

What the Districts Have Done in the Past Week to Keep The DAILY WORKER

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE following table shows the standing of the districts of the party in the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign on December 7, and also the gains they have made in raising their quota in the first week of the month:

Table with 5 columns: District, Quota, Amt. Raised, Percentage Increase, and another Percentage Increase. Rows include Buffalo, Detroit, Agricultural, Kansas City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Cleveland, New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, New Haven, Seattle, and Canada and Foreign.

The Buffalo District, in spite of the fact that it has passed the 100% mark, keeps forging ahead, whereas Detroit seems stuck just below the 100%.

Among the other districts, Minneapolis and Kansas City have done most for The DAILY WORKER during the last week by increasing their percentage of their quota by 6.47% and 6.45%, respectively.

San Francisco has made a fairly good showing in increasing its percentage by close to 5%. Seattle, too, shows some sign of life in the campaign for The DAILY WORKER, but it is still at the bottom of the list in the support it has given.

The success of the fight to Keep The DAILY WORKER depends upon the members of the party in the districts from Seattle up to and inclusive of Chicago. The members of the party in the first four districts have done their party duty.

Between the percentage raised by Kansas City and Chicago there is a drop of 20%, and from Chicago the gap grows ever wider.

What have the party members in the Seattle, New Haven, Boston, Pittsburgh, New York, Cleveland, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Philadelphia and Chicago districts to say? WILL THEY WORK TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER?

Are they ready to make the same sacrifices, carry on the same energetic campaign that the comrades of the Buffalo, Detroit, Agricultural and Kansas City districts have done?

THE FUTURE OF THE DAILY WORKER DEPENDS UPON THE PARTY MEMBERS AND LEADING COMMITTEES IN THESE DISTRICTS.

WILL THEY ACT TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER?

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

JOHN COOLIDGE, the president's son, enjoys the protection of a colonel who draws \$3,700 a year in salary, together with a daily allowance of \$6.

ARTHUR BRISBANE is duly grateful that Japan is friendly to the United States, else he might be alarmed over the order given by Japan to an English firm calling for the building of twenty-five passenger airships at \$50,000 each.

THE league of nations expects war and warns its members to be ready for emergencies. The question: what are the dominant members of the league going to fight about and with whom?

FERDINAND must quit or die at once, reads a headline. This is about as drastic an ultimatum as we ever heard of being delivered to a ruler.

EDWIN DENBY, former secretary of the navy, accepted full responsibility for the granting of the oil leases to Doheny and Sinclair.

DOHENY WORRIED WHY FALL 'LOAN' IS CALLED BRIBE

Can't See Wrong in It, He Testifies

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In a voice low and husky, and at times almost inaudible, E. L. Doheny, oil magnate, under a rapid-fire cross examination by government counsel, told the jury in the oil conspiracy trial that he could conceive of no reason why suspicion should attach to his loan of \$100,000 to ex-secretary of interior, Albert B. Fall, from whom he leased the Elk Hills naval oil reserve.

Doheny said the loan was a perfectly natural transaction "between old friends who had suffered many hardships together." He stuck consistently to his earlier testimony. Doheny was on the stand all told for about eight hours. With his testimony out of the way, the defense is expected shortly to rest its case.

Fall will not take the witness stand. The defense will sink or swim with the impression the Doheny family has made. His counsel has partially decided not to put any character witnesses on for the former cabinet officer. They contend "his public record speaks for itself."

Doheny Assumes Responsibility. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Edwin Denby, secretary of navy under Harding when the oil leases were given to E. L. Doheny, millionaire oil operator, took full responsibility for the granting of the naval oil leases in the criminal trial here. Denby was a witness for the defense in an attempt to ab-

ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAI ARRIVES IN MEXICO TO TAKE UP DUTY

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 10.—Alexandra Kollontai, the Soviet Union's new ambassador to Mexico arrived here en route to Mexico City to take up her post. Mme. Kollontai told newspapermen that the Soviet Union had the greatest sympathy for the struggles of the Mexican people and declared that she was eager to increase trade between the two countries. She spoke of the possibility of a steamship line

BROPHY ISSUES STATEMENT TO VOTING MINERS

Assails Lewis' Failure to Save Union

John Brophy, candidate for president of the United Mine Workers of America at the biennial elections of the union next Tuesday, December 14, issued the following statement thru the Central Press Association: I am leading the "Save the Union" ticket in the miners' election because I believe the union is in danger of being destroyed if the policies of the John L. Lewis administration are continued.

Saving the United Mine Workers is a matter of great concern to the people of this nation, especially the working people. It is the only big industrial union in America that parallels a basic industry. There are few people in the United States who want to see this union turned over to the open shop.

Yet that is what is happening and happening fast. When Mr. Lewis took office in 1919 the union controlled more than two-thirds of the bituminous tonnage. After seven years of his administration it has fallen to control of only one-third.

Next April when the Jacksonville agreement expires the union is expected to be facing a fight for its existence. Some of the influential operators are talking of entering into no future contracts and in that case a national strike will be necessary.

Now it is obvious that a national strike cannot be won unless the union controls most of the coal tonnage. The problem facing the union—and it is a life and death problem—is to organize the non-union coal fields and do it quickly.

No Plans for Crisis. Mr. Lewis is drifting toward April without any plans for the crisis. His large force of organizers, instead of concentrating on West Virginia, Kentucky, and other key non-union fields, are playing administration politics in the north.

The first point in the "Save the Union" platform is, therefore, the organization of the non-union fields. That is an emergency program. But it is not enough in itself. We see the need of a larger program that will give the coal miners security and the public fuel at fair prices.

Nationalization. This larger program is nationalization. It means, briefly, unification of the coal industry under public ownership, with the union sharing in management.

Idle mines and idle miners today are the result of competitive private ownership in the industry. The industry is a hundred per cent over-developed. It is geared to produce a billion tons annually for a market that absorbs five hundred million. And yet new mines are still being opened at the whim of operators.

A Needed Goal. There is nothing utopian about the program of nationalization. It is a (Continued on page 2)

PRAVDA WARNS OF POLISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 10.—Poland probably will make war against the Soviet Union next spring, declares the newspaper, Pravda, organ of the Communist Party.

Pravda declares that Poland is making efforts to break up the Soviet negotiations with the Baltic states and that these efforts have not been without success, "because the Baltics think that in case of war they might be able to seize a piece of Soviet territory."

Polish declarations of willingness to negotiate with the Soviets are merely intended to gain time to prepare for war, Pravda said. "We have no doubt that the real intention of Poland is to expand at the expense of the Soviet Union," the newspaper concluded.

between Leningrad and Vera Cruz. Concerning the refusal of the United States to allow her to land there on her way to Mexico, Mme. Kollontai said the state department evidently could not distinguish between a diplomat and a propagandist and was at a loss to understand in what way she could harm the United States by merely passing thru the country.

Fight American Government's Aid to Mussolini's Fascist Persecutions

SAVE SORMENTI FROM THE ITALIAN HANGMANS

Statement of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

THE government of the U. S. is playing a new role—that of the assistant to the persecution of Mussolini's fascist government.

The latest victim of fascism, allied with the government at Washington, is Enea Sormenti, secretary of the Italian section of the Workers (Communist) Party, who has been arrested for deportation to Italy.

Many Italian workers, threatened with imprisonment or death because of their fight against Mussolini's fascist dictatorship and its attempt to destroy the labor movement of Italy, have fled to the United States. Fascism, following its implacable policy is continuing the persecution of these workers here. Altho the right of asylum has in the past been recognized in the United States, the government at Washington is giving help to fascism in wreaking vengeance on those who have dared to fight against it, by arresting the Italian workers who have come here for illegal entry into the country and ordering their deportation to Italy.

CANTON TO MEET POWERS ENVOY'S ON NEW TREATY

Kuomintang Is Formulating Future Policy

HANKOW, Dec. 10.—Representatives of the Canton government are conferring with Gen. Chang Kai Shek, commander in chief of the nationalist armies, at Kuling, a mountain resort near Kuikiang.

It is understood they are discussing the question of new treaties with England, the United States and Japan as well as the question of the proclamation of an all-China government at the new seat in Wuchang.

KUOMINTANG ENVOY TO SPEAK TO CHI. WORKERS ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Sze Toa Chan, first representative of the Canton government to come to the United States, will speak on the liberation movement in China at a meeting in Northwest Hall, North Ave. and Western, Sunday at 8 p. m. An interview with Sze Toa Chan appears on page 4 of this issue.

well as the question of the proclamation of an all-China government at the new seat in Wuchang.

Ministers On Way. Miles Lampson, new British minister, arrived at Kuikiang yesterday on his way to Hankow. The American and Japanese ministers are also on the way. All three will confer with spokesmen of the Kuomintang government in Hankow, which is across the Yangtze river from the new capital of Wuchang.

Military operations between the main body of the Kuomintang army now massed near Nanchang and the northern troops have been practically suspended, it is reported. There is a rumor that envoys of Chang Tso Lin are also at Kuling and making overtures of peace. This is not confirmed but it is known that the militarists are hesitating about meeting the Kuomintang armies in the field.

Canton's View. An official statement of the Kuomintang contains the following information for the benefit of the powers: "There is talk of recognition, but there is to be no misunderstanding about this recognition."

"The views of the nationalists have been clearly expressed several times. Nevertheless, there seems to be a proposal, which is gaining ground among foreign imperialists, to divide this country into many local governments and then extend to each government a sort of recognition, with such stipulations and reservations as are possible when treating with such local authorities.

"We trust that the removal of the national capital to Wuchang will end these machinations for the division of China in order to safeguard treaty rights.

"If Mr. Lampson (the new British minister to China) meets Mr. Eugene Chen (Canton's foreign minister) in Hankow, he will hear about the nationalist policy at first hand."

See Special Chinese Article—Page 4

French Marines in China



This photo shows mounted French marines on duty in Tchoung-King, big Yangtze river port where French capitalists have concessions. The Chinese united in the national liberation movement are asking by what right French, British, Japanese and American troops parade over Chinese territory in military array. The nationalist movement is demanding the expulsion of all foreign armed forces and the recognition of China's sovereignty.

BEN GOLD WILL SPEAK AT NEEDLE TRADES MASS MEETING, SUNDAY, 2 P. M.

Ben Gold will be the speaker at a big mass meeting of needle trades workers to be held on Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. at Hertz's Hall, California Ave. and Evergreen street. Gold is the manager of the New York joint board of the Furriers' Union that led the successful strike of the 12,000 furriers this year.

The meeting is called to give support to the New York cloakmakers who are at grips with the cloak manufacturers. Twenty thousand workers have been locked out by the N. Y. bosses in the last few days in an effort to break the union. The bosses have been assisted by the right wing machine under the leadership of International President Morris Sigman who is leading a reactionary drive to oust the progressive leaders of the cloakmakers' strike committee.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League. All needle trades workers in Chicago are invited to attend and come early.

WOMEN WORKERS ENDANGERED BY HAMMOND BLAST

(Special to The Daily Worker) HAMMOND, Ind., Dec. 10.—A terrific explosion in the Central Railway Signal company powder house today killed one man instantly and injured a dozen women employees. Damage may exceed \$100,000. The explosion occurred shortly after the big plant was in full operation, with the entire force of several hundred on the job.

Women workers were badly cut by flying glass, bricks and stone. John Franks, foreman in the power drying plant was blown to bits and the building was completely wrecked. Frank's badly mutilated body, hurled high in the air, was found hundreds of feet from the scene of the explosion.

Ambulances, hurriedly rushed to the scene, carried injured employes to St. Margaret's Hospital. Cause of the explosion may never be known, it was said. The building contained high explosives used in the manufacture of railroad torpedoes. H. O. Bemisderfer, superintendent of the plant, was one of the injured.

POLICE AID TO RIGHT WINGERS; HALT MEETING

Help for Cloakmakers' Strike Stopped

The right wing in the Chicago labor movement united Thursday night to break up a meeting called to assist the locked out cloakmakers of New York in winning their struggle.

Sam Levin, Sidney Risman and Abe Weinstein of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary Edward N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, led the forces which succeeded in preventing some 2,000 needle trades workers from hearing the issues of the New York struggle outlined by Ben Gold, chairman of the Furriers' Union joint board of New York, and Sascha Zimmerman, one of the leaders of the New York union of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Called under the auspices of the national needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League, the meeting was to have made the issue of amalgamation of the needle trades unions the central point of the fight to insure victory for the cloakmakers and raise financial relief for the locked-out workers.

A. C. W. Officialdom Leads. The officialdom of the Amalgamated, alarmed by the rapidly developing mass sentiment for centralized organization in the needle trades unions, and evidently in accord with a national policy of war on the left wing in all the needle trades unions led by A. C. W. officialdom, mobilized their shop chairman and gangster elements.

That the officialdom of other unions participated in what is in effect sabotage of the cloakmakers' strike is evidenced by the presence of shock troops from other sections of the Chicago right wing labor movement. Fitzpatrick and Nockels Speak.

The presence of Fitzpatrick and Nockels gave official sanction to the proceedings. Both spoke to the assemblage of right wingers which the meeting in Temple Hall became after 9 p. m.

The right wing had prepared their plan of action carefully. They had advertised a rival meeting in the Streetcar's Auditorium—one block away from Temple Hall. Knowing that the right wingers would try to break up the Temple Hall meeting, the committee in charge tried to prevent the entrance of disturbing elements but were unsuccessful.

The two meetings created much confusion and large numbers of workers, unable to tell which was which, and probably not wanting to get mixed up in the trouble which threatened to break out any minute, went home.

Right wingers succeeded in getting large numbers of their shock troops into Temple Hall thru the back door and several fights took place. Uniformed policemen and a squad from the detective bureau were present and were not concerned in preserving order until it was apparent that the right wing had a decisive majority in the meeting. Then they became very busy indeed.

Levin Speaks with Protection. With the meeting under police control Levin of the Amalgamated, Fitzpatrick and Nockels made speeches attacking the left wing. Levin appealed to Chicago patriotism by saying that the labor movement did not need anyone from New York (referring to Gold, Gillow and Zimmerman) to advise it.

Fitzpatrick, after naming the republican and democrat parties as the only ones necessary, stated that the interference of a political party is (Continued on page 2)

MADRID, Dec. 10.—Spanish women have decided that political freedom is not enough. Having been granted the full franchise, access to all political offices, and admittance to the diplomatic service, they now demand the right to their own persons and property.

They demand a revision of the civil code regarding the age of consent and to abolish the present authority of fathers and husbands. They even ask that a husband no longer have the right to kill them, with exemption from punishment, when he catches them with another man in what the novelist politely calls "a compromising situation."

A petition which is being circulated asking these reforms says that these rights are more essential to the happiness of women than the political rights which they have already won.

DEBATE C. P. OF SOVIET UNION AT COMINTERN

Will Stimulate Fight for Conditions

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 10—Two sessions of the plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International were held on Wednesday to continue debate on the report made by Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party on the Soviet Union. Semard (France), Konradtchek (Czecho-Slovakia), Dengel (Germany) and Bedemann (Switzerland) spoke in the morning session. In the evening session, with Remmele (Germany) presiding, the chairman announced the arrival in Moscow of Ruth Fischer, Scholem, Schwan and Urbahn, members of the German opposition, the first two of whom were expelled from the party. They came to personally appeal against their expulsion.

Investigate Fischer Group.
 They demanded to be allowed to appeal to a plenary session of the committee but the plenum unanimously denied this on the grounds that the members wishing to appeal are not now members of any Communist Party. The plenum thereupon elected a committee to examine the case of Ruth Fischer and her comrades. The chairman of the committee is Kuzminin (Finland), Humbertdros (Switzerland) is secretary and the rest of the committee is Gallacher (England), Semard (France), Hacken (Czecho-Slovakia), Birch (America), Platnitsky (Soviet Union), Prunjak (Poland), Ercoli (Italy), Sen Katayama (Japan) and Stutcka, (International Control Commission).

The plenum then resumed the report of Stalin on the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The speakers were: Rytosky (Poland), Cavalli (Italy), Zinoviev (Soviet Union) and Pepper (America).

Students Attack Jews.
BUCHAREST, Dec. 10—Something resembling a pogrom has broken out in Bessarabia, especially at Kishinev, where bands of students have assaulted many Jews and damaged their places of business. Troops have been dispatched into several localities in Bessarabia to quell the disturbances.

All China Is in Revolution

To Understand the Great Events Taking Place Read



A record of China's past and present which has brought about the upheaval of over four hundred million people and the birth of a great Labor movement. With many maps, illustrations and original documents.

Novel binding—\$1.00

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
 The Source of All Communist Literature
 1115 WASHINGTON BLDG. CHICAGO, ILL.

OUR MOTTO 3 Q's
 Quality - Quantity - Quickness

U-EAT

Restaurant and Lunch Room

1232 W. MADISON ST.

GRIGER & NOVAK

JENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS
 Union Merchandise
 1934 West Chicago Avenue
 (Cor. Winchester)
 Phone Humboldt 2707

GINSBERG'S

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

IN PHILADELPHIA

There are only two places to eat—HOME AND AT

Hartung's Restaurant

610 Spring Garden St.
 Home Open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.
 Cooking.

Fire Destroys Paper Homes of 250 Japanese Workers



When sparks from a charcoal fire in a pan were carried by the wind to the roofs of the thin wood and paper dwellings in a Tokyo working class suburb, the entire district was demolished in a short time. The photo shows the homeless searching for charred belongings.

SHOULD REACH ALL WITH NEWS IN DAILY WORKER

Agents Should Learn Selling Art

By L. P. RINDAL
 (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10—My landlord, a world war veteran of the left-turning type, handed me the following article, cut from an "Independent" capitalist afternoon sheet of Dec. 2. There are thousands just like this writer—even in Los Angeles county. The question is: How can they be reached with The DAILY WORKER?

People out here, especially Mexicans, are very much interested in affairs below Rio Grande. Last Sunday afternoon 50 copies of the Nov. 26 issue of our daily were sold out on the Main street in a couple of hours. Said issue was of more than ordinary interest to Mexicans, because it dealt with the possibility of war with their country. True. But if the news agent knows how he can always put up some kind of a "war cry."

Should Cry Wares.

You must learn, comrades, from the "newsies" on the street corners. Easy-goingness, fearfulness and respectability, etc., must go. Revolutionists and good DAILY WORKER agents are not made out of that kind of stuff. Don't ignore public meeting places, mills and factories, etc., but in Los Angeles The DAILY WORKER can be sold quickest on the streets. Try it, comrades!

Now comes the world war veteran's story:

"DON'T DICTATE TO MEXICO.
 'Editor, the Record: War is hell. I went thru the last one, and I know. This is for the voters of America and those who may be called upon to shoulder arms.

"Our southern neighbor, Mexico, has written certain laws that affect the private interests of some Americans who saw fit to invest their money in Mexico and now these same investors do not wish to obey the Mexican laws. Our government is trying to have the Mexican government change these laws so that they will conform advantageously to a few American capitalists who invested down there.

"How would we Americans feel if Mexico commenced to dictate to us? We would, of course, be up in arms and answer that our neighbor of the south had no right to dictate to us. If foreign nations actually invade us that is the time to put on the war paint and shout. I say that those who embroil us in trouble with foreign powers should have the dollar sign burned on their back and be used as a target.
 Well Shot Up."

Britten Gets Huffy When Wilbur Doesn't Ask More Navy Money

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Charges that Secretary of the Navy Wilbur is permitting Director Lord of the budget to dictate national defense policies were made against the navy secretary in a meeting of the house naval affairs committee.

Wilbur told the committee he had not asked the budget for money to build three new cruisers authorized by congress because he was told the money would not be allowed.

"If the time has come when Gen. Lord and the budget will control the military plans of this government, then I am willing to ignore the budget," declared Representative Britten, Illinois, a member of the committee. The country won't stand for sacrificing national defense to economy, said Britten, indignantly.

200 SPEAKERS DEBATE UNION ISSUES AT 7TH SOVIET T. U. CONGRESS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 10—A lively debate followed the report of Chairman Tomsky and Secretary Dogadov to the seventh congress of the trade unions of the Soviet Union and about 200 more speakers are on the list. Those who have spoken so far have pointed out the considerable achievements in trade union work made in the last two years and proposed a series of measures with a view to improving this work on the basis of local experience.

URGES LIBERTY FOR FILIPINOS, AFTER 20 YEARS

Foreign Policy Group Discuss Philippines

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

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Philippine independence was the topic for discussion at a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association held at the Hotel Astor.

Many different points of view were stated on this question, ranging all the way from ultimate independence to permanent American rule.

Urges Plebiscite.
 W. M. Shuster, who was insular collector of customs in Manila from 1901 to 1909, proposed that congress pass a law granting independence on January 1, 1948, providing a majority of Filipino voters favored independence at a plebiscite in 1943.

Shuster's plan was criticized by Judge Daniel R. Williams, an advocate of permanent retention of the islands, who was secretary to the Taft commission in the Philippines.

To Have Right to Interfere.
 Shuster stated that his proposal included a clause giving America "the right to intervene by armed force at any time when in its judgment the established Philippine government shall be jeopardized by insurrection, rebellion or any internal disorders, or by any external menace to the independence of the Philippines nation."

Wants a Second Free State.
 Marcial P. Lichauco, a Filipino, suggested that the United States settle the Filipino problem by the same method by which Great Britain settled the Irish problem—that is, by calling Filipino leaders to sit at a conference table with representatives of the United States.

Saying that the question could be settled rapidly and amicably in this fashion, he intimated that some compromise short of complete severance of relations with the United States would be satisfactory to the Filipinos.

Mattoon Bank Closes Doors Following Run

MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 10—The first State Bank of Mattoon closed Thursday. Carl H. Weber, representing the state auditor's office at Springfield, at once assumed charge.

On the door of the bank was placed this sign: "To checkmate a run that was started on this bank on Wednesday morning, Dec. 8, 1926, and to protect against loss our depositors and those we owe, as well as our stockholders and the business public, we close this bank and call in the state auditor and the state banking department. All interested persons will be protected."
 It was signed "The Board of Directors."

SENATE ORDERS INVESTIGATION IN GOULD GRAFT

Me. Senator Must Face Corruption Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—The democrats won first blood in their war upon republican senatorial elections when the senate ordered an investigation of charges of bribery recently leveled at Senator Arthur R. Gould, republican of Maine. The senate elections committee was instructed to conduct the inquiry and to report back to the senate whether further action should be taken against Gould.

This action was taken by adoption of a resolution introduced by Senator Walsh, democrat, of Montana. The vote was 70 to 7.

Gould Not Embarrassed.

"I shall not shrink from an investigation," declared Gould on the floor. "There is nothing in the subject matter that would embarrass me."

Led by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, republican floor leader, 38 republicans voted for the resolution along with 38 democrats and one farmer-laborite. Investigation of Gould will open Monday morning before a sub-committee, the senate elections committee decided.

The inquiry will be conducted by a sub-committee of five members, Senator Goff (R.), West Virginia, chairman; Shorrridge (R.), California; Deneen (R.), Illinois; King (D.), Utah, and George (D.), Georgia.

Congress Begins Fight On Appropriation Bill; Much Opposition to Cal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—The opening of the debate on the tax and appropriation bills showed various opinions among members of the house and senate.

Rep. Madden of Illinois, chairman of the finance committee, favored Coolidge's tax "present," and temporary cut, but disagreed with the president's recommendation that the budget be prepared every two years instead of annually.

Reps. La Guardia of New York and Sabath of Illinois were hostile to the president's proposal. Sabath declared that the president would merely give another gift to the corporations, who already had many.

The democrats have introduced a minority bill providing for a permanent reduction of taxes on corporation earnings, and repeal of taxes on automobiles, admissions, club dues, and produce exchange transactions.

American Legion Hits at Soviets Thru Woman

Leaders of the American Legion in Chicago and Illinois have sent telegrams to Senator Deneen in Washington urging him to oppose any move of approving the league of nations protocol to abolish poison gas as a war weapon. To adopt this proposal would be disastrous to the United States in time of war, the telegrams said, "when other nations are not even considering it." F. C. Watkins, commander of the Illinois legionnaires, led in the protest.

"In the face of a situation in which the rest of the world is unwilling to discontinue its chemical warfare service and the use of gas, the senate is asked to strip us of this defense," Watkins wired. "So long as the other nations maintain a service in the event of war, to burn out the lungs and eyes of American soldiers and sailors, that long will America oppose any movement to do away with gas as one of the agencies of our protection."

MYSTERY CLOUDS SHOOTING AFFAIR IN MELROSE PARK

Woman Lawyer Has Case of Jailed Mexicans

The shooting at Melrose Park early Tuesday, resulting in the death of Jose Sanchez, a Mexican laborer, and Policeman Stahl, still presents elements that baffle the investigator, notwithstanding the evident intention of the chief of police to hang the crime on another Mexican laborer, Augustin Morales.

It was brot out at the inquest that the affair started from a telephone call from Mother Krueger's roadhouse, by some party unknown to the chief or his officers, reporting that a woman was being attacked in the Mexican quarters. From the evidence so far brot out, it looks as if two men were killed and another so badly wounded that he may lose an arm, as a result of a fake alarm. How the two men were killed and a third wounded still remains a mystery.

And the mysterious angles were brot out by the testimony of the policemen themselves. They testify that only dim night lights were burning in the two box cars when they arrived. These two cars, fitted for single men, are parts of two strings of 30 cars on two sidings, the other 28 being rigged up for married men and their families.

A Case of Sherlock Holmes.

The police testify that they were met by a fusillade of 30 to 50 shots, not only from the box cars, but from on top and beneath them, yet they say that, the night being dark, not a person was in sight. Then they testify that, after the box cars had been emptied of their inhabitants by tear bombs, not a gun or a weapon of any kind was found there. The chief admitted that a woman was apprehended, but released. She vanished from the picture, while the officers all testified that the only screams they heard came simultaneously with the shooting, evidently from women in the camp who were frightened by the sound of firing.

About Twenty Fined.

Meanwhile, of the 37 men who were taken from the cars and locked up in jail, about 17 have been released, while 20 were hauled before the judge and sentenced to fines of \$50 each. Being unable to pay the fines, they are still in jail. Mary Belle Spencer, attorney for the Mexican consulate, intimated that, as soon as she could get hold of the judge, she would petition for a reopening of their cases, and give them the benefit of counsel.

Max E. Lira, the editor of "Mexico," who was, as reported in The DAILY WORKER, ordered out of the police station after he had spoken in Spanish to two women, relatives of some of the men held, was later in the day ordered out of the undertaking establishment and out of town by a police officer who hurried across from the city hall when it was tipped off to him that Lira had entered the place for information.

Prejudice Runs High.

National feeling ran high in Melrose Park on the day after the tragedy, and it seemed to be more interested in hanging the whole bunch of poor Mexicans than in discovering who shot Officer Stahl, of whom the community speaks well. The small-town psychology with regard to Mexicans rose several notches when Miss Spencer, a distinguished looking woman-lawyer, was heard speaking in Spanish to Morales and when a representative of The DAILY WORKER also addressed to him a few words in his own language.

Now and then one hears a word of sympathy for these laborers in a strange land. One citizen, in telling how the bunch of 37 were marched between files of policemen from the camp to the jail, said: "Hardly one of them but had a clout over the head or a punch in the face."

Green Urges Shorter Work Week Because It Means More Efficiency

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Labor is advocating the five-day week because it will enable the workers to be more efficient, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the New York building congress in an address. It is practical from the standpoint of equalizing production and consumption, he said. "The shorter work week is upon us," Green declared, "and we will see it quite generally established in all lines of industry."

French Claim Air Supremacy.

PARIS, Dec. 10—The Tenth Annual Airshow at the Grand Palace, shows, in the opinion of the French, their country's supremacy in aeronautical development. Topping the list of exhibits is the super-jet, two-motor Farman, with a lifting power of 14,000 pounds. It was, even in sections, taken with difficulty into the salon where it is on exhibition. It has a speed of 118 miles an hour. It will carry six large bombs and two machine gun nests, mounted fore and aft.

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

The Manager's Corner

On Bills and Statements.

The revolution will not be won by theory alone. The comrades at the head of the Soviet Union are being faced with such difficult problems as the disparity between the prices of industrial products and the prices of agricultural products. On the handling of this problem will depend the growth and progress of the Russian revolution. The leaders of the Russian revolution have combined their knowledge of Marxism with a sound understanding of the practical problems of the administration of a country of 150,000,000 workers and peasants. They have applied their Marxism to the difficult tasks in hand. They will succeed.

While we have not yet made such forward strides as the Russian comrades have, still we have in miniature the same problems. We have the job of conducting a Communist paper to reach the millions of workers in America scattered over an area of three million square miles. The success of our work depends upon our knowledge of Communist theory and of conditions in America. But it also depends upon careful attention to detail. With a comparatively small body of supporters, our paper cannot grow unless we learn to administer properly—OUR ACCOUNTS. The history of the radical movement is strewn with the wreckage of organization upon organization, which has foundered because of lack of attention to this important detail.

Statements are now being sent out to those who owe us money. In many cases, in most cases, these are comrades who are 100% behind The DAILY WORKER. But we simply cannot get along unless our own supporters learn to be systematic and prompt in the payment of their bills. When you get your December statement, if you are an agent, PAY IT PROMPTLY. YOU CAN HELP US TREMENDOUSLY IN THIS WAY. Check up on your agent and see if he has taken care of this important matter.

BERT MILLER.

In Chicago Tonight!

CONCERT AND DANCE

to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

Step over to enjoy the Russian Buffet with samovar, chai and other good things.

HEAR

Manya Maller, soprano
 Lyda Berline, violinist
 Mennie Marschak, pianist
 I. Dobkin, baritone
 Zina Skvirskaya, pianist
 Ivan Polkov, baritone

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11

WORKERS' HOUSE, - - 1902 W. Division Street

Admission 50 Cents

Kissin's Union Orchestra.

Debate of the Century!

"Is Capitalism a Menace to Democracy?"

"YES!" SCOTT NEARING

Enough Said!

"NO!" J. E. LeROSSIGNOL

Professor of Economics in University of Nebraska; well-known author of anti-socialist books.

CHICAGO FORUM

Sunday Afternoon, December 19, at 3 o'clock

ORCHESTRA HALL

(For This Debate Only)

All Seats Reserved—\$1.00, 75c and 50c

Tickets on sale at Box Office

and at Workers' Book Store, 19 So. Lincoln St.

SEMINARY TAILORS

CLEANERS & DYERS
 Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
 Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
 All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.

812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Phone Lincoln 3141

The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS RUGS LINOLEUM FURNITURE

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES

1600 W. Roosevelt Rd. Phone Seelye 7722
 1618 W. Chicago Avenue Phone Monroe 6264
 2408 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 4988
 2635 W. North Avenue Phone Humboldt 6941
 4247 W. Madison Street Phone Nevada 1258

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

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

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

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
BERT MILLER, Editor

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

290 Advertising rates on application

Revolutionary Canton Speaks to Chicago

(An Interview with Sze Toa Chan, Special Educational Investigator in America for the Canton Government)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WHEN will Shanghai be taken by the people's armies? I asked Sze Toa Chan, member of the committee for education of the Canton city government and here as special investigator of education for the Kuomintang, as we sat in his modest room in the Metropole Hotel.

"It is difficult to say just when Shanghai will fall to the people's armies," he replied, "but that it will fall is certain, because the people of China solidly support the people's government."

SZE spoke as quietly as if we were discussing the flavor of tea instead of the struggle of 440,000,000 million people for freedom—a struggle which has shaken the whole structure of world imperialism to its foundations.

He is a slender, studious-looking and pleasant-voiced Cantonese with the

ment which can take care of the interests of the Chinese people against all enemies—external and internal. Our government is anxious to get at the work of building the New China as quickly as possible.

"Do you think there has been a change in American policy towards China recently?" I asked.

"I think not," said Sze. "America has been more friendly than the other powers, and we hope she will follow the example of Soviet Russia and take the lead in abolishing the unequal treaties."

A few more questions on foreign policy and relations of the people's government followed. Perhaps Sze felt the interview was drifting to a discussion of matters too delicate for him to be quoted upon, for he said:

"I am not a diplomat and my knowledge of foreign affairs is limited. I am better informed on the educational activities of the people's government."

(From here on in this article the Socratic method of questions and answers will be abandoned and as the interview covered a wide range of subjects I will try to give the views of Sze Toa Chan on them in my own words and under specific headings.)

China and Foreigners.

NEITHER the people's government nor the Chinese people who support it are against foreigners as such. They have no anti-foreign prejudices, but are solidly united against the imperialists.

The foreign press, including the American papers, is absolutely false in its stories of outrages against foreigners. In Canton, even during the height of the boycott of Hongkong, when anti-British feeling was at fever heat, an Englishman was perfectly safe on the streets. This attitude of the Chinese population is to be commended highly in view of the brutality of the foreign police forces and such occurrences as the bombardment of Wahsin by a British gunboat and the massacre of striking workers in Shanghai by foreigners. There is per-

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE OF KUOMINTANG GOVT. SPEAKS HERE SUNDAY



SZE TOA CHAN

Former minister of education in the Canton government of China, is now in the United States on an educational mission for his government. He is the first envoy of the Kuomintang to come to America and will tell Chicago workers at Northwest Hall on Sunday about the great struggle for Chinese liberation.

THE Kuomintang has 800,000 members. The great bulk of the membership are workers and students. Eighty per cent of the Chinese population are workers and peasants and the party bases itself on this section of the people.

It places the greatest emphasis on education—not only on formal education, as do capitalist parties and governments, but on political education of the masses. It has reorganized the whole educational system in southern China and is carrying on this same work in other sections as they pass into its control.

AS a part of this work all old textbooks are being re-written and new ones prepared. Sun Yat Sen University is being reorganized and an extensive network of schools has already been established. Hundreds of teachers are being specially trained for this work. Others are being trained to give vocational education.

In Canton alone there have been established 45 grade schools, 13 high schools and five middle schools. All members of the Chinese Communist Party are also members of the Kuomintang. The Communists are the organizers of the trade union movement, which is the advance guard of the liberation movement, and most of the propaganda work of the Kuomintang.

Gen. Tang Sun-chih



Commander of the Hankow-Wuchang-Hanyang campaign.

Commanding is conducted by the Communists.

Party Structure.
THE Kuomintang is administered by a political bureau of 16 members elected by the central committee, which in turn is elected by a convention.

The party is organized into sections, to carry on work in their respective fields—trade union, peasant organization, youth, women, military, etc. At the head of the various sections is a member of the political bureau and a committee.

The Kuomintang has 30,000 members in other countries, 20,000 of them in America. Seventy per cent of all Chinese in Canada belong to the Kuomintang.

Right and Left Wings.

THE right wing in the Kuomintang is practically liquidated and has lost all influence both in the party and among the masses. Its only center is in Shanghai.

There was a struggle in the party

between the left and center, in which the question of the relations with the Communist Party as well as the relations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics figured prominently. As a result of this controversy Wan Chi Wei, leader of the extreme left of the Kuomintang, and Ho An Min, a very able and brilliant leader, were defeated by Chang Kai Shek and withdrawn from the political work of the party.

THE breach has now been healed. Chang Kai Shek has asked Wan Chi Wei to return. The extraordinary conference of the party held recently in Canton appointed a special committee of five to ask Wan to resume his activity and also sent him a telegram of welcome. The party has been strengthened greatly by this development.

The Kuomintang is keenly interested in the struggles of all races and nationalities oppressed by imperialism, and in Canton there are constantly a large number of colonial leaders studying the Chinese revolution.

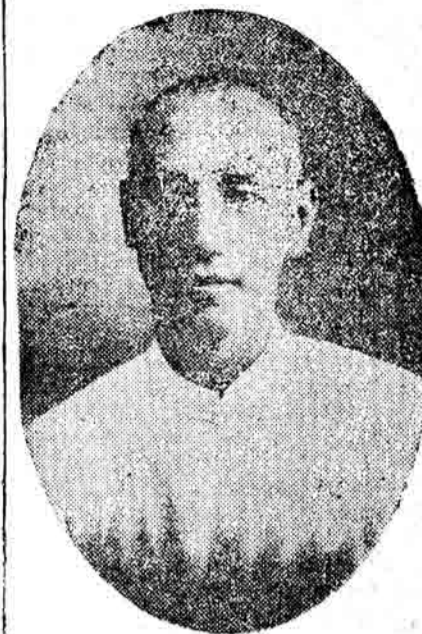
The People's Government.
THE government in this period is a government of the Kuomintang party. The structure of the government follows very closely that of the party itself and there is little difference between the two.

The political bureau is the leading organ of the government and is appointed by the party. When the country has been consolidated there will be popular elections.

Opposition Parties.
There is no serious popular opposition to the Kuomintang. British agents organized the "Constitutional purpose of combating 'sovietism, communism and bolshevism' and purging China of 'the red menace.' This campaign, although supported by Wu Peifu, never gained any popular support.

The Army.
THE people's army is the weapon of the masses and is democratically organized. There are Russian

Gen. Chang Kai-shek



Commander-in-Chief of the Peoples (Kuomintang) Armies

women's department of the party is considered as one of the most important tasks. In a country where women have been held as chattels for centuries the progress made so far is a tremendous achievement.

Organization of Industry.
THE people's government plans to organize industry in the New China in accord with the third point in the San-Min doctrine, i. e., economic

General P. T. Cha



Commander of the Third Division of the Revolutionary Army.

rights for the workers and peasants. All basic industry will be owned by the state and a form of progressive taxation developed which will make the accumulation of big estates impossible.

The manner in which the docks at Whampoa—the new port of Canton, which, when completed, will make the British port of Hongkong useless—are being financed is very interesting. The people's government has appropriated \$10,000,000 and the people have raised \$10,000,000. As the government is a people's government, this arrangement typifies the close bonds between it and the masses.

British interests have been dealt a severe blow by this scheme. The biggest American steamship line in the

Wang Ching-Wei



Veteran Lieutenant of Sun Yat Sen

Pacific—the Dollar line—is now using the port of Whampoa instead of Hongkong.

Good Wishes for DAILY WORKER.
SZE TOA CHAN conveyed his thanks to THE DAILY WORKER and his best wishes for the success of the struggle it wages against imperialism and for the Chinese liberation movement.

The interview lasted two and one-half hours, but at no time did Sze show any signs of weariness, although an immense pile of documents on his table were evidence of the work which had been interrupted and of the exhaustive investigation he is making of the vocational education system in America.

Britain Backs Down in China

The onward march of the people's armies of China and the rapid consolidation of the country behind them has forced upon the British foreign office a belated sense of reality.

The new British minister to China, Miles Lampson, replacing Sir Ronald Macleay, according to dispatches has full authority from the foreign office to make the best of a bad situation and save what he can out of the wreckage of British prestige and power in China.

The general tenor of the news indicates that British diplomacy is prepared to go to the extent of recognizing the Kuomintang government whether or not the other powers are ready to do so.

A Chicago Tribune dispatch from Shanghai states:

Mr. Lampson said that Foreign Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain had given him a free hand to settle the troubles of Great Britain and China without respect for the treaty situation or relations with other powers. . . . Mr. Lampson further warned the British interests to prepare for a complete treaty revision in case such is necessary, saying that it no longer will be possible to stand on the old rights. . . . Mr. Lampson's immediate departure for Hankow is interpreted as meaning that the British have decided to grant de facto recognition to the Canton national government, making the best deal possible for the resumption of British trade.

An event of tremendous significance in world affairs, the complete reversal of British policy in China, has stirred American imperialism into action and the state department also has sent a representative to Hankow.

Unable because of imperialist conflicts to get agreement with other powers for a campaign of aggression in China, Great Britain is now trying to regain her prestige and deal a blow to her American and Japanese rivals. Japan alone remains as a power with a strong force inside China—Chang Tso-lin. But these new developments weaken Japan and strengthen the Chinese national revolutionary government. Chang Tso-lin's forces both in the north and in and around Shanghai have had their base considerably undermined. There is now little likelihood of the proposed loan of \$50,000,000 dollars from British interests to Chang Tso-lin going thru.

Extra-territoriality is going into the discard. The Kuomintang government will make no treaty which does not abolish the areas in China in which Chinese law does not prevail and if, as it now appears, Great Britain is forced to agree to this, the rest of the powers will have to do the same.

The rise of China as a nation has been proceeding by geometrical progression since 1911 until in the last few months the revolutionary process has assumed a dazzling speed.

This is a habit which revolutions have.

SECRETARY OF LABOR BACKING DOWN FROM STAND ON ALIEN REGISTRATION; "WILLING TO MAKE IT VOLUNTARY" NOW

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—That the opposition of the workers to the proposed alien registration and finger-printing laws, sponsored by the United States department of labor, has caused Secretary James J. Davis to weaken and leave himself room to "crawl from under" is seen by his annual report submitted to congress. Davis declares in the report that now he "is willing to make the registration voluntary" to prove his "good faith." In previous reports he urged compulsory registration of aliens.

Davis bases his desire for the registration on the reason that it will make it easier for the alien to prove his legal arrival in the United States, and thus expedite naturalization. "All aliens who are thus enrolled," he says, "would be entitled to use the facts contained in that record as a basis for certificate of arrival for use in naturalization proceedings or issuance of a form to re-enter should such be required."

Not Espionage, He Says.
"I want to emphasize," he states, "that I propose no police registration or regulation. Objection has been raised to enrollment projects on the assumption that it is an espionage proposal. My object is far removed from that, and in order that the merits of enrollment as I suggested may be fairly tried I am willing that my recommendation be put into effect on a voluntary basis. . . . I am convinced that even a voluntary enrollment of aliens would serve to benefit those who take advantage of it, and enable us to know those aliens among us who have intentions of becoming citizens."

Class Collaboration Propaganda.
A major part of Davis' report is devoted to propaganda to foster class collaboration. In his conclusions, he says: "The problems of the future in America are more and more certain to be not political, but industrial and economic problems. Every effort should be made to maintain harmony and good will between worker and employer, which so largely accounts for our present prosperity. Every man who employs others, every man who devotes his skill to another for hire, should never lose his present realization of the fact that both are partners in a single business, indispensable to the business and to each other. To the perpetuation of that spirit of partnership in industry the department of labor should always and wholeheartedly be committed."

Sees Women's Problems.
The department is taking cognizance of the fact that there are a great number of women now in industry in the United States. A large part of the report is devoted to this.

"Census figures show that the number of wage-earning women is constantly increasing," the report says, "and that employment of women in industrial enterprises is not a temporary measure. It is now also realized that there is a great need for recommendations in regard to standards of women's employment, due to the fact that women have been in a weaker economic position than men. Therefore it is necessary to give opportunity for the upbuilding of safeguards to conserve alike an industrial efficiency and the health of the women, and to make it impossible for selfish interests to exploit them as unwilling competitors in lowering those standards of wages."

Favors Strike-Breaking.
Davis says he is convinced that his method of strike-breaking by means of government conciliators is sound. "It has been demonstrated that grave

Tan Yen-kai



Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Peoples Government.

small, beautifully-kept hands of the Chinese intellectual. One finds it hard to realize that these were the kind of hands that in the early days of the revolutionary movement under Dr. Sun Yat Sen wielded sword, rifle and revolver with deadly effect against the Manchu troops.

SZE is only 37 years old, but has been active in the Chinese national government for 14 years. He attended high school and the National University of Peking, 1909-12. He was secretary of the Chinese national court in 1914 and principal of the Continual School in the city of Canton until 1919. In 1914 he was sent to Japan

Gen. Ho Ying-ching



Comm. of the Campaign in Fukien. Vice-President of Huang Pu Military Academy.

as a special representative of the Canton government to study educational methods. In 1925 he was a member of the committee on textbooks for young men of the education department of the central committee of the Chinese national party. He was also secretary of the second national conference in 1925, held under the auspices of the Chinese national party, and a member of the committee of 300 for provincial conferences. He is a member of the central committee of 700 of the Teachers' Association and of the central committee of 9 of the Chinese nationalist party.

SZE was a member of the committee which devised the present plan of mass education now in effect in the territories governed by the people's party (Kuomintang).

"Will the people's party, since its recent victories in central China, now begin an energetic campaign for recognition by the imperialist powers?" I asked.

Somewhat to my surprise, Sze said: "The people's government is not now greatly concerned over the question of recognition. It feels that its main task now is the complete defeat of imperialism and militarism and the establishment of a powerful govern-

General F. L. Li



Commander of the Fifth Division of the Revolutionary Army.

ment order in Canton for the first time in fifteen years.

The Kuomintang Party and Government.

THE Kuomintang, organized by Dr. Sun Yat Sen is "the party of national liberation." This is not to be construed in the narrow sense of liberation from foreign rule alone, but according to the meaning of the San-Min doctrine of Sun Yat Sen. (Into English it can be translated as the three-fold people theory.) The doctrine consists of: 1. National freedom and equality for all races. 2. Political rights for the people. 3. Economic rights for the peasants and workers. The Kuomintang is therefore a party of national liberation in the sense that it organizes the masses for struggle against imperialist rule, militarists and political, economic and cultural obstacles.

General C. Chen



Commander of the Sixth Division of the Revolutionary Army.

General C. S. Li



Commander of the Fourth Division of the Revolutionary Army.

military advisers attached to its units. Chang Kai Shek is commander-in-chief, appointed to this post by the political bureau just before the beginning of the drive north and west from Canton, which has brought the rich Yangtze valley under control of the people's government.

Chang Kai Shek, like many other people's government officials, is a graduate of Tokio Military Academy. He is a member of the political bureau and visited Russia in 1922-23.

Oddly enough, Chang is a schoolmate of Sun Chuang Fang, the ally of Wu Peifu and Great Britain, whom the people's army is chasing out of the Yangtze valley.

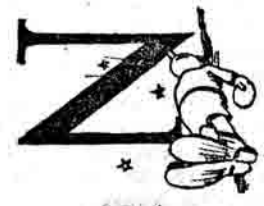
Women and the People's Government.
ONE of the big achievements of the party and the government has been the political emancipation of women. They are now on a basis of complete equality. There are women members of the central committee of the Kuomintang and the work of the

Gen. Chen Ming-su



Cantonese leader who defeated Wu Peifu

SPORTS



EVERYBODY denied it. Chicago openly attacked the decision of the referee that gave the middleweight boxing championship to Mickey Walker over Tiger Flowers.

sands of bugs who attended were stunned by the decision of the referee if ill-mannered razzberry. Honest fight bugs, who still must believe in Santa Claus if they expected any honest professional sport, would not accept the money they won after witnessing the bout. Everyone agreed that Flowers, the prevailing pugilist was victor.

Everybody agreed but the members of the boxing commission and the manager of the Tiger. It's true that he protested the day after the fight. But strangely NOT at the time of the special meeting decided after the commission spoke, Flowers' manager who threatened to "reveal scandal" became a man.

ET us remind you of another instance or two of the splendid "sportsmanship" of professional boxing which have become common on newspaper gossip. Not long ago Eddie O'Shea fought Phil Rosenberg bantamweight champion in Chicago.

When the boys are not breaking strikes in New York and vicinity, they form the honorary guard of the two boxers. It is likely the city health commissioner of Chicago had something to do with the invitation given to the boxers to leave. Imagine the situation in the city where the citizens would be in danger of suffocation, or, due to the presence of straight shooting gunmen, of being bored to death.

Kazan-Sarapul

By Larissa Reissner

They did not expect us in the name of the admirals to keep perfect peace and to follow us—we shall accompany you."

"We have little wood," they try to protest from the tracker.

"No matter, there is plenty of wood along the way," answers the commander of the flotilla—and the torpedo boats proceed slowly, so as not to arouse the suspicion of the people on shore, in the direction of Sarapul.

Another stretch of ten kilometers and we are at our destination. The red flags are lowered—it was decided to surprise the enemy and to let the squadron pass for that of the Whites, that of Admiral Stark, which is impatiently expected by the Whites. The ships dart out from behind an island in full steam, pass the wharf of Galvany and put themselves in position—a difficult maneuver at this shallow and narrow point.

"Shoot or when ordered"—one boat signals to the other. The situation is this: about 70 meters from shore, next to the church, a heavy, six-inch cannon is plainly visible. Back of it on the hillcock, many curious peasants, and among them—a little band of armed soldiers. On the church spire—another cannon—perhaps a machine gun. At the white on the left—a tow-boat with a White guard. Field kitchens are smoking at the shore, and soldiers are stretched out on the bushes, observing with curiosity the maneuvers of the torpedo boats. Midway in the river, however, guarded by a sentry, a floating grave mottonless and quiet.

"Prityky" communicates orders with a lowered voice to the other ships. "Retiyy" approaches the tow-boat, and without betraying himself, gains assurance that the precious live cannon is on board. "Prityky" directs its cannon on the six-inch cannon of the opponent in order to destroy it, at the first move of the enemy, nor does it overlook the infantry. But how can the heavy tow-boat be liberated from its anchors, how can it be released from the narrow trap of sand shoals and islands? Fortunately a hostile tracker is puffing at the wharf. Our officer—in a gold-brained cap, of course—gives to the captain of the tracker the positive order:

"I command you in the name of the admirals to keep perfect peace and to follow us—we shall accompany you."

"We have little wood," they try to protest from the tracker.

"No matter, there is plenty of wood along the way," answers the commander of the flotilla—and the torpedo boats proceed slowly, so as not to arouse the suspicion of the people on shore, in the direction of Sarapul.

Another stretch of ten kilometers and we are at our destination. The red flags are lowered—it was decided to surprise the enemy and to let the squadron pass for that of the Whites, that of Admiral Stark, which is impatiently expected by the Whites. The ships dart out from behind an island in full steam, pass the wharf of Galvany and put themselves in position—a difficult maneuver at this shallow and narrow point.

"Shoot or when ordered"—one boat signals to the other. The situation is this: about 70 meters from shore, next to the church, a heavy, six-inch cannon is plainly visible. Back of it on the hillcock, many curious peasants, and among them—a little band of armed soldiers. On the church spire—another cannon—perhaps a machine gun. At the white on the left—a tow-boat with a White guard. Field kitchens are smoking at the shore, and soldiers are stretched out on the bushes, observing with curiosity the maneuvers of the torpedo boats. Midway in the river, however, guarded by a sentry, a floating grave mottonless and quiet.

"Prityky" communicates orders with a lowered voice to the other ships. "Retiyy" approaches the tow-boat, and without betraying himself, gains assurance that the precious live cannon is on board. "Prityky" directs its cannon on the six-inch cannon of the opponent in order to destroy it, at the first move of the enemy, nor does it overlook the infantry. But how can the heavy tow-boat be liberated from its anchors, how can it be released from the narrow trap of sand shoals and islands? Fortunately a hostile tracker is puffing at the wharf. Our officer—in a gold-brained cap, of course—gives to the captain of the tracker the positive order:



MAXIM GORKY.

with fantastic caps of braided straw, distorted faces press about him, reading every trace of hope or danger from his countenance. It is as if a single, lifeless, motionless face stared at him.

"They are all alike, long, gray," "Are they White guards, ha? Look more carefully!" "What no? Way the devil don't you speak?"

"The observer is pulled away from his post. "It seems to me that they are some of ours, from the Baltic fleet." But these wretches, who had spent three weeks in this plague hole, who had slept and eaten in their own excrement, bare, covered only with sack cloth—they do not dare hope. Even at Sarapul, when the people, greeting them at the quay, shouted and wept, when they arrested the White guardist sentry, and, as they did not dare climb down in that pest-hole, called the prisoners out—these hoarse, swarthy men with their faces pale, swarthy, and their eyes sunken, as if they had just found their lost father, son, or brother, were sitting beside the new-ly recovered and watching him eat. In the crowd of soldiers and sailors are noticeable now and then the gold-branded caps of the few officers who have been thru the entire three-month campaign from Kazan to Sarapul. I think that for a long time they were not welcomed with such reverence and brotherly love as they were on this day. And if there exists between the intellectuals and the masses a unity in spirit, in sacrifices and in heroic deeds, it arose at that moment, when the mothers of the workers, their wives and children, blessed them—an unknown, but inexperienced, bitter end. And suddenly they are taken, God knows where, the tortures of death.

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1926

A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales



THEM DAMN COMMUNISTS IS TRYING TO CAPTURE MY UNION!

JOHN L. LEWIS DINES WITH THE COAL OPERATORS

CHINA PREPARES TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BACKED BY THE FRIENDSHIP OF SOVIET RUSSIA

THE MIGHTY FIST OF FOUR HUNDRED MILLION CHINESE

GOODNESS ME! HOW ANGRY!

CAN'T WE DO SOMETHING?

I HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CHRISTMAS FUND FOR CLASS WAR PRISONERS

HOW TO FEEL HAPPY!

In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE central American states are beginning to look up to Mexico as their leader against United States imperialism as emphasized this week when the recognition of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua by Mexico was followed by Guatemala and Salvador would recognize the government formed in Nicaragua by President Juan B. Sacasa which is bolstered up by Wall Street bayonets. This combination of states—and it may be augmented by new additions—presents a serious threat to the march of American imperialism in South America.

THE capitalist papers are in full cry against Mexico. As usual they are adopting a high moral tone. It is not surprising that the Chicago Tribune published in a city where organized gangsterism is a science and where gangster-murders are immune from punishment, should be among the first to raise the moral flag of bourgeois hypocrisy. In a lengthy editorial entitled "Mexico, the Failure in Civilization," the Tribune barely stops at demanding war with our southern neighbor. The organ of the Harvard Trust, with unsetting hypocrisy, points to the freedom with which Mexican wage slaves are permitted to come to the United States as evidence of this country's generosity. The employees of the packing companies and the steel mills understand this generosity. They know that it can be attributed to the fact that the Mexicans are willing to work for a lower standard of living than American workers who are turned away from the factory gates

while the beneficiaries of American generosity are given jobs at starvation wages. THE solution of the problem of course, is unionization of all workers in the United States. Let the labor officials who are busy fighting the radicals get on the job. The Tribune hits the bottom in hypocrisy when it declares pompously that: "It is not in the book that so low an order of society (the Mexican government)—Eli, should remain on the North American continent. This is doing well for under which negroes are lynched with impunity, which ranks the profession of stoogeism with that of a goose-step professor, and under which a strike breaker is recognized, to use the language of a late Professor Eliot of Harvard University, as "the highest type of American citizen."

WHEN the devil was sick he wished to be a saint but when Georges Chicherin wants to recuperate he amuses himself by being a statesman and diplomat. Chicherin left Moscow recently with the intention of visiting Germany and France, where he could rest from the arduous duties of his task in the foreign office. The Soviet diplomat is now willing away the hours in the Russian embassy on the Unter den Linden, but he is not idle, if writing official statements for the benefit of the press can be considered work. Of course, there are people who consider writing merely an excuse for dodging work. Once upon a time the writer being questioned by a policeman as to his occupation, informed

the officer that he was editor of a weekly paper. The policeman scornfully remarked: "Trying to get away without working, eh..."

CHICHERIN is at the head of one of the most important departments of the Soviet government, foreign relations. The government keeps him on the job because he thinks, and knows his business. Eng-land would like to see Chicherin lighting his cigarette in a dynamite factory. Great Britain has vainly tried to draw a ring of hostile nations around the Soviet Union. She has failed but is persistent. Chicherin is visiting the foreign ministers of various European countries and will impress on them the wisdom of keeping out of the British spider's web. Soviet Union can defend herself from attack but war would be a terrible economic drain on the resources of the young Workers' Republic. Besides, the Soviet Union can defend herself from attack but of society where war will be impossible.

ON next Tuesday the members of the United Mine Workers of America will decide whether their union is going to be saved under John Brophy or completely wrecked under the leadership of John L. Lewis. Unless the progressives, under Brophy, see that the votes are properly counted their chances of electing their candidates are slim. Indeed there is a strong possibility that even if the Lewis counters are obliged to divulge the true count, Lewis will find some excuse for declaring the election illegal. This A. F. of L. bureaucracy is so strongly

(Continued on page 6)

International Weekly Review

By Max Shachtman

COULIDGE AND PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

THE recent declaration of Governor-General Leonard Wood again denying the rumor that he intended to resign as American administrator of the Philippine Islands, followed by a newspaper interview with President Coolidge in which he expressed complete confidence in Wood despite the sharp opposition to him by the Philippines, have been capped by the opposition to independence for the islands contained in the Coolidge message to the short session of congress. The opinions expressed on the Philippines, while no legislative action based upon them is certain in this session, clearly indicate the trend of American policy and cannot fail to have an effect upon the Philippine independence movement. It is obviously the Coolidge policy to bind the islands more firmly to the Wall Street bloc than to force open the still-remaining doors that keep American interests, chiefly rubber, from the exploitation of the resources and people of the Philippines. The half-promises of the Jones law for eventual independence, together with the solemn promises of presidents and governors-general in the past, are more definitely than ever before slated for the discard. The tendency of American imperialism is steadily developing in exactly the opposite direction.

THE Coolidge attitude towards the Philippines, whether acted upon by the short session or by the congress which assembles to install the newly-elected members in March, will add to the factors which are developing the movement for independence towards a more militant position. This movement is now led almost exclusively by petty-bourgeois elements who have the support of practically all of the Filipinos. It has a number of serious weaknesses chief among which is the native independence upon the sweet and meaningless phrases and illusive "promises" of the American bourgeoisie and its superabundance of faith in the effectiveness of measures of a strictly legal nature within the limits of American domination. The tenure of political life for such a policy is largely the Jones law, which, seemingly pledges the U. S. to eventual independence. The virtual dumping of the Jones law, the likelihood of the adoption of the Bacon bill, must result in a radical change in the character of the independence movement. The masses of the Filipino people will undoubtedly bring pressure to bear for the adoption of a program of struggle against American imperialism.



Other factors making for this are:

THE development of a labor movement in the Philippines which supports independence unreservedly. The greater and more conscious participation of proletarian elements in the independence movement will tend to cleanse it of its futile middle-classness and drive it towards the left. The movement of a Labor Party in the Philippine trades unions will hasten this process. The classic example of such a development can be found in the Chinese revolutionary movement.

The successful march of the Chinese revolutionary forces against the foreign imperialists. This historic event cannot fail to point a lesson to the Philippines. In this connection there is the remarkable interview given to American newspapers by General Chiang Kai-Shek in which he expressed, as the opinion of the Chinese revolutionary movement, sympathy and solidarity for the independence movement in the Philippines. After all, Washington is more than 11,000 miles from Manila, while Canton is less than 700 miles off.

FINALLY, the American-inspired organization of an anti-independence party by Aguinaldo (if it has not actually been subsidized by American imperialists) than they are getting a good thing for nothing; will force the independence movement into a more definite position.

The names of the revolutionary anti-imperialist movement are spreading rapidly throughout the Orient. The short space of water intervening between the mainland and the Philippines will not serve to quench these flames.

SIGNS OF A CRISIS IN FRANCE

THE desperate measures taken by Poincare to stabilize the franc have not been without their practical results. Unemployment, which was practically unknown, at worst negligible, for many months is increasing sharply. In a bare few weeks thousands of workers have been laid off; many establishments can furnish only part-time employment. Factories, particularly automobile plants and allied industries, are either shutting down or severely curtailing their production programs. The slump continues and a heavier one is predicted.

To head off the crisis, a number of drams are being a sort of unemployment relief to the workers. Legislation which has been pending for two years in

the chamber of deputies, to make such funds and payments obligatory for all establishments, has practically no likelihood of being considered for some time.

Another method of holding off the wolf is utilized by some employers who are firing their foreign-born employees (there are hundreds of thousands of Italian, Polish and other workers in France) so as to prevent the French workers from immediately feeling the effects of the depression and acting accordingly.

The foreign trade of France, especially with Germany and the United States, is not in a bright condition. Figures for the first ten months of 1926 show that France imported from Germany 5,894,000 francs worth of goods as compared to 1,533,000 francs in 1925; exports to Germany on the other hand increased from 1925 to 1926 only by 196,000 francs.

Similarity with the United States. The unfavorable balance of trade amounts to 2,332,000 francs, as against an unfavorable balance, in 1925, of only 2,393,000 francs.

THE foreign affairs of France have not fared much better. Pressure continues to be exerted by the United States for the ratification of the Mellon-Baker debt accord, failing which no loans will be made to bolster up the sagging franc. British and American capitalists have effectively scotched the Briand-Stresemann plan to float the Dawes railway bonds so as to raise a loan for the rehabilitation of the franc. Pressure is also being brought to bear on the German-French accord whose prospects looked so rosy after the Treaty negotiations. The Germans, furthermore, are disappointed by the failure to evacuate the Rhine valley, as was projected at the time. The menace of a conflict with Italy continues to hang over France, and feeling has run high especially after the exposures in connection with the Rieckhoff scandal.

Threats continues in the French colonies. With the Chinese revolution as a source of inspiration, and their own sufferings as a goal, the Annamite revolutionary movement in French Indo-China is pressing forward for liberation. In Syria, France has made such a thorough mess of it by mandate that it is seriously considering the suggestion to yield the mandate to another power. But here there are complications. Syria is coveted by Italy for its imperialist ambitions in the Near East, and by Germany as the first step in the creation of a new colonial base. Unfortunately for all of these, Syria is not like Abyssinia which was so calmly divided by the two robbers, Britain and Italy. It has a strong revolutionary independence movement, whose seeds are not very honorably borne by France.

Altogether France is not in any too enviable a position. If Poincare would take the trouble to look across the English Channel he would see an image of the disintegration that already marks the future of French imperialism.

FASCISM ON A VOLCANO

THE new series of repressive laws instituted by Mussolini is a manifestation of the growing insecurity of fascist rule in Italy. If one can speak of an impending crisis in France, this is many times more true of Italy.

Mussolini has been unable, even with the help of his financial "wizard" Count Volpi, to secure a favorable balance of trade for Italy. In 1925 there was a passive balance of trade to the extent of 7,837,000,000 lire, and for the first six months of 1926 there was already an excess of imports over exports of more than 6,000,000,000 lire. As an indication that this situation was being "remedied," Volpi announced, at the end of last July, a surplus of receipts amounting to 1,500,000,000 lire. But not only was this surplus secured by the raising of tariff

duties putting them on a gold basis while the lire was steadily falling, but it involved Italy in a new contradiction.

Italy, although predominantly an agricultural country, is unusually densely populated, and depends not only for its coal and other minerals, but for some of the most elementary food products, upon importation. To solve its budget crisis it increases its tariff duties. But the increase in tariff duties affects the price of its food imports, of such things as cereals, meats, etc. The resultant suffering for the workers can easily be imagined.

The cost of living not only rises, but the wages of the Italian workers which have for some time been practically the lowest in Europe, continue to sink. Exploitation is intensified. Mussolini's recent law, instituting the nine-hour working day, did not contain a proviso for payment for the extra hour of labor. Only the frightful and repressive consequences prevent the occurrence of hundreds of strikes; even then, some have taken place. The lire continues to hover around a very low point.

THERE is a limit to the state of quiescence that can be maintained even at the point of a fascist bayonet. With the bitter years of Mussolini's rule in mind, the masses of the workers are reaching the point of desperation and revolt. The shakiness of Mussolini's position is indicated everywhere. Attempts to assassinate chiefs of government are often a barometer of unrest; four attempts have been made on Mussolini's life in the period of a year.

In the ranks of his own party there is a powerful movement of division and discord. Repeated factional struggles among the fascists are not the smallest of Mussolini's worries. The fascists have reached such a point of power and effect that Mussolini was forced to withdraw his previous anticlerical decrees and permit a certain amount of democracy and electoral rights within the fascist party.

The action of Mussolini's universal popularity has been additionally diminished by the persistent reports of demonstrations—spontaneous and spontaneous, but demonstrations nevertheless—of members of the fascist party hearing placards upon which Mussolini is denounced. These are not to put it very conservatively, signs of stability.

Like France, Italy is not faring so well in the field of foreign affairs. Her alliance with England is neither firm nor eternal. Britannia has never been distinguished for her loyalty to the allies of the moment before. If the allies of the moment offer better opportunities, there is no doubt but that in the negotiations which are being conducted between Briand and Chamberlain, France will propose as a condition for forsaking her rapprochement towards Germany—the withdrawal of British support from Italy's imperialist ambitions—which is not looked upon with any too much happiness by France. The uncovering of the Garibaldi-Ripollia scandal, and the intrigues of Mussolini's agents to discredit France in Spain in connection with the Catalonian independence movement, have not served to increase fascist stock with the French.

THE blow to Mussolini as a consequence of the overthrow of Pangalos in Greece is too well known to need repetition. The fascist street adventures in the Balkans have not strengthened his hand, either. It took only the report of the treaty arranged between Italy and Albania to call forth strong denunciations of Mussolini's skirmishes in the Adriatic from a number of the Jugoslavian leaders. Raditch and Ninichich both have intimated their determination to resist Mussolini's encroachments upon Jug-Slavian interests by the establishment of an Italian protectorate over Albania.

The Turks too, do not appear so easy a prize as the lord of the Chiglit palace originally presumed. Kemal Pasha has shown an unusual belligerency in defying Italy's attempts at aggression in Asia Minor. When the threat of invasion was imminent, the Ankara leader did not hesitate for a moment to mobilize a number of army corps to meet the fascist troops; but if Kemal did not hesitate, Mussolini did.

If, of course, impossible to predict the length of Mussolini's rule. But his days are numbered. There is as we have said above, a limit to suffering, and a limit to the period in which Mussolini can continue to exist without being able to solve the rising contradictions that are undermining fascism. One needs add only that the "official" bourgeois opposition of the Aventine bloc has virtually collapsed. After the fascist, the Communists are the strongest party in Italy and their hold upon the masses is strong despite all the terrific hand-caps with which they are confronted. The Gordian knot of Italy's crisis can be cut only with the sword of revolution in the hands of the Italian proletarian.

A PEAK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES



LILLIAN GISH.

"THE SCARLET LETTER"

A slice of almost forgotten early history of the American colonial days furnishes the text of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," now to be shown in a brilliant and yet simple manner by the famous Swedish director, Victor Sjöström. It is a banner picture for Sweden, the leading nation in the world of motion pictures from that country. Lillian Gish from our own United States is the star.

This is a picture that is different from the ordinary run, yet is not what could be classed as a "super feature," even though it is playing at a twice-a-day schedule.

It shows vividly the intolerance and bigotry of the colonial period. The religious fanaticism of the puritans is brought out to face the light of day in a realistic manner.

The opening of the picture shows Hester Prynne, played by Lillian Gish, being put in a stock for running and skipping on Sunday.

As the picture continues we see the persecution that our forefathers meted out to those that did not live up to their ideas of religion and morality.

Lars Hanson is the best bet of the picture. The scenes in which he portrays his love for Hester are really fine.

If for no other reason than its exposure of religious fanaticism, it is a picture that should not be missed. It has, however, other points in its favor, namely, good direction and a minimum of talk.

SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

"THE QUARTERBACK"

This is the story: A bright, broad-shouldered young man arrives at Colton College which has not defeated its rival in football in 27 (count 'em) years. The boys give the newcomer a rough greeting. He comes up smiling, outwits the boys in the rival college, wins the favored lady of the captain of the rival football team, dispenses the charges of professionalism, and—here's the crooked game—wins the annual football game for "dear old Colton" in the last 20 seconds of play. O my, year—real heroes do all these things at (movie) sol-lege. And that's the story.

Fortunately, there's not all there is to the picture. It has a lively, youthful spirit, which is, despite a heavy coating of molasses, somewhat collected. It has also a little humor and some football scenes that look authentic. There is a novel and amusing slant of football practice, which is milk bottles while our hero works his way thru college.

Richard Dix plays the young superstar. He looks the part, and he believes he must have been a dumb-bell at high school to enter college so late. But he does a good job and catches the spirit of the young collegian. Ethel Ralston is the girl that teaches Latin to our hero. She's so easy to look at that this reviewer knows where she can get another pill at once.

"The Quarterback" is one of a few football pictures shown this fall to lure the unwary penny of the college-bound movie fan in the midst of the football season. By this time it is being shown in the neighborhood theaters at cut-rates. At cut-rates you might try it.

Richard Dix in 'The Quarterback'

A DOZEN IN GRIEF
The Winning of Barbara Worth—A hot desert and a warm blonde.

The Temptress—Greta Garbo sure breaks chains—By far the best in this list. Don't miss it when it comes down your street.

The Black Pirate—Fairbanks' physical-culture fundamintals.

Don Juan—Farrar—poses his Don Juanism with the Mademoiselle (Vivian) in the Vespene at the Vespene.

See this one.

Verdict—See this one.

Verdict—Not bad—nor inferior. Satisfying. Not bad—nor inferior. Satisfying. Not bad—nor inferior. Satisfying.

Verdict—Strike—Labor in action. Will do your heart good.

Movie Notes

In Chicago.

The first showing of the Russian movie masterpiece "Breaking Chains" in Chicago broke all records for attendance. Three thousand people saw the marvelous film while that many more were turned away unable to gain admission. Another showing has been arranged for December 18 at the Ashland Auditorium with two new formations on the same night at 7:30 and 9:30 p. m. to accommodate those previously disappointed.

On National Tour.

After the second Chicago performance, "Breaking Chains" will begin a country-wide tour. Definite dates are being arranged and in addition to those soon to be announced, the picture will be shown in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1; Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 9; Seattle, Wash., Jan. 29.

"POTEMKIN" In New York.

The Armored Cruiser Potemkin, great Russian movie which has received such universal praise both in American and Europe, began its first

Book Reviews

TROPIC DEATH

by Eric Waldrond.
Bonl & Liverlight, publishers, New York.

The great movement of the Negro worker from the South into North America and industry and from farm to city in all sections, in the war years of 1916 and 1917 and continuing to date, is the subject of this book. A new consciousness was a result of this movement, and the Negro worker began to form unions and knock more insistently on the doors of organized labor. With strikes in all directions came a so authentic development in culture. Gilpin in "Empire Jones" followed by Paul Robinson and others revealed the Negro reaching into the dramatic field, which with the rare exception of the intangible Bert Williams, was reserved for whites.

In 1916, the poetry of Claude McKay (in the Group of the Masses and Liberty) revealed new powers. Since then many other Negro writers and poets have given notice on the progress of the Negro in poetry and literature. In the past year this progress is witnessed in such work as Walter P. White's "Flight," Langston Hughes' "The Weary Blues" (a poet whose early work appeared in the "New Negro" edited by Locke), "The New Negro" edited by Locke, the work of Countee Cullen and other contributions of merit.

"Tropic Death" by Eric Waldrond is the first book of another young Negro writer and part of the authentic bid of the Negro for place in contemporary American literature. The first book, however, of this talented writer is not a great one. The collection of short stories has merit in its color and movement—a bright-lined painting of the tropics of which he writes.

The story does not concern itself like most works of the spiritual, new-conscious Negro writers, with the American Negro and his life. The author, a West Indian (now on the staff of Opportunity) sets his ten stories in the tropical atmosphere of Guiana. In an almost detached way he paints the life of the Negro in all settings. It is a realistic picture of one who has known life, still in the part of one who has observed life there closely. Like the colors of the tropics also, these stories are gloriously colorful—almost gaudy.

One thing stands out however: Profound harmony, the style of the writer is nevertheless jumpy and skittering that appeared last week—Editor.



It Does Not Always Pay to Advertise

At the last moment, Manuel Gomez, author of the article advertised in Friday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER, ER, Canton Tells us for additional treatment in view of eleven hour developments in the Orient. The finished manuscript did not arrive at the plant in time for the right thing by it. Therefore we must respectfully beg our readers' patience for walk another week for the second part of the article that appeared last week—Editor.

THE TINY WORKER

Editor, Louise Reizen, Chicago, Ill.
Johnny Red, Assistant Editor.

Vol. 1.
Saturday, December 11, 1926
No. 29

THEY'RE ME!
By Yella Barabazsky, Chicago Vanguard Group.

I am a very little girl with ragged hair and a little nose. I am a very little girl with ragged hair and a little nose. I am a very little girl with ragged hair and a little nose.

THE GIRLS GET BACK!
Last week the boys sent in EVERYTHING. They sent in so many good things they pushed the boys right out of the TINY WORKER!

QUEEN MAHIE
By LOUISE REIZEN, Chicago Vanguard Pioneer.

THE PROOF
By Edna Wallace, Washington, D. C.

The boys don't own their own things. They are always borrowing things from other people. They are always borrowing things from other people. They are always borrowing things from other people.

THEY'RE ME!
By Yella Barabazsky, Chicago Vanguard Group.

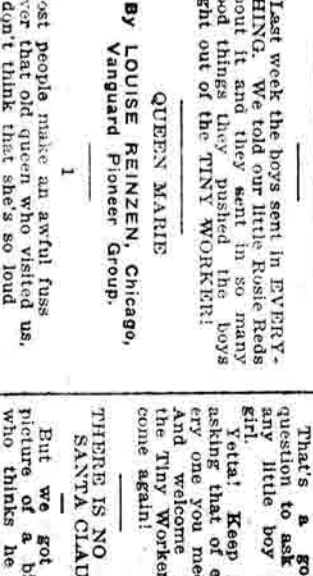
I am a very little girl with ragged hair and a little nose. I am a very little girl with ragged hair and a little nose. I am a very little girl with ragged hair and a little nose.

THE GIRLS GET BACK!
Last week the boys sent in EVERYTHING. They sent in so many good things they pushed the boys right out of the TINY WORKER!

QUEEN MAHIE
By LOUISE REIZEN, Chicago Vanguard Pioneer.

THE PROOF
By Edna Wallace, Washington, D. C.

The boys don't own their own things. They are always borrowing things from other people. They are always borrowing things from other people. They are always borrowing things from other people.



THEY'RE ME!
By Yella Barabazsky, Chicago Vanguard Group.

I am a very little girl with ragged hair and a little nose. I am a very little girl with ragged hair and a little nose. I am a very little girl with ragged hair and a little nose.

THE GIRLS GET BACK!
Last week the boys sent in EVERYTHING. They sent in so many good things they pushed the boys right out of the TINY WORKER!

QUEEN MAHIE
By LOUISE REIZEN, Chicago Vanguard Pioneer.

THE PROOF
By Edna Wallace, Washington, D. C.

The boys don't own their own things. They are always borrowing things from other people. They are always borrowing things from other people. They are always borrowing things from other people.

Power and Superpower

By N. Sparks

Article 1.

THESE period; we are told, is the "Machine Age". Some machines are driven by hand, but when we think of the "Machine Age" with capital letters we think of huge organisms of steel with parts forced back and forth by the irresistible expansion of steam, or held in endless gyration by the force of an electric current.

Power of one kind or another is what keeps our machines moving. Hand power, horse power, wind power, steam power, oil power, water power, electricity—where do they come from? What can we use them for? How do we use them? What is the last forever? Are they being wasted? Will they be "superpowered"?

Hand power or "muscle power" is used instinctively. The food we eat is fuel for our body; it is "burned up" inside just as coal is burned under a boiler. As long as we have—and get food—our muscle power lasts. It may seriously decrease in quantity as we get worn out. The earliest factories at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution operated entirely on hand power.

If we feed a horse and hitch him to a wagon we are using the horse's muscle power, or "horse power." For centuries this was the last word in transportation. The only improvement upon a horse was two horses, and the only improvement upon two horses was four horses.

With the use of steam power, the Machine Age began. But steam is made by boiling water, and to boil the water you must heat it with something. Again we see that the energy, the power, must come from a fuel. What can we use as a fuel? What can we heat the water with? Anything—anything that will burn and produce heat. Wood, peat, soft coal, hard coal, brown coal, powdered coal, coke, natural gas, manufactured gas, fuel oil. Hundreds of miles of Russian railways are traversed by wood-burning locomotives. Several Russian steam-electric stations are run on peat. Brown coal is widely used in Germany. The use of powdered coal and of gas under boilers is becoming common in America. The bill burning steamships and locomotives burn oil and burning boilers in order to generate steam. Any and every fuel may be used to produce steam, but steam itself is not a primary source of power. Its energy is derived from the fuel.

The use of gasoline in automobile, airplane and motorboat, or of a heavier oil in the Diesel (internal combustion) engine (motorship and submarines) are cases where the energy of the fuel is transmitted directly to the engine without the use of an external intermediary such as steam. "Gasoline power" or "oil power" must be classed with steam power as derived from fuel.

How long will our steam power and oil power last? As long as our fuel lasts. In America, the end of oil and natural gas is probably a matter of decades. Coal is good for a few centuries yet, but the extraction from the mines will become increasingly difficult. Already fuel conservation is becoming a vital problem.

Now for sources of power other than fuel—ready-made power. Two fluids exist upon the earth in enormous abundance—water and air. These fluids are in constant motion and this motion means power—in unlimited quantities. The motion of the air we know as "wind," that of the water as "tides" and "currents." Windmills have been used since ancient times, and for centuries wind power was relied upon exclusively for the whole world's marine commerce; it is barely a half a century since the steamship began to encroach seriously upon the realm of the sailing vessel. But wind power also it is practically something for nothing is uncertain and uncontrollable. A ship stays idle for days in a calm and then gets wrecked in a terrific blow. The Miami hurricane represented millions of horsepower turning a loose in one terrific outbreak, destroying everything in its path, and then dissipating itself uselessly. The Rotor Ship of Anton Flettner will probably increase in value as a well-developed use of wind as an auxiliary power, but until a method is discovered...

In the Wake of the News

(Continued from Page 1.)

lined up with the capitalist class, and the capitalists have so much to gain by keeping them in power that it is highly doubtful if they have any intention of yielding to the majority opinion of their membership even when it is overwhelming. "Vote as you damn please, I'll be elected anyhow," was Frank Farrington's defy to the membership.

THESE many public services for which it is noted, it discovered the habitat of the wandering radio operator Kenneth G. Ormiston, whose tracks were so faint that he defied detection by the bloodhounds of the law. But he could not get away with it on Hearst. The Hearst press has a nice collection of underwear, said to be the property of Almeda McPherson, whose affairs need not be recalled to your attention. Whenever opportunity arises the Hearst editors hang out the flimsies on their pages. Circulation goes up and so do advertising rates. Hearst gives another contribution to a church and is praised by the preachers while Ormiston will be held up as a horrible example to the public by mentally bankrupt clergymen who pray fervently that they may never get caught.

CHINA quit the league of nations and a representative room to do his observing from, by the league secretary. The league power, most affected by any thing China may do, is England. And England is working over China. It was Chao Hsin-Chu, representative of the non-existent Peking government that officially announced his intention not to take any part in the activities of the league, but he was speaking in the words of Shia Ting, the representative of the Cantonese. Indeed a reasonable suspicion might be entertained that Chao Hsin-Chu is not so unwell as to what he is told as people think. Not so long ago, he read an anti-British leaflet distributed by Kuomintang students, before the league assembly to the consternation of the august delegates who could not understand such plain language.

THESE league of nations now looks more of a mockery than ever. Organized by England as a weapon in her imperialist schemes, but ostensibly to preserve peace it is now clear to even those gullible people that expect imperialist powers to follow a policy of peace for the sake of peace that the league is an instrument to be used principally for the subjection of the so-called backward peoples. The big robbers desire to maintain peace with each other

He Had Joined the Navy

By C. A. Moseley

It was on one of my scouting expeditions, when I went out to examine what is variously called the hobbo, the unemployed, the down-and-out, or more pleasingly, the poor whom we have always with us. On these trips I almost invariably find someone interesting. This night I had a special hunch that I was going to run across something worth while.

I knew it for sure as soon as I set eyes on him. He was a youth sitting on a wooden bench which ran along the wall of a cheap poolroom in the West Madison Street district. He sat by himself and looked alien to his surroundings. I knew at a glance that he was not habitually accustomed to such a life. I knew that he was not one of the petty larceny thieves who infest these pool halls. And, although I am no particular judge of racial characteristics, I knew immediately too that he was of North Italian stock.

Now I have no racial prejudices or national feelings on which to base my opinion. But I will say this. Taking youth as a whole, by and large, I believe there is no better class of young chaps than the boys of North Italian descent. If I were an employer of labor I would pick them as my victims every time. Besides being intelligent, well-mannered, courteous, and gentle of speech, they would give an establishment much the appearance of a male beauty salon.

So I went and sat down by this youth, to get his story. I soon had it. Speaking both languages equally well, he had a mere boy, in fact under the legal age, enlisted in the Italian navy, although he had been born in this country. After serving there, he had enlisted in the United States navy. Three weeks before I met him, he had been discharged in Boston, and given a ticket to Chicago as the place where he had enlisted.

Arriving here, he had no place to which to go. His parents were dead and his nearest relative in the city was an uncle with whom he was not on the best of terms. For three weeks he had been hunting for work, knowing no trade at which he could offer himself. His money had run out. For three nights he had slept out of doors, although it was April, and still cold. The night before he had slept in a contractor's empty box on the street.

Knowing that he was of course hungry, I took him to a restaurant. To my many readers on the Gold Coast, I will explain that, when you take a chap of that character into an eating place, you have difficulty in getting rid of your money. They will sit down to the lunch counter and remark casually that they believe they will have a sandwich and a cup of coffee. You have to urge them to order something that looks like a meal. Even then they will pass over the steaks and chops on the card and light on hamburger or liver and bacon, as being cheap. And they never leave room for any dessert. They fear to impose on your generosity. I did get something like a meal down DeRose, for that was his name, but he refused dessert.

After we were safely in the restaurant and he could not thereby be suspected of hunting for a meal, he mentioned that he had not eaten for twenty-four hours. Said he positively could not go out on the street and ask me for money. He said that about a half hour before I appeared on the horizon, he had decided that he must do so. He had gone out, met a man who looked kind, stopped him, and then at the last moment his courage had failed him and he had asked for a match. Taking his match, with no cigarettes to be lighted with it, he had gone back

to re-enlist. Now if he or any other boy really picks the navy as a career, I'll not quarrel with him; I'll simply refer him to the psychopathic ward. But here was a chap who had had, as he said, plenty of it. Yet he might in desperation go back to it. He got on



The Wages of Patriotism.

A Guitar in the Rain

By Walt Carmon

ON a rainy day in the fall Don Pancho came to me. One two, three, six small children. "Pay only for eight, fifty-six centavos, senior," I volunteered. "Ah, senior, muchisimas gracias. We are strangers here."

Don Pancho bowed. Maria bowed. Jose nudged Conchita. "The senior will help us." "The senior paid the fare. He directed them to their seats." "One can sit anywhere in the car? All is one class?"

The Madison street car stood near the Northwestern station. The conductor fumed. "Sleep lively, there!" The rain tears your nerves into shreds. "Come on, shake a leg!"

Don Pancho rushed to the car. The conductor cursed. Don Pancho carried a guitar in his hand. A guitar with ribbons. Red, white and green. Mexican colors.

"Antiale Mujer!" Maria followed. And then the rest life beads on a string. Jose, Conchita, Jesus, Pablo, Esperanza, more—eight more miserable little humans. Excited. Busting. Bundles. Color. Don Pancho struggled, pushed, encouraged. "Hurry, careful! Conchita, don't lose that bundle. Jose, stand aside."

The conductor slammed the doors and cursed the rain. He cursed the day. The company. The job. The goldmined foreigners. But Don Pancho spoke no English. Valgamo Dios. "The fare senior? How much must one pay? And for the little ones?" The conductor cursed again.

my mind. The very next night I went again to the district, determined to find that chap and, by some hook or crook, hide him over till he could find a job in civilian life and get on his feet. I combed the district several times. Again and again I went to the pool hall where I had first found him, thinking that some instinct might lead him back there for a respite. I searched the pool hall, but there was no sign of the angel. His faith in angels must have been weak. Faith had not led him to expect a second reincarnation. Or, more flattering thought to me, possibly he felt that owing to my goodness I had been snatched up by a fiery cloud and translated to heaven—or snatched up by the police and deported as an undesirable citizen. Take your choice of the theories; the price is the same.

I have never seen the boy since, tho on the following night I again combed the district. My guess is that, after one night in a real bed, the luxury of the thing had sent him to the recruiting office to join the navy again. Probably now he is somewhere on the seas, polishing brass or an officer's shoes.

Must you have a moral to this tale? Here it is. As soon as a young fellow in a recruiting office signs on the dotted line, his economic problem is solved. From that moment, food, clothing, shelter, medical and dental service fall on him like manna from heaven. But let him try to go out to do productive work, in contrast to the unproductive service of the army or navy, and the situation is different. He will not be hired unless the boss can see a way to make money out of him. And if the boss can't see it that way—he may sleep in empty tool boxes and go hungry.

Ruskin somewhere says that we feed, train, and dress men for the labor that kills, when we ought to feed, dress, and train them for the labor of life. That's a mouthful.

So that is the moral. The sequel will never be written unless I again sometime run across that pleasing young Italian-American—and I might not even recognize him if I did. And the angel has become such a devil, that by no chance would he know me again.

HALASTED STREET. "Maria, The children, Andale. Conchita be careful. Thank you, Senior. Thank you. Mi gracias. May Jesus, Mary and Joseph..."

"Say, what the hell do you call this, anyway?" The conductor slams the door in disgust. "This is the car? Muchas gracias, Senior. Adios."

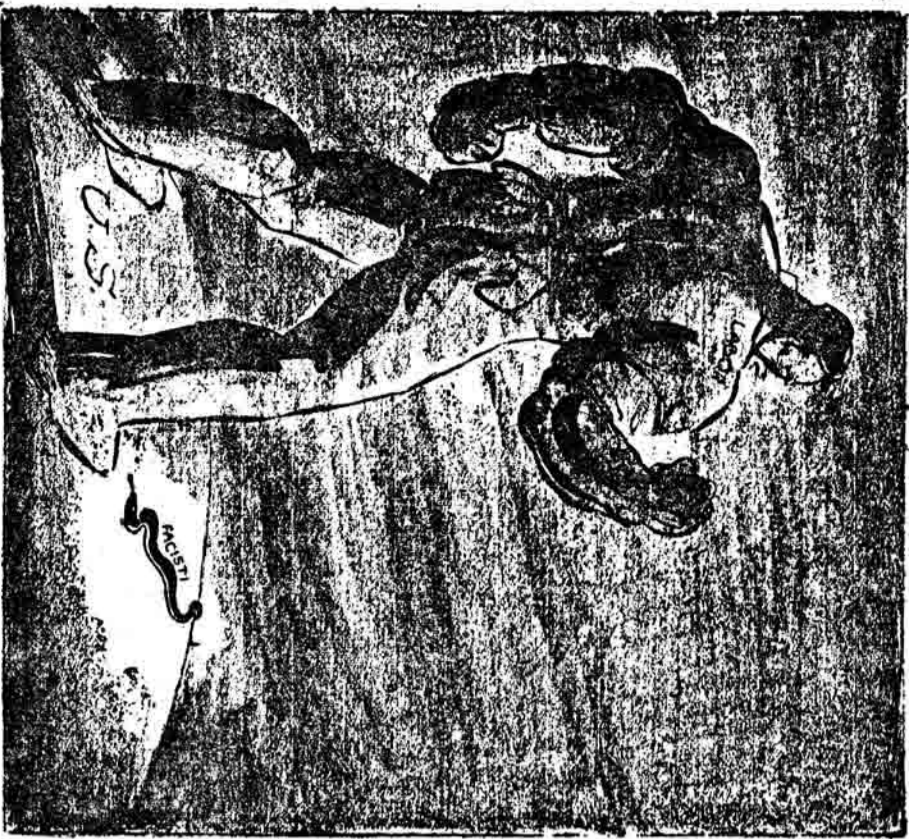
I WATCH Don Pancho board the car. My throes go for four years now he and his little family have lived in the yards. For four years now he and his little family have lived in one room. His little girl died last winter. There is seldom any heat. They sleep on the cold cement floor. Work is scarce. Wages are small. My comrade has been coughing a little. "It will pass," he assures me.

"MIL gracias, Senior. Adios." The car moves. To "MIL gracias, Senior. Adios." The car waves a grateful "Adios." The children smile. Don Pancho waves "Adios." again. He grips the guitar in his hand. The ribbons have become wet. They droop a little. The car is swallowed up by the rain and fog...

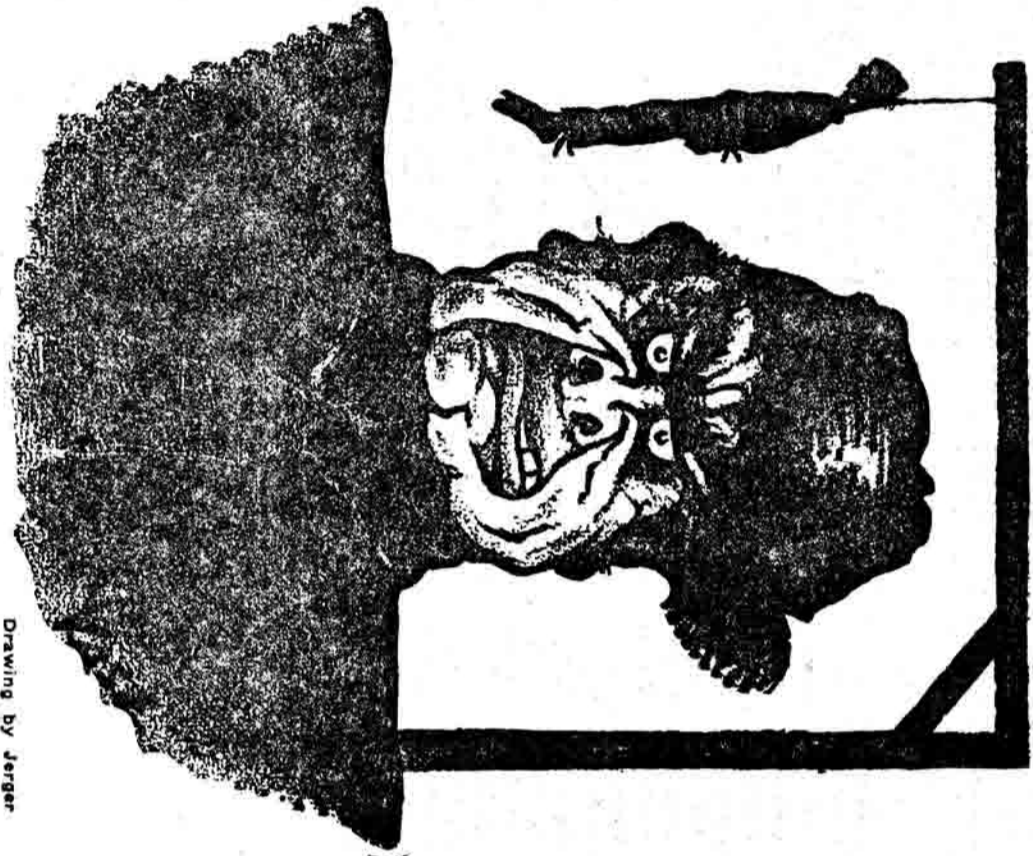
"I WILL work. Maria can still work a little. Jose is growing up..." "Work. The yards." "My guitar... life gives the worker so little. Senior, does it not?" "You will get rich?"

"Ojala. But... my brother is not rich. The children will go to school, Senior. I will work. Maria can still work a little. Jose is growing up. Maybe brunt, vivid curses of the conductor."

The "State of Emergency" in Italy



Drawing by Vase



Drawing by Jeger

By G. AQUILA.
THE events of recent days in Italy indicate that the Mussolini government and the fascist regime have now come to a seriously critical moment.

The present situation is the result of two factors—partly parallel and partly intersecting: on the one hand, the strengthening of the antifascist feeling among the workers, the greater part of the petty bourgeoisie of town and country, the army officers' corps, etc.; on the other hand, the strengthening of the opposition tendencies in the fascist camp itself against the big bourgeois policy of Mussolini and of the fascist government. In order to keep down the threatening antifascist forces, Mussolini finds himself compelled to make very extensive concessions to the opposition forces of the petty bourgeoisie within his own camp.

The most important measures for "the safe-guarding of the regime" are as follows:

1. Dissolution of all non-fascist parties, unions and associations.

2. Suppression of the entire non-fascist press.

3. Introduction of compulsory internment of all those who have committed acts calculated to overthrow the social, economic or national constitution of the state, to endanger the security and to frustrate and hinder the activity of the state administration, as also those who declare their intention to do anything of the kind. (1)

4. Formation of a fascist police service at every headquarters of the fascist militia.

5. Declaration of invalidity in regard to all passports for abroad, severe punishments for anybody attempting to quit the country without a passport and for those who give assistance in such an attempt; obligation to report to use of arms to prevent anybody from crossing the frontier without a permit.

In addition to these "measures," the so-called "Law for the Protection of the State" was decreed upon by the ministerial council on November 5th. In short, the law introduces capital punishment. The most important provisions of this law are:

1. Capital punishment for those who make an attempt upon the life, person or personal liberty of the king or his regents, of the queen, the heir apparent or the prime minister.

2. Capital punishment for those who commit an act calculated to subject the state to dependence upon foreign countries (1) or to threaten the independence of the state; for those who betray the political or military secrets concerning the security of the state and who possess themselves of such secrets.

3. Capital punishment for those who commit acts calculated to incite the citizens to armed insurrection against the constitution of the state; for those who take part in an insurrection; and for those who incite to civil war.

4. Conspiracy for purposes of any of the above-mentioned crimes will be punished with 15 to 30 years' imprisonment; defense of thugs in 15 to 30 years' imprisonment.

5. The resuscitation of parties, unions and associations, which have been dissolved, even though

carried out under a pseudonym (1), will be punished with imprisonment up to 10 years. The members of such organizations will be punished with imprisonment up to 5 years.

6. An Italian citizen, who within the territory of the state, spreads false, exaggerated and tendentious reports concerning the interior position of the country or develops any action injurious to the national interests will be punished with five to 15 years' imprisonment.

7. An Italian or a foreigner who commits the above-mentioned "crimes" abroad, will be condemned by the Italian courts "in contumacia" (in his absence).

8. All the above-mentioned "crimes" will be tried by special courts under the presidency of a general of the army, navy air-service or militia, and which will be composed by five officers of the fascist militia. In the trials the penal code book valid in times of war will be followed.

Does Mussolini desire to prevent by means of these "measures" and "law" possible future "attempts at assassination"? After the "attempted assassination" at Bologna, which never happened, and after the recent disclosures of the French police following the arrest of Ricciotti Garibaldi, Mussolini and the fascist press will for some time not dare to talk of attempted assassinations. Garibaldi, who has been arrested in France, a nephew of the national hero of the Italian bourgeois revolution of the 19th century and of the last century, admits in view of the fairest evidence of the French police, having received from the fascist government 500,000 lire for the organization of "assassinations" of Mussolini. He was in constant communication with the chief of the police in Rome, who was the intermediary between him and the fascist government. Garibaldi also organized the "assassination" in Genoa.

The French police found in the possession of Garibaldi the papers of the youthful Luceletti, who last September threw a bomb at Mussolini's automobile in Rome; and Garibaldi admitted that he it was who, under orders from the fascist government, sent Luceletti to Rome to undertake this "unsuccessful attempt at assassination" upon Mussolini. By the way, it might be said: the disclosures of the French police, or the circumstances that Garibaldi's machinations have only now been disclosed, indicate, on the part of the French government, a political maneuver as neat as it is despicable. For months the French police and the French government were aware of the role that Garibaldi was playing but did not disclose and prevent the "attempted assassinations" and the subsequent acts of violence on the part of the fascist bandits. The French government kept back the disclosures until a moment favorable to them in relation to foreign politics, as now presented by the Catalonia conspiracy, about which they had also been informed for months. Whereby—and this should be stated clearly—it was not the intention of the French government to provoke a war by accentuating the tension between France and Italy, but merely to serve the purpose, on the one hand, of putting a wedge in between

Mussolini and the Spanish government; on the other hand, to exercise pressure upon Mussolini and compel him to come to heel.

The chief import of the proceedings, however, lies at the moment in domestic affairs, and the problem of further developments is comprised by two questions: how will big capital act in regard to the fascist camp, and to the concessions made under pressure of circumstance to the petty-bourgeois masses; and how will the antifascist forces in the country, in the first place the workers and the masses of poor peasants, react to the "intended dictatorship," i. e. to the limitless accentuation of suppression and oppression.

In order to pacify the big bourgeoisie and to convince them that the concessions made to the petty bourgeoisie are merely sham concessions, Mussolini now offers the big bourgeoisie an unprecedented robbery of all the other classes in the country, including the petty bourgeoisie and also the lower and middle classes of the bourgeoisie, as well as of the 10-40 peasants and big farmers. A 20-million loan is being floated, partly for the purpose of redeeming the short-term national debt bonds, which are now due and have no cover, or to exchange them for "fascio-loan stock" but chiefly to create out of the infinity of cash a fund out of which credits can be granted to industry. All industries are compelled by law to sink their available money wholly or partly in the "fascio-loan." The industries in question are obliged, after fulfilling their legal obligations, to use at least half of their cash in hand or means accruing to them up to December 31st, 1937, in purchasing "fascio-loan" certificates or place the money in special accounts with the Bank of Italy. Extensive "national propaganda," based upon the most ruthless means of extortion, is to be employed to "encourage" private people also to invest in the "fascio-loan."

By this means the bourgeoisie is gripped at its weakest point; this overt robbery of the whole nation is to serve as an expedient from the economic crisis, one of the chief factors of which is an acute capital crisis.

What will the present and future victims of the robbery, namely, the masses of the petty bourgeoisie and the seriously affected lower and middle classes of the bourgeoisie, have to say to this "boldest financial maneuver of the world?"

The other question is: how will the workers and the masses of poor peasants take the latest financial indication of the suppression and oppression they have to suffer?

The prohibition of the parties hit the Communist Party harder than any other party in Italy, for the other parties already scarcely had any organization worthy of mention. On the other hand, during the long years of rabid persecution, the Italian Communist Party has learned to build its organization so firmly that it defies every effort of Mussolini to suppress it.

The strengthening of the party as an organization

(Continued on page 6)

About Women

THE special effort of the New York Trade Union Committee Against Injunctions to get the housewives and women relatives of the trade unionists to participate in the demonstration against injunctions was successful. The 50,000 workers who gathered at Union Square on October 15th in demonstration against the injunction gotten out by the bosses, was thickly sprinkled with women.

Altho the proletarian housewife is removed from the industrial struggle, yet she is concerned with her husband's pay check. She must be drawn closer to the trade union movement thru the organization of women's trade union auxiliaries. It is the task of the trade union movement to make of the proletarian housewife a closer ally of organized labor by making her understand why wages are low, why workers' hours are attacked, the need for trade unions and the work of the trade unions, why employers lock out the workers and why workers are compelled to strike. These women's auxiliaries can very splendidly assist striking workers on the job of relief, picketing and in combating scabbing.

In Manhattan the wives of the striking coal miners have set up street committees which control the work of picketing in the neighborhood. Every man, woman and child is a picket. Chosen pickets remain on duty day and night. Should a scab venture out on the street, signal is given and he is immediately "welcomed" by all his neighbors. This is an effective method of organization by the women to help the miners win their demands, by feeling the scab on his own doorstep. The women have taught the children to sing, "Don't Go Down the Mine Daddy."

In a resolution sent to the wives of the striking British coal miners, the Red Women's and Girls League of Germany gave their support especially in the fight to hinder the transportation of strike-breaking coal from Germany to England.

"Let not yourselves be captured by the bourgeoisie, who even now are attempting to incite the miners' wives to attend demonstrations against the strike. Demonstrate rather for the demands of your men which are also your demands," stated the resolution in part.

Among the Communists who were thrown into prison for long terms by the Hungarian government whose object is to strangle the labor movement in Hungary is a woman—Katalina Haman—who received a sentence of two years and 4 months at hard labor. Katalina Haman is a worker in the chemical industry. Threats of prison sentence did not frighten this courageous woman to relinquish her stand as a fighter in the ranks of the labor movement.

Before the bourgeois judges, she said of the women in the factories of Hungary:

"Thousands of working women perish in these factories. These factories convert young women in the bloom of youth into wrecks. The working women in these factories have miscarriages and bring children into the world who are doomed to death at their very birth. As a result of such experiences, I have in the course of many years arrived at Communist convictions for which I now stand before the court."

"I stand here before the court with the knowledge



A WORKING WOMAN

that I, with many thousands of my sisters, have traversed that path from the proletarian woman who spends her life in the kitchen and in the household, up to the proletarian woman who takes her place in the ranks of the class struggle. Have your hardships ever thought for a moment that the wives of thousands of unemployed, the many thousands of proletarian mothers must say something to their children when they cry for bread? Can you imagine what a mother must feel in such circumstances? I can tell you, these women have arrived at the point when they are ready to attack with their bare hands and nails.

"I await your judgment in the firm belief that we have not fought in vain. The entire proletarian, the working women and the young workers will carry on the struggle in common with the Communist Party."

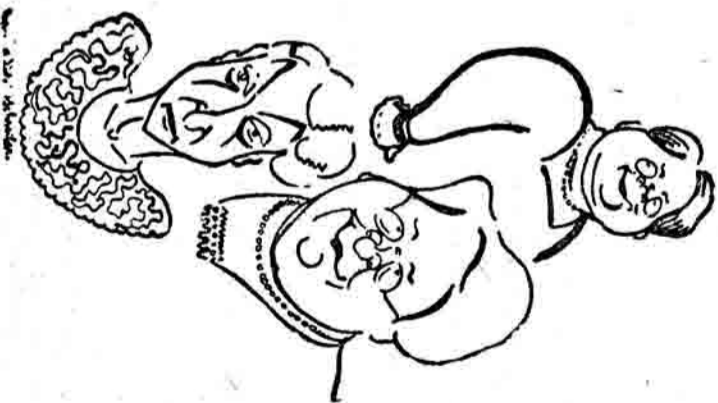
By Margaret Undjins

Among the Communists who were thrown into prison for long terms by the Hungarian government whose object is to strangle the labor movement in Hungary is a woman—Katalina Haman—who received a sentence of two years and 4 months at hard labor. Katalina Haman is a worker in the chemical industry. Threats of prison sentence did not frighten this courageous woman to relinquish her stand as a fighter in the ranks of the labor movement.

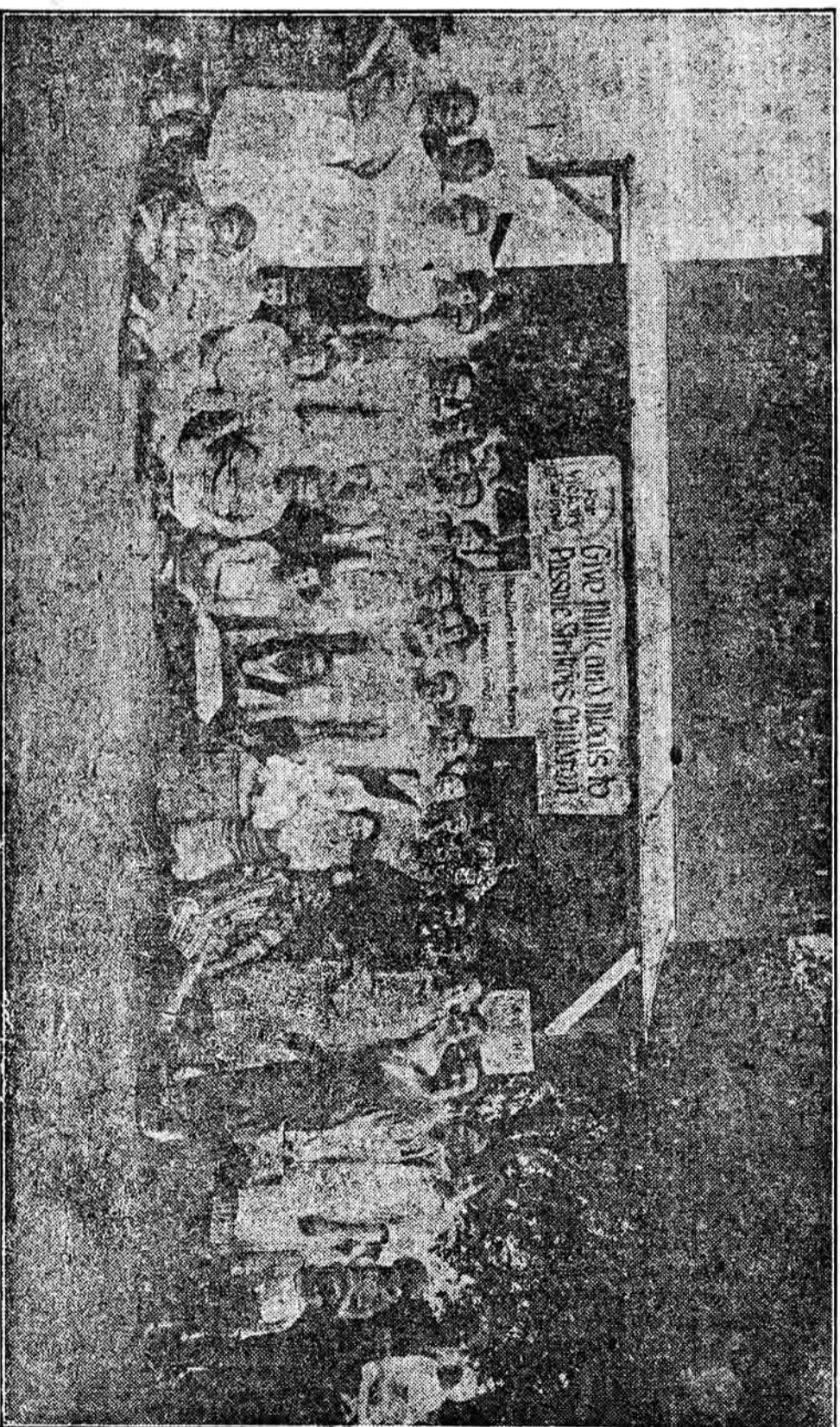
Before the bourgeois judges, she said of the women in the factories of Hungary:

"Thousands of working women perish in these factories. These factories convert young women in the bloom of youth into wrecks. The working women in these factories have miscarriages and bring children into the world who are doomed to death at their very birth. As a result of such experiences, I have in the course of many years arrived at Communist convictions for which I now stand before the court."

"I stand here before the court with the knowledge



PARASITES



GIVE MILK AND MEATS TO WEAK AND SICKLY CHILDREN