact, no case to which the gospel truth 'goodness is great' is more applicable than in the administration of an extensive factory." The American capitalists have followed this advice to an astounding degree.

Roger W. Babson, statistical expert and financial adviser of probably more capitalists than anyone else, has written several books urging the use of religion more intensively in American industry. Here are a few from his book, "Religion and Business":

"The value of our investments depends not on the strength of our banks, but rather upon the strength of our churches. . . . For our own sakes, for our children's sakes, for the nation's sake, let us and business men get behind the churches and their preachers. . . . By all that we hold dear, let us from this very day, give more time, more money and that to these churches of our city, for upon these the value of all we own ultimately depends."

Just one more quotation from a section of the church itself before we proceed to see the extent of the American bourgeoisie's self-taxation for religious purposes.

The National Committee of the Northern Baptist Laymen, New York, tells what it does for the workers in a letter sent to American business men asking for funds:

"Your business would be in a fine way, wouldn't it, if it were not for

the stabilizing influence of the church and its preachers, who put ambition and determination and love of honest service in the hearts of your working men?"

What is the size of this opium vending machine? How much money does it get from American capitalists to carry on its "stabilizing work?"

The latest available figures on the church in the United States (1923) show that there are 237,945 churches with 219,376 sky pilots spouting religious poison to 48,224,014 members, with a yearly graft of \$547,560,582.

According to Roger W. Babson, the value of church prosperity in the United States is well over three billion dollars.

H. K. Carroll, L. L. D., of the "Christian Herald," says that the Sunday School membership is 19,851,675. How thorough is the grasp of religion on the children is perceived when it is remembered that the total public school registry comprises 23,000,000 of whom 18,000,000 actually attend school.

The U. S. Steel Corporation not long ago donated \$300,000 for a "Y" at its Gary plant; Julius Rosenwald, tho a Jew, donated more than \$500,000 to the Christian Y. M. C. A. to keep the young wage slaves of Sears & Roebuck contented. Most of the \$50,000,000 which the Y. M. C. A. gets yearly comes out of the pockets of capitalists.

In many plants, Y preachers use up the lunch hour preaching to the workers and instilling love for the boss. Special books of instruction have been issued on how to conduct this work. Instances of the "Y's" profecting and furnishing scabs are plentiful. And that the Y. M. C. A. is a counter-revolutionary force was proved by its activities in Siberia where it directly aided Koltchak in his attack on Soviet Russia.

The Y. M. C. A. who ostensibly is here to really conduct the same type of work that the Y is noted for and receives support from precisely the same sources.

For over nine years the Knights of Columbus has been carrying on a fight against what it calls "extreme radicalism." It is the duty of the K. of C. to keep the workers contented, soothe them and groom them for the boss's war whenever the call is issued. The labor program of the K. of C. is laid down by the mother church. A little more of this later.

The Salvation Army concerns itself mainly with the slum proletariat. It does not fail to take advantage of every opportunity to exhort the workers to be meek and accept the yoke of the bosses. The Salvation Army has 16,293 officers with over 5,000 plebeian preachers on the street.

With the penetration of capital into colonial and undeveloped territories we see a growth in missionary work. In 1923 Mrs. Nettie F. McCort, of International Harvester fame, donated \$250,000 for Y. M. C. A. work abroad. J. D. Rockefeller gives liberally for saving the souls and enslaving the bodies of the Chinese. Standard Oil sources in 1923 donated over \$1,000,000 for this work: the U. S. Steel \$300,000.

The latest is the attempt of the Hebrews to raise \$50,000 for a Jewish theological and talmudical school in Eastern Europe "to fight the advance of bohevisitic culture."

The supporters of the drive, Rabbin E. Epstein, S. Schach, Ephraim A. Cardon and E. Mishkin, insist the money is needed "to combat Leninism which threatens paricularly the welfare of the youth of Eastern Europe both Jewish and non-Jewish."

The Catholic church, with its less firmly rooted rivals, has been obliged to turn its attention a little away from theology. In the direction of sociology. Conditions of the working class have forced the church, which exploits millions of workers the world over, to introduce a reformist labor

program. This kind, gentle mother of many oppressed children knows she cannot subdue those children without giving them some sort of soothing syrup.

The rulers of this powerful institution, remembering that the heyday of the church was in the Middle Ages, constantly plead for a return to the guild system of that time. Their labor program today is that laid down by Leo XIII, which boasts this method of class collaboration. But nothing dangerous. Oh, no!

"Our first and most fundamental principle," says the holy father, "would be right to call in the help and authority of the law."

Nor is this the only way in which "when we undertake to alleviate the condition of the masses must be the involability of private property."

Strikes, of course, tamper with this sacred institution, private property. "If by a strike, or other combination of workmen, there should be an imminent danger of disturbance to the public peace . . . there can be no the modern St. Peter would protect the capitalist from the workers. "Religion teaches the working man . . . never to injure capital, nor to outrage the person of an employer; never to employ violence in representing his own cause, nor to engage in riot and disorder; and to have nothing to do with men of evil principles who work upon the people with artful promises."

These men of "evil principles" are those who tell the workers to help themselves, and not to wait for the generous capitalist and their ally god to help them.

Now, where, in all this, is the soothing syrup Mother Church promises her children? So far it looks like a pretty bitter dose—a stiff physic.

There are several ways (to say nothing of going to church regularly) by which a worker can be made healthy, wealthy and wise. The church urges co-operation with the bosses. She endorses company unions, and all organizations which have a tendency to smother the class struggle. She preaches economy, thrift, and tells the workers "to be content with frugal living." She supports mild reforms, as "living wage" cries. But on one point she is emphatic.

"Whatever may be the industrial and social remedies which will improve themselves to the American people, there is one that we feel confident, they will never adopt. That is the method of . . . ?"

For there is neither justification nor excuse . . . thru the ordinary and orderly processes all social wrongs can be righted."

The most modern dress of the church militant is the sheet and pillow case of the Ku Klux Klan. These are the "Four Hundred" of religion: native, white, protestant and gentle, and as is proper to the elite—especially hostile to labor.

The Ku Klux Klan sprang up in the South after the Civil War, to terrify the Negroes into submission, and warn them against taking advantage of their newly gained freedom. It has recently been revived as a fascist organization.

A small group of men make a comfortable profit from the sale of uniforms and other organizational paraphernalia. The senate investigation of the Klan (May 16, 1924) disclosed their payroll to be four million a year.

This organization of native American Christians has distinguished itself by lynching, tar-and-feathering, and many pleasant little variations of the innocent game of murder.

By terrorizing progressive unions, by lynching striking workers, by constant howls for "co-operation between employer and employee" and a thousand other of the favorite slogans of reaction, the K. K. K. has declared itself again and again the enemy of the proletariat. It attacks not only Soviet Russia, Communism and all forms of radicalism or liberalism, but every activity of organized labor.

More than once the K. K. K. has (as every no pennyman)

WORDS no less than men are creatures of history. That explains why one man's utterance will now and then seem to have come out of the throats of millions. Scarcely is such a word or phrase uttered, when it fills the world with its importance.

How else shall we account for the unmistakable magic of two short paragraphs in the interview with the youthful Cantonese commander, General Chang Kai Shek, gave out on November 22nd thru the Associated Press? Those two paragraphs have already been repeated from one end of the world to the other. Everywhere great masses of people have been thrilled by them.

The interview as a whole was of great significance, for it was a blunt exposition of the concrete measures which the allied national revolutionary forces of south and northwest China propose to take, for the unification of China, and the rooting out of imperialist strongholds. But the paragraphs referred to above do not confine themselves to the Chinese situation.

Listen! It is the Chinese revolution speaking: "This revolution purposes the downfall of imperialism, not as it is confined to China alone, but our opposition to it must spread to other countries under imperialist yoke."

It is not strange that the whole world should feel the impact of those words. A writing and responsive audience has been created for them by the same historic forces that gave them utterance.

The Chinese revolution proclaims itself a part of the universal revolution.

No one is surprised—for history has been moving forward rapidly, particularly in China. Yet we must realize that we are in the presence of something new.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen set the feet of the Chinese revolution upon this path before he died. He saw beyond the borders of his native land, and recognized the importance, for China, of the revolutionary working-class movement as embodied in the Communist International and the Union of Socialist Republics. More and more it became plain to him that the Communists were enemies of imperialism, against which he too was obliged to struggle. His last will and testament, which is read to this day at every Kuomintang meeting, counsels the party to remain faithful to the alliance with Soviet Russia.

Nevertheless, Dr. Sun tended to see the alliance as an isolated thing—something between China and Soviet Russia, or between China and the Communist International. He glimpsed but did not understand the transformation of the Kuomintang from a narrowly nationalist party to what it now represents is a great story in itself, one which is too little known, but which cannot be gone into here.

The party has taken a greater and greater interest in the struggles of other victims of imperialism and oppression. More than a year ago it issued the call for the formation of an International Association of Oppressed Peoples, and at the present time it is

one of the prime movers in the World Congress Against Imperialism which is to take place at Brussels, Belgium, beginning January 2, 1927. Chang Kai Shek's statement is a reaffirmation of the same general policy. It becomes a public policy of the Canton government, boldly stated before the world by an outstanding government representative.

There is nothing new in the idea that colonies and semi-colonies cannot be kept forever under the heel of imperialism. But General Chang's statement is predicated upon the assumption of world upheaval. One must understand it in the light of a whole series of contemporary happenings—in Morocco, in Egypt, in Syria, in Arabia, in Turkey, and in India. It is put forward not theoretically but militantly, as an expression of the will to struggle. A leading member of a national-revolutionary government is speaking, a generalissimo with an army at his back! Definite strategic possibilities therefore present themselves, appealing to millions who have been held in subjection and pointing the way to emancipation for many small peoples who have sometimes looked upon their cause as hopeless.

Lenin's mighty slogan: "Workers and subject peoples unite!" comes again forcibly to mind when reading the words of General Chang.

China is a country of 440,000,000 people, making up one-fourth of the human race. A strong and unified China, freed of the shackles of imperialism—that is something that every imperialist power dreads and every enemy of imperialism must hope for.

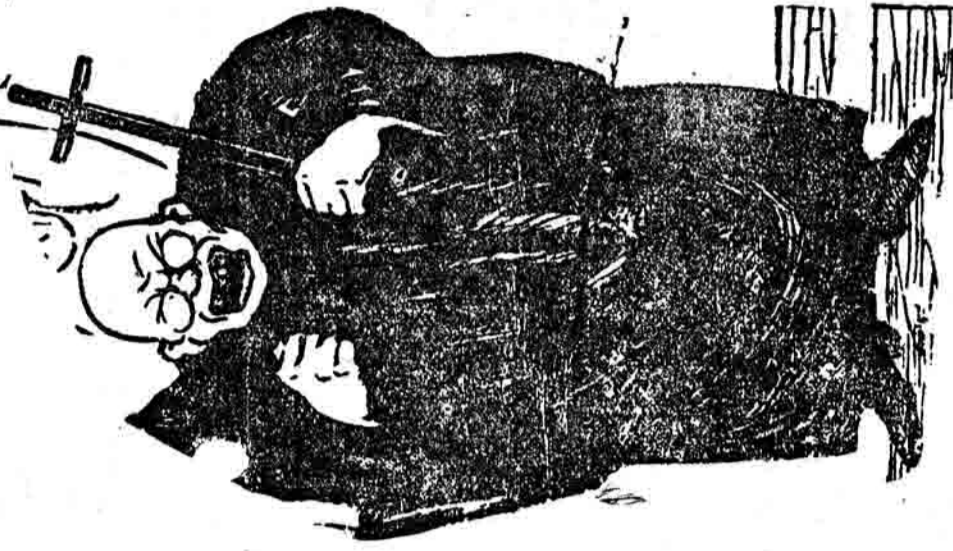
If the policy expressed by Chang is maintained, General Chang's interview will have the effect of enormously increasing the influence of the Chinese revolution upon all colonial and semi-colonial peoples. The great movement which has sprung up in the Near East, particularly as exemplified by the Arab peoples, will draw closer. But the most decisive effect will be on those subject nations, that are contiguous to or nearby the territory of China—such nations as Korea, French Indo-China, Burma, India, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines.

In all these countries support for the Chinese revolution will develop by leaps and bounds. And in all of them nationalist leaders will spring up who will begin seriously to study alliances which may help them win their way to freedom.

(The second and concluding part of this article will deal with China and the Philippine Islands, treating the movement for Filipino independence in the light of Chang Kai Shek's interview. It will appear in next week's magazine section of THE DAILY WORKER.)

# CANTON TELLS THE WORLD

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

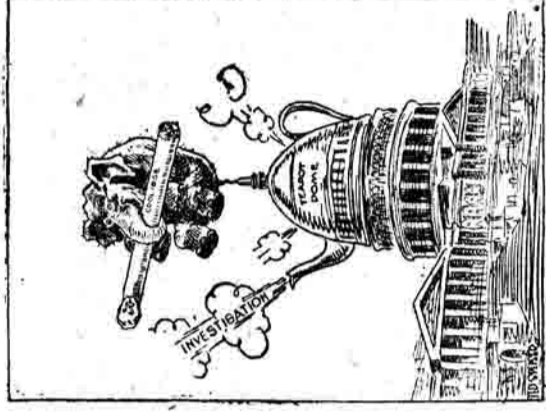


early grasp the fact that other colonial and semi-colonial peoples were also engaged in struggle against world imperialism, sympathizing wholeheartedly with those peoples in their struggles, he still failed to give a clear lead which would convert them into conscious allies.

Chang Kai Shek's public statement makes Canton, together with Moscow, a leading center in the worldwide movement for the emancipation of all the oppressed.

The transformation of the Kuomintang from a narrowly nationalist party to what it now represents is a great story in itself, one which is too little known, but which cannot be gone into here.

The party has taken a greater and greater interest in the struggles of other victims of imperialism and oppression. More than a year ago it issued the call for the formation of an International Association of Oppressed Peoples, and at the present time it is



become human. This from Tony: "The foreman is a nasty little man. I could kill him. Listen to what he says, always:

"Squeech, squeeze, squeeze 'em in! Poosh, poosh, push 'em in! (Ah, son of a b—!)"

"Squeech, squeeze, squeeze them in! Poosh, poosh, push 'em in! (How much? Five cents a case.)"

"Get 'em in, get 'em in all in; another one here, another one there."

"Squeeze 'em in!"

Tony said this again, because he knew he had made up a great poem. Then he called over Benmie.

"Hey Benmie come here. Get hold of this end of the block! Help me turn it over. Here feel how rough it is. What for you say? Ah, Benmie, my life is in this block. Just once . . . Pass your hand over it. Real know what! I love it, like myself."

## Tony the Dinker

By LOUIS BLUME.

(A dinker is a worker in a shoe factory who chops out straps, etc., with a die on a wooden block).

The dinkers in a shoe factory have a rotten job. I'll show you how to do it.

The business is to cut up leather with a die. Spread the skin on a wooden block and hit the die with a 12-pound hammer. When you dink out 72 pieces—count them while you are cutting—that's five cents.

After a few weeks your muscles get tuned to the job. It's mechanical. You never hit your fingers by mistake. You feel how much to move the die for the next cut.

Tony says he is a dinker. I think he is a fiend. Anyone who tries to make \$30 piece-work is a fiend. Watch Tony. Keep an eye on him. (For \$30 a week he becomes a fiend.)

This is why Tony has been so successful. Let him give you a few pointers.

(By Tony's Press Agent)  
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In every morning ahead of time. Stay a little later. Not too late. Finish up the job in the morning by yourself, secretly scare the rats, before the boss comes in.

This way always busy, never wait for a job. Chip a piece off this end of lunch time.

Eat lunch, remember always keep count. Keep count while you chew. Some day you may forget to keep count lunch time, then something bad will happen. You will forget to start work.

Never let it happen. Remember this, and remember what to fear.

Chip a piece off that end of lunch time. The foreman comes in. He wastes your time. Never mind; soon move on. As this point Tony broke. He lost control. He

## BEADS

Small beads of sweat Glisten on the bronze Rolls of muscle That lunge with the swing Of the blacksmith's blows.

And the blue sparks Dance . . .

On Sundays, he Counts his beads, Fumbling them Between stumpy fingers, Looking quite stolid In his tame strength.

'Twere he to cease Fooling with beads On holy days, His bulging muscles Could assume a more Victorious glisten.

—Oscar Ryan.

## The Accounting.

From our hearts they have taken the blood,  
From our brows they have rung the sweat,  
But between a tyranny and the tears  
We sing of the blood and the death.

From our life they have taken the joy,  
In prison they've thrown us to cower,  
But between our birth and our death  
Will come the accounting hour.

The prison, the torture, the lash,  
Are as fuel on a blazing fire,  
As heading not the blood and the tears,  
We mount to our heart's desire.

By ALBERT J. CHAMBERLAIN.



# "Woman's Day"

By Rose Katz

With the entrance of women into industry the necessity for organizing themselves for the purpose of protecting their interests became imperative. One of the first demands was for universal suffrage for women. This demand was strongly supported by the Socialist parties of Europe. Differences very early arose within the suffrage movement. These differences were but a reflection of the class struggle that permeated all society. The bourgeois women wanted the vote merely for the privilege of helping to maintain the existing order. The working-class women wanted the vote not only to protect their interests, but as a weapon to be used for the purpose of abolishing the work-ing class for the overthrow of the capitalist system of society.

The second international conference of Socialist women was held at Copenhagen in 1910. The American delegation reported on the strong campaign that was being carried on in the United States to win the right to vote. The conference then adopted a proposal by Clara Zetkin to establish an International Women's Day. On this day an anniversary could be made to mobilize the working women all over the world in support of this struggle. March the 8th was to be now known as "Women's Day."

In 1911, Germany, the stronghold of the Second International, was the only country where this day was celebrated on a large scale. In Austria, the police dispersed the demonstrations of the women. The government well knew that whoever won the women would also win the masses. The demonstrations of the women did not take place on March the 8th in America. However the Socialist women participated in the suffrage parades that were held. These parades were not motivated by the police but during the first few years were unopposed to some ridicule from the populace.

The next year "Women's Day" was celebrated in all the larger countries of Europe. In Germany the celebration was on a larger scale than the previous year. The seven days before this day was known as "Red Week" during which they carried on intense propaganda. There was a special paper for this occasion called "The Women's Right to Vote." The Austrian women also had a paper for their celebration called "Women's Day." This year March the 8th became truly an International holiday. "Women's Day" was celebrated in Russia for the first time in 1913. Special articles were written in the workers' papers by comrades from many countries. A demonstration was held in a public square in Leningrad. Later many comrades were arrested by the czarist police.

The following year the Russian comrades had a special edition of the workers' papers printed for the occasion. Preliminary meetings were held on the very day the police prohibited all demonstrations. Women organizers were arrested and imprisoned. One of their slogans was "Down with the Czar." In 1915-16 the European war was raging. The attempt to use this day as a demonstration against the slaughter was prevented by the Social Democratic traitors. However there was a celebration in Norway in 1915. Representatives from Sweden and Russia participated. This time their slogan was not "Votes for Women" but the revolutionary slogan of "War against War."

By February, 1917 the sufferings of the Russian people had reached the end of their endurance. Poverty, hunger and disease were stalking through the land. The capitalist war was still demanding its sacrifice of human flesh. On February the 23rd the women of Leningrad held a demonstration demanding bread for their children and the return of their men from the trenches. This day marked the beginning of the February-March Revolution. March the 8th, 1918 was celebrated in Soviet Russia. For the first time "Women's Day" was celebrated in a workers' republic. "Strengthen the Red Front," "Drive out the Imperialists," "These were the slogans of the embittered working women now leading shoulder to shoulder with their men in the ranks of the Revolution.

The peasant women participated in the celebration of "Women's Day" for the first time in 1920. The slogan this year reflected the problems the women were now facing. "Women Workers of the World United Under the Banner of the Third International" read one sign. "Down with the Bourgeoisie and Capital!" read another. Last but not least was a sign reading "Down with Militarism." One hundred new schools were opened on this day. Besides this March the 8th saw the opening of one hundred maternity homes and many nurseries and kindergartens.

Very serious problems faced the women workers in Russia in the year 1922. Their slogans for "Women's Day" were "Fight the Famine," "Into the Trenches" and "Join the Party." On this day the women organized three campaigns for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the women and children suffering from famine. They also organized groups for the purpose of teaching the peasants better systems of agriculture. By this time it can be seen that "Women's Day" had taken on a new aspect in Soviet Russia. It was no longer merely a day of protest against injustice. It was now also a day for the taking of an inventory of their achievements and their problems and had become a day above all others of constructive efforts in the building of a better system of society.

March the 8th, 1923 saw "Women's Day" celebrated all over Russia. Hundreds of thousands participated. The slogans for the day were, "More Education in Field and Factory," "Eliminate the Unemployment" and "Down with Prostitution." Seventy extra newspapers were printed for the day; 277 mass meetings took place in Leningrad during the day; 15,000 people participated. In Moscow and other cities 1,000 meetings with 150,000 people participated. The day took place; 200,000 people took part in 35 other towns in Russia.

In 24 states including Moscow and Leningrad the following institutions were opened: 66 nurseries, 35 playgrounds, 18 children's homes, 30 dispensaries, 11 homes for mothers and children, 2 sanitariums, 4 children's hospitals and one home for homeless girls. Many other institutions were enlarged. In Moscow 15 dining rooms with capacity for 10,000 people, 27 co-operatives employing more than 1,300 women and 11 homes each equipped with playgrounds and able to care for 800 people were opened. In Leningrad reading rooms were opened for 400 unemployed women; 4,000 women graduated from schools where they received training for official positions. The unions opened technical schools for teaching trades to unemployed women.

The slogan for 1924 was, "Remember the Words of Lenin." The work of the Soviets Will Not Be Complete Until the Millions of Women in Field and Industry Participate. At their meetings they demonstrated the changes that had been made in the seven years of the Bolshevik regime. International solidarity was shown by their organizing of "Leagues of Help" all over Soviet Russia for the working women of Germany. Hundreds of thousands of women were involved in this campaign; 4,115 women joined the party. Many new institutions were inaugurated. Free seeds were given to the wives of Red Army men.

"Women's Day" was celebrated with great difficulty in other countries. Fascism reigned in Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Spain and other countries. Nearly all Communist Parties went underground. Tens of thousands of revolutionaries were imprisoned. The brave comrades of Berlin had a big meeting. In France demonstrations occurred in many cities. In Paris the widows of soldiers who had lost their lives in the great imperialist slaughter also demonstrated on this day. Resolutions were passed against the high cost of living, for war against capital, for equal pay for only with the workers of Russia and for help to the workers of Germany. Meetings and demonstrations occurred in Holland and Norway.

By March the 8th, 1925 Russia could boast of having 1,725,725 women in the trade unions. The slogan for this year was "Closer to the Party and the Soviets." The speakers endeavored to give their hearers a better understanding of the role of the working women in all countries and also of their part in carrying out the tasks of the Comintern. At least 60 per cent of the people participated in the celebration. A campaign was started for the purpose of aiding all the homeless children. In Moscow the Comintern, Kristentem, Kim and Kopy participated under the auspices of the Women's International Secretariat.

The slogan of the women of Germany for 1926 was, "Down with the Gotha Program." This program of the Second International was against Soviet Russia. There were successful celebrations in many German towns. In Galy, Germany the women worked working women of Germany from the working women of Russia. In Galy, Germany the women worked handkerchiefs for a week after the demonstration. The police of Baden arrested a few comrades for distributing literature.

Thousands of non-Communist women participated in the demonstrations in Czechoslovakia. They protested against the high cost of living and the discharge of large numbers of workers from the factories. The slogan of the Communist women was, "Help the Mothers and Children." Papers in four different languages were printed, besides thousands of leaflets and placards; 233 meetings took place, an increase of 56 over the previous year. At 164 meetings 35,000 people participated, 25,350 of whom were women.

This day was not only celebrated in Paris, but in 12 other sections of France. As a demonstration against the disfranchisement of women the Communist Party supported women candidates for municipal offices. Seven thousand of Lucy Kaler's pamphlet dealing with women's problems were distributed. Thousands of papers were given away, a special edition for the day was issued by the "Tribune," the official organ of the Communist Party of France.

# War and the Proletariat

By Rudolf Haas

War, in any case, signifies an extraordinarily powerful convulsion of all the forces of capitalism. Many a bourgeois government, having arrived at the end of its tether, has tried to check the threatening proletarian revolution by engineering a foreign adventure. Thus the outbreak of war brings an increase of strength to the capitalist government. But—the strengthening is only a transitory one. If the war lasts for some time or if it ends without a decided victory, the fighting spirit of the proletariat grows to the point of rebellion. War signifies such a mighty threat to the proletariat that after a short time it must openly declare itself against war. It must declare war against war and against its own capitalist government.

Let us glance at the last great wars of capitalism. What role did the proletariat play in them? The War of 1870-71 and The Proletariat. Prussia-Germany capitalism grew very fast. The breaking up of Germany into numerous little states hindered this development. The bourgeoisie of 1848 had heroically betrayed its task—the creation of a unified empire. Therefore Bismarck carried the revolution thru from above in a series of wars (1864-71). But instead of ending the war of 1870-71 with the unification of Germany, German capitalism reached out after conquests.

Thereby the war became a reactionary one. The answer to the procedure of the German junkers was the proclamation of the Commune. The French bourgeoisie had fled from Paris and abandoned the proletariat to its aid. They wanted to overthrow the Parisian proletariat with Prussian bayonets. Thereby the defense of Paris—the war against Prussia—became the affair of the proletariat. With the defense of Paris, the proletarian revolution was defended.

The heroic Parisian proletariat could not hold out against the Prussian army. The betrayal of the French bourgeoisie as well as the weak attitude of the petty-bourgeois leaders of the proletariat brought the Parisian proletariat to its downfall. We assert: the Franco-Prussian war ended with the uprising of the Parisian proletariat. After a few months of heroic struggle, it was suppressed by the Prussian armies.

The Russo-Japanese War of 1905 and the Proletariat. The collision of the czar's empire with the aspiring great power of the far east, Japan, soon ended with the military defeat of czarism. The war broke out at a time when great strikes were convulsing Russia. The outbreak of the war of 1905 interrupted the proletarian struggles for a short time. When the first tidings of the defeat in the far east

became known, the mood against the war grew and swelled, until finally, the spark was thrown into the powder keg. Czarism, trembling with anxiety, had the workers demonstrating before the Winter Palace shot down. That bet loose the uprising. Workers and soldiers' soviets arose.

The Russian capitalists had to make peace with the Japanese in all haste in order to protect itself against the enemy within. Here too we see: The Russo-Japanese war was ended by the proletarian revolution. The World War was the attempt of aspiring German imperialism to strike down her hated competitor, Great Britain.

Let us speak first of the Russian proletariat. The July of the year 1914 saw barricades in the streets of Leningrad. The war broke out. The enormous, chauvinistic propaganda apparently swept the class conflict from the order of the day. In reality, it was only driven from the surface. Years, full of sacrifice and blood passed. In 1917, the Russian front broke. Czarism was incapable of carrying on the war. The bourgeoisie seized the state power itself in order to carry on the war. The Russian bourgeoisie wanted to carry the war to a victorious end side by side with the capitalists of France and England. The Bolsheviks, in a clear, concise slogan, expressed the wishes of the proletariat and the peasants: "Peace and bread! The slogans inflamed The people arose.

Why did the proletarian uprising win in Russia and why was the German and French proletariat defeated? To begin with, this question is to be answered by the fact that German and French capitalism had at its disposal a much more solid state apparatus than the young Russian one. That is one side of the matter. However, we want especially to draw attention to the other side: to the proletariat. It won in Russia because a determined group of class fighters, because the illegal bolshevik organization, conscious of its goal, carried on a war against war. In Germany and France there was wanting this determined vanguard of the Revolution. Or, in Germany, thanks to the betrayal of the Social Democracy, it was too weak to organize the war against war.

The proletariat must not let itself be confused by the pacifist, social-democratic slogan "Never Again War" nor by the anarchoid-syndicalist "War against ALL War." It is a ridiculous superficiality to believe that war can be fought by pseudo-revolutionary declarations. But just as dangerous is the allegedly revolutionary slogan "War against ALL War." As Communists, we are against war, but we know that the imperialist war can be done away with solely by the civil war. Under Communism there will be no more wars. But till then there is still a long and difficult road. The usufructs of present-day society will also draw gain from every great slaughter, will not renounce their prerogatives—of plundering the people—good-naturedly. They must be forced down in the struggle, weapon in hand.

Let us summarize: Today, no war can be conducted without the proletariat answering the imperialist war with the civil war. The more determined the vanguard of the Revolution carries on the war, the more certain it is of the proletariat.

cleanest, most wholesome looking chap I had seen in many a day. He greeted Charlie and was introduced to me. His name, we will say, was Eddie. He was an automobile racing driver. Ever since his eighteenth year he had driven motorcycles on the perpendicular walls of motorhomes or racing-cars on speedways. A clean liver, in the pink of condition.

He told me how he had happened to be in the Bridewell. His story too was simple—too simple from the point of justice. One evening he was in a railway station, waiting for a cousin to arrive by train. While there he met a "dimmy." As she was leaning on a train, he had no object in talking to her except to kill time. But a policeman, who evidently recognized the girl for what she was, interfered. Eddie resented it and "talked back"—result, sixty days.

The two boys debated whether to start for Detroit that afternoon or wait until morning. I mentioned that they could both stay at my place over night if they wished. That settled it. I took them to the apartment where we had lunch together, another "wonderful" meal in Charlie's opinion. They slept there. Four or five times, Eddie exclaimed: "Gee, I didn't expect to tumble into anything like this when I left the Bridewell."

Next morning, after breakfast, they bade me goodbye, over and over again, thanking me for my kindness. These boys were both gentlemen in the best meaning of the word. Mayor Dever might have felt no condemnation in entertaining both in his own home. But, being strangers, the City of Chicago had "taken them in." At the expense of the municipality, the city had entertained them in one of its largest institutions, and that they might not feel disappointed thereby, they had been permitted to work there.

These boys were not gamblers, bootleggers, gunmen, or crooks. Their inexcusable crime was that they were poor.



Proletarian Odes.

By C. A. MOSELEY.

## THE CHRISTIAN WAY.

In distant, heathen, old Japan, There lived a Shintoistic shak, Who got a Shintoistic shake, In pagan guts from some earthquake. He ran amuck and, with his fist, He choked to death a Socialist. A woman, and a little kid— That's what that damned old pagan did.

Three years have now gone slipping by, And they've released the heathen guy. So he is free upon the streets— To duplicate the choking feat.

He gave our scribe his pagan word That never in his life he'd heard. How in this land of brave and free, Where folks live blessed with Christ's decree, We took electric-charged confetti To bump of Gesso and Vanetti.

Now, let us close with one big jawful— O, ah! the unchurched heathen awful!

# The Wages of Poverty

By C. A. Moseley

THEY were about the two finest young fellows I had ever met in Chicago, either in or out of jail, in or out of college, in or out of church—summing for the sake of the argument, that I ever knew any in church. They were both just out of Bridewell, and I entertained them in my modest apartment. Jailbirds as restless! None of the near afterwar was missing after their visit.

I met the first chap in a small bar. He was sitting on a bench and looked at me as if he felt that I was a sympathetic chap. He thought correctly. I was hopelessly so. About the first thing he told me was that he was just out of the Bridewell.

His story was simple, but interesting. He was a California boy, and out there had met a young fellow from Decatur, Illinois. The Decatur boy urged Charlie to come home with him, where they would both, he thought, be able to get jobs, and the two beat their way to Illinois by catching and no rides. Al Decatur, the friend took Charlie to his own home. After two weeks of fruitless search for work, Charlie, noticing that his friend's people were poor, felt that he could no longer impose upon their hospitality, so he came to Chicago.

It was in February. He reached Chicago with little or no money, and was walking the streets. Becoming cold, he stepped into a pool hall to warm himself and while there the police raided the place. Finding the youth engaged in the suspicious task of doing nothing, he was picked up and taken to the detective bureau. In his pocket he happened to have a letter which he had written to a sailor-friend in "Prisco" but had forgotten to post. That aroused suspicion; he was tortured a degrading salar, and the police can obtain a fifty dollar reward for turning in a deserter. So he was held four nights in a cell at the bureau, a place intended for vermin. Then a police judge gave him sixty days in the Bridewell.

Arriving there, his first act was to burn his up-