

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

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

**R**ADICALS observe Christmas, not because they feel like worshipping the descent of the stork on a lowly Bethlehem domicile, but for the good and sufficient reason that all human beings like to surrender to christianity at least once a year. The catholic church knows thru the confessional that all people are human, and the ability of the catholic church to diagnose the cravings of human being is in no small degree responsible for that church's success.

**S**UCCESS! In the last analysis it means the ability to survive, and while the development of the tool of production is responsible for all change (and necessity is the mother of invention) there are so many by-products of this general principle that, as far as most people are concerned, the incidental things dominate the fundamental.

**C**OMMUNISTS do not fall for desultory philosophizing. The editorial staff of THE DAILY WORKER does not write according to Hoyle, but according to Lenin and Marx. Therefore you will not read any New Year sermons in THE DAILY WORKER. Our sermons are just as fresh in June as in December. The New Republic is responsible for those observations. As you may know, The New Republic is a weekly magazine that caters to that section of the capitalist class that lives on dividends extracted from the enslaved workers by efficient slave drivers like Elbert Gary. The New Republic tribe abuse Gary for being so raw, but draw their dividends and abuse the Communists for being so raw—on the other side.

**I**N a decisive struggle between labor and capital The New Republic tribe will stick to the capitalist system. But in the meantime the liberals are a positive nuisance to the capitalist fundamentalists. And by capitalist fundamentalists I mean those who are convinced that any system is justified in using any means at its disposal to maintain its supremacy.

**H**ERE is where The New Republic comes in. I am quoting from the issue of January 5, 1927: "A survey of world affairs as 1927 opens reveals a clear advance over the situation a year ago. In western Europe the tension has been greatly relaxed by the entrance of Germany into the league and the coming into effect of the Locarno treaties, and while the economic situation leaves much to be desired, it is now certain that the worst corner has been turned."

**T**HE editorial hack who had to turn out a certain number of words for his employer turned out the kind of language that vegetarians, chiropractors, fanatics and anti-everythings (for anti's sake) cherish. But what we are concerned with is the assumption that the league of nations wants peace, or that spiritual urges have a determining effect on the course of history. No. Those of us who write for an organization know that all things that are written do not always represent the views of the man behind the typewriter, but the collective view of the organization for which he works. The league of nations is the creature of imperialism, which only wants peace to the extent that it feels that peace may be conducive to its well-being.

**W**HEN a liberal paper suggests or states emphatically that the league of nations or any other creation of imperialism aims to eliminate war, the best thing we can do is to suggest that our readers indulge in a hearty guffaw. New Year's resolutions in capitalist papers have two eyes on the advertising revenue that flows from increased circulation. We tell the truth as we see it, because that is our business.

## KOLLONTAI PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
**MEXICO CITY (By Mail).**—Alexandra Kollontai, Soviet minister to Mexico, presented her credentials to the Mexican government on December 24. All members of the cabinet were present and the ceremony was witnessed by the largest gathering in years, even the spacious patio of the president's wing of the national palace being jammed with people unable to wedge into the reception salon. A special departure from precedent was made by the presence of a military band to greet the new representative, and President Calles sent flowers to the U. S. S. R. legation after the function, with a personal greeting to Kollontai.  
In her address Kollontai pointed out the similarity of problems facing the two countries which serve to unite them with common aspirations—especially the problem of outside impe-

## BIG NAVY MEN IN HOUSE SURE OF NEW GRAFT

### To Build Three Boats at \$16,000,000 Each

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
**WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.**—Champions of a bigger American navy scented victory today as they closed in for the climax of their fight in the house for three new cruisers.

With the defenders of the administration program weakened by the defection of many republican stalwarts, it appeared likely the house would adopt the cruiser proposal.

Cost \$16,000,000.  
Rep. Tilson, of Connecticut, republican leader, who is slated to move an amendment to the naval supply bill, said that \$500,000 to \$600,000 would cover preliminary work on the ships. Modern cruisers, completely armed, cost \$16,000,000 each.

Whether the support pledged by influential republicans would melt all opposition appeared to be a matter of doubt. The "big navy" forces listed speaker Longworth, Rep. Begg of Ohio, assistant republican floor leader; Rep. Snell (R.) of New York, chairman of the rules committee, and Rep. Garrett of Tennessee, the democratic leader, as supporters.

**Bill Will Pass.**  
Rep. Butler (R) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house naval affairs committee, predicted the three cruiser amendment would be adopted. If this is done he will accept an amendment to his bill authorizing ten cruisers, limiting the number to seven, he said.

Passage of this bill and the Britten measure authorizing the elevation of big guns on American ships from 15 to 30 degrees will constitute the future "big navy" program for this session, Butler said.

**Naval Chairman Exposed.**  
**WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.**—(FP)—Chairman Butler of the house committee on naval affairs, who has appealed to the country for \$400,000,000 for new construction in the navy, has been exposed in flagrant misrepresentation of the naval strength of Great Britain, which he used as a comparison.

Butler, leading the bigger-navy agitation, declared that "England has already built 40 of these cruisers," when talking of new light cruisers. He left the impression that Britain had, since the war, been engaging in a tremendous expansion of her naval strength.

**Make Investigation.**  
The national council for prevention of war has investigated and found that all but 8 of the 40 light cruisers possessed by Britain were completed prior to the Washington conference on naval limitation; 26 of them were finished before the end of the war. All of the cruisers owned by the American navy were completed between 1923 and 1925. The average age of the British cruisers is 8 years, and of the American only 2 years. Moreover, 34 of the 40 British light cruisers are of less than 5,000 tons—the minimum size for effective use in modern naval warfare in offensive fighting. The average is below 5,000 tons. All of the 10 American light cruisers are of 7,600 tons each.

In speed, range of guns, and capacity to carry airplanes, the American light cruiser fleet far outranks the British.

**Panama Canal Tolls.**  
**PANAMA CITY.**—Tolls to the amount of \$154,064,037 were collected from 37,599 commercial vessels which passed thru the canal from its opening on Aug. 15, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1926, according to the report of the governor of the canal zone.

## VIENNA'S SUICIDE LIST FOR 1926 TOTALS 720; YOUNGEST 3, OLDEST 80

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
**VIENNA.**—This city's suicide record for 1926 reaches the astonishing total of 720, with the maiming of 1,100 more who attempted self-destruction but failed. The city keeps a grim book, in which is noted with scientific accuracy every detail of the suicide and of the hour, weather conditions, etc., associated with the case.

Of the 720 who killed themselves here last year the youngest was a child of 3 and the oldest was 80. In one case two girls of 16 bound themselves together and jumped into the river.  
The cause of the epidemic is said to be now a spirit of hopelessness rather than the pangs of misery in the first pre-war years.

## SIGMAN'S THUGS ASSAULT LOYAL N. Y. UNIONIST

### Cloakmaker Is Near Death from Beating

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
**NEW YORK, Jan. 5.**—Joseph De Mola, chairman of the Monroe Dress shop at 322 7th avenue is in Bellevue Hospital today on the brink of death, the victim of ruthless gangsterism. He was attacked by two gangsters and beaten senseless with lead pipe on the last day of the year after he had refused to ask the workers of the shop to attend a meeting arranged by the International under the leadership of President Morris Sigman to further its union-wrecking campaign in the dressmakers' union.

**Supported Local.**  
According to workers in the shop, De Mola was approached by a business agent of the international just after the 11th hour and asked to attend the meeting and invite the other workers of the shop. He replied that the workers had voted for the present administration of the joint board which the international has "deposed," and that they would not come to any meeting arranged by the international for the destruction of their local.

In the late afternoon, according to the eye-witnesses, two gangsters well known to be allied with the right wing forces, rushed into the shop and attacked the helpless De Mola. They beat him into insensibility before police could be called. De Mola was taken to Bellevue with a fractured skull, and the two gangsters, Luis Blumenfeld and R. Rusee arrested on charges of assault.

**Has 5 Children.**  
De Mola, who is a presser, had received a threatening letter the previous week, according to his wife. It was anonymous, but declared that unless he ceased his activities for the joint board he would be "fixed up." De Mola and his wife have five small children. It is unlikely that he will recover.

**Even Murder.**  
"This ruthless policy that does not even stop at murder shows plainly how little the bureaucracy cares for the workers' rights or even for their lives," declared Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board. "This attack is typical of the methods that are being used by the international to maintain power against the wishes of the majority of the members."

## LAW COMPELLING JUDGES TO GIVE FOURTH DEGREE OFFENDERS LIFE UPHOLD

**NEW YORK, Jan. 5.**—The so-called Baumes laws passed by the state legislature, which require that judges must give life sentences to fourth degree offenders, were upheld by the appellate division of the supreme court as constitutional. The laws deprive judges of discretion in such cases and fourth degree offenders must receive the maximum sentence, despite possible mitigating circumstances.

In the opinion of the court, written by Judge E. S. K. Merrell, it was declared that the Baumes laws were no more arbitrary than the law requiring the death penalty for murder.  
The court denounced what it declared as "the tendency of recent years toward laxity in law enforcement and leniency to criminals," and said the increase in crime justified the legislature in passing such laws. A warning was given to judges that they must not refuse to enforce the law because their discretion is removed.

## WRATH AGAINST BRITISH GROWS AMONG CHINESE

### Demonstrate at Hankow Against English

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
**SHANGHAI, Jan. 5.**—British authorities have agreed to withdraw British marines from the British concession at Hankow, realizing that the presence of the marines may provoke further trouble, it was reported here today. The guarding of the Hankow concession would be left to the Chinese.

Advices from Hankow say Cantonese officials claim that more than forty major and minor casualties were suffered by Chinese as a result of Monday's and Tuesday's incidents at the border of the British concession when a demonstration before the concession was dispersed by British sailors. The Chinese accuse the sailors of "British cruelty."

A Chinese mass meeting at Hankow has demanded that the government present a 72-hour ultimatum to the British consul, insisting upon the disarming of volunteers and police and an apology from the British for the recent incidents, according to an evening news dispatch. If the ultimatum is rejected, a general strike will be called against the British.

**Big Battle On.**  
**SHANGHAI, Jan. 5.**—The battle between the northern and the Cantonese forces in the vicinity of Hangchow has been extended in scope today, with neither side having won any decisive advantage.

General Sun Chuang-Pang, commander of the northern forces said he will leave Nanking for Hangchow to personally direct the attack against Fuyang. Messages from Chekiang province say General Chang Kai-shek generalissimo of the Cantonese forces is personally leading the southerners. A hundred wounded reached Shanghai from the front today. Heavy artillery firing was reported along the Chientang river.

**U. S. Ships at Hankow.**  
**LONDON, Jan. 5.**—United States gunboats have anchored at Hankow, according to a central news dispatch. Reports that women and children have been ordered from Hankow are unconfirmed.

## BAKERS JAILED FOR VIOLATING N. Y. INJUNCTION

### 10 Unionists Made Court Victims

**NEW YORK, Jan. 5.**—Nine members of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union, Local 87, have been sentenced to jail here by Judge James C. Crosey of the supreme court charged with violating an injunction issued by the court to prevent the union picketing a number of bakeries in Brooklyn. The injunction, which resulted in the jailing of the unionists, was issued more than a year ago. All of the unionists are Jewish.

**Must 'Pay Boss' Attorney.**  
Coupled with the jail sentences, the judge ordered the injunction victim to pay the fee of the attorney for the New York Jewish Bakery Owners' Association, which was \$500, and assessed them a fine of \$250.

**B. A.'s Get 30 Days.**  
Barnett Heller and Meyer Pollack, business agent of the union, were sentenced to 30 days. Harry Green, Isaac Lefkowitz, Jacob Reivel, Wassil Bassan, Abraham Schrage, Max Hudnick, and Eli Proveda received 10-day sentences.  
The case was initiated by the Probsky Brothers' bakery at 332 Snediker avenue, Brooklyn.  
An appeal from the decision will be taken, Charles Solomon, counsel for the union, announced.

## BULGARIAN OFFICIALS START YEAR BY MAKING THE USUAL ARRESTS

**SOFIA, Bulgaria.**—Let no cynic say that the Bulgarian authorities do not possess a keen sense of humor.  
In discussing the arrest of several persons alleged to be Communists, the officials report that it was not due to a new "plot" to overthrow the government, but merely "the usual arrests of Communists."

## FORTRESS ONCE USED AS POLITICAL PRISON NOW PUBLIC MUSEUM

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
**SCHLUSSELBURG, U. S. S. R.**—What for centuries was a chamber of horrors is now a public museum. The old Schlüsselburg fortress will be opened to the public, that they may see the cells where political prisoners under the czars wore out their lives in solitary confinement.  
Here will be seen also the stone cell in which Ivan VI was murdered on instructions from government authorities, after 20 years of imprisonment, when his very identity was unknown to his jailers.

Send in your order for the Birth Day Edition! See Page Four.

## NICARAGUA TO BE TAKEN LIKE PANAMA STEAL

### Permanent Occupation Seen in Latest Move

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
**WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.**—American military occupation of Nicaragua has been placed on a semi-permanent basis, which is plainly intended to become just as permanent as the American occupation of Panama.

This view was widely entertained by diplomats and other observers here today, following the White House announcement that American marines and bluejackets are necessary in Nicaragua to protect the canal and naval base rights which the United States purchased from Nicaragua in 1914 for \$3,000,000.

**Perpetual Occupation Seen.**  
The occupational forces are to be maintained, it was made clear by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg, despite the clamor in congress for their removal, and the widespread criticism of the policy which has appeared in the European and South American press.

Opponents of the administration's policy pointed out today that the Nicaraguan canal has not been started, and that the rights concerning it and the naval base are in perpetuity. From this they inferred that the right of American occupation to guard these treaty rights may similarly be construed as being in perpetuity.

**A La Panama.**  
The American policy toward Nicaragua, it is pointed out, bears a striking resemblance to the American policy in Panama. Acquisition of canal rights was followed by occupation to guard the canal, and this has been followed more recently by the consummation of a treaty which makes Panama a virtual American dependency.

Representatives of the liberal revolutionists in Nicaragua denied today there was any necessity for American troops to protect the canal or naval base rights. These are not at issue in the present civil war raging between Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, who claims the constitutional presidency of the country, and Adolfo Diaz, who was elevated to the presidency of the republic by the state department.

**Canal Not Involved.**  
"I do not know that the canal rights or the Fonseca Bay concession are threatened by anybody," said Dr. T. S. Vaca, the Sacasa ambassador, today.  
"There is no canal under construction and the marines have been landed at points on the Nicaraguan coast the farthest from the site of the projected canal."

**Fight Bankers.**  
"The constitutional government of Dr. Sacasa has never questioned the canal rights by direct or indirect word or action. This matter has been entirely foreign to the issues at stake in the struggle to re-establish constitutional government in Nicaragua and free the country from an onerous and irresponsible bankers' rule."  
"According to messages, the American marines remain at Puerto Cabezas and continue to hold war materials belonging to the constitutional government, thereby obstructing military operations of its army."

**Disarmed Liberals.**  
Puerto Cabezas is the liberals' capital. It was occupied by Admiral Julian Latimer last week, and the American commander proceeded to establish a censorship, and to disarm combatants.  
**Wheeler Introduces Resolution.**  
When congress opened on Jan. 3,

## Kellogg to Face Nicaragua Grill By Senate Body

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
**WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.**—Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg is to be called before the senate's foreign relations committee to explain the administration's Nicaraguan policy, which has resulted in American military occupation of Nicaragua's principal ports and cities, it was announced today.

The decision to summon Kellogg was reached after a session of the committee this morning which lasted for an hour and a half, and at which the Wheeler resolution was discussed at some length. This resolution demands the immediate withdrawal of American marines and blue-

jackets from Nicaragua on the ground that no American interests are endangered there.  
**To Conduct Hearings.**  
No action was taken on the Wheeler resolution, but a sub-committee consisting of Senators Shipstead (FL) of Minnesota, Pittman (D) of Nevada, and Willis (R) of Ohio, was appointed to conduct hearings on the Shipstead resolution, which would prohibit the state department from using troops to insure the collection of any bankers' loan to a foreign country, or from becoming a party to any agreement involving such private loans.

Today's meeting of the committee, the first in weeks, was attended by fourteen members—attesting to the interest which the administration's Central American policy has aroused in senatorial minds.  
**Look Into Press Tales.**  
There was a full discussion, it was

learned of the whole aspect of the Coolidge-Kellogg policy in Central America, and among the matters dwelt upon was the denial made by Secretary Kellogg that the state department had inspired any anti-Mexican stories in the press. It was indicated that Secretary Kellogg will be asked about this, among other things, when he appears before the committee.

Kellogg will appear before the committee in executive session and be asked to divulge what evidence the department has, if any, concerning the allegedly "bolshievestic activities" of Mexico in Nicaragua and Central America. The secretary declined to divulge this yesterday in response to the Laguardia resolution, saying it was "not compatible with the public interest."

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

## New Aid to Wall Street's Puppet.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.**—The state department today lifted the embargo on arms and ammunition to the Diaz government in Nicaragua. This was regarded as definitely aligning the state department with Adolfo Diaz in his efforts to suppress the liberal revolution under Dr. Juan Sacasa.

## COOLIDGE PRESS GAG FAILS

By LAURENCE TODD, (Federated Press)  
**WASHINGTON—(FP)**—President Coolidge has failed in one of the most daring moves of press-gagging ever attempted by a chief executive of the United States—his lecture to the press correspondents in Washington thru his mythical spokesman, on the duty of the newspaper men to support his foreign policies regardless of facts and principles that would create criticism.

Resentment at his cool assumption that the press of the country should give him a blank check for any deal he may wish to venture in Latin America or China or Europe has flamed up in radical, liberal and conservative editorial offices alike. A crawl and some sort of apology from Coolidge is now anticipated.  
On the afternoon before New Year's day the press men went to the White House and were astonished to hear from the "spokesman" a long and involve discussion of their duty.

**"Brass Check" Press Rebels.**  
He told them it was their business to show the outside world that the Washington government has a united national sentiment behind its policies. This statement was made in face of a bitter controversy between the newspaper men and the state department over the department's denial of obvious facts as to the raid on Nicaragua, the censorship established there, and the receipt of protests against this raid. The press had not called Kellogg a liar; it had published the statements of both sides and left the public to choose between documentary evidence and Kellogg's word.

What made Coolidge the bolder in his suggestion of a nationwide self-censorship by newspapers in order to hide his foreign aggressions from the American people, was the arrival of January 1, with the going into effect of the Mexican land and oil laws, against which Kellogg had protested and threatened in vain.

The administration, forgetting how the press treated Woodrow Wilson when he sought to cover up his own autocratic acts, assumed that the big business press and its imitators would be glad to help him suppress unfavorable news to the consequences of his imperialistic blunders. Instead, the New York papers came back at him with rebukes that give him a worse position than he has ever held before with the people.

**Wheeler Introduces Resolution.**  
When congress opened on Jan. 3,

## Another Explosion on Boat Wipes Out Workers' Lives, Injuring Many

**BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.**—The French four-masted schooner Richelieu was a total loss today, three men are missing and believed dead, and 37 men are injured in Baltimore hospitals, the result of an explosion and fire aboard the vessel. All of the missing are Negro dockmen, and 31 of these injured are also Negroes.

## MEXICAN RAID VICTIM BOUND OVER TO JURY

**MELROSE PARK, Ill., Jan. 5.**—Augustine Morales, arrested several weeks ago in a police raid upon the car homes of Mexican railroad workers here, the raid prompted by the death of an officer and a Mexican, was bound over to the grand jury charged with the murder of Officer Lyman Saahl.  
With Morales as the sole witness, the coroner's jury charged him with the murder of the officer without a particle of evidence being presented. Regarding the death of the Mexican, Jose Sanobez, the jury found that he met his death at the hand of Officer Saahl. The verdict in this death was "justifiable homicide."  
His interpreter was Mexican vice-consul Amador. The defense attorney is Mary Belle Spencer. It was shown that Morales was badly beaten up when he was arrested far from the scene of the shooting by officers.

# DEPORTATION OF VAJTAUER DUE TO LABOR ACTIVITY

## Decree Calls for His Immediate Expulsion

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The decree of the department of labor in the case of Emanuel Vajtauer, Czech-Slovak radical, has been confirmed and he will be immediately deported from the United States.

Vajtauer was arrested for a deportation hearing in Chicago on April 4, 1924, as the result of an anonymous complaint, and was charged with "believing in or advising" the overthrow of the government of the United States.

"Evidence." The first hearing, after a number of continuances, was had on the 14th of May, 1924, and the government introduced into evidence a pamphlet alleged to have been written by Vajtauer in his native language: "Revolution and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" as well as a copy of the proceedings of the fourth congress of the Communist International, a volume which is to be found in a number of American libraries and on sale at various labor bookstores.

Question Entry. The authorities introduced an act passed by congress which read that: "Whenever any alien attempts to enter the United States the burden of proof shall be upon such alien to establish that he is not subject to exclusion under any provision of the immigration laws; and in any deportation proceeding against any alien the burden of proof shall be upon such alien to show that he entered the United States lawfully, and the time, place and manner of such entry into the United States."

Proved Legal Entry. The attorney for the defense proved that Vajtauer had legally entered the country, and introduced the passport granted to him. But the authorities persisted in their efforts to have him deported. His work in the movement of the Czech-Slovak workers of this country, to which he had applied himself from the moment of his arrival in the United States, was the real reason for the anxiety of the department of labor to exclude him from America.

The case was appealed, and the verdict just rendered means that Vajtauer will be immediately shipped out. This case is similar to the Sormenti case, which is now pending, and involves the right of political refugees enjoying asylum in this country, a tradition which the United States has had for scores of years. It is pointed out that the fate which awaits Sormenti is even worse than that of Vajtauer, for it is the intention of the department of labor, at the request of the Italian government, to send Sormenti back to Italy where certain imprisonment or death awaits him at the hands of the fascists.

The Vajtauer case was defended by International Labor Defense, which is also working to prevent the deportation of Sormenti.

**WILL ROGERS TRACES MOSCOW INFLUENCE IN RECENT EARTHQUAKES**

Will Rogers, the cowboy humorist, says that the recent earthquake was the only thing we ever split 50-50 with Mexico, and that it is lucky for our neighboring state that she didn't cop off too much of it or she would have had a note from Kellogg. Will suggests that it is the influence of Moscow that caused the upheaval.

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# Neglect by Traveling University of Philippine Hospitality Does Mischief

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA.—(By Mail.)—The Filipinos here are offended by the neglect of the courtesies which they had arranged for the so-called traveling university, which has just been here on the S. S. Ryndam. The faculty and students of the University of the Philippines had prepared a program including addresses, a banquet and other social festivities for the visitors. The program had received the approval of the local representative and the cabled acceptance of the party.

When the boat arrived, somewhat ahead of schedule, the party was met by a committee from the governor-general's headquarters and taken to the Malacanang Palace, where Admiral Kittell addressed them on the American occupation of the islands. Trips were arranged for the students by the Americans.

Only thirty of the visiting students attended the banquet at the University of the Philippines. The first American to speak at the table immediately offended by remarks directed against Philippine independence. The challenge was taken up by Filipino speakers who followed him. Although an American had introduced the subject the Filipinos are being generally criticized for using the banquet for propaganda purposes.

The whole incident happened during the absence of Gen. Wood at Baguio. It is possible that the young students preferred sight-seeing to the banquet, but there is a feeling here that the whole thing was staged by the official group. The fact that five professors aboard the Ryndam express sympathy for the cause of Philippine independence does not counterbalance the harm done by the occurrence.

# GLIMPSE INTO BOWERY OF NEW YORK REVEALS WHAT 'PROSPERITY' MEANS; THOUSANDS THERE ARE UNEMPLOYED

By FRED HARRIS, Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Let Judge Gary of the steel trust declare a 40%, \$200,000,000 dividend. Let the U. S. treasury pay a \$150,000,000 refund of taxes. Let Secretary Davis of the U. S. department of labor proclaim high wages and little unemployment. Yes, let all the spokesmen of the U. S. chamber of commerce join in a unanimous chorus of prosperity. It don't mean a thing to the men on the Bowery, New York's center for the unemployed.

Where surplus labor is found, there are also employment agencies to exploit the dependency of the former. Kane's Employment Office for railroad Bowery center. Here assemble all the not eaten since "yesterday." The air. Everybody is waiting for laborers may be called a typical men who have no jobs, and who have time is 1 p. m. Prevailing anxiety in something. Finally it arrives. A big ten gallon kettle of "soup." The men file in line, pass by the kettle, get their ration and then crawl into some corner to devour their meal.

"Bean Soup." "It ain't so bad." This from a man answering to the name of Jim. "Better than nothing. Only for this we'd be starving. Want some?"

It is referred to as "bean soup," but closer investigation proves it to be hot water with chunks of bread. Now and then a stray bean. It seems that the railroad companies furnish this free meal once a day. No doubt, to keep the slaves alive and ready to go to work whenever wanted. The discussion turns to work. A hot debate ensues about the prevailing rate of wages. Jim says it's 44 1/2 cents an hour, his opponent, that 44 cents is top wage. Finally they agree that possibly, due to the slack season, the railroads cannot afford to pay more than 44 cents. But everybody expresses conviction that, as soon as work picks up again, that wages will be raised to its former peak, namely 44 1/2 cents.

Kane's sell these laboring jobs for \$3.00. The men are taken out to the "road," and usually work about ten hours a day.

"You see," says Jim, "more hours—more pay." Everybody agrees.

The bunkhouses? "Oh, well, we don't expect any hotels along the road, and besides, the rent is low."

Poor Food. The food consists mostly of what is available. The charge for board is from \$7 to \$9 a week.

President Green of the A. F. of L. may not know that there are several million laborers who should be organized. He may never know it. The laborers are the lowest strata of capitalist society. When roused to a class consciousness they will prove the backbone of the proletarian army. There is a fertile field for organization work.

**Kip Ought to Have Known What He Was Getting, Says Court**

NEW YORK.—Leonard Kip Rhineland still has a mulatto wife, under a decision of the appellate division of the supreme court, which upholds the lower court in denying him an annulment of his marriage to Alice Beatrice Jones, the daughter of a coachman.

The court holds that the wealthy young man had ample opportunity before his marriage to learn that his intended bride had colored blood.

Send in your order for the Birthday Edition! See page four!

**AMERICANS AND FRENCH DECLARE WAR AGAINST BRITISH TIRE MAKERS**

LONDON.—British manufacturers of automobile tires are suffering from a devastation competition with American and French companies. The common shares in the Dunlop company have shrunk in value to the extent of \$25,000,000.

The British claim that the French are taking advantage of the rate of exchange to dump tires onto the British market, while they charge the Americans with an outright move to break the monopoly which Britain practically now possesses in the supply of raw rubber.

# SOVIET COURT ADOPTS UNIQUE WAY TO SETTLE INHERITANCE QUESTION

MOSCOW.—Isadora Duncan has been made the arbiter of the fortunes of the woman who supplanted her in the affections of Serge Esenin, the eccentric poet, who married the American dancer and then left her after a hectic married life.

The Soviet courts have been baffled in their efforts to settle the estate of Esenin, who was a much married poet and whose various wives have made claims for an inheritance. Now the courts have decided that when Esenin committed suicide he was either the husband of Isadora Duncan or of Sophia Tolstoy, granddaughter of the famous novelist, and that his estate should go to one of these. There is still some doubt, however, whether Serge had actually divorced Isadora before he married Sophia.

The courts have decided to write to Isadora Duncan in Paris and ask her to state whether she was divorced from Esenin at the time of his death. If she says she was, then Esenin's estate will go to Sophia. If Isadora denies the divorce then she is the legal legatee.

# "Go and Find Out," Says Jury Fixer to Federal Government

Contempt of court is the weapon which the federal government will turn against those involved in the charges of trying to fix the jury in the Hoffman-Druggan-Lake jail case. This will cover the attempted fixing as well as any successful result which may later be uncovered. It will bring the defendants before Federal Judge Louis FitzHenry on a contempt charge. Later, if indicted, they will have to face a jury on a charge of conspiracy.

Plunkett still refuses to reveal who was putting up the money which he is charged with having offered a deputy marshal to get on the jury. He says jauntily: "You are all see investigators. Go out and find who was putting up the dough."

And that is now the big question the authorities are trying to answer. Who was furnishing the corruption fund?

Send in your order for the Birthday Edition! See Page Four.

# Salvation Army Gets Its Street Collection Permit; I. L. D. Denied

SEATTLE, Jan. 5.—(FP)—Mayor Bertha Landes refused the request of the International Labor Defense to be allowed to station collectors on the downtown corners to receive donations for the special Christmas fund for a cash present for the Centralia prisoners at Walla Walla.

The fact that the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America were given permission to cover all downtown corners did not open the way for the I. L. D. though his matter was called to the attention of the mayor.

# NEW YORK LABOR TO PACK MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AT LENIN MEMORIAL

## Risberg Tells Story of Game 'Fixed' in 1917

Before the high salaried "commissioner" who was made notorious in labor circles by his infamous award to the Chicago Building workers, Judge K. M. Landis listened to charges by "Swede" Risberg, former Chicago White Sox ball player in which it was charged that a Chicago-Detroit series in 1917 was "thrown" to the former after the Sox had raised a "pool" by a contribution of \$45 from each player on the team.

Risberg was brot into Landis' palatial offices to face 20 of the biggest players in baseball who were implicated in the charge and who volunteered to come to the hearing. Eddie Collins, Ray Schalk, George Dauss, Clarence Rowland and Howard Ehmke were among the players, some of them managers or former managers, who were called.

Raised "Pool." Plainly nervous, Risberg recounted the details of the story of the manner in which the "pool" was raised and gave his remembrance of the manner in which the Detroit men had played a careless game, missing balls and pitching to the batter with no team.

# State Assembly Opens; Small Reveals Control

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—Illinois' fifty-fifth biennial general assembly opened here Wednesday with Governor Small's machine virtually in complete control. Election of Rep. Robert Scholes of Peoria, a Small legislator, as speaker of the house by almost unanimous vote revealed at the first session the strength of the governor's machine.

# Lowden, the Capitalist, Thinks Production Cost Good Enough for Farmers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

MUCH of the war that now rages about the question of farm relief centers on the question of how much the farmer should receive for the products of the fields he tills.

The capitalists and their politicians are very anxious that dollars invested in industry should receive "an adequate return," at least six per cent guaranteed in the case of railroads, for instance.

The farmers are somewhat amazed that congress does not take a similar attitude toward them. The whole drive behind farm relief legislation is to win some such guarantee for the farmer. The Coolidge-Mellon administration, however, declares such legislation to be "economically unsound" and it is not adopted.

Frank O. Lowden, the Illinois multi-millionaire who parades as "a friend of the farmer," states the case as follows:

"It is clear that the great agricultural plant of America has been running down at a dangerous pace. . . . If the farmer does not receive an adequate price he will finally cease to produce. No one, whether manufacturer or farmer, can go on indefinitely producing unless he receives at least the cost of production for the thing he sells. This result will be fewer farmers. This result is already in evidence. A report recently issued by the department of agriculture states that the farm population of the United States was reduced by almost a half million during the last year."

Then Lowden becomes a little clearer as to where he stands on the question of the farmers' return by discussing the stabilization of prices as follows:

"We should find some means for stabilizing prices of farm products. The price of a commodity can be stabilized only at a point near the cost of production. For if the price continues below cost of production, a sufficient number of producers will fail, production will fall below the needed requirements, and prices will rise. . . . If an attempt is made to stabilize the price above the cost of production plus a reasonable profit, capital less profitably employed elsewhere will flow into the production of that particular article, the supply will exceed the needed requirements, and prices will fall.

"Therefore, it follows, that if we shall succeed in stabilizing farm prices it will have to be done at a point covering cost of production with sufficient profit to induce the farmers to go on producing."

This is the Mr. Lowden, who draws huge dividends from the Pullman company, but never fears that the profits will be too high, attracting excessive capital into the production of sleeping cars and other products of the car-building industry, resulting in an overproduction. No corporation will admit that its profits are too high.

While the farm crisis was sweeping into nearly all sections of the nation last summer, the Pullman company showed a profit after all deductions, of \$14,296,611 for the year ended July 31, 1926, which represents a return of 26 per cent on capital invested. This was a gain of \$500,000 over the previous year's profits. Farmers should be vitally interested in the profits taken during the period since the war, the period of deflation for agriculture, by Lowden's Pullman company. Here they are:

Year	Profit	Pct. made on capital invested
1920	\$12,913,509.00	26.4%
1921	6,120,934.00	12.5%
1922	4,271,767.00	7.7%
1923	13,216,936.00	24.0%
1924	13,603,063.00	24.7%
1925	13,771,976.00	25.0%
1926	14,296,611.00	26.0%

This is approximately \$80,000,000 taken in profits, with no mention of the hungry "reserve funds." This is wealth taken by the "saviour" of the farmers who talks about stabilizing farm prices "somewhere near the cost of production."

But the farmer must be kept in his place. He is not considered a member of the capitalist group, although he is coddled by capitalist propaganda into harboring that belief. Capitalism, whether the farmer likes it or not, places him in the category of wage slave on the land. The figures themselves prove that. The estimated farm population on January 1, 1925, was 31,134,000. Of these approximately 10,000,000 were gainfully employed. Out of those 10,000,000 we find that 4,000,000 are merely farm workers, receiving miserable wages; 2,000,000 tenant

# COST OF FOOLING POLITICAL DUBS LEAVES DEFICIT

## Both Parties Are Flat in Purse

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Both the republican and democratic national committees sustained huge deficits in 1926, it was disclosed in statements filed with the clerks of the house today.

Tales told early last fall by campaign fund collectors that the senatorial "slush fund" investigation had frightened many of the regular contributors and made collections meager, apparently were borne out in the reports.

The republican committee spent \$871,342.66 in 1926 while it collected from contributors but \$434,511.79, and a loan of \$125,000, according to the statement of William V. Hodges, national treasurer. The net deficit for the year was shown to be \$236,830.87.

While the democratic committee failed either to collect or spend as much as the republicans, it ended the year with \$166,992.95 in unpaid bills and but \$8,829.95 to meet them. James W. Gerard, national treasurer, however, reported progress in a special campaign to wipe out a long-standing committee debt.

Standard Oil Greases Wheels. John D. Rockefeller Sr., put \$10,000 into the G. O. P. fund on Nov. 4, just after the fall election, while John D. Rockefeller Jr., also was listed as a contributor of \$10,000.

Other heavy backers of the republican campaign, whose names had not been reported in the pre-campaign statements, included:

- Pennsylvania republican committee, \$25,000.
- William Nelson Cromwell, \$10,000;
- Clarence H. Mackey, \$5,000; J. J. Raskob, \$5,000; Chester A. Braman, \$2,500; Charles M. Schwab, \$2,500; Eugene Grace, \$2,500; T. C. Dupont, \$2,000; Francis D. Barstow, A. M. Anderson and Stephen Baker, all of New York, \$1,000 each; Edsel B. Ford, and Charles B. Warren, of Detroit, \$1,000 each; E. W. Backus, T. B. Walker, E. L. Carpenter, R. M. Bennett and John Crosby and associates, all of Minneapolis, \$1,500 each; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davison, Bay City, Mich., \$1,000.

The democratic committee collected \$95,000 to be used solely for retiring obligations to the New York Trust company. Contributors to this fund include:

- Ryan Backs Democrats. Thomas F. Ryan, \$25,000; Ralph Pultizer, \$10,000; John W. Davis, \$5,000; H. H. Lehman, \$5,000; Thomas L. Chadburne, \$5,000; Norman W. Davis, \$6,500; Percy S. Straus, \$5,000, all of New York; W. L. Clayton, \$5,000; Jesse H. Jones, \$5,000; John Henry Kirby, \$5,000; R. S. Sterling, \$2,500; W. S. Farish, \$2,000, all of Houston, Texas; Charles H. Great-house, Indianapolis, \$5,000; William A. Julian, Cincinnati, \$1,000; Missouri state democratic committee, \$2,000.

Indebtedness reported by the democratic committee included \$124,200 to the New York Trust company; \$9,708.80 to the New York Times; \$21,116.60 to the Postal Telegraph company at New York and \$12,967.45 to the Western Union Telegraph company at Baltimore.

# To Get Contracts for Paving, Employes Do Some Illegal Voting

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill.—This suburb has a small sized political scandal, not to be outdone by the neighboring metropolis. Seven employes of a contractor have confessed to illegal voting in the December election in favor of issuing bonds for more paving.

I. G. Lain, son of I. D. Lain, of Bloomington, Ill., head of the paving concern, is under arrest for aiding, abetting, and encouraging illegal voting.

Send in your order for the Birthday Edition! See page four!

# U. S. SENDS WARSHIP TO PROTECT STANDARD OIL FROM MANCHU ARMY

PEKING, Jan. 5.—The American legation announced today that the U. S. destroyer Ford is being rushed to Wuhu, where the property of the Standard Oil Company and other American holdings, are endangered by the looting of northern troops.

# N. Y. Preparing for Big Concert January 9

On the eve of the third anniversary of The DAILY WORKER, New York has arranged for a fine concert in cooperation with the Uj Eloro, the Hungarian daily. This concert will be given on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30, January 9, at Yorkville Casino, 86th Street and Third Avenue. The program will include a number of the features including vocal numbers by the Hungarian chorus, interpretative dancing by well-known artists, "Re-



# CANTON GIVES SOVIET GREAT DEMONSTRATION

## 100,000 Attended 9th Anniversary Fete

The following account of the celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Russian revolution held in Canton under the auspices of the Kuomintang Party and various other groups, appeared in the "Canton Gazette," the official organ of both the Kuomintang Party and the Kuomintang government of China. The DAILY WORKER reprints it here to show the bonds of sympathy that exist between the revolutionary masses of China and the liberated workers and peasants of Russia.

CANTON, Nov. 13.—(By Mail.)—"Long live the Russian revolution."  
"Long live the Chinese revolution."  
"Long live the Russo-Chinese Alliance."

That was the enthusiastic cry of a hundred thousand people, who packed the drill-ground of the Chungshan University on Sunday. There were three great platforms decorated with the portraits of Lenin and of Dr. Sun, and with numberless Soviet and Kuomintang flags. Before noon, all Cantonese organizations were there. Each had its banners, hand, scrolls of greetings for the "October" revolution, watchwords, and thousands and thousands of handbills.

### Many Speeches.

Workers, peasants, soldiers, students, boy scouts, women organizations, sailors, police, surrounded the platforms. Men and women representatives of the Russian colony in Canton, of the Kuomintang, of the labor unions, of the International Association of the Oppressed Peoples, of merchant organizations, of women leagues, etc., delivered speeches, repeatedly interrupted by cheers.

Lenin and Sun Yat Sen. The general theme was: After the death of Lenin, leader of the Russian revolution, international reactionaries thought that the revolution died with him. After the death of Dr. Sun, leader of the Chinese National Revolution, imperialists and counter-revolutionists were employed, thinking that the National Emancipation movement was down and out.

Stand Firm. Fortunately, they were deceived in both cases. Lenin died, but the Russian masses stood firm with the unflinching determination to carry on the task left behind by the great leader. Dr. Sun is gone, but the Chinese revolutionists united their efforts to accomplish the work commenced by him. Tremendous efforts have been made in Russia and in China; in the former, to consolidate a revolution; in the latter, to continue one. In both countries, revolution goes ahead, to the dismay of the imperialists!

Evening Banquet. A great banquet offered by the "Committee of Various Classes of Canton People for the Celebration of the 'October' revolution," was attended Sunday evening by members of the Russian colony in Canton, and several hundred representatives of Cantonese organizations at the Central Hall of the Kuomintang headquarters, which was brightly illuminated and decked with flags and flowers.

Toasts were exchanged and in spite of the great number of the guests, the atmosphere had nothing "ceremonial," affected, and official about it. One guest concluded his speech by suggesting that, next year, this celebration shall be held in Peking. His suggestion was greeted with cheers.

Lecture at School. A soiree, with a lecture about the "October" revolution, a moving picture, Russian and Chinese ballet, was held at the Chungshan University after the banquet. The hall was crowded and a great number could enter. The afternoon meeting approved the wording of a wire of greeting to be sent to Russia.

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

## THE CONFERENCE TO SAVE "THEIR" UNIONS



Union needle workers will recognize representations of outstanding international officers of needle trades unions in the above cartoon from the Jewish Daily Freiheit in New York depicting Sigman, Hillman, Beckerman et al in conference over what to do about the left wing.

## SHANGHAI WORKERS SWEAR BY UNIONS

By ANNA ROCHESTER.

Organize Under Difficulties. SHANGHAI, China.—(FP)—About 70% of the workers in Shanghai are now enrolled in labor unions. Union headquarters are all closed under police seal and leaders are closely watched. Li Hwa, a labor leader, was executed a few weeks ago without trial. In spite of the friction between the foreign and the reactionary Chinese authorities in Shanghai, the police and secret service of the International Settlement and of the Chinese city apparently work in effective harmony against labor.

On the other hand, the labor unions are all alive to the Chinese nationalist issues. Every labor man with whom we talked emphasized the fact that the Chinese workers are united in wanting the unequal treaties revised.

The general strike which followed immediately on the shooting of students and others May 30 1925, was primarily anti-foreign, but during the last 15 months the straight industrial issues have come more to the front. Since the general strike, about 150 strikes have occurred in Shanghai alone, involving almost 200,000 workers. Conditions of work are not worse in foreign-owned mills than in Chinese mills. It does happen, however, that the only silk filature near Shanghai, in which the cocoons are taken from the boiling water not by the hands of girls and children but by machinery, and the only factory in Shanghai which has come to anything like recognition of the union, are both under Chinese auspices.

In spite of police interference, labor organization work continues underground. With the present steady increase in the price of rice the demand for higher wages will be more insistent.

### Welfare Work Can't Stop Them

SHANGHAI, China.—(FP)—Company welfare work does not prevent the Chinese workers from organizing their own labor union. The Commercial Press of Shanghai, the largest printing and publishing house in China, with branches in all the principal cities, spent at its central plant

in Shanghai nearly three years ago about \$75,000 American money for a spacious club building with tennis courts and playgrounds for employes and their families. Certain privileges were open to all employes without payment, and three classes of membership with graded additional privileges were set up for fees of 50c to \$2.50 per year.

The Commercial Press is a Chinese-owned and Chinese-managed concern, but in the general disturbances after May 30 1925 the workers—including printers, office workers and laborers—organized a union and presented demands for higher wages and shorter hours. After a strike which tied up the plant, the company yielded in part to the demands of the union and the workers returned to the plant.

But 200 men who had been active in organizing and striking were dismissed. The entire body walked out again Dec. 25, demanding reinstatement of their leaders. Gen. Sun Chuan Fang supplied troops to guard the plant (which is situated in the Chinese city) but when a clash occurred in which 40 strikers were injured and 70 were arrested, the management decided this was going too far and agreed to deal with the union.

The plant is now working an 8½-hour day, with pay and a half for overtime and a maximum day of 11 hours. The printers' wages average even in this plant only \$10 American money per month. Women workers are on an equality with men workers within the union. The union—as distinct from the welfare clubs—publishes a small monthly paper. It also with some financial assistance from the company, conducts evening classes.

The Commercial Press workers form the largest single unit in the Printers union of Shanghai, which claims 13,850 members. No other printing plant has yet been brought by the union to this standard of wages and hours.

### Zinc Workers on Strike.

LANGELOTH, Pa.—The workers of the American Zinc & Chemical Co. of this place are on strike, after the company had refused to meet the men to adjust grievances.

## COMPROMISE ON RADIO CONTROL APPEARS LIKELY

### Hoover to Be Stripped of Power

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A compromise radio bill, creating a federal commission with supervisory powers over the air and stripping Secretary of Commerce Hoover of most of his present authority, loomed today as the probable outcome of the negotiations between house and senate conferees on radio legislation.

As both the White bill, passed by the house, and the Dill bill, enacted by the senate, contained provisions creating a commission, it was said this phase of the legislation was certain to be retained. The house provision, however, would make the commission an appeal board while the senate proviso would give the commission all authority over radio. The compromise probably will make the commission a regulatory body while giving the secretary of commerce power to carry out its decisions.

## Gary Painters' Local Re-elects Its Heads

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 5.—The Gary Painters, Local No. 8, at their last meeting had election of officers.

All the principal officers will continue to retain their positions for the coming year. Those re-elected are: George Sheehan, president; Al Pagen, vice-president; James Lyons, financial secretary; Fred H. Detrick, treasurer, and Fred Hadin, recording secretary.

Out of 244 paid-up members 150 were present at the meeting. Early in February Fred Detrick will go to Washington, D. C., representing the painters and electrical workers of Lake county, Indiana, for the national conference of these two bodies on the painters' and electrical workers' controversy.

## Hurricanes Sweep Caucasus with Loss of Life and Property Damage

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—Hurricanes sweeping the Caucasus have left a trail of death and damage in their wake.

Twenty-four known dead and many missing are reported and the property damage is estimated at millions of dollars.

Winds reaching a velocity of 120 miles an hour turned over a ten-coach passenger train and levelled 200 oil derricks at Baku.

Fifteen men, working in a stone quarry, were blown by the wind over a precipice to death.

Many ships, anchored in Black Sea ports, have been swept out to sea.

In the mountain regions many herds of cattle perished.

Telegraph lines were blown down and railroad lines were torn up.

In northern Russia great damage has been done by a severe blizzard which has snowed in many trains, causing days of delay.

### Demand Hands Off China

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY.—(FP)—The Labor Council of New South Wales has issued another manifesto demanding Hands Off China. The manifesto reviews the exploitation of the Chinese workers, particularly women and young children, by British, American, Japanese and French factory capitalists and shows how the oppressed Chinese, through their unions, are opposing the terrible destruction of their child life and the ruthless oppression by the capitalist nations. The manifesto concludes:

"We call upon all workers to object to the shedding of working-class blood to get cheap labor in China, and we call upon them not only to refuse to go to China but to as far as possible prevent, by all lawful means, anyone else going. We earnestly request them to join with us in saying Hands Off China. Not a man or a gun to assist the foreign capitalists to get cheap labor in China."

GET A SUB.

## AMERICAN FINANCIERS ON BOARD OF JAPANESE ELECTRIC BOND COMPANY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Americans are participating in the formation of the Japanese Electric Bond & Share Co., with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, it is announced here. The company will control electric utilities throughout the empire.

While American names appear on the board of directors, including S. Z. Mitchell, president of the Electric Bond & Share Co., it is claimed that their investment is nominal and that they are wanted by the Japanese largely to act in an advisory capacity.

The Japanese, with some show of astuteness, evidently believe that American financiers can tell them how to grab and keep the control of electrical energy.

## Default in Payment of Bonds Complicates City Traction Snarl

Another knot was tied in the traction tangle when it was discovered that the Chicago City & Connecting Railway Co. had defaulted in paying the principal of its bonds, which had fallen due. This came just as the traction committee of the city council was threatening a "showdown" in its dealing with the surface lines.

President Leonard A. Busby of the Surface Lines says no importance is to be attached to the default in principal, as the road will continue to keep up the interest payments. He adds that 70 per cent of the bonds are in the hands of a protective committee. A wag around the city hall remarks that it is about time the transportation committee of the council put its affairs in the hands of a similar committee.

## PAINT '26 WITH GLOOM; BRITAIN GLAD IT'S GONE

### Locarno, U. S. Hatred and China 'Outstanding'

LONDON, Jan. 5.—British government officials and the capitalist press in reviews of 1926 were strikingly unanimous in expressing gladness that the year has gone. Practically every public statement made on New Year's Day was filled with expressions bemoaning the fate of the British empire in 1926; few had any hope for a better year in 1927.

Baldwin Gloomy. "We have left behind us a year of unhappy discord and industrial depression," said Premier Baldwin. "Let us resolve for 1927 to repair the damage and to restore our national prosperity in a spirit of comradeship and good will," he said.

Ramsay MacDonald joined the chorus. He called 1926 a "terrible year," and said that "most people will be glad to get rid of it. We all hope there will be more sanity and a little more businesslike genius in the conduct of the nation's affairs in 1927."

The financial outlook for England in 1927 is not any brighter than it was in 1926, the government announced. It is said there is a deficit of 22,552,000 pounds more than the previous year. The coal strike was blame for most of the deficit.

### "Outstanding" Events.

Political observers here declare there are three outstanding situations and events that stand out on the 1926 horizon. One is the Locarno pact, which resulted in the bringing of Germany back into the "fold," increased hatred of the United States, being expressed in practically every European nation, and the nervousness in official circles because of the successes of the revolutionists in China. Locarno is pointed to with much pride by the European statesmen. The other two "outstanding" developments are not sources of jubilation.

Hatred of America is increasing because of the United States' stand on war debts and because it has held aloof from international situations politically.

## Obregon Will Talk to American People

MEXICO CITY.—The American people will have an opportunity of hearing the Mexican side of present issues when former President Obregon goes on his tour of the United States. He will stress the opinion held in Latin-American countries that they have the right to solve their own problems without dictation from the outside.

Obregon's itinerary will include Chicago, New York, and Washington.

## Free Dental Clinic to Commemorate Lenin

MOSCOW.—As a memorial to Lenin, the dentists in the Soviet have opened a clinic near the town of Gorki, in the Moscow province, where Lenin died. Here treatment at cost or without charge will be given.

This results from an action taken at the dentists' convention last year, when they voted down a suggestion to place a wreath each year on the great leader's tomb, deciding instead to honor his memory in a more practical way.

### Brazilian Rebels Disarmed.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—About 400 Brazilian rebels who crossed into Uruguay have been disarmed by the Uruguayan authorities. The Brazilian government claims that in fighting along the Carvera river they have completely routed the rebels, while revolutionary leaders claim not to have participated at all in the fighting there.

Dispatches of a few days ago, reported a revolutionary movement in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, which is directly north of Uruguay.

# "Americanization" in Great Britain and in Germany

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

A "CIVIC FEDERATION" patterned on the American model seems to be planned for Great Britain as part of the general process of "Americanization" of industry which the ruling class is initiating now that the coal miners have been temporarily defeated. As a matter of fact, the war on the miners is part of the "Americanization" process.

A London dispatch dated Jan. 2, sent out by the Associated Press, tells of a "get-together" dinner in the best style of American boosterdom, held in the home of Lord Wimborne, former lord lieutenant of Ireland. This dinner was attended by Philip Snowden, right wing labor party leader, several officials of the Trade Union Congress, Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer in the present Tory government, and Lord D'Abernon, former ambassador to Germany.

THE dispatch says: "The primary object of the dinner, concerning which much reserve is observed, was to listen to a lec-

ture on Germany's industrial relations and schemes for industrial co-operation, but is reported that the FEELING OF GOOD-FELLOWSHIP AMONG THE DINERS DEVELOPED SO SATISFACTORILY . . . that there is the possibility of the ESTABLISHMENT IN THE NEAR FUTURE OF AN ORGANIZATION COMPRISING REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR AND EMPLOYERS.

Its object will be to discuss labor and wage conditions, PREVENT DISPUTES, AND THUS SECURE GREATER STABILITY FOR BRITISH INDUSTRIES. (Emphasis mine.)

It is well known that German capitalists have been experimenting with "Americanization" schemes for their industry and a number of "labor" missions, studying efficiency methods here, have toured the country and have been officially welcomed by A. F. of L. leaders. German industry, tied to the chariot of American finance-capital, is "rationalizing" its methods, which, in plain English,

means placing all the burden of rebuilding industry and making it profitable upon the working masses, the lower sections of the middle class and the poor farmers.

THE effects of this policy in Germany are seen in two ways in a report of the National Congress of Working People, attended by 2,000 delegates, in session from Dec. 3 to 5. Writing of this congress, an event of tremendous significance for the labor and revolutionary movement of Europe, Fritz Ruck says in Number 87 of the International Press Correspondence:

It demonstrated the existence of a broad mass movement in Germany fed from the most various sources, which, however, have a common origin: Intensified exploitation and oppression of the masses by large capital, growing pauperization of ever widening circles, who are beginning to combine for organized resistance.

THE paper read by Fritz Heckert, the main line of which was ac-

cepted by the congress with but three dissenting votes, depicted the present situation of the workers, the small peasants and the working middle class and brought evidence to the effect that the permanent deterioration of the standard of living of the working classes was a necessary condition for the rationalization of large capital, that the latter would involve a new danger of imperialist wars and that fresh strengthening of German imperialism would mean nothing more than the advance of reaction in all fields.

WE see then that "to secure greater stability" for industry, as the united front of Tory capitalists and imperialist labor agents is trying to do, involves an attack on the living standards of the masses all along the line and brings into being a mass movement in opposition to it of a far broader character than any yet seen except in actual periods of revolutionary struggles.

The officialdom of the British labor party and Trades Union Congress, together with their capitalist pals, are greatly interested in the "Americanization" process in Germany. Having delivered a blow to the labor movement by the betrayal of the general strike and the defeat of the miners, it seems to them that nothing stands in the way of "stability"—the capitalist word for a condition in which the ruling class is strong and the working class organizations weak—except a consolidation of the forces which made the previous betrayals possible.

WHILE the capitalists and labor officialdom are organizing to "Americanize" Great Britain, with the recent improvements made by German capitalism, the Communist Party and the national minority movement, are telling the British masses of the danger and organizing them for struggle.

WE shall see soon in Great Britain, in answer to the new phase of the drive against the working class, of which the Wimborne "get-together"

dinner was the beginning, a great mass movement of protest with but a single purpose—that of protecting the workers by abolishing capitalism. THE concluding paragraph of the report of the National Congress of Working People in Berlin can serve alike as a challenge to British capitalism and an inspiration for the British working class:

The congress was a flaring beacon acting as a signal to the German working class that it should, in alliance with the small peasants and the working middle classes, take up and carry thru with renewed energy the fight against the danger of war, capitalist rationalization and pauperization. Even the representatives of the middle class and the small peasants acknowledged without reservations that THE LEADERSHIP IN THIS FIGHT IS IN THE HANDS OF THE INDUSTRIAL PROLETARIAT. The congress created the preliminary conditions for a mighty FIGHTING BLOC OF ALL THE WORKERS IN GERMANY. It was

a tremendous advance along the path of gathering together the masses in order to defeat capitalism and establish socialism. (Emphasis in original.)

THE absence of any considerable peasantry in Great Britain and the more favorable position of the trade union movement, together with the complete ruin of hundreds of thousands of the middle class, should make easier the task of rallying all sections exploited by capitalism.

The answer to the united front of the capitalists and labor officialdom in a British civic federation will be a united front of the trade unions, the exploited farmers and the ruined sections of the middle class.

"Americanization" does not work in countries which have lost or are losing their imperialist character. Even in America it is working with much creaking and groaning and it works less smoothly as larger and larger masses of workers discover that the promissory notes issued by imperialist are paid only to a minority of the working class.

# Workers (Communist) Party Do We Believe in Parliamentary Action?

By ANTHONY BIMBA.  
MANY comrades will say: "It's a foolish question. Of course we do. Doesn't the Communist International state definitely that Communists must participate in the parliamentary action?" Do we not clearly state in the program of the Workers (Communist) Party that we must participate in the parliamentary action? More than that: Didn't we participate in the presidential elections of 1924 or in the congressional elections of 1926?"

All this is perfectly true. Still it is high time even at this late hour to ask ourselves the question: "Do we believe in the parliamentary action?" Words alone cannot stand for an answer to this question. Neither is the declaration in our program sufficient. Words and declarations alone do not mean anything when we speak about the Communist movement. Nor is our "participation" in the presidential or congressional elections in the past a proof that the above question is ridiculous. On the contrary, this "participation" proves, if it proves anything else, that we must once more take this question up very seriously or we shall make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the masses with our parliamentary action, even though our program is quite clear on it.

I want to deal here with this question very briefly from actual experience and leave the question to be answered by the comrades themselves whether we really believe in the parliamentary action. But before you do listen to this account, understand this: I am speaking about the revolutionary parliamentarism, i. e., participation in election campaigns for the purpose of educating and organizing masses for the struggle of the overthrow of the bourgeois rule, and not for the purpose of reforming it and prolonging its existence.

THE district executive committee of District No. 11 decided to have a real election campaign in New York City. The Interborough and the Cloak-makers made very favorable conditions for the success of the campaign. A full-paid comrade was put in as the manager of the campaign; another full-paid comrade was given the job of collecting funds for the campaign. The work was started with the collection of signatures in order that the Workers (Communist) Party could appear on the official ballot when the citizens of New York cast their votes. This was the first serious test of our "belief" in the parliamentary action. Only a very few comrades participated in collecting signatures and the necessary amount of signatures was secured only with the greatest exertion on the part of the district committee. As far as the members of the party are concerned, we failed miserably in this first test.

BUT there was still a chance of strengthening our belief in the parliamentary action for the real campaign was still at the head, still coming. Now we began to talk about the campaign—and act, of course. Our campaign manager made a list of our speakers. It happened that the crop of speakers was very good, therefore he listed not less than about 60. What a crowd! We will be able to hold tens of open air meetings

every night during the campaign. Everything is set. Now let us move forward. Open air meetings—nice evenings, nature is with us. But no speakers. Complaints come into headquarters from every part of the city thick and fast. Instead of sixty, four or five speakers would appear. Those who do appear on the corner cannot find the comrades with the stand; they are not there. If the stand is there and the speakers are there, nobody is around to distribute literature. Our comrades are carrying on the campaign at their homes; some of them in their beds. Oh! there is no sign; nobody can tell who is holding these meetings. Some may take us for the salvation army. No good. Run and call the campaign manager if the signs are ready. "Stuyvesant \$100. Is this the Workers Party? Yes, what do you want? We have no sign. It's terrible. Do you have one in the office? No, the signs are not ready. Hell!" A comrade takes a piece of paper, provided he is lucky enough to get a clean piece on the street corner, and writes: "Workers (Communist) Party. Vote for Ben Gitlow, candidate for governor of New York!" Fine! The speaker is on the platform. The crowd is gathering around the stand. "Who the hell is this?" somebody asks in the crowd a few steps away from the platform. "Oh, I guess it's the salvation army; I can't read the sign." The crowd roars with laughter. Another evening. The same old story. From about sixty speakers only four or five showed up. Where there is a stand there are no speakers. Where there are speakers there is no committee with the platform. If both are there there are no comrades to distribute literature. Again the sign is not ready. Only three or four weeks are left and the campaign will be over!

WE must do something. Oh, there is a bright idea! This time our campaign manager is speaking, very loudly, all can hear him, provided they listen. . . . We shall have "red nights" by sections. In Bronx on Friday, in Harlem on Saturday, next Friday in Brownsville and next Saturday in Williamsburgh. This is something entirely new! No objections will do. These "red nights" must be held. On Friday no open air meetings will be held in any part of the city, except in Bronx. All the sixty speakers will come at the section headquarters on time, without fail, please. . . . Friday, "red night." We are to have at least fifteen meetings. Poor Bronx will be swamped with red propaganda. . . . Eight o'clock. Only one speaker showed up. . . . Let us wait. Fifteen minutes elapsed, another speaker came. Nine o'clock. . . . five speakers. That is all. Where are the rest? The devil know! Hell with them! Let us have the "red night," a real one, for ourselves. Two meetings are held. That is enough. The red night is gone. . . . Saturday the same thing. Next Friday and next Saturday the same old story. . . .

A complaint is made. . . . Now the district executive committee steps in. A motion is passed that every comrade who is able to speak must speak at least twice every week and on Saturday evening every one must take part in this campaign. . . . no excuse will be accepted. This is something big! Now we shall have a real campaign. . . . Saturday, "red night" in Williamsburgh. All comrades are notified to come to the section headquarters to help. The section organ-

**What the January "Current History" Has to Say About—**  
ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION, Vol. 1, by A. Bernikov and F. Svetlov, under the editorship of N. I. Bucharin.

"The book opens with the arbitrary (?) Marxian definition of political economy as 'that science which investigates and explains the laws of economic life of capitalist society and its peculiarities in contradistinction to other societies,' and continues, in the same vein, to discuss and define fundamental concepts of political economy, the development of capitalism, finance capital and imperialism, the war and the fate of capitalism, development of economic forms, Communist society and the transitional system, and finally the State. The method used is that of question and answer; for instance: 'What is Capital?' 'What are Wages?' and so forth, with answers in detailed form. . . . the need for a simple, condensed and accurate statement of the Communist interpretation of economic development is a real one for both its upholders and opponents."

Have You Purchased Your Copy?  
Durable binding, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50.  
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1113 W. Washington Blvd.  
Chicago, Ill.

New York, Attention!  
**Daily Worker Conference**  
**DINNER**  
7 P. M., Friday, January 14  
YORKVILLE CASINO  
212 East 86th Street  
Tickets One Dollar. On sale at 108 E. 14th St.

## Keep Hands Off China, Former Great U. S. Athlete, Now Mission Teacher, Tells His Friends Here; Writes of Labor's Struggle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Harry Kingman, former American university athlete and for the past six years teacher in a mission college in Tientsin, has written a letter to American friends, interpreting the awakening of China during the past two years. He seeks for the reason why, after nearly a century of exploitation by the foreign powers, the Chinese have now aroused themselves and are displaying a nationalistic fervor and an organizing capacity that terrifies as well as astonishes the foreigner in China. He finds the answer in the Chinese laborer.

Kingman says the union of seamen organized at Canton in 1921 was the first start of this labor movement. Late in 1924 the mill workers in Shanghai began to be restive. A few of the wise foreign business men urged a more humane labor policy. They were ignored. Early in 1925 a strike was called in Japanese textile mills in Shanghai. The strikers induced an English lawyer to intercede for them with the owners. Peace was patched up, but the owners ignored its terms and discharged all workers who had been active in the strike organization. In this contempt for their own pledges they had the silent support of the Chinese, British and other mill owners.

**Court's Part Told.**  
The Shanghai mixed court gave quick punishment to strikers who injured property of the mills, but ignored the killing of a striker by a mill foreman. Students who protested the court's indifference were jailed. Their friends who paraded in further protest were shot down in the famous massacre of May 30, which led to strikes and anti-foreign demonstrations throughout the whole country.

**Suppression Falls.**  
Because the strikes were based on cruel mistreatment of the Chinese workers—the kicking and beating of both adults and children at work by the foremen, being proved to be a common occurrence—all attempts by northern militarist governors to suppress the labor unions since the mas-

## Big Lenin Memorial Meeting Planned by Detroit Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—Workers of Detroit will have an opportunity to attend the most interesting and the most impressive Lenin memorial meeting ever held in this city on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23.

The Detroit Armory with a seating capacity of 3,000 has been secured for the meeting. Wm. Z. Foster, Rebecca Grecht and Walter M. Trumbull will be the speakers. The meeting will open with the unveiling of a huge portrait of Lenin by the Young Pioneers. First class musical program is being arranged. Early reports on ticket sales indicate a tremendous success. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League.

## Italian Branch of I. L. D. Gives Dance Here on January 8

The local Italian Branch of International Labor Defense is having a dance on Saturday, Jan. 8, at Marquette Hall, 1910 W. Roosevelt Road. There will be a good evening full of merriment. The program is arranged so that it will satisfy the spirit and the enthusiasm of all those who will be there. Proceeds will go to the defense fund of the I. L. D. All the comrades and members and sympathizers of the I. L. D. are invited. Admission: Men 35 cents, ladies free.

**Gomez Will Address Negro Congress.**  
Manuel Gomez will address the American Negro Labor Congress next Sunday on the subject, "The Oppression of the Black Men the World Over." The meeting will be held at 3518 South State Street at 3 p. m.

## RAILROADS SUED FOR BIG SUM FOR EJECTING NEGRO WOMAN FROM PULLMAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, Jan. 5. — The Pullman company and the Atlantic Coast Line railway have been made defendants in a suit for \$100,000 following the ejection of a Negro woman from a sleeping car in Florida. The railroad companies claim the ejection was in compliance with the "Jim Crow" laws of Florida which deny Negroes the use of sleeping cars used by whites.

Arthur Garfield Hays a Clarence Darrow have been retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to handle the case. The woman is Mrs. Blanche S. Brookins of New York. She rode from New York to Florida in a Pullman car, but when the train reached Florida she was ordered out. On refusing she was ejected forcibly and arrested by Florida officials. She was forced to pay a fine of \$500.

It is pointed out that the ejection was illegal, as Mrs. Brookins was a passenger in interstate commerce, and as such could not come under the Florida state law. **Banks Try to Explain Refusal to Make Loans on Bonus Certificates**

WASHINGTON.—Government officials and bankers are co-operating in an effort to untangle the snarl that resulted when thousands of war veterans "crashed" the banks Monday and Tuesday to obtain loans on their adjusted compensation certificates. The banks generally declined to make the loans, except for regular customers. **GET A SUB.**

## WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

**Upton Sinclair:**  
"Interesting. . . it is full of facts young workers ought to know."

**Freeman Hopwood,** Secretary, American Association for Advancement of Atheism.  
"The Challenge of Youth is a gem. It is one of the best things for propaganda that I have ever seen. I handed it to a Catholic youth and he finished it during the afternoon at work." Another took it with him to the six-day bicycle race and read it all there. The simple style is effective. I hope it is sold by the thousands."

**John Kasper,** Prize Winning Communist Literature Agent.  
"I want to congratulate Comrade Darcy for putting out a real pamphlet, The Challenge of Youth. It is a book that a League member could go out and sell with pride. This book is real, the best book the League ever put out. That is the way to write for the young worker. Keep it up."

**SEND US YOUR ORDERS:** Single Copy 15c, Bundles 10c  
YOUNG WORKER PUBLISHING CO.,  
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
Enclosed please find \$..... for the CHALLENGE OF YOUTH by Sam Darcy. Please send it to:  
NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
CITY ..... STATE .....

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE THE NEED FOR LABOR SPORTS

By VAINO WIITALA.  
MAN by nature could not exist long without some kind of physical activity. The atmosphere of continuously confined unvarying life, would also destroy his mental powers.

A general survey of man's physical activities previous to the present era of civilization shows that he was an active creature. In the remote past, members of both the upper and lower classes of society were forced into all-around physical development; the very type of civilization demanded an active life spent in widely varied ways of securing a livelihood.

**Chained to Machines.**  
Today the worker's active life has disappeared. The workingman is forced into wage slavery and thereby chained to the machines of big industries in which the work has become highly specialized with almost a total disregard for bodily abilities. The very devices that are termed labor-saving must be recognized at the same time as body-weakening causes. Whereas, the past conditions afforded an all-around physical exercise; this age of intense specialization has robbed them of this benefit.

**Effort of Specialized Labor.**  
The development of piece-work in the capitalist system forces specialized labor upon the individual who must thus work rapidly in order to exist. For instance, a man operating a punch press shapes one particular type of metal according to one particular die; and he may do this same thing thousands of times during a single day's work and repeat it over and over again with endless monotony for months and years. Moreover, his machinery is noisy, conversation of any length is not tolerated, and the result is that the man is isolated. He becomes in effect, a machine with a single operation to perform. Monotony descends upon him, and with it the relaxation offered by change and variety of interest disappears. The man is almost placed in the same position as the prisoner in solitary confinement who has only thirty-six square feet on which to walk and nothing but bare walls to consider in attempting to offset the monotony. Strain enters in and the tension causes the workingman, after a certain time, to become nervously exhausted, with the work becoming more and more a drudgery. The consequence is a physically wrecked, mentally undeveloped working class.

**Labor Sports is Remedy.**  
To counteract the effects of specialized work of the present social order, the workers should seek wholesome recreation in labor sports, athletics and gymnastics, for play has always

been essential to the human family. The object of labor sports is to place physical exercise on a scientific basis from the standpoint of health.

At the present time the main agencies for promoting sports and athletics are the bourgeois athletic clubs and organizations. Their principal aim, besides creating individual "stars" has been to direct sports towards certain desired ends. Most often this has been ultra-patriotism, militarism, advertisement of some institutions and worse yet—to detract the young workers from their class interests.

**Aims.**  
The aims of the labor sports movement should be: To unite all workers' gymnastic, sport and athletic clubs; to secure state and local legislation for the establishment of public playgrounds, gymnasiums, baths and fields for labor sports in the U. S. A.; by athletic activity stimulate the youth of the working class mentally and morally, also, to unite the youth and urge it to participate in the labor unions, parties and clubs that are promoting the welfare of the workers; to support the international labor sports movement. Help us work towards the realization of these aims.

## Y. W. L. Section Four Gives Dance Saturday

For a good time, a wonderful time, workers are urged to forget everything else and come to the dance of the Young Workers League Section 4, on Saturday night, 8 o'clock, Jan. 8, at 3209 W. Roosevelt Road. Everyone who is young in spirit, although they may be 60 years old, say the Young Workers, should attend this affair.

**Soviet Ban on Charleston.**  
MOSCOW. — The Soviet supreme council for physical education has put its ban on the American fox trot, shimmy, and Charleston, as unfit for Soviet Russia's proletarian youth. The commissioner of health, Dr. Semashko, brands these dances as "indirect products of the fat American bourgeoisie."

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

## Birthday Issue Out Next Week!

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!  
**Working class organizations may secure advertising space at \$100 per page.**

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

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,  
to greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday, for which you will please enter my name on the Honor Roll in your Special Birthday Edition.  
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# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

## BECKERMAN SUSPENDS CHAIRMAN FOR HIS OPPOSITION POLICIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Abraham Beckerman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union has again demonstrated his colors when he "impeached" a shop chairman of one of the biggest shops in New York in his fight on the left wing. The chairman who was suspended merely because of his close connections with the workers is A. Goldstein. He was considered the best shop chairman in the city. His removal is seen as characteristic of Beckerman's tactics. Beckerman is reported to have declared at a recent meeting, in discussing a similar case, "I am the boss—I can elect myself."

## Will Demand Increase for Machinists in U. S. Navy Yard; to See Cal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Alftas of District 44, International Association of Machinists, representing navy yard mechanics, announces that he will appeal to the president and to congress the refusal of the navy department to grant a wage increase to any but a handful of the civilian employees for the coming year. The unions asked \$1 an hour. They now have a wage rate of 84 to 91 cents an hour for machinists.

## Widows of Disaster Victims Bring Suit

NEW YORK.—Suits for \$100,000 damages are to be instituted by two widows of longshoremen lost on the launch Linseed King in Hudson River Dec. 20. Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., owners of the boat, are defendants.

The suits bring out that federal legislation is still pending which would automatically compensate these widows. The American Association for Labor Legislation finds the house and senate bills disagreeing in technicalities which may disrupt the present effort of labor to secure federal compensation for longshore workers denied state aid by a supreme court decision.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent.

## GANGSTERS HIRED BY SIGMAN BEAT GARMENT WORKERS TO FORCE THEM TO 'REGISTER'; USE DUPE TACTICS

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Attempts being made by the Sigman right wing machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to force "registration" with the international by the use of physical force and intimidation are becoming frequent. Bowery gangsters are being used by the Sigman clique in its efforts. The sentiment of the workers is greatly aroused at the tactics. A gang of slugs hired by the right wing visited the offices of the Joint Board intending to use physical force on the members there, but were repulsed.

They are also visiting the workers in the shops, beating the progressive members and threatening them if they do not "register." This week a group went to the shop of the Monroe Dress company, 322 Seventh avenue and without saying a word, approached an Italian presser and began beating him. When asked what the trouble was by an onlooker, one of the gangsters explained: "It is due him. We heard he prevented the workers from registering with the international." The presser was severely injured and was taken to a hospital. Police were prevailed upon to arrest the attackers.

Make Promises to Bosses. All kinds of tricks are being used to impress on the dress jobbers and manufacturers the advantages of concluding an agreement with the Sigman gang. They assure the bosses of a "good" agreement in case they get their support; to make an impression on them they advertise in the Jewish Daily Forward the "success" of their registration. They scream of long waiting lines, etc. In reality, there are no lines at all, as in fact, the registration places are closed most of the time and only occasionally, then by intimidation, do they succeed in bringing over a worker to their offices.

An example of how the right wing leadership attempts to dupe the workers, selling them out to the bosses while prating of "union victories" is shown by the "increase" claimed to have been gotten for Cutters' Local No. 10.

A few days before the elections in the cutters' local, Dubinsky declared in his speech that he got for the members a weekly raise of \$3. The Forward made the most of that incident.

## CHAIN TOBACCO STORES FORM GREAT MERGER TO FIGHT CIGARETTE MAKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK.—A big merger of chain stores in the tobacco field will be brought about by the union of the old rival concerns, the United Cigar Stores company and the Schulte Retail Stores corporation. The combined assets will be \$120,000,000. The merger will be known as the Union and United Tobacco corporation. It is understood that the department of justice has been carefully sounded and has offered no objection to the plan.

From latest reports available, the United now controls 1,200 stores and more than 1,800 agencies, while the Schulte interests control about 300. The new organization plans to enter the manufacturing field, largely to fight the cigarette manufacturers, whose monopoly of that business is a thorn in the flesh of the chain stores handling the product.

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

## WELL! WE CAN'T SQUEEZE OUT MUCH SYMPATHY ON BEHALF OF THIS RASCAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
SAN FRANCISCO.—John H. Vail, one of the professional anti-I. W. W. witnesses used in criminal syndicalism trials in California, is now on trial for his own life in the federal court in San Francisco. He is accused of the murder of James S. White, deputy sheriff and game warden, whom he shot while leading an unauthorized liquor raid in Castella, Shasta Co., in 1923. Vail was then a federal prohibition agent, but was on leave of absence at the time. The evidence so far given shows that he shot White because the latter tried to protect the proprietor of the hotel involved from Vail's illegal raid and acknowledged violence.

## SHERWOOD EDDY ON RUSSIA

We reprint herewith part of a report made by Sherwood Eddy, official of the Y. M. C. A., on his return from a recent visit to Soviet Russia. Mr. Eddy was severely attacked by some capitalist papers because he told the truth as he saw it of conditions in the Soviet Union. Owing to lack of space we are not able to publish the report in full, but the most important part of it is given.

Russia, the Land of Contradictions. By SHERWOOD EDDY.  
DURING August I made my fourth visit to Russia with a party of 24 American business men, editors, educators and social workers. After nine years under the present government, while our country has been flooded by propaganda both red and white, it seemed that the time has come for an unofficial group to make an objective, impartial, fact-finding study of actual conditions in Russia and to share their impressions with their friends in America. We were particularly on our guard lest we should be a "personally conducted" delegation shown only the most favorable things by government interpreters. Our party included four persons who spoke Russian, and we employed twelve other interpreters, the majority of whom belonged to the old order rather than the new. We were granted entire freedom in Russia, we went where we wished, chose the institutions we wished to inspect, and freely interviewed both friends and foes of the present government.

SOME of us flew from Berlin to Moscow in a day, in a never-to-be-forgotten flight in a storm. During a total of two weeks in Moscow we interviewed some thirty of our principal leaders, including Stalin, who, more than any other, has succeeded to Lenin's influence and power; Tchicherin, minister of foreign affairs; Lunacharsky, minister of education, and many heads of departments of the state and the church, members of the old czarist regime, foreign diplomats, business men and newspaper correspondents, as well as workers and peasants. We visited, of course, all places of importance, such as the historic Kremlin, the seat of the present government, as it has been the fortress and home of the rulers of church and state for eight centuries. We saw the palaces and crown jewels of the czars, also factories, schools, prisons, museums, galleries, and the remarkable institutions of social education and service for workers and peasants, of which Russia is so proud.

THE significance of the present experiment in Russia can hardly be exaggerated either in its possibilities for good or for evil. Here is the largest country in the world, with an area of twice the continent of Europe, twice that of the United States, or one-sixth of the habitable land surface of the earth, with vast undeveloped resources. Here is the largest white population in the world, with 140,000,000, a truly great people whose human resources far outweigh their material possessions. Siberia alone, almost a continent in itself, rich and fertile, if populated with the density of Belgium, would accommodate almost twice the earth's present population.

INDUSTRY and agriculture are steadily recovering. After having fallen to 14 per cent of their pre-war production in industry, this year they have recovered almost 90 per cent of their former maximum production, both in industry and agriculture, and will probably equal it next year. Despite all obstacles, their budget has been balanced, their currency stabilized and most of their available land, although nominally owned by the state, has been divided up and has come into the permanent possession of the peasants.

THE condition of nine-tenths of the great masses in industry and agriculture is on the whole slightly better economically and immeasurably better in the releasing of the human spirit for self-realization and self-expression than it was under the blindly

## Group Asks Workers to Join in Building Work to Aid Soviet

LOS ANGELES.—At the call of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, a group has been organized in Los Angeles, the aim of which is to send an organized construction cooperative to build houses in cities of Soviet Russia.

The housing problem is one of the most vital affecting the people in Russian cities. We American workers, by virtue of our skill in American building industry, are splendidly equipped to render this aid to the Soviet Union.

We, therefore call upon everyone whose sympathies are with Soviet Russia to lend us a helping hand. We appeal to those who are equipped to join our group to get in touch with us at once.

For any information relative to this group, communicate with Secretary A. Kompaniez, 2630 1/2 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

License Trans-Ocean Telephone. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover today granted a license to the American Telegraph & Telephone Co., to permit the operation of a radio-telephone service between the United States and England. This is the first license of the kind ever issued. The service will be opened to the public during this month.

# The Manager's Corner

## Not the Daily Worker.

"Joseph E., Bernard H. and Victor F. Ridder, sons of the late Herman Ridder, announced yesterday the purchase of the entire capital stock and debenture notes of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin and the goodwill, subscription lists and other assets of The New York Commercial for a total of about \$2,850,000.

"They also said the new paper will be the 'first responsible newspaper' in New York, so far as they have been able to learn, to offer common stock for sale to the public. Thru Shields & Co., investment bankers, with the Chase National Bank as trustee. The Journal of Commerce corporation, which will publish the merged paper, will sell ten-year 6 1/2 per cent sinking fund gold notes at a par value of \$950,000.

"It is planned to have the stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange. "The Ridders and their associates in the merger will buy stock to the amount of \$650,000 for cash. "The Ridder family has been publishing newspapers in New York since 1876. Herman Ridder, who died in 1915, had been a director of The Associated Press, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and treasurer of the National Democratic Committee."

—Reprinted from the New York Times.

# The Drive

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

DONATIONS—DECEMBER 17		DELAWARE—	
CALIFORNIA—		John Volkman, Wilmington	1.50
Fred W. Thompson, Pasadena	1.00	ILLINOIS—	
Dan Hill, Plaster City	2.50	Slovak Workers Society Br.	
V. S. Ware, Ventura	5.00	No. 24, Chicago	5.00
MASSACHUSETTS—		Street Nuc. No. 25, Chicago	20.00
Finnish Workers Club, Gardner	50.00	Milan Zlunic, Workers Club, Chi.	33.28
MONTANA—		MICHIGAN—	
J. Bodinoc, Klein	5.00	Theo. Workmen's Corp., Detroit	250.00
OHIO—		NEW YORK—	
Christopher Kraven, Cleveland	1.00	Aron Lev, New York	2.00
Nucleus No. 21, Cleveland	1.00	OHIO—	
K. Tamkus, Cleveland	5.00	S. H. Babcock and I, Bar-	10.00
WISCONSIN—		skay, Conneaut	
Jos. Rody, Wauntona	4.00	WISCONSIN—	
DONATIONS—DECEMBER 18		Theo. M. Evans, Aberdeen	5.00
CALIFORNIA—		John Hayden, Milwaukee	1.00
S. Matsui, Berkeley	5.00	Finn. Women's Sections of Minn.	30.00
		Dist., Wentworth	

## These Comrades Have Been Challenged to State What They Are Doing to Keep The Daily Worker.

- ### WATCH FOR THEIR ANSWERS!
- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Emil Honegger,<br>Rochester, N. Y.    | Herbert Newton,<br>Rochbury, Mass.      |
| R. Tlodi,<br>Ambridge, Pa.            | David Milgram,<br>Philadelphia, Pa.     |
| Comrade Mendlin,<br>Miami, Fla.       | Geo. Rupert,<br>Elko, Nevada.           |
| Emil Niva,<br>Frederick, S. Dak.      | F. L. Shippee,<br>Salt Lake City, Utah. |
| A. D. Boroff,<br>Juneau, Alaska.      | Waino Mellin,<br>Waukegan, Ill.         |
| H. F. Mins,<br>New York, N. Y.        | H. Hagenen,<br>Houston, Tex.            |
| Theodore Suderland,<br>Berkeley, Cal. | Sam Cohen,<br>Chicago, Ill.             |
| C. Buchler,<br>Toledo, Ohio.          | Nellie Katilus,<br>Chicago, Ill.        |
|                                       | Jennie Gorshin,<br>Chicago, Ill.        |

## YOU May Be Next.

### WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.  
6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.  
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio;  
Little Joe Warner.  
8:00—Hazel Nyman, accordion; Anna Boehm, Lucky Wilbur, John Ude.  
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.  
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

### THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ATHEISM

will mail its first annual report, comprising six pages of reading matter, and other literature FREE to interested people.

Dues \$1 a year. Organizers wanted. Write to Freeman Hopwood, General Secretary, P. O. Box 483, City Hall Station, New York City.

## New York, Attention!

### DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

With Co-operation of UJ ELÖRE

Sunday, January 9, 1927, at 2:30

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PROGRAM:

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- The International.....Mandolin Orchestra "Lyra"
- Hungarian Chorus.
- "The Voice of Labor".....Rebecca Grecht
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- Feature Dances.
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b) Volga Boatmen's Song.....Emile Eujacich
- Hungarian Folk Dances.
- Mass Recitation "Strike".
- Workers' Orchestra and Chorus.

# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

## Speaker Talks of God Before Atheist Group; 'Near Riot' Is Result

By L. P. RINDAL.  
(Worker Correspondent)  
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—The subject at the Music-Art hall Open Forum Dec. 26 was: "A New God for America," by John Jacob Lowman, editorial writer for several Los Angeles newspapers. As the hall was packed with atheists, the lecture was religious enough to cause a "near riot"—to use a common newspaper phrase. A lot of people left the place in protest as soon as the speaker started his godly speech. The picture of the new god of the American capitalist class did not look any better to the audience of damned souls than the old one, namely, the "In God We Trust" dollar mark.

During the question period the radicals made a complete fool out of this tool of the labor-baiting press. The speaker, not knowing much about the history of religion in the first place, was not able to answer anything.

## Worker Checks Up on the Soviet Lies to Date, as Told by Chicago Tribune

By DAVID POLLIN.  
(Worker Correspondent)  
Editor, DAILY WORKER: Many times we read the self-contradictory stories of the capitalist press and especially the Tribune, in regard to the progress Russia is making in becoming independent, in spite of the refusal of finance capital the world over to extend credits to the Soviets, as would be desired by the Workers' Republic.

As an example of these false tales, on Dec. 19, the Tribune said that the Russian crop last year was far below the expectations of the Soviet government. On Dec. 23, the Tribune contained mention in a corner of an inside page of the marvellous advances Russia is making in becoming economically independent.

The Tribune in a Corner. The Tribune's misfortune was that they had to admit that Russia has balanced her budget, without floating huge loans in America.

Again on Friday, Dec. 31, the Tribune carries an article relating to recognition of the Soviets by Washington in which the Tribune blunders. Again, saying that Russia's conditions are on the downgrade. The chief motive of the Tribune's policy in manufacturing these wild and contradictory tales in regard to Russia's economic stability is to crystallize in the minds of its readers a wave of opposition against the class conscious workers, who demand recognition of the Workers' Republic and against the so-called liberals and insurgents, who for business and other reasons ask the present administration to recognize the Soviets.

As "The Nation" Sees It. The Dec. 29 issue of the Nation, a weekly magazine, contains an article by their foreign correspondent, stating that the pre-war levels in Soviet industry and agriculture have been reached; some regions have surpassed pre-war levels especially in the Ukraine.

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

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290 Advertising rates on application.

## Wages and Prosperity

It is a beneficent circle in which the "ample wage" moves when increased productivity makes possible an increased consumption, but which must fall to a lower level if production does not grow commensurately and may not rise to higher circles if production does not increase in still higher ratio . . . . . it is coming to be realized more and more clearly that both the man who employs and the man who devotes his skill to another for hire are partners in a joint enterprise.

Thus the *New York Times* comments editorially on the polyanism dispensed by Vice-President Woll of the American Federation of Labor and Secretary of Labor Davis relative to the "prosperity and contentment" of the American working class.

The average weekly earnings of workers in New York state factories were \$28.33 for 1925.

The average weekly earnings in all industries in the state of Illinois were \$29.41.

The average wage rate per hour for laborers in iron and steel industries for 1924 (no substantial increases have been granted since that time) was in the various departments 42 cents, 40 cents, 44 cents, 43 1/2 cents, 35 cents, 50 cents and 39 cents.

The average monthly earnings of farm hands in 1925—without room and board—were \$48.55.

The above wage scales are for men. Wages of women are on the average a LITTLE OVER ONE-HALF those of men.

The above examples are typical—they include two great industrial states—New York and Illinois. They include such groups as the laborers in iron and steel who are the great majority of the workers employed in this industry. Farm laborers alone make up a group of over 4,000,000 workers.

The "increased productivity" has been established, but the "ample wage"—the subject of so much impressed writing in the capitalist and official labor press—has not been established.

It is a siren song sung by reactionary labor officials, capitalist party jobholders and the capitalist press.

It has as its purpose deception of the working masses, it is hoped that they will be induced to accept a general estimate of prosperity in place of wages.

One of the most important tasks of the workers' press is to expose the gigantic hoax which is being built up around the central slogan of "high wages and increased productivity."

It would be well for American workers to study the history of British and German imperialism. These too were once high wage countries and the labor agents of their respective imperialisms built up the same theories and concocted the same conspiracies against the working class that we see in America today.

## The Pot Calls the Kettle Black in Washington

The state department, under the pressure of congressional and press criticism, has changed its policy in the Nicaraguan situation.

The change is interesting as showing the futility of the solemn face that is being played in Washington which can be entitled, "Criticizing the Coolidge Administration," or "The Pot Calling the Kettle Black."

The change in policy consists in abandoning the tactic of denial that an arbitrary use of military force has been authorized in Nicaragua to a tactic of asserting that what has been done was absolutely all right and had to be done.

A Washington dispatch, dated Jan. 4, says:

Stiffening of the American policy in Nicaragua was foreshadowed today by admission on the part of President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg that protection of the proposed canal route thru Nicaragua was one of the important factors prompting continued American intervention in that country. . . . . The president also pointed out that THE SAME TREATY WHICH GAVE THE UNITED STATES A CANAL ROUTE GIVES THIS COUNTRY A 99-YEAR RENEWABLE LEASE FOR A NAVAL BASE on the Gulf of Fonseca, one of the finest harbors in Central American waters.

The treaty which ratified the purchase of a canal route (for \$3,000,000) and the lease of a harbor, WAS MADE BY THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION.

The democrat opposition is now placed in the position of repudiating its revered deceased leader, whose shade is still one of its biggest assets, or of tempering its criticism of the Coolidge administration.

Now is the time, when the hypocrisy of the opposition and the undisguised arrogance of the administration party is manifest, for the labor movement to put sharply before the whole world, by demanding the immediate withdrawal of gunboats and marines from Nicaragua, and branding both democrat and republican parties as instruments of Wall Street, its unalterable opposition to the whole imperialist policy.

## Publishers Anxious to Get in on Profit by Advertising Space

"America will never again witness business depression because of a shortage of anything," said Col. Robert R. McCormick, addressing the Tribune's convention of its advertising department at the Drake Hotel.

The colonel was not, however, referring to the probable absence of any want among the workers, but was expressing the hope that capitalist newspapers would get their share of profits thru expenditures for advertising.

The gala days of the advertising fraternity were back when the government was levying an excess profit tax of 25 per cent. Then the solicitor for an advertising agency could call on a client and prove to him mathematically that he could buy advertising for 75 cents on the dollar, since the dollar he spent would reduce net profit just so much, when otherwise 25 cents of the dollar would go to the government. It was considered in perfectly good form, patriotically speaking, thus to slip the government out of its two bits.

With revision of the tax schedule, advertising has been harder to get. It is again on a cash and carry basis. Hence the colonel's anxiety to divert a goodly share of the profits of business into the newspaper till.

## New British Engine May Electrify Roads

LONDON.—A new engine, the invention of Capt. William Burnall, utilizing a voltage of only 200 to 250 and thus doing away with the danger from live rails, may revolutionize transportation in England and lead to the electrification of the entire railroad system in this country.

# The New Drive on Militant Trade Unionism

ARTICLE XI.  
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WE have seen how the socialist party bureaucracy has become part of the united front against genuine trade unionism and parrots the cry of the official union leadership that "trade unionism" must be preserved from the very same sections of the trade union movement which have waged all the militant and successful struggles in 1926.

It is well to inquire here as to what is meant when the accusation is made by labor officialdom that their critics and opponents in the labor movement are trying to "destroy trade unionism."

DO they actually believe that the left wing and the Communist workers are trying to wipe out the trade unions and leave the working class unorganized?

Of course they do not, but the accusation is made in the above terms with the idea in mind that trade unionists and workers generally will so understand it.

They have in mind, when they make the accusation, that there is a clash of policies in the trade union movement—that a section of the organized working class, either more exploited than supporters of officialdom, more class conscious, or both, tries to guide the unions into the path of POLITICAL struggle based on their economic demands, while the more privileged group of trade union members led by the labor bureaucracy strive to keep the unions DIVORCED FROM POLITICAL ACTION and confine them to the old program of "pure and simple" trade unionism as Daniel De Leon characterized it, or still worse—make them outright efficiency organs of capitalist production. As a matter of fact there is no difference between the two except that the former takes a little longer to render the unions entirely helpless.

WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, the renegade socialist (he will now find plenty of his former colleagues in the same camp) who early saw the trend of the official trade union policy and has become the semi-official spokesman of A. F. of L. officialdom, says in his book, "American Labor and American Democracy," favorably reviewed in all the official labor sheets: "The American labor movement al-

ways has been and doubtless will remain, fundamentally economic in character.

WE have seen the pronouncements of President Green of the A. F. of L. and other official spokesmen relative to the role of trade unions as production organs in close connection with management and we have likewise seen that the *New York Times* and other mouthpieces of capitalism share the same opinion.

All of these forces are united against the section of the organized workers and of the unorganized, as in Passaic, who are "disturbing" the "peaceful" development of American imperialism.

THE dogma that strikes are unnecessary and "wasteful" has been put forward and an attempt clearly is made, as in the *New York Times* trades, to show that workers, by accepting the principle of slightly higher pay for much more work, can better their conditions substantially WITHOUT STRIKES.

The struggle in the labor movement now between right and left is a struggle for the right to strike. But it is something more than that—it is also a new kind of a struggle, a struggle for the abolition of trade unions as weapons of the working class which is being conducted INSIDE of the union by agents of the capitalists. The left wing workers fight to STAY in the unions and forge them into real weapons of all the workers.

It is noticeable that only where highly exploited workers revolt, like in the textile industry recently, or only in militant strikes with some political consciousness, like those of the furriers and cloakmakers, does the capitalist class conduct a direct offensive and heap columns of abuse upon them in its press.

Wage demands of large and decisive groups of workers, as in the railroad industry, do not evoke the open hatred and abuse, when the capitalist class knows that they will be compromised thru the compulsory arbitration machinery, as do relatively small and unimportant strikes in less decisive industries.

"UNINTERRUPTED production" is the slogan of American imperialism and it is echoed by the trade union bureaucracy. The present labor leadership, as has been stated in the introduction to these articles, has no policy beyond that of securing a small share of the enormous wealth pro-

duced for the workers by means of "cooperation" agreements providing for increases in output per worker—piece work on a wholesale scale for the working class. When the inevitable period of crisis comes, the labor leadership is helpless. Still worse, as it has done in the past, it becomes the open ally of the suppressive machinery of the capitalist government.

Its flight on the movement for the formation of a labor party can be explained by no other reason than its fear that it may become an effective weapon of the masses in periods of depression.

THE official policy of the American Federation of Labor, based on the present temporary prosperity, can be shown easily to be similar to the viewpoint of the most representative spokesmen of imperialism. For instance, Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York, the bank to whose service more gunboats and marines have been devoted than to any other American financial institution, in an interview devoted to prospects for 1927, said:

Increasing powers of production are the basis of prosperity. The problem of maintaining this prosperity will not be solved by indiscriminate wage increases which necessitate price increases, interfere with distribution and threaten a slow-down of industry. ONLY WHEN WAGE ADVANCES ARE ACCOMPANIED BY CORRESPONDING INCREASES IN PRODUCTION ARE THEY COMPATIBLE WITH ENDURING PROSPERITY. (Emphasis mine.)

COMPARE this statement by one of America's leading imperialists with a statement made for the same purpose (a forecast of prospects for 1927) by the head of the trade union movement:

MANY OF OUR INDUSTRIES HAVE MADE REAL PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING PRODUCTION POLICIES AND METHODS THAT SUSTAIN PROSPERITY. . . THE WAGE INCREASES FOR THE CONDUCTORS AND TRAINMEN ON EASTERN ROADS AND THE SHOPMEN ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND THE CANADIAN NATIONAL railroad may reasonably be regarded as indicative of what is to be expected in 1927. (Emphasis mine.)

TO this statement by President Green which was given to the

press we can add another statement, previously quoted, from his editorial in the December number of the *Federationist*:

The workers' demands UNDER COOPERATION HAVE BEEN RESTRAINED by better understanding of the facts of production. (Emphasis mine.)

It is hardly necessary to point out that there is no essential difference between these statements—one by an open and avowed imperialist, head of a bank whose depredations in Haiti, Cuba and Nicaragua are notorious, the other by the head of the American labor movement.

NOR is this an accidental occurrence. The policy of worker-employer cooperation, of a definite increase in the amount of work for an increase in wages, is the policy of both American imperialism and the trade union bureaucracy. Those elements of the working class that have not been whipped or bribed into line must be crushed.

This is what the struggle in the trade unions centers around.

The union of capitalists, trade union officialdom and socialist party bureaucracy in this struggle is explained by the facts of imperialism and their effects upon the working class.

LENIN, in his "Imperialism," after mentioning the enormous super-profits from foreign investments in the pre-war imperialist period (American imperialism now has \$13,000,000,000 invested abroad) shows the use to which a portion of them are put:

It is easy to perceive, that from such a large additional profit (for it is received in addition to the profit which the capitalists extract from "their own" country) labor leaders and the upper strata of the workers' aristocracy CAN BE BRIBED. So the capitalists of the "progressive" countries bribe them by a thousand means, direct and indirect, open and secret. (Emphasis in the translation.)

Some details of the manner in which the trade union officialdom shares in the loot of American imperialism, and how their status has become that of the lower and central section of the middle class, will make clear the wide gap which separates them from the workers upon whom, in company with the bosses and the socialist bureaucracy, they are making war in the trade unions.

(To be concluded.)



A NEW NOVEL  
Oil  
Upton Sinclair

Bunny went home to his father. "Dad, just what was it made you get rid of Ben Skutt?"

"Why, I found he'd been taking commissions from the other fellow. He'd been up to other rascalities, too."

"Just what?" "Dad laughed. "He had a scheme that was a wonder. You know, down there at Prospect Hill people were in a crazy hurry to drill; the owner of the next lot was getting his well down first, and draining all your oil away. Ben and another fellow would find a bunch of lot owners just on the point of making a good lease, and Ben would have his pal give him a quit-claim deed to one of those lots. Ben would record the deed, and, of course, when the title company came to report on the property there was that cloud on the title. The owner would come hustling after Ben Skutt in a panic, what the hell was this? And Ben would look shocked, and tell how he had bought the lot from some fellow in good faith. Who was the fellow? Well, the fellow had disappeared, and nobody could find him. But there Ben had the lease tied up, and the drilling couldn't start. The lot owner would rage and swear—all the lot owners in the lease was all tied up together, and nobody could do anything with their property till that one lot had got free. To go into court and clear the title would take six months or so, and meantime the chance to lease would be gone; so the owners would have to chip in and pay Ben five thousand or so—whatever he claimed he had paid to the other man."

"I should think that trick would have been tried a lot of times," remarked Bunny, and Dad answered, it would be tried just long enough for the news to get round, and then some lot owner would stick a gun under Ben's nose, and settle it that way. What had happened in his case was the usual thing, a woman had got hold of him and plucked him clean, and that was why he was doing spy work for the patriotic societies.

Bunny knew that his father didn't owe anything to this slippery rascal, and wouldn't mind his being exposed, provided Bunny's name was not dragged in. It would be easy to trace the matter down, by looking up Ben's real estate transactions in the county records; he would have given a quit-claim deed to the lot owners whom he had held up, and if these men were still in the neighborhood no doubt they would testify, or could be made to. Bunny saw Rachel at the university next morning and told her the story, and gave her a hundred dollar bill to cover the costs of a title search. She passed it on to Joe or Ike, and two days after Ben was confronted by half a dozen infuriated citizens, male and female, who did a good deal to shake the jury's faith in his testimony as to secret conspiracies in the Workers Party. The jury disagreed in the case of all but two men, the leading party directors; these got six years apiece, but the Menzies boys got off, and the party held a celebration, which was described in the newspapers as an orgy of red revolutionary raving.

Dad was not so much troubled by the news which Bunny told him, that Dan Irving was on the trail of Vernon Roscoe in the national capital. There was bound to be gossip about the lease, of course; there was always "soreheads," trying to make trouble, but everybody would understand it was just politics. It was the biggest "killing" of Dad's lifetime, and of Verne's too; they would go ahead and drill the land and get out the oil and nothing else would count. You had to be a sort of hard-shell crab in this oil game; it was too bad that a nice young fellow like "the professor" couldn't find anything better to do with himself than to go smelling round Verne's out-house.

There had been a new company formed, to develop this greatest oil field in America, and Dad was part owner of the stock, and a vice-president, with another hundred thousand a year for directing the development work. But he wasn't going to wear himself out with detail, he promised Bunny; he had trained some competent young fellows by now, and all he had to do was direct them. It was a wonderful job, and he was all wrapped up in putting it through, working harder than ever, in defiance of his doctors.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Farmers Will Admit Women.

PEORIA, Ill.—For the first time in history, the Illinois Agricultural Association will admit women to its program at its eleventh annual convention in this city Jan. 26-29. The women's part will consist of a home and community conference.

"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.

# The Notorious Mr. Frank L. Smith

ONE philosopher who plastered a scientific label on his meanderings proved to his own satisfaction that chance is only the subterfuge of the mentally lazy. If you throw a ball in a certain direction in exactly the same way any time the ball will hit exactly the same spot. So said the philosopher. The truth of this observation is so obvious that it would take a hardy wight to take issue with it. And yet, while thinking of the strange case of Mr. Frank L. Smith, one is inclined to drop a few doubts in his vicinity to watch what happens to them.

Frank L. Smith was elected to the United States senate by as typical an aggregation of voters as could be located in America. Being inhabitants of Illinois they could not be otherwise, since Illinois is the bridge between alien New York and the great open spaces where those who could not tolerate New York moved to. Furthermore most Illinoisians are members of the Methodist church, except those who live in the industrial centers. The latter are likely to be Catholics. Heavily populated sections produce people who people in organizational centralization. The Illinois methodists favor the Volstead law. The Catholics do not. Frank L. Smith, who was elected by the dry methodists, owes his political existence to a town made famous by the discoverer of a cure for chronic inebriation. Smith does not believe in dry laws but he inscribes the picture of a camel on his political banner. And he gets elected.

What has this man Smith done that such a punishment as ejection from the senate should be visited on him? Here is where chance comes in if it belongs anywhere.

Smith's campaign kitty was fed to the extent of approximately \$200,000 by a few public utility barons, chief among them being Samuel Insull, as public spirited and civic-hearted a citizen as ever purchased a politician. This is not the first time that Sam did a little thing like this, but this is the first time that Sam's beneficiary was caught. As for Sam, well, his stocks go up on the market, his wife returns to the stage and the people lift the left eyebrow a little and say nothing. But poor Smith! Why, his weak chin takes on another wrinkle and his tongue develops callouses cursing human hypocrisy.

Smith was caught getting supported by a wicked public utility man. But it is not the wickedness of the utility man that is cursed by the indignant minority of citizens. It is the money of the utility man that is abused. Why? Simply because the money helped Smith into the senate and the group of political gangsters that Smith is associated with have aims and objects that are not conducive to the well being of other political

gangsters who are in the habit of hanging some religious mottoes over the doors of their political bawdy houses and getting away with it. Smith represents an element that lives by politics and to a certain extent, like the mythical Robin Hood, rob the rich and give to the poor gangsters. Smith's opponents in the finance-capital world would rather have a representative who would take orders for a fixed stipend. But apparently Smith is of the adventurous type that prefers to take a chance on making an uncertain amount rather than be sure of a fixed sum.

Big business does not want Smith, not because he is a radical, but because he is a political burglar. Smith is for the capitalist system, and if Illinois big business had to choose between Smith and J. Louis Engdahl, they would choose Smith. But they don't have to make such a choice just now. Therefore they hop on Smith like a bunch of angry virgins and assume defensive postures. They act as if this man Smith was like a republican turned loose in an Alabama village. They declare that the honor of Illinois is at stake to the extent of \$200,000 worth of purchased ballots.

In all probability Smith will return from the senate chamber like one of "Kid" Weil's checks bouncing back from a bank. Because he was unlucky? No. The philosopher was right. There is no such thing as chance. Smith does not happen to represent the big lads who run things just now, even though they do not always control the votes. It is much

## Robert P. Brindell Is Dead

ROBERT P. BRINDELL, New York "labor leader," is dead. He leaves a fortune estimated at close to \$1,000,000, a private house in New York City, a country estate at Schroon Lake, an office building, and some other real estate. Mr. Brindell amassed this fortune by selling "strike insurance," receiving as high as \$32,000 at a time as a fee from building contractors.

During the Lockwood committee's investigations into the New York housing situation, scores of employers testified to paying Brindell at his St. Marks Place offices in New York City. He kept them waiting in an anteroom it is reported, and took the payments one by one.

As head of the New York Building Trades Council he was reputed to be the highest paid labor executive in the United States.

The fact that this corrupt scoundrel was accepted by the highest circles of the labor bureaucracy, is an acknowledgment of the fact, that within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, there is a definite group which in one way or another, has sold itself to the employing class. The price of this betrayal may not always be the same. It may assume various forms. Its fee may run all the way from \$32,000 in cold cash or a soft political berth to various smaller favors granted in devious ways hidden from the public. But payments they remain, nevertheless, payments for services rendered, payments for "strike insurance," whether it be insurance thru the acceptance of a governor's commission, a Watson-Parker bill, a mediation board, or a secret agreement. Is there any wonder that Brindell moved in the most influential circles of the A. F. of L., that he hobnobbed with Woll, Lewis, McMahon and their ilk? Are they not all closely bound together by the black bonds of Brindellism?

But this orgy of corruption has suddenly been called to a halt. Its advance has been boldly challenged. The left wing has demanded that the trade unions shall become what they were intended to be, the fighting organs of the workers. The left wing has demanded that the trade unions take up the struggle against the employers, for the demands of the workers, that the unorganized workers be organized. The left wing, led by the Communists, has put its policy into action and has waged three successful strikes, in which marked gains have been won for the workers—the restoration of the wage cut and the right to organize in Passaic and the 40-hour week in New York. The employers are frantic, not less so than the so-called "labor leaders" who see their temporary paradise melting away and soft berths disappearing. A united front is formed, this time against the element in the union, which threatens the profits of the bosses and the security of the Brindells, the Wolls, the Lewises, the McMahons, the Sigmans and Beckers. War is declared—to the finish.

But this black united front will not succeed. The workers are determined that Brindellism in whatever form it appears shall be wiped out of the American labor movement. They have determined that it shall indeed be a war to a finish—against corruption, against class collaboration, against the united front of the bosses and the Brindells. In the ranks of labor there is arising a honest front of the rank and file for honest trade unionism in the interests of the workers. And the rank and file will keep up the fight until it secures control of the trade unions and Brindellism is safely buried alongside of its notorious representative.

GET A SUB.

easier to purchase Washington than to entice the population of southern Illinois on to a band wagon. We have often heard it said that big business controls or dominates the republican party, but as a matter of fact finance-capital feels more at home with George Brennan in Illinois and with Al. Smith in New York than with Len Small, who robbed this state of one million dollars, or with Senator-elect Vars of Philadelphia who spent almost as much getting elected.

There is nothing left to say except that the probable ejection of Smith from the senate because he received \$200,000 in election donations from Sam Insull, will be one of the choicest pieces of hypocrisy ever pulled off in this country. All congressmen and senators are servants of the capitalists. They owe their political existence to their ability to serve the system. As long as they are not caught in some indiscretion that will not give their group enemies a chance to arouse the indignation of the bushwhacking voter, they can wear the cloak of political virtue with impunity.

We are in favor of Smith's ejection from the senate. In fact we cannot think of anybody in either house who would not serve a better purpose killing boll weevils in Texas. But we must be content with what we can get. A senator walking home in the wee small hours of the morning without the price of a taxi ride is a sight for the gods. Let's have more of them.

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## VETERAN SAYS CROOKED BASEBALL BEGAN WITH FIRST GAME IN 1876

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—"If Judge Landis really wants to clean up baseball, let him send for me. I'll give him the details of how Louisville threw a batch of games in the National League, the first year the circuit was formed, 1876."

This was the information offered here today by George Strief, 70, federal court bailiff, and star of the big league baseball 50 years ago. "Jim Devlin, pitcher, George Hall, fielder; Craber, catcher, and Nichols, third baseman, got together and threw a number of games so that Louisville lost the pennant," Strief declares.

GET A SUB.