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

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

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An Appeal

By Albert Weisbord.

After almost a year's fighting the workers in Passaic, organized under the leadership of our party, have succeeded in wresting from the powerful mill owners of the Botany Mills in Passaic an unheard of victory—the recognition of their union.

Can WE be any less stubborn, any less determined than the Passaic strikers in keeping The DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER has proved invaluable to the strikers. In Passaic the best of the fighters have come to appreciate and love The DAILY WORKER and recognize it as "their own" fighting organ. Once they are on their feet again, they will support The DAILY WORKER with the same fighting spirit that they used in the strike.

But, Comrades! There are many Passaics. Everywhere it is only The DAILY WORKER to which the workers can look as their class paper. It is The DAILY WORKER that helped inspire, organize and lead the workers in Passaic.

What The DAILY WORKER did in Passaic it can do everywhere.

Forward to bigger and better Passaics! Forward, comrades, to a bigger and better organ for the workers! To victory in our drive for $50,000 for The DAILY WORKER!

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Chicago Railways company was thrown into receivership day before yesterday on plea of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, which holds a big debt against the street car company. There is nothing unusual about receiverships. They are quite as common in business life as the burning down of houses for the sake of the insurance. And there is nothing novel in the fact that Federal Judge Wilkerson appointed Henry A. Blair, head of the traction company; John J. Mitchell, the banker, and another capitalist as receivers for the company. The same old gang. Now watch the looting!

* * *

THE Herald-Examiner is running a series of articles on crime and is doing its damndest to make them sensational. The Examiner's sources of information are two fake reformers with K. K. K. tendencies who make a living on their periodical exposures of vice. Yesterday's article dealt with the evils lurking in candy stores, and lo, those wicked candy stores where innocence is decoyed to ruin, are owned by "aliens." So, all our troubles can be traced to the "alien"! This is the essence of K. K. K.'ism. Hearst pretends to be a defender of aliens, particularly the Jews. He caters to the catholics and would give a fortune to kiss the papal toe. But if he can make a few thousand dollars out of the K. K. K. he will take them to his bosom. A typical profit-sucker.

* * *

WHILE the Chicago Tribune frowns on the propaganda that pictures gas as an "uncivilized" method of waging "civilized" warfare, and argues that gas is practically harmless, a bill is introduced into the Michigan legislature calling for the execution of condemned murderers by the use of gas. Evidently the father of this bill does not agree with the Tribune that gas is a luxury that can be taken with impunity. Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., a member of the American Legion, issued a vigorous attack on the legion for their efforts to retain poison gas on the military menu. He charges them with being tools of the chemical manufacturers. Fairly convincing proof, is it not?

* * *

AMERICAN virtue may sometimes be down but it will never be out of money if it can avoid it. We have the story of "Daddy" Edward W. Browning, the millionaire real estate man whose kindness to girls of tender age threatens to turn into a financial cancer from which he may not recover. Browning is a capitalist and undoubtedly, is either a democrat or a republican in politics and either a baptist, or a Methodist in religion. Be that as it may he has not yet

(Continued on page 2)

BIG MINE WAGE CUT POSTED IN PENNSYLVANIA

CRESSON, Pa., Dec. 17.—Notices of wage reductions of 30 to 35 per cent are being posted in the Somerset and Cambria counties fields, affecting thousands of coal miners. The miners are being forced to accept the 1917 wage scale. Reductions were scheduled to go into effect Dec. 16.

The settlement of the British mine strike, thus cutting off that market from American coal shippers, is given by the employers as the reason for the cut. So far, only the nonunion mines are affected by the decreases.

Great Discontent—No Organizers.

Altho great discontent is in evidence thruout the region following the notices, Lewis organizers of the United Mine Workers' Union are still conspicuous by their absence in the region, failing to take advantage of the opportunity to enroll the miners in the union.

The Bethlehem Mines corporation, which his attempting to break the union, in District 5, is taking the lead in the wage slashes.

SHOP CHAIRMEN VOTE SUPPORT TO N. Y. STRIKE

Sigman Will Use "Public at Large," He Says

(Special to The Daily Worker)

New York, Dec. 17.—Decision not to go back to work until ordered to do so by the "ousted" leaders represented by the general strike committe was made by representatives of all the garment shops still out on strike at two meetings of 292 shop chairmen held Wednesday afternoon at Manhattan Lyceum and Webster Hall.

No matter what settlements are arrived at by decisions of conferences between Morris Sigman and the American Association, the 8,000 workers will remain out on strike until receiving orders from Louis Hyman and the general strike committee.

Support Strike.

At Manhattan Lyceum 152 shop chairmen were present. Here a resolution was passed in which it was stated orders would only be taken from duly selected leaders, the general strike committee. At the Webster Hall meeting, 140 shops were represented and the same decision was made.

Sigman Threat.

In a statement issued Wednesday Morris Sigman announces his intentions of purging the unions of "gangsterism and graft of a Red complexion introduced by Communists while in office."

His statement continues:

"All the dark forces of the Communists have been amalgamated to terrorize all those who generally disagree with them. We will get the support not only of labor **but of the community at large** in our fight to get rid of this undesiriable element which has come into prominence with the Communist dictatorship in our unions."

Raps Arbitration.

In a statement issued Wednesday afternoon, Louis Hyman ridiculed Sigman's pretensions that the acceptance of arbitration was a step in advance.

"We were offered arbitration long ago," said Hyman. "An offer of arbitration by the American Association is nothing new. When it was offered before we turned it down promptly. But the fact that Sigman has not accepted arbitration shows that he is really not interested in settling the strike but is actually straining him-

(Continued on page 3.)

Nearing Debates with College Head Here Sunday at Forum Meet

"Is Capitalism a Menace to Democracy?" will be debated by Scott Nearing, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. James Edward LeRossignol, dean of the College of Business Administration at the University of Nebraska, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19, in Orchestra hall. This debate will feature a regular meeting of the Chicago Forum. Clarence Darrow will act as chairman.

The British Lion Gets Caught in the Revolutionary Laundry

—By Wm. Gropper.

DAILY WORKER GETS NOTICE OF BROPHY'S VICTORY IN 3 LOCALS

Reports sent to The DAILY WORKER from members of miners' locals in three different parts of the country show John Brophy to be well in the lead over John L. Lewis in these three units of the union in the race for international president.

Local 2202, Natlcoke, Pa., gave Brophy 31 and Lewis 26. Local 454, Luzerne, Pa., anthracite district, gave Prophy 49 and Lewis 39, while in Local 245, Barton, O., Lewis got 70 against Brophy's 78.

The returns show that the vote for other offices, district and national, compare with the vote for president.

MARX CABINET IS TURNED OUT ON ARMY ISSUE

People's Party Forms New Coalition

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The opposition parties in the Reichstag turned out the Marx Center Government by an overwhelming vote of no confidence. The attack was led by the socialists, who for some time had been waiting for an issue upon which to base a vote to turn out the government. The issue came on the question of the misuse of the Reichswehr by Minister of Defense Gessler, who was accused of secretly arming nationalist units who were not officially part of the army.

The vote of no confidence was carried by 249 yeas to 171 nays.

Tried to Patch.

The socialists announced their intention last week of bringing a motion of no confidence before the Reichstag, but early this week efforts were made to patch up their differences with the government without avail.

The socialists demanded that the government resign and that there be a reformation of the ministry with a wider coalition represented. The cabinet met and considered this demand, but decided to oppose it on grounds that the foreign policy of Germany needed a continuity which would be broken by the resignation of the government.

Peoples Party Leads.

At present it seems likely that Dr Scholz, of the German peoples party may head the next government. Herr Stresemann is leader of this party and it is anticipated he may continue as foreign minister in the next government.

The situation came to a head when the socialists charged that Minister of War Gessler was not conducting the army for the good of the republic and was carrying on secret arrangements with foreign powers. This charge brought a tumult in the Reichstag yesterday.

Communists Join.

Today the socialists first brought in a vote of no confidence against Dr. Gessler and then against the Marx government.

The Reichstag has adjourned until Jan. 19, and the new cabinet will be formed in the meantime. President Tidenburg attempted to intervene in favor of the government, but to no avail. The Communist deputies joined in the attack on the government.

NEW FARM BILL REPUDIATED BY FORMER AUTHOR

Has No "Teeth," Asserts Rep. Haugen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The farm bloc's program for agricultural relief was designated the McNary-Fulmer bill when Representative Fulmer of South Carolina introduced the revised measure in the house. The measure differs so materially from the old McNary-Haugen bill that Rep. Haugen of Iowa, refused to sponsor it, and a southern democrat was chosen in his stead.

Limits Equalization.

As amended, the bill provides that application of an equalization fee for cotton shall be deferred for two years and under no circumstances exceed $2 a bale, and that the limit of advances by the government on any one crop-commodity shall be $100,000,000.

Dropped Tariff Clause.

Elimination of the tariff provision of last year's bill was declared by

(Continued on page 2)

Trade Union Reaction Calls on Bosses and Bankers for Aid

The fascist character of the drive against the militant rank and file in the New York section of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to which we have called attention before, is made clearer than ever by the most recent statement of President Sigman, made Wednesday, Dec. 15. He says:

"We will get the support NOT ONLY OF LABOR BUT OF THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE IN OUR FIGHT TO GET RID OF THIS UNDESIRABLE ELEMENT WHICH HAS COME INTO PROMINENCE WITH THE COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP IN OUR UNION." (Emphasis ours.)

In the first place "this undesirable element" consists of the great majority of the membership of the New York local unions which last year defeated the supporters of the Sigman machine in an election held in accord with the rules of the union.

In the second place, "the community at large" to whom Sigman is appealing for aid in the war on the membership, consists of bankers, bosses, police, judges, businessmen and the underworld.

In other words, President Sigman has taken the question of trade union policy and leadership out of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and is inviting the enemies of labor to back him and his policies against the membership which has repudiated him and his program by the regular trade union procedure.

President Sigman, in calling for a united front of all classes of society to make war upon union men and women on strike, is voicing the policy of trade union officialdom in general. It has been expressed already in concrete form by the clubbing of striking cloakmakers by right wing gangsters and police, by the resolution of the New York Bar Association withdrawing legal aid to arrested strikers, by editorials in the New York Times lauding the Sigmanites and denouncing the Communists and the left wing, by the expressions of confidence in the right wing leadership made by the cloak manufacturers, by the attempts of the Sigman machine in co-operation with Morris Hillquit, socialist party boss, to settle with the governor's commission over the heads of the membership and by the New Leader, official organ of the socialist party, when it said, editorially, on December 11, in speaking of the Communists, that . . . ALL OTHER POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS STOOD TOGETHER against this exotic menace . . .

The questions which Sigman and all other leaders of reaction in the labor movement must answer are:

1.) How are you able to assure your followers that in a struggle against the membership organized around the Communists and the left wing, YOU WILL GET THE SUPPORT "OF THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE"?

2.) WHY, if you intend to fight for the interests of the union and the workers better than the Communists and left wing do, as you claim you will, after you have crushed all opposition to your program, DO YOU GET THE SUPPORT OF THE CAPITALISTS, THEIR PRESS AND THEIR AGENTS?

There is but one answer to these questions. It is that the official trade union leadership has made a deal with the bosses. Officialdom wants its jobs, and the power and prerequisites that go with them. The bosses want unions controlled by a leadership friendly to the bosses—"a reasonable leadership."

This is the basis of the conspiracy against fighting unionism which must be exposed and defeated—as it will be when the masses of workingmen and women in America understand its sinister purpose.

SOVIET MOVIE CRITIC FLAYED BY GUILD HEAD

Gould Exposes Editor of Picture News

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Symon Gould, director of the Film Arts Guild, has replied to an editorial in the Motion Picture News, trade journal of cinema exhibitors, in which William A. Johnston, publisher, attacks "Potemkin," the Russia movie, as "bolshevik propaganda, and a poor picture," urging exhibitors to refrain from showing it. In a letter written to Johnston, made public, Gould scathingly denounces Johnston for his ignorance and narrowness in connection with the film.

"In your last issue you seem to have pre-empted editorially the patriarchal function of the New York Times and other esteemed organs who perennially abrogate to themselves the functions of vigilantly protecting our sacred American institutions from the onslaughts of political infidels within and without our boundaries," Gould wrote.

"You froth at the mouth, like a well-meaning senator, and fume at the pen

(Continued on page 6)

Henry Ford Sings His Song in Old England

MANCHESTER, England, Dec. 16.—Henry Ford has introduced the five-day week into his plant in this city. It is given out that the "willing worker" will be given the opportunity to earn as much in the five days as he did formerly in six.

SUN'S TROOPS MELT AWAY AS CANTON MOVES

Desertions Weaken His Hold on Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Dec. 17.—Marshal Sun Chuang Fang, former lord of the five eastern provinces who is now lord of only one, Kiang Su in which Shanghai is situated, is preparing for the defense of his capitol. He has cut the railway line to the south of Shanghai to stop the Cantonese advance from Changchow, on the railway, which they captured two days ago.

60,000 But Weak.

Sun Chuang-Fang's forces were said to total 60,000. Despite this formidable force, however, foreign observers who have been watching the situation today expressed the belief that the Cantonese, aided by guerrillas operating behind Sun Chuang-Fang's lines, coupled with treachery within Sun's ranks, will defeat the Kiangsi ruler in the not distant future and gain their coveted price — Shanghai City.

Win in Upper Yangtze.

The national troops have captured Ichang and Shasi, on the upper reaches of the Yangtze river, from General Yang Sen, governor of Szechuan province. Yang Sen's troops while retreating fired on a Japanese and two British river vessels. Two Japanese were killed.

* * *

More British Boats to China.

LONDON, Dec. 17—The fourth British Mediterranean destroyer flotilla has been ordered to China, according to Malta dispatches received here.

SMITH BATTLE MAY FORCE AN EXTRA SESSION

Seating Issue Splits the Senate Three Ways

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A political battle, which probably will force congress into an extra session while jeopardizing its entire legislative program this session was pending in the senate today over the seating of Senator-Designate Frank L. Smith (Rep.) of Illinois.

The question of seating Smith already has split the senate into three factions.

First, the old democratic-insurgent coalition stands ready to reject Smith's credentials and deny him the right even to enter upon his duties as a senator.

Second, administration leaders and some strong democratic advocates of the state's rights doctrine urge that he be given the oath of office and then ousted after an investigation by a senate committee.

Third, a corporal's guard, led by Senator Deneen (Rep.) of Illinois, contends Smith should be seated now and again in the seventieth congress. This latter group constitutes a hopeless minority.

An outburst of fireworks was expected in the senate around the resolution of Sen. Ashurst (Dem.) of Arizona, asking the senate to place itself on record as rejecting Smith's credentials.

Administration leaders will seek to delay action on the resolution until Smith makes an actual appearance in the senate. The delay will be sought to enable the constitutional lawyers in each faction to study the senate's precedents in similar cases.

Democrats Bloodthirsty.

The insurgent-democratic coalition protested any delay. Its leaders demanded immediate action as a warning to Smith and to prevent his serving even a day in the senate.

"I don't think Mr. Smith should be permitted to take his oath," said Sen Norris (Rep.) of Nebraska, insurgent leader. "And I don't believe he will ever be seated."

Administration leaders meanwhile will fight to permit Smith to take his oath of office.

Wait for "Mr. Simth."

The fight to keep Senator-designate Smith, of Illinois, from ever taking his seat will be held as a "sword of damocles" over his political head, it was announced in the senate.

Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, who sponsored the resolution to deny Smith his seat, served notice on republican leaders that he would not call for action "unless and until Mr. Smith presents his credentials here."

"God Help the U. S."

"God help the country," said Senator Heflin of Alabama, warning the senate against seating Smith. He mentioned the acquittal of Fall and Doheny in the oil conspiracy. "The very morning of the announcement of the verdict of acquittal of these two crooks and criminals," he said, "the governor of Illinois, who is himself still under investigation, has appointed a man as a senator of the United States whom testimony already convicts. So with Fall and Doheny going free and Frank Smith coming down to the capitol, god help the country."

* * *

Smith Silent.

"There are plenty of other people talking; I have nothing to say," said Col. Frank L. Smith in Chicago while awaiting formal notification that he had been appointed successor to the late Senator William B. McKinley, of Illinois.

Smith's friends declared he would open a fight for his seat in the senate despite threats he would be barred.

START CHRISTMAS DRIVE IN NEW YORK TO RAISE FUNDS FOR BOX STRIKERS

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A Christmas drive to raise $10,000, for the Paper Box strikers will be made during the week of Dec. 18 to 25, by more than 400 clubs and fraternal organizations, who sent delegates to a conference for that purpose on Dec. 8.

At that meeting it was decided to start this drive in the clubs and organizations beginning Saturday and carry it on thruout the week. All women's organizations, clubs and beneficial associations who are anxious to help raise money for the paper box strikers now in the eleventh week of a bitter struggle for the very existence of their union, should get in touch with this union, 701 Broadway, Spring 8517-8, and receive information as to how they can best aid.

$$ EMBARGO ON FRANCE 'TIL LOANS ARE PAID

Washington Adamant on Collections

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Renewed agitation for lifting the American dollar embargo against France fell upon deaf ears in Washington today. Officials read with interest—but no apparent sympathy—the letter written to Vice President Dawes by Irving T. Bush, New York financier, advocating abandonment of the present policy of prohibiting loans to France until she ratifies the war debt agreement. Bush said, "The present situation is critical and our position should be reconsidered." He said a loan at this time would "restore the last sick currency among the great nations of Europe."

Dawes Silent.

Vice-President Dawes declined to comment on Bush's letter, but treasury officials were not so reticent. They declared there is no reason why the dollar-embargo against France should be lifted at this time, and they particularly deplored a renewal of pro-French agitation at a time when the French chamber is meeting with the Mellon-Berenger agreement before it.

"Encourage Cancellation."

"Incident of this kind," said the treasury spokesman, "merely serve to delay the ultimate adjustment. They encourage the cancellationists in France to further efforts to defeat the agreement, and raise entirely unjustifiable hopes on the part of the French public. Such incidents are to be deplored."

Members of the American debt funding commission showed scant sympathy with Bush's position. Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, the senate's representative on the commission, declared France should be accorded no credits, either governmental or private, until she accepts the debt pact.

Must Settle First.

"Whenever France settles her obligations," said Smoot, "then we can lend her money. But at present I believe it would be unwise for the government to sanction private loans."

Smoot's views were echoed by a number of other senators, irrespective of party.

Russian Fraction W. P. Will Meet Tuesday at Workers' House

The Chicago Russian fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party will meet Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Final arrangements for the Novy Mir Masquerade Ball to be given Saturday, Dec. 25 at Mirror Hall, will be made.

SHOWING TONIGHT

BREAKING CHAINS

A Russian super photoplay of romance, revolution and reconstruction

Ashland Auditorium
at Ashland and Van Buren

TWO SHOWINGS
7:30 and 9:30 P. M.

ADMISSION - - 50 CENTS

FASCISTI, URGED BY ENGLAND, STAGE COUP; ARREST LITHUANIAN CABINET

KOVNO, Lithuania, Dec. 17—Fascisti, under M. Smetona, have carried out a coup d'etat and are in control of Kovno and have the Lithuanian cabinet under arrest.

A state of siege has been declared thruout the entire country. The coup d'etat has been bloodless, having been carried out in the early hours of the morning without any serious clashes being reported.

* * *

Clerical Fascisti.

Smetona is the leader of a nationalist party supported by the large land owners. The fascist elements with which he allied himself for the coup were largely in the clerical party, called Christian Democrat.

The former government was a coalition between a section of the nationalists and the socialists, the latter having two portfolios. The international implications of the coup d'tat are that England looked with disfavor upon the rapprochment between Lithuania and the Soviet Union and assisted the fascisti in the overthrow.

C. P. Illegal.

The Communist Party has considerable influence in Lithuania but is entirely illegal, existing under a constant state of terror. The population of the country is about two and a quarter million.

FOREIGN-BORN COUNCIL MEETS SUNDAY, DETROIT

Will Discuss Campaign on Anti-Alien Bills

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—The Detroit Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers holds its first meeting of the season on Sunday, Dec. 19, at the Electrical Workers' Temple, 55 Adelaide street at 10 o'clock a. m.

The representatives of trade unions and fraternal organizations who make up this council will gather to discuss plans for reopening the work of fighting the various anti-alien bills which will soon be coming up for consideration in congress. This will be the first meeting of the council since the organization of the work on a national scale.

Begin National Drive.

The Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers has now established headquarters in New York City, and in addition to co-ordinating the local councils and amalgamating the sentiment in opposition to the anti-alien bills, they will send out organizers to open naturalization classes, and bureaus of legal aid for the foreign-born.

Sugar Hears Classes.

Maurice Sugar, as a member of the Detroit council will supervise the development of the naturalization classes in Detroit, and those foreign-born workers who want to become citizens will be given every opportunity to do so. However, at the same time, the councils will fight those bills which are being proposed to force aliens to become citizens and threatening deportation if they are not naturalized within a certain period.

Such bills are part of the Department of Labor's whole program to persecute the foreign-born, and every part of this plan will be vigorously opposed by the council. Every worker, whether foreign or native-born, should join with the Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers in fighting all such bills which are aimed directly at labor and have been hatched in the brains of labor's "open shop" enemies.

SEEK TO DISMISS SINCLAIR CHARGE ON TECHNICALITY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, who was acquitted in trial for conspiracy with E. L. Doheny in the Pear Harbor oil leases, will be arraigned Tuesday for conspiracy with Harry Sinclair in the Teapot Dome conspiracy. Fall was to have been arraigned Friday for the Sinclair indictment, but Justice Bailey postponed it until he could hear the argument for quashing the indictment, which has been petitioned by Sinclair's attorneys.

Claims Indictment Illegal.

George Hoover, Sinclair attorney, alleges that the indictment was unconstitutional and petitions that the case be dismissed on this account. He claims that because the district attorney did not appear when the grand jury returned its indictment that "Sinclair and Fall were singled out for a special manner and method of prosecution wholly different from the prosecution of other persons" for similar crimes.

If the motion is denied, the new trial will probably start Jan. 15. The government in this case will seek to establish the fact that Fall received $230,500 in Liberty bonds from Sinclair to surrender the Teapot Dome oil.

Lithuanian Little Folks to Entertain

The Lithuanian Children's Club will give a concert and dance on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 4 p. m. at Russian hall, 1902 West Division street.

The little folks are anxious to see all their friends, both kids and grown-ups, at that time and promise them a real treat.

Bear in mind that this is an afternoon entertainment and will not interfere with your evening engagements.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

been charged with Bolshevism or atheism. Which leaves him a 100 per cent American.

* * *

BROWNING is on the wrong side of 60 but that handicap did not prevent several precocious female infants from falling in love with him. A Miss Heenan, who happened to be 16 years old was looked upon as an octogenarian by Browning but under threat of legal action by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children he married her and William Randolph Hearst got half a dozen reporters on the job to record the mutual raptures of the happy couple. Then the storm burst. Mrs. Browning fled from the scene of her disgrace to a courtroom and "Daddy" was hit between the eyes with a bill of particulars which called for half a million dollars, being the sum figured by the lawyers as minimum compensation for the loss of virtue and mental anguish sustained by their client while she was in the immediate vicinity of "Daddy."

NOT to be outdone by "Peaches," Marie Louise Spas, whom Browning adopted in 1925, hands her former benefactor a bill for $500,000 thru the medium of a lawyer who expects to collect his 25 per cent if the suit is successful. Thus American virtue goes to bat and sin is on the defensive. Those who have despaired of America, because of the recent wave of jazz-dancing, gin and divorce, should be encouraged by the spectacle of those two brave girls who are standing at the Marne of innnocence, telling the devil of seduction that he shall not pass, unless he has the money.

* * *

FRANK TINNEY, the comedian, adopted a novel method to avoid bill collectors. He leased a room in a hospital for a year. Not having any money the hospital people will not turn him loose until they have some guarantee that somebody will pay them for his keep. His wife, from whom he is separated, has a bunch of alimony collectors waiting at the hospital gate, ready to seize his person as soon as he is invalided out. It looks like a tragedy for the poor comedian.

* * *

THE minor employes of the Vatican have been raising the devil on account of the low wages they receive for sweeping out the papal chambers and other menial work. The pope decided to give them a raise and made it retroactive but it appears that the flunkey who had charge of the distribution of arrears had glue on his fingers and the employes let out another yelp. The flunkey resigned. What the pope needs is a small army of eunuchs. The sultan never had any trouble with his servants. They were safe and contented.

REPORT MIKADO DEAD; IS ALIVE SAY OFFICIALS

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Emperor Yoshihito, of Japan, is dead, according to a Central News dispatch from Tokio this afternoon.

TOKIO, Dec. 17.—An official bulletin issued at 10:40 p. m. tonight declared that the emperor of Japan was still alive.

* * *

Withheld News.

The news of the death of the emperor of Japan, in accordance with custom, may be withheld for many days after his death. No announcement of the death is made until all members of the family have been notified and arrangements for the succession are made. Furthermore the announcement of the death would probably be withheld until the body had been removed to the royal palace, since an emperor must always die in his palace, so far as official records go.

Graduate of Moscow University, recently from Moscow, gives private and group lessons in Russian (theory and practice). Evenings at the Russian Children's School, 3925 S. Kedzie Ave.

WAY IS CLEARED IN CONGRESS FOR FARM AID BILLS

Administration Shows Weakening Signs

(Continued from page 1.)

Haugen to have destroyed one of the chief objects of farm relief.

"Without the provision that the tariff differential will govern the domestic price there is no definite basis on which to operate," Haugen said. "There is no direct mandate of congress to any board which is established."

Board Has No Power.

Failure of the McNary bill to give a federal farm board the right to buy and sell farm products also was pointed out by Haugen as a glaring deficiency. The bill, he said, provides only that the board may make contracts.

"The bill now is simply a banking proposition, said Haugen.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Farm relief legislation has become the outstanding issue before congress, with members of the farm bloc apparently pinning their hopes for success upon forcing a compromise with the administration.

Oppose Equalization.

With the revised McNary-Haugen bill shorn of some features which were unacceptable to President Coolidge and his advisers, some members from agricultural sections indicated they were willing to go even further in an effort to reach an agreement.

The equalization fee and the contention that the farm bloc proposals will put the government into the farm commodity business appeared to be the chief stumbling blocks for the new program.

Talk of a filibuster to provoke an extra session on farm legislation has subsided pending the result of efforts to unite warring factions.

House Clears Way.

The farm relief bill to be offered in the house will be similar to the measure placed before the senate by Senator McNary of Oregon. Farm bloc leaders have appealed to representatives who stand well in administration circles to sponsor such a measure.

Little lost motion will accompany the final drafting of the farm relief program, according to present plans. Representative Haugen, of Iowa, chairman of the house agricultural committee, has announced that he is opposed to holding public hearings. The senate agriculture committee has agreed to hear Senator-elect Brookhart, of Iowa, on his new plan, but exhaustive public consideration is not anticipated.

The house agriculture committee has been assured of preferential status upon any farm relief bill it presents. With the McNary bill introduced, the senate steering committee is now expected to add farm legislation to its tentative program.

PROVIDE ADDED PROGRAM WITH MOVIE SHOWING

At the Ashland Auditorium, Saturday, Dec. 18, where the Russian super-moving picture "Breaking Chains" will be shown, additional attractions will be offered to the audience. A 12-year old mistress of the violin, Minnie Joffe, who has thrilled thousands of persons with her unique mastery of the string instrument, will play a number of selections.

Important Conference of All Organizations at Lyceum on Sunday

All sympathetic organizations, party organizations, and nuclei branches are urged to send delegates to the important conference to be held Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Workers' Lyceum, 2735 Hirsch Boulevard. Organizations which have not met prior to the call for the conference and could not elect delegates are urged to be represented by their officers.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

RED CARTOONS

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Steel Czars Divide Up Quarter Billion in Loot Taken From Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE United States Steel Corporation has joined with the General Motors Corporation, also a Morgan trust, in the cutting of huge, juicy melon—more than $250,000,000 being dropped into the laps of the parasite stockholders, in the form of a 40 per cent stock dividend.

Thus the steel trust also follows in the footsteps of the telephone combine, the rubber interests and other great industrial concerns in spreading joy among the idle rich. The quarter of a billion dollar Christmas present is reported to have thrown Wall Street into fits of ecstacy.

* * *

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the steel trust's board, at a joint gathering of the combine's directorate and representatives of the capitalist press, announced that it was possible to distribute this extra dividend to the common stockholders because:

"The earning capacity of the corporation justifies the proposed action at this time."

* * *

This is the Judge Gary who swooned away while making a 30-minute speech before the American Steel Institute urging the continuance of the 12-hour day in the industry. Not long afterwards, however, as the result of unrest among the steel workers, the 12-hour day was put on the scrap heap in spite of the repeated declarations that any change was "economically unsound" and wouldn't work, not in the steel industry!

"Earning capacity" in the production of steel and its by-products is affected by two big factors that are present in all other industries:

First: The introduction of labor saving devices, resulting in a high degree of specialization that displaces large numbers of workers, many of them highly skilled, with a smaller number of unskilled, lower paid workers. This is "economy in production."

Second: The success achieved by the owners of industry in keeping the workers unorganized, thus making it impossible for the workers thru organization, to force higher wages and better conditions. This keeps "operating costs" down.

* * *

The steel trust has been peculiarly successful in both these directions. Unskilled labor, thru the introduction of "improvements" has displaced large numbers of skilled workers. The Morgan interests, financial capital enthroned, fights the organization of the workers everywhere. The House of Morgan was the driving force back of the relentless opposition to the steel strike in 1919, bringing the whole capitalist strength to bear against the steel workers. The victory of 1919 against the steel workers made possible the distribution of a quarter billion dollars in stolen wealth by the steel trust during these 1926 holidays.

* * *

When the ordinary victim of the highwayman is held up at the point of a gun, deprived of his belongings and left penniless, he not only lets out a yell, but tries to recover some of the loot taken from him.

Not so, the labor officialdom that sees the workers plundered on every hand. It lets out a yell, to be sure, but usually it is a muffled squawk not intended to get results. Thus John P. Frey, editor of the Moulders' Journal, at the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor, lamented that:

"We have read in the papers that President Gary of the steel trust is alarmed over a five-day week. The statistics of the department of labor prove that since 1914 the per capita production in the steel industry has increased 50 per cent, and during that period the eight-hour day has replaced the 12-hour day for over one-third of the employes of that corporation.

"We have no conception, until we begin to delve, of the enormous increase there is in production. Taking some figures which were published recently by the Pollock Foundation, we are told that in some departments of the steel industry two men are now doing the work formerly done by 20 men, that two men, working with a machine, have replaced 14 others, that in the handling of pig iron seven men are doing the work which formerly required 128."

* * *

But what does Frey, Green, Woll, Lewis, McMahon, Sigman and the rest do about it. Nothing! Less than nothing! Because they try to convince the workers that it is sufficient to pass resolutions pleading with the employers to increase wages and shorten the work-day with the growing efficiency and productiveness of industry, without developing the organized strength and enforce this plea.

Every effort of the militant section of labor to strengthen labor's position thru amalgamation, organization of the unorganized, world trade union unity and the Labor Party is viciously fought, the latest example of this being the reactionary onslaught against the left wing in the needle trades.

* * *

There will be no Christmas gift of increased wages, better working conditions or the shorter work-day for the hundreds of thousands of workers in the steel industry. The steel czardom, including such monarchs of finance and industry as J. Pierpont Morgan, George F. Baker, John S. Phipps, Eugene Buffington and James A. Farrell, never grants a concession to the workers unless it is forced out of them.

Instead the workers in this industry may face another disaster this Christmas as they did recently at Ironwood, Michigan, where scores of iron miners were drowned when a swamp fell into an unprotected mine, because precautions were "expensive"; or the blast in the by-products plant at Gary, Indiana, that murdered more than a dozen and injured scores. Disaster in the steel trust owned coal mines are so frequent as to pass almost unnoticed.

* * *

The United States Steel Corporation was hailed as "the first billion dollar trust when it was incorporated in New Jersey, Feb. 25, 1901. At that time its stock was watered to the limit and it sold for almost nothing. But, as Gary, or Schwab, or Farrell, or Carnegie might say, the earning capacity (the power to exploit) of the privately owned steel industry justified this method of financing by Wall St. Now another quarter billion is added to the capitalization with the stock selling, not at $43.75 per share as was the case when it was first traded March 28, 1901, but at $160.00 per share, the price paid for the first batch of 40,000 shares put on the market today (Dec. 17, 1926). Wall Street jubilantly announces that that was the highest price yet paid for the shares of this big corporation, that represents the ability of this trust to appropriate for itself the fruits of labor in the steel industry. Not only the steel workers, but all American labor, must seriously consider this condition.

Northwest Side Parents Oppose Platoon and Junior High Schools and Demand McAndrew's Dismissal

The members of the Northwest Side Parents' League have sent a communication to the school committee of the city council, expressing their opposition to the platoon and junior high school systems. "The construction of platoon schools," the letter reads, "is more costly and the children get must less out of these schools when they are constructed."

They commend the committee's investigation into school board affairs and demand that it not be choked off.

"Is it possible," ask these parents, "that one woman on the board and one man brought here from New York should know more about what is good for our children than the 12,000 teachers who work with our children ten months of the year?"

The letter demands also the removal of McAndrews as superintendent of schools and of Mrs. William S. Hefferan as a member of the board.

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Will Hear Request for Warrant Against Oak Park Policemen

Judge William J. Lindsay, chief justice of the Criminal Courts, has consented to sit as an examing magistrate on Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock to hear application for bench warrants for the arrest of two Oak Park policemen, Larsen and Lindbald, on a charge of assault on the person of Augustin Moralez. This is an unusual assignment for a chief justice to give himself.

The judge offered to act in this capacity when Mary Belle Spencer, the attorney, and Luis Lopez, the Mexican Consul, appeared before him to ask redress for the brutal beating that Moralez had received when arrested at Oak Park on Dec. 7, after the shooting affair at Melrose Park.

We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends

NEGROES RISE IN PROTEST AGAINST POLICE TERRORS

Mayor to Be Forced to Stop Raids

Negroes thruout the city are voicing a protest against the unwarranted raids staged on the south side Wednesday night by the Chicago police department, when the police broke into houses, accosted men, women and children on the street, and destroyed property belonging to Negroes in the search for the slayer of Patrolman Bonfield. The announcement that the police have in custody a man, not a Negro, who has confessed to slaying the policeman, added to the indignation of the Negroes.

Form United Front.

A united front of all Negro organizations in the city is being formed to force the mayor and the police chief to discontinue wholesale arrests and terrorristic raids on Negro districts every time a crime is committed in which it is suspected a Negro is implicated.

Prominent Negro leaders are pointing out that the raid Wednesday was an attempt of the police to distract attention from the inefficiency and corruption in the police department, which is allowing real criminals to escape and others to continue operations under police protection.

N. A. A. C. P. Acts.

Friday the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met in executive session to draw up a formal protest to be lodged with Mayor Dever and Chief of Police Collins. Morris Lewis, secretary, announced that the N. A. A. C. P. brands the Wednesday raid as an illegal and shameful attack on the Negro population of Chicago. "The raid was outrageous," said Lewis, "and such things must be discontinued. There is no justification for them."

Submits the Facts.

The N. A. A. C. P. will bring to the mayor's attention similar outrages committed by the police and will also inform him that no such action is taken in a murder case where only white persons are implicated.

The American Negro Labor Congress is also taking up the action of the police to protect the rights of Negro citizens from police onslaughts.

Homes Broken In.

Nearly 500 members of the race were rounded up like cattle by the police. They visited homes late at night, and when there was delay in opening the doors, the cops broke them in. Men and women were stopped on the street and forced to submit to searching of their person for concealed weapons. Anyone that protested the mad action of the police was promptly jailed.

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

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SHOP CHAIRMEN VOTE SUPPORT TO N. Y. STRIKE

Sigman Will Use "Public at Large," He Says

(Continued from page 1)

self only to get control of the joint board and the unions. If he really wanted arbitration only he could have come to the joint board and the general strike committee and asked for it. Even though he was a member of the general strike committee, he has never suggested that arbitration should be accepted. Sigman has got now only what we turned down before."

Board Meets.

The arbitration board, composed of Judge Bernard L. Shientag, Professor Lindsay Rogers of Columbia University and Herbert Lehman, was to hold its first meeting Thursday afternoon. The board was chosen at conferences between the Morris Sigman forces in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association. It is announced that a decision will be reached not later than Monday.

A meeting of a couple of hundred cloakmakers representative of the right wing elements was held Wednesday night at Beethoven Hall. This meager handful of cloakmakers set themselves up as representing the mass of strikers and promptly obeyed Sigman's orders by electing him chairman of the "general strike committee." Salvatore Ninzo was named vice-chairman and Max Schoenfield secretary of this body. Sub-committees were appointed.

"Executive Committee."

An executive committee, composed of the strike committee and representatives of all the locals is supposed to take charge of the strike. The capitalist press reports the meeting as having been "extremely peaceful," an ironic allusion to the gathering of over 7,000 left wingers before the offices of the Jewish Daily Forward earlier in the day. The meeting of the Sigmanites was indeed so peaceful it might better be described as "dead."

The capitalist press Thursday morning also reported the "re-opening" of the shops which had never been closed, due to the untimely death of the "lockout.'

Deportation Charged.

Threats of possible deportation of aliens connected with the carrying on of the strike under the left wing leadership have been carried in the capitalist press. An attempt to start a grand jury investigation into the strike was to be made Thursday afternoon.

George W. Wickersham and Samuel Blumberg, counsel for the Merchants Ladies Garment Association, the jobbers, were to call on District Attorney Benton Thursday afternoon and urge a grand jury investigation.

Call Big Meeting.

A monster mass meeting of cloak and dress makers has been called by the New York joint board for Madison Square Garden on Saturday at 12 noon. The call for the meeting asks all cloakmakers to turn out in support of the strike to protest against the Sigman anti-strike maneuvers.

SHAKE A LEG WITH THE PITTSBURGH BUILDERS

The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of Pittsburgh has sent The DAILY WORKER $30 to Help Keep The DAILY WORKER. This is the first result of their energetic work. They "shook a leg" to shake down a few dollars and now they ask all Pittsburgh readers of The DAILY WORKER to "shake a leg" with them to shake down some more on January 15 at a ball and entertainment to be given at the International Socialist Lyceum at 805 James street.

"Part of our business," reads the notice of their correspondent, "is to hold good affairs for The DAILY WORKER. Everybody's business is to enjoy them."

The Pittsburgh DAILY WORKER Builders' Club's energetic manner is a promise worth investigating. The investigation will cost you only 50 cents—on January 15.

The Red and the Yellow

Tho there is nothing redder than a cardinal's hat, the capitalists and their labor lieutenants represent this color as something diabolical and to be dreaded, when it is used as the symbol of proletarian emancipation by the advanced sections of the labor movement. Of course it is not the color the fat boys object to, but the purpose which the color represents to the revolutionary workers. On the head of a cardinal the color represent heads full of superstition and black reaction.

Red is associated with militancy in the labor movement as yellow is associated with reaction and treachery to the working class.

The labor fakers only fight to hold their lucrative positions and the only elements they have to fight nowadays to that end are the Communists and that section of the laobr movement that is sympathetic to the Communist movement. Therefore they raise a hysterical hurricane against "reds" whenever they feel themselves slipping from their cushoned seats or when they have performed some particularly obvious piece of treachery, which must be covered up.

When the General Council of the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain called a general strike in behalf of the striking miners, the British government was seized with panic, not because it feared the leaders of the T. U. C. but because it was impossible to predict what the masses might do once they got into motion.

The strike needed money to feed it. World labor was appealed to for aid. But only the workers of the Soviet Union responded in earnest. They were "red" workers, under the leadership of "red" leaders, Communist leaders.

Like a shot from a gun the All-Russian Trade Union Council forwarded a large sum of money to the T. U. C. for the benefit of the strike.

The craven leaders returned it because it came from "Red Russia." They would set his majesty's government at ease.

Here was pictured the difference between red and yellow, a difference British workers were quick to see.

The perfidy of the yellow leaders did not stop there. They betrayed the miners by calling off the strike. Then many of them turned around and attacked the miners for not surrendering as cravenly as they did and accept the government's slave terms.

But if the yellow T. U. C. leaders let down the miners, the red Russian workers did not. They sent over $5,000,000 to the strikers' fund.

This "Russian gold" that the labor traitors of the world hurl in the face of the radical workers was very welcome to the British miners who saw their wives and children go hungry while the conservative trade union leaders of other countries gave them a fishy eye. In rich America our patriotic, moderate, safe, sane and conservative labor officials, raised only a paltry $50,000!

A. J. Cook, fighting secretary of the British miners' union, pilloried the yellow trade union leaders and expressed the gratitude of the miners to the Russian workers.

Actions speak louder than words and the splendid example of solidarity shown by the battle-scarred and struggling proletariat of the Workers Republic will forever shine from the pages of history while the treachery of the yellow labor lieutenants of capitalism, who fled the field in the crisis of battle and left their soldiers to perish will be a hissing in the mouths of proletarian generations to come.

NEGRO MINERS ENCOURAGED BY PORTERS' UNION

Coal Workers Realizing Organization Value

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.—Inspired by the success of the Pullman porters in organizing a union of their own, the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, Negro coal miners in Western Pennsylvania, are turning toward the United Mine Workers. Reports from the coal fields where a great number of miners are Negroes and are being used by the employers as foils against organizing of white miners, indicate that the Negroes are seriously taking up unionism.

The Pittsburgh Courier, race newspaper, is urging the miners to become union, and the campaign is having its effect. Several mine companies have attempted to prevent the Courier circulating among the workers.

Companies Alarmed.

The coal companies are realizing the effect that the success of the porters is having on the coal miners and are now conducting a campaign of misrepresentation against the joining of a union by Negro miners. The National Labor Tribune is one of the chief spokesmen of the companies against unionism. But the opposition of the Tribune has served to increase the activity of the workers, as they realize the anti-worker attitude of the publication.

One of the means being used by the publication is to "warn' the Negroes that the unionists are members of the Klan. But this has fallen flat.

Until recently, the Negroes affiliated with the union secretly, but now they are joining openly and organization work is being conducted in the open.

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

WEISBORD MEET CELEBRATES NEW PASSAIC VICTORY

Large Audience Cheers Strike Leader

"This meeting can be considered part of the celebration of the great victory gained by the workers of Passaic in the last few days with the capitulation of one of the largest mills against which they were striking, the Botany Consolidated, employing some 6,000 workers," said Albert Weisbord, Passaic strike leader, to five hundred people in Mirror Hall Thursday night.

Lessons of Strike.

Weisbord's account of the struggle and the lessons to be drawn by the workrs from it drew repeated applause from his highly interested audience. "What is true of Passaic, is true of every industrial center of the country," said Weisbord. "The same intolerable slave conditions that caused the workers of Passaic to rebel and consolidate into a fighting organization exist elsewhere. The Passaic wrokers did not fall from heaven. They are the same American, Slav, Italian, Polish and Jewish workers that toil in industry thruout the country.

Lessons For All.

"The lessons that we have learned in Passaic during the long and bitterly contested struggle are at the disposal of all workers, and will be utilized by them in far greater battles to come."

Weisbord scored the wavering and treacherous attitude of the officials of the American Federation of Labor during the strike. He stated that the Workers (Communist) Party is to be given full credit for the pioneer work of organization and the development, of a fighting spirit in an otherwise disorganized and slavish industry.

Six New Members.

His appeal to the workers to join the Workers (Communist) Party resulted in six new members. Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, made a short speech, introducing Weisbord's pamphlet, "The Passaic Strike." It sold in large quantities. The question period was lively and extended enthusiastically until 11:20 p. m. Arne Swabeck, district organizer of the Workers Party ,was chairman and the audience was addressed by a member of the Young Pioneers, who greeted Weisbord.

Negro Congress Forum Has Interesting Meet

The American Negro Labor Congress announces that at its next Sunday's forum, Prof. Ball will resume his scientific lectures. A musical program will be sponsored by Mrs. Hill. The forum meets at 3358 South Michigan avenue, at 3 o'clock. All are invited.

Williamsburgh Women Invited to Meeting

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A concert and mass meeting will be given by the United Council of Workingclass Housewives of Branch No. 4, Williamsburgh, Sunday, Dec. 19, 2 o'clock, at 29 Graham avenue.

Mrs. Eva Hoffman, who has just returned from Soviet Russia, will speak on the life of the women of Russia. Movie pictures will be shown. All are welcome. Admission is 25 cents.

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The Manager's Corner

Paul C. Reiss Tells How.

One of our most active agents is Paul Reiss of Los Angeles. His report contains many points of value to our representatives in other parts of the country. For this reason we have taken the liberty of presenting some of his ideas.

First and foremost, Reiss has a functioning DAILY WORKER committee which consists of three of the most active comrades in Los Angeles. This committee has arranged a conference of labor unions and other working class organizations for the purpose of building a broader committee and a broader supporting base for The DAILY WORKER. Foreign language organizations, as well as labor unions and party units are included.

Los Angeles is planning a birthday party for The DAILY WORKER, to be held on January 13. A number of successful parties have already been held, such as a Russian tea party and dance, a banquet, rescue parties and similar affairs.

Every language and trade union party fraction was instructed to elect a representative to The DAILY WORKER drive committee. $130 was sent in by the Los Angeles comrades in the last week.

Los Angeles has also established a book store, a library and a very lively Workers' Library Bulletin to stimulate reading of Communist literature among the local comrades. The library is open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. The membership fee is $1.00 and entitles the member to the opportunity to read all books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers of labor interest.

Great attention is paid to all meetings, forums, etc., which are arranged in Los Angeles. These meetings are covered with the appropriate literature. Careful attention is paid to the meetings of the Central Labor Union. In some cases special propaganda meetings have been arranged by Comrade Reiss for the promotion of literature sales.

BERT MILLER.

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Worker Correspondence
1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

GARY SPENDING MILLIONS FOR LABOR SAVING

To Double Plant Output —Decrease Jobs

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Dec. 17.—The American Sheet and Tinplate Co., one of Judge E. H. Gary's holdings, is spending $10,225,000 on a large expansion program.

This mill is the largest in the world and when the expansion program is finished in 1928 it will be increased 50 per cent in capacity.

Work on the program has already been started.

Workers to Lose Jobs.

The newest type of mill machinery will be installed in the new plant. By this process the work will be gotten out at a much lower expense, because of the vast saving on labor. Altho the size of the plant will be doubled the company will not need to double the number of workers. Year by year new labor-saving machines are being installed and the workers suffefr unemployment because of the result.

Schenectady Assembly Gives Aid to Workers in Passaic, New York

By a Worker Correspondent.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The Schenectady trades assembly is doing good work. The assembly has outlined a program covering three main questions, industrial, political and social, and is working along these lines.

The council has made a good start by helping the strikers in Passaic and the cloakmakers in New York. More of this will be done in the future.

A movement is now on foot to erect a $100,000 labor temple to house the 54 unions in this city.

Much union label work is being accomplished by the Union Label League, affiliated with the council.

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

Milliner Bosses Would Rather Hire Learners Than Pay Decent Wages

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—(Milliner Wanted — Model Hat Shop, Clinton St., N. Y.)

More than twenty women and girls answered this ad. Obviously the ad called for but one, yet here were at least twenty, crowded around the shop door, waiting, hoping, wishing to get the job. Shifting from one foot to another, they all looker eagerly in the direction the boss was coming from.

Slowly taking off his hat and coat, the boss scrutinized the applicants. He then proceeded to interview them individually. There were two apprentices whom he told to sit down. The rest looked in wonder.

He then addressed the group, "Sorry, girls, but I can't pay you the salary you want—you know—er—the work is very easy, after all—trimming machine-made hats, you know. You two learners, please step this way."

At this, one of the experienced girls pushed her way up to him, and in a low tone said, 'I told you before I would work for $30 a week, but on second thought, I think I can work for $20."

"My dear girl, I am going to hire one of those learners for $12 a week."

Baltimore Workers Are Invited to Hear Talk on Union Organization

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17. — An interesting talk, to be followed by open discussion, will be held here at Progressive Labor Lyceum, 1200 E. Lexington street, Dec. 21, on "How to Organize a Union and How Not to Organize One." Comrade Feldman, who was active in organizing the Baltimore Upholsterers' Union, will lead the discussion, giving his experiences.

All are welcome.

The next number of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the worker correspondents of Novy Mir, will be out Saturday, Dec. 18, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. A picture of the audience will be taken at the request of the worker correspondents of the Soviet Union. The picture will be sent to Soviet Russia.

CALUMET POOR SUFFER FROM ZERO WEATHER

Steel Co. Layoffs Add to Misery

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Dec. 17.—Much suffering is prevailing thruout the Calumet region, due to the cold wave that has struck this section. Social service agencies have been swamped with appeals for coal and clothing. Offices of the township of Gary and Hammond reported similar requests, particularly for clothing.

All of these offices are behind in their work, being unable to keep pace with the rush of requests for aid from Gary's great multitude of unemployed. Whole families are appealing for shelter in the aid societies.

Workers Lose Jobs.

On the eve of the cold wave hundreds of workers of the plate mill, part of the U. S. Steel Co., were thrown out of work.

Those still on the jobs are working only one or two days a week. Much of the suffering is caused on this account.

Many out of work are trying to obtain lodging in jails.

Police Bait Workers.

Those of the unemployed who have no place to sleep walk the streets all night. This privilege is to be denied. The police have started a campaign to "clean up" the city.

All the jobless men who roam the streets at night will be driven out of town.

WCFL Radio Program

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

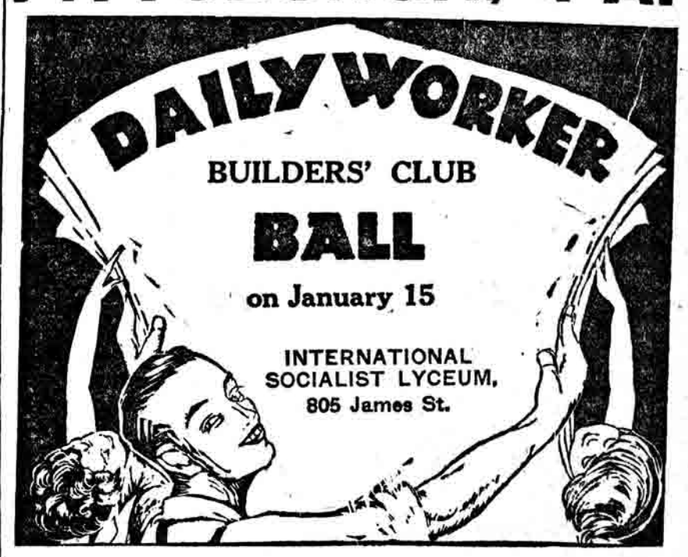
SATURDAY, DEC. 18.

2:00 p. m. to 2:00 a. m.—Grand Opening; Special Program; Paul Ash and His Gang; Artists from Radio Stations; Acts from Downtown Shows.

SUNDAY, DEC. 19.

4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45—Belden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

PITTSBURGH, PA.



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

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

Green "Warns" Mexican Labor

A letter from President Green of the American Federation of Labor to Luis Morones of the Mexican Federation of Labor and minister of labor in the Mexican government, has been published in "Columbia," official organ of the Knights of Columbus.

It says in part:

I would not be frank with you if I did not state that in my opinion wise counsel must prevail, sound judgment must be exercised, tolerance must be practiced, and temperate language must be used, if we are to continue to maintain the cordial and friendly relations which have existed between the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation of Labor for years.

These expressions sound much more like the notes of the state department to the Mexican government than anything else. There is certainly nothing in the above quotation that sounds like one labor movement speaking to another. The Mexican Federation of Labor is advised to practice tolerance and use temperate language and the inference is that it is doing neither in the controversy with the catholic church.

We have remarked repeatedly that the policy of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor follows closely that of the state department in its dealings with the labor movements of other countries and this latest example is no exception.

While the catholic church and its emissaries are doing their best to create a hostile attitude towards the Mexican labor movement and the Mexican government, inside and outside of Mexico (the pastoral letter just issued by the cardinals, archbishops and bishops of the church in the United States is the most recent example) Wall Street government intrigues with Diaz, the dictator of Nicaragua, maintains a squadron of gunboats in the gulf, and arranges for public denunciation of Mexico by its satrap.

These maneuvers are accompanied by a series of arrogant notes to the Mexican government in support of the claims of American oil interests to Mexican property.

The American Federation of Labor officialdom joins this chorus of reaction. It also "warns" the Mexican labor movement and gives aid and comfort to feudal reaction represented by the catholic church and to the state department which speaks for Wall Street.

Is it any wonder that such an officialdom makes war on the Communists who expose its role as the agent of imperialism in the labor movement and who have raised the slogan of "Hands Off Mexico"?

The German Cabinet Crisis

The fall of the Marx cabinet on Thursday, precipitated by a vote of no-confidence which carried by 249 to 171, gives the lie to the enthusiastic reports of German industrial and political stability.

The charges made by the social-democrat reachstag leaders regarding the shipment of arms from and the storing of arms and munitions in Russia to evade the limitations set by the allies, is evidence of an attempt to cater to American and British finance-capital at the expense of the Soviet Union as well as an attempt to placate French opinion.

There is the further fact that the Marx cabinet fell shortly after the conclusion of a treaty with Italy, indicating that this particular venture in foreign policy does not have wide popular support.

The German ruling class is faced with an unsolvable problem—that of reconstructing its industry (with the aid of foreign capital), speeding up production and thereby creating mass discontent. It has no colonies from which to draw supplies of cheap raw materials for its industries and it must try to make up for this by placing additional burdens on the working class.

The Soviet Union is the natural market for Germany. But hampered by capitalist exigencies and unwilling to further antagonize the western powers, from whom it hopes for a return of some of its former colonial possessions, by a closer connection with the Soviet Union, the German ruling class is caught in a web of contradictions which find expression in cabinet crises at present and later, as the web tightens, will express themselves in mass strikes and demonstrations under the leadership of the Communist Party—the only party in Germany whose program voices the interests of the working class and peasantry as against those of German capitalism, and whose deeds show that it knows how to organize and lead the masses in parliamentary and more open methods of struggle.

Patriotism Scores Again!

Two impeccable patriots, A. B. Fall and Edward L. Doheny, having wandered innocently into the political jungles suddenly found themselves confronted on all sides with man-eating animals seeking their blood.

One was charged with having turned over a partion of the national domain to the other, for a consideration of $100,000; the other was accused of having bribed the one for the leasing of the government property.

The scandal burst a cabinet wide open and it looked for a while as if even Calvin Coolidge would have to say something. But he maintained a dignified silence until everybody got tired hollering. Then the courts got busy.

The last act in the drama was staged in Washington a few days ago. Messrs. Fall and Doheny charged their enemies with a desire to wreak political vengeance on them. They also claimed that the whole transaction was in the interests of preparing this country against a Japanese invasion by guaranteeing the navy a sufficient oil supply.

A jury believed Messrs Fall and Doheny and acquitted them.

Everybody is happy now: the defendants, the lawyers on both sides and perhaps the jury.

SEND IN A SUB FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

The New Drive on Militant Trade Unionism

Article III.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

Introduction.

THE purpose of these articles is to show by documentary evidence, whose authenticity no one can impugn, that the campaign against all progressive tendencies in the labor movement which was launched at the A. F. of L. convention in 1923 has entered a new phase in which there is a more open combination than ever before of the trade union officialdom, the capitalist press, the employers and the government.

It will also be shown that the main motives which prompt the intensified attack, centering first on the Communists and second on the left wing, are (1) the desire of the capitalists to suppress all struggles which interfere with the development of American imperialist prosperity and either destroy the trade unions or force them to a general dead level of docility, (2) the desire of the trade union officialdom to force on the unions a policy which will make of them the docile organizations which the capitalists will accept, (3) the desire of both the capitalists and their labor agents to drive the Communists out of the unions and destroy their influence in the labor movement because they are the most conscious and best organized exponents of fighting unionism who are trying to rally all workers for struggle on a program of immediate and necessary demands.

Finally, these articles will show that the policy of the trade union officialdom, of which the latest attack on the left wing is a logical result, is based on one phase, and one phase alone, of American capitalist development, i. e. its present temporary upward swing, and that because of this neglect of other fundamental factors, can bring nothing but disaster to the labor movement.

The more "successful" this policy is, i. e. the more endorsement it receives from the masses now, the more disastrous will be the ultimate result. The Communists and the organized left wing therefore are fighting the battle of the whole working class when they resist to the utmost the new offensive of the combined forces of American capitalism which, in the period of imperialism, include with some minor exceptions the whole bloc of trade union officialdom.

—W. F. D.

ONE of the indications of a growing left wing movement, part of it inside and part outside the trade unions, has been the tremendous mass support for Sacco and Vanzetti.

This case has been neglected shamefully by the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. It has confined its activities to the passing of formal resolutions, which, while asking for a new trial, expressed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of these workers.

IT is obvious that had labor officialdom pressed the issue honestly and militantly it would have been impossible for the Massachusetts government with fiendish cruelty to drag out this case for five years without giving these innocent workers a new trial.

The Sacco-Vanzetti committee proper has always been unable to organize any broad mass support for the defense of the accused men. It was not until the International Labor Defense took up the case that the support took on a real mass character.

BIG mass meetings were held thruout the country, demonstrations took place before the American consulates in the principal foreign capitals, dozens of prominent trade union leaders and public men of all shades of opinion thruout the world sent protests to Governor Fuller.

Sacco-Vanzetti conferences have been organized and preparations are being made for a huge national conference to be held in New York after the first of the year.

The International Labor Defense, a non-partisan organization for the defense of all class of war prisoners, in which Communists are, of course, active, can be said with truth to have saved the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

ON the heels of the drive against the Communists and the left wing in the unions comes the following statement sent out by the press service of the "Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee." It is addressed: To Whom It May Concern:

The defense committee is constantly questioned as to the relationship existing between the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee with the International Labor Defense, the Communist Party, and the so-called Sacco-Vanzetti conferences, because of their propaganda and collection of funds made in the name of Sacco and Vanzetti.

This committee specifically states that the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee has no official relationship with the International Labor Defense, the Communist Party, or the Sacco-Vanzetti conferences, which we understand were organized thru the International Labor Defense.

We wish further to state that the defense committee has repeatedly urged them, since the International Labor Defense began to raise funds in the name of Sacco and Vanzetti, to send accounts of their activities and also accounts of the various Sacco-Vanzetti conferences. To date we received no satisfactory replies to our many letters regarding the purpose of the aforementioned organizations, or an accurate account of funds received and disbursed by them. We have been given to understand by the International Labor Defense that there are a number of Sacco-Vanzetti conferences thruout the country from which we have never received any report. This was the reason why the committee has repeatedly advised friends of the Sacco-Vanzetti case to communicate directly with this office. Fraternally yours,

SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

IT is not hard to guess the source of the inspiration for this ambiguous and incorrect statement, which, nevertless, deals a blow at the nation-wide movement for liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti and at the proposed national conference.

But we do not have to confine ourselves to a guess. The New York Times has already published as a news story the correspondence between the Sacco-Vanzetti committee and the "Committee for Preservation of the Trades Unions."

It may be stated here that the International Labor Defense is under no obligation to account to the "Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee" for any funds it may raise, but that its receipts and disbursements and duly audited financial statements are published monthly in its official organ, The Labor Defender.

It can be stated further that the International Labor Defense has forwarded sums as large as $1,000 at a time to the "Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee."

AS in the cloakmakers' strike and the Passaic strike, the reactionary elements in and out of the labor movement have been willing to sacrifice the victory of the workers, to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair by sabotaging their chief support in order to do something they think will damage the Communists and the left wing.

Undoubtedly these elements have prevailed upon the Sacco-Vanzetti committee, by threats of withdrawal of the official support which has been so weak and grudgingly given, to issue such a statement. It is almost like signing the death warrant of Sacco and Vanzetti.

HERE is a concrete example of what it means to the labor movement when the self-styled "Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions" puts into practice its slogan of:

The labor movement shall lend no assistance to any undertaking which directly or indirectly shall include the Communists. It shall be war to their finish.

But it is not war "to their finish"—meaning the Communists. In this particular case it will mean the finish of Sacco and Vanzetti if the masses of workers are fooled or coerced into passivity by this drive of reaction.

TO the strikes of furriers, textile workers and cloakmakers, mentioned in a previous article, we can add the great protest movement for Sacco and Vanzetti, likewise organized and led by Communists and left wingers, as one of the examples of rank and file militancy which is in direct contradiction to the worker-employer co-operation policy of officeholders.

As this is written news comes of the action of the general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, headed by President Sigman, declaring the 25 weeks' strike of cloakmakers illegal, vacating the offices held by members of the New York Joint Board, regularly elected by the membership; vacating the offices held by members of local union boards who support the left wing and appointing hand-picked committees to take their places.

THIS action in the face of the mass support of the New York Joint Board, elected as a result of a membership revolt against right wing policies and tactics, is accompanied by an onslaught on a parade of the rank and file by police and gangsters.

Such occurrences as these, having a strong fascist character, can result only from the application of a policy which finds powerful support, not only in trade union circles, but from the capitalists and their press and from the socialist press.

The united front of these elements against the workers who are fighting for militant unionism can be shown to exist beyond reasonable doubt. Their own utterances convict them.

(To be continued.)

VOICES FROM THE SEA

ARTICLE III.

South and North, the Same Story Is Heard.

IF the impression of Soviet ports gained by seamen coming from free and democratic countries—Britishers, Frenchmen, Americans—is good, there is no need to dwell on the impressions of seamen coming from countries where fascism and white terror hold sway. Suffice it to quote the letter written by an Italian seaman about the same period as the foregoing letters:

"During my stay in the Soviet port I have visited schools, clubs, children's homes, rest homes for workers and peasants; I have spoken to workers both in the party and outside, and I have come to the conclusion that disorders, famine, etc., exist only in the venomous fancy of the bribed journalists of Italy.

"On the contrary, in the U. S. S. R. there is perfect order everywhere: in the system of production, in hygiene, in popular education, and in all social, political and trade union relations. The means of production and exchange, the mines and the factories, the land and the houses, constitute the collective property of the whole of the revolutionary working class.

"In course of my visit to Gelendjik (the erstwhile fashionable resort for the Russian bourgeoisie) I saw how the bourgeois villas have been turned over to children's homes and to workers' and peasants' organizations for climatic treatment and healthful rest. In seeing this I thought of the brutal manner in which we, the Italian seamen, are exploited by the ship owners.

"Comrades, let us unmask the lying bourgeois press and let us shout the truth to the whole world, the truth emanating from Russian: everything to the toilers, nothing to the parasites! Long live Soviet Russia! Long live the Third International! Long live the world proletarian revolution!"

SUCH are the feelings of foreign seamen who visited the southern ports of U. S. S. R., on the Black Sea. Now, what are the impressions of foreign seamen coming to the northern ports? Here we get the same story. Let us quote from an interview with the secretary of the Swedish Seamen's Union:

"Question: What is the attitude of the Swedish Seamen's Union in regard to Soviet Russia?

"Answer: I expected this question. Before the revolution, the 'paradise' of the seaman was at Marseilles, Rotterdam, etc., but now it is at Leningrad. This is being confirmed again and again by all those who have visited that port. They speak with great satisfaction of the International Seamen's Club of Leningrad."—(Quoted from the Western Swedish Courier, of Goteborg.)

Who Is Worried, and How?

FIRST of all worried by this are the Italian fascisti. They forbid admission, of course, to "outsiders" on board their ships. They strictly forbid crews, on pain of discharge and arrest, to visit the International Seamen's Clubs. They put fascist spies among the crews to watch them, and compel the officers aboard the ships to do the work of police supervision over their crews. Finally, even higher placed individuals are drawn upon to do this work, as it may be seen from the following communication:

"On June 30 (1926) the Italian consul at Odessa went aboard the Italian ship "Teresa Schiafina," chartered by the Servizzi Martimi, and calling a meeting of both the officers and the whole of the crew, he told them that **they should not visit the International Clubs if they did not wish to be subjected to repression on returning to Italy.**

"Incidentally, he declared that there were no liberties in Russia, such as liberty of the press, liberty of speech, and so on. He praised the fascist party, whom he claimed to be taking care of the working class and extending liberty to all elements of the population.

"He spoke for over an hour, indulging in open pro-fascist propaganda. It is even said that the captain and the consul were hanging around the club at night to watch the seamen."

LESS worried are the Turks, as it may be judged from the following report:

"In the port was one freight steamer, 'Sadyk Zade.' The ship's crew, judging by conversations with both the crew and the officers, are devoted to Kemal Pasha and to the cause of national emancipation. They say: 'Lenin has saved Russia from perdition; Mustapha Kemal has saved Turkey.'

"The crew, apart from blind patriotism, are not interested in any other (political) questions; but out of courtesy they appointed four seamen to take part in the solidarity visit of the foreign seamen to the red soldiers in the camp of the 22nd division. . . . They liked very much the Lenin tent of the Tartar batallion of the 66th regment."

BUT least of all are worried the revolutionary seamen, because they know that the International Clubs, in spite of all the obstacles, will continue to grow thruout the world, preparing for the real unity of the workers of the sea transport upon the firm basis of the revolutionary class struggle.

In this unity, based upon revolutionary principle, all the seamen will eventually be merged: white and colored, mohammedans and christians, without distinction of language, creed and nationality. Let us work for this unity, let us strengthen the idea of International Clubs for seamen in all ports thruout the world.

(The end.)

Soviet Movie Critic Flayed

(Continued from page 1)

because you feel a serious attempt is being made to unravel the wood of our social fabric thru the presentation here of that insidious Russian film 'Potemkin.'

Must Fear Annihilation.

"Your usual devotion to the screen, your worship of the box office fetish and your fanatic zeal for the protection of the poor exhibitor is included in one sweeping gesture in the more important and pressing duties you have suddenly found for yourself in saving thus our great American republic from imminent and complete annihilation by the Broadway presentation of the invidious Russian film," he continued.

Can't Fool Johnston.

"They can't fool you, Mr. Johnston, these clever bolshevist plotters," Gould tells him. "You've got them to rights. Your brilliant insight has penetrated into the core of their sinister designs and you can see quite clearly a well-designed plan in 'Potemkin' to undermine the foundations of our country, besides impregnating the legions of movie-goers with the virus of Communism. So you have appointed yourself a guardian of our political morality and a 'big brother' to the exhibitors, warning them away from the pestilential 'Potemkin'."

How About State Censorship?

Gould then reminds Johnston that he apparently has little faith in his own country, as the picture was passed by the New York state board of censorship, that even the U. S. state department was asked to pass on the film, and did. "Your position is ludicrous and even misleading when you condemn 'Potemkin' by making a few rhetorical passes at it and think you have completely disposed of the matter to the satisfaction of all thinking people, without presenting a thoro examination of the facts," he wrote.

Is a "Money-Getter."

In attacking Johnston's "warning" to exhibitors that the picture is not good "box office" material, Gould calls his attention to the fact that it has been hugely successful from the box office standpoint in Germany, Spain, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Hungary, all the countries in South America, Mexico, India, etc., and that it played in 52 houses in Berlin at one time, and is still playing there after six months.

Gould also calls his attention to the fact that a remarkable array of tributes have been paid to "Potemkin" by screen reviewers of the metropolitan newspapers, including the Tribune, Times, Daily News, Sun, World, Brooklyn Eagle, Mirror, Evening Telegram, Evening Post, Evening World and othe

Is Jealous of Communists.

Gould suggests that perhaps one reason for Johnston's opposition to the picture is that he is jealous of the Russian movie producers.

He says: "When a film like 'Potemkin' comes along blazing with vitality and refusing to record history in the hokumized, lovey-dovey manner of some of our pseudo-historical films, making them look pretty-pretty and dead as dodos, your cinema chauvinism rises in your gorge and you can't stand the thought that some damn Communist should be able with his second motion picture effort to capture the real, underlying elements of cinema construction and show up the Hollywood products as things made to order and according to formulae."

Should Get Fascist Pay.

In closing, Gould takes this parting shot: "Meanwhile I am recommending your worthy journal to the subsidy department of the National Security League. After reading your editorial fulmination on 'Potemkin' they may consider its propaganda value for Americanizing Americans more vital and important than just heralding forthcoming screen events."

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

Oil

A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

No, he could never make a "radical" out of this darling of the world; he would have to make up his mind to that. She would listen to him, because she loved him, even the sound of his voice talking nonsense; she would make a feeble pretense at agreeing, but all the time it was as if he had the measles and she waiting for him to get cured, as if he were drunk and she trying to get him "on the wagon." She had apologized to Rachel, and had got Paul out of jail, but merely to please him, and in reality she hated both these people. Still more did she hate Ruth, with a cold, implacable hatred—an intriguing minx, pretending to be a simple country maiden in order to win an oil prince! No women were simple, if you believed Vee, and damn few of them were maidens.

Nor would Ruth ever stop being a nuisance. In the midst of one of their happiest times she sent Bunny another telegram—her brother was in jail again, this time it was for contempt of court. Bunny considered it necessary to paddle down to the nearest telegraph office and wire Mr. Dolliver, the lawyer, to investigate the report. The answer came that nothing could be done—Paul and others of the strike leaders had disregarded an injunction forbidding them to do this and that, and there was no bail and no appeal, neither habeas corpusses nor counter-injunctions, and Paul would have to serve his three months' sentence.

Bunny was bitter and rebellious against judges who issued injunctions, and Vee was afraid to speak, because it seemed obvious to her that somebody had to control strikers. Of course, after that there was a shadow over their holiday—Bunny brooding upon his friend shut up in the county jail. He sent Ruth five hundred dollars to take care of all the prisoners, and in course of time got a letter saying that the prisoners had refused the money, and Ruth had turned it over to the strike relief. It was a terrible thing to see children without enough to eat; terrible also that men who had power should use it to starve children! Thus the "simple" Ruth—not meaning any hint at Dad!

X.

Bunny had to study for his fall examinations, and that looked like a problem, for what was Vee going to do? But fate provided a solution—Dad telegraphed to Harvard University, which sent up a young instructor to do tutoring, and he was the solution. He was tall, and had the loveliest fair blue eyes, and a softly curling golden moustache, and soft golden fuzz all over him like a baby; he wore gold nose-glasses, and had a quiet voice, and oh, so much culture—one of those master minds which can tutor you in anything if you give them a week's start!

Coming, as he did, from an old Philadelphia family, and having been trained in the haughtiest center of intellectual snobbery, you might have thought he would look down upon an ex-mule driver and his son, to say nothing of an actress who had been raised in a patent medicine vender's wagon, and had never read a whole book in her life. But, as a matter of fact, young Mr. Appleton Laurence just simply collapsed in the presence of the situation he found at this Ontario camp; it was the most romantic and thrilling thing that a young instructor had encountered since Harvard began. As for the patent medicine vender's daughter, he could not take his eyes off her, and when she came near the tutoring business was scattered as by a hurricane.

Vee, of course, had put her sparkling black eyes to work at once; all those stunts which Tommy Paley had taught her she now tried out on a new victim, and Bunny, as audience, was in position to study them objectively. Vee would wait till Mr. Laurence had set Bunny his morning's work, and then she and the tutor would go for a walk in the woods, and Bunny would sit with one half of his mind on his books, while the other half wondered what was happening, and what he had reason to expect from one who had had so many lovers.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Negro Labor Congress Invites to Its Forum

By RAE SPIEGEL.

The first number on the American Negro Labor Congress Forum meeting of Sunday, Dec. 12, was a recitation, "The Man with the Hoe," by Rose Lurya. Rose Lurya is both a worker and an artist. To harmonize with the poem she recited she was dressed as a poor working man. She held the audience spellbound.

Due to some mistake in the time advertised, Wm. Thomas' lecture on "Amalgamation of the Races" was not given. General discussion, a preliminary to "Amalgamation of the Races," was held instead.

A program of interest to all workers is always held every Sunday at 3358 S. Michigan ave.

In the Wake of the News

(Continued from page 1)

a few years back. Glenn is the leader of the campaign to put a Cossack bill thru the assembly on the excuse that the looting of banks could be prevented by state police. The facts show that most of the bank looting is done by the officials. the amounts stolen by robbers being only a drop in the bucket. What the real motive of Glenn's propaganda is, was shown by his statement that a man who is now in Cook County jail awaiting his turn on the gallows, attempted to terrorize his (Glenn's) organization in an effort to force payment of a workman's compensation claim. We have no sympathy whatever for gangsterism and we care little where, when or how gangsters are shuffled off this earth, but we know from experience that gangsterism has no better friends than Glenn and his tribe. What he is after is the fighting trade unionist.

• • •

THE cry of "yellow peril" is again being raised, this time seriously, as the long-slumbering and long-suffering peoples of the Orient are awakening. The spectre of a pan-Asiatic league under the leadership of Soviet Russia to defend the masses against western imperialism is rising up like the ghost of retribution before the terrified eyes of the capitalists. The almost complete victory of the Chinese revolutionists and the prospect of the Union of Soviet Republics reaching from the Baltic to the Yellow Sea is no idle dream.

• • •

THE struggle between the bankers' wing of the needle trades unions and the left wing who would maintain the unions as organs of the class struggle grows in intensity. Beaten in the elections, in the I. L. G. W. U., and in the Furriers' Union, the business unionists of several unions in the United Hebrew Trades joined hands with their prototypes in the other needle trades unions to oust the militants. They hired gangsters in Chicago and New York to break up union meetings and when their hired thugs

ONE QUEEN AND TWO JACKS

Ford Marie Gary

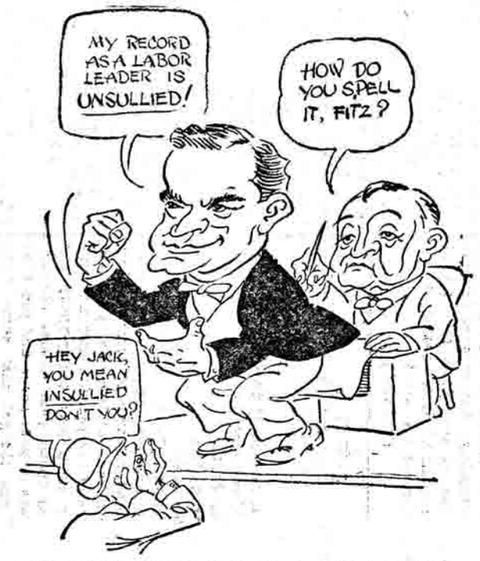
failed they called in the police who were ready to break heads for a price. The battle is still on. In Chicago, John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockels were among the ring leaders of the gangsters. According to information secured by the Daily Worker from a reliable source, Edward Nockels is the police agent of the gangesters. It is a long cry since the day Fitzpatrick ousted Skinny Madden and his gangsters from the Chicago Federation of Labor!

• • • •

DIFFERENCES of opinion as to the humaneness of poison gas as a lethal weapon may exist in certain quarters, but not in the American Legion. That organization of patriots founded with the aid of the dollars of the Du Pont Powder company protests vigorously against the adoption of a protocol that would abolish the use of poison gas in warfare. The Chicago Tribune claims that this gas is almost as harmless as tobacco smoke, but the legionnaire's spokesman admits that it burns out the lungs and eyes. If so, the more eyes and lungs that are burned out the better for the big chemical magnates. The legion is the tool of the manufacturers who are looking forward to the next opportunity of coining blood money out of the agony of the human race.

• • • •

AUSTRIA has been reduced to impotence as a world power but still has a few counts left. One of these counts admits that he never did a day's work in his life and Millicent Rogers, daughter of a Standard Oil baron, cheerfully agreed that Salm von Hoogstraten was not built for work. Neither was Millicent. The count married Millicent who was impressed with his well-pressed trousers and his prowess at tennis. Millicent's father discovered that the count wasn't of much account and succeeded in convincing his daughter that a financially carefree life without Salm would compensate for whatever kick she might get out of begging for her bread. She quit and now the count is suing for custody of a child, tho skeptical people claim he would swap his paternal love at any time for a reasonable number of American dollars.



Fitzpatrick supported Frank L. Smith, Samuel Insull's candidate for senator.

Notre Dame Cathedral: Montreal

Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve!
And excited waves of the faithful
Are converging in swirls
That pour a full flow
In thru the heavy portals.

And then it is the silence
Of the Inquisition that falls
On all of us.

On this night
Was Jesu born,
Come to us this holy morn.
Lead, kindly light!

Gold and silver and incense,
High mass, incantations,
Candles, crucifixes, bears . . .

And at one portal
An animal
Of contorted face, fangless,
Scarred, on a crutch
Crouches before a little altar
In the hope of getting enough
Christmas cheer for a bed.

And on this night
Was Jesu born,
Come to us this holy morn.
Lead, kindly light!

And at another portal
Clings a prostitute,
With the mark of her trade
Unprotesting on her face.
She has come here
To get her commission,
And business
Ought to be good
On Christmas Eve.

O, on this night
Was Jesu born,
Come to us this holy morn.
Lead, kindly light!

And in the pews
Are the wealthy
Chosen ones of Christ.

Crowding the portals
Are the sons and daughters
Of French Canada—
Mariette, and Louise,
And Ramon and Jean, working
At the Standard Overall
For six dollars a week.

For on this night
Was Jesu born,
Come to us this holy morn.
Lead, kindly light!

—Oscar Ryan.

SPORTS

A worried father writes to the Bug to find if a boy of eight should be allowed to skate. Sure thing! It's good for all boys from eight to eighty . . . and both sexes. Here's a sport for everybody. It will make you forget the week's grind at the shop and make you fit to turn out production in the weeks to come. Try it. It's one of the few sports for workers in which the expense is not altogether beyond reach.

Skating is easy to learn. In fact, on the very first attempt you will be able to make a beautiful soviet star on the ice (you'll notice it after you pick yourself up the first time). And you will be surprised to learn how soft your—ice—is. We suggest for your health's sake get a skate on this way. The average workers gets kicked so often in life that there is little danger a fall or two will hurt. It won't hurt your tonsils a bit. And the keen bracing air will do those tired muscles a world of good. And as for boys of eight? . . . Oh, Boy!

• • • •

THE Prince of Wales, famous for his high diving from horses, was defeated in the first round of the Squash Racket championship in London. Squash racket is a new racket for the Bug. Never saw it played. But the game sounds interesting. The English ruling class has excelled over the workers in Squash for a long time. It would be nice for English labor to try this Squash business on the ruling class.

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Tonight Chicago will be treated to a tournament of Barnyard Golf. The Horse-Shoe Pitching championship will be staged with the present horse-hoof heaving chap, Frank Jackson, defending his title against one Putt Mossman. On the program a 19-year-old, Miss Schultz, ladies' champ of Illinois, will show her proficiency in pitching horse-galoshes in an exhibition match.

The interest provoked is unusual. This barnyard sport which we played as a kid and which we still like, seems to have become quite popular. A horse-shoe pitching ground (or do they call it a stall?) in Lincoln Park is usually well crowded and the Club using it has a membership of a thousand. A local firm claims to have sold 52,000 sets of horse-shoes in the past year.

But the admission price to the championship matches is one to two dollars! That's what we call hitting you in the head with a horse-shoe for luck.

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JUSTS look what we learn from a press dispatch: "Because George Washington was a stellar performer at track and field sports it is proposed to bring the 1932 Olympic games to the United States as part of the celebration of the bicentennial of his birth in that year.

Washington held a record in the broad jump, it was related by a direct descendant of his brother, W. Lanier Washington, that remained unequaled for a century. He also was a leader in running and jumping sports."

Which proves again how the interest in sports is clearly used to serve as patriotic piffle... Washington held the broad jump record for a hundred years! They tell us also that "Washington never told a lie." Maybe he didn't. But he sure is responsible for a helluvalota liars.

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ESPECIALLY among Negroes the gentle art of raising cauliflower ears seems to have fallen on evil days. The race that produced the greatest boxers at almost all weights has no longer any outstanding figures with the sole exception of Tiger Flowers, who was robbed of his championship a couple of weeks ago in a fight that was obviously "in the bag" to fill the coffers of sure-thing gamblers.

Chick Suggs also looked promising until a few weeks ago. An Irisher Flanagan in Boston handed him a promissory note and Suggs don't look so promising now. A Lithuanian with the borrowed name of Jack Sharkey, knocked Wills into history. And that's that—there is no more.

Not that the present white champs look so good either. Tunney? Walker? The Others? Professional boxing seems to have fallen on evil days. And we don't mean maybe!

The Bug

The New Magazine

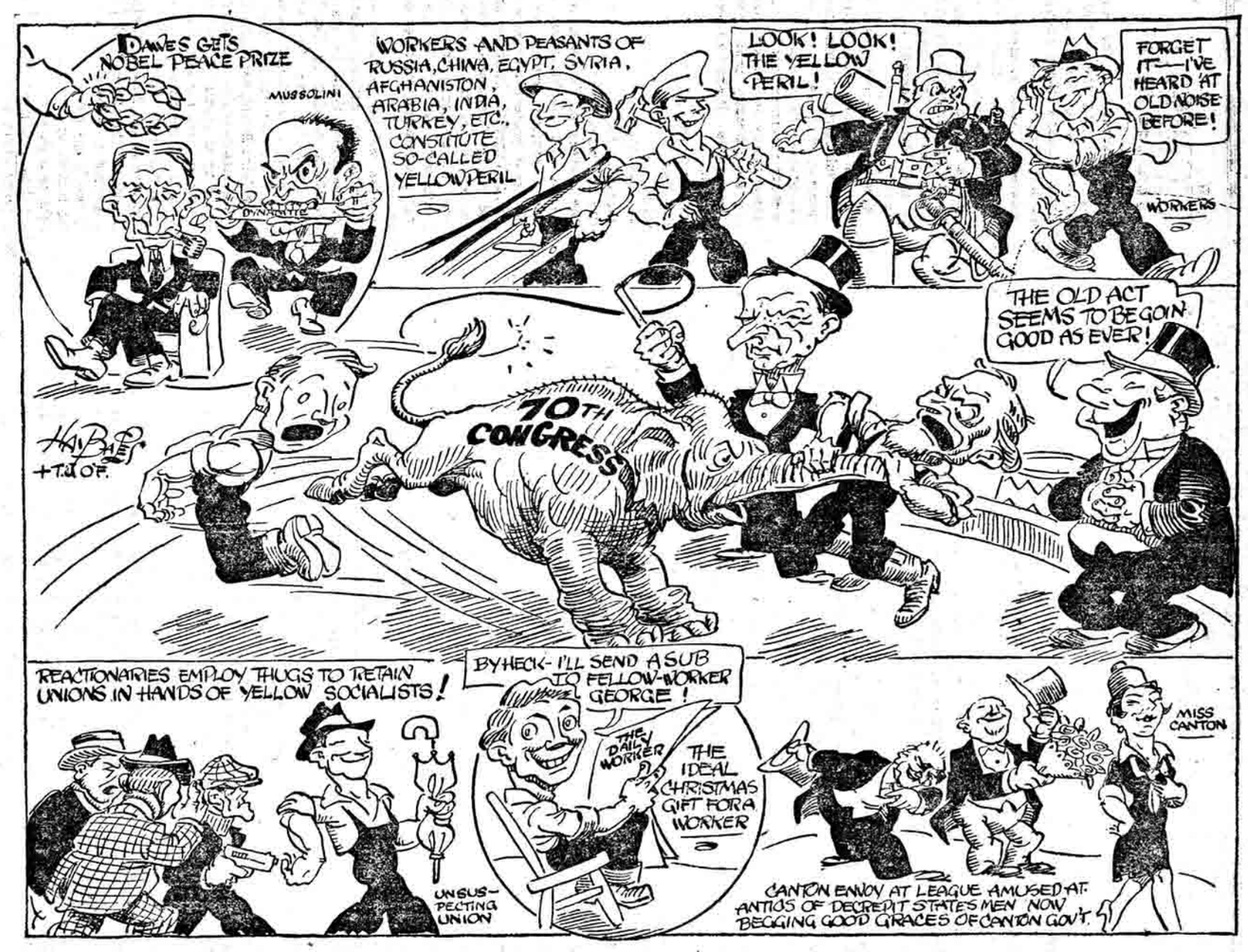
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1926

A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales



In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ALBERT B. FALL and Edward L. Doheny—you have heard of the boys—were right. They are patriots of purest ray serene instead of the grafters and burglars they were reputed to be. Sure, Doheny had no thought of profit when he leased the Elk Hill naval oil reserves through the good offices of Al. Fall, his old prospecting friend. What of it if Doheny gave his friend Al $100,000 in unmarked bills in a black satchel just about the same time the deal went thru? It was Doheny's money. The fact is that big-hearted Ed was doing a big stroke of patriotism, even tho $100,000,000 in profits might accrue to him and his heirs out of the deal. Did we not say recently that it was as hard for a rich man to go involuntarily to jail as it was for the biblical camel to go thru a needle's eye? A jury of his peers found Messrs. Fall and Doheny "not guilty.' The old black satchel has still a kick left.

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UNLESS all signs fail there will be an exodus of republican senators from Washington when Frank L. Smith approaches to demand the seat vacated by the death of Senator McKinley. Smith has Len Small's appointment tucked away in his pocket. The G. O. P. has nothing against Smith personally, but he was caught in an embarrassing position politically, when the slush fund probe caught him after having spent Sam Insull's money buying up the electorate. The G. O. P. strategists tried to shoo Smith away, but Smith is no martyr. Like Samson, he is ready to pull down the G. O. P. edifice rather than go to the block alone.

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SMITH was elected by the unterrified voters of Illinois, chiefly those moral persons who follow the anti-saloon league and the methodist church, which are almost synonomous terms. He was elected with the aid of public utility money. McKinley, his opponent in the G. O. P. primaries, spent half a million of his own money for the same purpose and died in the attempt. Governor Small who is chased around the prairie by state bill collectors, trying to separate Len from that elusive million dollars he got away with when he was state treasurer, is lord of his own bailiwick and recks little of what the master strategists in Washington may decide on. Len gets his graft in Illinois, so he will stand by the grafters. There should be hot times in Washington when Smith gets there. The Teapot Dome crooks may put on their gas masks, as an attestation to their purity. And Smith may tear the roof off. Honest people should keep their ears open.

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WILLIAM GREEN, the methodist president of the American Federation of Labor, sent an ultimatum to Luis Morones, president of the Mexican Federation of Labor, warning Mexican labor that unless the quarrel between the Mexican government and the catholic church is settled (he did not say in whose favor, but the suggestion is that the government surrender) the hitherto existing friendly relations between the two federations would be jeopardized. It is sugnificant that this letter reached the public thru publication in Columbia, official organ of the Knights of Columbus.

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COINCIDENT with the publication of this letter the catholic bishops in the United States published an attack on the Mexican government, and the American oil interests announced they would resist the Mexican petroleum decrees. Last week Kellogg instructed all his agents in Mexico and on the border to send in every scrap of news in their possession on the history of the dispute between Mexico and the United States since its inception. The history will be given to the public in the near future. So the stage is set and all the agencies of American imperialism from the purchased officials of the A. F. of L. to the clerical agents of Rome are lined up on the side of all Street. The reliance placed by the Mexican government on the A. F .of L. and on the yellow socialists now proves to be a broken reed.

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WHEN the Knights of Columbus on instructions from the pope, opened war on Mexico and demanded that the United States break off relations with that country, we pointed out that in all probability Coolidge would not obey immediately lest the protestant elements come to the conclusion that the administration was acting as a servant of Rome. This was prior to the congressional election campaign and Coolidge wanted the K. K. K. and anti-catholic vote in general, since the bulk of the catholic vote in the United States goes to the democrats. But no sooner was the election safely over, than, just as we predicted, the administration adopted a more truculent attitude towards Mexico, culminating in the crisis which now seems to be near hand. For the benefit of those who may think that the A. F. of L.'s ultimatum may have been forced by the catholic members of the executive council, it is noticeable that the foreign policy of the A. F. of L. in recent years follows the diplomatic gyrations of the government as a tail follows its dog.

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JOHN M. GLENN, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, pleads for vigilantes and lynch laws to put down banditry. This is the gentleman who raised $50,000 to hang the Herrin miners

(Continued on page 8)

International Weekly Review - By Max Shachtman

The Chinese Revolution Advances.

THE Chinese people's revolutionary movement continues to sweep thru the land with an almost incredible virility. The prospects of only weeks before become the realities of today. The fall of the city of Hangchow makes it clear that in the words of the editor of the Peking Leader, Grover Clark, the Cantonese are "rapidly pushing to what will be an easy victory at Shanghai."

The capture of Shanghai, which is now but a matter of days, a few weeks at the most, means the actual control of the entire Yangtze valley by the national revolutionary movement, and the beginning of the drive toward Tientsin and Peking, that is, toward the establishment of the All-China revolutionary republic. This development is conditioned on a series of events which are quite likely of materialisation in the very near future.

The Cantonese are moving northward from the capitol at Hankow to meet the Kuominchun troops, some 30,000 strong and well-equipped, under Feng Yu-Hsiang, in Honan province; the Shantung troops from the east are proceeding towards Honan with the hope of common action with the thousands of Manchurian troops mobilized by the Peking Alliance of war lords (Ankuochun). In Honan, probably at Changchow, decisive issue may be taken in the near future between the revolutionaries and the pro-imperialist armies with every indication of victory for the former. This victory appears all the more likely when it is considered that the armies of Chang Kai-Shek and Feng Yu-Hsiang are not only fresh and with good morale from their virtually uninterrupted victories, but also that the population welcomes them wherever they put in appearance. The Shantungese and Manchurians are composed, respectively, of defeated and disgruntled troops, and of some of the most backward elements in China. Moreover, while General Chang Tsung-Chang moves his Shantungese very cautiously along the Lunghai railroad, Feng is advancing boldly towards the terminus of the same line, Shenchow, which is practically on the eastern border line of the Honan province. In addition, the Manchurian troops mobilized from Peking along the Peking-Hankow railroad line, are facing the indisposition of Wu Pei-fu to permit their entry into Honan, despite the virtual threats to the latter of Chang Tso-lin. While confusion reigns in the enemy camp, and new disaffections of their troops are daily announced, the revolutionaries from the south and the west are driving swiftly towards a juncture.

The Crusader for Christianity.

Chamberlain and Briand.

Should the Manchurians and Shantungese fail to stop the armies of Feng, or those of Chang Kai-Shek, it is not impossible that the juncture of the latter two armies will be made at Nanking, instead of Hankow which is the present objectives. With the northern armies deprived of Honan—from which, by the way, come many of the best fighters in both of the revolutionary armies; Shanghai taken by Chang (and this is an immediate objective); and the unity of all the rebel armed forces at Nanking, or even Hankow, the basis for the drive northward to Shantung will have been very strongly laid. The prospects for a campaign to Peking are quite good. The Shansi province, which borders on the Chih-li province in which Peking and Tientsin are found, is defended by Yen Hsi-shan, who has stuck to his last and refused to send his troops, sorely needed at home, to the aid of Wu Pei-fu or Chang Tso-lin.

While the southerner's move onward to victories, and the prospects for greater successes become more obvious, the imperialists are in the very deuce of a pickle. Unable, because of their own bitter quarrels and national interests, to find a common basis for action, and realizing, perhaps, the inadvisability of armed intervention in the face of the virtually unanimous opposition with which the 440,000,000 Chinese people would meet them, the situation may develop into one in which the various powers may vie with each other in their efforts to grant recognition to the Canton, or rather, Hankow, government in the realization of what they consider its relative permanence and in the hope of getting in on the ground floor. This is more than an abstract thought, and the visit of Miles Lampson, the British emissary, to the leaders of the southern government is a confirmation of this likely development.

This does not exclude the fact that the imperialist enemies of a people's China will continue to keep a weather eye open for every possibility offered to them to keep on subsidizing counter-revolutionary movements. The steady leftward trend of the revolutionary movement assures us of this, and the history of the counter-revolutionary and interventionist movements against the Soviet Union is a precedent which will hold good for China.

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Mexico Stands Firm.

CHARGES and counter-charges between the Mexican government on the one hand and the United States government and the Standard Oil company on the other continue to form the bulk of the news on the Mexican situation. The reported agreement of the Standard Oil company, and one of its principal subsidiaries, the Transcontinental Oil company, to accept the Mexican petroleum law provided Calles would grant a six months' extention of time for filing proofs of titles, has been denied by American officials of these two chief American oil enterprises in Mexico. Mexican officials, on the other hand, point out that the legal representative in Mexico of the Transcontinental and of Huasteca Petroleum, Manuel Calero, had issued a statement in San Antonio last week saying that the oil laws would be accepted. In addition, they point out that the Transcontinental, as far back as July 30, had applied for concessions to confirm its pre-1917 title, thereby bowing to the petroleum law.

The Association of American Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, in a telegram to Morones, of the Mexican department of industry, which includes the department of petroleum, have indicated what the strategy of the American oil interests will be in fighting the Mexican government. Their statement amounts to a specious plea for more time "to consider the final form and the definitive terms of any proposed confirmatory concessions which the government expects them to accept as constituting a valid recognition and affirmation of their existing definite and legal lease-hold rights."

It is hoped in this manner to stall off action until the end of the period for application for confirmatory concessions on pre-constitutional titles will expire, December 31, 1926. It is a challenge to the government of Mexico to act decisively when that date is passed and enforce the penalty of forfeiture provided by the new law. Should the penalty be enforced, the first of the new year will be a test of the character of the Calles government and an impasse in the development of the U. S.—Mexican conflict.

Both sides appear to be inflexible, Mexico defending its sovereignty with practically the whole people behind the government, and the United States government acting as the agent of Standard Oil. One of the following results is to be expected:

1. The American oil companies may yield at the last moment, or even after December 31, 1926, secure a period of grace, and bow to the Mexican laws.

2. The Calles government may yield, and through compromise allow the American oil interests certain concessions.

3. The U. S. government will break off diplomatic relations with Mexico, leaving the field open to filibustering expeditions, openly subsidized counter-revolutionary attempts, or lead towards direct American military intervention.

The Church in Mexico.

Of the three possibilities, the second is the most remote. The third is the most likely.

In the meantime, Great Britain seems to be making hay in Mexico while the Americans fall into worse odor every day. With a trick as old as im-

(Continued on page 6)

BEFORE and NOW

—From Pravda.

The sign reads: "No Dogs or Chinese Admitted." It is one of the the foreign concessions. The rest is plain

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

PARADISE.

An ordinary title for an ordinary movie. The story is another one of that dishwater composite so freely dispensed to and readily consumed by the guilible American public. The usual son of the aristocracy, passing thru the usual "unaristocratic" escapades—disinherited by his noble father—married to the usual little chorus girl—and later coming into his own in manhood, fortune and the good graces of his noble family, climaxed by an adventurous fight on a South Sea Island, the only bit of swift action in the entire play.

The girl, played by Betty Bronson, is executed well enough for technique and grace, aided greatly by that type of dress becoming to her petite slenderness. But for our part, we were much more captivated by her charms and finesse in the characterization of the fascinating, daring "Pan." Indeed a privilege to be her director and command her to roles of eternal youth for yet a few brief years.

Milton Sills, as the hero, is still enough of the easy lover to quicken the heart-beat of the flapper. Sure he was good. Yet his talent in this story seems grossly squandered. The fight between Sills and Noah Beery, an interesting if grotesque piece of bestial brutality, is realistic and convincing, altho unnecessarily prolonged thru many an agonizing reel. Noah Beery holds his own with sweeping, brutal force—good acting.

A movie you can well afford to miss.

—R. A.

MARY PICKFORD

America's Movie Queen, now showing in her latest picture, "Sparrows," at the Roosevelt.

Movie Notes

Last Chance for Chicago.

Tonight "Breaking Chains" makes its last Chicago appearance at the Ashland Auditorium in two performances at 7:30 and 9:30 p. m. We make the additional note concerning this Russian movie masterpiece to urge every Chicago worker to see. Seldom does one get such a rare opportunity.

This is something new and to labor an unexpected pleasure. The whole picture was acted by workers who never before had faced the camera. Yet it is such a splendid performance it ranks with the very best on the screen. Technically, the picture is a finished product. The photography is excellent; the story inspiring; the action fast and vivid. To every worker, and especially to revolutionary labor, we say, Go! Don't miss this opportunity to see a picture that will send you home proud of your class.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly. Editor, Rose Horowitz, Rochester, N. Y.
Johnny Red, Assistant Editor.

Vol. 1. Saturday, December 18, 1926 No. 30

Here's The Old Fake!

Just look how the old boy is laughing at the poor kids who still believe in him.

Rich kids get many fine toys. Poor kids get cheap ones or none at all.

Why does Santa Claus favor the rich kids? Because if you look, under his whiskers you'll find it's the rich kid's father! There is no Santa Claus!

Mr. Wotsisname

By ROSE HOROWITZ, Rochester, N. Y.

(Sung to the tune of Yankee Doodlee-doodlee-doo).

They say he is a gentleman
They call him Wotsisname
He does what e'er they ask him to
To win a lot of fame.
He sits and smokes and reads and rests
All thru the live-long day
While others slave in factories
To earn their bread and stay.

CHORUS

Oh, Mister Wotsisname
You can't get away with that
Oh, Mister Wotsisname
You're getting pretty fat
But you'll empty out your pockets
In a bright and sunny day
And be glad that you can save your nut
For robbing . . . . . .

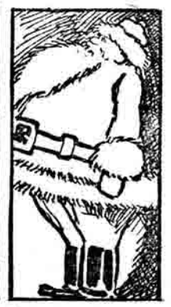
HEY, KIDS!

Didja ever hear the story about the time Santa Claus lost his pants on a cold night? Oh, Boy—read NEXT WEEK'S TINY WORKER.

Santa Claus Is A Fat-Head!

Santa Claus goes around with a big pack of toys. The poor kids' father and mother work hard. The money they make goes to the boss. So they can't buy many toys.

But the boss can play Santa Claus to his children. He buys them all the toys they want. And when he dresses up just look at the belly on him!



- THE THEATER -

'SHOP'

IT is peculiar that of all the theaters in New York—Broadway, also includes the little theaters away from Broadway proper, such as the Provincetown, the Neighborhood, etc.; not one, with the possible exception of the Neighborhood Playhouse when it does the Little Clay Cart, is showing anything worthy of any considerable mention.

It is still more peculiar when we find that the Jewish stage in New York is holding forth well. Experimenting, trying, striving for new forms and new plays; or at least new conceptions of old plays (Goldfaddden's "The Tenth Commandment" at Schwartz's Yiddish Art Theater). Of course the Jewish stage I'm speaking of is the stage or rather the combined stage of the Y. A. T. and the Irving Place Jewish Art Theater. Of the latter the rest of our review—for it is a review—shall deal with.

The young but already hectic career of the I. P. J. A. T. should be gone into a little before the review proper. Starting with Evreinoff's "The Ship of Saints," a very poignant but too symbolic social drama, Ben-Ami director-actor of the group decided, as his second production, to do "Out of the Beyond," a play in which the social motif is drowned in melodrama. This play was a flop. It was acted superbly. Being a reportoire theater it was hot hard for Ben-Ami to fill in plays during the lapse of time necessitated by the sudden failure of "Out of the Beyond." But a new production was being rehearsed. And was Ben-Ami discouraged by the fact that his two previous productions had not been financial successes? Not at all. His next play was also a social play: "Shop," by Leivcik, who is known to readers of this magazine as one of the recent acquisitions of the Freiheit.

Let us get thru with the preliminaries. The acting on the whole was excellent. Ben-Ami as the one time socialist who now as tho by fate has become a boss—a boss over some of his old comrades, reaches great heights. I have never seen him better. Of the direction one can only go into superlatives. The settings were a true surprise. A welcome surprise. And this reviewer takes his hat off to Cleon Throckmorton for his striking and well balanced settings. The incidental music at times was forced. And now to the play itself.

Comrade Leivick's new play, Shop, marks a decided improvement, in working class ideology, from his other factory play, Rags. The difference is almost geometric. Shop is to Rags what Leivick writing for the Freiheit is to Leivick writing for the Forward. In Rags Comrade Lievick fell into a muddled individualistic sentimentality. In Shop he has almost completely evaded that.

The play deals with life in a dress shop. It opens with the employes coming in to work. The color of the shop is beautifully presented in that first act. In the second act the employes are on the roof, during their lunch hour, talking, flirting and dancing to some distant wailing of a jazz band. Someone rushes in, newspaper in hand, and announces that a strike has been called for tomorrow. The news is greeted with great enthusiasm. The third act shows the scabs working. Raiah who has been seduced by the designer sneaks in to tell him to quit work and strike. The pickets break in and she is caught there while the scabs escape. She is accused of being a scab. In the fourth act the strike has been settled. Everyone is merry. Gertie, the singer, is getting married to the young idealist, Leibl (who resents being called Louie). The shop is fixed up holiday style. One of the operators makes a toast to boss Goold, the hard partner of Wolf, the one-time Socialist, and hopes for a new and better strike next year. Midst all this revelry, someone rushes in and shouts that Raiah has killed herself by jumping from the roof. At the final curtain, Wolf enters alone, starts the machines humming, listens a while and leaves.

This is the play. Not very revolutionary; but a working class play. A good working class play. Of course Comrade Leivick falls into some of the usual errors of the proletarian writer. He is afraid that the story will not have sufficient interest to hold an audience if he just gave a story of Shop—the Shop. So he brings in Wolf, who has at one time been in love with Minna, the voice of the shop. The conflict of Wolf in his relations to Minna deserve a play in itself. And then of course the inevitable. Why did Leivick have to do it? The play would have been so much more concrete, so much more solid had he left out the usual seduction. The villian seduces th eheroine; the scab seduces the striker. Why the suicide? Why the seduction? Why this Victorian morality which must shine like a halo around the workers' heads? Aren't workers, strikers, Communists capable of seduction? This it the one truly bad spot in the whole play. It was unnecessary. It is quite sufficient for the workers to see the evil in the designer, Barkan, when he scabs. Why go to the now outdated trick of painting another coat of black on the villain by forcing a seduction upon him?

The play, with the exception of the above mentioned faults, and they are well subordinated, is a fine one. It is a true glimpse at the many needle trade workers of New York and Chicago, in their shops. The play can be interpreted. But why attempt to do so? Comrade Leivick well avoided symbolism; so why put a symbol into it?

Comrade Leivick was a bit reserved this time. It was his first honest attempt at a true proletarian play. His next play will be a great play. A great working class play.

—Max Geltman.

More Movie Notes

Lubliner and Trinz, Chicago's largest theatrical circuit, has undertaken a unique project in motion picture history in Chicago. The first motion picture ever produced in the city, acted by Chicagoans, dealing with the life of the city will be filmed starting early in January. To make this event interesting to the public and gratify the intimate wish of thousands who cannot visit Hollywood to see the making of a great picture, it will be filmed in full view of audiences upon the stages of L. & T. theaters by a Hollywood producing unit of the first calibre.

A contract has been signed whereby Director David Smith, responsible for pictures of Harold Lloyd and Harry Langdon, will come with a company of casting directors, cameramen, facial make-up experts, wardrobe mistresses, technicians and studio equipment to make the photoplay later to be shown in Lubliner and Trinz theaters.

All scenes will be taken upon the stages of five Lubliner & Trinz theaters, a scene each week at each theater beginning the week of January 3.

The cast of the picture will be composed entirely of Chicagoans, selected from patrons of L. & T. theaters. Selection will be made in an impartial manner with regard only to the needs of the large and varied types of actors and actresses called for by the scenario. Application can and should be made at once through the managers of any L. & T. theater. Entries for the cast must all be in by December 24 at 6 p. m.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Sex Expression in Literature. By V. F. Calverton. Boni and Liveright.

The New Leadership in Industry. By Sam A. Lewishon. E. P. Dutton and Company.

To be reviewed later.

Preachers Preach While Statesmen Steal

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN.

YOUR city librarian will gladly order copies of this book on "Imperialism and World Politics" by Professor Moon of Columbia University, just published by the Macmillan Co. If Scott Nearing or Bob Dunn had written it, you'd have to dig down into your overalls and cough up three or four dollars yourself—unless, that is, Scott had met the publishing costs himself or Bob had got the Vanguard Press to publish it for him. It would have been no use to ask your public librarian to lay in a supply of Nearing or Dunn. Or maybe it would, too. Librarians don't know much as a rule. That's a good thing. We could play on their ignorance a lot more than we do, and we could get them to stock up pretty heavy on explosives. Let's try it with this book.

As you dig into the first chapter, try to form a definition of imperialism. Of course you can't make a first-rate one till after you have read the book; but you can start. Then ask yourself likewise what difference imperialism makes to the world—that is, to you and me and the other fellow. Chapter II will give you a chance to ask yourself how things got that way, and why the big guys change their minds on such subjects from time to time.

Turn then to Chapter III and find out what economic reasons led to modern imperialism. Ask yourself what nationalism means with its clothes off. See whether you can tell any difference between the goodness or badness of the great powers. When you get into Chapter IV you can make a list of the various interests that create and bolster up imperialism. Which are mainly responsible? Which are just understrappers and bootlickers? How much of the whole game would you call graft? Which is worse, the graft on the side or the game itself?

Chapters V to X inclusive give a basis for analyzing the whole African layout. How much does the rivalry between the imperialist powers amount to? What obstacles can you see to indefinite extension of imperialist activities in Africa? Is there anything in the whole situation that might give a basis for revolutionary propaganda in Africa itself?

Chapters XI to XIV inclusive cover the area that most concerns the Soviet Federation—the whole sweep of land from the Balkans thru Turkey, Persia, Central Asia, to India, China and the Pacific. What imperial power is the chief rival of Communism over most of this area? On which frontiers do the two threaten to clash? What can be done with the nationalistic feelings of the countries in subjection to imperialism? What prospect is there of a militant proletariat in any of these lands? What can the workers in the imperialist nations do to help the workers in the subject states? You may not find answers in the book, but you will find clues out of which to make your own answers.

Then there is the field of outright American imperialism—the Pacific region and America to the South. What made the United States imperialist? How do its tactics differ from those of the older imperialist powers? How much difference does imperialism make to American workers? What can we do about the whole business? It might do A. F. L. leaders good to study Chapters XV and XVI, or even XVII, where the story passes to Europe with its welter of conflict, involving the old powers, Soviet Russia, and the United States. What ought American labor to do about the European muddle? Ought the A. F. L. to join the Amsterdam International? Ought we to whoop it up for the League of Nations, described in Chapter XVIII? What will be the outcome of its activities? What will become of its mandates? What can we do about it?

When you come to the XIXth chapter, ask yourself whether Moon's summing up agrees with what you have learned in Communist literature. Does he have the right slant on economics and ideals? Why would a university professor write such a book? Why would a capitalist publishing house circulate it? Would it be worth while to bring the book to the attention of the workers you know? Ought the author to get out an abridged edition? Has the book enough dramatic interest to relieve the monotony of historic and geographic detail? Could some Communist writer dress the material up in a fetching way?

What name would you apply to the author: scientist, liberal, radical, Bolshevik? What will President Butler of Columbia University call him? How soon will he lose his job? How much difference will it make whether the book remains a heavy tome for high-brows in the universities or whether we get everybody to talking about it, so that it gets into the headlines as a damaging document? Let's go!

International Weekly Review

(Continued from page 2)

perialist policy, it appears that the British oil companies have signified their intention of adhering to the new laws, in a brave effort to stand out as the friendly concessionaries in Mexico in contrast to the murderous Shylocks north of the Rio Grande. In Mexico, at least, Britain seems to be paying American imperialism in its own coin by stealing a march on the foe that has so sucessfully torn up the British stakes in other parts of the world.

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The Nicaraguan Conflict.

THE struggle between the liberal government at Puerto Cabezas led by Dr. Sacasa and the reactionary regime of Adolfo Diaz at Managua, assumes a more than usual importance in view of the present developments in Mexico. For practically the first time in the history of Latin-American relations with American imperialism has a conflict between two opposing groups in a Latin-American country been characterized not merely by the control and subsidy of one group by the American imperialists, but by the open sympathy and aid to the opposing group of such a power as Mexico.

The change in relationships consequent upon the rise and strengthening of nationalist, independent governments—instead of, as previously, puppet governments with easily bribed rulers—has brought about a condition in which the aspiring nationalist movements, especially in Central America and the Caribbean, look for inspiration, guidance and help to Mexico. This tendency has been substantially strengthened by the stiff resistance of the Calles' government to the imperialist demands of Washington, which the latter was formerly accustomed to having translated forthwith into deeds.

American imperialism, all of its bluster and strength to the contrary notwithstanding, cannot halt this development of a new era in its Latin-American relations. The new epoch of resistance to American encroachments and hegemony is a serious menace to Wall Street and it realizes this truth by the manner in which it foams at its Washington mouth. The realization of this development is even more keen in Mexico, which does not bother to hide its open sympathy for rebels like Sacasa.

If Calles will follow an unswerving road of opposition to the brutal domination of American imperialism he will have behind him not only the people of Mexico, but also the sorely-pressed peoples of the other Latin-American countries which bleed under the heel of Wall Street. A staunchly-maintained conscious Mexico can become, as it is becoming more and more, a rallying center for these peoples who will look to it for leadership and will enhance its prestige and strength.

This road has been partially followed already. Unlike other nations, the Calles government has raised its legations to a number of the Latin-American countries to the status of embassies. The semi-official organ of the Mexican government is read with attention and confidence by the other Latins who have a common problem in their relations with Wall Street. As the struggle of the Mexicans is followed with interest by the people of Haiti, Cuba, San Domingo, Nicaragua and other colonies and semi-colonies of America so are the conditions of these latter followed with interest by Mexicans.

Sacasa, who already controls the entire Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, and one-third of the country, will find his allies in the masses of Nicaragua, in the Mexican people, in the people of the other Latin-American lands, and in the revolutionary workers of the United States. To think of victory in terms of appeals to the generosity and honor of Wall Street and its Washington government is to think in terms of futility proved a thousand times. Those who thus fight Wall Street must select their road. American imperialism chose its road a long time ago.

A Side Light on Soviet Education

AMERICANS have heard a great deal about Soviet politics and something about Soviet economics. They have had almost no information about Soviet education.

Nothing that is going on in the Soviet Union at the present time is more important for the remainder of the world than the work in education. Elsewhere, there are a few centers of experimental education. Soviet education is practically all experimental. The most extensive and radical educational experiments in the world are now being made in the Soviet Union.

Soviet education has one dominant aim: to enlarge the life experience of the people. Since the vast majority of the people in any society are workers, it is upon the education of the workers that the Soviet authorities are concentrating their effort. Three other propositions are subordinate to this main proposition: First, education must be primarily for children. The child is the object of educational endeavor, not the school system. Second, education must prepare the child for life in his present environment. At the same time, it must train the child in such a way that he will be able to improve that environment. Third: Education must open before children the whole field of human culture. Soviet education is therefore concentrated on the children of workers and farmers, who are being taught to shape their own destiny.

Take one illustration of the way in which this work is being done. Children in the Soviet schools, from the earliest grades are expected to take over a certain amount of responsibility for the direction of their own affairs. As they advance in the school, their responsibility is correspondingly broadened. By the time they reach the colleges, they are self-governing in all important matters that relate to student life and are participants in the control of the educational work of the institution.

Student organization in the earlier grades of the Soviet schools is by classes. In some of the schools each separate class has a simple form of class organization—a president, or secretary, or class committee. This class organization is charged with the direction of student activities within the class.

The elementary school, as a whole, has some form of student organization. Frequently, each class elects one or two members of the student school executive committee. If there are twelve classes, this would man twelve or twenty-four delegates. In some of the schools, the younger children have one delegate per class, and the older children, two delegates per class. The whole body of delegates is charged with the responsibility for student activity.

Questions that come before the student committees for decision concern discipline, sport, student reading rooms, student societies and social activities, a student co-operative, and similar activities in which the students normally engage. The student school executive is usually divided into sub-committees, each one of which takes charge of one of these fields.

The chairman of the student executive committee becomes, automatically a member of the governing body of the school. This governing body includes the principal, the vice principal or secretary, a couple of teachers, and at least one representative of the students. All decisions affecting the school are made by these governing committees, on which students always have at least one spokesman. In the higher schools the students have more than one representative in the directing body.

With the high school, Soviet students pick a field of study—mining, railroading, commerce, education, medicine. From that point forward, the students are organized, not by classes, but by occupational groups.

A student may intend to take up medicine. As soon as he begins to specialize in this field, he has an opportunity to join the student Health Workers' Union. If he wishes to take a part in student affairs he has no choice, because all student activities are organized on a basis of union organization.

The student executive is no longer selected by classes but by unions. Each union is represented

on the executive in proportion to the number of its members. All student activities therefore rest back on labor organization rather than on class organization.

Thru this plan, students learn labor solidarity in school, and by practical experience. When they go into the shops they are already trained labor men and women.

These student organizations are built up among the students, but the school authorities give them every encouragement and opportunity to handle their own affairs. What is their purpose? To teach the boys and girls self-direction. These student organizations are just as much a part of the school work as classes in chemistry or in economics. The students are learning the arts of social life by practicing social activities.

From the point of view of an American school, with its great emphasis on individual work, the Soviet system must seem absurd. But the children in the United States as well as the children in the Soviet Union must live togther and work together when they get out of school. It is for this reason that the Soviet educational authorities are laying so much stress on student self-direction. They want to raise a generation of boys and girls who are capable of organizing social life, and who are equally capable of living in a co-operative community. Their way of going about this is to let the boys and girls learn organized activity by organizing.

Chinese Lessons for U. S. and the Philippines

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

FOR us in America there is one paragraph in the remarkable statement given out by General Chang Kai Shek thru the Associated Press immediately after the capture of Nanchang by the Cantonese forces, which has a particular claim on our attention.

"Our attitude toward America," said the Chinese revolutionary commander-in-chief, "is friendly, but we consider America an imperialist because she has not give the Philippines freedom. Any country holding territory outside its natural boundaries has an imperialist nature and must relinquish claims to such territory."

THIS simple statement by a leading Chinese revolutionary nationalist, experienced in the ways of imperialism, strips the mask of democracy from the face of Wall Street's government and exposes it as an instrument of finance-capital, using its police power not only against workers in this country but also against weaker peoples abroad. The fact that the United States is formally a republic does not prevent it from being ruled by a handful of financiers, whose lust for empire is no less imperative than if they were living in what is frankly styled the British empire. General Chang mentions only the Philippines, but the American empire includes also the colonies of Hawaii, Guam and Porto Rico, the protectorates of Cuba, Panama, Haiti and Santo Domingo, and a sphere of influence extending thru most of Central America and far down into South America.

NEVERTHELESS, as is set forth in the resolution on imperialism adopted at the last plenary session of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, "the steady expansion of American capitalism upon an imperialist basis is accompanied by the enormous extension of the vulnerable surface which it presents to attack.

Nations exploited or threatened with exploitation by American imperialism, are drawn into the politico-economic conflicts of the American sphere. They strike back at the foreign power which seeks to dominate them, and every blow is a blow against the enemies of the American working class. The American class struggle thus becomes much more complex; it is not simply a conflict of opposing social classes but of classes, races, national minorities and subject peoples whose interests are summed up in the general class struggle. American workers must find a way to unite the labor movement in this country with the movements of all opposed groups thruout the American empire.

This requires first of all support for the cause of national independence and self-determination in all Wall Street's foreign possessions.

WHAT a powerful factor the movements of the oppressed peoples can become is dramatically pictured in the case of China. And now General Chang Kai Shek, whose business it is to fight imperialists, who cannot affort to mistake an imperialist when he sees one, points out the truth concerning American democracy, American labor cannot help but recognize the voice of a friend and an ally.

General Chang's Associated Press statement contains a lesson for the subject peoples of the American empire no less than for the American labor movement. In this connection it is worth repeating the paragraph quoted from him in my article of last week:

> **"This revolution purposes the downfall of imperialism, not as it is confined to China alone, but our opposition to it must spread to other countries under the imperialist yoke."**

IN speaking of American imperialism General Chang makes special mention of the Philippine Islands. General Chang is a practical man. The Philippines lie only 620 miles from Canton—certainly not too far away to make every advance of the anti-imperialist forces in China of profound importance to the people of the U. S. island colony.

The Filipino people want their independence. Every session of the Philippine legislature adopts a resolution calling for the immediate, complete and absolute independence from American rule.

How is this independence to be achieved? It is in the consideration of this vital point that the Filipinos will have to learn from the Chinese revolutionary.

While recognizing the maturity, experience and wide scope of the Philippine independence movement at the present time, one cannot fail to note its very serious deficiencies. It is essentially a petty-bourgeois movement growing naturally out of a petty-bourgeois environment. It moves exclusively within the realm of legality; it is immersed in the conception of legality, and therefore really accepts the legal framework of imperialism.

FILIPINO leaders predicate their activities upon the assumption that the United States will grant Philippine independence at some time or other. Consequently, the independence movement, for all its noisiness and all its potential power in the national consciousness of the Filipino people, has a certain unreality about it. Sometimes it speaks the language of opportunism, sometimes of futile pacifism. It is like a parliamentary machine built for permanent operation under existing conditions. Most of its time is taken up with justifying itself to American imperialism.

The entire movement leans upon the reed of the Jones law of 1916, promising eventual independence to the Philippine Islands. Yet the reed is already broken. President Coolidge, in his last message to congress, that no important section of the American ruling class contemplates the total abandonment of the archipelago. On the contrary, he demands more power for the governor-general at the expense of the Philippine legislature.

SIGNS are not wanting that the Filipino people are beginning to see that the United States will never willingly grant them independence. To anyone who has followed the development of the American empire in the present period it must be apparent that Wall Street and Washington are not giving away anything at this time. Territorial possessions are being added to, not diminished. American imperialism is on the upward, not the downward grade.

Inspiration for the Filipino cause must be sought in the revolutionary struggle, rather than in the phrases of politicians at Washington. General Chang Kai Shek's statement is the most important thing that has happened on the positive side of Filipino liberation in many years. Because of the epoch-making events in China of which General Chang is a protagonist, because of the nearness of the Philippines to the mainland, because of the present crisis in the Filipino movement, it is to be expected that the statement will have considerable influence in the islands. The Chinese revolution itself has had a great influence upon the masses of the people there.

THE Cantonese generalissimo's direct reference to the Philippine Islands will make them feel less lonely. It will tend to give them a new orientation, in which China and other oppressed nations figure as basic points of support. His general remarks regarding the nature of the Chinese struggle against imperialism, should impress at least the most advanced elements with the necessity of militant struggle. His conception of world upheaval should make some of them vizualize the Filipino struggle in the perspective of international politics.

Out of such a conception would come a policy quite distinct from that now being followed by the Filipino movement. It would require greater daring and more courageous thinking, it might involve greater difficulties, it might still be surrounded by uncertainty. But it would at least have the advantage of standing upon its own feet. It would not start out by placing itself in the impossible position of depending upon the bounty of imperialism.

(In Comrade Gomez's next article, to be entitled "The Road to Filipino Independence," he will take up the question of a program for the independence movement).

Proletarian Odes.

By C. A. MOSELEY.

II.

This Gets Our Goat!

You flop house dwellers ought know,
That some poor critters have a show
Of lying down to snooze in ease,
Without cold drafts, bed bugs, or fleas,
Who do not, in a summer's dark,
Stretch out their frames in old Grant Park,
But, when the good god Morpheus calls,
Repose themselves between four walls,
With ceiling lights above the head,
And snowy linen on the bed,
And bath tub near, in which a bloke
Can take a good old week-end soak.

This interesting fact I reap
From out an undigested heap
Of items, pictures, and news-stories,
About the scintillating glories
And the undying, glorious fame
Attached to Army-Navy game,
Wherein invading foes do yield
Before a ball kicked around the field.

This is the news—just get it right—
The Navy's goat slept well the night
Of which the game was aftermath,
In a hotel—with private bath.

The Curious Christians

By COVAMI.

For "Jesus sake" they shoot you dead,
They fill you full of steel anad lead;
They wreck your body, crush your soul,
Then pray to God to "make you whole."

They stand for war—with fervent breath,
They bless the instruments of death;
They flap the flag, they shout for blood,
Then weep beside the crimson flood.

They strike the light from woman's eyes,
Then "charitably" hush her cries;
They slay her husband, take her child,
Then tract her on "love undefiled."

They say, " 'Tis not by bread alone
That mankind cometh to its own";
Then strive to bind the spirit's wings,
The upward sweep of changing things.

They preach "good will" and "peace" and "love"
The "golden rule," all else above;
They teach the brotherhood of man as true,
Then turn their wardogs loose on you.

Ah, verily, they say and say,
And preach and preach, and pray and pray;
Yet still the harvest comes as sown,
Still by its fruit the tree is known.

—Covington Hall. Mena, Ark.

When Hell Broke Loose

By T. J. O'Flaherty

IT was a hot night in hell. The devil was throwing a little party and all the best sports were there, from Nero to Saint Patrick.

"Curse prohibition," the devil muttered, "but thanks to a good police captain I can slake my thirst after a fashion."

The revellers did not have a care in the world.

"I wonder how the devil they are getting along in heaven" remarked Pope Pius II to Queen Elizabeth who was reclining on a pile of cinders in a corner near the fire.

"Heaven! Hell!" retorted the queen angrily, "bring me on another centurion. Your modern effemmacy gives me a pain. Me for the old days when a man had to be a man or he lost his head."

"He lost it anyhow," sneered Sir Walter Raleigh emerging from the pantry with a highball on his palm. Sir Walter made a circle around his neck with the idle hand. There was a red scar.

"Had I loved my queen with half the vigor I had put into my potatoes I might have died of old age" he sneered.

Elizabeth was in a philosophical mood.

"Queens are in hard luck nowadays" she replied. "In my day a queen could do as she pleased, but now a queen might get fined for cutting off a head, provided she does not do it with a gun."

"You are thinking about Chicago," laughed the Devil, who was busy attending to the guests.

At the mention of Chicago all ears got on the job.

Napoleon took his hand out of his underwear and Hannibal from underneath Cleopatra's armpits. Czar Nicholas the Last, of Russia, for a moment stopped kicking an image that looked like Rasputin. The Devil informed your reporter that this was Nicholas' favorite pastime. "In fact," said the Devil, "unless we let him have this recreation, he would move into another hotel."

"What's the latest?" asked Machiavelli, who just walked into the drawing room arm in arm with Woodrow Wilson who still wore a crutch. Wilson appeared to be quite a favorite in hell tho the women did not admire his furniture.

"They tell me that the war is over," replied the Duke of Wellington. "In fact I am inclined to believe the rumor since we had very few arrivals here recently. I think it's about time to start another war."

"That's the trouble with you militarists," retorted Nobel of Sweden, the famous high explosive expert." You are always looking for trouble."

"Listen to this hypocrite," laughed Captain Kidd. "Here is as brazen a pirate as ever scuttled a ship or went thru a crew's jeans."

Just then there was a terrible noise at the door as if a thousand fists were beating on a drum.

"What the devil is that?" said Satan angrily. "Looks like we are going to have some lodgers. Go," he ordered, nodding to Warren G. Harding, "go and see who the hell is there and if he is not a Mason don't let him in."

Harding took out his gun and looked to see if it was loaded. He moved to the door and opened it cautiously, like a man expecting the arrival of a grafter but fearing a bill collector. Harding was a "shoot first and inquire afterwards" man. "Holy Chief" he twittered as Senator McKinley from Illinois staggered into the room.

The party was disrupted right away. The guests were anxious to know what was going on. Was the world the same as it used to be or was it changing? Would there be another war? Who would be the next president of the United States? Here was the man who could tell.

The newcomer was taken in hand carefully.

"Give him the warmest spot on our best gridiron," ordered Satan. Woodrow Wilson jumped to carry out the instructions. Such was his alacrity that he forgot his crutch.

"I like to do a member of the G. O. P. a favor," he muttered with an unholy glint in his eye. "I can never forget how nice they were to me about the league of nations."

The guests did not bombard the senator with questions until he was nicely toasted and acclimated. Then a volley of questions were hurled at him. The senator refused to talk about anything except the weather on the ground that he would have to consult an attorney since anything he might say would probably be used against him politically or in court. But he was willing to speak generally on the development of social consciousness from the days of Nero until now.

"Speech. Speech," hollered the guests. Queen Elizabeth by this time had her sixteenth highball and she eyed the senator amorously. McKinley feared that all his contributions to the Methodist church had gone for naught as his eyes fondled the queen's appetizing figure. He tried to look unaffected. Then he coughed, wiggled his hips three or four times, threw back his head, shut his eyes and began:

"Ladies and gentlemen"—

"Oh cut out the polite stuff!" snarled the Devil, who was in the chair, "that kind of thing might be all right on earth but it has no place in hell."

"Pardon me ge—I should say republicans and others," the senator hazarded, and noticing an air of listlessness he went on, "I did not come here ready to speak in detail on the situation as it exists in the world today. But I feel that you la—no, people, are fairly well acquainted with the position. The world has been going to hell so rapidly lately that I should think no words of mine are needed to give you a picture of what is transpiring there."

The Devil was getting as sore as a boil.

"Where the hell do you think you are? he asked, anger written on his face. This is not a political gathering. Come to the point. Don't try to confuse your audience with words. That's an old political trick and might go down with the rank and file but it won't work here."

At this Machiavelli burst out laughing and nudged Woodrow Wilson in the midriff.

"Trying to pull off our stuff," he murmured. "I don't know of anybody who could get away with it better than yourself, tho even the most bungling

Pope Pius II Horrified at Queen Elizabeth's Conduct.

amateurs are the better off for reading my 'Prince.'"

"Shut up you pair of crooks," snarled the Devil at the two notorious politicians, "or I'll send out distributing literature, and if there is anything your theory sharks are particularly opposed to it is sticking leaflets in mail boxes."

The senator resumed:

"You all heard about the war." The audience nodded. "Well, the war is over, except in China, Nicaragua, Syria, Albania, India, Egypt, Italy, Spain, Cicero—"

Loud bursts of laughter interrupted the speaker. The Devil seized his toasting iron and rapped on Harding's head for order. Tho the iron smashed into smithereens the crowd lapsed into silence.

"The war being over," continued the speaker, "the nations of the world that wanted peace got together in the league of nations except the United States and Russia. As my friend, Nicholas, knows the rabble have seized power in that unfortunate country."

At this moment a cloud of smoke was seen rising from the little image of Rasputin, that Nicholas was playing with. It came from the big tears that Nicholas was dropping on the image. The Devil looked angry for a moment but softened when he saw the pitiful sight.

The Devil Shaking Fist at Woodrow Wilson.

"God damnit," he muttered, and waved his hand towards the speaker by way of telling him to go on.

"As I was saying," continued the senator, "the United States kept put of the league of nations because we thought our country could exercise a more decisive influence for peace outside the league than inside."

Woodrow Wilson seized his crutch and attempted to bring it down on the speaker's head, but the Devil threw an empty bottle at him and Wilson cooled off.

"McKinley continued: "And our position was justified by events. No sooner did the league of nations convene than it became quite evident that another war was in the offing. So, it was decided that the best way to avoid a big war was to have several small ones running concurrently. Sir Austen Chamberlain declared that England was prepared to loan a few of her little wars to indigent nations like Italy, Poland and Checko-Slovakia, the rental to be deposited in a sinking fund which would be available when the nations got ready to make war on Soviet Russia.

"Unfortunately," continued the senator with feeling, which was shared by the audience, "the pacific intentions of the powers were frustrated by the Machiavellian diplomacy of Soviet Russia, which refused to co-operate for world peace but continued to make treaties of non-aggression right and left and even went to the extreme of helping discontented peoples win the right of self-determination."

"Damned Bolsheviki," growled Wilson, "stealing my stuff," and the czar being the only Russian emigre sober enough to sit on the floor, Wilson threw his arms around his neck and cried.

The Devil frowned and warned Wilson that a few more exhibitions of such unseemly sentimentalism and he would find himself writing editorials for the official organ of the institution. At this threat Wilson shuddered and kept quiet.

"Owing to the machinations of the Bolsheviki," continued the speaker, "the powers had more trouble with the pacific wars than they expected. Our efforts to carve Turkey were rather fatal but not to Turkey. Russia made a treaty with Turkey and the Turks got so enthusiastic that they chased their enemies into the sea with the exception of those they retained in lieu of fertilizer.

"Thus our efforts to promote peace in Asia Minor were reduced to absurdity and so is the situation today. Note, brothers and sisters that altho my country was not involved in the league of nations we rendered valuable service in the cause of international peace.

"For a short time after the war it looked as if the rabble, sometimes called the proletariat—a Bolshevik discovery, fellow citizens—might take over our property. The Bolsheviki kept on telling them that everything they saw was theirs, including our wives and children."

At this time tears welled into the speakers' eyes but the Devil was obviously sore and Queen Elizabeth pivoted herself on her left hip and angrily asked the senator if he was reflecting on her moral character.

"The best thing you can do, senator," remarked the chairman, "is to stick to your subject and leave the private affairs of our guests alone. The main reason why I am against the Bolsheviki is that they are so conventional that trade between that country and Hell is now at a standstill."

"What the blazes would we be doing here," asked Woodrow Wilson, "if we attended to our wives and children exclusively—our wives in particular."

"Of course I heard about Mrs. Peck," stabbed the senator in good G. O. P. fashion, "but—"

"If the speaker does not refrain from insulting the members I shall be obliged to suggest that he leave the floor," shouted the Devil brandishing his tail which he was then using as a gavel.

"In that case I will request the official stenographer to delete from the records what I have said in reference to our families," said the senator.

"You had better leave the moral stuff alone," chided the Devil, "this is neither a bawdy house nor a bankers' conference. There is more honesty here than you will find in most places. Go ahead and make it snappy."

"Having succeeded in postponing the next war by allowing the league affiliates to indulge in minor wars against more or less defenceless peoples, the powers made the mistake of deciding to carve Germany and divide the meat between them. The kaiser had fled and German militarism was defeated so our country did not see any reason why Germany should be victimized particularly since we wanted a goodly share of her trade.

"The workers under Bolshevik influence revolted and almost suceeded in taking over the government. Mr. Satan, if a social democrat comes to your gate, don't turn him away empty handed. A little kindness goes a long way with a social-democrat and but for them, you would not be here today. You would have to go to work."

The last words caused a shudder to run thru the audience. Even the Devil shivered slightly.

"Things were going from bad to worse in Germany and it looked like the world revolution was on but at a decisive moment we sent our Mr. Dawes to Germany and he saved the country for us.

(Continued on page 5)

Pricked Into Action

By C. A. Moseley

RED MURPHY came home from his nine hours of work at the plant. He entered the kitchen where his young wife, a bride of five months, was engaged in cooking the evening meal. Hilda, the wife, of Scandinavian descent, was small and pretty. She was wearing a neat little apron which had been a wedding gift, and had started out on the theory that she must never look slouchy when Red arrived from work.

Red was Irish and a young husky. He looked unconsciously picturesque in a pair of tightly fitting truosers which displayed a shapely and sturdy leg. Short, they showed an expanse of ankle above the low shoes. At the waist—a small waist such as an athlete values—they were tightly belted in. And above the belt was a prodigious chest, covered with a blue flannel shirt, while on top of that was a heavy sweater coat, unbuttoned. The whole outfit of clothing made Red look about as broad as a barn.

Red stooped over and gave his lunch kit a slide across the linoleum into the corner near the gas stove. He then took off a cap that had been at a rakish angle on his head of rebellious, red, curly hair, and gave it a toss toward a hook on the wall, where it caught and hung itself.

This accomplished, Red threw both arms about Hilda and gave her a rough but affectionate hug. Then he grew suddenly sober.

"Say," he ventured, "I've got something awful important to tell you. We went on a strike today. I don't go to work in the morning."

For a moment, Hilda looked surprised. Then, as she calmly turned the pork chops in the skillet with a fork, she said: "Well, while it may be a bit hard on us, I'm glad you have struck. It's about time you fellows did something."

Red beamed through a crop of freckles. "Say," he exclaimed, "you're a brick—pos-i-tive-ly. Some women wouldn't take it that way. Why Bill Stark was afraid to go home to his wife, for fear she'd bawl him out and send him back to work again. You're the right sort, you are. Almost glad I married you, eh?"

Hilda gave the chops another turn. "My father was a union man. I know something about it. But before you wash up for dinner, I've got something to tell you, too."

"Shoot away," said Red.

Hilda came over, pulled Red's head down to a level with her own, and whispered very mysteriously into his ear.

Red drew back, grabbed her by both shoulders, and looked down into her anxious face. "Say," he exclaimed, "you ain't kidding me? Honest, is that the straight goods? Well, I'll say that is just fine. Gee, but I'm proud and happy. But worried, too, when I come to think about you."

"You are really glad?" she asked.

"Sure, I'm glad," he exclaimed.

With difficulty, Hilda got Red to wash up and sit down. For a time the strike was forgotten, and he rambled on about the exciting news that Hilda had imparted. But toward the end of the meal, he grew serious again.

"Say," he remarked, "they're going to have a meeting of the strikers tonight at Mason's Hall. Going to start some kind of a union. Of course, later we'll have a regular organizer come, but we gotta start something quick to show the boss we mean business. They said we ought to bring our women to get them interested. I thought I would ask you to go, but of course now I suppose you can't."

"Why can't I?" asked Hilda.

"Well, now, of course, you gotta take care of yourself."

Hilda laughed. "You are just a big kid, Red," she protested. "A lot you know about some things. It's months off yet, and I can do a lot of hard work before I have to take it easy. Of course I'm going with you."

"I'm going just as I am," said Red. "Don't want to dress up and look like a dude. But you put on your prettiest dress, so I can show you off to the bunch."

They went. The strikers were gathered, but there was little enthusiasm. Al Green had been selected as chairman, because he was an earnest, conscientious fellow, and known to be rather well read. But as a chairman, he was a dismal failure. No personality, and a weak, hesitating voice. He started the meeting off with a long speech, dealing in generalities about the labor movement, which he had hastily gathered for the occasion from papers and magazines. The bunch fidgeted in its seats. What they wanted to learn was how they were going to get an eight-hour day and a better wage.

"This thing is a frost," Red whispered to Hilda. "Al is all right in his place—but this ain't his place. This thing is going to peter out if someone don't talk who can."

"Why don't you get up and talk, Red?" she asked placidly.

"Me!" exclaimed Red, under his breath. "Me! You don't expect me to get up and make a speech, do you?"

Hilda's fingers had been fumbling in the folds of her dress. Then her hand slipped down between her and Red. And then Red suddenly got up.

He didn't know he was up until he found he was standing on his number nine shoes in front of his chair. And it happened that just as he did get up, Al Green had at last found a suitable terminal facilities and had stopped. And a voice that sounded miles away came to Red. It said: "The chair recognizes Brother Murphy."

Red didn't get it at first. Then he saw all eyes turned in his direction. It dawned on him that the chair was Al Green and that Brother Murphy was himself, and that he was expected to say something.

Well, Red had taken considerable punishment in the amateur boxing ring. He thought he could stand a bit more. So he squared his shoulders.

"Boys," he said, "we came here to form a union, and we don't want to leave here till we've done it."

Then he took a hitch in his belt while he collected his thoughts, and he wondered why in hell his own voice sounded so funny to him.

"We are working nine hours a day, when in most lines they work eight. But the only reason it's nine and not ten is just because other unions have been fighting for us. Now we want to get into the fight alongside other workers and fight our own battles. We want an eight-hour day, better wages, and decent conditions.

"This isn't just our own little fight. It's part of a big battle. We are on strike. Now we must organize, throw out picket lines, and perhaps establish some relief stations, if things get too tough. There's a lot to be done."

A ripple of applause interrupted him. His chest went out two more inches. He had won the first round, that was sure.

"And we want to interest the women, too. Ought to have been more of them here tonight. Some of you men, I guess, were afraid tonight to go home and tell you women that you had struck. You were afraid of the rolling-pin."

Some of the men wiggled uneasily and a few women scowled, but there are a still heartier round of hand-clapping.

"Perhaps some of you men don't know how important women are in a strike. Now I suppose you were surprised when I got up to talk. But not a damned bit more surprised than I was. I'll tell you the truth about it. The only reason I got up at all was because my wife stuck a pin into my—into me."

The crowd roared with merriment—but Red knew he had them going. Someone, he himself, was putting a little more pep into things.

"If any of you women here know your husband is lukewarm on this proposition, my advice to you is to go home and jab a hat-pin into 'em.

"Now, we got to fight for hours, wages, conditions. We got to fight for our homes, our wives, and our kids. Of course, I ain't got no kid yet—but here's where I get back at the best little woman in the world for that pin stick. Just before we came here she told me that she was expecting—"

Again the crowd roared, while Hilda turned a scarlet red and gave a tug at the tail of Red's sweater coat. But it had been easier to prick Red up than it was to pull him down.

Red waited till the laughter had stopped. "I was saying, when you rudely interrupted me, that my wife said she was expecting the gas bill on the tenth of the month."

Then way back in the hall, Tony Martini jumped up. Tony had fought many a battle with Red, with the gloves, in Kid Riley's gymnasium, and then had walked home with him in the most friendly fashion afterwards.

"I nominate Red Murphy as president of this here union," shouted Tony.

"Nominations are not yet in order," timidly ventured the chair. But Robert's Rules of Order went out of the window.

After Red had snapped out the light that night in the little apartment and had thrown himself on to the bed with a force that had sent Hilda four inches into the air, they both lay awhile in silence. Then Hilda snuggled up to him.

"Red," she whispered, "I'm awful proud to think you are president of the union. And you ain't sore at me for sticking that pin into you, are you?"

"Hell, no!" he assured her. "Best thing ever happened to me—next to what you told me before dinner. Only next time, use a steel needle. Not so much chance of blood poison."

There was silence for a while. Hilda snuggled a bit closer. "Say, Red," she whispered, "you have just got to win that strike now."

"Sure thing," Red answered drowsily. "So the boy will be proud of his dad."

Silence for a few moments. "But, Red, it might not be a boy," she protested, as if announcing the discovery of an interesting biological fact.

But the only response was asnore from the president of the new union.

Monotony

By PAUL COMARTI

They do not stop, these belts of steel;
I feel them in my feet and in my hands.
Through all the day they make my head to reel.
At night in sleep I ride their greasy bands.

A stream of cars moves with this band.
And now the chain becomes an endless snake.
There is no rest in this live metal strand,
And yet the sameness of my work it does not break.

When Hell Broke Loose

(Continued from page 4)

Now Germany is the most prosperious country in Europe and belongs to everybody but the Germans.

"Here I wish to give due credit to that great man of peace, the inventor of dynamite Mr. Nobel, whom I am glad to see occupy such a high position among the most outstanding figures in Hell."

Mr. Nobel blushed to the roots of his hair and the Devil bowed the appreciation of the audience to the great man.

"I should say," the senator continued, with legs outstretched and chest expanding under the mellow influence of the satisfaction of having made a decided hit with the Devil and the wealthy dynamite man, "I should say, that, second only to the efforts of the United States as a peace factor, is the influence of the Nobel peace prize.

"There is nothing more conducive to honest effort in any direction, than a little money judiciously spent," said the senator. "During the last senatorial campaign in Illinois, I lost out by half a million dollars. In fact had I spent another half million it is quite possible that Frank L. Smith would be speaking before you here tonight.

"But pardon the digression, Mr. Nobel—and if I am mistaken I crave correction—Mr. Nobel left his wealth, which was made out of explosives to blast the way to world peace. At first it was feared that the foundation would have a deterimental effect on the dynamite business, and the munitions manufacturers hired publicity men to prove that Nobel was a free lover, a socialist and an anarchist."

The audience was in an uproar of laughter and the Devil had a hell of a time trying to restore order.

"This may seem funny," the speaker continued, "but it is true. For the first few years the fears of the munition makers appeared to be well founded. The yearly swag was actually given to outstanding personalities who were opposed to war. But as time went on, the committee in charge of the fund began to develop a broader outlook. They came to the conclusion that the best way to avoid war is to be always ready to fight. And of course this attitude presupposed preparedness and preparedness cannot be disassociated from munitions.

"So the fund is now being used for the legitimate purpose of encouraging those who have been most successful, either in victory or defeat. No longer do long-haired, effeminate pacifists and hop-headed intellectuals receive favors from the Nobel foundation. The committee selects each year men who can show the greatest number of scalps, not the greatest number of theses on international peace. And brothers—this is the news you have been waiting for during my rambling speech—this year the decision of the committee is on such a plane of judicial rectitude that not even the Communists can say that the judges were animated by an ulterior motive."

The Devil and the whole audience became intensely animated as the speaker approached his climax. Who were the lucky ones? Woodrow Wilson was already spending the money. Napoleon wanted a new hat. He thought it was as good as on his head. Queen Elizabeth wanted another regiment of soldiers. A couple of thousand dollars would go a long way.

"Four men were picked out from among the world's leading figures, for the years 1925 and 1926," said the speaker. "For the year 1926 Stresemann of Germany and Briand of France were considered to have the highest death batting average. And for 1925 Austen Chamberlain and—Charles Dawes of the United States."

How it happened nobody will ever know. But when the senator's mangled body was placed in the morgue one of his ears was missing. A search of the audience did not produce the missing organ but Woodrow Wilson was seen rubbing his stomach as if troubled with something disagreeable. Nobody would admit who struck the first blow and the the Devil conducted the inquest it was obvious that his heart was not in the thing.

"I believe either Ananias or Munchausen struck the first blow," the Devil said, "but a liar like he has no business in hell even if he is a United States senator."