

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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3. TIONS DEFY DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

Current Events
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

BRITISH fortunes in China are growing worse daily. The most recent disaster to British prestige was the surrender of English troops in the Hankow foreign concession to the Cantonese. Coincident with this admission of British weakness comes the news from London that the imperial cabinet is split over the question of breaking off relations with Russia. A section of the cabinet led by the swashbuckling Churchill attributes British imperial woes in the Orient to Soviet propaganda. Churchill would break off relations immediately with the Soviet Union. Baldwin and Chamberlain, however, are gifted with cooler brains than the overheated "hero" of Gallipoli and urge more moderation.

IT is quite likely that the Churchill element will gain the upper hand. Britain is faced with a serious crisis in her foreign affairs and in such situations aggressiveness, regardless of its merits, is liable to win. The Churchill backers are the typical fascist type in England, backed by the Morning Post and the extreme Tories.

THE usual stories of outrages are being turned out by British press agents. Strange that the Chinese should want to free their own country from foreign invaders! Strange to the imperialists and particularly the British who are the most nauseatingly hypocritical of all the imperialists. It is rather well for the Chinese that the mighty power of the Soviet Union is exerted in their behalf and that the United States is too busy looting South America to join Britain in looting China.

THERE seems to be nothing much in the papers nowadays except rumors of war and wars that would be taken seriously twenty years ago but are considered inconsequential today. Our own militarists and navalists are clamoring for heavier armaments. They do not care a hang what country is likely to be the enemy. Coolidge has based his excuse for occupying the presidential chair on his ability to save money for the big taxpayers but the chemical trust and the ship-building trusts want theirs, so their agents in congress are howling for more warships. Representative Briten of Illinois declared in thunderous tones in the house that twenty of "our" cruisers would not "even frighten natives of the Congo."

ALL signs point to a nice snappy little war within a few years. Young Americans should fatten up and be ready to serve their country. Skinny marines may look good to flappers but a bullet likes a nice, soft bed. A good fat body will comfortably harbor five dollars worth of lead without compelling the bullets to impinge on each other. Patriotism will be more precious than ever in the next war to end war.

MUSSOLINI continues to have trouble with his brigands. This champion mountebank wants to create the impression that the lawlessness, violence and murder that reigns in Italy is due to excessive zeal on the part of his blackshirts and to the presence of undesirable characters in the fascist party. This is not so. It has been (Continued on page 6)

ROBINS DARES POLITICIANS TO PULL OUT CORKS

Fears White Mule, But Not Reds

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON—A direct challenge to any national party to "dare" to put a wet plank in its platform was thrown down today by Col. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, in an address before the annual luncheon of the citizens' committee of 1,000 for law enforcement and observance. He asserted the Canadian government's system is a failure, and that, having obtained it, "the so-called moderation league of Canada, has practically abandoned the cause of temperance. Each congress elected, Robins contended, is "drier than the preceding."

STUBBORN MILL BARON PROLONGS PASSAIC STRIKE

Forstmann Clings to the 'Company Union' Straw

By CYRIL BRIGGS, Strike Publicity Director.
PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 6.—Seasoning his statement with the usual cant current at this season about "peace and good will" and further expressing the fervent "hope and prayer" that strife and disorders will not mar the New Year, Julius Forstmann, hard boiled, labor-hating president of the Forstmann & Huffman company, whose workers have been striking for the past eleven months for the most elementary rights of human beings, today declined the peace bid of Mayor Burke of Garfield.

Intolerant, Preaches "Tolerance"
"Above everything we must all learn industrial tolerance," piously exclaimed the stubborn old German industrialist in his letter to Mayor Burke, rejecting the latter's request that he meet with a committee of his striking workers in an effort to bring industrial peace to the community. Maintaining that his system, which includes the company union (or representative assembly, as he prefers to have it called), espionage and blacklisting, is as christian as any other system, Mr. Forstmann reiterates his christian determination to cram the company union down the throats of his workers.

At the same time he engages in the now familiar strategy (the strategy practiced by Botany up to the very week it capitulated to the union) of proclaiming that he now has enough workers, anyway. His letter follows:

FORSTMANN'S LETTER
Hon. W. A. Burke, Mayor of the City of Garfield, Garfield, New Jersey
Dear Mr. Mayor:—Yours of the 30th December has been carefully read by me and I join with you in wishing peace and good-will to all in Garfield and Passaic, and hope and pray that strike and disorders will not mar the New Year.
Above everything, we must learn industrial tolerance. Thruout the United States we find industrial relations of various types in factories where the workers are the best paid and the most contented—some deal with unions, some with employe representation, and some thru personal (Continued on page 2)

COMPROMISE IS URGED IN FARM RELIEF CAMPAIGN

New Bill Is Introduced in Both Houses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A compromise farm relief bill was presented to congress today by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, republican leader, and Rep. Crisp (D) of Georgia.
The measure provides for a federal farm board, which could declare an emergency and organize a co-operative organization to control the surplus in the commodity.
The federal government would bear any loss sustained by such operations. No equalization fee would be levied.
The bill was put forward as a non-partisan measure, including features of the McNary-Haugen and other bills.
Debate Starts June 11.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Rejecting proposals for extended hearings on farm aid bills, the house agriculture committee today decided to begin consideration of the McNary-Haugen bill on Jan. 11, with the expectation of reaching a vote within a few days.

In the meantime, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine will be heard by the committee if he requests an appearance, and congressmen will be allowed to explain other pending bills.

Commercial Failures in 1926 Increase Over 1925, with Liabilities Somewhat Less

NEW YORK.—Commercial failures in the United States in 1926 were 21,773, as compared with 21,214 in 1925, an increase of two per cent. The liabilities, however, show a decline of 8 per cent, having been \$409,232,278 last year, as against \$443,744,272 in the previous year.

U. S. Slipping in Race of Countries for Russian Trade; Furnishes 15 Percent



View of Moscow, Russia, and, inset, Boris E. Skvirsky, director of the Russian Information Bureau, Washington.

WAY PAVED TO BOUNCE SMITH FROM SENATE

Will Vote on Seating Before Giving Oath

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The path thru which Frank L. Smith, Illinois' slush fund senator-designate, will be bounced out of the senate halls, if he presents his credentials, is being paved and greased. A motion passed by the senate to refer the credentials of Senator-Elect John J. Blaine of Wisconsin to the elections committee for investigation before he takes the oath establishes a precedent by which Smith will be barred from the senate. There is no question on Gov. Blaine's qualifications, the action being taken purely to establish the procedure by which Smith will be prevented from taking the oath of office until the elections committee reports. The motion was made by Senator Reed of Missouri.

BRITISH CABINET NEARS SPLIT IN FIGHT ON RUSSIA

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Anti-Russian members of the British cabinet who are attempting to force Great Britain to break off relations with the Soviet Union have precipitated a critical condition in the cabinet, according to reports in official circles. A split in the cabinet is declared imminent.

Churchill Leads Fight to Break Relations

Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer is leading the bloc to cause a break with Russia. Another anti-Russian leader is Lord Burkenhead. Premier Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain are opposed to any such action, and a deadlock on the issue has ensued, it is said.

Illinois Bank Cashier Commits Suicide; Run Prevented by Closing

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 6.—Bank Examiner V. L. Sallor was in charge of the Jerseyville National Bank, as the result of the institution closing its doors yesterday following the suicide of Cashier F. D. Heller, 51. Quick closing of the bank prevented a run on the institution. No details as to the bank's condition have been revealed.

Unemployment in France

PARIS—Foreign workers are being urged to return to their own countries and no more foreign labor is being admitted, for fear that unemployment will develop to the point of a crisis. In Paris, 13,000 have reported themselves to the government offices as unemployed, which by no means covers the total.

U. S. Imperialism Drives Rapidly Toward War In Nicaragua, China, Mexico

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Dollar diplomacy is facing three serious foreign crises with evident determination to solve them all by cracking the whip of armed power over the heads of Nicaragua, China and Mexico. Events in those three countries in the past several days have caused the jingo spirit of the Coolidge government to bristle with drastic threats and to take steps that drop all pretense and reveal a picture of American imperialism rampant.

Tighten Grip on Nicaragua.

1. Following the flat declaration that the administration will under no circumstances remove the United States marines from Nicaragua, the arms embargo has been lifted to allow the puppet president Diaz to receive military supplies against the successful liberal forces that Admiral Latimer is attempting to bottle up by naval and troop action. On top of this, the marines have been ordered to occupy Managua, the Diaz capital, in order to protect it from the advancing rebels under Sacasa. More ships have been sent.
2. Eight American destroyers and gunboats are prepared for action in Hankow, where the British concession has been taken over by supporters of the Canton government. Five American destroyers are being sent from Manila to Shanghai, the objective of the attacking Nationalist armies defeating the northern troops in the Yangtze Valley.

Mexican Crisis Grows.

3. President Calles of Mexico has ordered legal action against foreign oil companies in Mexico which failed to comply with the constitutional requirements demanding registration of concessions by January 1 or forfeiture of property acquired prior to 1917. Secretary of State Kellogg has threatened drastic action if American property is made to submit to these laws. The first step will be withdrawal of recognition.
- The Coolidge administration is the object of sharp criticism from the press of the United States and the world; a storm of protest has broken forth in the senate; the whole of Latin America is showing great indignation; the aggressive policies of the state department are being met with opposition in all quarters—but despite all this, the Coolidge-Kellogg policy continues on its way, more open, more aggressive every day, stopping at nothing and depending solely upon the armed forces at its disposal.

MORE WARSHIPS AND TROOPS ARE ORDERED SOUTH

Senate Storms Against Nicaraguan Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—More warships and marines were ordered rushed today to Nicaragua to reinforce the American naval forces that have occupied most of the country's principal ports and bottled up the liberal revolutionists.

At the request of the state department, orders were issued at the navy department today for the dispatch of the U. S. S. Argonne with 400 marines, and two additional cruisers, the Marblehead and the Cincinnati, for "special duty" in Nicaraguan waters.

3,000 Troops Land.
With today's reinforcements, the United States will have six cruisers, seven destroyers, a transport ship—the Argonne—and a mine sweeper—the Quail—in Nicaraguan waters, with a total fighting complement of some 3,000 men, marines and bluejackets.

This force, the state department believes, will be sufficient to prevent the Sacasa liberals from seizing Managua, the capital.

Senate Storms.

Abandonment by the state department of the last pretense of neutrality in the Nicaraguan civil war—reflected by the lifting of the embargo on arms to the hard-pressed Diaz forces, and the landing of additional American marines to frustrate the advances of the liberal revolutionists under Sacasa—aroused a veritable storm of opposition in the senate today.

"This is intervention," said Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. "Under the circumstances and conditions existing in Nicaragua it is nothing else."
"An Act of War."
"It is an act of war," declared Senator Norris (R) of Nebraska, while Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana, asserted that "the mask is now off the state department's policy." Wheeler has a resolution pending demanding the immediate recall of the marines from Nicaragua.

The state department, it was learned, has given Admiral Latimer, the American commander, blanket authority to close the ports at Puerto Cabezas, Sacasa's capital, and Rio Grande bar, on the East Coast, to the storing or movement of liberal army supplies. With Bluefields' also under American (Continued on page 2.)

Calles Opens Attack on the Oil Interests

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6.—President Calles considers that the properties of the foreign oil companies who refused to comply with the constitutional regulations requiring registration of the lands as concessions prior to Jan. 1 have now reverted to the Mexican government. He has announced he will use his entire executive power to enforce the laws.

Despite the repeated threats of the U. S. state department that it will consider the taking over of the properties as an act calling for the breaking off of relations, Calles has instructed the ministry of labor and commerce to immediately proceed to compile a list of the offending companies.

To Go to Court.
The oil men are prepared to apply for injunctions in the courts restraining the government from actually taking over the properties and the case will probably go, in due course to the Mexican supreme court. But if the foreign operators attempt to continue production while the suits are pending, they will be immediately proceeded against for indemnification by the government.

Calles has issued written instructions to the attorney general to proceed and assuring full presidential support. The attorney general is told to "take such steps against them as lie within the province of the nation," and to rigidly enforce articles 12 and 14 of the laws—the articles referring to the penalty of reversion for failure to comply.

Feeling in Mexico runs high against the invasion of Nicaragua and no secret is made of the fact that this invasion is directly concerned with the dispute with Mexico.

Catholic Bands Attack.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6.—A catholic priest, Father Escote, was reported in telegraphic advices to the national (Continued on page 2)

HANKOW STORMS AT NEW BRITISH TROOP OUTRAGE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SHANGHAI, Jan. 6.—Six American warships swing at anchor in Hankow, six more are steaming up the Yangtze to the inland port and five destroyers have been ordered to sail from Manila at once. This is the status of American naval forces following the occupation of the British concession at Hankow by a spontaneous demonstration on the part of the populace against the shooting of Chinese by British troops.

The following ultimatum has been delivered to the British consul at Hankow demanding:

1. Custody of British marines who fired on Chinese crowds.
2. Indemnities for deaths and personal injuries to Chinese.
3. Immediate cessation of all hostilities.
4. Withdrawal of British warships.
5. An apology to the Chinese nationalists.

CHINESE APPEAL TO I. L. D.

An appeal to the International Labor Defense to support the demands of the Chinese people fighting against the terrorism of the imperialist powers has just been received by the national office in a cable from Shanghai. Shanghai is the port towards which the opposing Chinese forces are driving for decisive issue.

The cable, sent to I. L. D. by the Chinese Aid Society, reads as follows: "AFTER THE WANHSIEN MASSACRE THE BRITISH ON JANUARY THIRD AGAIN KILLED AND WOUNDED CHINESE CITIZENS AT HANKOW. MORE BRITISH WARSHIPS ARE BEING (Continued on page 2)

THIRTY COMMUNISTS KILLED, GREAT MANY ARRESTED IN SUMATRA REVOLT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—Thirty Communists have been killed and 267 arrested following an uprising on the west coast of Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, according to reports received here. The center of the uprising is at Sawahloente, seat of the Dutch administrative official, in the Sileongkang district.

Communication between the government and the outside has been severed by the rebels, it is reported. Railway offices have been seized by the revolutionists and officials driven from the stations. Wholesale arrests are being made by the government troops, who are being rushed to the district in an effort to quell the insurrection.

Recognition of the Union

PASSAIC



STUBBORN MILL BARON PROLONGS PASSAIC STRIKE

Forstmann Clings to the 'Company Union' Straw

(Continued from page 1)

contact with individual employes. None of these plans is more christian than the others; some work better under certain circumstances and some work better under others. If we are open-minded and tolerant, we must recognize that any of these systems of employment relations, if properly conducted under appropriate conditions, serve well the workers and their respective communities. No one of them does justice to the worker or the public if not properly conducted. The spirit is what counts.

The outcome of the Passaic strike has left the community with one or more of each of these approved types of industrial relations, and we hope that each is determined to do its utmost to further the best interests of all concerned.

The Forstmann and Huffmann company now employs practically all the workers it can use for the present, but as opportunities offer, we will endeavor to re-employ as many of our former workers as we possibly can, without discrimination. You can rest assured that we will do this with the utmost good-will.

The Forstmann and Huffmann company pledges itself to maintain as good employment conditions and as high earnings for the workers as any other woolen or worsted mill, and in return merely asks for fair play while it demonstrates the beneficial results which will flow from its endeavors. If everybody will unite with us in this peaceful spirit, then "the good of the city," which is my slogan as well as yours, will be greatly promoted.

Yours very truly, JULIUS FORSTMANN, Pres.

Strikers Laugh at Forstmann.

At 743 Main Ave., where the strikers' union, Local 1603, United Textile Workers, has its headquarters, the Forstmann letter was greeted with unrestrained amusement. The officials of the union and the strikers about the place all seemed to get a good laugh out of the odd mixture of christian cant and unchristian denial of the rights of the workers, and the prating about tolerance from the most intolerant and stubborn of the mill bosses of Passaic and vicinity.

Deak Scores "Brazen Hypocrisy."

Gustave Deak, president of Local 1603, U. T. W. with which the Forstmann and Huffmann strikers are affiliated, denounced the Forstmann letter as a piece of brazen hypocrisy:

"Mr. Forstmann's letter in reply to Mayor Burke's bid for industrial peace is a piece of brazen hypocrisy, so stupid as to be laughable. Who can keep a straight face while Mr. Forstmann preaches tolerance and christian principles? Mr. Forstmann who for eleven months has been engaged in the 'christian' endeavor of trying to starve his workers and their families into acceptance of his rotten com-

pany union. Mr. Forstmann who has never hesitated to turn loose the clubs of the subservient police upon the heads of his workers or to terrorize the workers and drive them back to the mills. Mr. Forstmann who refuses to permit his workers the right to select their own type of organization but despotically insists that they must accept type of union, the impotent company union or representative assembly, as he euphonically terms it—he selects for them. Mr. Forstmann, patron saint of the espionage system and the blacklist, as investigation after investigation has revealed him.

Strike Will Go On. "Mr. Forstmann has offered us his company union before, and his striking workers have unanimously rejected it."

They reject it again, and are more than ever determined to continue their fight until Mr. Forstmann is forced to follow the example of the Botany Worsted, Passaic Worsted, Garfield Worsted and Dundee Textile plants in recognizing the right of the workers to organize in a real union and do collective bargaining with their employers.

Strikers Endorse Leaders. At a mass meeting of striking Forstmann & Huffmann workers at Ukrainian hall the strike leadership was enthusiastically endorsed, the strikers voting unanimously not to go back to work until the right to organize was conceded them.

Ellon Dawson, who is financial secretary of Local 1603, U. T. W., and a Forstmann & Huffmann striker, presided at the meeting. Other speakers were Thomas De Fazio and Joseph Magliacano, Italian organizers; Hungarian Organizer Eli Gardes; Strike Delegate Peletzer, and James A. Starr, vice-president of the U. T. W.

All stressed the importance of keeping up strong picket lines in order to convince Mr. Forstmann that they meant to carry on the struggle until their right to organize and do collective bargaining was recognized.

ERIE, Pa., Chamber of Commerce Blocks Showing of Passaic Strike Picture.

ERIE, Pa.—The plan to show the seven-reel motion picture of the Passaic textile strike in this city on the 9th has thrown a scare into the local chamber of commerce, which, fearful that the workers here should take inspiration from the heroic struggle of the Passaic strikers for the right to organize and do collective bargaining, has brought pressure upon the local newspapers to refuse to accept advertisements for the showing. Not content with blocking publicity in the press and still fearful that word would reach the workers that the sensational strike film was to be shown here, the chamber of commerce went to the owner of the Park Opera House, where the picture was to be shown, and succeeded in intimidating the proprietor into cancelling the date.

Local labor organizations are exerting every effort to have the proprietor reconsider his action, and there is still hope that the picture will be shown here on the 9th. In the meantime the action of the chamber of commerce is being roundly denounced, and the workers are being called upon to fight this attempt of big business to block the showing of a labor film.

GARFIELD MAYOR ASKS FORSTMANN MILL TO SETTLE

Stresses Damage Done to City by Strike

(Continued from page 1)

Mayor Urges Settlement. Mayor William A. Burke, of Garfield has forwarded letters to the Forstmann and Huffmann company and the New Jersey Worsted mills, making a plea for an early settlement of the strike, as it affects the city of Garfield.

Both mills are situated in Garfield and are among the five mills that have not yet settled with their striking workers, the other three being the Passaic plant of the Forstmann and Huffmann company, the Gera Worsted, in Passaic, and the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi. The continued strike in those mills affects 5,000 workers, for whom relief must be provided.

Stresses City's Danger.

In his letter, Mayor Burke stresses the immense damage sustained by the city of Garfield as a result of the big textile strike, and requests that officials of these mills consent to hold a meeting with the duly elected representatives of the striking workers. He points out the grave danger to industry of further prolonging the strike.

Everyone Affected.

"We are coming to the close of a year that has been the most trying time in the history of Garfield. Industrial disorder has been prevalent during the past eleven months. This labor trouble has left its mark on every phase of life in our community. Industries, merchants, home owners; in fact, everybody has been caught in the throes of this struggle and suffered its effects," the letter said.

"In behalf of our people, I urge you to assist in bringing this labor controversy to an immediate conclusion. May I further ask if you will meet with a committee of your striking employes, or to what extent you will go to settle this long drawn out affair."

Join the American Worker Correspondent movement!

SERVANTS IN SOVIET ENJOY PRIVILEGES NOT RECEIVED ELSEWHERE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—Russian servants, organized in the Servants' Trade Union, enjoy great privileges in the Soviets. Among these are regular hours, social insurance, one month's vacation with full pay, one day off each week, an allowance of clothing for both summer and winter, and no calls for overtime work.

If the servant is illiterate, the mistress must also allow time off to attend a workers' school, and no dismissal can be imposed except for substantial reasons, and then the employer must maintain the servant in food and clothing for a period of one month thereafter.

MORE WARSHIPS AND TROOPS ARE ORDERED SOUTH

Senate Storms Against Nicaraguan Action

(Continued from page 1)

naval control as a neutral zone, the entire East Coast is about bottled up so far as Sacasa is concerned.

Bottling Process.

This bottling up process of the ports will effectively prevent Sacasa receiving any arms and ammunition from Mexican sources, it is believed, while the lifting of the embargo will give Diaz access to unlimited American supplies.

Unless Sacasa is able to break the bottle somewhere, it probably means his revolution against the American-backed Diaz will die of strangulation.

American naval forces now occupy his capital, Puerto Cabezas, and have declared it a neutral zone. They similarly occupy Managua, the Diaz capital, more marines having been landed yesterday.

Question Kellogg.

Secretary of State Kellogg appeared to be in for a rough time when he appears before the senate foreign relations committee to explain his policy. There were even intimations today that open demands for his resignation will be made.

"This last act of the secretary of state in permitting arms to be sent Diaz while forbidding their shipment to the liberals is unpardonable," declared Senator Wheeler.

Drop Mask.

"His former statements to the effect that we were not going to take sides in Nicaragua apparently were given out for the purpose of deceiving the American people, but by reason of the success of the liberals he has been forced to drop the mask.

"This is nothing more or less than intervention to save the crumbling Diaz regime. The wabbling policy of Secretary Kellogg and his attempts to deceive the public on this question have shown him to be entirely incompetent for the position he holds."

Hankow Is Aroused at British Outrage

(Continued from page 1)

RUSHED TO HANKOW, SUPPORT OUR PROTEST, DEMAND THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY, PUNISH THE GUILTY, COMPENSATE SUFFERERS, RETURN THE CONCESSIONS, ABOLISH UNEQUAL TREATIES.

"CHINESE AID SOCIETY: SEAL"

Tense Situation.

The situation at Hankow is a very tense one. The British are undoubtedly moving towards armed intervention against the fight of the Chinese people for independence and freedom from foreign exploitation. Orders have been given to send naval reinforcements from Hongkong. In addition, the first active military order issued by the British government since the world war was given today in the ordering of the destroyer flotilla at Rosyth, Scotland, to bring to full strength the complement of its nine ships "for possible service in the Far East."

The Wanhsein massacre referred to in the cable took place a short time ago when British warships fired into the city of Wanhsein and killed some 500 of the inhabitants without any reason.

Chinese Worry Washington.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Astonished and worried by the onward sweep of the revolution of the Cantonese forces in alliance with Chinese labor unions, the Washington government has summoned Minister MacMurray home from Peking for consultation.

Secretary Kellogg has on his desk a new declaration of American policy in China, ready for issuance if a sudden crisis makes that action expedient. It is the reply of the Coolidge administration to the British statement, proposing to the other powers that they yield to some of the demands of the Chinese nationalists. However, Kellogg hopes to be able to hold this back until after Feb. 15, when MacMurray will arrive to explain recent developments in China.

It is rumored that the American note as drafted would admit the right of China to fix her own tariff rates and to gradually replace the foreign courts with Chinese courts.

Ruthenberg's Talks Sunday Evenings Are Well Worth Hearing

The Sunday evening lectures of the Workers' School are taking up the general subject of the History of the American Communist Movement. Next Sunday evening, C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will deal specifically with the development of the Communist movement from a propaganda organization into a mass party for the workers.

The lectures, each Sunday evening, are held at Northwest Hall, North and Western avenues, at eight o'clock. We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends—

"Cotton Atmosphere" of California Nourishing to Capitalist Stabilization

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

FARM prices must be stabilized at a point near the cost of production, is the main plank in the program of the capitalist farm relief experts.

The great masses of the crop producers are expected to throw their hats in the air and cheer at the mere mention of this suggestion. They did so, in fact, incidental to the speech of the multimillionaire, Frank O. Lowden, at the recent Chicago gathering of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The "cost of production," however, in agriculture, as well as in industry, continually fluctuates. It is something that the capitalist profit factor is everlastingly seeking to lower, while at the same time increasing the selling price, leaving a greater margin for himself. But certainly not for the farm worker any more than for the wage worker.

The evidently successful effort to promote the growing and fabricating of cotton in Southern California is an excellent example. Los Angeles, in addition to breeding movie and soul-saving millionaires, is also turning out a breed of cotton capitalists. Irrigation applied to the Imperial Valley has developed an "American Sudan." Just as cotton growing in the upper regions of the Nile under the direction of London capitalists helps dictate the policies of British imperialism in Egypt, just so the California capitalists strive for what they call "the cotton atmosphere" in this Pacific coast state.

Just as "the American Plan" is a polite name for the open shop war against organized labor, in which the city of Los Angeles is recognized as occupying a premier position; in the same manner "the cotton atmosphere" calls for a lowering of the cost of production thru a worsening of the high-intolerable working conditions already imposed upon the American peasant.

"Jack" Miller, head of the California Cotton Mills of East Oakland, Cal., recently urged the cause of "the cotton atmosphere" upon these cotton capitalists, pointing out that in Alabama, for instance, a cotton mill pays no taxes for five years, and that in Massachusetts the minimum wage law is set aside for cotton textile workers. The editor of the Los Angeles Record exclaims: "This is 'cotton atmosphere!'" It is the atmosphere of capitalism.

This "atmosphere" was analyzed a little more in an issue of the California Cotton Journal, the editor of which frankly urged that California substitute "common sense" for the strict enforcement of "our laws" relating to child labor.

This journal, after raising the well-known slogan of "labor shortage," deplored the fact that Mexicans are no longer coming into the state and that Negroes would saddle the commonwealth with a race problem. Then it says:

"The Journal believes there are thousands of boys and girls in California's public schools who are without the range of the child labor laws and who are not only willing, but eager, to help harvest the cot-

ton crop. The growers, the ginners, all should seek, yes, demand, the co-operation of the schools department in this most important matter. Law is common sense. Is it common sense to ask it to save an industry from damage?"

This is an open and blatant appeal to wreck child labor standards in the state. Actual figures will show that there has been no lessening in the influx of Mexican labor that is exploited to the limit. Oriental labor has also been brought into the state, because it was believed it would be "cheap." Now the attack is made on child labor, again knocking into a cocked hat the argument that American "prosperity" seeks to lift the standard of living of workers in this country.

California profiteers, like all other capitalists, fight to lower the standard of living. They want their cotton to compete more successfully, which means producing greater profits in competition with the cotton from other states. Thus children must be robbed of their playtime and every possible advantage taken of alien peoples coming to these shores in the hope of bettering their conditions.

California is developing as a cotton state. Figures for 1925, the latest available, show that it surpassed such states as Virginia, Florida, Arizona and New Mexico in the total number of bales produced. The total value was \$13,860,000. Cotton is referred to as California's new "\$20,000,000 industry." The value of the California cotton crop is nearly as great as that of Missouri.

Thus while the states of "the solid south," with 25,000,000 bales of American cotton in the world market, are calling for a curtailment of cotton production, the cotton industry out in California is demanding more cotton produced by child labor, which means cheaper cotton, marketed at a lower cost of production.

This is characteristic of the California that has the worst state anti-syndicalistic law in the nation upon its statute books, under which workers have been sent to prison by the scores.

It is the state of the imprisonment of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings. It imprisoned Ford and Suhr as champions of hop field workers. It is the state of "the American plan" and "the cotton atmosphere," best example of just where the profiteers desire to stabilize prices for the products of the fields, at the point where the slave whip of the master class just stops short of stinging the American peasant into open rebellion.

The Los Angeles Record says: "If this is what 'the cotton atmosphere' means, we want none of it. If, for a \$20,000,000 industry, we must pay the lives of children—bent little backs, premature age and stunted minds—let the industry go hang. The price is far too great." But the Record does not dictate the policies of the capitalist profit takers. Capitalism does that. And capitalist stabilization means increased production at decreased costs. Thus the lash is laid on the backs of the 9,000,000 farm workers, tenant farmers and mortgaged farmers of these United States.

New Excuse for Nicaragua Grab

By LAURENCE TODD, (Federated Press).

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Following the cabinet meeting of Jan. 4, ominous signs of determination of the Coolidge administration to maintain military occupation of Nicaragua regardless of the protest of the whole Latin American world and the opinion of Europe were given at the White House and state department.

President Coolidge thru his mythical spokesman declared to the press that the United States has its own governmental interests to protect in Nicaragua, in the shape of its purchased right to build a canal across the country, and its right to establish a naval base on Fonseca Bay. This was the first time that a military pretext for the seizure of the Nicaraguan coast held by the Constitutionalist (liberal) forces had been even hinted at.

"Interests" Endangered.

Secretary Kellogg, when asked whether the right of the United States to build a canal in Nicaragua was now considered to be threatened by the rise of any political faction to power in that country, replied that the interests of the American government there are endangered "by any revolution or anarchy."

Questioned further, as to whether this canal right is held to justify the occupation of ports distant from the proposed route of the canal, he declined to answer. Significance is seen in his making

public the name of the Bragman's Bluff Lumber Co. as one of the firms in Nicaragua that asked for military protection in the Constitutionalist area. Hitherto the department has refused to divulge names of firms that asked for armed intervention, since it feared they might suffer after the marines were withdrawn. The change in policy seems to point to a cabinet decision to maintain forces in Nicaragua for a long period, regardless of the hostility of the great majority of the Nicaraguan nation.

Foreign observers in Washington stated, after these new steps in aggression in Nicaragua had been outlined, that only the presidential ambition of Coolidge for 1925 stands against Central America and Mexico. These observers hold that the adventure in Nicaragua, patterned after the conquest of Haiti, is only a skirmish on the way to coercion of Mexico in behalf of the oil men.

Bulgarian Branch of I. L. D. at Gary Puts on Pleasing Program

GARY, Ind.—The Bulgarian branch of the International Labor Defense will give an entertainment and dance at Turner Hall, 14th avenue and Washington street, Sunday evening, Jan. 9. James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D., will speak.

SHOP CHAIRMEN OF N. Y. UNION ENDORSE HYMAN

Cloakmakers Vote for Joint Board

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Demanding the rescinding of Sigman's expulsion orders and a referendum to the workers to decide the issues in the dispute in the garment industry, over 900 shop chairmen from the cloak shops met in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, Monday evening. They were called together by an impartial committee of 50 chairmen to hear both sides present their case, but Morris Sigman, president of the international, failed to appear and refused to come even when waited upon by a committee sent from the meeting.

Demand Retraction.

The resolutions, drafted by the executive committee of 50, were discussed from the floor by various shop chairmen, and were unanimously adopted. They called upon Sigman to rescind his expulsion order, and to allow the regular elections to the joint board to be held, since they are now overdue. In case Sigman should not comply with this demand, the shop chairmen voted to place elections in charge of the executive committee of 50 and a similar committee of 25 shop chairmen from the dressmakers. These two committees, elected at mass meetings of shop chairmen, were instructed to invite the American Civil Liberties Union or some other impartial body to oversee the elections.

All Members.

The executive committee in charge of the meeting allowed only shop chairmen on the floor of the hall, each man showing his card at the door. Officers of locals and other members were seated in the balcony, and several hundred cloakmakers who could not be admitted for lack of room had to be turned away by the police.

The meeting was opened by Isadore Brauner, as chairman of the executive committee, and a temporary chairman elected, Sam Bizoff, who presided. Louis Hyman and Joseph Boruchowitz and other leaders on the issues urged a referendum to the workers as the only means of settling the dispute.

New Agreement.

A letter to the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., was sent on Monday by the joint board of cloak and dressmakers, asking for a statement by noon Wednesday, Jan. 5, as to whether or not the manufacturers intend to renew their agreement with the union.

The agreement which expired Jan. 1 was to have been renewed, according to decisions, with minor adjustments. These decisions were made by the executive committee upon recommendation of Charles Zimmerman, manager of the dress division, and ratified by the membership. The employers agreed some weeks ago to meet representatives of the joint board in conference on the new agreement. Then came the expulsion of dress Local 22 by Morris Sigman on the false charge that a strike of the dressmakers had been planned and the conference was not held.

Senate Orders Probe Into Bribery Charge Against Maine Solon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The senate elections sub-committee has ordered an investigation of bribery charges against Senator Gould (R) of Maine.

Gould's attorney had protested that the senate was without power to inquire into a charge 14 years old. He also challenged the unlimited right of the senate to exclude a member.

Calles Attacks the Oil Interests

(Continued from page 1)

railways administration as heading a band of 200 rebels who were burning bridges to the south of Leon and Guanajuato. Repair gangs, guarded by federal troops, were despatched to repair the damages.

In response to an urgent telephone message from the mayor of Tlalpan, a town less than twenty miles from Mexico City, that a band of rebels were raiding the town, 150 federal troops were rushed from the capital. They arrived, however, after the marauders had fled toward the Ajusco wilderness.

The town of Parras, in Coahuila, was again in possession of federal troops today after the latter had frightened away a band of 200 rebels who occupied the town on Tuesday. The rebels fled before the approach of the soldiers.

"Ma" Pardons 25 More.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 6.—Twenty-five full pardons were granted today by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson. These, with seven minor clemencies, bring the total clemencies granted by Governor Ferguson in her two-year term of office to 3,040.

SIGMAN CONTROL THREATENS LOSS OF MANY GAINS

Dressmakers of N. Y. Fear for Future

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The possibility of losing important rights now secured to the dressmakers if a new agreement with the employers is negotiated by the International instead of by the proper authorities, the New York Joint Board, has arisen in the dress industry.

Since Morris Sigman seized "control" of the Joint Board and of Local 22 on the excuse that he wished to "avert a disastrous strike" the employers have become emboldened to demand the rescinding of several hard-won gains; such as the abolishment of the guaranteed minimum wage scale secured in the last agreement, the increase of the trial period from one week to two weeks, and reorganization.

Would be Bad Blow.

The loss of the guaranteed minimum wage scale would be a serious blow to the dressmakers, who fought long to place this responsibility upon the employers. The announcement of Sigman, intimating that the dressmakers could not go on strike whatever the agreement, has allowed the employers to feel that encroachments on the workers' rights would not be fought. In their replies to the request of the Joint Board for conference on renewing the agreement several weeks ago, they did not dare suggest such changes.

Support Joint Board.

At a membership meeting of Local 22 held in Webster Hall with an overflowing meeting in Manhattan Lyceum on Tuesday evening, the dressmakers authorized the Joint Board to take any necessary steps to protect the rights of the workers to secure an agreement. The possibility of a "secondary understanding", by which Sigman would ask for renewal of the old agreement with the understanding with the employers that the disputed clauses would not be enforced, was discussed by leaders. The Joint Board was given authority by the members to deal with such a situation.

Ask Sigman Resign.

Resolutions passed in both halls called for general elections, for the "union-splitter" Sigman's resignation as president of the I. L. G. W. U., for an immediate referendum on proportional representation to conventions, and protested the action of Sigman in expelling Joint Board and local officials.

In desperate attempts to gain the support of the workers, Sigman has resorted to strong-arm and frame up methods. Such general condemnation was excited by the brutal attack on gangsters upon Joseph DiMola, shop chairman of the Monroe Dress Shop, last week, that a frame-up designed to make it appear that the Joint Board is sending gangsters to the shops, was attempted on Tuesday.

Frame-Up.

Isidore Morkowitz, organizer, for the Joint Board, was arrested and held on \$1000 bail on charges of assault after a fake "committee" of twenty-five strong-arm men had gone to the Spenser & Kreitman Dress shop at 104 W. 39 St. and demanded that the workers attend a "Joint Board meeting".

The committee is not known to the Joint Board and was not sent out by it. The shop is known as sympathetic to the International, and the intention evidently was to raise a cry in the press that the Joint Board was sending gangsters to terrorize workers into attending its meetings. According to workers in the shop, the committee created a disturbance, and when police asked who had sent them, answered "Moskowitz". Accordingly, Moskowitz was arrested later in the day on charges of having led the committee to the shop. Moskowitz will bring witnesses to prove that he was eating breakfast in a restaurant at the time of the disturbance, and had nothing to do with the actions of the "committee".

Try to Shift Guilt.

"This frame-up is intended to create the impression that the Joint Board is using force and strong arm methods to win the support of the workers," declared Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board. The International hopes to cover up its own gangsterism and terrorism thru such a frame-up. The Joint Board has never used force against the workers and never will, and even at this time demands only a referendum to the workers to decide the issues. The International, on the other hand, not only refuses to submit the issues to an election but resorts to gangsterism."

Waltham Car-Barn Slayers Executed

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The so-called Waltham car-barn slayers—John J. Doreaux, Edward J. Heinlein and John McLaughlin—were electrocuted at the death house at Charlestown state's prison shortly after midnight.

All died bravely walking to the electric chair. The young men paid the extreme penalty for the murder of James H. Gurneau, 67-year-old car-barn watchman.

Soviet Envoy in Mexico



Alexandra Kollontay, Soviet ambassador to Mexico and one of the few women diplomats of first rank in the world, has presented her credentials to President Calles of Mexico. She is shown above chatting with him.

ABSOLUTION FOR BALL PLAYERS IS SEEN AS CERTAIN

But Risberg Stands by His Charges

Blanket absolution for players, coaches and managers who were named in "Sweden" Risberg's expose of major league baseball, was deemed inevitable today in spite of the fact that a further and final airing of the blacklisted player's charges still was to be accounted for in Judge Landis' office today. The preponderance of rebuttal testimony taken yesterday made a general acquittal of all concerned almost a certainty.

Congress May Enable War Vets to Get Loans on Insurance Policies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Responding to widespread criticism of the inability of veterans to obtain loans on their insurance certificates, the house ways and means committee ordered a hearing on the subject.

Two bills, one of them proposing that loans be made from the treasury, will be before the committee.

Little hope was held out by congressional leaders for remedial legislation. Senators who are members of the American Legion declared that the chief difficulty lay in lack of information on the part of bankers.

Navy Advocates Pass Over President's Head and Ask for Cruisers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Defying the wishes of President Coolidge, Representative Tilson of Connecticut, republican floor leader, today appealed to the house to appropriate funds to begin construction of three new naval cruisers authorized in 1924.

Only yesterday President Coolidge reiterated that he was opposed to the appropriation at this time.

The American people look to congress to lay down a navy building program that will attain the 5-5-3 ratio with Great Britain and Japan, Tilson said in opening the long-heralded fight.

Duke's Shade Will Foot Bill

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The expenses of the celebrated Hall-Mills trial at Somerville, N. J., amounting to at least \$25,000, will be defrayed by the inheritance tax involved in the estate of the late James B. Duke, the multi-millionaire tobacco king, it was said today by Frank Ramsen, president of the Somerset county, N. J., board of freeholders.

Join the American Worker Correspondent movement!

Arthur Garfield Hayes to Speak at N. Y. Daily Worker Conference Dinner

NEW YORK.—One of the speakers at The DAILY WORKER conference dinner at Yorkville Casino, New York, Friday evening, January 14, will be Arthur Garfield Hayes. Our readers may be sure that he will not merely say things that we like to hear, but also those that will make our ears burn.

The dinner and conference promise to be successful. Every mail brings acceptances from trade unions and other organizations to The DAILY WORKER Conference Committee at 108 East 14th street. Reservations for this dinner may be made now at the office of this committee.

Special Attraction for Concert.

A SPECIAL attraction has just been secured for The DAILY WORKER anniversary concert, which has been arranged with the co-operation of the Uj Elore at the Yorkville Casino, Sunday, Jan. 9. Two child prodigies, James and Georgetta Lucas, trained in the Pasakovas Studio, will perform Apache dances. Those who have seen them on previous occasions say they are the best in the country.

Tickets for this concert are now on sale at 50 cents at the office of The DAILY WORKER Eastern Agency, 108 East 14th street.

HEIRESS DIED HERSELF ON PRICELESS TAPESTRY; DAD USED PLAIN TOWEL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The inventory of the estate of the late James B. Duke, tobacco king, revealed some of the splendor in which he reared his daughter, Doris, now fifteen years old and the heiress to the fortune.

Her private bath in the Duke town residence here, it was divulged, contained art works and tapestries valued at more than \$2,000. The spartan simplicity of her father was borne out by the inventory setting forth the contents of his bath, the furnishings of which were valued at \$275.

PARTY LINES IN CRASH AS NAVY FIGHT STIFFENS

Forecast Success for 'Big Navy' Group

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—With party lines smashed and republican leaders at odds with President Coolidge, the house today prepared to stage the last act of its present melodramatic scenes over demands for a bigger American navy.

An appropriation for preliminary work on three battle cruisers, a \$7,000,000 boost in the air corps allowance and \$400,000 to start construction of a giant dirigible comprised the program of the "big navy" forces.

The air service squabble was scheduled to begin immediately after the house convened this afternoon, with the cruiser fight postponed until the last item in the \$314,000,000 naval supply bill is reached.

Report Favorably On \$10,000,000 Bill for Eradicating Corn Pest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—For the purpose of combating the menace of the European corn-borer to the corn-growing regions of Iowa and Illinois, the house agricultural committee has reported favorably the Purnell corn-borer eradication bill, which provides \$10,000,000 to be used to exterminate the pest.

It was testified at the committee hearing that the borer is now destroying corn in a dozen states, and is spreading at the rate of 150 miles per season.

States will be required to pass regulatory and co-operative laws before they can benefit from the proposed appropriation.

SENATORS STAGE FILIBUSTER ON MATERNITY BILL

Sacrilege to Help Mothers, Says Reed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A well-organized filibuster was held as a club over the Sheppard-Townsend maternity bill as its opponents sought to secure its enactment by the senate.

Led by Senator James A. Reed, democrat, of Missouri, foes of the bill organized into a bloc for the purpose of bringing the senate's legislative machine to a standstill until the measure is shelved. A similar filibuster blocked the bill's enactment five years ago. Reed was aided in plotting the filibuster by Phipps of Colorado and Bingham of Connecticut, republicans.

Gurley Flynn Talks in Minneapolis and St. Paul Next Week

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6.—All the friends and admirers of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of the International Labor Defense in the Twin Cities, look forward with pleasure to hearing her lecture in Minneapolis at the Unitarian Church, 8 St. and LaSalle Ave., Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 7:30 p. m. and in St. Paul at the Labor Temple, 416 North Franklin St., Thursday, Jan. 13.

Since girlhood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has devoted her time and energy to the labor movement and her work is an inspiration to every working man and woman.

Flynn has the reputation of being the most brilliant woman orator on the American labor platform and we expect a large attendance of women at her meetings. She will undoubtedly devote a good part of her lecture to the need, the aims and the work of the International Labor Defense.

Every one is welcome and is urged to attend. The admission charge is reasonable, tickets selling in advance at 20c and at the door at 25c. The local organizations of the International Labor Defense are arranging Flynn's meetings.

It Will Cost Nothing to Glance Over These Figures of Swift Co.

Record-breaking sales exceeding \$950,000,000 were reported by Swift and company, packers, in their annual statement for the fiscal year ending Nov. 6.

A total of \$432,708,847 was paid for livestock and 16,959,708 animals were slaughtered.

Net earnings after interest and depreciation were deducted were \$15,645,242. The surplus profit for the year was \$3,645,242, making a total surplus outstanding of \$73,124,209.

Tourist Club "The Friends of Nature"

This Sunday, Jan. 9, we hike to Tarrytown, Croton aqueduct and Scarborough, N. Y. In case of snow during the week, bring your skis, as there will be ample opportunity for good skiing in this section. Meeting place, Van Cortland Park subway station (downtown); time, 8 a. m.; fare, 90 cents; walking time, four hours; leader, Will Schmidt. Non-members are always welcome, provided they are nature-loving proletarians.

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A beautiful and characteristic portrait of Lenin, mounted on a handsome red cardboard, with a list of the most important revolutionary dates. Indispensable for your home or your headquarters. A limited supply on hand. Order now before the supply is exhausted.

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Senate Probe of Press Influence Lays Basis for Ousting Kellogg

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A sweeping investigation of charges that the senate department influenced the Associated Press to carry an inspired story regarding alleged "Bolshevist activities" in Mexico was demanded on the floor of the senate this afternoon by Senator Wheeler, democrat, of Montana.

Wheeler urged that the senate foreign relations committee conduct the inquiry and summon Secretary of State Kellogg, along with officials of the Associated Press, International News Service and United Press to learn the truth of the charges.

Kellogg Faces Ouster.

If the charges are proved over Kellogg's recent denial, made in response to a house resolution of inquiry, Wheeler declared, the secretary of state should be dismissed.

Wheeler first read a story published by Paul Y. Anderson, a Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, charging the state department with having inspired the Associated Press story on "Mexican Bolshevism." The story set forth that representatives of the three leading press services were called to the state department by Assistant Secretary Kellogg on Jan. 4 to discuss the matter of importance.

Olds then told the newspaper men that the department desired publicity on the alleged action of Mexico in "spreading a stream of Bolshevism thru Central America," the story continued. Two of the press associations declined to carry the story without the state department assuming official responsibility, Anderson added, but subsequently the Associated Press did carry an article based on Olds' statements.

Wheeler Hits State Department.

"If this is correct," said Wheeler, "it is needless to say it is reprehensible on the part of the state department to give out a story which it refuses to sign its name to. It is reprehensible to ask any newspaper to circulate false propaganda or propaganda against any country with which we are on friendly terms."

Wheeler then read Kellogg's single sentence denial of the charges as contained in a message to the house.

Wheeler then read Anderson's reply to Kellogg's denial. The senator referred to Anderson as a "newspaper man well known to senators, who believe in his integrity."

U. S. Shipping in Race for Russian Trade

(Continued from page 1)

while the United States still refuses to do so.

Directly after the war German and English industries were so completely fattened out and their finances were in such a state of disorganization that a tremendous volume of Russian trade went to America by default.

Recovering Trade They Lost.

Now the Germans and English are getting back into the running. The Germans, who had a monopoly on 50 per cent of the Russian trade in pre-war days, are rapidly recovering their former preeminence.

In the recent selection of George Platakov as Russian commercial representative in New York and of Charles H. Smith, to occupy a similar post in behalf of American trade interests in Moscow, Director Skvirsky's information bureau here sees two important steps taken.

Platakov has been one of the most successful business administrators under the Soviet government. He will be wholly without diplomatic standing in the United States but is expected to assume direction of all Russian enterprises on this side of the Atlantic. His passport is said to have been approved and it is understood he will sail from Europe late in January.

Old Trade Organization Rehabilitated.

Smith already is on his way to assume charge of a trade information bureau at the Soviet capital in behalf of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, a pre-war organization which, demolished by the world conflict and the czarist overthrow, now is being rehabilitated. He has had wide experience in Russia and speaks its language fluently.

The Russian demand for cotton is cited by Director Skvirsky's Washington bureau in illustration of one of the opportunities which the Russian market offers for an important American product. As compared with present purchases of about 350,000 bales annually, Soviet spinners, it is stated, would gladly take 1,000,000 bales, if the necessary long time credits could be arranged, a difficult matter, however, until diplomatic exchanges between Washington and Moscow are established.

Despite the present handicap, it is pointed out that last year's Russian sales by the Ford factories exceeded their exports to all other foreign markets.

Merging of Pension Funds of All City Employees Is Opposed

Chicago public school teachers and house of correction guards have registered protest with the city's pension commission against merging their pension funds with those of other groups of city employees. Such merging has been advocated.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has also filed protest against the plan with the commission.

More Bank Failures in 1926 Than in 1925

NEW YORK—Bank failures, both in the number and in the amount of liabilities, show a sharp increase for 1926 over 1925. The number of failures of banks in 1926 was 608, as compared with 464 in the year prior, an increase of 30 per cent. The total liabilities were \$212,074,999 as against \$164,698,510 for 1925, a rise of 29 per cent.

Head of Parole Board Would Send Boy Back to Prison; Judge Raises Objection

Hinton G. Clabaugh, head of the state parole board, was termed a "publicity seeker" today by Judge Phillip L. Sullivan of the criminal court in sending back for reassignment to another judge the case of Hyman Bernstein, Joliet convict, against whom old charges were reinstated on demand of Clabaugh.

Bernstein, paroled after 54 months of a 72 months' sentence, was sent back to serve out the balance of his term when picked up on new burglary charges, which were nolle prossed.

"The boy gave me his word of honor that he would not fail if given another chance to support his aging, blind mother," said Judge Sullivan. "I believe I acted at that time wisely and mercifully."

WAY PAVED TO BOUNCE SMITH FROM SENATE

Will Vote on Seating Before Giving Oath

(Continued from page 1)

was in accepting contributions from Samuel J. Sull, while Smith was chairman of the Illinois public utilities.

Deneen to Fight.

Senator Deneen of Illinois will fight the precedent established by the strategy in referring Blain's credentials to the elections committee, he announced. Deneen contends that the reason Blaine was not given the oath first, is because he was absent from the senate, and for that reason his credentials referred. He says that had Blaine been in the senate hall, the oath would have been administered.

Smith will be the first person in the country to be barred from the senate, after being elected, because he is "morally unqualified," the expected verdict. Others have been barred on specific charges, such as bribery and polygamy, but none for moral character.

The opposition will attempt to fight the exclusion on the grounds of state rights and will cite debates of the framers of the constitution to support their stand.

Has "Doubtful Honor."

"I hope the foreign relations committee," said Wheeler, in conclusion, "will take notice of these charges made by the leading newspapers of the country. It ought to call Secretary Kellogg before it, along with representatives of the Associated Press, International News Service and United Press and get their versions of this story. If it is true that the secretary of state is giving out loose propaganda and loose statements and circulating them the length and breadth of the country to stir up the people to the point where they will break off friendly relations with a neighboring country, Mr. Kellogg ought not to remain as secretary of state."

Halts State Resolution.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6.—Plans to present a resolution to the Illinois state legislature to memorialize congress to accept Frank L. Smith's credentials as senator, were stopped at the instance of Smith. Republicans were preparing to introduce such a resolution when a Smith lieutenant called a halt, declaring the senator-elect did not wish it.

Such a resolution would endanger his chances to be seated, it is explained, as it would be certain to provoke "embarrassing" debate.

Oil
A NEW VOICE
By Upton Sinclair
Read it today and every day

The New Magazine
Saturday, January 8

POETRY AND REVOLUTION
By V. F. Calverton

The last of a series on "Labor and Literature" specially written for the New Magazine by this distinguished writer.

THE DOCTOR FACES THE SOCIAL SYSTEM
By B. Lieber, Editor of Rational Living

This contribution is a fragment from a new novel by Dr. Lieber entitled: "The Healers." Dr. Lieber is one of those radical doctors who do not impose on the natural aversion of radicals to commercialized healing in order to sell some other form of commercialized vice, mislabeled to take in the suckers and the shekels. To get Dr. Lieber's angle on things we suggest that you purchase a copy of the New Magazine of January 8.

A WEEK IN CARTOONS
By Hay Balea

What Bales cannot do to the capitalists by way of exposing their tricks is not worthy of honorable mention. This feature of the New Magazine is growing in popularity. It is the kind of a feature you will see workers read, grin and nod the head.

THE LION
By Henri Barbusse

Barbusse is one of the outstanding revolutionary novelists of the day. This delightful story deals with the struggle of the Macedonian revolutionists against the Bulgarian ruling class.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Head of Parole Board Would Send Boy Back to Prison; Judge Raises Objection

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More Bank Failures in 1926 Than in 1925

No Communist Home Can Be Without a Red Calendar

THRILL KILLER DENIES ATTACK ON TAXI DRIVER

Sports — Movie — Theater

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Labor's Radio Must Not Be Used by Labor's Enemies

By ARNE SWABECK.

HOW condemnation of the aims of organized labor emanating from the "sacred" pulpit found their way over WCFM was related in the last Chicago Federation of Labor meeting. Many delegates voiced their opposition to such practice. It immediately became the concern of all, even those not blessed with the fortune of owning a receiving set.

While during the discussion catholic and protestant, believers in their respective faith, hurried to the defense of the church, others began to perceive the danger of peddling church propaganda over the labor radio.

DELEGATE Lichtenstein from Painters Local 275 started this discussion by making certain veiled insinuations about the radical elements of his local having attempted to recall the local assessment for the labor radio. This report sounded rather strange since it is a well-known fact that progressive workers and radical workers fully appreciate the importance of labor radio, and progressive workers who understand the conflict between labor and capital, also fully support the building up of the labor radio, that they also want to guard against the labor radio being misused for capitalist propaganda is but natural.

THIS was precisely the case subsequently brought out by Delegate Arnold from the same local. He reported that the local membership had objected to having church services broadcasted and more so, to the fact that a reverend, clad in the holy robe, had delivered his message opposing the forty-hour working week. This will easily be recognized as a justifiable objection and precisely the thing that labor must guard against.

ED NOCKELS admitted that this was true, that such messages had been delivered. He also endeavored to assure the delegates that it would be investigated and such statements guarded against. Other delegates, who usually display their conservative outlook, seemed to think this was perfectly in accord with the rules of free speech. This, of course, is nonsense.

The WCFM has been erected as a labor radio for the expressed purpose of bringing labor's message to the workers and not to peddle capitalist propaganda. Free speech can not be interpreted to mean to turn the facilities of labor over to its enemies. Propaganda against labor can be heard every day over the dozen or so broadcasting stations owned by the capitalist class. The labor radio should be used primarily to combat the propaganda of labor's enemies.

THIS little experience, however, brings home an additional lesson and precisely the one often emphasized by the elements Delegate Lichtenstein complained about. Namely, that the present day society is a class society in which there is a class struggle. All the forces not part of labor, including the church, are being utilized by the capitalist class against labor. The pulpit has become one of the effective instruments of propaganda against labor and to give it use of WCFM broadcasting station means to take a chance of negating the real purpose of this station.

While all organized labor should support labor's broadcasting station, it is also their duty to prevent its being used for capitalist propaganda.

Free speech over the WCFM can only mean free speech for labor which is now kept from having its voice heard over any of the other existing broadcasting stations.

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

POLICE ADD TO HARDSHIPS OF TAXI DRIVERS

Parking Rules Resented by Cabmen

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

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—With the introduction of new traffic laws on January 1 the hardships that the 47,000 taxi drivers in this city have to contend with have become more difficult.

According to the new regulations of the police department, parking is prohibited on Fifth avenue below 59th street from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. During the recent Interborough Rapid Transit company strike emergency regulations prohibited parking from 4 p. m. to 7 p. m. But due to objections by the Fifth Avenue Association, which is composed of the merchants on that thoroughfare, who complained that it interfered with their business, the change was made, resulting in the "no parking" rule beginning one hour later every day.

Will Not Relieve Congestion.

The new regulations will not relieve the traffic congestion, as the heavy traffic starts about 3 p. m. Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Roll-Royces and other expensive cars are parked along Fifth avenue, while their owners are shopping or at their clubs, making the task of the taxi drivers one which is a strain on their nervous system.

Another difficulty that they must face is the Fifth avenue busses. According to regulations, not more than two are supposed to be on a block at the same time. Yet as many as 10 or 12 are often to be seen on one street.

Always Wrong.

Whenever a difficulty arises the taxi drivers are wrong, all attempts being made to satisfy the Merchants' Association and the Fifth Avenue Bus company at the expense of the taxi drivers.

The above enumerated regulations are carried over as part of the policy of former Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, who served under former Mayor John F. Hylan.

When the present mayor, James J. Walker, was a candidate, he carried on an extensive campaign among the taxi drivers, promising them "justice" if he was elected. He went as far as to publish a special newspaper for distribution among them, called, "The Square Deal."

Worse Than "Red Mike."

"As bad as Red Mike was (referring to Hylan), our Jimmie is worse," stated one taxi driver to THE DAILY WORKER.

"That's what we get for voting for our Jimmie," said another disillusioned worker.

FRESNO, Cal.—(FP)—The strike of carpenters on the Fresno schools, caused by the employment of 2 non-union men, has been called off after a week, the men returning with a full union crew. This was Fresno's first labor trouble for many years.

DENVER—(FP)—The 5-day week goes in effect for union painters Feb. 1 through negotiation by Local 79 with the employers. The hourly rate of \$1.25 remains unchanged.

PSYCHOLOGY OF SMALL TOWN IS BEHIND VERDICT

Melrose Park Enjoys Roman Holiday

The second session of the coroner's inquest at Melrose Park into the deaths of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl and Jose Sanchez, a Mexican, was a travesty on justice.

So far as the evidence submitted was concerned, the jury might as well have returned a verdict of mutual suicide. While everyone agrees that Stahl probably shot Sanchez, there were no eye witnesses and no evidence was produced to support such a verdict. Nor evidence as to who shot Stahl.

But the jury found, first, that Sanchez came to his death by a bullet wound at the hands of Stahl, and that it was "justifiable homicide." That was added by way of gratuity.

Then it found that Stahl came to his death by a bullet wound at the hands of Agustin Morales, the young Mexican who was arrested at Oak Park soon after the shooting. Morales was thus bound over to the grand jury and is back in Cook County jail.

Morales Testifies.
Morales himself took the stand. He is a husky, broad-shouldered, young workman, dressed with more than usual neatness and in working clothes of the best quality. He has a swarthy, honest face, and a very gentle manner.

The Mexican vice-consul, Amador, acted as Morales' interpreter, and Mary Belle Spencer was his attorney. He told a simple, straight-forward story, with no hesitation in answering every question.

He came home, where he lived with the Sanchez boys, tired from work, on the evening of Dec. 6th and went to bed. Jose Sanchez came home very drunk. At about 10:30 Sanchez insisted on going out to the string of box cars. Morales could not dissuade him from the purpose, and went with him to protect him, fearing that in his drunken condition he would fall down and freeze, as the night was cold.

Arriving at the railroad yard, Morales knocked on the door of a car, where Jose's godfather lived, hoping to wake the occupants and have them take Sanchez in and care for him. While so engaged, 70 feet away from Sanchez, he heard shots. Going back, he found Jose and another whom he did not identify in the dark, both lying dead. Near Sanchez lay a gun.

Now Morales testified that he himself carried no gun, that he did not know that Jose did, that he had never seen a gun around the Sanchez home. On the way to the yards, he had taken off Sanchez two pints of moonshine, to prevent his further drinking. He now picked up the gun lying beside the bodies.

Then he went home and reported Jose's death to the elder brother. Getting frightened at the possibility of being implicated, he took a street car for Chicago, and was asleep in the car when he was arrested at Oak Park.

A Gun Mixture.

Then came an astonishing bit of evidence. Chief of Police Pein took the stand and testified that the gun they had found on Morales had been identified by its number as having belonged to Officer Stahl. That of course corroborated Morales' story that he had picked the gun up. And this was the only gun exhibited when the inquest first convened on Dec. 8th.

In order not to face the ludicrous assumption that Morales shot Stahl with Stahl's own gun, the chief put in evidence at the adjourned inquest a second gun, which he now claims the police picked up at the scene of the shooting and which he has been unable to trace to its ownership. The theory is suggested that after the shooting, Morales traded guns, leaving his own behind as incriminating evidence and taking his victim's gun with him to clinch the evidence against himself—a very careless performance for any criminal.

After failing to produce Officer Kolwitz, who was wounded at the time and who claimed to be able to identify Morales, on the ground that Kolwitz had had a chill on the day before, the hearing ended with no evidence to show who killed either man. But the jury had no trouble in satisfying the mob psychology that is ruling Melrose Park just now.

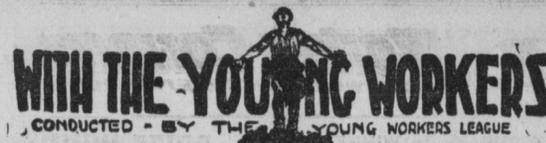
But the reasonable assumption, in view of the new gun evidence, is that neither of the two Mexicans was armed, that, shooting in the dark, Stahl wounded Kolwitz and that Kolwitz killed his fellow-officer, Stahl.

The Climax.

As soon as the inquest was ended, the young widow of Officer Stahl made a furious rush at Mrs. Spencer, Morales' attorney, screaming and shrieking. She was grabbed by friends and went into hysterics. At the same time, a big brute of a man brushed by a representative of THE DAILY WORKER and attempted to kick Morales. He was seized and quieted. As Mrs. Spencer left the building, a man shouted at her: "Don't you ever dare to come into this town again."

The inquest ended in a disgraceful exhibition of small town mob psychology.

"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.



Discuss Filipino Independence at the Chicago Youth Forum

On Sunday, Jan. 2, the Young Workers' League, Local Chicago, held its second successful open forum. Max Shachtman spoke on the question of Filipino independence and the Communist version as to how that independence is to be gotten.

Representatives of the Filipino youth in Chicago were present, and in the name of the Filipinos present a resolution of thanks was presented to the Young Workers' League for their sincere co-operation and endeavors for Filipino freedom. Gilbert Greenberg made a short appeal for members to the league.

Then the speaker went into imperialism and the situation after the war. Next Sunday, Jan. 9, Irwin Dunjee, editor of the Negro Champion, will speak on "Negroes and American Labor." The admission is free and all workers are invited to attend at 3 p. m., at 1239 S. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, every Sunday.

Affairs for Youth

ROXBURY, Mass.—Jan. 8th, 7:30 p. m., Young Worker Nite at 42 Wendenah street.

NEWARK, N. J.—Jan. 23rd, Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 South 14th street, Liebknecht meeting. January 29th, Youth Dance at Slovak Workers' Hall, 52 West street.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jan. 9th at 36 Causeway St. Opening Y. W. L. club rooms. Good program.

LOS ANGELES—Saturday, Jan. 29th. 5th Annual Moonlight Dance and Hobo Blow-out. Come in rags.

St. Louis Y. W. L. Arranging Big Liebknecht Memorial.

What promises to be the biggest and best Liebknecht Memorial ever held in St. Louis is being arranged by the city executive committee of the Young Workers' League. The meeting will be held at the South Slavic Hall, Eighteenth and Chouteau Ave. Sunday afternoon Jan. 9th at 2:30 p. m.

The principal speaker will be Max Shachtman, present editor of the Labor Defender.

New York Labor to Welcome the Daily Worker at Lenin Memorial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK — Extensive preparations are being made to welcome the DAILY WORKER to New York at the Lenin Memorial Meeting, which will be held this year at Madison Square Garden, 50th Street and 8th Avenue, on Saturday evening, January 22nd, at 8 p. m.

The progressive workers of this city expect to make this meeting a tremendous demonstration in support of the only English labor daily in the United States. The recent labor struggles in New York has convinced them that New York must have its own working class newspaper, to carry on the fight for militant struggle against the employers, against injunctions, etc. Especially at this time, when the enemies of the working class are concentrating their forces in an attack against all progressivism in the labor movement, the workers of New York must have their own daily organ to answer the vicious attacks of the capitalist press and expose its anti-labor character.

It is especially fitting that the Lenin Memorial Meeting, when the death of the greatest leader of the working class is commemorated, should also be made an occasion to greet the coming of THE DAILY WORKER to New York. Nicolai Lenin, more than any other working class leader, understood the importance of working class newspapers. He called them "collective agitators, collective propagandists, and collective organizers," and considered the establishment of daily organs as the first task of revolutionists.

An excellent musical program has been arranged for the meeting. Artists of wide renown will perform, including: Mischa Mishakoff, concert master of the New York Symphony; Ivan Velikanoff, chief tenor of the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio, remembered in New York for his splendid performance as "Jose" in the Studio's production of "Carmencita and the Soldier"; the Russian master singers, vocal quartet; the Freiheit Gesangsverein, a chorus of 300 voices.

Tickets are 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. They may be obtained in advance at the office of the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, Workers Party Headquarters, 108 East 14th Street, Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place, and at all party papers.

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

Weinstone Lectures on History of Party and the International

NEW YORK—Two short courses of special importance to members of the Workers Party are being offered by the Workers' School, with William W. Weinstone as the instructor. One of them deals with the history of the Workers (Communist) Party and the other with the Third (Communist) International. These courses run for six sessions only and are therefore half of the length of the usual Workers' School courses. They will run on Wednesday nights, one at 8 and one at 9:15, so that both can be taken together.

The course in party history begins with a study of the development of the left wing in the socialist party and covers the split in the socialist party, the foundation of the various Communist parties, the Workers Party, and the various issues taken up in the inner fights of the Communist movement which have led to the present stage of political unity on the program of the Workers Party.

This course is of great importance to those who wish to take an active part in the party work but are not fully conversant with its history. The course in the development of the Communist International is a proper supplement for the party history course and provides a study not only of the history of the International, but of the concrete application of each of its important decisions and experiences to the problems of the American party.

Registration is open for a period of two weeks, after which no more applicants will be admitted. The fee for these courses is \$1.50 each, with a combination rate of \$2.50 for the two courses. Registration any afternoon or evening at the headquarters of the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., Room 35.

Youth Drive to Start With Gala Affair

Section No. 4 of the Young Workers League is going to officially open its drive for new members by the holding of a huge entertainment and dance on Saturday, Jan. 8th, at the Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd., music starting at 8:00 p. m. sharp.

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 after the young worker. Keep it up."

SEND US YOUR ORDERS: Single Copy 15c, Bundles 10c
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BOX MAKERS ARE STRONG, ENTERING FOURTEENTH WEEK

Bosses Plead With Them to Come Back

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The beginning of the fourteenth week of their strike saw the paper box workers with the biggest morning picket line since the strike and with additional strikers as a result of the coming out of some of the strikebreakers. Since the slow season started the bosses, who had been making such wonderful promises to the scabs, did not hesitate to fire many.

Beg Workers to Return.

In spite of this being the time of year when there is usually no work, the employers spent the New Year week-end in sending letters and telegrams to their former employees to come back to work, and in visiting their homes in their high-powered cars pleading with them to return. But the union expected this and sent telegrams to all the workers to meet at the union headquarters early Monday morning, which they did, and went from there in mass formation to the picket line.

Busy Season Opens.

The reason the bosses are rushing to get their workers now is that they need to know whether they will have workers for the new season, since the loss of one season is all they can possibly afford.

The fight the last season was so costly, and resulted in losing all their customers to the open shops, who were supposed to be their friends. Since the failure of the ruses of the employers over the week-end the union is expecting a settlement before the season starts in the middle of January.

Burke Promises Victory.

John P. Burke of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers spoke at the crowded mass meeting in the Church of All Nations. He said: "I am going to stay in the city to organize the machinery to go out and get money enough to carry the strike to victory. The bosses realize by now that you are unconquerable and that it simply means increased losses to delay signing with the union."

Get After Fake Job Agencies

DETROIT—(FP)—The Michigan commission on labor and industry is investigating complaints that unemployed workers have been defrauded by the Acme Employment agency, the Natl. Employment agency, and the General Employment agency. Two other agencies have been forced out of business by the commission. A recommendation that the licenses of other questionable or fraudulent agencies be revoked will be made at the commission's next meeting. Workers coming to Detroit for jobs should be careful about paying fees in advance.

The best way—subscribe today.

Porters' Union in Case Against Bosses

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Resumption of the railroad mediation board's hearings of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' case comes in mid-January. Edwin P. Morrow of the mediation board and his assistant heard representatives of the Porters' Union in Chicago in December. A thousand affidavits were presented by the union to show the coercion and intimidation practiced on the porters and maids to compel them to vote for the Pullman company union plan.

Claims of the Pullman Co. to the rail board that 85% of its workers voted for the employe representation plan were disputed by the Porters' Union. The brotherhood contended that the new rail legislation provides for recognition of self-organizations of workers, not company unions. The union answered the company statement that its employe plan had made agreements for five to six years by saying that that action did not prove its legality or the validity of the agreements.

Demands of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters besides that for recognition are for a higher minimum wage scale than the present \$73 to \$90 a month, shorter hours, pay for preparatory time, etc.

Another Union Takes the Air on the Radio

READING, Pa., Jan. 6.—(FP)—Something new in trade union tactics is being tried by the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers to "sell" itself to the public, the union announces. A series of radio broadcast programs is to be given from Station WRAW, Reading, Pa., which uses a wave length of 238 meters. Choice musical selections will be presented with short speeches on modern trade unionism.

James H. Maurer, president Pennsylvania federation of labor, and William Smith, secretary-treas. Hosiery Workers' Federation, are featured on the first program, Jan. 6 between six and seven thirty in the evening. Six successive Thursdays of January and February will find the union broadcasting at the same hour. The union is making this its feature publicity event in connection with the organization campaign under way in the Reading district. The broadcast station radius of over 200 miles includes within range New York, Philadelphia, the Wilkes-Barre and Scranton anthracite region, Washington, D. C. and Baltimore.

The union believes that the entertainment value of the program will attract attention of many hundreds of people who have never before heard an adequate presentation of the case or labor organizations.

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

The Drive

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

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by Wm Z Foster

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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

(SECOND PRIZE WINNER) GARY POLICE ARM FOR INDUSTRIAL WARFARE, QUERY

More Cops Employed—County Gets Guns

By JOE PLOTKIN, (Worker Correspondent) GARY, Ind., Jan. 6.—First, the Gary bankers gave the local police department a Christmas present of a \$10,000 automobile, bullet-proof, and containing tear bombs and riot guns.

What is the reason for all this preparation? The Gary workers are wondering. At the time that all these preparations are being taken care of more and more workers are being laid off their jobs at the United States Steel Co. and subsidiaries.

GARY RESTAURANT LABOR CONDUCTS UNION CAMPAIGN

Organization of Eating Houses Progresses

GARY, Ind., Jan. 6.—Organization of restaurant workers is progressing here. The following places have signed the union agreement and are therefore declared fair to organized labor by Local No. 241 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America:

- Boston Restaurant, 812 Broadway; Nelson Chop House, 26 Eighth avenue; Ryan's Restaurant, 706 Washington street; Merchants' Restaurant, 17 West Seventh avenue; Witte's Restaurant, 542 Washington street; Donnelly's Restaurant, 562 Washington street; Boulevard Restaurant, 135 West Sixth avenue; Union Lunch, Labor Temple; Baltimore Lunch, Baltimore Hotel.

Conditions Appalling. The conditions of work in some of the places are appalling. The worst example is perhaps the case of a girl in Solomon's Restaurant. The girl is working seven days a week, split week, for the sum of \$6.25 a week.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, The DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.

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

CHICAGO DAILY WORKER AGENTS MEETING Friday Night, Jan. 7th at 19 So. Lincoln Street

WHAT ARE YOU—SLOVAK OR AN AMERICAN? If you are American read the fighting labor daily paper—The DAILY WORKER. If you cannot read English, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak workingclass daily paper in the United States and Canada—THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU

PRIZE WINNERS THIS WEEK

John Crockett of Bremerton, Washington, is awarded first prize for worker correspondent stories this week. His story telling of unusual conditions in the Puget Sound U. S. navy shipyards appears on this page. He will receive Upton Sinclair's workingclass novel, "King Coal."

THE PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK

Two books dealing with Lenin, whose memory will be honored by all workers soon, will be given next week as prizes for the best contributions from worker correspondents. And another prize book, that deals with economic conditions in Russia, which is also especially fitting at this time, will be given.

The prizes are: FIRST—"Industrial Revival of Soviet Russia," by A. A. Heller. SECOND—"Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism," by Lenin. THIRD—"Lenin—His Life and Work," by Yaroslavsky.

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER) WORKERS AT PUGET SOUND SHIP YARD FORCED TO PRETEND THEY WORK; U. S. MAINTAINS PLANT BUT DOES NOTHING

By JOHN CROCKER, (Worker Correspondent) BREMERTON, Wash., Jan. 6.—One of the best places in the country to work is for our own "Uncle Shylock," in the Puget Sound navy yard, at Bremerton, Washington.

The difficult part of the thing is to get a job there, for there is seldom an open work to keep the men busy, and a man has to fill out a questionnaire, take a physical examination and go thru a line of red tape that would tax the dexterity of a Philadelphia lawyer.

Once a fellow gets a job there, and he works up to the top, he has something better than an old-age pension, for there hasn't been a good day's work done in the place for the last 40 years.

Hard Work! One man worked three years, digging a ditch which was 20 feet long, three feet deep, and two feet wide. Another instance of creative workmanship occurred when it took two men three weeks to put a three-quarter inch brace screw into a piece of hard wood.

Keep Away from Boss. The first thing a worker learns in the place is to keep as far from the boss as he can. One day an Irishman got a job in the place. The boss ordered him to move two loads of brick about 20 feet, from one pile over to another. The Irishman finished the job just before noon, looked up the boss, and told him that the job was finished. The boss ordered him to move the bricks back again to the original pile.

Cranes for Children's Work. Large cranes, mounted on cars, are moved several hundred yards, and put in operation to pick up things that a child could carry in one hand.

The Officers Live High. The officers, with their social aspiring brides, live in large, white, spacious houses atop a hill, overlooking a golf course, and whose elevation in the material realm of nature, no doubt, provides them with a high-brow altitude in the social, moral, and mental, as well.

Get Repair Work Sometimes. The monotony of the thing is broken at times by the salvo from an incoming battleship, that comes in for repairs, and provides something for the workers to tinker around on.

Much Money Appropriated. The money to carry on this work is appropriated annually by the government, and the press, pulpit, bankers, business men of the town, and other parasites, in their spare moments, are

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. 8:00—Vella Cook, Rosalia Saalfeld, Gerald Croissant, Will Rosetter, Radio Ray Noble. 9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra. 11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

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Harvard Law Teacher Shows Congress Has Power to Demand Testifying in Inquiries; Supreme Court Delays Daugherty Decision

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—(FP)—Supreme court justices have a habit of drawing from leading law colleges the private secretaries who aid them in the study of difficult cases. Because the salary of a secretary for this research job is small, they generally stay only a year or two. Then, with the experience and prestige of having worked with a justice of the highest court, these young lawyers move on to the practice of their profession or to teaching in colleges of law.

No Decision on Daugherty. Justice Brandeis' secretary of last year was James M. Landis, now an instructor in Harvard law school. During last year the federal supreme court tried in vain to reach a decision on the Mal Daugherty case—the refusal of Harry Daugherty's brother to deliver to the Brookhart-Wheeler investigating committee of the senate his bank records which would show what deposits were made to Harry Daugherty's credit when the latter was attorney general of the United States.

Shows Congress Has Power. Now Landis has an exhaustive discussion of this legal issue, in the Harvard Law Review. It covers 216 pages, and recites the history of attempts made by the executive power, since the beginning of the American government, to limit the power of congress to make investigations affecting federal officials and federal administration. From 1813 to 1926, the senate made 56 important investigations in this field. Hundreds of secondary inquiries were undertaken. With only one exception, legal tests of the power of congress have upheld its authority.

BOSSSES PRATE OF SAFETY, BUT TALK IS ALL THEY DO

Workers Are Not Fooled By Smooth Phrases

By a Worker Correspondent. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The December issue of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Bulletin, a monthly publication aiming to expatiate the community of interest of masters and slaves, carries an article on safety by J. A. Campbell, president. Mr. Campbell's article is, in part, as follows: "And it is a fact that nearly all accidents might be avoided. Statistics show that 90 per cent of all those occurring in our works are due to what is known as the personal equation—another name for carelessness and thoughtlessness on the part of workmen. We strive in every way possible to make work in our mills safe."

Grind Out Statistics. Statistics, like steel, are turned out according to the law of supply and demand. They are made to suit the buyer and are sold to the highest bidder. So let us not be surprised at Mr. Campbell's discovery. If the Sheet and Tube officials are striving for safety it is for the safety of themselves, their large salaries and their fat dividends. It certainly is not for the safety of the workers, their limbs or even their lives.

Conceals Truth. Campbell's article all the way thru is a concerted effort to conceal the truth. Safety, in mills where the most ruthless exploitation is practiced, is and can be nothing more than an empty phrase and a futile expression. Anyone who ever worked in a steel mill knows that more than 90 per cent of the accidents are caused by the speed-up system exclusively.

Production, Not Safety. Production, not safety, is what counts in a steel mill, and it is woe unto him who lets his mind get away from the production idea, for he quickly receives a passport to the time office and finds himself outside the gate before the whistle blows. On page 2 of the Sheet and Tube Bulletin (dope sheet) we find the suggestion prize awarded. A prize of \$10 is given to a Mr. Fisher for his suggestion of a wearing plate for butt shears, to eliminate numerous repairs. This helps the company to reduce the number of repair men and at the same time increases the amount of production. So they could well afford to throw a crumb to Fisher.

To put the crowning touch on their 19 pages of trash, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company wishes all a "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year." But just how we can be merry and happy while receiving almost empty envelopes is something they left to ourselves to figure out.

Gary Tries One-Man Car System at Risk of Passengers' Lives

(By a Worker Correspondent.) GARY, Ind.—New cars, operated by one man, have made their appearance on the Hammond-Gary line. The Gary Street Railway Co. is compelling one man to do the work of two, for a few additional cents a day.

The one-man car system is causing much dissatisfaction not only among the carmen but among the passengers. The system is the cause of delays in transportation. The company does not care, for the patrons are mostly workers and are not to be seriously considered. Not only is much time lost to the passengers, but the lives of people are endangered in riding on these cars. There is a great increase in the possibility of accidents while taking on and letting off passengers and at the numerous and dangerous grade railroad crossings.

Second Semester of Worker Correspondence Class Opens this Friday Night, 6:30 O'Clock

The Chicago class in worker correspondence will open the second semester this Friday night, Jan. 7, at 6:30 o'clock in the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. All present members and new students who desire to study labor journalism should attend this session. The purpose of the class is to help develop worker-writers who can effectively help the workers' struggles by "writing as he fights."

The Manager's Corner

Three Ideas

Dr. Harold de Wolf Fuller is the latest knight errant to enter upon a bold expedition in the field of journalism. He proclaims that he is about to publish a weekly, which will attempt "the ambitious task of lodging three of our illuminating ideas in the reader's mind each week." Think of it THREE ideas, and ILLUMINATING ideas to the bargain. Dr. Fuller is a professor of journalism in the New York University. We can think of none but a professor in a capitalist university, who would have the temerity to assume the role of Don Quixote in such a foray against the windmills of the capitalist press of the present day.

We have small hope for your expedition, professor, we who have so long wandered thru pound upon pound of capitalist newspapers in the vain search for at least one spark of stimulating thought. We look for no brighter illumination from your weekly than we do from the other sections of the plut press. On the contrary, we expect the same black clouds of capitalist propaganda, which emanate from the flickering torch of capitalist culture thru the organs which have preceded your own.

But, professor, you have aroused our curiosity on one point. We crave enlightenment. You mention "OUR illuminating ideas." We venture to ask, "Whose illuminating ideas?" Will they be the ideas of the workers? Or will they be the ideas of the owning class, the ideas of those who control the thought of the nation, thru the subsidized press, as well as thru the subsidized university?

Perhaps we might venture to advise the brave and adventurous professor. Why beguile us with the promise of THREE IDEAS? Why not tell us truly that your weekly will play upon one idea, and one idea only, that of submission to the present order of society, to the degradation and misery of the capitalist system?

We have been disillusioned too often, professor. We have learned to have no faith in the promises of enlightenment and ideas, when they come from the capitalist press, or from noble professors, in capitalist universities. We have learned thru cruel and bitter experience, that true enlightenment and real ideas can only come from a paper, supported by the workers and devoted to their interests. BERT MILLER.

Real United Front at Cleveland to Protest Laws Aimed at Foreign-Born

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—A united front of Polish Catholics, Jews, Protestants and local labor speakers will protest the Aswell and other bills discriminating against foreign born workers here on Jan. 7. The meeting will be under the auspices of the American-Polish Chamber of Industry and the Alliance of Poles in America. Besides nationally known Polish-American leaders, Councilman Peter Witt, President Harry McLaughlin of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and Jeanette Pearl, Ohio organizer of the National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, will address the meeting. It is said to be the first occasion upon which a Polish Catholic Monsignor, a Jewish Rabbi and a Protestant minister have

been found willing to speak from the same platform in Cleveland. Since the formation of a local council for the protection of foreign born workers, with the full endorsement of local labor, the protest movement against discriminatory legislation has been growing in volume. The Hungarian colony has already held protest meetings, and nearly all other foreign-born groups are preparing for similar action. The editors of Cleveland's many foreign language papers have met and accorded their support. A general mass meeting is planned for Jan. 26, which will be addressed by labor and other local leaders.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

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.

Name..... Address..... City..... State.....



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Where Are Labor's Spokesmen in the Nicaraguan Situation?

The struggle now going on in Washington between the democrat party spokesmen and the Coolidge administration over the invasion of Nicaragua and the arbitrary refusal of Secretary of State Kellogg to furnish information as to the activities of the state and war departments is to be welcomed as evidence that American imperialism is assailed by inner contradictions, but it would be a grave mistake for workers to conclude that the democrat party is anti-imperialist.

The truth is that most of the interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua was authorized by Woodrow Wilson, the great apostle of democracy, and the Harding and Coolidge administration is simply carrying out a policy which is neither republican or democrat but bi-partisan in character—the policy of Wall Street.

Woodrow Wilson in turn was continuing a policy which under Taft had already made Nicaragua a colony.

Professors Herman C. James and Percy A. Martin of the University of Texas and Stanford University, respectively, in their book, "The Republics of Latin America," have this to say of Nicaragua:

The principal source of income is the customs duties, which have been administered for the most part SINCE 1912 BY AGENTS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN BANKS which loaned money to the government, BOUGHT A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE STOCK OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY and TOOK OVER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK. (Emphasis ours.)

The greater portion of the customs duties is used to pay the principal and interest on the national debt. The American banking interests simply collect the customs duties and pay themselves without the Nicaraguans having anything to say about it.

In 1912 American marines were stationed in Managua, the capital, as a "permanent legation guard." As the two authorities quoted say succinctly:

... revolutionary disturbances were quelled, but at the expense of depriving the people of Nicaragua of the right to manage, or mismanage, their own political affairs. The elections held since that time HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE UNITED STATES and both President Emiliano Chamorro (1917-1920) and his nephew, President Diego Chamorro (1920-1924) have had the deciding support of the United States, ALTHO THEIR PARTY AND THEIR POLICY ARE OPPOSED BY THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE. (Emphasis mine.)

It is undoubtedly fortunate for the Nicaraguans and the whole movement against American imperialism that the present crisis arises at a time when both capitalist parties are jockeying for position in the 1928 election race and the democrat opposition is indulging in unusually frank speaking.

It was under the Wilson administration that the deal for a new canal route was made with the Nicaraguan president elected by United States marines. Quoting again:

Under the treaty of 1916 with the United States, the latter country was to pay Nicaragua the sum of \$3,000,000 in return for the grant of a right of way for an inter-oceanic canal AND A NAVAL BASE ON THE GULF OF FONSECA, the money to be used for the service of the national debt and other public purposes IN A MANNER TO BE DETERMINED BY THE TWO CONTRACTING PARTIES.

This proceeding deserves the name of a "Yankee bargain" if anything ever did. Consider the situation. An American military force in the Nicaraguan capital, a Wall Street puppet in the presidential chair, American gunboats hovering off the coast, the customs duties in the hands of a Wall Street bank.

One of "the two contracting parties" had been slugged, bound and gagged. So the canal route with its inevitable naval base was "purchased." The money remained in the coffers of the American bankers.

The righteous indignation of democrat senators and congressmen is admirable and comes in very handy, but why was not some of it displayed in 1916, when they could have exercised far more influence upon a democrat president who was campaigning with the slogan of "he kept us out of war"?

These are questions which are answered when we consider the main line of American foreign policy since 1918 when, with the defeat of Spain, the United States assumed control of Latin America, a control not seriously challenged by any European power.

Since the world war gave American imperialism a dominant world position, American aggression in Latin America has been more pronounced. Both the democrat and republican parties have carried out this policy—one at times more aggressively than the other, but the main line has been the same.

Roosevelt grabbed the Panama Canal zone, Taft sent marines into Nicaragua, Wilson invaded Mexico and conquered Haiti.

It is in such situations as this that the lack of labor spokesmen in Washington is clearly apparent. No democrat or republican representatives will dare make a real exposure of American imperialism. They are part of its machinery.

The trade union leadership is silent.

The organization of a labor party based on the trade unions, sending its representatives to Washington with a definite mandate to speak for the American workers and farmers will mark the beginning of a genuine instead of a sham struggle in Washington against American aggression against the Latin-American people.

Subscribe!

Coolidge and the Cruisers

By Bert Miller

ALTHO Coolidge has capitulated to the "big navy men" by indicating his approval of the bill introduced by Representative Butler authorizing the building of ten additional light cruisers, he is opposed at this time to making appropriations for their construction. Apparently there is a sharp controversy brewing between the president and the "big navy" men. The background of the controversy furnishes food for interesting speculation.

The Chicago Tribune is one of the papers which has assumed the leadership of the "big navy" faction against Coolidge. Its editorial page has adopted a new slogan which clearly indicates the character of the paper and of the forces behind the "big navy" group. "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.—Stigphen Decatur." The Tribune has vigorously upheld American armed intervention in Nicaragua. It has openly advocated a similar attitude toward Mexico. It has been a frank and brutal opponent to Philippine independence. The Chicago Tribune is a representative of that group of American capitalists which is interested chiefly in building up American industry and in the exploitation of the American colonies and semi-colonies, the Philippines, Mexico, Nicaragua and the rest of Latin America. This group confines its activity to what might be termed the American Empire—aggressively so. Oil, rubber, minerals and

other raw materials are its chief objects. The New York Herald Tribune, the New York American, the Troy Record, the Minneapolis Journal, Manchester Union, and the Kansas City Star are among the adherents of the "big navy" policy. There is good reason to believe that the immediate cause of the "big navy" movement is the fear of the growing discontent against American imperialism in the Latin-American countries and in the Philippines, which discontent is a threat against American control of these sources of raw material. Says the Tribune ironically: "We can continue to pay British taxes by buying British rubber for our tires. And eventually British gasoline." There you have it.

Coolidge on the other hand has been able to place himself in a position enviable as the noble idealist and the advocate of "benevolence, kindness, charity, and good will." His recent speech at Trenton is replete with that sickening hypocrisy and cant which is so characteristic of the language of American diplomacy. In reply, however, the Chicago Tribune hurries to remind us that "There was much in Mr. Coolidge's speech to remind the readers of it of President Wilson in 1914 and until November, 1916, and of Mr. Bryan before the shadow of war hurried him out of the department of state. There was a great deal to recall utterances which were abruptly stopped by the roll of drums."

And for once the Tribune speaks truly. Coolidge's peace proclivities

do not have to go far for a test. Armed intervention in Nicaragua, American gunboats in China, provocative notes to Mexico, and the outrageous treaty which Panama was forced to sign, our whole attitude toward the Latin-American countries gives the lie complete to these pacific protestations. "He kept us out of war" they said of Wilson in 1918, and in 1917 our boys were sent to the trenches. "We want peace" says Coolidge in 1926. And the war clouds gather in 1927.

Coolidge's sanctimonious twaddle about peace is of course considered by his political advisers, as good bait, for the unwary voter. It is calculated to enhance Coolidge's chances for the republican presidential nomination. Again the Tribune is delightfully frank. "An American president on some public occasions is expected to explain the idealistic purposes of America. The American people like to believe that these purposes exist."

The same sinister motives are behind the platitudes of Coolidge. Coolidge represents those forces in American capitalism, which are not primarily interested in the extension of the American empire and the intensification of the exploitation of its colonies, but which are interested rather in utilizing our financial domination over Europe for their own profit. He represents the international bankers, who have stepped far beyond the boundaries of the American flag and American nationalism. These gentlemen are seeking to secure a stranglehold on the economic life of

Europe, by virtue of their control over its finances. They seek to insure the safety of the billions of American dollars invested in the industries of Europe. For this reason they are interested in the reduction of foreign armaments, altho Coolidge assures us that he is for an "adequate army and navy." Huge foreign armaments play havoc with national budgets. The instability of the budget in turn shakes up the stability of the national currency and the general stability of the nation's economic life. Huge foreign armaments also carry with them the danger of war. The safety of the American dollar demands the "peaceful" submission of the nations of Europe and the enslavement of the European proletariat to the dominance of American capital. That is why Coolidge is for disarmament—for the other fellow.

The opportunism, which is so characteristic of capitalist politicians, is clearly shown in the acrobatic performances of Coolidge. Coolidge declares against large naval construction on one day and the next he endorses a bill providing for the construction of ten cruisers and on the following day he again opposes any appropriation for the cruisers. On one day he calls for "support of the president" and the state department in its marauding expedition in Nicaragua, and the next day he calls upon the nations to "trust each other." This is capitalist statesmanship at its crassest, hypocrisy and lack of any interest in the masses in its most open form.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

A telegram came from Verne; the leases had been signed. Bunny arranged to get a week off from his studies—such favors could be had by a grave old senior, especially when there was hope that his father might endow a chair of research in petroleum chemistry. They took a long drive to Sunnyside, a remote part of the state, grazing country, with very few settlers, and poor roads. They stayed in a crude country hotel, and inspected the new field, riding horseback part of the time. Dad's geologists were there, and the engineers and surveyors; they decided upon the drilling sites, and the roads, and the pipe-lines, and the tank farm—yes, even a town; and how the streets were to run, and where the moving picture theaters and the general store were to be! The necessary wires had been pulled, and the county was to start work on a paved road next week. It was all hunky-dory!

Bunny ought to have been interested in all this; he ought to have been proud of the "killing," like any loyal son. Instead of that, here he was, as usual, "smelling round the out-house," to use the ex-mule driver's crude phrase. The fates which willed that Bunny should be always on the wrong side of his father's work followed him here to this country hotel, and brought him into contact with an old ranchman, a feeble-faced, pathetic old fellow with skin turned to leather by sixty years of baking heat and winds. Anxious watery blue eyes he had, and a big case of papers under his arm, which he wouldn't leave in his room for fear they would be stolen. He wanted Dad to consider a lease, and of course Dad had no time to fool with little leases, and told him so, and that settled it. But the old man found out somehow that Bunny lacked the customary hard-shell of the big oil-crabs, and succeeded in luring the young man to his room and showing his documents. It was a certified file from the department of the interior, all fixed up with impressive red seals and blue ribbons—but all the same it wasn't complete, the old man declared; somebody had stolen the essential documents from the government files, which showed how "Mid-Central Pete" had done him out of his homestead. "It's a feller named Vernon Roscoe, one of the big crooks in this game."

The old man, Carberry, had set out to homestead a claim to some land nearby; and oil had been discovered, and Mid-Central Pete had just come in and shoved him out, paying him not a cent for his twenty-two hundred dollars of improvements. They could do this—the old man had a copy of the law to show how it read, excluding "mineral lands" from homestead rights; there were thousands in this part of the state who had been caught in the trap. But Carberry had actually got a patent on his land, and so had a valid claim; but somebody had managed to doctor the government records, and now for several years he had been struggling for redress. With pathetic trustfulness he had written to his congressman, to get a lawyer in Washington to represent him, and the congressman had recommended a lawyer, and Carberry had sent him money several times with no result—and then, going to Washington, had discovered that the alleged lawyer was simply a clerk in the congressman's office, plundering land claimants and presumably dividing the graft with his employer!

A pitiful, pitiful story—and the worst part of it was you could see it wasn't a single case, but a system. One more way by which the rich and powerful were plundering the poor and weak! Carberry had with him a government document he had managed to get in Washington, the report of a congressional investigation of California land cases. Bunny spent an evening glancing through it—a thousand pages of wholesale fraud and stealing in close print! For example, the seizure of oil rights by the railroads! The government land grants had turned over to the railroads every other section of land along their right of way, but had specifically exempted all "miner lands." Wherever minerals might be discovered, the roads were bound to surrender these sections and take other sections. Under the law, the word "minerals" included petroleum; but were the railroads paying any attention to that law? The Southern Pacific alone had California oil lands to a value of more than a billion dollars; but every effort to recover these properties for the state had been blocked by cunning lawyers and purchased politicians and judges. As they drove home, Bunny tried to tell his father about this; but what could Dad do? What could he do about old Carberry, who had been robbed of his home by "Mid-Central Pete"? You could be sure that Dad wasn't going "smelling round Verne's out-house."

(Continued tomorrow.)

"NEW YORK EXCHANGE"

Night clubs are the basis of many of this season's new plays.

"New York Exchange," by Peter Glenn, playing at the Klaw Theater, is a worthy addition to the list, a fit companion of "Broadway," the reigning sensation on the street it is named after.

It is a story of "male prostitutes," (to borrow a phrase from the play) and rich old society women, who with their money make dashing, young men carry out their sexual desires. How the ambition to be of importance, to wear good clothes, have money, his own car, etc., results in Ernest, the central character of the play giving up his sweetheart to satisfy the sex lust of a Mrs. Ella May Morton.

The cast consists of sixty people, all well fitted for their parts. Special mention must be made of Donn Cook as Ernest; Sydney Shields as Sally Parks, the girl he abandons, and Allison Skipworth as Mrs. Morton. One could go on almost endlessly making mention of those who gave superb performances.

If you want to have a glimpse of contemporary New York life, seeing and hearing in a realistic fashion things which are only hinted at in the metropolitan press, you will enjoy this play. No attempt is made for effect, sex degenerates and preverts, lounge lizards and the rest of the tribe of our civilization who are ten people who are part of the play.

While some folks might call it vulgar and "dirty," yet it is a portrayal of a section of New York life which is not the figment of an imagination, but an episode of life which can be seen on Broadway seven times within a week.—Sylvan A. Pollack.

Final Weeks of the Grand Opera Season

The rapidly waning grand opera season in Chicago is rising to a glorious climax as it enters its final weeks. The tenth week of civic opera at the Chicago Auditorium will bring repetitions of the favorite operas from the earlier weeks of the season, with several notable substitutions in casts to lend added charm and afford opera lovers the advantage of variety of personnel in the same roles. The week will also bring the first of three Wednesday matinees at popular prices, ranging from \$1 to \$4, established responsive to popular request, affording further hearings of three favorite operas, which would be impossible in the crowded schedule except thru adding these matinee performances. Subscription seats may be bought for all three Wednesday matinees, entitling the holders to the same locations for each.

An interesting repertoire also characterizes the last few days of the ninth week.

Saturday matinee (Jan. 8) "Samson and Delilah" will be repeated. Saturday evening "L'Elisir d'Amore" (The Elixir of Love) will be repeated at popular prices.

Sunday afternoon (Jan. 9) at 2 o'clock "La Boheme" will constitute the suburban special matinee.

Monday evening (Jan. 10) "The Jewels of the Madonna" will be repeated with the same popular cast.

Tuesday evening will bring the season's last performance of Wagner's romantic "Tristan and Isolde."

Wednesday at 2, the first of the three mid-week matinees, will be sung at popular prices. The season's last performance of "La Traviata" will be given. Wednesday evening "Carmen" will be repeated.

Thursday evening "Don Giovanni," which scored such a tremendous success at the gala New Year's Eve performance, will be repeated.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

proven many times that the orders to murder opponents of the fascist regime issued to subordinates have come from Mussolini's office. That the blackshirt regime is living precariously is proven by the necessity on the part of Mussolini to adopt more and more drastic means to crush the opposition.

It looks like a bad new year for baseball. It is a long cry until next summer and in all probability the worst of the sting of the recent baseball scandal exposures will have by that time ceased to irritate baseball fans. But time cannot entirely erase the impression of crookedness in America's most popular sport created by the confessions of prominent players. Commercialized baseball like commercialized prize-fighting may be as pure as it ever was. But that is not saying much for it.

ONE of the best jokes of the year is William Randolph Hearst's effort to put himself in line for the next Nobel Peace prize. Nothing less than seeking a combination between the two great English-speaking peoples' to preserve peace is William's aim. Of course no serious person will take Hearst's peace aims seriously but he may get a few more nuts to subscribe to his papers and the "peace" publicity secured will enable him to carry on his jingo propaganda for more war planes and more battleships in the interests of world peace.

The "Academic Freedom" and Darwin

THE American Association of University Professors has expressed alarm over the spread of anti-evolution legislation in the United States. At the recent convention of the association the professors passed a resolution to start a campaign to curb this menace to what the university pedagogues call "academic freedom." Prof. Woodbridge Riley of Vassar is the authority for the statement that anti-evolution bills would be presented in seventeen states this year, adding to the already large number of "biblical" states. Thus babbity of Dayton, Tennessee, is beginning to enshroud the rest of the enlightened republic.

The resolution passed by the association declares "that this association take the initiative in bringing about a more effective co-operation between all groups or organizations interested in opposing legislative restriction on freedom of teaching in state-supported schools and in defending the principle of the separation of the church and state in educational matters."

Raising the slogan of "freedom of teaching," the professors are now girding their intellectual armor to destroy the fanatical enemies of Darwin who have dared to command the American university professors what they should teach and what they should not teach. "Academic freedom," a phrase that the professors utter with much pride, is being attacked openly and boldly, and the professors have set out to annihilate the attackers.

The question arises, just how much "academic freedom" is there in the

American universities and what kind of "freedom" is it? Certainly only a college professor could be so deluded as to think that there is any academic freedom in the American college system. It does not take a long and deep study of American colleges to reveal how great an illusion is the idea that freedom of thought and teaching prevails.

Any semi-intelligent sophomore at college can see the effect of the muzzling attempts of the William Jennings Bryan tribe of Dayton, Tennessee, is insignificant when compared to the control exerted by the big muzzlers of the universities—the corporations, the bankers, the railroads, etc. The difference between the two is, perhaps, that the capitalists don't make as much noise about their muzzling as the anti-evolutionists do. Their work is done behind the closed doors of college presidents' offices and boards of trustee meetings.

The same professors who are so enraged over the antics of the Tennessee christians are apparently ignorant of the greater muzzling.

ISHPEMING, Mich.—(FP)—Donations toward the survivors of the recent Michigan mine disasters have come from 19 cooperative societies in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, 6 in New York, 2 in Illinois, and 1 each in Ohio and Georgia.

HERMAN, Mich.—(FP)—The cooperative store at Herman is the only store of any kind in this Michigan farming community.

Morris, the Union Auctioneer, Peddles Bargains



SIGMAN: Come on, buy, union books, cheap, fifty cents a piece!