

WORKERS EVERYWHERE THE WORLD OVER CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY ON MARCH 8TH. ATTEND MEETINGS!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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SECTION ONE.

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CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY GAINS

Beware! Blasphemers—Beware!



CAPTURE RUSS 'WHITES' IN WAR FOR TIENTSIN

Nationalists Take Soviet Foes Prisoner

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, March 5 — The national revolutionary army has taken hundreds of prisoners. Among them are many White (czarist) Russians. The army is developing its thrust south of Tientsin following up its victory of yesterday. It has succeeded in consolidating its position in the face of furious opposition.

The main battle front is forming along the line of the canal which runs from Taku to Machang and then west along the Puto-Ho to the sea coast at a port fifty miles south of Paoting-fu. Five divisions of nationalist troops under Maj. General Chang Chi-Chiang guard the Peking-Hankow railroad at the border of Honan province. Wu Pei-fu is expected to attack along this line. On the Machang front Lu Chung Lin is stationed with over 100,000 men facing the Chihli-Shantung armies commanded by the deposed governor of Shantung, Li Ching-Lin, who is trying to recapture Tientsin. The third front is the Jehol line.

U. S. Ready to Intervene.
The powers, including the United States, are rushing warships to Tientsin. American, British, French and Italian gunboats are already anchored in the channel, ready for action. Additional American destroyers have been ordered to Taku and the Gulf of Chihli. Strikes have broken out in Tientsin and threaten to develop into a general strike. Feeling against the foreigners as agents of the imperialist nations is running high. A great contrast is the attitude towards citizens of the Soviet Union who receive the most cordial reception at all native mass meetings. The "White" Russians, on the other hand, together with the native sympathizers of Chang Tso-lin are bitterly hated.

Chang Tso-lin—Jap Negotiations On.
TOKIO, March 5 — The Japanese government has taken over the payment of the infamous Nishihara loans made to China during the latter part of the world war when the corrupt and pro-Japanese Anfu group were in control of the Peking government. Chang Tso-lin has recently assured Japan that he is ready to take measures immediately for the military occupation of all Manchurian territory south of Mukden. These two events, combined with the admitted aid given the Manchurian dictator during the recent revolt against his rule, prove that Japan is willing to go the limit to defeat the nationalist movement in China.

Feng Gets Pacification Job.
CANTON, March 5 — General Feng Yu-Hsiang has been appointed defense commissioner for the provinces of Chihli, Honan, and Shensi, with the duty of destroying the anti-nationalist revolt in those districts. He was chosen for this task by the new cabinet at Peking, headed by Chi Teh Yac as premier.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

Center of Struggle



CHINESE BUILD U. S. WARSHIPS TO SHOOT DOWN OWN PEOPLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SHANGHAI, March 5—The Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, a Chinese government plant, is building six new river gunboats for the United States government. These were authorized by the American congress last year. The ships are to be used for patrolling the Yangtze river.

The contract was awarded to the Chinese concern on their price of \$154,000 gold per vessel, altho the Shanghai Dock and Engineering company, and the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, both of this city, tendered bids of \$107,500 and \$134,000 respectively, for the vessels. It is believed by the British bidders that the contracts were awarded to the Chinese plant in order to curry favor with the natives.

The American Machinists' Union bitterly protested the building of these ships outside of the United States.

HUNDREDS GREET TRUMBULL AT UNION STATION

Chicago Labor Demands Release of Crouch

Hundreds of workers crowded the stone hallways of the mammoth new Union station to welcome Walter Trumbull, United States soldier recently released from the Alcatraz military prison, who is on a coast-to-coast tour telling the facts of American imperialist tyranny in Hawaii.

As Trumbull stepped from the train, he was greeted by the International Labor Defense delegation, including representatives from Local 275, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Lodge No. 390, International Association of Machinists, and delegates from over twenty other local affiliated bodies. Each group carried placards bearing slogans urging the release of all class war prisoners and calling for mass demonstrations to demand freedom for Paul Crouch, who still has two more years of his reduced sentence to serve.

Fill Streets With Cheers.
Entering the station with the delegation, Trumbull was surrounded by workers and carried out on their shoulders, while the streets were filled with cheers. It was the workers' celebration of a first victory over imperialism. The sentiment of the huge gathering that Trumbull's release must be the signal for renewed demands for the freedom of all class war prisoners expressed itself in the following slogans:

"Soldiers and workers! Fight for your right to your own political opinions!"

"Crouch, Mooney, Billings, Barnett, Suhr, Sacco, Vanzetti, Cline and one hundred others must be released!"

"Workers! Unite in the International Labor Defense against imperialist persecutions of your class. United States courts are anti-labor. Workers need their own organized defense."

"I. L. D. carries working class defense into the courts and exposes capitalist 'justice.'"

"Trumbull! Welcome back into the fight against imperialist persecution of workers!"

Has Many Speaking Dates.

Following the banquet in his honor at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St., Sunday, Trumbull will fill the following speaking dates: Milwaukee, March 6; Pullman, Ill., March 10; South Bend, March 13; Kenosha, March 15; Racine, March 16; Canton, March 18; Pittsburgh, March 19, 29; Cleveland, March 21; Jamestown, March 22; Buffalo, March 23; Erie, March 24; Rochester, March 25; Boston, March 27.

His dates in New York, where a few days will be spent in addressing various meetings which are being prepared for, there, will be announced shortly. Other speaking dates can be arranged for thru the International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

PASSAIC STRIKERS WIN BATTLE AGAINST POLICE TERRORISM AND RESUME PICKETING OF MILL AREA

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, March 5.—The reign of terror launched by the drunken and depraved police of this city who, under the command of a public safety commissioner who is a paid lackey of the mill owners and a half-imbecile chief of police, abated yesterday and the masses of pickets paraded thru the streets and around the mill district unmolested.

Preceded by a hundred or more strikers wearing gas masks and steel helmets, the thousands of strikers, in military formation marched while singing, "Hold the Fort," the song made famous in the transport workers' strike in England years ago.

Tanks in Streets.
In addition to the men, women and children marching thru the streets, there were a couple of tanks with camera men from various newspapers inside taking pictures of the threatening police lines.

This was necessary because the half drunken and infuriated police cossacks and thugs had beaten them up early in the week and destroyed thousands of dollars worth of cameras.

Population Aroused.
The whole population of the city, aside from the mill owners and their paid flunkies, are aroused over the frightfulness launched against defenseless men, women and children by the police. The publicity attending the strike is more far-reaching than that of any strike in the textile district since the Paterson strike of 1913, when the workers of that city engaged in a six month's struggle with the mill owners.

On every hand demands for the impeachment of the city administration are heard and this probably had something to do with the police temporarily, at least, ceasing their cossack tactics.

Strike Statement.
In a statement day before yesterday, the strike committee placed the blame directly upon the police and reaffirmed their determination to establish their right to conduct peaceful picketing:

"The brutal and unprovoked clubbing of reporters and smashing of (Continued on page 2.)"

Kentucky Legally Lynchs Negro as Alternative to Mob

LEXINGTON, KY., March 5.—Ed Harris, Negro, whose seventeen minute trial on January 25 while a thousand national guardsmen protected him attracted nation-wide attention, was hung in the county jail yard here this morning. He was charged with a criminal assault upon Mrs. Clarence Bryant, whose husband and two children he killed on the night of January 19.

Seventy guardsmen patrolled nearby streets as a precaution. There was no disorder. A hundred witnesses saw the hanging from inside the jail yard and as many more from roofs of nearby buildings. Harris will be buried in the potter's field as his relatives have refused to claim his body.

WORKERS OF GERMANY NOW VOTE ON CONFISCATION OF KAISER'S ESTATES

BERLIN, March 5.—A national registration is being carried on today in Germany calling for the dispossession of the property of the former German kaiser and the other royal rulers of the German states valued at about 3,000,000,000 marks.

The registration that is now taking place was initiated by the Communists. All of the other parties are calling upon the Germans not to register on the ground that confiscating property is a violation of the "law of god."

If 4,000,000 voters register in favor of confiscation within the next two weeks, the Reichstag must either accept a bill advising such a confiscation or submit the final matter for final decision to a referendum.

DAILY WORKER TO REPORT OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF WORLD EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

In Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER will begin publication of the official proceedings of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International at Moscow. Much has been said in the capitalist press about the proceedings and all kinds of misinformation has been published. See to it that you get your copy of The DAILY WORKER Monday if you want to read what really took place before the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

WORKING CLASS WOMEN! ORGANIZE ALONG WITH THE WORKINGMEN IN STRUGGLE AGAINST EXPLOITERS!

MARCH EIGHTH is International Woman's Day! On this day the class conscious portion of the working class women demonstrate their determination to organize the working women of the world into the ranks of the labor movement to aid in the struggle of their class for freedom from capitalist wage slavery.

International Woman's Day was started under the auspices of the Communist International in 1921. The Communist International is the only international labor organization which has taken up the task of organizing the working class women to take part in the class struggle of labor against capital. All other international labor organizations have confined themselves to prating about the "Woman Question," refusing to look upon the matter as a class question and lumping all women into one category. In this way the leadership of the working class women has been handed over to the women of the capitalists and their hangers-on. The profession social workers, suffragists and feminists pose today as the leaders of the women irrespective of class. They claim a monopoly as spokeswomen for the entire female portion of the human race.

(Continued on page 4)

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS WILL FIGHT ANTI-FOREIGN-BORN LAWS; HOLD CONFERENCE ON MARCH 21

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PURSGLOVE, W. Va., March 5.—A call for a conference of all labor organizations of this section, known as the Scotch Run Section, to protest against the anti-alien registration and deportation bills was sent out by the provisional council for the protection of the foreign-born, Scotch Run, W. Va. branch. The conference will be held Sunday, March 21 at 5 p. m., at Union Hall, Pursglove, W. Va.

Each local union, fraternal and benefit society is requested to send two or three delegates.

At the conference plans for a vigorous campaign against the anti-alien bills, which are nothing but strike-breaking measures, will be adopted and a permanent committee elected.

WORKING CLASS MEN AND WOMEN OF CHICAGO!

Celebrate Together!

WOMAN'S DAY MEETING

Saturday, March 6, 8 P. M. at NORTH-WEST HALL, Cor. Western and North Aves.

Court Decides Vera May Stay in the U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 5 — Vera, countess of Cathcart, today won her battle in court to escape immediate deportation by the immigration authorities.

Federal Judge William Bondy, after hearing arguments on a writ of habeas corpus which was to determine whether she was to stay in this country under the protection of the courts or be excluded under the immigration authorities' ruling, sustained the writ.

WOMAN'S DAY MEETINGS PLANNED AROUSE WOMEN FOR THE CLASS STRUGGLE

Woman's Day meetings have been arranged as follows:
Chicago, Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. Speakers: Ida Rothstein and Ida Goodman, Arne Swaback and Matilda Kalousek.
New York City, Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. Speakers: Ben Gittow and Rose Pastor Stokes.
Waukegan, Ill., Finnish Workers Hall. Speaker, Rebecca Sacharow.
Detroit, Mich., speaker, Ida Dallas.

FURRIERS JAM HALLS; PROTEST POLICE TERROR

Thousands of Strikers Hear Left Speeches

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 5 — Thousands of fur strikers gathered in the three largest halls in the downtown section to protest the brutalities and arrests of the police. The police have been beating, clubbing and arresting striking fur workers without cause or reason, and have been protecting the hired gunmen of the bosses.

When Benjamin Gold came into Webster Hall, the strikers gave him an ovation that lasted for a few minutes. "I know," he said "the terror campaign that the bosses are carrying on thru the police and hired gangsters, will not in any way lessen the determination and militancy of the fur strikers to fight for their just demands in order that they may live like human beings and not like slaves. We will hold responsible the manufacturers in any murder that the hired gunmen of the manufacturers may commit. No police force in the world nor all of the gangsters of the United States can break the solid ranks of the fur workers and the instructions for Monday morning are that all the workers are going to be in a mass picketing demonstration."

Glitow Gets Ovation.

As soon as the workers saw Glitow coming into the hall, he got an ovation that lasted at least fifteen minutes. "It is no surprise that the workers are beaten and clubbed by the police for the bosses and the interests of the manufacturers and all exploiters of labor and the only way the workers will be able to stop the brutalities of the police, prison and injunction of the capitalist judges, is by organizing a political party of their own, a labor party that will serve the interests of the workers and not of the bosses. Then the workers will stop the brutalities of the police, the injunctions, and prisons of the judges."

He then pointed out the importance for the needle trades to amalgamate into one big union where all the workers of the needle industry will be under one organization and not broken up into many small parts.

Human from the joint board, Cloak-makers' Union, was then introduced as the next speaker and said the whole labor movement is watching the fur workers' strike, for a victory for the furriers, means a victory for the cloakmakers.

Dangers to Health.

William Weinstein, of the Workers Party, brought out that the striking furriers are subjected to the deadly plague of tuberculosis and many other diseases from the dyes and dust of the skins. Weinstein then touched upon the militant strike that the textile workers are carrying on in Passaic and Garfield, N. J., where the workers were working for a starvation wage of \$11 to \$22 and when the workers went out on strike, the cry was raised of Bolshevik. "Yes, any worker is a Bolshevik when he demands a little more bread for himself and children. Yes and you are Bolsheviks because you want to make a better living for yourselves and family," ended Weinstein amid an ovation that lasted ten minutes.

Strikers Militant.

Shapiro, one of the most active workers in the strike declared: "We are ready at any time to show who is using paid gangsters—the manufacturers or the strikers. The police is working for the manufacturers association, and when the strikers are arrested in wholesale numbers and the judge fines them they are willing to serve in jail rather than have the union pay the fines that are imposed upon them. I am proud to belong to an industry where the workers are in such a militant spirit as the strikers are showing here. We are striking now to carry the union into the shops and not keep it in an office or a building. We are putting it where the workers will have something to say about their working conditions."

Genova Restaurant
ITALIAN-AMERICAN
1238 Madison Street
N. E. Cor. Elizabeth St.
Spaghetti and Ravioli Our Specialty
Special Arrangements for Parties on Short Notice

TOMORROW THERE TAKES PLACE THE WALTER TRUMBULL BANQUET

This banquet will have a double significance. Not only is it called to welcome back Walter Trumbull, who has just been released from Alcatraz military prison, but a celebration will be staged for the fourth birthday of the fighting organ of the youth, the Young Worker.

Comrade Jay Lovestone, acting secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will officiate. Delegations of various working class organizations are sending official delegations and spokesmen to this affair. You cannot afford to remain behind. Come early Sunday evening, March 7, 1926, to Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street, Chicago.

"ALCATRAZ MILITARY PRISON HEADS USED EVERY MEANS TO PROVOKE US," DECLARES WALTER TRUMBULL

"Every attempt was made by the authorities at the Alcatraz Military prison to make life as unbearable for me and myself as they could," declared Walter Trumbull, recently released from Alcatraz after serving a sentence of one year for belonging to the Hawaiian Communist League. "Every effort was made by the prison officials to provoke us by denying us the most trivial privileges that were the common rule in the prison. At first when we came there, we were allowed to have two and three books in our cells.

After an inspection of the cells one day they took away this privilege and declared that we could only have one book. All of the other prisoners were allowed to have as many books as they wanted in their cells. It was with things of that type that they tried to provoke us continuously to do something so that they could take away what good time that was coming to us and to take away some of the other privileges."

He then went on to point out that the Paul Crouch understands printing and has been an editor of a North Carolina paper, the prison authorities refuse to allow him work in the print shop but have him out on a pick and shovel gang doing the hardest work in the prison. They did this despite the rule in the prison that a prisoner shall be given work at his trade or profession if possible. The number of vacancies have occurred and Paul Crouch applied further he was denied the privilege of working in the printshop because of his Communist ideas.

Privilege after privilege was taken from them, he went on, with no other purpose in view than to make life so unbearable that the both Crouch and Trumbull would violate some of the major prison rules and thus the officials could then severely penalize them.

When they found that they could not provoke Crouch and Trumbull, the authorities then called Crouch in to the office and told him that if he would sign a statement renouncing his Communist ideas and repudiate his former affiliations and promise to never again participate in the working-class movement, that he could go

Passaic Strikers Win Battle Against Terrorism of Police

(Continued from Page 1)

cameras belonging to newspapermen who have come to tell the truth about the textile strike proves conclusively that disorders in this strike have been instigated entirely by police. In the city of Garfield where picket lines 500 strong are permitted daily by police to picket the mills, not a single clubbing has taken place, nor a single arrest for disorder occurred during the strike.

"Our pickets will continue to be firm. We will not be provoked into violence. But we must protect ourselves. Tomorrow a picket line of strikers who are ex-service men will march under gas masks and helmets. Our picket lines will be increased in size and will be firmer than ever.

"We think that the Americans who fought in the world war and who will picket tomorrow as ex-service men certainly will realize that they did not win in the war when today American police help the kaiser-loving owners of the textile mills to take the last bite of bread out of the mouths of the workers thru the wage reductions."

Major Berry Panhandles Accounts for His Bank

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DENVER, Colo., March 5.—"Major" George L. Berry, international president of the Pressmen's Union, is panhandling various unions thruout the country to deposit their funds in a bank known as the Hawkins County Bank at Rogersville, Tenn., which he claims the pressmen's union gained control of in 1924.

free and need not serve the prison sentence. Crouch laughed outright at his jailers and told them that they could not buy him and that he would rather serve his sentence in jail rather than renounce his beliefs.

When asked about conditions in Hawaii, Trumbull explained that the condition of the Filipino worker in Hawaii is just as bad as that of the American Negro in the south. The Filipinos make up a great percentage of the Hawaii and work on the large sugar plantations in a state of semi-feudalism getting about \$1 a day. The highly skilled workers—those that handle the tractors—receive the low wage of \$1.50 a day.

He then went on to point out that before any Filipino is allowed to enter the island he must bring a mate with him. If he lacks a mate, the sugar trust takes it upon itself to provide him with one. When the Filipino arrives in Hawaii and has worked there a short time, he finds that he has been issued a marriage certificate in Manila, that is not worth anything and that he is not really married. If his wife is pretty, the plantation bosses merely take her and do as they please. If the Filipino protests against the liberties taken with his supposed wife, they point out that his certificate is of no value whatever is illegal and if the Filipino still persists in protesting he is given a taste of colonial "justice."

The plantation owners do all they can to sow discord among the workers so as to keep them divided and from organizing into unions to force better conditions.

When asked as to the conditions of the soldiers he declared: "If the soldiers in the army were treated in the United States the same as they are treated in Hawaii, the army would desert to a man." He pointed out that conditions were so bad in the island that soldiers committed petty crimes in order to be sent away from the island.

Trumbull has had enthusiastic meetings in San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and was given a most cheering reception at the Union Station, Chicago by about 500 workers, who had gathered to greet Trumbull.

FIND ELECTRICITY MEASURES POWER OF PNEUMONIA GERMS

To the many uses of electricity a new and unique one has been added. Investigators at the University of Chicago have devised an electrical apparatus by which the killing power or strength of the germ which causes pneumonia may be measured and the patient's chances of being cured thus ascertained. They are trying to find a serum which will prevent as well as cure the disease.

Dr. I. S. Falk, assistant professor of hygiene and bacteriology at the university and director of surveys for the health department of the city, together with his colleagues, H. A. Jacobson and H. A. Gussin, have been conducting the investigation.

\$50,000,000 Fruit Company Represents Family Interests

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, March 5 — The Standard Fruit company has been organized here to take over the business of the Standard Fruit & Steamship Co., the Mexican-American Fruit & Steamship Co., the Bragman's Bluff Lumber Co. and other financial interests of the extremely wealthy of Vaccato's family. The new concern is capitalized at approximately \$50,000,000.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

SENATE PREPARES TO APPROVE BIG POWER SWINDLE

Power Trust Will Secure Muscle Shoals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 5 — Government ownership advocates faced almost certain defeat today as the senate prepared to vote on the Coolidge resolution, creating a congressional commission to negotiate a private lease of the government's \$150,000,000 Muscle Shoals project. Leaders of the administration-democratic coalition, favoring lease of the property to private interests, predicted adoption of the resolution by a three to one vote. Their efforts to fix a time for the vote, however, were blocked. After lengthy discussion it was finally agreed to take a vote on the resolution at 3:30 next Monday afternoon.

The fight against the resolution has centered around attempts by insurgents from both parties to limit severely the powers of the proposed commission in negotiating any lease. The coalition leaders have insisted that the resolution be approved unchanged so that the negotiators can have the widest latitude. This course has brought sharp criticism from the insurgents.

A Criminal Lease.

"It is little short of criminal to turn this property over to private interests for a song and without any safeguards," said Senator McKellar, democrat of Tennessee. "The government spent \$150,000,000 of the people's money to build it as an adjunct of the national defense and for the benefit of all the people. If we turn it over to private interests, without any safeguards, it will be gobbled up by the power trust and the people will receive none of the benefits."

BUILDING TRADES WORKERS STRIKE CLEVELAND JOBS

Employers Ask Police For Protection

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, March 4.—The building trades employers of this city have applied to the safety director of the city for protection in case of violence in the strike of painters and laborers which is now on. Altho the strike has just started and there is not the slightest sign of any violence on the part of the men, the employers already want the city to protect their interests.

"This is not at all new. A few weeks ago one of the open shoppers, Mr. Long, lost his house by fire, and intimated that it was the act of an incendiary in the employ of the building workers. He said the union had an agent near the place a short time before the fire and suggested that the question of unionization was what led to the act.

3,000 laborers are on strike, demanding an increase of wages from 87½ cents to \$1 an hour. They demand, quite justly, that as they can work only 200 days a year their wages must be such as to make it possible for them to live. The bosses maintain that there is plenty of unskilled labor and that the laborers have no right to demand more, since that would raise the cost of building all around. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, as a matter of course, has come out against the increase in wages.

The painters are demanding \$1.37½ an hour and the five-day week. Two hundred and fifty of the independent contractors have signed up with the Painters' Union, but 60 independents and 40 in the Master Painters' Association have refused to grant the union demands.

All building work is at a standstill since the bricklayers will not work with scab labor. The demand by the bosses for protection indicates that they will try to import laborers, but the bricklayers will not work with any scabs. If union men are imported from other towns there is every likelihood that the bricklayers will lay down their tools also.

The Cleveland building trades workers are determined to put thru their demands. If they wish to make them really effective thruout the industry, the entire building trades must come out on a sympathetic strike, in spite of the fact that they have allowed themselves to be entrapped into making agreements terminating at different times. Either this, or the bosses will take advantage of the receding building prosperity to drive down the conditions generally.

Coolidge's First Year In White House Records Triumphs for Reaction

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

"CAL" COOLIDGE starts on his second year in the white house, "in his own right," following his election in November, 1924, and inauguration March 4, 1925.

The nation is supposed to be jubilant over "his record," featured by the adoption in the senate of entry into the world court, and by congressional sanction of Coolidge's "economy," or Mellon's so-called "tax reduction scheme."

There will be almost universal praise of the Coolidge regime on both these propositions because the democrats joined with the republicans in helping to put them thru congress. The democrats are in no position even to criticize. The "progressives" have lost all energy to protest. The Coolidge-Mellon dictatorship in Washington seems to have pretty easy going.

But up at Passaic, New Jersey, the police are hurling tear bombs into the ranks of the picketing textile strikers. In the anthracite fields the coal miners have been forced back to work, restless and discontented. Thousands of members of the Furrier' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are out on strike in New York City and Boston. Textile workers in New England protest more and more under the pressure of repeated wage cuts. Mine owners thruout the soft coal fields continually violate the Jacksonville agreement and repeatedly clip the wage standards of the workers in the bituminous mines. The railroad labor bill that is slipping thru congress develops the class collaboration between the railroad brotherhoods and the railroad owners at the expense of the railroad shopmen. Violent fluctuations in prices on the stock exchanges indicate the nervousness and instability of big business. An industrial depression threatens in the months not far ahead. Bankruptcies and foreclosures have already hit the farmers over wide reaches of the nation.

All these developments in the lives of the workers certainly indicate that labor has nothing to rejoice over in the fact that "Strikebreaker" Coolidge has passed thru the first quarter of his four-year term.

It has been a year of naked and defiant capitalist tyranny. The United States openly enters Europe to defend the dollars of Wall Street's international bankers. The tax reduction bill favored the multi-millionaires, especially those with incomes of one million and more. "Andy" Mellon, the secretary of the treasury, the ruling power in the Coolidge government, pockets a saving of \$828,348.00, pretty close to a million dollars. His "economy" is only exceeded by that of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry Ford and Edsel Ford, who "save" nearly five million dollars between them. Eleven million dollars will be turned back to twenty millionaires.

Entrenched wealth has had a good year with Coolidge. But that means inevitably that it has been a bad year for the workers and poor farmers.

The farmers' woes became acute, in fact, shortly after Coolidge was safely established in the white house "for four years more." One of the first results of this land crisis was the drift among the farmers toward independent political action, the revival and strengthening of the Farmer-Labor Party movement. That is the only contribution the Coolidge regime has made to city and land labor—arousing it to fight its own battles. It is inevitable that developments during the months and years ahead, of the strikebreaker's presidential career, will force the development of labor's struggle along the same lines. The Labor Party may not gain great momentum for this year's fall congressional elections. It should become a challenging power by the time Wall Street gets ready to attempt another presidential swindle in the national elections of 1928.

Three years more of Coolidge should mean, for the workers and poor farmers, THREE YEARS OF STRENUOUS LABOR PARTY BUILDING!

HAVE THE ENGLISH BEEN CHEWING OUR BREAKFAST FOODS?

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 5 — Human evolution is gradually changing the shape of the face, according to Miss Vivian George. Miss George is chief assistant to Sir Arthur Keith, one of the most eminent English anthropologists.

Detailed investigations lasting over a period of many years has shown, she says, that the face is becoming longer and narrower. She ascribes the change to the difference between the modern way of living and the ancient. "In the old days the jaws of a man had to be so much stronger because eating was then a great physical effort. As a result the facial muscles were better developed than now. This has had its effect upon the general bone construction of the skull," she explains.

Only 6 Pages Today!

Owing to the failure of a carload of paper to arrive before this issue of THE DAILY WORKER went to press, and being unable to get the right size newspaper rolls for an eight-page paper it was necessary to cut this issue to six pages.

STUDENTS INSIST ON FREE SPEECH AT UNIVERSITY

By a Student Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. March 5 — Students and faculty members have started to circulate petitions demanding that speakers of all ideas have their right to express themselves on the campus.

A group of students at the University of Minnesota organized a protest meeting against the recent actions of the board of administrators in not allowing free speech on the campus. Scott Nearing was refused a room in which to give his lectures by Dean Nicholson on the grounds that wherever he went, there always followed a disturbance among the students. Dr. Riley, a fundamentalist was also denied the right to speak on the grounds that he was spreading anti-evolution propaganda. The students, altho they did not approve of this action of the board and Dean Kelly.

Last spring when Scott Nearing passed thru Minneapolis to deliver a series of lectures he was not allowed to speak to the students on the campus for the same reasons. Protests were raised, but the school paper, the Minnesota Daily, refused to print anything concerning the affair. This year, the students are taking an aggressive stand in the matter. A petition is being circulated around the school and has been signed by many students and members of the faculty demanding the board of administrators allow speakers of any viewpoint the right to speak to the students.

Your patronage invited on our 18-year record for serving the finest food, pies and pastry in this vicinity.

West Inn Cafeteria
734 West Madison St., 2nd Floor
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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

TIME FOR WOMEN TO THINK ABOUT CLASS STRUGGLE

By HELEN JOHNSON. (Worker Correspondent) ASHLAND, Wis., March 5—Many may wonder why women of the working class are so slow to line up in the class struggle.

It says in the bible that a woman must be a man's slave and women have believed it. Man has also gloried in it.

It is very important for the working class mother to know how to regulate the size of her family.

We don't see big families among the rich who could afford to have them, yet the law does not say they commit a crime when they regulate the size of the family.

Mothers who have children going to the public schools must follow closely what they are taught.

I wish more mothers would write in THE DAILY WORKER and I am sure we would learn quite a bit thru each other's experiences.

"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.

Just Off the Press!

Marx and Engels



on REVOLUTION IN AMERICA.

By Heinz Neuman.

Marx and Engels were keenly aware of the development of American labor fifty years ago.

In this unusual booklet, Heinz Neuman, one of the most prominent figures of the Communist movement in Germany—home of Karl Marx—well presents their analysis of American labor and the road it must take to final victory.

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No. 6 in The Little Red Library 10 Cents. Twelve Copies for One Dollar.

WHAT THE 8th OF MARCH MEANS TO THE MILLINERY WORKER OF SOVIET RUSSIA AND OF CAPITALIST U. S. A.

By K. WOLODARSKY.

As the eighth of March comes nearer, closer to my mind comes the parallel between the woman working in the Russian millinery shop and her American sister, working in the same industry.

The Russian woman is celebrating the historical holiday, the eighth of March, given to her as a special gift by the Russian revolution which did not forget the woman with her special demands.

The workingman of czarist Russia was a slave of the barbaric laws of the czar, a slave to the church, and a slave of the exploiter, the boss.

The Russian revolution broke those chains. The woman of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a free citizen. In shop at work, she discusses organizational and social problems.

Stockyards Worker Tells Her Struggle

By a Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—This is the story told me by a wretchedly dressed old woman who appeared at the office in which I worked.

She went to work at thirteen years of age in one of the stockyards in Chicago. When eighteen she married a worker in the same plant.

His hours did the hardest kind of work. His hours were 12 per day and his wages \$10 a week. After 15 years of work his right foot, was crushed by being caught in the machine on which he was working.

Keeping the Worker. Just as soon as he could get out of bed he went back to his boss and asked him for his job.

Quite exhausted by the interview the man dragged himself home and lay down on his miserable bed, with his famished wife and children about him.

Upon his death the woman had no other choice but to have the children placed in a home under the care of strangers.

This is the story she told me, as she rested for a moment in my office until my boss should come in.

Working Women Belong in the Workers Party

By SAHARA PERLIN

Let us consider the last world war in which millions of workers were killed and crippled for life. We all know that war was fought only in the interests of the capitalists.

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COURTS IN LEAGUE WITH LANDLORDS AGAINST TENANTS

Judge Hass Metes Out Capitalist Justice

By STELLA JURICH,

On the first of this month our new landlord, who recently purchased the building, called to collect the rent for the coming month.

The mind of the working woman here in America is set on her work only. All day she bends over her ceaseless stitching and drives herself ever faster.

The next morning we found notices posted on our doors ordering us to move out within five days.

One slimy individual submitted to the arbitrary tyranny of the landlord, in expectation to get the janitor's job, which another tenant held until then.

While on strike I have been sent to investigate poor families in their homes. What horrible conditions I have found.

In one place the man told me how hard he found it to live. He did not have to tell me much for as soon as I came into the house I saw his little son crying because he did not have anything to eat.

The court room was filled with tenants and landlords, who came here to settle their disputes.

"That's Your Hard Luck," Says Judge. The judge interrupted her pleading, saying to her: "Lady, the court cannot waste time on your lamentations, you either have to pay or move."

An old man stepped up next. He began to tell Judge Hass his troubles. The judge was not interested.

When our case came up, it is needless to say that we were disposed of in a similar manner.

No Difference Between Judges and Bosses. This incident convinced me that under capitalism the law courts are not set up to render justice to the poor and protect them from the tyranny and greed of the bosses.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent? DON'T LEAVE OUT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS WHEN SENDING IN YOUR ARTICLE

Due to the volume of Worker correspondence that comes to our office every day and the necessity often to ask for more detailed information and send suggestions and instructions, we make the following request from our Worker Correspondents:

AMERICAN FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS BY CLARISSA WARE. 5 Cents

THE revolution caused the awakening of the working women of the East, of the formerly oppressed nationalities of the Russian empire, and raised them to the level of human beings.

THE more you'll write the better you'll like it.

Eastern Women in the Soviet Union

By NUKHRAT.

THE revolution caused the awakening of the working women of the East, of the formerly oppressed nationalities of the Russian empire, and raised them to the level of human beings.

THE 1925 elections to the Soviets have produced great results. In the Republics where a few years ago women had no human rights whatever, being but objects of exploitation and beasts of burden, more than a thousand women have been elected to the Soviets, constituting 25 per cent of the total number of Soviet members.

THE next morning we found notices posted on our doors ordering us to move out within five days.

Today women economically in trade and industry are beginning to show feeble signs of power.

With the proletarian housewife the problem is by no means so simple, but nevertheless of no less importance.

THE more you'll write the better you'll like it.

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB

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Advertising rates on application.

Wall Street's Slump and Recovery

The rapid downward plunge of stocks in Wall Street last Tuesday was merely the climax of a downward trend that had been in evidence for two weeks. Upward of a billion dollars of industrialist stocks were wiped out between the opening and closing of Tuesday's market. Call money rose to 5 1/2 per cent. In pre-war days this collapse would have signaled a financial panic of vast ramifications. But so powerful are the reserves of American finance capital that sufficient credits were thrown upon the market to reverse the movement, turn the tide upward and in one day bring call money back to 4 1/2 per cent. This dizzy downward plunge and the rapid recovery furnish texts for those vulgar economists of the capitalist class to assure the nation that all is well and that financial and industrial depression is unthinkable.

Occupying the position as banker of the world by virtue of holding a greater part of the gold supply of the world, American finance capital must, in order to avoid stagnation, utilize this money for investment capital. Its agents roam the whole earth seeking places for foreign investment; its government cancels 75 per cent of Mussolini's debt in order to pave the way for Morgan to send enormous loans to Italy; its agents profess sympathy for the Chinese nationalist movement, hoping to secure the exclusive privilege of exploiting that vast reservoir of natural resources and labor power; South and Central America are victims of its rapacity; no land with wealth of any kind is exempt from Yankee imperialism. Within the United States the finance capitalists pursue a policy of industrial reorganization and colossal mergers in order to keep capital in motion. It was this latter activity that was directly responsible for the two-week decline that culminated in Tuesday's crash. Every merger was accompanied by new stock issues thrown upon the market. These issues were based upon future expectations of profit; not upon the physical valuation of the property involved. It was evident in the middle of last month that these expected profits did not materialize because of the general slowing down of industry and the excessive overcapitalization. The inevitable reaction of the stock market forced the decline and the collapse. A so-called "bear" market prevailed, with stocks being thrown upon the market. In the day's panic the petty gamblers lost heavily and many of them were wiped out.

Then, on Wednesday, the big guns of the street quietly got together and organized the "bull" brigade, to boost stocks again. The depreciated stocks were bought up by the great banking houses who held the money, whereas the little fellows, who could not pay the 5 1/2 per cent for money were left out in the cold. Unquestionably it was the House of Morgan that played the dominant role in the "bull" market of Thursday and emerged stronger than ever after the flurry.

A slight contributing factor in the downward plunge was the decision of the interstate commerce commission disapproving the proposed Nickel Plate merger plan. But assurances came from Washington that the Coolidge program of scrapping the commerce and federal trade commissions would be carried out, reversing, at a later date, the unfavorable decision. The present government is the avowed agent of big business only and so under the political protection of the government recovery was possible—and profitable to Morgan.

Billions of dollars are used to juggle the market and other billions can be thrown on the market, but not one cent is available to aid the agricultural crisis, because the farmers of the corn and cotton belts cannot produce the enormous profits demanded today by the banking octopus.

Also, the recovery was imperative if the Morgan agents were to return to power in the coming election. The Coolidge-Mellon senators, with their world court records, dare not face their constituents in a period of industrial crisis added to the agricultural crisis.

But the grim inexorable economic laws that forced last Tuesday's slump are still operating and will operate in spite of anything Morgan may do. The threatened panic is only postponed, to break out at a later date with more devastating effects than would have been the case this time.

The Lord's Day Alliance

Driven to desperation by the widespread indifference regarding their hocus-pocus and the open antagonism they meet from all intelligent elements of the population the preachers are striving to devise ways and means of making Sunday so depressing that even their incredibly dull harangues, called sermons, will be welcome relief from the monotony. A few of these charlatans have formed themselves into an organization called the Lord's Day Alliance. Their program is directed toward imposing laws upon the nation making illegal all forms of recreation that compete with their loathsome business of poisoning, for pay, the minds of children with the superstition of religion. The alliance will not succeed, because even though they did pass the laws they desire they would no more be observed than is the prohibition law observed. Furthermore, no misery they can impose upon society could induce people with a slight degree of intelligence to listen to the babblings of these imbecile preachers back of the Lord's Day Alliance, the very existence of which amuses us at it is indicative of the waning influence of the church which is nothing other than an instrument for keeping the workers ignorant so they will be better slaves.

Lady Cathcart is to remain in the country as long as she desires to extend her visit. Probably she got acquainted with many of the very elegant ladies and their escorts at the "bath tub" party who would like to see their names in British scandal sheets. While this nabob was blasting her way in, other women who are not aristocrats, but working women, were turned away from these shores without any publicity or opportunity for legal defense.

The dizzy descent of the stock exchange yesterday must have given the administration forces at Washington a jolt, considering the number of senators up for re-election this year. The industrial crisis, long threatening, is likely to break at a most inauspicious moment for the political craft of Coolidge.

WORKING CLASS WOMEN! ORGANIZE ALONG WITH THE WORKINGMEN IN STRUGGLE AGAINST EXPLOITERS!

(Continued from Page 1)
But this sham must be dropped. The working class women have nothing in common with the women of the ruling class—the exploiters of labor. Working class women are bound up with the conditions of the working men. Every decrease in wages, every worsening in conditions of the workingman affects the working class women.

Women More Exploited.
The eight million women workers of this country are exploited by the same giant corporation that exploits their fellow workers—the workingmen. But the exploitation of the women workers is more brutal than that of the male workers. The bosses pay lower wages to women and speed them up even more than the men. The lack of organization among the working women aids the bosses in this.

The working class housewives bear the brunt of "making ends meet" on the miserable wages of their husbands. They labor to make the tenements they live in fit for habitation. They suffer thru lack of comforts in childbirth. They see their children being miseducated in barracks called schools. Disease, unemployment and the struggle to feed, clothe and educate their families haunt them thru their lives.

The women of the capitalists live lives of ease on the profits ground out of the labor of the workers, both male and female. And it is these women who dare to assume the role of spokeswomen for all women!

Organize!
The working class women must organize. Working women in the factories and mills must get into the trade unions. Working class housewives must band themselves together to combat the high cost of living, high rents. Working class parents must see to it that their children are not maleducated in the frauds called schools by the henchmen of the capitalists.

Wives of union men must join the women's auxiliaries of their husband's unions to aid in the struggle against the capitalists. Without organization nothing can be done to remedy the existing conditions. Without seeing that the real struggle is against the capitalist class the working class women will continue under the misery and degradation that capitalism forces upon them.

In other countries the working class women are organized. In Soviet Russia the working women have absolute equality with the men in industry and before the law. In other European countries the working class women are organizing to defend their class shoulder to shoulder with the workingmen.

The Coming War.
In this country imperialism is rampant. The American dollar reaches out into every corner of the world to squeeze profits out of the workers. The American financiers, oil magnates, steel kings, textile barons and coal operators are seizing new markets and finding new places to invest their dollars. This brings them into conflict with the capitalists of the other countries. The struggle for markets will bring another world war more dreadful than the last. This means further misery for the whole working class and especially the women.

To compete in the world market the American capitalists are determined to "cut production costs," which means that they will cut wages, lengthen hours and speed up the workers in this country. All of these things affect the working class women directly. Their fate is the fate of our class under capitalism.

The only way out is by organizing for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government in this country. The Coolidge government is the weapon of Wall Street against the masses of the people of this country. It does the bidding of the great financiers and corporations. It suppresses strikes and keeps the workers in subjection to the rule of the capitalists. Our struggle is against this government and for the establishment of a government of the workers and farmers of the country.

A Workers' and Farmers' Government.
In this struggle the working class women must stand together with the workingmen to carry on the battle until misery and slavery are abolished for the working class.

Working class women get into the trade unions, organize in your neighborhood against the high cost of living, high rents, against tenements, against the rotten school system, join the women's auxiliaries of the trade unions.

Celebrate International Women's Day by attending the meetings organized for that purpose.

Join in the struggle for a workers' and farmers' government in this country.

PULLMAN WILL HEAR TRUMBULL ON MARCH 10TH
Workers of Pullman will be given the opportunity to hear Walter Trumbull, recently freed from Alcatraz Military Disciplinary Prison. He will speak in Pullman Wednesday evening, March 10 at the K. P. Hall, at 11037 Michigan Ave.

Hold Railroad Head for Autoist's Death
(Special to The Daily Worker)
NORWOOD PARK, Ill. — A coroner's jury composed of local citizens last night returned a verdict recommending that G. B. Vilas, general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, be held to the grand jury for criminal negligence amounting to manslaughter because the company's failure to provide gates and warning signals at a railroad crossing here had resulted in the death of Max Weichelt. Weichelt was instantly killed when he drove his auto three weeks ago across an unprotected crossing.

Testimony at the inquest showed that the railroad had been repeatedly requested to place the proper guards but that R. N. Van Doren, its vice-president, refused to act on the ground that the Illinois commerce commission had jurisdiction over the subject.

When the commission was appealed to its reply was that local municipalities had the authority to require the installation of gates and watchmen. The consequence was that nothing was done, as it would have cost the Northwestern a few dollars to make the change.

LOS ANGELES HOLDS DAILY WORKER COSTUME DANCE ON APRIL 3
LOS ANGELES, March 5.—A DAILY WORKER costume dance will be held at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Saturday, April 3.

CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY MEETING TODAY, MARCH 6
International Woman's Day will be celebrated in Chicago by a mass meeting and entertainment on Saturday night, March 6, at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Denver Workers Greet Trumbull on Release from Military Prison
DENVER, Colo., March 5 — A large number of workers attended the meeting here to welcome Walter Trumbull and Stanley Clark.

Cleveland Celebrates Comintern Anniversary
CLEVELAND, March 5 — March 7 will be a big day in Cleveland. The Seventh Anniversary of the Communist International will celebrate seven years of brilliant achievement of the revolutionary movement and of the consolidation of the power of Soviet Russia.

THE BRICKLAYER

A SHORT STORY
By ANNA NEMSER

A GROUP of young women were standing near an unfinished building in the upper section of the Bronx. It was a very cold day. The wind blew over the empty lots, but this did not discomfort the ladies who were wrapped in the most expensive furs.

With agitation, they were arguing with the renting agent because the apartments would not be ready on the day that he had promised. The argument was very serious, indeed. The ladies were bored with the apartments in which they were living. They wanted to move to the latest modern apartments. They even did not forget to mention to the agent that new furniture and new carpets had been ordered, and that they were waiting impatiently for the rooms to be completed.

The agent blamed the workers. He argued that some of them had fallen sick while working in bad weather. It was difficult to get others to take their place, for most bricklayers were engaged in constructing other buildings. But the young women could not be quieted by his arguments. They kept repeating that apartments could be had anywhere for the price they would pay here. But in their hearts they thought that this house would be very beautiful and would have the latest improvements. Then it was no small matter to live on the upper Grand Concourse.

NOT far from this group of women, John, the bricklayer, was working energetically. Every word of their conversation was carried to his ears. They cut him like knives.

John glanced at the ladies and became thoughtful. His thought carried him far back, thirty years ago, when he was sailing, with his young wife from Russia to America, looking for freedom and a better life. Then he was tired of living in a village in old Russia under the czar's regime, and thought that America was the land of freedom and liberty.

As the boat drew nearer to the statue of liberty, he hopefully thought that she symbolized a high spiritual and physical life. But he did not get what he had expected. The hunt for bread, ignorance of the language, and loneliness soon crushed his spirit.

HE again saw himself and his wife wandering over the streets in search for shelter for the night. She held a position of servant to more fortunate people for very little pay. He sometimes found work for a day or two. So they led a miserable life until the first child was born.

They rented one room and kitchen in the lower downtown section of New York. His wife took homework for which she was paid very miserably. Part of the time John worked, but most of the time he searched for work.

Days followed days. The children were born in fierce poverty. John's wife, once upon a time beautiful and healthy, lost her strength in worry and in hard labor. The little airless rooms became crowded with the increasing family. The children suffered with various diseases because of the lack of nourishing food, good air and care. John, drawn on by his increasing family, was compelled to do all kinds of hard labor. There were times when he himself took sick and could not work at all.

What had become of his beautiful wife? A bundle of dried bones protected by her thin skin. And he sighed . . .

CEMENTING one brick to another. John for the first time thought of his past life in America. Thirty years he had been building houses for others, theaters, museums, churches, schools, hotels for the rich—hospitals for the poor. Mansions for the fortunate class—jails for the unfortunate. Private schools for the children of the capitalists—day nurseries for the children of the poor, when mothers leave their children driven to work. John suddenly felt that he would like to count all the buildings which he had constructed for thirty years. A long time he counted while placing one brick on top of another until he had lost count.

And a question arose before him. What has he for all the consumed energy, youth and health he had given in building buildings with his blood and sweat? Under the cementing bricks he had buried thirty best years of his life. He saw before his very eyes how fast America became richer every day. The city of New York for which he had worked for thirty years increased in wealth and in size. And who had profited by it? A group, a small group of capitalists.

Their wives bathed in perfume, dressed in the best of silks, were wrapped in the most expensive furs and ornamented themselves with best jewelry.

BUT John's wife and the wives of his fellow workers bathed in poverty and in sickness, dressed poorly, lived in horrible rooms, and seldom saw the sunlight. There they were born, there they were ill, and there they died.

So thought John as he looked at the well fed women and for the first time he felt a certain hatred to the class which had exploited him for thirty years. A class which had robbed him of his son buried in the trenches to richen America. A class which had corrupted his daughter and had re-

The Working Mother and the Infant Death Rate

By LILLIAN BORGESON.

WOMEN of the working class are told over and over again that the Communists and the Reds are bent on breaking up the ties of family life, which the bosses hold "so dear." And yet, at the very time that the writers and speakers are telling these things, capitalist industry, the system which they are defending, is directly responsible for the actual deaths of hundreds of thousands of babies less than one year old.

Let us examine the facts that the capitalist would want to have hidden from us. Over 55 per cent of the women are in industry and in the mills, in the shops, and in the stores, because their financial aid is needed by the families at home. And these women are told that during pregnancy they must have plenty of nourishing food, lots of fresh air, the care of a good doctor, and freedom from worry and over-work. But the very fact that they are at work from necessity prevents them from being able to take time off, to prepare for the safety of the little life to come.

"FRESH air" in the stuffy, congested, overcrowded tenement rooms that mean "home." Or in the lint-filled air of the noisy mill-room! "Freedom from worry"—when there are other mouths to be fed. How impossible! And so the working woman, with her heart heavy, continues at her job during the time that she should be at rest.

What is the effect of her working? A recent study of infant mortality made by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. department of labor confronts us with appalling facts. The death rate of babies born to the women who have worked during pregnancy is almost twice that of those whose mothers were not employed.

Infant Mortality Rate.
The following table will illustrate: Employed away from home...176.1
Employed at home...114.6
Not employed...88.0
The "employed at home" included those women who did the various industrial home work; embroidery, sewing buttons, stringing tags, mak-

warded her with a disease. . . A class which had squeezed the blood out of his veins and had left him in useless condition. . . He began to think what would become of him within a year or two when he would not be able to earn bread for his wife, himself, and his smaller children. Who would then help him? Who would then reward him for his thirty years of hard labor? Who would defend his aged wife and himself when he would be unable to work?

HE weakly let his hands drop to his sides. A vague daze overwhelmed him and large drops of cold sweat appeared on his wrinkled forehead. He felt as if everything disappeared from his sight and his feeble feet refused to uphold him any longer. He dropped, fainting near the place where he had worked.

The pale rays of the setting sun hardly lighted the place where the bricklayer had fallen. . . Some of the ladies stepped into their cars, others hired taxies and drove away. While the foreman called an ambulance and John was taken to the city hospital. . .

Women's Day Celebration In Chicago SATURDAY EVE., MARCH 6
at NORTHWEST HALL
Cor. North and Western Aves. (3rd floor.)
All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that day.

ing mesh bags, winding paper flowers and the like. One-third of all the mothers studied, of 25,000 families, taken from different cities as being typical of all sections of the country, had been employed during pregnancy, 55 per cent of these away from home, in factories and shops and 45 per cent in home work.

Children Suffer.
BUT the babies who manage to survive the first few months do not get a new and strong lease on life. As soon as the working mother can be up and about, the economic necessity that had forced her into industry during the trying months preceding the baby's birth, leans down upon her. Her baby is left to the mercy of some relative or neighbor, and exposed to the dangers of casual care and artificial feeding. And this condition, too, has its deadly results.

The unexaggerated report of the government study coldly tells us that among the babies of the mothers who were obliged to go back to work during the first year of the baby's life, the infant mortality rate was two and one-half times the "preventable" average.

Women Must Organize.
MOTHERS! Working women! Working class women! You have known of cases like these! You have experienced them and suffered them yourselves! But they are not isolated cases! They are universal! They are general!

These are the conditions which the women of the working class as a whole must face. Thousands of us! Hundreds of thousands! Women, it is up to us! Today is Women's Day—the international holiday of the working class women. Celebrate it! By organizing! By strengthening ourselves for the struggle for the millions of working class women in this country. Let us make this day become the beginning of our work of organization looking towards that day when we and the whole working class will come into our own and be free.

CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH COMMUNIST PAPER THIS SUNDAY

Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. at Schoenhoffen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves. there will be a huge concert and meeting celebrating the second anniversary of the Polish Communist paper, Trybuna Robotnicza.

Among speakers will be Robert Minor, editor of the new Saturday magazine of THE DAILY WORKER, known in the revolutionary movement as an outstanding leader and one of the best speakers; Paul Trumbull, just released from federal prison where he spent a year for his Communist activity and propaganda in the U. S. Army. There will also be Polish speakers.

On the program are: Dances by Comrades Hilda Reed, Elsie Newman and Emma Blechsmidt.

Russian, Turkish and Spanish dances by Miss Jean Blasak, a professional dancer.

Classical dance by little Sofia Marek.
Russian mandolin orchestra.
Recitals in Polish and Russian. Piano solo by A. S. Hambro.
Everyone who comes will have a good time. Tickets 25 cents.

A sub day will help to drive capital away.

Chicago Workers Reserve the Date for

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CONCERT

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 8 P. M.
by the
Trade Union Educational League
at the
ARION GROTTO (EIGHTH STREET THEATER)
8th Street and Wabash Avenue.

The program will include the well known
Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra
Lithuanian Chorus
Russian Accordionist Sam Lein
Scottish and Irish National Dancers
Margarite Lewis, Pianist
Fred Ellis, Robert Minor and Lydia Gibson, Cartoonists

TICKETS 50 CENTS, 83 CENTS AND \$1.10, INCL. WAR TAX, can be secured at Room 37, 156 W. Washington Street and The Daily Worker, 1115 W. Washington Blvd.

Women in the Workshop

By HELEN KAPLAN

I HAVE been unemployed for the last ten months. Going to A. C. W. employment office, practically every day to ask for a job. I come in contact with thousands of workers. When we come together we talk of everything under the sun. We joke, we laugh, we praise and we condemn. We get acquainted very fast. We do not wait for any introduction—we just begin to speak when we have anything to say.

A few days ago I came to the office. I asked the usual question of the man who gives out the jobs, and he gave me his usual answer, "nothing doing today." Then I went over to a group of workers who were standing talking. They were trying to put blame on women workers for some of the defects in our industry.

One worker said: "We men are going around idle while many of the women are working. In the old country in Poland the women didn't work in the shops. But as soon as they come to this country they get into the shops and factories and soon they will be even getting into the mines." I told the worker that I would tell him why women work in the shops

The Women on the Farm

By ALFRED KNUTSON.

THE farm women, especially the wives and daughters of the farm workers, tenants, and mortgaged farmers, do more useful labor for less thanks and reward than any other class of workers in this country.

From early in the morning till late at night the farmer's wife is on her feet, preparing the food for the family, taking care of the children, milking the cows, feeding the chickens and turkeys, and not infrequently we find her tramping across the field sitting on a wobbly plow and leading hay on a hot summer's day. She rises earlier than anybody else on the farm—stead and in the last one to go to bed. She is busy all day long, working patiently without very much thought of what she is going to get for her labor. She and her husband are partners in the disagreeable task of satisfying for the bankers and food gamblers—their capitalist exploiters.

If any person on earth has problems facing her it is the woman on the farm. To be sure there are some farm women who get along quite well but these constitute only a small minority. The vast masses of farm women, along with their husbands, sons and daughters are eking out a meager existence from year to year with the situation on the farm becoming steadily worse. There is no hope for them under the capitalist system.

MODERN conveniences, such as electric systems, city water, electric lights, steam heat, bath, etc., the poor wife of a struggling farmer knows nothing about. She should, of course, have access to these conveniences in order to lighten her burdens as well as to increase her health, happiness, and general well-being. By her labor she is entitled to it all.

Instead she is compelled to live in houses that are small and without any improvements worth mentioning. Water and fuel must be brought into the house from the outside during the cold winter months, the old kerosene lamps must still be used to light the dining rooms, impure air due to gases emitted by the kitchen and heating stoves must be constantly inhaled, no bath and no decent toilet facilities are available for this distressing working woman.

THERE are no luxuries in the home of the poor farm woman. The stories we read in the capitalist press about "farmers generally" installing "meets" of the modern conveniences into their homes are not true and are certainly not borne out by the facts. They should be there, of course, and with capitalism which now exploits system gave way to a workers' system. The poor farm woman has nothing to look forward to.

development of machinery, thousands of unskilled workers are taking the place of the skilled workers. The bosses do not care. If they can get a woman worker to work for less money they will surely employ her instead of a man. Take, for instance, the machine shops. They are employing girls for the punch-press. They pay them half the wages that they are paying men.

Now, dear brother, shouting that women are no good will get us no place. THE women are part of the exploited class. We might as well start to do some work, among them so they should emancipate themselves from this economic oppression as being an inferior sex, and raise the interest among the women. They shall participate in the struggle for the working class as equals to men. In unions, where women are getting less pay for the same work that men are doing we shall help them to put up demands, "equal pay for equal work." Where women are not organized into unions we must see to it that they are organized.

At the capitalist countries are trying to make the workers believe that they have such a thing as democracy. leader, teacher and friend. They came in hundreds from the provinces. "I remember how I wanted to look at him, and how I could see nothing for my tears. I wiped them away with my sleeves, but once more they hid from me the face of our leader, teacher, comrade and friend.

"I and all working women to whom Ilyich is dear must follow his teachings and be Leninists—these are the thoughts that are burning in our brains, writes a working woman from the Uritzy factory. And when the walls of the Mansour-leum had hidden the body of Vladimir Ilyich, when the last salvos had died down, when the banners were lowered to the ground, then the working women poured into the still from-firm Leninist Party in scores, hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands. And then two years of the Party and work in the ranks of the Party and watchwords—work at restoring industry, at strengthening the alliance of the working class and the peasantry.

Working Women and Lenin

"With sobbs and lamentation we lowered our banners."

By N. KAPTELTSEVA

ONE cannot describe in words the great sorrow in the heart of every conscious working woman since the death of Lenin.

Two difficult years which seem as soon as centuries and as short as flashes have gone by since January 21st, 1924. For two years the working class and toiling peasantry have been building up their state without a leader, their guide, without this thinker and organizer of genius. They are building up collectively in place of their party leader.

It is a difficult and stupendous task, but the teachings of our great leader show us the way and light up our path. THE death of Comrade Lenin has been a great sorrow in the hearts of many millions of our toiling workers and of January 21 will be imprinted forever on the memory of every woman thinker and peasant.

How I was thunderstruck at this news. I was no longer able to think. The words reeked in my head: "Lenin is dead."

"And I could not understand them," writes a working woman from the Ukhoyskaya factory. It was my husband who told me that Vladimir Ilyich was dead. I stood there with open mouth, wanting to say something, but my tongue would not move, and my brain burned as if it were on fire.

"What do you mean, 'Lenin is dead'?" "Who could replace him?" "I remember how this went to my heart and how I burst into tears," writes the working woman Epifanova from Telkoy in the Ivanovo-Vosnesensk Province.

"A thunderbolt could not have struck me more than this news of Lenin's death," said Anurova. The first minutes were minutes of fright, terror and panic, but another question immediately faced every working woman—Lenin is dead, but his work lives. The Party he founded is living and the working class, and toiling peasantry which Ilyich organized around the Party is still living.

"Help the oppressed party to get to work. In such times there is no place for tears—this burst forth from the collective hearts of the workers. "I immediately realized the importance of this moment and dried my tears, but it was just as if a stone had fallen upon my heart," writes the working woman Semenova in her letters.

THE Moscow men and women workers in the days of the sharp January frosts marched uninterruptedly day and night to bid farewell to their is Leninism.

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FROM the first days after Lenin's death the working women commenced sending their collections, letters, notes and poems to the newspapers and journals. And not only at that time but even up to the present time they are still sending in material uninterruptedly. In this they materialize the tragic loss, and allude to the colossal work of Vladimir Ilyich in forming the Party and organizing the working masses—and they swear they will be true to his teachings.

And it is not only those who have written and who know how to write who are writing these things, but also those who but a few years back have never held a pen in their hands. Both the old and the very young write in their ungrammatical and crooked hand from all parts of the Soviet Union. It is the hands of hundreds and thousands of working women who are writing, but their thoughts are all one.

TOGETHER with the Party we will bring Lenin's work to its conclusion. We will carry forward his teachings, and if not we, then our children, our grand children, and great grand children will see the dawn of Socialism throughout the world.

"And not only the working women, but the housewives, also, are entering the Leninist Party and bidding others to do likewise—that is what the housewife Demannin writes. Working women, and wives of working men, Lenin suffered persecution, shame, prison and exile for our freedom and now that he is no longer with us let us stand beneath the Red banner of the Leninist Party and help it to finish the work of constructing Socialism that Lenin commenced.

Our banner is Lenin and our weapon is Leninism. military training in the schools and colleges, and for "preparation for defensive purposes," makes obvious that our own capitalists are far from being asleep on the job. They are preparing the victims for the next war. It will be the brothers, the sweethearts, the husbands, the sons of the working class women, the fathers of the working class children, who will their interests as a class that they are' state.

The New Magazine

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1926

Working Women and War

By IDA DAILES.

A GRAND spectacle is being prepared on the world stage for the greatest showmen the world has ever known. The statesmen of world capitalism, the newspapers are flooded with stories about the world court, the league of nations, and various elaborate schemes for the preservation of the "peace of nations."

WITH the establishment of private ownership and production for profits came the expansion of the capitalist nations beyond their home boundaries. Surplus products had to be disposed of, cheaper labor had to be found, new sources of raw material had to be conquered.

Thus began the search for new markets. Armed with bibles, guns and whiskey, the knights of capitalism set out on their holy mission. Bloody wars of conquest made slaves of millions of backward people and divided the world up among the great capitalist powers. Finally the capitalist nations entrenched themselves in every corner of the globe.

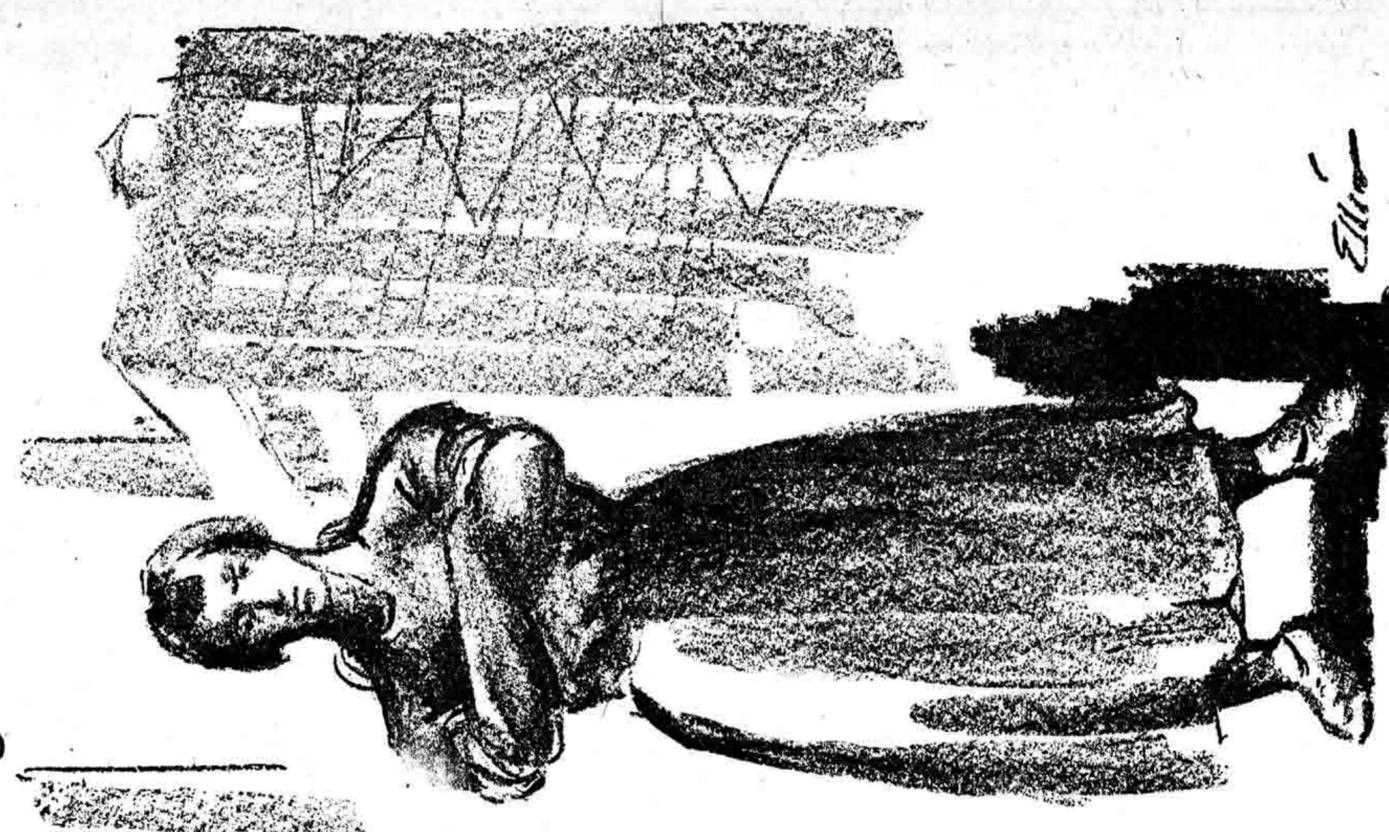
But the system is such that it cannot stop of itself. Capitalism seeks ever greater fields of exploitation—what the statesmen call "spheres of influence." So the struggle turned from the search for new markets to the striving for domination in the world market. And such a struggle means war—the sacrifice of millions of workers in the unholy cause of satisfying the greed of the capitalist class.

TO make war requires men and money. The working class furnishes both. But the capitalists cannot go before the workers and say: "We need you on the battlefield. You must kill for us and be killed for us. Our position on the world market is threatened and we must cripple the country that holds this threat over us. For the sake of our profits: Go forth! Kill and be killed!" No, such frankness would lift a hand—except perhaps to strike down those who would speak these words. Yet this is the reality back of the grand slogans with which the workers are driven to murder their brother-workers of other lands. To cover up the reality the press-agents of capitalism get busy and turn out grand, idealistic slogans, eaged in promoting some noble cause.

IT is not necessary to go over in detail the history of the years since the war. These years have brought bitter disillusionment to those workers who were fooled by the lies of the capitalists—years that have thrown into the scrap-heap all the glittering paste jewels which dazzled their eyes.

All the "little" wars that have been going on, the stirrings of protest in the East, the enslavement of the German working class by the Dawes Plan, the tricky behavior of the French franc, widespread unemployment in England with no signs of permanent relief—all these and many other signs point to the fact that the problems of world capitalism are far from settled.

History has taught us our lessons. It is easy to see that another world war is threatening. This time a war more horrible and more destructive than any other that went before—with highly perfected poison gases, aeroplanes to wipe out a city in a night, new and more powerful instruments of murder being invented every day. In this country, the propaganda for Citizens' Military Training Camps, for



"The Proletarian Woman," drawn by Fred Ellis for the New Magazine of The Daily Worker.

will no longer be fooled by the lies of their bosses. It is only then that they will realize that "my country" is truth for the capitalists, but an empty dream for the workers; that "democracy" is a humbug in the mouth of the capitalist class, and that democracy can only exist, in reality, in a workers' state.

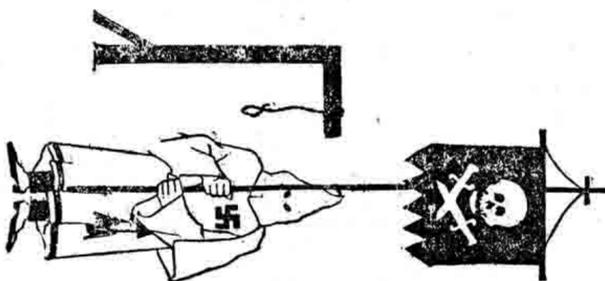
Some Lessons of the Finnish Civil War

By a Red Guardist.

THE lessons of the class war in Finland, in 1918—January to May—have not yet been made sufficiently available for the comrades of other countries. There is a pamphlet of Comrade O. W. Kristin, "The Finnish Revolution. A Self-Criticism," which is available in English, but is very little known in this country. In Finnish there are many publications on the question from both sides which give interesting material about conditions before and during this armed struggle of the classes, where the proletarian was compelled to take up arms without being prepared for it and in which it made some of the same mistakes as were made in the Paris Commune.

In "White Finland" there is published in six large volumes a history of "The Finnish War of Liberation"—so these allies of the German call their murderous warfare against the toilers of their own country. From this the following lessons can be drawn:

1. The preparations of the whites. As early as 1917, a military commission was appointed, whose first task was to investigate the geographical terrain, and especially to seek a basis for operation. They selected the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia in middle-western Finland. The reasons were: The population is of conservative middle peasantry, where a strong sentiment had been aroused against the Reds and the Russian soldiers. In this region there was a big railway center with roads running to the north, east and south, and west to the future white capital, Vaasa. From this point it was possible to have communications with the western countries over the sea and north of the gulf. The whites had already made arrangements to get financial help, arms and supplies from Germany (officially) and from Sweden (unofficially). As is known, the Germans sent troops to Red Finland to the rear of the Reds, which decided the outcome of the civil war.
2. The lesson: In the sense of military preparations and foreign connections, the whites were well-prepared; the Reds had neglected these matters.
3. A plan to isolate the Russian military by surprise was worked out. As the war with Germany was still pending, there were small Russian detachments scattered thru Finland, and the revolutionary soldiers were friendly toward the Finnish Reds, the workers and poor peasants. The whites organized besting rings of armed "white" organizations around every unit and even succeeded in isolating them from each other, and from the Finnish Red Guards. The preparations of the latter to frustrate these plans were too late, as a result of the lack of an intelligence service.
4. Preparations to clean out Reds from the hinterland. There were big industrial centers in north Finland, saw-mills and lumber works, and a rebellious, poor peasantry. To capture the southern part of East Bothnia would give the whites an opportunity to strike a blow against these Reds and to make their own rear safe. The whites succeeded in carrying out this plan. They were met by hard fighting on the side of the industrial workers and rural scouts, but succeeded in crushing them.
5. The arbitrary leadership. There were a number of former officers among the Finnish bourgeoisie. Some of them had been officers in the Finnish army dissolved by czarism in 1901, and some had been officers in the czarist army. Then the whites had made arrangements to get staff and noncommissioned officers from Sweden and Germany. Then they had over two thousand "Jegers"—bourgeois youths, students and even peasants and workers, who had gone to Germany during the war in order to get military training. Most of them had honest intentions of preparing themselves for a fight against czarism in order to liberate Finland. They were regarded as adventurers by a big part of the Finnish bourgeoisie, which lined up with czarism for their profits in producing war supplies. But when power in Russia passed into the hands of the workers and peasants, the big bourgeoisie managed to get those patriots to fight the Finnish toilers under the cover of "ousting the Russians." But hundreds of these boys did not let themselves be fooled by this trickery or as war-workers. The Reds were very poorly prepared as regards military leadership.
6. The general staff. The military committee of the whites was replaced by a centralized staff under the leadership of General Gustav Mannerheim, a foreign count, registered among the Finnish nobility, but wholly Russified as a general in the czarist army. He was secretly appointed by the Finnish government, January 16, to be commanding general of the white forces. He organized a staff of trained officers, each head of his department. The Red Staff was not at first composed of capable military leaders and was not centralized.
7. The headquarters of the staff. For this the city of Vaasa was selected, as the capital Helsinki in the south was considered likely to fall into the hands of the Reds. This calculation was correct and the whites had an effective center from the very beginning. Later the white staff was removed to the railroad center, Seinajoki.
8. Accuracy in details. As Mannerheim, disguised as a traveling salesman, was on his way from Helsinki to Vaasa, he was almost arrested in Tampere, the industrial center of Finland, where the Reds were especially strong. The Russian soldiers, who inspected the passports, suspected him of being an officer and demanded him to come to the station for questioning. The "white" history tells us: "Mannerheim began to dress himself (it was in a sleeper) when a young man ('white') dressed as a railway employe, passing, explained to the soldier that the passport was all right and that they did not have the right to bother the travelers." The soldier dropped the case, and the whites had their leader.
9. The connections. The first task of the white staff was to organize connections with the white grand centers all over the country. They had eleven secret district centers. Messages to the staff came under the address of the Vaasa City Administration. The whites also had the support of the telegraph operators. The quartermaster was in charge of all means of communication.
10. The intelligence service and the communication of the Reds were very poorly organized.
11. The supply of weapons. The white staff had the available weapons already registered and took energetic steps to hasten the sending of guns and ammunition from Sweden and Germany. They bought also weapons from the Russian officers and specializing soldiers. The surprised Russian military units were compelled to surrender their supplies. The Reds were very slow in arming themselves. The rank and file, alarmed by the secret preparations of the whites, demanded weapons, but the leaders were not energetic in supplying them.
12. The first alarms. The members of the White Guards were alarmed with exaggerated messages concerning some smaller fights in south Finland and alleged sending of troops to the north. The "White" staff regarded these small occurrences as signs of threatening war, and was correct. The Reds did not fully understand this.
13. Threats and bluffs. The Whites circulated rumors among the Russian soldiers about the strength of the whites, and organized peasant parades to make an impression on them. In this way they gained time and succeeded in disheartening a part of the to some extent demoralized Russian soldiers. They also made earnest efforts to demoralize the trains and other preparations for actual fighting.—The preparations of the Reds were not so systematic.
14. The relations between the leaders and the rank and file. When the white guards were alarmed and mobilized, they wanted to go into action at once. It was difficult for the officers to hold them back. When they received from the staff a command to wait for action, they revolved. Such a lack of discipline could in some instances be useful for the whites. For instance, Hitler's groups of whites defeated a railroad station south of the only connecting road to the east. Their position was so dangerous that they received a command from Mannerheim to retreat, but did not obey. So they saved the connections to the east. But soon the whites got their staff of officers organized and military discipline established. This was important for them because the peasants were not willing to go far from their own localities. They intended only to get the Russian soldiers out and after that wanted to return home. But this was not the intention of the leaders, and the members of the white guards were told that they were soldiers in an army and had to go where they were commanded.
15. The Reds had to face the same problem. The white staff was voluntary local organizations with elected officers. They were used to discuss



Results of the Victory of "Democracy." Drawn by Dem, in Moscow Pravda

ing at length whether or not they should attack, obeying a command or not, as they pleased. After a time this was overcome. When the Red grand staff saw that their appointed officer was not capable in practice, they asked for a new officer from the staff. But there were not many such officers to be obtained. Some groups of industrial workers, who had been trained in sport organizations, could supply comrades capable of military leadership. But this process of creating officers while the war was going on was slow, and time did not wait. The necessity for discipline also developed with experience. But this process also was too slow. One little anecdote will illustrate the awakening of this consciousness. Long after the civil war, when one of the red guardists was released from the prison camp of the whites, he told his comrades: "Now I will keep my place in the firing line." This means that the key to all fighting was that so many left the firing line, and now he understood that this was the key to all fighting. The problem of developing men (and women) who are trained to keep their places and uphold their authority is the most vital in all questions of struggle. It is especially necessary when there is a need for a retreat. The men who take up arms are willing to advance, but retreat disheartens them and destroys discipline. It was for this reason that Lenin emphasized the double necessity of discipline during a retreat.

"Good Morning, Mr. President"

By Michael Gold

HE was an old Iowa farmer; he looked like many other old Iowa farmers: slow, gnarled hands, glasses, suspicious eyes, Congress shoes, monstache, blue suspenders, blue suspenders, and a train bound for Washington, D. C.

"When do we reach the capital, porter?" he asked as he stared for the fiftieth time at his silver onion watch.

"Tuh-morrow mawmin' at seven, Boss," said the porter.

"Thanks." The Iowa shut his tight mouth tighter; but his heart beat fast.

Seven o'clock in the morning. After all these years! And at ten o'clock he would stand in line at the White House, and shake the president's hand! My hands! My stars and stripes, that was sent to make an American's heart beat fast!

"My congressman has arranged it all," the old man confided proudly, to another old man in the smoking room. "I'm a-going to shake the president's hand! Yes, sir, and I've been waiting for this moment for fifty years."

Then he told about his father, who had shaken the hand of President Grant, and how it had made him an outstanding member of the community; it had even gained him an election as town marshal.

"Sense I've been a boy of ten, and heard my father real about President Grant, I vowed to get to Washington and do the same as he did if I took every cent I had," said the old Iowa Yankee soul. "The humkey in it, perhaps. Or the 'I tell you, it's the proudest moment of my life. I'm a-going to step up, shake his hand like this, and just say a few words: Good morning, Mr. President. I've voted the straight republican ticket for the past forty years.'"

"He'll be glad to hear it," said the other old man. "What this country needs is a lot more good republicans. Reckon the trip from Iowa is costing you quite a penny tho, ain't it?"

"Worth every cent. Worth every cent a man has got," trumpeted the Iowa shrilly.

As a matter of fact, the trip was taking every cent he had. He was too old to work, and his farm was not his, it was mortgaged to the hilt. His wife had died a few years ago; she had dropped like an overworked animal in the harness. His two sons had run away from the farm, because of the drudgery, and he never heard from them. He had run a slave farm on which he had been the principal slave. Now he was worked out, and old, and penniless, but glory he would shake the president's hand!

This would make up for everything; for the years of drudgery, ignorance, and isolation; for the misery years, the mean, lean Yankee years, for the penny-squeezing years that had killed his wife and driven away his sons, and twisted and pained his body. Yes, it would pay.

(This is the way Yankees think. They despise royalty and the effete European worshippers of King George of England. Kaiser Wilhelm, and Queen Marie of Romania. But they would all go hungry, naked and cold to shake the president's hand. Yes, sir. Nothing concrete is gained; a man does not become wiser, nobler, or even richer by the act, but it satisfies something in the Yankee soul. The humkey in it, perhaps. Or the romantic, or the damn fool. I can't figure it out. But I know the way to corrupt a stamach laborer.)

Reds and helped them with all their means, did not feel the new power as entirely their own. This was a big mistake.

1. The masses of petty and middle peasants were neglected. The dissatisfied tenant farmers and even independent peasants registered in the Red army and fought bravely in south Finland, in the far north. But during the period of preparation the peasants of middle Finland were neglected. They were religious and patriotic and the Reds did not understand how to approach them. So they could be misled by the whites. There were plenty of signs of dissatisfaction with their conditions. The taxes were heavy, also the mortgages. Hunger for land was general, and there were huge areas of land owned by farmer companies which could have been confiscated, for the benefit of the small peasants. There was an understanding of this problem in the Social-Democratic Party, but its revolutionary importance was not worked out and not developed into clear slogans, a general feature of the socialist parties, even the most radical, such as the Finnish Social-Democratic Party.
2. Lack of initiative. As told above, the Reds were late in all their preparations and actions. This had its basis in the fact that the Social-Democratic party was not conscious of the inevitability of the revolution and the civil war. It was forced on them. Already in November, 1917, the power in the whole country was in the hands of the Reds. But the party gave it up. At the end of January the party had to face a situation where the power in middle Finland was in the hands of the whites, who had used their time well. They recognized the necessity of fighting when the Red leaders still hoped the civil war could be avoided and the necessary reforms obtained in a parliamentary way. (The Finnish Social-Democrats had almost half of the legislation in their hands and hoped for a coalition with left-wing peasants, but were unable to establish it.) So the lack of understanding and initiative on the military and political field proved fatal to the Reds.
3. The institution which was in Russia called the Extraordinary Commission (Tcheka) was not organized. There were of course some organs to watch for and fight the whites in Red Finland, but they were not centralized and did not have the proper political leadership. The result was a lack of consistency in their work. In many places they were too lenient towards the whites and in other places some cases of arbitrariness occurred. The revolutionary power must be firm but consistent. This can be obtained only under leadership of responsible, politically trained persons.
4. The train reached Washington. The old Iowa farmer was met by his congressman and taken to the White House line. There he found a thousand other Yankees waiting to shake the president's hand. This amazed him; he had dreamed, on his lonely farm, that he cherished a secret and unique ambition.
5. After four hours and forty years of waiting, his turn in the line came at last. He was suddenly shoved from behind; he touched a cold, clammy hand; he saw a fixed presidential smile, and a blur of frock-coat. Suddenly he found himself in the corridor, confused among a thousand other confused Yankees. It had all taken a second, this consummation of a life-time of sacred yearning.
6. "I didn't even get a chance to tell him I'd voted straight republican for forty years," the old Iowa complained feebly to another old Yankee as they passed out on the lawn, gently but firmly expelled by the fat secret service men.
7. THAT'S all there is to the story. Except that I ought to add that the old farmer died six months later; nothing much the matter with him, the doctor said, but he seemed to have lost all his interest in life. Nothing more to live for.

14. The critical moment. The decision to be the most vital problem in all action. This should not be hastened, but neither should it be delayed beyond the right moment. On February 25, some members of the whites were demanding immediate action. Others hesitated. They pointed out that there was no artillery to speak of, and the supply of machine-guns was insufficient. Even guns and ammunition were lacking. But Mannerheim decided for action. His reasons were:

1. No system of soviets was organized. That means that the great masses of the workers and peasants were not drawn into the state organizations. Already in 1917, representative bodies of workers had been organized in localities. They were a poor substitute for the soviets, because they were established by only the organized workers (unions, workers' federations, sport organizations, etc.)
2. The district committees of the Social-Democratic Party and the unions were organized as district centers. The government, called "The Trustees (Commissioners) of the People," were organized by the central committees of the party and the unions. A General Council of Workers consisting of representatives of the party, the unions, the Red guards, and the Helsinki groups was organized and functioned as a revolutionary parliament. Although these organizations included the active part of the working people and were really mass organizations, the basis for a revolutionary power was too narrow. The non-partisan masses, which sympathized with the

As the Finnish revolution as a whole was a costly experience, so it illustrates, in a negative way, how absolutely necessary it is to have a conscious revolutionary, a Communist Party in leadership. The nearly 15,000 murdered in the white terror, the 15,000 starved in the prison-camps of the whites, where 100,000 working men, women and children were tortured, was the price paid for these experiences. Not to speak of the international significance of Finland being white and not Red during the past eight years. The revolutionary workers of other countries ought to learn of this experience.