

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

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two
Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III, No. 298. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$5.00 per year.
Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5 Cents

HELP THE DAILY WORKER
START ANOTHER YEAR RIGHT
NEW YORK N.Y.
R. S. SHAFER
GEN. P. O. BOX 150
8-11-27

ORGANIZE YOUR WORK
To Complete
The Keep the Daily Worker Fund!

Every party member must raise his quota of \$5.00.
Every party nucleus must be made a hundred per cent honor nucleus.
Every sympathizer and supporter of The DAILY WORKER should raise \$5.00.

WE HAVE RAISED 60% OF THE
\$50,000 FUND.

RAISE THIS FIGURE TO 100% AND
VICTORY TO KEEP THE
DAILY WORKER!

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE is considerable agitation in the ranks of the socialist party over the introduction of W. Ghent, war-socialist, to the readers of the New Leader as one who never forsook his social theories. Ghent joined everything during the war that howled for German blood, guaranteed a reasonable degree of safety and was in the habit of passing out the pay checks. It appears that the gentleman is now out of work, or else having collected a competence is on the lookout for a political party that will contribute to the well-being of his ego.

WHATEVER the cause may be, Ghent is again contributing to the socialist press. He showers abuse on the socialist party for its "un-Americanism." A few middle-headed socialists who mistake the bible for Das Kapital take issue with the jingo, but do not succeed in making matters better for the socialist party. One symposiumer, however, succeeds in being extremely amusing. His name is Berenberg, and I believe he writes poetry for a Greenwich Village tourists' guide in addition to contributing to the New Leader. Mr. Berenberg seems to be in the grip of the famous "theory of misery." He confesses his belief in the efficacy of any kind of activity at the present moment, having for its aim the radicalization of the working class.

BUT Berenberg has his political field glasses on and his vision pierces the future. He sees a terrible industrial crash on the horizon with the automobile industry the first casualty. This means that hundreds of thousands of workers will be flung on the slave market. Poverty will drive them crazy, so they will look around for an organization suitable to their mental condition. In some way or other they will hear about the Workers (Communist) Party. Perhaps the ubiquitous Communists will distribute literature among them!

THE result will be, prophesies Berenberg, another wave of red raids, patriotic hysteria, another crop of political prisoners, broken heads, and finally apathy. Now this is where the socialists come in. When the workers reach the apathetic stage they will look around for an organization suitable to their psychological condition, and they will learn about the existence of the social party—perhaps from fortune tellers. Then the socialist party, jazzed up with a new injection of apathy, will show signs of life and a long era of peaceful progress will have arrived. If this is not amusing it is my fault.

BERNARD SHAW would abolish Christmas on the ground that the "living season is an unbearable ice and redounds to the profit of a lord only. The trouble with us is that he is an unpractical
(Continued on page 2)

PAINTERS' UNION PUTS CRIMP IN LANDIS AWARD

Scab Painters Are Left in the Lurch

Progress was made in kicking over the Landis award when a number of painting contractors, formerly operating under the Landis award, signed an agreement after negotiations with the painters' district council. It is generally understood that not all of the contractors are going to sign up, but a goodly number have come into line. At the same time they signed an agreement with the Building Trades Council looking to uniformity of conditions. That is, they agree not to ask union men to work on the same job with non-union men of another craft.

A sort of gentlemen's agreement was also made with the district council of the painters by which the contractors will be allowed till Jan. 31 to close up work already contracted for and arrange their affairs so that after that date they will employ only union painters.

The painters, on their hand, are willing to accept into their ranks in the union any man not previously connected with the union who can now pass the district council's examination and will pay the initiation fee, but will bar out absolutely any former union painters who turned scab and worked under the Landis award.

Brindell Dies in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Robert P. Brindell, one-time czar of the building trades industry of the Greater City, died of tuberculosis today in the Lenox Hill Hospital. He had been ill virtually ever since his release from the Great Meadow prison on Dec. 26, 1924, after serving three years and nine months of the five-year sentence following conviction for extortion.

Every Worker should read The American Worker Correspondent.

U. S. Censorship in Nicaragua Is Exposed; Kellogg Forced to Admit False Statements in "Explanation"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The state department admitted in a formal statement that censorship had been established in the Nicaraguan neutral zones by Rear Admiral J. T. Latimer, commander of American naval forces there.

Previously Secretary of State Kellogg had said there was no censorship in Nicaragua, altho Dr. T. C. Vaca, representative here of the liberal government, presented messages which had been held up by "United States censors."

To cover up the department's lies
(Continued on page 2.)

DEVELOP UNITY IN I. L. G. W. U. WAR ON SIGMAN

Shop Chairmen Hold Union Against Reaction

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A permanent organization of shop chairmen, welded into a unit to fight for the rights of workers to a democratic union, is being built as a result of a meeting of more than a thousand shop chairmen in the cloak industry section of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Plan Roll Call.
An executive committee of 45 members, including the shop chairmen of several of the largest shops, was elected, and met to elect its officers. The committee will arrange at once to carry out the instructions of the mass meeting to hold a roll call of all the shop chairmen in the industry, as a means of indicating the opinion of the mass of the workers in the present dispute between a bureaucracy in the international and the progressive leaders in the joint board.

85 Per Cent Represented.
The shop chairmen, representing about 85 per cent of the entire industry, denounced in resolutions the "action of the General Executive Board in appointing provisional executive boards, consisting of the most discredited people in our union, in place of our duly elected officers, and in issuing union books at the rate of 50 cents apiece to all who make application, thus exonerating the scabs from punishment and flooding the market with an overflow of workers to compete with the cloak and dress makers."

They declared that they would "ignore all instructions given by the international and bring complaints, pay dues, and take instructions from the officers we regularly elected."

Characterizing the officers of the international as "splitters and destroyers of our union," the resolutions called for the establishing of a permanent shop chairman organization "to mobilize the great mass of the workers," for a struggle to be carried on "until the rights of the membership have been vindicated."

Speakers at the meeting were Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board, C. S. Zimmerman of the dress division, and Ben Gold of the furriers' union.

Hyman announced at the meeting that plans for the regular elections in locals 2, 9 and 35 were being completed and would be held in spite of the opposition of the international, which seeks to disenfranchise the members of these locals by appointing "provisional" executive boards and officers.

Reaction Draws Small Crowd.

While the shop chairman's meeting packed Webster Hall, a meeting called by the international for the installation of the officers of Cutters' Union Local 10, was held in Cooper Union.

Altho it was widely advertised that American Federation of Labor officials including Matthew Woll, vice president, Hugh Frayne, New York representative, and Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council would speak and "assure the workers of their support in driving out the Communists," the meeting was poorly attended, according to reports received.

Condition of Winter Wheat in Illinois Is Good, Reports Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—Condition of winter wheat in Illinois seems satisfactory, despite some complaints by farmers, according to the weekly statement issued by the weather bureau here.

It was a rainy week in eastern and southern counties, the report states, while good husking weather was the rule in only northern counties.

U. S. SENDS WARSHIPS TO NICARAGUA AND 'GOOD WILL' PLANES TO REST

(Special to The Daily Worker)
TAMPICO, Mexico, Dec. 30.—At the same time that United States warships are plying the Nicaraguan waters and U. S. marines are on Nicaraguan soil, in one of the most flagrant invasions of a Latin-American country, the remaining four of the five army airplanes that are making what Coolidge calls a "good will" tour of Latin-America hopped off here. The almost ludicrous irony of the apparent "coincidence" is seen by all of the South American republics who are to be visited by the planes conveying "messages of love" from the United States.

Vera Cruz is the next stop of the planes, where they will join the "San Francisco" which was the only one able to take off from Tampico last week, according to schedule.

WOLL FAILS TO FACE FURRIER UNION HEADS

Dodges Mass Meeting; Gold Replies

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A public reply to the statements of vice-president Woll of the American Federation of Labor and acting president of the Civic Federation, was made last night by Ben Gold, manager of the New York joint board of the Furriers' Union and other joint board officials at a mass membership meeting in Cooper Union.

Vice-President Woll was invited to attend the meeting but did not appear.

Full Financial Report.
A full financial report of the recent successful strike was submitted by Samuel Leiberman, assistant manager. The strike cost the furriers, lasting eighteen weeks, cost the union \$840,000.

\$556,174 was paid to members for strike relief. Legal expenses totaled \$118,208 in which is included lawyers fees, expenses of law committee, assistance to prisoners' fines and bonding company fees. Expense of the picket committee were \$31,691; rent for halls, \$40,486; hall committee, \$2,630; food cards \$45,117.

The furriers' union borrowed \$433,329 from other unions to meet the expense of the strike and has paid back \$78,231 leaving a total indebtedness of \$355,098.

\$107,000 From Local 22.
The largest loan to the furriers was made by Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers—\$107,000. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers donated \$25,000, and the Amalgamated Bank loaned \$50,000.

The report by Gold, which was in written form and was given to the press, included a letter inviting Woll to be present at the meeting and said that the furriers had won the 40-hour week in spite of the obstacles and harmful interferences of some of the A. F. of L. officials. Replying to charges made publicly by Woll, Gold said:

Your statement that on many occasions I attempted to destroy the American trade unions is a serious charge and I therefore declare that your responsible and high official position in the A. F. of L. makes it incumbent upon you to prove your charge, which I declare false and unwarranted propaganda.

The report charged President Schachtman with holding secret conferences with the bosses.

Other speakers at the meeting were I. Shapiro, chairman of the joint board and C. H. Bassin, speaking for the shop chairmen.

Two Must Hang.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—Clemency was denied by Governor Len Small to Thomas McWane and James Grioux, doomed to hang at Chicago next Friday for the murder of Marie Blang and a taxi driver. The governor acted on recommendation of the

Raise Demand in Senate to Withdraw Battleships, End War on Nicaragua

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Immediate withdrawal of United States troops from Nicaragua will be demanded by a resolution to be introduced in the senate when it reconvenes next week. The resolution will be sponsored by Senator Wheeler of Montana.

"The United States must cease its intervention in Nicaragua and immediately withdraw our battleships from Nicaraguan waters and our marines from its soil," declared Wheeler, in announcing that he would incorporate this demand in a resolution which will also provide for an investigation of the entire affair.

Wheeler's announcement has thrown a bombshell into the Coolidge-Kellogg-Wall Street camp, that had planned to "settle" the Nicaraguan affair during the holiday recess of congress in order to escape action of the senate.

Borah "Cools."
The declaration of Wheeler came just after the administration was breathing more easily after succeeding in quieting Sen. Borah, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, who had previously denounced the state department's action in Nicaragua.

Borah is now seen as closing his eyes on the affair and is merely making feeble statements to the state department. After a "conference" with Coolidge and Kellogg, Borah made the statement that "the landing of troops was apparently O. K., but we must not be tricked into intervention."

Vigorous Denunciation.
However, vigorous denunciations of the Washington government's policy are reverberating thru Washington. Even old-line senators are disgusted with the state department in what they call its latest "bungle" and are joining the criticism.

Senator King of Utah administered a vitriolic attack on the government's invasion of Nicaragua and denounced the country's entire Caribbean policy.

"This is War."
Coolidge and Kellogg say that we have not intervened in Nicaragua," he declared, "but nevertheless we have troops there and we have no business to have them there. That is an act of war."

"We were not made to be the policemen of the world. If those countries want internal warfare, that is
(Continued on page 2)

CHINA SURVEY SHOWS POWER OF CANTONESE

NOTE—This is another dispatch from the bureau of information of the department of foreign affairs of the Canton revolutionary government in China, by which the readers of THE DAILY WORKER are given direct, accurate information about the events in China.

Preparations were being made for the important conference to be held at Nanchang, the Kiangsi capital, between the ministers of the nationalist government, who left Canton November 17 for the overland trip to that place, and the military and political officials in the field.

Summary.
Reports from the various provinces as to the general situation may be summarized as follows:
Hupeh Province.

The whole military situation in this province has been greatly eased by the accession of General Yang Sen of Szechuan to the nationalist forces. With his position undefined, his army was a constant threat to western Hupeh. This portion of the province
(Continued on page 4)

Withdraw the War Fleet From Nicaragua!

Reports today showed the cruiser Dancer at Bluefields, the flagship Rochester at Puerto Cabezas, the cruiser Cleveland en route from the latter port to Rio Grande Bar, the cruiser Galveston at Corinto on the west coast, and the destroyer Barry at Rio Grande Bar. The destroyer Brooks is at La Ceiba, Honduras, where local difficulties required her presence temporarily.
—New York Times, Dec. 28.

THE above quotation answers emphatically in the affirmative the question:
"Is the United States government making war upon Nicaragua?"

The protest made to Secretary of State Kellogg on Dec. 28 by Dr. T. S. Vaca, representative of the Sacasa liberal government in Washington, sheds additional light on the methods by which the conquest of Nicaragua is being carried on. It states:

In behalf of the Constitutional Government of Nicaragua, I desire to protest against the occupation by the naval forces of the United States of the city of Puerto Cabezas, and AGAINST THE PRACTICAL IMPRISONMENT OF PRESIDENT JUAN B. SACASA, who, having been elected Vice-President in 1924 became President under express provisions of our Constitution

I also desire to protest against the action of United States naval officers in DEPRIVING THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA OF THE USE OF THE WIRELESS STATION, THE ONLY MEANS OF COMMUNICATION, and thus preventing it from placing the true situation in Nicaragua before the outside world. (Emphasis ours.)

The state department, according to Washington dispatches, disavows the acts of Admiral Latimer, which the Latin-American press assertions included the search of President Sacasa's house and the confiscation of his papers.

According to The New York Times, Senator Borah, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, has come to the rescue of the state department. The charges, says The Times, were met by Senator Borah with the statement that the state department had assured him that no such instructions were given to the admiral. The state department, Senator Borah added, assumed no responsibility for any of the messages being stopped.

Senator Borah seems somewhat naive. The whole matter quite evidently now is in the hands of the war department.

The Mexican paper, El Universal, speaks frankly and judging by the tone of the rest of the Latin-American press, voices the general sentiment of the republics to the South:
No one takes the disembarking of marines in Nicaragua as anything but the culmination of the old policy of attempts against the integrity of the Latin-American republics, and the marines which landed, protected by the cannons of the ships, are nothing more than the consequences of that aggressive imperialism which, at times, has tried to disembark UNDER THE MASK OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE and at other times under the names of Wilson or Hughes doctrine. (Emphasis ours.)

The complete disillusionment of Latin-American popular opinion regarding the rule of the United States government is shown by the fact that El Universal ends its statement with an appeal over the head of American imperialist government to the people of America by saying:

We hope that these facts will serve to unmask before the American people the magnitude of the problem which is now opened for the future of peace in America.

The days of passive submission to Wall Street and its government have passed away in Latin-America. They will never return and for this we should rejoice.

The working class of America does not want to fight Wall Street's battles against peoples struggling for freedom. They will not follow a leadership which supports militarism at home and conquest abroad.

As we said a few days ago the time to stop war is before it begins. But war is already being made against Nicaragua and it can be and must be stopped.

The whole labor movement, given the proper lead by its officials, will join in the demand to:
Bring back the warships from Nicaragua and stop all interference with the efforts of its people to set up the form of government they choose!
The efforts of every section of the American people to force the state department to discontinue intervention should be supported but above all the American working class should make known its unalterable opposition to the whole policy of American imperialism.
If it does not, the same forces which are trying to subjugate the Nicaraguan people will be used against American workers, for these wars on colonial and semi-colonial peoples are merely practice battles for the inevitable attempt to crush the labor movement here in the United States by the same methods.

Have You Placed Your Name on the Honor Roll for the Birthday Edition OF THE DAILY WORKER?

HAS YOUR ORGANIZATION TAKEN A PAGE? ACT NOW!

Raise Demand in Senate to Withdraw Battleships, End War on Nicaragua

(Continued from page 1)

their business; we should keep our hands off."

Attacks Wall Street.

King minced no words in frankly declaring that Wall Street imperialism prompted the attack on the Nicaraguans. "Our nationals go into these countries and make investments, and then they foment disturbances and call upon us for 'protection,'" he said. "Whether we have intervened or not, the result has been to stir up all Latin America against us. Criticisms of our policy are being made freely and the friendship which we have striven to build is destroyed in a moment."

Entire Policy is "Blunder."

"The entire policy of the Harding-Coolidge administration has been a series of colossal blunders. While the constitution vests the conduct of foreign affairs with the executive department, thank God," he said, "the legislative branch is the real government after all."

"As soon as congress meets again this will be made subject for discussion on the floor of the senate."

Recalls Haiti.

King attacked the policies of the state department toward Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Haiti. "We invaded Haiti for the same reasons we invade Nicaragua now," he said, "and we killed 3,500 of those people. I have a resolution now pending relative to our occupation of Haiti which I shall press."

"The latest bungling in Nicaragua has been the crowning one of them"

Nicaraguan Invasion Is Part of Attempt to Build World Empire for U. S., Secretary of Anti-Imperialist League Warns Workers

The All-American Anti-Imperialist League calls upon all of its branches to protest against the intervention in Nicaragua by the United States imperialists and against all that the present intervention signifies, Manuel Gomez, secretary of the United States section with headquarters in Chicago announces.

The league will conduct a vigorous campaign against the Nicaraguan intervention, he declared, principally among the trade unions and other workers' organizations. The league demands immediate withdrawal of American troops from Nicaragua, "and a Latin-American, immediate investigation of Admiral Latimer's action, cessation of the U. S. state department's attitude toward Mexico."

U. S. Seeks World Empire.

"The United States is using the Panama canal as an excuse to build a world empire," said Gomez. "It is as sensitive about the Panama canal as Great Britain is about the Suez canal, and is using it for the same purposes." This policy was evidenced in the acquisition of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the complete domination of Panama, he points out, and the establishing of a virtual protectorate over all of the nearby states.

Wants Servile Government.

The United States wants control of Nicaragua because of its proximity to the canal, and because of the proposal to build another canal thru Nicaragua, Gomez declared. As far back as 1916, this policy was adopted, and then the U. S. acquired the rights to build the Nicaragua canal, whenever it desires to do so, by paying the Nicaraguan government \$3,000,000. The United States is desirous of maintaining in Nicaragua a government that will be a servile tool of the American imperialists, and it is for that reason that it is attempting to crush the liberal movement and support the Diaz regime. A government in Nicaragua which could not be controlled is seen as a block to the extension of American imperialism through this continent, and from here to the rest of the world.

Threatens Latin-American.

The action against Nicaragua is not only a threat against the sovereignty of the people of that country, but is a threat against the whole of Latin-America, Gomez points out. It is a flagrant violation of the agreements made by the United States with the other countries at the Bolivarian congress held at Panama in the summer of 1926. At this conference, to which the United States was invited, the Latin-American countries agreed unanimously to a resolution that they would not make war on each other, and that if war is made on any one of the nations, the others would join against the aggressor. The United States agreed to this. The Nicaraguan intervention is clearly a violation of this, Gomez declared, and proves that it was a mistake to allow the United States to be a member of the congress.

Part of Mexico Attack.

This action of the United States cannot be considered apart from the

all," he declared. "Wherever we look blunders and still more blunders."

Diaz Forces Retreating.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 30.—Defeat after defeat is being administered the Diaz forces by the liberal government's armies in a series of battles fought in the eastern half of the country.

The only thing that can save the now tottering Diaz regime from immediate collapse is the active participation of the United States troops here in fighting against the liberals. It is seen. So far, the U. S. troops have been giving only indirect aid to the Diaz forces, while assuming the pose of neutrality.

Soldiers Made Prisoners.

In a three-day battle at Las Perlas the reactionary soldiers were completely vanquished. Many of the Diaz soldiers were taken prisoners and others have deserted to join the liberal ranks.

The Diaz troops are being pushed rapidly further into the interior. At the present rate, it will be only a matter of a few days, it is predicted, before Sacaca will be able to march in to Managua, Diaz' capital.

Get Strategic Locations.

The liberals have now gained access to the Escondido river, which places them in a strategic position: Fruta and De Pan, two towns near the river, are under liberal control.

Ammunition shortage and dissatisfaction among the conservative troops because they have not been receiving their promised pay are making the reactionary armies fairly easy targets for the Sacaca forces. They are retreating all along the battle line.

CALLES SENDS ULTIMATUM TO OIL COMPANIES

Refuses Request for Oil Law Delay

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30.—Mexico's petroleum and land laws will go into effect Jan. 1. President Calles has refused a request of American oil companies to give them an "extension of time" to comply with the provisions of the law. Calles branded the request of the Association of Oil Producers in Mexico composed of big American companies for a delay of six months in enforcing the law as rebellion.

In reply to their request, Calles said: "Your message confirms me in my opinion that it is not the oil industry's own interest, but causes far distant which are the underlying motives of the attitude of rebellion assumed by some companies in complying with the law."

Law Is Liberal.

"The precepts of the law in question have been regulated and have been put into execution within the most ample and liberal spirit permitted by our institutions, clearly stating in definite form the rights and obligations in the best interests of the industry."

"I consider the law good and just, as I consider that its rulings under the most rigorous legal interpretation, do not injure or destroy any rights legally acquired giving guarantees to the interests of the industry as well as safeguarding its development for the benefit of those who are connected with it."

Must Comply Friday.

Unless the companies make applications for concession rights to the land they now occupy on Friday, according to the law, ownership of the land reverts to the Mexican state, which can then dispose of it as it sees fit according to the best interests of the country. Adequate time has been had by the oil companies to comply.

Sheffield Intervenes—Fails.

The American companies, backed by the U. S. Department of State, have refused so far to comply, with the exception of several companies, because they maintain the oil and land laws are "confiscatory."

Ambassador Sheffield of the United States went into conference with Foreign Minister Seanz Thursday seeking to get the government to delay enforcing of the law, but the Mexican officials remained firm.

Oil Companies in Session.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, with headquarters here, have been meeting continuously in closed sessions since the receipt of President Calles' reply to its request for delay in enforcing the Mexican oil laws.

Meetings have been held regularly for the past two weeks on the situation. The association, it is understood, is attempting to decide how much pressure it wants the United States government to place on Mexico.

New Haven Workers Entertain at Bazaar

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — District 2, Workers Party, will give a Masquerade Ball, Fair and Bazaar on New Year's Eve and continuing for two nights thereafter. There will be interesting programs and events for all three evenings. It will be held at Labor Lyceum Auditorium, 38 Howe Street.

Harrison and Tut Too Old.

Carter Harrison, five times mayor of Chicago, was mentioned today as a potential candidate for a sixth term, but because of his advanced age political observers generally ridiculed the report.

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

WATCH FOR THEIR ANSWERS!

- Emil Honegger, Rochester, N. Y.
- J. Peterson, Stratford, Conn.
- Leo Hofbauer, New York, N. Y.
- Comrade Mendlin, Miami, Fla.
- Emil Niva, Frederick, S. Dak.
- A. D. Boroff, Juneau, Alaska.
- H. F. Mins, New York, N. Y.
- E. E. Ramey, Pocatello, Idaho.
- Theodore Suderland, Berkeley, Cal.
- C. Buckler, Toledo, Ohio.
- Herbert Newton, Roxbury, Mass.
- David Milgrom, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Geo. Rupert, Elko, Nevada.
- Waino Mellin, Waukegan, Ill.
- H. Hagener, Houston, Tex.
- Sam Cohen, Chicago, Ill.
- Nellie Katilus, Chicago, Ill.
- Jennie Gorahin, Chicago, Ill.

YOU May Be Next.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

dreamer. He does not realize the great joy that is experienced by normal people in giving. It is second only to the joy of receiving. This department of THE DAILY WORKER takes advantage of this occasion to thank the unknown reader who sent us greetings in behalf of the American working class. This policy of democratic centralization saved us and the poor mail carriers a lot of agony and trouble. We respectfully urge Mr. Shaw to second our efforts in trying to make this policy universal.

Woe unto the man who is not endowed with a liberal supply of "gall," which is composed of a mixture of conceit and amnesia. He is fated by nature to hide his light in a barrel, unless he can afford to hire a barker to do his yelping for him. A politician who can forget his past and is always right will slip honey while others drink vinegar. This type of mortal knows that most workers have short memories and leaden tongues. The notorious Scheideman, the German socialist, is of this type. Scheideman served on the Council of Seven that gave the kaiser political counsel during the war. He helped to crush the revolution that followed the kaiser's defeat and he helped save the capitalist system from a workers' revolution. One would imagine that Scheideman would not have the impudence to come out of a hole, in view of his treachery.

YET he gets up in the reichstag and charges the Soviet government with being in league with the German monarchists to provide the latter with arms. This is the gentleman who favored giving millions of dollars to the Hohenzollerns and restoring their immense landed properties to them. As for the charge of militarism against the Soviet Union, the following table shows how much per capita each one of those nations spend on militarism:

England	\$11.50
France	8.60
United States	4.52
Italy	4.25
Poland	5.52
Finland	4.00
Estonia	4.30
Lithuania	4.75
Soviet Union	2.15

ONE of the greatest and deadliest battles ever waged on the American continent is now in progress between two sets of chemists, one lined up under the banner of the prohibition enforcement department of the United States treasury, the other holding the fort for the consolidated bootleggers. The prize is the great American guzzler. He is also the victim of both. The government chemists are trying to poison the thirsty, while the bootleggers' chemists are trying to save them for the business. All the casualties to date have been on the side of the thirsty. It is always the case. The poor consumer gets it in the neck.

STUDENTS WON'T FIGHT IN WAR OF U. S., THEY SWEAR

Milwaukee Conference Attacks Capitalism

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—Students attending the national conference here as representatives from universities and colleges of all parts of the United States subscribed to a resolution in which they declare they will refuse to fight in any war that the United States may take part in. Theological students backed the resolution.

Won't Support War.

"We believe that a higher patriotism to the United States and to humanity demands not only the refutation and abolition of war but we do as a conference refuse to sanction or lend our support to any future war," the students declared.

At the same time the students voted to condemn compulsory military training in the colleges, which exists now in many of the educational institutions.

Play Capitalism and Church.

Capitalism, narrow nationalism, inequality of race and color, and which exist in the United States and in modern society as a whole were attacked by the conference. The students also attacked the pandering of the church to capitalism and declared for religion which would not condone the capitalistic system.

The sex problem was injected into the conference by Dr. Edith H. Swift, field worker for the American Association of Social Hygiene, who blamed the parents for withholding essential facts on sex from their children as causing immorality.

"We apologize for sex, and there is no apology necessary," said Dr. Smith. "We have clothed it in mystery and speak of it in whispers. Social Hygiene, who blamed youth for the understanding of sex when the mothers and fathers are ashamed to tell them the facts of life?" asked the woman doctor. "As a result we tempt adventurous youth. The unknown always calls for explo-

War on Nicaragua Tears Mask from the Beast of Wall Street Imperialism

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

THIS is the season for celebrating the 150th anniversary of the successful battles of Trenton and Princeton, "the turning point in the American revolutionary war for independence," and of re-counting again the story of crossing the Delaware river in the cold of a mid-winter's night to wage triumphant battle against the foreign enemy.

The occasion even called President Coolidge from the White House, at Washington, to make a speech at Trenton, New Jersey, at the scene of the actual hostilities. And Coolidge talked of "Peace!"

But if the colonists were justified in their war against the growing British Empire, and they were, then every thinking man and woman in the United States must today throw all possible support not only to the struggling rebel government of Nicaragua and to the resistance of the Mexican Republic against foreign aggressors, but must give every possible aid to all Latin-American nations resisting Wall Street imperialism. The American colonists drove the troops of King George into the sea. Nicaraguan armies must be encouraged to do the same to the Hessian forces of Kaiser Morgan. The revolutionary war of 1776, when studied correctly, helps point the way in today's struggles.

The United States is the richest nation on earth today, thru the bitter exploitation of labor at home and the plundering of weaker peoples abroad. Therefore, its mouthpiece, President Coolidge, can afford to talk about setting "the Christian example of abstinence from competitive arming while other powers arm." That is the usual hypocrisy.

Coolidge had nothing to say about Nicaragua altho he came to Trenton fresh from conferences on this important matter at Washington with Secretary of State Kellogg and Senator Borah, head of the senate foreign relations committee. With Wall Street's bloodhound warships, however, patrolling Nicaraguan waters, and with large forces of heavily armed marines everywhere ashore, Coolidge delivered himself of this characteristic mouthing:

"I believe we are strong enough and brave enough to resist another domination of the world by the military spirit, thru our own independent action."

Thus Coolidge seeks to throw a fake peace camouflage over imperialism's ambitions. It was in his recent message to congress that Coolidge boasted of a great navy, a mighty army and an increasingly effective air fleet. Coolidge's thin pacifist veil donned at Trenton is just about as concealing as the claim that the American forces are in Nicaragua to "protect American lives and property."

At Trenton, Coolidge, in the true New England spirit that hides every crime under the meek and innocent Sunday face of religion, declared: "All humanity has laid aside the burdens of the day that they might rejoice in the glad tidings of 'Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men!'"

At the moment that Coolidge was saying this, however, the editorial writer of the Minneapolis Tribune was putting down the real version of dollar diplomacy's position toward Nicaragua and all other intended victims of Wall Street greed. The Tribune, that supports the republican party against the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota, pleads:

"Let us admit frankly that America's action in landing bluejackets in Nicaragua is strictly in line with America's Caribbean policy. Our policy in the Caribbean has been, on the whole, pretty consistent. We insist that the Caribbean countries be run in such a fashion as to give the maximum protection to American loans and investments. If we have any doubts about some new government that gets in, we promptly shovel it out. Our Caribbean policy has been imperialistic, of course. No other adjective could possibly fit it."

"The oddity of the American Caribbean policy is that an effort has always been made to foist it on the American people as non-imperialistic. All our state departments have acted imperialistically while denying that they acted imperialistically. In this respect the Nicaraguan landing is no exception to tradition. But the present state department is under fire. Why? Well, the answer is simple enough. Chiefly because its 'moral explanations' are a bit more solemnly funny even than usual. In fact they are so funny that they have made Senator Borah angry."

The Tribune, that supported Secretary of State Kellogg in his unsuccessful effort to remain a member of the United States senate, urges a brand of dollar diplomacy without

hypocrisy, or at least a "better hypocrisy." It attacks the theory of Bolshevik interference in Mexico and Nicaragua as "no stroke of genius." It declares that it only "brought from the Soviet government the rejoinder that Russia had had no more to do with the revolution in Nicaragua than it had had to do with the election of Will Rogers as mayor of Beverly Hills." So the Tribune concludes that, "It would seem that the time is about ripe for America to divorce hypocrisy from its Caribbean policy."

But the peculiar development of the situation is that the Tribune's advice comes too late. The hypocrisy of the White House, of the state department, of dollar diplomacy itself, has been so shot to pieces that it is no longer effective. It has become transparent, revealing the real intentions of American imperialism.

It was no accident that the whole Latin-American press battery turned loose an unceasing ink cannonade against the American invasion of Nicaragua. Every country south of the Rio Grande considered the practical war declared against this small Central American country as actual hostilities launched against itself. In a day the press of Chile, the Argentine, Brazil, Mexico and other countries opened fire on the Wall Street-Washington government, giving vent to long pent up feelings. The unanimity of the outburst gives all courage. There has been no more bitter attack on dollar diplomacy since President Monroe, more than a century ago, inaugurated the doctrine that the two Americas constitute exclusive fields of exploitation for United States capitalism.

Similarly European nations, vassals of the dollar, burst out with an important broadside against "Uncle Shylock."

President Woodrow Wilson went to Paris with his "14 Points" and fooled broad sections of workers in many lands as to the real nature of Morgan's empire. Herbert Hoover, with shiploads of food at his call, also invaded Europe as "an angel of mercy." But Wilson was uncovered as an advance agent of the international bankers and Hoover unmasked as a scheming devil trying to appease the hunger and thus counteract the movement of masses of workers ready to overthrow oppressive institutions and establish their own rule.

The broad sweep of denunciation that has greeted conclusively the Morgan-Coolidge-Kellogg attack on Nicaragua proves conclusively that the days of Wilson-Hoover camouflage are over.

Trenton and Princeton marked historic spots on the map in the revolutionary war of the American colonists against the British tyranny. These victories heartened the revolutionary armies 150 years ago and made final victory against Great Britain possible.

The three-day battle, resulting in the victory of the anti-Wall Street forces at Las Perlas, on the east coast of Nicaragua, this week, should encourage all oppressed, victims of the dollar, at home and abroad, to struggle with more courage than ever for their own liberation.

The beast of Wall Street imperialism has been cornered. Now the struggle comes to grips.

U. S. State Department Admits Censorship by the Navy in Nicaragua

(Continued from page 1.)

In regard to censorship, Kellogg said he "had no knowledge of it previously." When confronted with unimpeachable evidence of censorship by the Postal Telegraph company, Kellogg was forced to make the following "explanatory" statement:

"In answer to inquiries of correspondents, the secretary of state said he was today informed by the navy department of the receipt from Admiral Latimer of telegrams concerning the reported censorship. Until the receipt of this information just a few moments ago the state department had no knowledge whatever of any censorship having been established."

"The admiral reported that a censorship had been established at Puerto Cabezas and Rio Grande bar on necessary radio stations to maintain the neutrality of the zone by preventing the sending out of military instructions or information by either side. The admiral said further that all censorship on radio stations in the neutral zone has been removed by his direction."

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Order Now!



The Life and Work of Lenin

By E. Yaroslavsky

A new authoritative work on our great leader. 25 cents.

A Red Calendar

with a striking picture of Lenin and important revolutionary dates in history. 25 cents

15 cents in lots of 10 or more.

Lenin on Organization

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work. Cloth, \$1.50

Other Books by Lenin

State and Revolution

A most important contribution to Communist theory. A Marxian analysis of the State and a lesson in the revolutionary necessity of the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Duroflex, durable binding—25 cents.

Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism

A brilliant explanation of the final stage of Capitalism—its development into Capitalist Imperialism. This great work should form part of every worker's library. 50 cents

Infantile Sickness—or Leftism in Communism

In all young revolutionary movements there develops an exaggerated tendency to the "left." With devastating logic Lenin shatters their arguments and leaves a ringing, crystal declaration of true Communism. 15 cents

On Co-operatives

A brief folder in which Lenin pointedly summarizes the Communist position on this question. 5 cents

The Theory and Practice of Leninism

By I. Stalin

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism. Written by a close co-worker of Lenin—the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party. Duroflex bound. 35 cents

Books About Lenin

By A. Losovsky

Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Lenin, the Great Strategist

A portrayal of Lenin in actor Marxist, logician, revolutionary gist and proletarian statesman known of all booklets on Lenin. 11

Lenin and the Trade Union Movement

The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 cents

Order from

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 1115 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

DEATH TOLL IN SOUTHERN FLOOD INCREASES TO 20

4,000 Homeless, 2,500 Without Jobs

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30.—While the toll taken by the high waters continued to mount to a high figure, clearing skies and cooler weather brought some promise of relief to the flood-stricken areas in southern states.

The situation was still critical in Nashville, Tenn., however, where an additional rise in the Cumberland river of nearly a foot during the night increased the number of homeless by at least 700 persons.

With 1,500 homes flooded, more than 4,000 are homeless in Nashville and nearly 2,500 are without employment because of the raging waters.

Reports received here today from southwest Virginia increased the death toll, more or less attributable to the high waters, to twenty.

That Holiday Spirit

One Dead, One Dying. CALENA, Ill., Dec. 30.—An unidentified man is dead, another known only as "Sailor Jack" is dying in a hospital at Dubuque and Michael Allipretti, proprietor of the Bon Ton Inn, a roadhouse near East Dubuque, is in the Jo Daviess county jail here charged with shooting during a gun battle at the resort early Wednesday.

Whole Family Killed. HARLAN, Ky., Dec. 30.—The Little Hill settlement of Banner Fork, near here, Wednesday was burying its dead and attaining normalcy again. A gun battle in which all three participants "shot it out" to the death and which literally exterminated one family there was being investigated. Roy Smith and Henry Smith, his father, and Daniel Jones were the participants and victims in the shooting affray, the cause of which was not determined.

Sheriff Kills Inebriate. FLEMING, Ky., Dec. 30.—Kash Eversole was killed and Harlin, his brother, probably fatally wounded when Deputy Sheriff Robert Deaton opened fire during an altercation at the railway station. Deaton said he ordered the brothers to move on because they were intoxicated and when both drew guns and fired he defended himself.

New Years in Youngstown. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—The grand international opening of the Workers' Club hall at 369 East Federal St. will be held New Year's night. The hall committee has prepared a fine program of entertainment for the evening and invites the readers of the DAILY WORKER to attend the opening and take part in the fun. Meeting rooms for the various organizations as well as a large mass meeting hall are available for workers and fraternal organizations. A work area, library and reading room will be installed in the near future.

GINSBERG'S

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

GRIGER & NOVAK

GENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707

Wanted:

FURNISHED ROOM
FOR SINGLE MAN.
Phone: Daily Worker, MONROE 4713

SUNDAY LECTURES

C. E. RUTHENBERG

speaks on the subject
"HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"
[From the formation of the Left Wing in the Socialist Party to the Workers (Communist) Party today]
Three Lectures
Sundays—Jan. 2nd, 9th and 16th
8 P. M. SHARP
To be followed by Foster, Cannon and others.
Northwest Hall
Cor. North Ave. and Western Ave.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO COLLECTION.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PRIZE WINNERS THIS WEEK

First prize for worker correspondence is awarded this week to the worker correspondent at Paterson, N. J., who tells of conditions in the United Piece Dye Works there. He is awarded a copy of "Elements of Political Education" by A. Berdnikof and A. Svetlov.

Second prize is awarded to Fred Harris, member of the New York class in worker correspondence, who has contributed several stories to this page during the week. He will receive a copy of the Russell-Nearing Debate on Soviet Russia.

"100%," the worker's novel by Upton Sinclair, third prize, is awarded to Francis Ribardo of Lodi, N. J., who contributed the story that appeared earlier in the week on the mill strike now in progress there.

THE PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK

More worker correspondents and more stories from worker correspondents are wanted! Workers thruout the country are anxious to know of conditions as other workers see them, and they look to this page to find out. Send in that story today, correspondents! Three attractive prizes are offered this week, as an added incentive. They are:

- 1—KING COAL, by Upton Sinclair. A splendid working class novel of the coal miners. Cloth-bound.
 - 2—RUSSIA TODAY. The famous report of the British Trade Union delegation.
 - 3—BARS AND SHADOWS, by Ralph Chaplin. Poems written in Leavenworth penitentiary, where the author was committed during the war as a member of the I. W. W.
- Send in that story, workers!

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER)

WORKERS AT PATERSON DYE WORKS DON'T FIND "HOLIDAY CHEER" WITH SLAVE CONDITIONS THAT PREVAIL

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 30.—For the holiday season of Xmas and New Year when the bosses of Paterson are talking about "our wonderful prosperity," and Xmas and New Year's "joys and cheers" I think it appropriate to write about the United Piece Dye Workers here in Paterson to show how the workers enjoy the holidays. Of course the workers here know something about the strike against this company in Lodi but the company doesn't allow its slaves to think any much about it and if you open your mouth—out you go.

Unemployed Haunt The Mills.

There is always a large amount of unemployed in front of the gates every morning for the day shift and every evening for the night shift begging for a chance to get work.

Hours and Wages.

The company is very generous about hours—all the hours you want to work, the pleasure is yours, at 7:20 a. m. is the company's allotted time to start in the morning but as 90 per cent of the workers are married and have children, they start at 6 and 6:30 a. m. You are supposed to quit at 5 p. m. but most of them quit at 7 and 8 p. m. The reason for this is that 48c. per hour makes it hard to pay rent, groceries the butcher, etc. It takes 18 to 14 hours to make both ends meet.

The Stench of Ammonia.

There are about 2,000 workers in this plant and out of this about half work on the piece dyeing machines known as the "Overhead" machines. To clean the silk before it is dyed, ammonia is used every morning. About 100 machines throw this odor which nearly overcomes us. The place is large but not high and the windows overhead are all closed and there being no fans (which cost money to install). The result is horrible coughing, choking, wheezing sounds are heard all over the place, so we take refuge in the toilet to escape the odors arising from the ammonia.

Organization Badly Needed.

All talk of organization is forbidden and the workers are in deadly fear of their jobs but in spite of all this, the workers are favorable and ripe for organizing. 90 per cent of the workers are Italians and are influenced largely by the anti-fascist paper Il Nuovo Mondo, and Il Martello. Many read the Il Lavoratore. Anti-fascist sentiment is strong and opinion against Mussolini's government is very bitter. This all can be turned into healthy organizational channels. The Associated Silk Workers. The Associated Silk workers is the

existing union for the silk workers in Paterson. It is an independent union having no connections with the American Federation of Labor and has quite a large membership but the union only accepts weavers, warpers, wenders, loom fixers, etc., mostly of the skilled section of the mills, leaving the dye house workers out in the cold entirely. The Associated is increasing its activity somewhat. It held a mass meeting in a drive for new members and will hold another one some time in January for the same purpose.

It is necessary to point out to the Associated the need for including dye house workers into the union owing to the fact that the dye workers hold the key to the silk industry. There is as yet no shop bulletin and no shop nuclei, altho this situation is being remedied as best as we know how. Young Workers League Opportunities in the "finishing" rooms where some skill is demanded, mostly young workers of both sexes ranging in age from 16 up to 23 years (as in our mill) are employed. The Young Workers League has unlimited opportunities in this field which will be taken advantage of in the very near future.

STRIKEBREAKER STABS STRIKER IN YELLOW CAB

New Orleans Labor Is Aroused Over Attack

By a Worker Correspondent. NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30.—Organized labor here is aroused over the stabbing of Thomas J. Duffy, a Yellow cab driver, out on strike, by one of the cab drivers. Duffy is in a critical condition in a hospital after the attack. Guy Allison, the cab driver, admitted that he committed the attack on Duffy.

Several days previous one of the strikers was kidnapped by a gang of cab drivers and taken outside of the city in order to intimidate the strikers.

A movement is on foot to have the Central Labor Council call a general protest meeting against such attacks on unionists to acquaint the unionists of all crafts with the situation.



Doll up if you want to. They'll think you're in disguise at the masquerade ball on New Year's night given by the T. U. E. L. at the Italian Hall.

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

WANTED:

Several pianists and vocalists to work with lectures and readers several evenings a week in Chicago and the immediate vicinity. This is exceptionally high-class work, only the best of talent will be considered. Adequate remuneration. For particulars write: National Bureau, Dept. P-52, Exchange Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

NEXT MEETING OF CLASS IN LABOR JOURNALISM IS JAN. 7; STARTS SEMESTER

The next meeting of the Chicago class in worker correspondence will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 7, when the second semester in the course will start. There will be no meeting of the class tonight, Dec. 31, when the members will celebrate the outgoing of 1926.

Chicago workers who did not register for the class during the past semester are urged to do so on Jan. 7. The subject matter already taken up will be reviewed in the beginning of the second semester, the review to be followed by broadening of the work into the different phases of worker journalism.

Further announcements will be made on the work of the second semester. The class meets at 6:30 o'clock, Friday evening in the editorial offices of THE DAILY WORKER.

DETROIT WOMEN HELP FIGHT OF BAKERY DRIVERS

Show Power to Win For Union Men

By a Worker Correspondent. DETROIT, Dec. 30.—How the women can aid the men workers to win industrial battles is shown by the recent controversy of the Bakery Drivers' Union here with the bosses and one large grocer.

The bakery drivers here work on a commission basis, according to how much bread they deliver. One of the large grocers, where previously three drivers were used, decided that he would use only one driver and thus eliminate the commissions of two workers. When the union protested and refused to allow one of its members to deliver the bread to the grocer the bakery boss delivered the bread himself, thus acting as a scab on the union drivers. The grocer said that he "would not let any union tell him how to run his business."

Then two of the many women's organizations in Detroit—the Northern Progressive Ladies' Society and the Women's Educational Circle—came to the aid of the drivers. The women formed picket lines near the grocery and distributed handbills announcing his action. It was not long before the grocer begged that the lines be removed and consented to again allow three drivers deliver bread to him, as before.

Textile Mill Will Remain and Impose Onerous Conditions

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD. (Worker Correspondent).

WARE, Mass.—After creating such panic among the populace as to cause the suicide of a lifelong employe in its underwear department, and as a result of many conferences with large banking firms of Boston, the Otis Co., at its recent stockholders' meeting, decided to continue operating its textile mills in Ware, for a probationary period.

Immediately after the public announcement of its intention of moving the industry to the south, large protest meetings of the Otis company's workers were held in Ware, and resolutions of various kinds were adopted and sent to the stockholders' meetings, public officials, etc. All this, including the suicide of Elie Phaneuf, 59 years old, who had been employed in the underwear department for the mills since boyhood, was a tragic expression of the unorganized textile slaves, clamoring for a means of earning a livelihood.

The conditions under which the stockholders agreed to continue operation for the period of probation involves a plan of what in common parlance among the textile barons is called "reorganization." This plan embodies a "substantial" cut in wages, speed-up method of production, including more machines, spindles, etc., per worker.

Besides reorganizing the mills, the Otis company demands a reduction of taxes, and will, according to notices already sent to its employes, raise the rents of all company-owned tenements or shacks, as they are called here, to the tune of 25 per cent. Since most of its employes live in company-owned shacks, they will thus be hit from two sides, on the one hand a reduction of wages and more production by speed-up methods, and on the other hand by a raise in rents of 25 per cent.

The present consternation in Ware is used by the employers to further the agitation for legislation to lengthen the hours of work in Massachusetts.

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

DEVER STAGES BIG ELECTION DEMONSTRATION

Mayor Bashful as Heelers Urge Him to Say Yes

William (Babbitt) Dever, who rose or sunk from tanner to mayor will be a candidate to succeed himself as chief executive of Chicago unless the usual political signs prove deceptive.

Dever does not want to deposit four more years of his life in the public treasury if he can help it. He wants to spend it in carefree enjoyment.

This is what the mayor says. But he shudders at the thought that unless he shoulders his civic responsibility some such unworthy person as William Hale Thompson may sit in the mayor's chair and we would see a resumption of bootlegging, murder, highway robbery and wholesale graft which has been entirely eliminated by the Dever administration!

Hizzoner actually said words to this effect, blissfully ignoring the history of the past four years, the bloodiest since the Fort Dearborn massacre.

Big business wants Dever to throw his hat into the ring a second time. George Brennan, one of Samuel Insull's pets, is stage managing the Dever candidacy. And George is a good circus manager. All day last Wednesday ward heelers staged "spontaneous" demonstrations of public spirited citizens who want four more years of Dever, in the mayor's office. The Chicago Tribune sent its best male sob-sister, James O'Donnell Bennett to describe the mayoral emotions as Babbitt Dever tried to outdo Calvin Coolidge in saying nothing. And difficult tho it may seem, the mayor succeeded.

"The history of Chicago is just beginning, friends" said the mayor "just beginning in the sense that Chicago is just beginning to feel its power and influence. That new consciousness—new in the sense that none of us ever felt it, I think, so strongly before—means more work and larger thinking for all of us. For myself I feel a deeper affection for Chicago than ever I felt before. Mine is the affection that any conscientious man who has been closely connected with the affairs of Chicago will feel."

We do not know whether Dever likes all of Chicago, including the Stockyards or only that part of it where his real estate holdings are located. Dever is a wealthy man.

Said Babbitt Dever to a delegation of colored political hacks: "It pleases me to have you express that wish because four years ago I promised you I would send something to your wards besides a policeman and a patrol wagon." This despite the fact that hundreds of Negro homes were broken into last week and several hundred Negroes arrested because of a shooting affair in the so-called "Black Belt."

Big business and a section of the trade union officialdom favor the mayor's re-election. Two good reasons why the working class should be opposed to his candidacy. But that is not sufficient. His opponents are no better, from the labor standpoint. They will also serve the master class, if they are successful. The thing for the workers to do is organize, to contest the local elections under the banner of labor. As the Workers (Communist) Party has advocated for several years, the workers should set up a United Labor Ticket, including all labor political, trade union cooperative and fraternal organizations and meet the capitalist propaganda of the business candidates with the program and policy that conforms to the interests of the working class.

Bandits Get Long Terms.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 30.—Long prison terms were meted out here today by Federal Judge T. Blake Kenedy to the eight men and one woman who participated in the \$320,000 mail train robbery on the Union Pacific near Rawlins last August.

Jack Kearns of Salt Lake City, alleged "brains" of the gang, and Johnny the Greek received 27 years each; Jack Madigan, railway mail clerk, 25 years; Howard E. (Whitey) Barnett, 26 years; William F. Bradford 12 years; Teddy Theodore 11 years and one day; Paul Sourlis, 11 years, six months; Raymond (Kid) Ellis, eight years, and Edna Nagle, alias Edna Evans, one year.

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.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Vella Cook, Gerald Croissant, Little Joe Warner, Will Rositzer.
10:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1927.
6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—Brevoort Concert Trio.
8:00—Joe Warner, Vivian Lawrence, Mildred Colucio, Ann Post.
10:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1927.
4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.
7:45—Balden Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Hoyle.

The Manager's Corner

The Official Opposition

He was a man grown gray in the newspaper business, a veteran in the field of journalism. Altho employed by a well-known capitalist sheet, he showed a lively interest in THE DAILY WORKER. "Why, you know," he said to me, "I read THE DAILY WORKER as often as I can get hold of it. And I have frequently recommended it to my associates for their perusal."

Somewhat surprised, I asked him what he found in the paper that was worth while. He puffed on a cheroot for a moment and replied, "First I read the paper for its flavor. It has a definite, virile tang, which is different from any other paper I know. I don't get the same kick out of the other papers." And then he thought for a while.

"But there is something more than that," he continued slowly, "and I stress this very strongly among my associates. No man or woman who claims to be well-informed, can afford to miss reading THE DAILY WORKER, whether he agrees with its views or not, for this sparking sheet has now become the official opposition to the capitalist press. It does not matter what the subject is, if it is one of importance to the vast majority, you will find expressed in THE DAILY WORKER the counter-views to those in the ordinary papers."

And then it struck me that he was right. We have in the United States a mass of newspapers running all the way from the reactionary Chicago Tribune to the yellow socialist sheets. Nowhere, except in THE DAILY WORKER, can be found such a consistent, class conscious point of view, the cry of the militant worker against his enemies, the capitalist and all their hirelings, the proletarian's defiance of his exploiters. THE DAILY WORKER has wrested from its competitors the right to be known as the official opposition. BERT MILLER.

Notice to Our Readers

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.....



SEMINARY CLEANERS & DYERS

Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Shoe Shining Parlor—Also Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call For and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 3141

The Best Place to Buy Your

CARPETS RUGS

1600 W. Roosevelt Rd.
1618 W. Chicago Avenue
2408 W. North Avenue
2635 W. North Avenue
4247 W. Madison Street

LINOLEUM FURNITURE

OSCAR I. BARKUN'S 5 STORES
Phone Seelye 7722
Phone Monroe 6264
Phone Humboldt 4993
Phone Humboldt 6941
Phone Nevada 1258

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

1510 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Subscription rates: By mail \$6 a year; for Chicago \$8 a year.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$5.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$6.00 per year \$5.50 six months \$3.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
BERT MILLER

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

Advertising rates on application

How Woll "Fights" the Furriers' Union

The methods by which the war on militant unionism is being conducted are in keeping with its purposes. No better example of the complete absence of anything savoring of working class integrity can be had than the manner in which officialdom of the American Federation of Labor in general and Vice-President Woll in particular has made war upon the capable and courageous leadership of the Furriers' Union in New York.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. without any charges being preferred and in strict violation of the regular procedure of the trade union movement, appointed a committee headed by Woll to "investigate" the eighteen weeks' strike by which the Furriers established the 40-hour week.

No member or officer of the New York Furriers' Union was made a member of the committee which, in addition to Woll, consisted of labor officials whose relations with Tammany Hall are a scandal among decent union men.

The investigation of the committee was made in secret altho the officials of the union demanded public hearings. The findings of the committee have never been furnished the union.

Vice-President Woll, in the meanwhile, at public meetings and in the capitalist press, is systematically slandering the Furriers' Union, but he has not the courage to meet these officials on the platform. The findings of the handpicked committee will not be made public until after the meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council on Feb. 11. Until then Woll evidently intends to continue his attacks without informing the union of what it is accused.

Tuesday night the Furriers' Joint Board held a mass meeting of the membership and invited Woll to attend, hear the report of Ben Gold and take issue with it if he wished.

Woll did not appear. But the next day his usual denunciation of the union appeared in the *New York Times*.

In the history of the labor movement, with the exception of the five-year persecution of Alex Howat by the Lewis machine, there is no parallel to this slimy, secretive and typically jesuitical attempt to destroy a union which has earned the enmity of the bosses and their agents by its ability to fight and win.

Woll typifies imperialism's labor agents.

Products of American Civilization

Alma Ruzzio, the latest of Chicago's "bandit queens" to be captured, alleged to be the "brains" of a gang of five youths who had held up and robbed a number of people, is 20 years old and cannot read or write.

When asked to sign a statement made to the police she marked an X and said:

"I can't write. I never was to school a day in my life." The "leader" being of this level of intelligence, we can form a fairly accurate estimate of the mentality of the followers.

Yet these are the kind of elements pictured by the capitalist press and the police as "master minds."

Where does the blame lie for such criminals and their crimes? Well, who runs this country?

But it will not be the lords of industry and finance, their apologists and agents who will be hung or sent to prison. It will be the young men and women with the brains of children whose bodies dangling from the gallows or immured in the penitentiary, will be testimony to the efficiency of the American machinery of law and order.

By the way, we are willing to make a small wager that the bandit queen and her faithful followers can be aroused to fury over the progress made by the Communist Party in undermining our American institutions and the spread of red doctrines in our public schools. Those more materially fortunate ones of the same level of intelligence who are editors of capitalist papers, detectives and bankers are greatly concerned over such developments.

100 per cent Americans think alike.

Chemists for Government and Bootleg Trust in Battle to Make the Stuff So You Can't Drink It and Then Drinkable

WASHINGTON.—The government's battle against the bootleg trust today gave promise of developing into "chemical warfare."

Treasury chemists were busy trying to devise formulae for denaturing alcohol which not only will make the product undrinkable, but which will protect the lives of the thirsty whose simple belief in the bootlegger is comparable to their attitude toward Santa Claus.

On the other hand the bootleg corporation chemists were just as busy studying methods by which the gasoline flavoring and wood alcohol poisoning may be removed to convert the liquor, by the magic wave of the hand which puts on labels, to any of the once well known pre-war brands.

The trust apparently had the edge. Against the treasury's chemists, averaging probably less than \$5,000 annually, the new industry has a formidable array of chemical engineers with salaries many times those paid by the government and with plenty of capital to conduct their scientific inquiries.

The bootleg trust, with well-equipped laboratories, has so far succeeded in removing the denaturants from every industrial alcohol devised by the government.

The treasury has ordered prohibition chemists to seek formulae for "fool proof" industrial alcohol—that is with the poison elements deleted. Under

STRIKING BOX MAKERS ASK FOOD AND MONEY; HOW YOU CAN HELP

The striking Paper Box Makers of New York are appealing for food or money with which to buy it. This appeal is addressed not only to our readers in New York, but to their sympathizers everywhere.

Food is required to run the kitchen which has been opened and to be sent in bundles to the homes. Food will keep them on the picket line and help them to win their just demands.

Contributions of food and money may be sent to the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, Room 237, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

The present law wood alcohol is the basic denaturant, but if the public persists in drinking denatured alcohol treasury officials said that possibly it will be necessary to recommend to congress that the poison be removed. Non-poisonous industrial alcohol, however, admittedly would reduce the effectiveness of prohibition enforcement, unless a denaturant can be discovered rendering the product undrinkable and impossible of removal by redistillation.

The New Drive on Militant Trade Unionism

Article IX.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

FOR some time, beginning exactly at the moment when the American Federation of Labor officialdom discovered that the only real opposition to American entry into the war came from the left wing of the socialist party which made up the great majority of the Communist Party later, there has been an approach on the part of the socialist bureaucracy and the ruling group of the A. F. of L.

It was marked first by the cessation of opposition by socialist party members, who were at the same time officials of needle trades unions, to the A. F. of L. machine. Opposition candidates of the socialist type, and backed by the needle trades and Jewish trade union bloc, were no longer nominated in A. F. of L. conventions.

Then came the expulsion policy against the Communists, in which socialist or former socialist union officials joined heartily and, as in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, took the initiative. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' officials, to which anything savoring of A. F. of L.ism had been anathema hitherto, also instituted the expulsion policy.

WHEN the demand for recognition of Soviet Russia became an issue in the labor movement, A. F. of L. officials found their most valuable allies in two places—among socialist trade union leaders and among the most hard-boiled section of the capitalist class. It was socialist union officials who mouthed the most outrageous slanders of Soviet Russia, its workers' and peasants' government and the Communists.

This united front of trade union and socialist reaction knit very closely the bond between the two.

The socialists, in their attack on the Communists, at first got only sympathetic support from the A. F. of L. officials. Without something more than this their attack resulted in a miserable failure, as in the struggle in the New York section of the union early last year. The A. F. of L. gave little if any organizational support to President Sigman and his henchmen on the joint board.

The struggle ended with the defeat of the socialist party leadership (in which can be included all the elements supported by the *Daily Forward*, whether actually members of the socialist party or not).

Then came the struggle in the furriers' union, which, likewise, ended in defeat of the *Forward* elements.

IN both of these struggles the basic issue was worker-employer co-operation versus a policy of struggle, the abolition of gangsterism in the unions which had throttled all rank and file expression and amalgamation of all unions in the industry.

There had been a number of struggles in the Amalgamated, but in this union the issues were less clear because of the split between President Hillman and the *Forward* gang, and the left wing never attained the strength it has in the other needle trade unions.

BUT the failure of the right wing to crush the rank and file opposition in the furriers and the I. L. G. W., together with the knowledge that amalgamation was becoming a popular mass issue which would soon force something more than platonic expressions of endorsement, with the further certainty that the A. C. W. officialdom would be unable to dominate any amalgamated bloc because of the preponderance of left wing leadership, undoubtedly prompted the Hillman machine to enter into a truce with the *Forward* and an alliance with A. F. of L. officialdom and officialdom in other needle trades and Jewish unions against the left wing.

Hillman now proposes amalgamation with the I. L. G. W.—but without the left wing.

THE failure to arouse any real enthusiasm in the membership for the new two-year New York agreement (it was voted for by only something like 10 per cent of the membership, according to statements of members present at the meetings) made the possibility of a rapid development of the left wing in the A. C. W. possible and a united offensive against the left wing in the labor movement desirable—especially in the needle trades.

The offensive has been launched. Socialist party and A. F. of L. officialdom are fighting side by side, as has been shown previously.

THE "Committee for Preservation of Trade Unions," whose first act was to attempt to split the forces of labor supporting Sacco and Vanzetti, is an organization of delegates mostly from unions in which the officialdom is controlled by the *Daily Forward*.

Abraham I. Shipiloff, chairman of the committee, is part of the *Forward* machine in the International Pocket-book Workers' Union. The Hebrew Trades Council is controlled by the *Forward* and it is the center of the newly-formed body. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' officialdom is represented by Beckerman, manager of the New York Joint Board.

THE socialist party, is trying with might and main to become the official organ in English of the reactionary drive. In its issue for December 23 it had no less than eight news stories and articles directed against the left wing and the Communists. It accompanies this trucking to the right wing of trade union officialdom with a front page appeal for funds.

The national executive committee of the socialist party, meeting in New York last week, officially assured the needle trades officialdom of its support. Its resolution on the subject, published in the *New Leader*, after making it plain that the N. E. C. will not oppose the present officialdom, or allow socialist party members to do so in the name of the party, goes on to state:

We rejoice that the members of the needle trade unions have united in a campaign to save the unions from the influence that has brought them to the brink of ruin. To the extent that socialist party members can be of service in this work we pledge their willing co-operation.

THAT the real policy of the socialist party is in conflict with its professed neutrality can be seen by a comparison of the above with the following statement which is made in the first part of the N. E. C. resolution: The socialist party has always

been opposed to any capturing of the trade unions by political parties and TO ANY ATTEMPTS TO DIRECT AND CONTROL THE AFFAIRS OF TRADE UNIONS BY OUTSIDE PARTIES. (Emphasis mine.)

No statement negates the other. The position of the socialist party of officialdom amounts to this:

No struggle against the control of unions by any party except the Communist Party.

THAT this is its actual policy is to be discerned by the fact that its official organ chronicles approvingly denunciations of the Communists and left wing made to meetings under right wing control by such well-known Tammany Hall revolutionists as Matthew Woll, Hugh Frayne, New York organizer for the A. F. of L., and Joseph D. Ryan, president of Mayor Walker's labor club, the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City.

The program of the "Committee for Preservation of Trade Unions," dominated by the Jewish *Daily Forward* and supported by the *New Leader*, is too long to quote in full, but one or two extracts will give a clear idea of the objective of this body.

POINT 5 reads: To make a survey of the "innocents club" and camouflaged organizations formed by the Communists or the Communist Party thru which they have received funds ostensibly for the protection of the foreign-born, the Negroes, the Filipinos, for release of political prisoners, for the protection of civil rights, etc., all of which are intended to further the destructive work of American Communism.

As in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, the various movements mentioned cannot be stripped of Communist workers and sympathizers without either crippling or wrecking them. It is apparent that the socialist party leaders are quite willing to wreck these movements, all of them of vital importance to the labor movement as a whole, to get a crack at the Communists.

ALL of the movements mentioned are non-partisan movements in which workers and liberal middle-class elements take part. The Communists may be and generally are the most active section, but that they control them mechanically or can work in them for any other purpose than stimulating them, achieving immediate gains for the whole working class and thereby profiting as a revolutionary party from the generally improved militancy of the masses, is an idea that could originate only in a diseased brain.

IT is true, however, just because of the active part taken by Communist workers, that most of these movements will die if the Communists are driven out or will become moribund and powerless, so empty of working-class vigor that the capitalists will have nothing to fear from them.

Norman Thomas, who wants to fill the shoes of Eugene Debs, seems to have some misgivings as to the wisdom of the red-baiting crusade launched by the socialist bureaucracy that has shoved him quietly into the background, to be fumigated since his contact with Communists in the Passaic strike—against the wishes of the

high priests of socialism. THOMAS likewise is not enthusiastic over the reactionary allies with which his leaders have made a pact for war on the will to struggle in the trade unions. In the December 25 issue of the *New Leader* Thomas, after doing obeisance at the shrines of Sigman and Hillquit and repeating the invocation against the Communist devil, utters the following warning:

Nevertheless, no labor unions generally nor socialist labor unionists particularly can afford to fight Communism by witch-hunting, by MAKING LOVE TO REACTION, or by a merely negative policy. In the long run THE BEST WAY TO FIGHT COMMUNISM WILL BE BY SETTING UP STANDARDS OF HONOR, EFFICIENCY AND IDEALISM WHICH WILL GIVE COMMUNISTS NO JUST GROUNDS FOR CRITICISM. Above all, it will be necessary for the unions in their sphere and the socialist party in its sphere TO DO BETTER SOME OF THE JOBS—like organizing the unorganized, and defending political prisoners and fighting against imperialism—WHICH THE COMMUNISTS HAVE AT LEAST HAD THE ENERGY TO TRY TO DO.

WE can say to Norman Thomas that we have not the slightest objection to being fought in the way he suggests, but principally because he believes that the present leadership of the trade union movement and the socialist party will some day fight Communism this way is the reason he aids reaction by giving it at times—the present, for instance—a semi-respectable covering which prevents the imperialist lackey uniform being seen by unskilled working-class observers.

Thomas continues: It is with joy that one turns to Passaic. There the heroic struggle is resulting in victory. The settlements in the Botany Mills and a number of smaller organizations are all that could reasonably be expected from a local strike in the textile industry.

It is a matter of public knowledge that Communists organized and led the Passaic strike, built up the relief machinery, fed the strikers, and that Communist union organizers and members still are the backbone of the struggle. But how does Thomas explain that the same Matthew Woll, who denounced the Communists to President Coolidge last November for their activity in the Passaic strike, is now lionized by the socialist party press as a savior of the labor movement?

BUT these are minor inconsistencies of a socialist policy which is consistent as a whole and which brings them in organizations other than the trade unions into conflict with the class interests of the workers.

In the words of Norman Thomas, the socialist bureaucracy is "making love to reaction." It is a neat phrase, delightfully descriptive and perfectly appropriate.

I am indebted to Norman Thomas for this apt characterization and shall use it hereafter in referring to the socialist leaders, of course giving Thomas credit for it.

(To be continued.)

China Survey Shows Power of Cantonese

(Continued from page 1)

is now released from that threat and numbers of nationalist troops which have been quartered in various places in western Hupoh, notably at Ichang, are now available for operations elsewhere.

The spread of the nationalist civil administration throughout the province is now proceeding rapidly.

Nationalists Control. Difficulties are found, naturally enough, in the traditional methods of old-style administration, but no positive obstacles are being met. As everywhere else where the nationalists are in control, there is complete rapport between the populace and the civil and military administrators. The newly-appointed financial expert, named by the nationalist government to take charge of Hupoh financial measures and to straighten out the provincial finances and to bring them under central provincial control, under the direct supervision of the nationalist finance officials, has assumed office.

Hunan Province: Under the able direction of Tang Sheng-chi, the commander of the eighth revolutionary army, the reorganization of this province under Kuomintang principles of civil administration is proceeding with smoothness. General Tang recently issued a manifesto to the people of the province, in which he outlined clearly the aims and purposes of the Kuomintang rule, emphasizing the social program designed to bring about better economic conditions, particularly among the peasantry. The manifesto had a great effect upon the population of the province and has helped materially in bringing about complete popular co-operation with the new Kuomintang officials.

See viewpoint. In Hunan province there is every evidence of the true "nationalist sense." The people are thoroughly impregnated with the nationalist viewpoint. They have as heartily accept-

ed the new regime as the people of Kwangtung, where the nationalists have completely succeeded in making firm the popular foundations of their administration.

Kiangsi Province: The complete elimination of Sun Chuan-fang and his military forces from this province, thru the final capture of Kiukiang and Nanchang early this month, paved the way for the assumption of control by the nationalist civil administration. The work done thruout the southern portion of the province by the political section of the army, with its educational literature, has permeated thruout the province and the evidences of popular approval of the nationalist regime came clearly in great popular demonstrations when General Chiang Kai-shek, the nationalist commander-in-chief, entered Kiukiang. The new Kuomintang officials have taken office and already steps have been taken toward the consolidation and centralization of financial control, under the direct supervision of financial experts from the nationalist finance authorities.

Fukien Province: The anti-nationalist troops are steadily being forced to succumb to the nationalist forces. There have been several of the Fukien commanders, nominally owing allegiance to Sun Chuan-fang, who have made terms with the nationalist leaders. Among these is General Chang Ngai, one of the most effective of the Fukien militarists, whose submission has been accepted on conditions fixed by the political council at Canton.

As an example of the vicarious effects of Kuomintang propaganda among the people, the fact is to be cited that even in Fukien sections not yet controlled by the nationalists certain reforms have been instituted as a last resort to stem the tide of pro-nationalist sentiment among the people of the province.

Kuangai Province: The general situation in this prov-

ince is completely satisfactory. Workers, peasants, students, merchants' organizations, are rapidly growing in strength and influence under nationalist encouragement. The sentiment of the people thruout the province is wholeheartedly favorable toward the new program.

Kweichow Province: In this province, also, there has been a reperussion from the action of Yang Sen, the Czechuan leader, in coming under the nationalist government's banners. They have been relieved of the fear of a possible invasion by Czechuan forces and can now devote more attention to that portion of their border which faces Yunnan province, where avowed anti-nationalist militarists still hold control. The problems of reorganization of the provincial administration under Kuomintang principles and methods are being carefully studied. Slowly the new system is being installed, to the satisfaction of the people.

Kwangtung Province: Here, the home province of the nationalist forces for years, the reorganization under the new provincial commission is rapidly going on, the avowed aim being to make Kwangtung a real "model" province from which all other provinces under nationalist control may copy. The bandit suppression campaign is proceeding rapidly. While there are sporadic recurrences of banditry in some remote sections, these are explainable by the great difficulties in the way of easy communication. Wherever troops can be easily mobilized, however, banditry is rapidly being suppressed.

Peasant Work in Kwangtung: Special attention is being paid by the provincial authorities to bettering conditions among the peasantry. Three major projects are being worked out toward this end: (1) A wholesale plan for effecting a 25 per cent reduction in the rentals peasants pay for their land holdings; (2) the

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.

creation of branches of the Central Bank, to be known as land banks or peasant banks, the purpose of which will be to help the peasants in financing their crops easily, and generally in easing financial pressure among the lowly land workers, heretofore the victims of village usurers; (3) the establishment of local militia units, to be organized and financed by local administrations with the assistance of the merchants and town dwellers in the smaller communities for the better protection of these communities.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.)

There were other guests, including Dr. Alonzo T. Cowper, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D., than whom it was not possible to imagine a human being radiating more cordiality. He was delighted that Bunny had passed his examinations successfully, and claimed to have been able to oblige his father, and again delighted that Dad was pleased with his son's progress. When they were alone he ventured some playful remark about Bunny's red measles, and was much distressed to learn that the patient had not yet recovered; he took occasion to question the young man—was it really true that the reds were making such alarming progress in Angel City? Dr. Cowper wanted to talk about these shockingly doctrines in the same way that a small boy wanted to read a naughty book.

Bunny was not called into the conference between Old Pete and his father, but on the way home Dad told him about it. They were having the devil's own time; buying a government was not so simple a matter as they had thought. Everybody had to have a "take-off," all the way down the line; by golly, the very office boy that brought you a letter about the matter expected a ten-dollar bill! Bunny took the occasion to plea, why not get out of the thing, surely they had enough money. But Dad said they were in too deep, the thing had cost him personally nearly six hundred thousand dollars, and it was real money, and it had hurt. No, they would go thru with it, and when they had got the leases it would be all hunky-dory.

Two troubles had arisen. The naval reserve lands had been under the control of the navy department, and it had been necessary to get them shifted to the control of Secretary Crisby. There had been a question whether this could be done by executive decree, or did it require an act of congress. The officials were making a lot of delay, but of course it was just a hold-up, they wanted more money for this one and that. Old Pete had sent his son on to Washington to act as paymaster. The other difficulty was that some little oil company had got onto the Sunnyside tract—the one that Verne and Dad were to get—and had started drilling under an old lease. They would have to be ejected, and it must be done quietly, they must fix matters up with the newspapers somehow. Verne wanted Dad to go up there and look the ground over, and maybe he and Bunny might make a trip of it. Sunnyside was going to be the world's wonder of an oil field—it would