

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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

THE following table shows the gains they have made in raising the Keep The DAILY WORKER in the first week of the month:

District	Quota	Amt. Raised	Percentage	Increase
Buffalo	\$1,100	\$1,165.62	105.96	3.39
Detroit	2,500	2,489.95	99.59	.00
Agricultural	400	343.00	85.75	.75
Kansas City	1,000	824.94	82.49	6.65
Chicago	7,500	4,681.75	62.42	1.66
Philadelphia	3,000	1,637.24	54.57	1.06
Minneapolis	3,500	1,719.77	49.13	6.47
San Francisco	3,000	1,399.01	46.63	4.95
Cleveland	3,000	1,195.86	39.86	2.61
New York	15,000	5,415.04	36.10	.79
Pittsburgh	2,500	853.17	34.12	2.06
Boston	4,000	1,175.43	29.38	1.21
New Haven	1,000	272.52	27.25	2.50
Seattle	2,500	667.77	26.71	3.56
Canada and Foreign		28.35		
Total	\$50,000	\$23,869.42	47.74	2.10

The Buffalo District, in spite of the fact that it has passed the 100% mark, keeps forging ahead, whereas Detroit seems stuck just below the 100%. Won't somebody in Detroit raise \$10.05 to put the district over the 100% mark?

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

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

The success of the fight to Keep The DAILY WORKER depends upon the members of the party in the districts from Seattle up to and inclusive of Chicago. The members of the party in the first four districts have done their party duty. They have raised, or are close to raising the quota assigned to them in the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign.

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

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

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

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

WILL THEY ACT TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER?

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

JOHN COOLIDGE, the president's son, enjoys the protection of a colonel who draws \$3,700 a year in salary, together with a daily allowance of \$6. So it appears that "Economy Cal" is not as close-fisted as the capitalist papers wish us to believe. Now it is up to Bruce Barton to interview the president again, and give the "unofficial spokesman" an opportunity to admit that he loves his son.

ARTHUR BRISBANE is duly grateful that Japan is friendly to the United States, else he might be alarmed over the order given by Japan to an English firm calling for the building of twenty-five passenger airplanes at \$50,000 each. Each one of those machines will be capable of carrying twenty passengers. Needless to say, Arthur used the little bit of news as an excuse to demand more airplanes in the United States.

THE league of nations expects war and warns its members to be ready for emergencies. The question: what are the dominant members of the league going to fight about and with whom. This warning should be taken as seriously as if a band of pickpockets advised their victims to be careful of their pockets during the Christmas season, that pickpockets were expected to celebrate Christmas that way.

FERDINAND must quit or die at once," reads a headline. This is about as drastic an ultimatum as we ever heard of being delivered to a ruler. It is like saying "your money or your life." There have been more rumors spread about the king's health than about the whereabouts of Nicky Arnstein when that worthy was being dodged by the police. It seems that the genial Marie, wife of Ferdy, who was here with us recently, wants to be queen in form as well as in fact. The king can take his choice between a short life, free from regal worries, but with his grub guaranteed, or a shorter life free from both.

EDWIN DENBY, former secretary of the navy, accepted full responsibility for the granting of the oil leases to Doheny and Sinclair. Fall's counsel thinks this should let their client out. Denby was dynamited out of the remains of the Harding cabinet when Teapot Dome exploded in Washington. Denby was coached for the witness chair by Doheny's counsel. Perhaps the former secretary would not mind seeing a black satchel in an alley as part compensation for the

DOHENY WORRIED WHY FALL 'LOAN' IS CALLED BRIBE

Can't See Wrong in It, He Testifies

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

Doheny said the loan was a perfectly natural transaction "between old friends who had suffered many hardships together." He stuck consistently to his earlier testimony. Doheny was on the stand all told for about eight hours. With his testimony out of the way, the defense is expected shortly to rest its case. Fall will not take the witness stand. The defense will sink or swim with the impression the Doheny family has made. His counsel has partially decided not to put any character witnesses on for the former cabinet officer. They contend "his public record speaks for itself."

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

ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAI ARRIVES IN MEXICO TO TAKE UP DUTIES

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

BROPHY ISSUES STATEMENT TO VOTING MINERS

Assails Lewis' Failure to Save Union

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Lewis is drifting toward April without any plans for the crisis. His large force of organizers, instead of concentrating on West Virginia, Kentucky, and other key non-union fields, are playing administration politics in the north.

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

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

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

A Needed Goal. There is nothing utopian about the program of nationalization. It is a

PRAVDA WARNS OF POLISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

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

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

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

Important Meeting of Technical Aid, Dec. 17

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A general membership meeting of the Technical Aid Society of Soviet Russia will be held here Friday evening, 8 o'clock, Dec. 17, at 15 East Third street. All members are urged to be present as this is an important meeting.

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

Save Sormenti from the Italian Hangmen

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

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

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

Many Italian workers, threatened with imprisonment or death because of their fight against Mussolini's fascist dictatorship and its attempt to destroy the labor movement of Italy, have fled to the United States.

Fascism, following its implacable policy of continuing the persecution of these workers here, Altho the right of asylum has in the past been recognized in the United States, the government at Washington is giving help to fascism in wreaking vengeance on those who have dared to fight against it, by arresting the Italian workers who have come here for illegal entry into the country and ordering their deportation to Italy.

TOBACCO UNIONS IN NEW YORK TO BECOME WELDED

Unity Mass Meeting to Be Held Sunday

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A unity mass meeting for the purpose of outlining the plans of the merger of the New York Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' union with the Cigarmakers' International union of New York was held at Labor Temple, 243 East 54th street.

The meeting was called by the Unity Conference committee composed of the executive board of the Tobacco Workers and the Joint Advisory board of the cigarmakers.

Conditions Force Action. The call for the meeting stresses that the amalgamation of the unions is made necessary by the increased exploitation of the tobacco workers in New York. "We are the most underpaid workers in the city," the bulletin states. "We are living in miserable holes without air or ventilation. In many cases the clothes on our backs are not ours."

"If this appalling condition is not enough to move us into action, to make our blood boil, and use the little stamina that have left to do some real work to better ourselves and our families, then we have ceased to be the old pioneers of labor that we were and have degenerated into idleness and contemptible abjection. It is mandatory to unite, to close tightly our ranks, that the working class shall be able to successfully wage its battle for final emancipation."

New York Women to Protest Fire Traps as Homes for Workers

Delegations of mothers from all parts of New York will go to City Hall on Monday, Dec. 13, at 2 p. m. to demand safe homes for their families and to protest against the loss of lives in firetraps.

Loss of lives due to fires in tenements during the month of November, 1926, are as follows: In Harlem at East 106th street a worker, Busch, and his 11-year-old son were burned to death. He left behind him a widow and three little children in the hospital, dangerously burned. At 301 Cherry street, Samuel Welner, with two children, were burned to death. He left behind him a widow and three little children. Many others lost their lives and were injured, due to fires in dangerous firetrap tenements.

The women will assemble at the call of the United Council of Working-class Housewives at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon in room 237, at 80 East 11th street, corner of Broadway, and proceed to the City Hall. All women who are interested are urged to come.

ALL NEW YORK TRADE UNIONS AND WORKER ORGANIZATIONS URGED TO ATTEND DAILY WORKER CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Every trade union and workers' organization in New York and vicinity is being urged to send delegates to the general conference to be held Friday evening, Dec. 17, at Manhattan Lyceum to consider plans for the launching of The DAILY WORKER in New York on a basis that will make it most effective in the workers' battle here. The following letter has been sent to each organization:

To All Trade Unions and Workers' Organizations in New York and Nearby Cities.

Dozens of strikes have taken place in New York this year. In every one of these strikes—Furriers, Cloakmakers, Textile Workers, Shoe Workers, Iron Workers, Optical Workers, Subway Workers, Paper Box Makers—the capitalist press, as was to be expected, served the bosses. Every day this kept press hurled its attacks against the strikers, but they were powerless to answer because they did not have an ENGLISH DAILY PAPER of their own.

The DAILY WORKER, the only working class daily in the English language in this country, has been handicapped in its fight for New York workers against the bosses and the betrayers of labor because until now it was printed in Chicago. The DAILY WORKER is now moving to New York to be able to serve you better.

The DAILY WORKER offers itself to you as a weapon in every struggle to fight for militant trade unionism, to organize the unorganized, to protect the foreign-born and to help win strikes. The DAILY WORKER will also counteract the slow, insidious poison spread by the bosses' press to control the minds of the workers during times of so-called "industrial peace."

A GENERAL CONFERENCE will be held FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, at MAHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 EAST 4th ST., NEW YORK, to consider the LAUNCHING OF THE DAILY WORKER HERE IN NEW YORK on such a basis that it will be of the greatest possible use to the organized workers of New York. YOU ARE INVITED TO SEND THREE DELEGATES to this conference.

If you have no regular meeting of your organization before then, you, as an official or as recipient of this letter, are invited to attend to help mould this powerful weapon for the workers of New York in the fight against the exploiting bosses and their tools.

Fraternally yours, L. E. KATTERFELD, Mgr. Daily Worker Eastern Agency, 108 E. 14th St., New York.

WORKERS' SCHOOL STARTS CLASS IN PROBLEMS OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Arthur C. Calhoun, Theresa Wolfson, Leona Smith and Margaret Undjus are co-operating in a course which marks the entry of the Workers' School into a new field, the field of work among women as a special labor group. The course is entitled: "Problems of Working Class Women."

Arthur C. Calhoun gives the first part of the course which will deal with the history of the family in the U. S. He is the author of the most authoritative work on that subject: "Social History of the American Family." His portion of the course will emphasize the changing trend in the family institution under the stress of modern industry.

Problems of Organization. The second phase of the course deals with the working class woman in the factory and in industry and the problems of organization of women in the trade unions. This portion of the course will be conducted by Theresa Wolfson who is the author of the book, "Woman in Industry," recently published by the International Publishing Co.

The third section will deal with the working class housewife and her problems—rent, prices, children, schools, etc. Leona Smith, who is in charge of this portion of the course, has conducted work among the women of Passaic during the long Passaic textile strike and gotten her practical experience on the field which represents

POLICE AID TO RIGHT WINGERS; HALT MEETING

Help for Cloakmakers' Strike Stopped

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

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

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

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

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

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

The right wing had prepared their plan of action carefully.

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

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

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

Levin Speaks with Protection.

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

Fitzpatrick, after naming the republican and democrat parties as the only ones necessary, stated that the interference of a political party in

New York Central Forum Offers Good Roster of Speakers

"What's the Matter with Mexico" is the opening lecture of the Central Forum to be conducted on Sunday nights at 8 o'clock in the headquarters of the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street, New York City. Bertram D. Wolfe, who was active for three years in the Mexican labor movement and was finally deported from Mexico because of his activity in the general railroad strike of the 17 railroad crafts of Mexico, is scheduled for the first lecture, on Dec. 12.

On the following Sunday night, Dec. 19, William W. Weinstein will discuss the problem of working-class leadership under the title, "Debs and Lenin." The speaker for Dec. 26 is M. J. O'Leary. On Jan. 2 William Z. Foster will speak on "Class Collaboration" and on Jan. 9 A. Harkoff, who was in the Soviet Union during the past summer, will speak on the subject, "Whither Russia?"

DEATH LIST OF INDIANA MINE BLAST NOW 25

Give Up Hope for Three Still in Burning Shaft

(Special to The Daily Worker)
FRANCISCO, Ind., Dec. 10.—The death list from the explosion in Francisco Mine No. 2 stood at 25, four new victims having been reported Friday morning.

Charred and blackened, the bodies of S. J. Rohl and William C. Ratcliff were brought to the surface this morning by a rescue crew that had been searching the passages of the mine since 5:30 this morning, under the handicap of withering heat from a blaze that broke out in the south passageway.

Orville Slater and Ledford King, two of the injured in the hospital at Princeton, died early today.

Another rescue crew, to replace the one which brought Rohl and Ratcliff to the surface, immediately went back into the mine to search for Claude Wright, Emory West, and Walter Thomas, who still are missing.

No Hope For Others.
With the finding of the last two victims the slight hope that had been held out for the missing went glimmering. Mine rescue officials told International News Service they have little hope of finding the three alive. Fire which broke out in the south passageway filled the mine with a terrific heat that added to the workings. The blaze spread, interfering with the rescue attempts.

DENBY ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY IN OIL LEASES

Says He Didn't Know What It Meant

(Continued from Page 1.)
solve Albert B. Fall, secretary of interior, from blame in the case. "I took full responsibility and made the leases," he testified. "I didn't want to have anything to do with it—but I had to anyway," he testified.

Ignorant of Facts.
Denby said that he didn't know much about the whole situation, that he entrusted the details to his subordinates, and all he did was to "sign the papers." He disclaimed any knowledge of the huge profits Doheny was to get from the leases, and he said he made no effort to discover what the leases really meant.

He said he did not suspect anything wrong when he was urged to transfer the jurisdiction of the navy holdings to Fall's department. He said he was told the interior department could handle the affairs better, so he complied with the request.

Mrs. Doheny Testifies.
Doheny, his wife, and son, took the stand to testify that the \$100,000 transaction between Doheny and Fall was "purely a private transaction," and had nothing to do with the oil leases. The government contends that the money was a bribe to Fall. Mrs. Doheny explained that the reason the note that Fall signed was torn in half, one part given her, was to protect Fall in case of the death of Doheny.

Doheny Tells of War Scare.
President Harding called the Washington arms conference, at which limitation of naval armament was agreed upon, "because of the menacing movements of Japan." Doheny declared from the witness stand.

This information was given him, Doheny said, by Captain J. K. Robinson, who assisted in the negotiations for the naval oil reserve leases. "He got me very worked up over it," said Doheny. "I still am."

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

Christmas in the Penitentiary

CHRISTMAS in the penitentiary. How many workers think of the class war prisoners lying behind prison bars for no other "crime" than that of fighting for the interests of the working class.

A Christmas present for every working class political prisoner in the United States! The I. L. D. is asking all progressives to contribute to this cause. A dime or a dollar—what does it mean to the donor? What does it mean to the class war prisoner?

In some cases it may be a sacrifice by the donor; as a rule it can be spared. To the class war prisoners it may add a little to their physical comforts, but the fact of receiving a present gives them a new lease on life. It is brought home to them that they are not forgotten. That there is an ever growing group of

workers under the banner of the I. L. D. that is determined to carry on the struggle for their freedom. It dispels prison loneliness, makes them feel that they are an important factor in the class struggle.

I am sure that every progressive will be only too glad to share his or her Christmas with the class war prisoners. Not only by giving an individual donation, but by taking the question up in the various progressive groups, trade unions, working clubs, etc., and thru the I. L. D. show their class solidarity by lightening mentally the 50 odd class war prisoners by remembering them with a Christmas present and thus assuring them that the struggle for their liberty is being vigorously carried on.—J. W. Johnstone, secretary Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago.

BROPHY ISSUES STATEMENT TO VOTING MINERS

Assails Lewis' Failure to Save Union

(Continued from Page 1.)
needed goal that can be reached if the United Mine Workers gets behind it. Three union conventions have endorsed it and a nationalization research committee, which I headed, made a careful report on the program, but President Lewis opposes it. He opposes it today, tho in 1921 when he ran against the late Samuel Gompers for president of the American Federation of Labor he asked for support on the basis of his belief in the larger program.

One thing is sure: unless the coal industry is reorganized—and the workday shortened—it will continue to be cursed with unemployment.

For Labor Party.
Along with nationalization we stand for a Labor Party. Our union conventions have favored the idea but President Lewis ignored the spirit of the membership and in 1924 publicly supported Calvin Coolidge for president when the labor movement was officially backing its candidate, Senator Robert M. LaFollette.

The opposition to President Lewis is based then on his failure as a trade union leader and his blindness towards progressive policies. But along with this is another reason for the resentment against his leadership.

No Union Freedom.
Lewis denies democratic freedom in the union. Beginning with the expulsion of Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas miners in 1921 when he was in jail for opposing the industrial court laws, Lewis has been from time to time expelling or otherwise discriminating against political opponents. Howat today, tho a member of the union in good standing, is barred from running for office. Tho the large majority of the Kansas miners have endorsed him for district president, Howat is barred from serving them.

The "Save the Union" movement represents the widespread opposition in this largest American union to its administration's tactics. But it is not merely an opposition. It has a militant constructive program for not merely redeeming the union from the open shop drift but leading it to a greater future.

Honest Election.
December 14 the polling places of 2,000 local unions from Washington to Pennsylvania will give the miners the opportunity of a new deal. All we ask on that date is honest elections. On that date the issues I have outlined will be tested by other candidates besides President Lewis and myself. The other "Save the Union" candidates are William Stevenson, running for vice-president against Philip Murray, administration man; and William J. Brennan, for secretary treasurer against Thomas Kennedy Stevenson is now international board member from Michigan and Brennan was formerly district president of the Scranton Wilkes-Barre field.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent. The latest issue is off the press. Send in your subscription now. 50 cents a year

POLICE AID TO RIGHT WINGERS; HALT MEETING

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(Continued from Page 1.)

the needle trades in New York had "torn the Furriers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers into shreds."

National Policy.
The whole tenor of the speeches was fascist in tone as were the methods used by the right wing.

The tactics of the right wing are in conformity with the decisions made by the New York conference of Sigmund, President Lewis of the United Mine Workers, President McMahon of the United Textile Workers, Vice-President Wolf of the American Federation of Labor and other officials. News of which was carried exclusively by The DAILY WORKER on Saturday, December 4.

The appearance of Fitzpatrick and Nockels at the meeting can be taken to mean that they have their instructions from President William Green of the A. F. of L.

Search Left Wingers.
Seemingly by arrangement with the management of Temple Hall right wingers were admitted thru the back door before the meeting started and altho all who were admitted thru the main entrance were searched for weapons by the police, the forces who came in the back door were not molested.

As the left wingers began to leave the hall after Levin began to speak, they were searched by the police. Two or three arrests were made. Goldberg of the Furriers' Union was slugged.

I. L. D. Christmas Fund Affair Will Be Held Here Saturday

A bunco party, with a concert and dance for the Christmas Fund of International Labor Defense will be given Saturday, Dec. 11, 1925 at 7:30 p. m. at the Fleiter Hall, 1638 N. Halsted street.

The music and singing section of the Naturfreunde will contribute to the program with popular marching songs. The Internationale Maenner-Gesangs Verein will sing proletarian songs. A Russian soprano will render Russian songs and a few selections from various operas. Dancing music will be played by the orchestra of the German Workers' Dramatic Club.

As you see, you cannot afford to stay away! Besides, when you come to this affair, you will be doing your duty to the workers in prison and those who are threatened with imprisonment. The affair is being given by the German and Hungarian branches of the I. L. D. of Chicago. Admission is only 35 cents.

St. Louis Behind Move for Passaic Relief; Picture There Sunday

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—"The Passaic Strike," motion picture depicting the struggles of the textile workers, will be shown here Sunday, Dec. 12, at Unity Hall, Grand and Page, at 8 and 9 o'clock. The picture is under the auspices of the St. Louis Passaic Relief conference organized on Dec. 14.

The entire labor movement is getting behind the picture. The hall was donated by the Painters district council. Charles Bloom, president of the Metal Trades council, is chairman. W. J. Fitzmaurice, vice-president of the central labor body is secretary-treasurer. Wm. Brandt, president of the central labor body is chairman of the publicity committee.

The elevators' union has donated \$100 to the relief fund.

See New Jury Panel for Mellett Murder

CANTON, O., Dec. 10.—Possibility of drawing a new panel of jurors in the case of Patrick E. McDermott, on trial here in connection with the murder of Don R. Mellett, murdered Canton publisher, looms.

Altho ten jurors had been tentatively seated and twenty-eight members of the original panel of 62 still unquestioned, it was predicted that peremptory challenges would exhaust the entire list.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

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mental agony he endured when he was bounced ignominiously out of office.

"DON'T forget our disabled soldiers at Christmas time" is the title over an editorial in one of Hearst's Chicago papers. The disabled soldiers, like the poor devils that the Salvation Army lives on, are conveniently forgotten by those for whom they laid down their lives all the rest of the year except Christmas. "Heroes" of the world war are reported in the capitalist press frequently as having committed suicide thru the spongency because of want of employment and consequently of sustenance. This should not be forgotten by our cannon-fodder when the recruiting sergeants come around.

SENOR ADOLFE DE LA HUERTA is plotting against Mexico from a town on the American border, and on his own admission is keeping the United States department of justice informed on all his activities. In an interview with a New York Times correspondent Huerta predicted that the Calles government would soon fall and that the cause of the Yaqui Indian rebels is his cause. It is "Viva de la Huerta." Huerta's predictions remind us of the prophets who foretold the fall of the Soviet government with monotonous regularity until even the most glibble of the capitalist press refused to take them seriously.

THE working class in France were hit in the pocket when the franc fell. Now that the franc is rising they are getting it in the belly. With the fall of the franc they saw their savings wiped out. On the other hand, as the franc goes up they find unemployment and hunger staring them in the face, since their wages in defaulted francs during the period of industrial prosperity was so meager that they were unable to save anything out of it. The French government is not concerned about the interests of the workers and peasants. The banks and industrial concerns that control the government see to it that they get theirs coming and going.

THE Turks are contemplating changing the name of Constantinople to one of Kemal Pasha's four names. Since the republic consolidated itself the government of the republic has waged war against the old superstitions that helped the Sultanate keep the people in subjection. Kemal Pasha threw a shock into a nation when he threw his fez into a sewer and appeared on the streets wearing a derby. Next he got the women to drop their veils, which no doubt the women had no objection to doing. He is not thru yet, as may be gathered from his interview published in the papers a few Sundays ago in reference to a league of Asiatic peoples in opposition to the league of nations.

WCFL Radio Program

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11.
2:00 p. m. to 2:00 a. m.—Grand Opening Special Program: Paul Ash and his gang; artists from radio stations; acts from downtown shows.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12.
4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45—Beiden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyt.

3 CHILDREN OF INDIANA MINER DIE AS MINE POWDER EXPLODES IN HOME

INDIANA, Pa., Dec. 10.—The deaths of three persons in Indiana hospital brot to light a tragedy in the home of Isaac Beck, a miner, in a isolated hill district in which four persons were fatally injured by the explosion of a can of dynamite ignited by a miner's lamp. The dead included Clair Beck, 18; Zaida Beck, 5; Marie Beck, 15; son and daughter of the miner, who died Wednesday, and Twila Nelson, grand-daughter, who died at the home shortly after the explosion. Altho the explosion occurred Monday night, the mother, Mrs. Isaac Beck, badly burned herself, was unable to summon aid until Tuesday, when she made her way over hazardous paths to the home of a neighbor. Doctors were unable to reach the Beck home till late in the day. The mother told of the heroism of Clair, the son, who altho battered and bleeding, struggled to the door of the kitchen in which the explosion occurred, and made his way to a pump, where he filled pails with water, and managed to put out the flames which followed the blast.

Let the Drive for the Five-Day Week Develop Thruout All Industry

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THIS afternoon, at Schoenhofen's Hall, the membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will gather to celebrate the substantial victory just won over the employers banded together in the Chicago Cloak and Suit Makers' Association.

The sweeping nature of the triumph just achieved may be judged from the fact that the basis was laid for the establishment of the five-day week in the industry, wages were increased and the conditions of labor were improved. These needle trades surely have something to glory over in their celebration today.

Unlike the scarehead publicity given the establishment of the so-called five-day week in the Ford plants of the automobile industry, the victory of I. L. G. W. U. is permitted to pass barely noticed by the employers' press. This is merely a repetition of what happened when the furriers won the five-day week as a result of their strike in New York City.

The kept press of the master class falsifies the Ford five-day week, putting it in a favorable light, while it is silent on the five-day week won by workers thru the power they have built as the result of unity achieved in their trade unions on the job.

It will be well to point out to the needle workers, gathered in their celebration, that the Ford five-day week means the performance of six days' work in five days. Only then will the Ford wages remain the same for the five-day period. This is one of the bitterest phases of the speed-up, driving the worker to the utmost to maintain his standard of living. If the five-day production falls short of the pace demanded for six days then wages fall. This only means that those unable to keep up with the faster pace set will be gradually weeded out. "Youth" and "Speed," at comparatively low wages, is demanded by the Ford system. When youth fades as the result of sweating both mentally and physically, meaning that his speed begins to slow up, then the worker is thrown on the scrap heap, with no organization to protect his interests. That is the five-day week lauded by the capitalist class.

It is a different five-day week won by the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Chicago. They win the shorter work-week and GET AN INCREASE IN WAGES, of from \$2 to \$3 for the different classifications, the highest percentage of increase going to the lowest paid workers. There is no room anywhere for the boss to speed production to make up for the time that the workers have taken from him. The employer hasn't the right to freely "hire and fire." The union dictates under what conditions this shall be done. The members of the union are protected in their rights. This is a real five-day week to protect the interests of the workers, not a five-

day week to develop greater "efficiency," at reduced cost, which means increased profits for the employer coming directly out of the health and happiness of the workers.

The victory of the I. L. G. W. U. has not been an easy one. It is the result of many years of struggle. The fearless and ceaseless march of the pickets, in long strikes, in the face of police clubs and the guns of private thugs, bears fruit. The days and weeks spent by scores of jailed pickets behind prison bars this past year, under sentences imposed by hostile courts, have not been in vain.

"Injunction Judge" Dennis Sullivan used the power of the courts, to the utmost, to break up the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. But in vain. The fighting qualities of the union defeated his purpose.

Mayor Dever's police served the employing interests to the best of their ability, but the courage of the workers, especially of the women and girls, successfully combatted their foul purposes.

The union stands stronger today than ever. The victory agreement has been unanimously accepted by the members of the joint board and of the executive committees of all the local unions. An encouraging milestone, "Greater strength for the workers, which means an increasing weakness of the position of the bosses," has thus been reached on the road to greater power for all labor. It heralds the way to greater advances.

What the Chicago ladies' garment workers have achieved, the workers in other industries can also win. But let them remember this: that only in the two centers of the I. L. G. W. U., where the left wing is in control, in New York and Chicago, has the five-day week been won.

The shorter work-week has long been on the program of the advance elements in the United Mine Workers' Union. It is on the order of the day at the elections Tuesday, Dec. 14, for only in the triumph of an administration that dedicates its efforts to advancing the interests of the workers, will the miners' union make progress in the organization of the unorganized, in overcoming wage cuts with wage increases and establishing the shorter work-day thru actually writing the six-hour day and the five-day week into wage contracts. The mining industry should have first furnished the impetus for the five-day week. Since it failed to do this, the members of the miners' union must determine now not to trail too far in the rear, but rather to give encouragement to workers in other backward industries, to labor in the steel mills, the textile and shoe industries, the rubber industries, and even on the railroads.

In this sense the celebration this afternoon of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will be a clarion call to new efforts by all American labor.

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DEBATE C. P. OF SOVIET UNION AT COMINTERN

Will Stimulate Fight for Conditions

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

Investigate Fischer Group.

They demanded to be allowed to appeal to a plenary session of the committee but the presidium unanimously denied this on the grounds that the members wishing to appeal are not now members of any Communist Party. The plenum thereupon elected a committee to examine the case of Ruth Fischer and her comrades. The chairman of the committee is Kuznetsov (Finland), Humbertov (Switzerland) is secretary and the rest of the committee is Gallacher (England), Semard (France), Hacken (Czechoslovakia), Birch (America), Piatnitsky (Soviet Union), Prujnsak (Poland), Ercoli (Italy), Sen Katayama (Japan) and Stutckka, (International Control Commission).

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

Students Attack Jews.

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

All China Is in Revolution

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Fire Destroys Paper Homes of 250 Japanese Workers



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

SHOULD REACH ALL WITH NEWS IN DAILY WORKER

Agents Should Learn Selling Art

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

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

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

Should Cry Wares.

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

Now comes the world war veteran's story:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

URGES LIBERTY FOR FILIPINOS, AFTER 20 YEARS

Foreign Policy Group Discuss Philippines

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

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

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

Urges Plebiscite.

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

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

To Have Right to Interfere.

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

Wants a Second Free State.

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

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

Mattoon Bank Closes Doors Following Run

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

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

It was signed "The Board of Directors."

SENATE ORDERS INVESTIGATION IN GOULD CRAFT

Me. Senator Must Face Corruption Charges

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

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

Could Not Embarrassed.

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

Led by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, republican floor leader, 33 republicans voted for the resolution along with 36 democrats and one farmer-laborite.

Investigation of Gould will open Monday morning before a sub-committee, the senate elections committee decided.

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

Congress Begins Fight On Appropriation Bill; Much Opposition to Cal

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

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

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

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

American Legion Hits at Soviets Thru Woman

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

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

MYSTERY CLOUDS SHOOTING AFFAIR IN MELROSE PARK

Woman Lawyer Has Case of Jailed Mexicans

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

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

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

A Case of Sherlock Holmes.

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

About Twenty Fined.

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

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

Prejudice Runs High.

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

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

Green Urges Shorter Work Week Because It Means More Efficiency

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

French Claim Air Supremacy.

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

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

The Manager's Corner

On Bills and Statements.

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

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

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

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Revolutionary Canton Speaks to Chicago

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

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

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

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

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

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

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

"Do you think there has been a change in American policy towards China recently?" I asked. "I think not," said Sze. "America has been more friendly than the other powers, and we hope she will follow the example of Soviet Russia and take the lead in abolishing the unequal treaties."

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

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

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

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

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

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FIRST REPRESENTATIVE OF KUOMINTANG GOVT. SPEAKS HERE SUNDAY



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

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

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

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

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

Gen. Tang Sun-chih



Commander of the Hankow-Wuchang-Hanyang campaign.

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

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

The Kuomintang has 80,000 members in other countries, 20,000 of them in America. Seventy per cent of all Chinese in Canada belong to the Kuomintang.

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

There was a struggle in the party

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

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

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

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

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

Opposition Parties.
There is no serious popular opposition to the Kuomintang. British agents organized the "Constitutional purpose of combatting 'sovietism, communism and bolshevism' and purging China of 'the red menace.'"

This campaign, altho supported by Wu Pei-fu, never gained any popular support.

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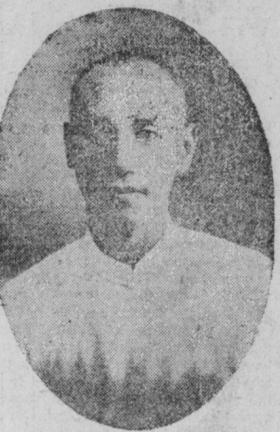
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Gen. Chang Kai-shek



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

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

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

General P. T. Cha



Commander of the Third Division of the Revolutionary Army.

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

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

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

Wang Ching-wei



Veteran Lieutenant of Sun Yat Sen

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

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

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

Britain Backs Down in China

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

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

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

A Chicago Tribune dispatch from Shanghai states:

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

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

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

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

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

This is a habit which revolutions have.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reports Child Labor Increase.
Child labor is on the increase in the United States, the report says. Definite figures are not given, but the secretary reports that in 23 out of 28 cities with a population of 100,000 or more the number of children between the ages of 14 and 16 that have left school go into industry, has increased in the fiscal year over the corresponding period last year.

Industrial controversies which refuse to yield to any other matters have been satisfactorily settled in joint conferences arranged and guided by impartial government mediators." He praises congress for "accepting the same principle" in establishing the Watson-Parker railway labor board, which has the same purpose.

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Tan Yen-kai



Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Peoples Government.

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