

EXPOSES MASSACRE OF CHINESE

LOW WAGES, ROTTEN SANITARY CONDITIONS, IS WORKERS' LOT IN OMAHA PACKING HOUSES

By a Worker Correspondent.

OMAHA, Nebr., Jan. 3.—We have the "Big Four" packers in Omaha, Armour-Morris, Swift, Cudahy and Dold. Then there are some small plants, South Omaha Packing Co., Mid-West Packing Co., Glossberg Packing Co., Omaha Packing Co. and Fisher & Sons. All the packing plants are located on the south side of Omaha.

Common labor in the yards is paid 42½ cents per hour. Work is from 6 to 14 hours per day. After 45 hours work during any one week, time and one-half is paid for overtime, but it is generally arranged so that no overtime is worked. Much of the work is done by the piece in the packing plants today, with varying prices.

Mostly Negroes.

Most of the workers in the packing houses of Omaha are Negroes. Next come the Polish, Bohemian, South Slavic, with about 4 per cent Mexicans who work outside the plants during the summer months, and a few Russians, Lithuanians and Greeks.

All of the large plants have a "company union." In Armour-Morris, Swifts, Cudahys' and in Dolds there who work outside the plants during the summer months, and a few Russians, Lithuanians and Greeks.

In the Armour-Morris plant the retail store has been turned over to the "workers' conference board" and they now call it the "workmen's store." They sell overalls, boots and other work outfits, also products of the packing plant—the seconds, badly cut meat being disposed of in this way as it is not readily salable to the trade.

No Organization in Plants.

There is a union charter here, Local 602 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, American Federation of Labor, which has about ten members, not one of whom are employed in the packing plants. This charter was that of the General Laborers' local which had a membership of about 4,000 during the war. This local had quite a large fund left after the last strike, which was expended in an effort to reorganize the packing house workers after the disastrous strike of 1921. The local did this without even one penny of assistance from the international union.

The I. W. W. had about 200 members after the 1921 strike, but now there is not one Wobbly left in the Omaha plants.

There was a walkout of the beef killing department at Armour's last summer. The workers protested against working only 3 hours on Friday and being compelled to work 10 hours on Saturday. They demanded a half-day Saturday. The strike was lost and most of the leaders black-listed.

Strict Police System.

There is a strict police system in the plants and no worker is allowed to pass from one department to another without permission. Every policeman or "janitor" has a key to each locker, so that there is no need to break into them for "investigation or inspection." Most of the "janitors" in the dressing rooms are spies or secret police, but do not wear a uniform.

Then in each department there are one or more of those stoopidest or spies working alongside the workers. Some of them are provocateurs, starting a discussion about grievances and the need for a union; and as soon as the worker expresses an opinion favorable to a union he is reported and immediately discharged. The

**WORKER CORRESPONDENT
SAYS WORKERS ARE MORE
PLEASED WITH PAPER NOW**

A worker correspondent from Duluth, Minn., writes as follows: "Received the letter you wrote and the book for Worker Correspondents today. Thanks for this little book. Will try to get all there is in it. Will also make an effort to give you data and perhaps articles from the steel workers here."

"Yesterday a group of us discussed means of combating the local faker, McEwen, editor of the Labor World. You will hear later from us on this."

"Workers are more pleased with The DAILY WORKER now; I hope they will continue to be so in increasing numbers.—R. E. Rooney."

Worker Correspondence Department Every Day on Page Five.

ZANKOV REGIME NEAR END AS CABINET FALL STIRS BULGAR CHAMBER



PREMIER ZANKOFF.
Bulgaria's Bloody Butcher.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 3.—It is believed that the rule of Zankoff, mass murderer of workers and peasants under white terror, and present premier of Bulgaria, is nearing an end. Internal struggles among the cabinet are breaking down his power. Yesterday Zankoff announced the resignation of the minister of public works, Stojentchev, and demanded an adjournment of parliament until the cabinet is re-constructed. The president of the chamber declared a majority vote for adjournment in spite of the clear majority against it. Violent protests were made by the opposition.

TAILORS WILL HOLD ELECTIONS IN UNION SOON

Left Wing Backs Max
Sillinsky

By K. DYSTER.
(Worker Correspondent)

The nomination blanks for secretary of the Journeyman Tailors' Union have already been sent to each and every local in our union. Now is our chance to relieve ourselves of the reactionary incompetent machine that has dominated our union for years.

When the present secretary first took office our union had twice as many good standing members as it has now. But today we find large clothing centers in which there are no locals at all. And in many cities locals exist on paper only. In New York, the largest clothing center in the world, our union has dwindled down to almost nothing. Yet, the present machine has dumped thousands of dollars, collected from the members, into that city, and has kept on the payroll their "pie babies."

Nominate Sillinsky.

But as far as organizing is concerned, that is another matter. They need big locals, just as long as they have enuf money coming in from the present membership per capita to maintain themselves in office. Our union all over the country got into a rut! Our journal became nothing but a circular used to slander and attack anything or anybody that was progressive. Our constitution and by-laws mean nothing to the present job-holders. If a member voices a protest against the misdoings of any officer, he is shut up with threats and insults. We must rid ourselves of the parasites in the union! Now is our chance, the elections are near! Let every progressive-minded member attend the meetings and nominate Max J. Sillinsky

WHAT ABOUT THE FARMERS?

In every morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER, starting next Monday, there will be a special section of our paper devoted to news, articles and attraction features of interest to the farmers. The DAILY WORKER has always fought for the interest of the farmers, but the present growing agrarian crisis demands that increased space be given to their special problems. This will be done. Subscribe now so as not to miss next Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DEMAND REAL AID FOR THE PA. STRIKERS

Progressive Miners in
Call to A. F. of L.

By ALEX REID
Secretary Progressive Miners'
Committee.

According to reports coming from the anthracite, relief stations, better known as soup kitchens, have appeared throughout the anthracite. The miners are starving, they have but little to eat or wear, and are cold for lack of fuel. A crisis exists in the field, which must receive the immediate attention and aid of the entire working class in this country.

Four hundred thousand dollars have been collected from the maintenance men, according to reports, and an assessment of \$300,000 from the miners just prior to the strike is all that has been collected to date. \$700,000 among 158,000 men is but \$5.00 each approximately, and pitifully inadequate, considering the fact that the miners are now on strike four months.

Cold Homes.

The miners are crying for aid. It is the duty of all workers in America to respond to the appeal. The miners, their wives and little children, are in destitute circumstances, and suffering in many instances beyond description. The miners at all times living on the edge of want, with barely enough to keep the wolf from the door now in the middle of winter, existing in shacks, where the cold wintry blasts rush through, without coat, are in the depths of despair.

The Progressive Miners demand that Green, ex-official of the Miners' Union, act at once in a more definite and practical manner than he has up to the present time in behalf of the miners. A public statement of the conditions of the miners is not enuf. We demand that he immediately call a meeting of the presidents of the unions comprising the American Federation of Labor and lay before them the appeal of the miners, with recommendations that their treasuries be placed at the disposal of the miners, in this, the battle of the whole working class. We demand that all organized labor be assessed to win this strike. It is the fight of all labor in America. A victory or defeat to the miners in this strike is victory or defeat of all labor in this country.

Local Strike Committees.

The Progressive Miners demand that local strike committees be organized in each local union to take care of this aid. Special meetings should be called at once to organize for relief to the most needy. Appeals should be sent to all central bodies for relief. All members of central bodies should call upon the membership of their respective local unions for immediate aid, and dispatch such aid as collected to the local union strike committee at once.

The American Federation of Labor has three and a half million members. An assessment of \$1.00 per month on the membership would return \$3,500,000 per month, or \$23.00 per month to each miner, which would guarantee victory to the hard coal slaves. We demand that Green start a campaign for the assessment of the membership at once.

The officials, including Green and the labor bureaucracy, underestimate the gravity of the situation. A serious attempt to destroy the miners' union is under way in the hard coal industry, and should the open shoppers be successful in the anthracite, it will completely demoralize the whole labor movement in this country.

We call upon all workers to get behind the appeal for aid, and send all aid they secure to the miners in the anthracite at once.

Stand by the anthracite miners! Fight, and aid until victory crowns their efforts!

An Imperialist Butcher Boasts of Mass Murders

THERE has come into the hands of The DAILY WORKER one of the most astounding documents. It is a story of the imperialists' butchery of the Chinese at Shanghai, told by one of the butchers, told in his own words—from his own viewpoint. This viewpoint is sufficiently damning to itself that we give it complete exposure—as it pictures a cross-section of the imperialist mind, the imperialist ethic, the imperialist in action.

Rarely does an imperialist butcher tell his story. Usually, the butchery is done by the "Gob" type, so aptly described by the writer of the letter, while those who have the education and the talent for graphic description, never reveal their acts except in private conversation. But here we have a masterpiece by one who can, and does, tell of the scenes of slaughter and suppression of which he is a collaborate author.

The first thing which will strike the reader will, of course, be the "brutality." But we ask our readers to look behind this for the purpose of such brutality, and its method. Revealed here and there thruout the letter are proofs of imperialist preparation for slaughter, of joint complicity in wholesale slaughter by the various imperialist nations—including the United States, in a degree not admitted by the government, nor told of in the capitalist press. Even the rivalries between these international banditti are disclosed.

And it is a pertinent question to ask here, what is the interest of America that should make the author of this astounding letter boast in reverential tone of meeting—"the man who is confidential advisor to the most powerful man today in China, Baker, American, advisor to Marshal Chang Tso-lin?"

Who Is Responsible for Baker?

READ this letter, whose author tells what a "democratic cuss" he is, and see how he hates with a class hatred (the strongest kind) the Chinese student class, the "returned students" and all those including the alleged "Soviet agents," whose alliance with the inherently—to him—vile coolie, makes more possible the success of the struggle for national liberation.

As to the Chinese character, which is so disparaged, we quote what cannot be said to be a "Soviet source" when we give from the Encyclopedia Britannica the following:

"Their civilization (Chinese) was already old at a time when British and Germany were peopled by half-naked barbarians, and the philosophical and ethical principles on which it was based remain, to all appearances, as firmly rooted as ever. That these principles have, on the whole helped to create a national type of a very high order, few Europeans who know Chinese well would deny. The Chinese are naturally reserved, earnest and good natured; for the occasional outbursts of ferocious violence, notably against foreign settlements, are no index to the national character. There is a national proverb that—the men of the four seas are all brothers—and even strangers can travel thru the country without meeting with rudeness, much less outrage."

With this introduction The DAILY WORKER offers to its readers a letter from an imperialist butcher as given below, the writer of it being an American in Shanghai who addressed it to a friend in the United States. Names and other data can be furnished. The letter reads as follows:

MURDER, RAPINE AND LOOTING TO PROTECT "OUR INTEREST"

AMERICAN CLUB.
Shanghai, China.

DEAR Hank:—Just before the battle, fellah, I'll write you a few lines from Shanghai—Li'l Ole Shanghai, where we spend the morning designing bridges, the noon fighting booze in the Astor House bar, and the afternoons and evenings shooting blood-thirsty Chinese. Yeah, even the wildest of us soon get tired of war, and even the most cold-blooded of us soon tire of seeing the streets gory and veritable shambles.

I told you some time ago that I had joined the Shanghai Royal Police, didn't I? Well, the afternoon of the outbreak here I was called out—and arrived in front of the Louza Barracks, to which I am assigned, just after the shooting—in fact, I was within a block of the gate fighting my way thru the mob and getting stoned doing it, when the volleys were fired. Eight blown apart, four dying within the very gate, and any number lying dying and wounded in the street.

Street Slippery With Blood.

The police were wholly justified in shooting into the mob, for many of the raving maniacs were already within the gate, and the main police arsenal and defense of Shanghai was in danger of falling. Blood was splashed eight feet high on the gate, and the street was really slippery with blood. The first ones killed were fairly blown to little bits by the Colt 45's we are armed with.

Imagine three white policemen, with a half dozen Sikhs, and a dozen faithful Chinese police, fighting single handed against a mob of five or more thousand enraged Chinese and students, fighting until their uniforms were torn to shreds, their faces torn by long nails, bloody and battered, fighting for three solid hours, slowly giving way until with backs against the last defense they shot into the

solid mass of bodies.

Can you imagine any of our police force in the States fighting against a crazy mob which they knew was out to murder and loot, fight for three hours and then only open fire when the very arsenal was invaded?

Soft Nosed Bullets.

I arrived on the scene, and with the newly arriving police and civilians and soldiers helped to issue arms and ammunition to the defense forces—huge supplies of pistol ammunition to each man, heavy riot clubs, lead loaded. Enfield rifles with soft nose bullets that spread. Before nightfall every able bodied man in Shanghai was preparing to do his stuff—and within one hour after the slaughter at Louza Barracks, long before the foreign population had heard of the uprising, the streets were packed with foaming, frenzied Chinese.

And so, in order to maintain communication with the residential districts we had to clear the "Broadway of the Orient" of the mobs; and for three hours we poor cops who had been unlucky enough to be called upon first before the rest of Shanghai heard of the trouble, fought hand to hand with fully ten thousand crazy Chinese. There were about eighteen of us, armed with baseball bats and

(Continued on page 3)

Picture In Words of the U. S. in China

HERE is a picture in graphic words of the role of the United States in China as set forth in greater detail in the accompanying article:

Blood Splashes Eight Feet High.
BLOOD was splashed eight feet high on the gate, and the street was really slippery with blood. The first ones killed were fairly blown to little bits by the Colt 45's we are armed with.

Break Noses and Legs.
WE broke scores of collar bones, fractured a dozen or more skulls, broke one Chinese back, and ruined faces, broke noses and arms and legs. Never in my life have I been so brutal, so utterly given over to the lust for blood.

Protect Our Interest.
WE... had killed ten Chinese, crippled many for life, and had spilled blood all over Nanking road—to protect our interest.

Guts Spurring Over Street.
TWO of our armored cars arrived, each with 11 steel walls, turrets and machine guns mounted like in tanks—and these cars drove full speed into the mob. The injured was appalling, two crushed to death, their guts spurring all over the street, broken legs, ribs and battered bodies.

Chinese Without Arms.
SOON the streets were fairly reeking with Chinese... but none with arms—because, due to our raids carried on all the time, summer and winter, no arms were to be had by the Chinese that we hadn't seized already.

Japanese and British Unite.
THE Japanese is never more hated by Americans in America than he is hated out here by British. The hatred is cordial and hot, and upon that one ground we meet, as we do out here on many others.

Street Full of Gore.
THE slaughter was pretty, seven at the first session, with the usual street full of heathens crawling on all fours, bleeding and screaming, and the usual street full of gore.

Unwritten History.
SOME day I'll tell you things, things that aren't written in history, nor published in papers, and are not talked about in police barracks. And I'll put you on your honor not to let this stuff get out.

DAILY WORKER DISTRIBUTION WILL START AT "STOCKYARDS" ENTRANCES TOMORROW MORNING

No article appears in today's issue of The DAILY WORKER on the Chicago stockyards, as most of the workers in "The Yards" worked all day Saturday and will not work today. The DAILY WORKER is to be distributed at the gates and as there will be very few workers going to work today, it was decided to postpone the articles and the distribution for one day. Tomorrow morning, The DAILY WORKER will be at the gates of the stockyards.

"FINKS" RAID STRIKING METAL POLISHERS' HALL

**Cribben, Sexton Co. and
Crowe Are Desperate**

Following close upon the failure of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe and the Cribben, Sexton company, Sacramento Blvd., and West Chicago avenue, to frame-up the metal polishers' union heads and implicate them in the bomb trust, that has been run by business men's associations to "line-up" new members, a raid was staged on the strike headquarters.

The detectives broke into the place in wild west fashion flourishing their revolvers and bellowing "hands up." The strikers were then lined up and frisked. Their headquarters were searched. Soon after every one in the hall was loaded into patrol wagons and driven to the police station at 5327 West Chicago avenue.

Held Incommunicado.

As soon as the strikers were placed under arrest, they asked that they be permitted to notify their union officials about their arrest. This was refused them.

When the men reached the 25th district police station their watches, money and other valuables were taken away from them. They were later lined up and Seldman, head of a private detective agency, the scab foreman at the Cribben, Sexton and company and a number of the plug-uglies and scabs viewed them. After they had been viewed, they were handcuffed in pairs, driven into the patrol wagon again and brot to the bureau of identification where they were griled and their fingerprints and Bertillon measurements taken.

"Shut Up or Face Music."

The men objected to being fingerprinted showing that the detectives had no right to do so as there were no charges against them. The detectives told them to shut their mouths or they would "face the music."

They were then taken from the bureau of identification and brot back to the police station and released. No charges were filed against the strikers. No abill was needed. They were told that there was nothing against them and they could go.

To Use Prints for Frame-Up?

Some of the men are wondering if their fingerprints, which dlecks know now as "finger prints," will be used as the basis of a frame-up of the strike pickets.

The Cribben, Sexton company manufacturers of the "Universal" stoves, ranges and furnaces have used every means at their command to break the strike of the metal polishers.

Fail to Frighten Pickets.

When the men went on strike about five months ago the company threatened to revoke their insurance policies. Failing to intimidate the strikers they sent letters to the wives and sisters of the men telling them that the men would lose their insurance and attempted to get the women to coerce the men back to work. This failed. Then they imported gunmen and scabs. Failing to frighten the strikers they then kidnapped pickets, beat them up and threw them out of automobiles. Then came the state's attorney to the aid of the company in an attempt to frame-up the men with a bomb plot.

Despite their desperate efforts the picket line remains intact. The men are just as determined as ever that the company must recognize the union and grant union conditions before they will go back into the plant to polish the stoves and ranges.

Company Loses Orders.

Every day reports come to the metal polishers of central federations of labor and central labor unions appointing committees to acquaint merchants and contractors with the scabby nature of the "Universal" products. Many contractors and merchants have canceled their orders and refuse to handle the products until the company recognizes the union.

Krim Attacks French in a Big Snowstorm; French Use Artillery

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Abd-el-Krim is not waiting for nice weather. His forces launched yesterday an attack on the French lines in the midst of a blinding snowstorm. The attack was a surprise and was only driven back after a severe artillery fire.

COUNTESS KAROLYI IN MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS AGAINST 'NERVOUS NELLIE'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Countess Catherine Karolyi, thru counsel, appealed to federal court to gain admission into the United States. Her attorneys filed a writ of mandamus in District of Columbia supreme court to compel Secretary of State "Nervous Nellie" Kellogg to show cause why she was barred from the United States.

The writ directed Kellogg to have the American consul at Paris vize the passport of the countess.

Labor's Hard Lot in Packing Houses

(Continued from page 1)

workers are suspicious of each other and do not talk union or grievances on the job. It is only to those blacklisted workers on the outside that they will unbend themselves.

The packing house workers never express an opinion in public, the spy system intimidates them. Altho the workers own the Butcher Workmen Hall they are afraid to go there in fear of spies; so that entertainments held there are a failure. At present the workers look upon the companies as all powerful and submit to their rule, but back in their mind is the hope that some day they will have a real fighting union. "Then we will show them." The workers are opposed to the "company union" so far as any expression can be gotten from them.

There has been a speeding up in all departments, a kind of unit cost system being used. We have been unable to get statistics on production today and what was formerly the amount. Every worker knows that the pace is much faster than formerly and that the boss in each department not only has to deal with the local plant superintendent, but with the general office as well in showing results in cheapening costs, which means more speed for the workers.

In all entertainments or picnics they split the colored and white workers, having separate places and entertainments for each group.

Draw Color Line.

At Dold's plant they draw the color line hard, even baseball games are not permitted where white and colored play together.

They have four-minute men talk to the workers during their 30-minute noon hour on patriotism, profit sharing, co-operation with the employers, obedience to rules, etc.

There is a boy scout organization connected with the plants. Armour's corps are taken into the plant and given entertainments, moving pictures and talks by leaders being used to teach patriotism. These entertainments are given sometimes two or three times during the week.

Unemployment All Year Round.

Unemployment and short time work prevails practically all year in the packing plants for many of the workers. There are always from 100 to as many as 400 workers looking for jobs at the gates of the large plants every morning. Some get half time or less and others only a few hours during the week. There is a great deal of uncertainty and much suffering of workers in the plants.

Rotten Sanitary Conditions.

The sanitary conditions in the plants are bad. There are 3, 4 and 5 towels placed in the dressing rooms daily to serve as many as six departments, all on one floor, as in Dolds, the most "modern" of the plants in Omaha. These towels become so dirty that the workers are compelled to use their own towels in the evening after work. Then there is but one janitor for 2, 3 and 4 toilets, which makes it impossible to keep them clean during the eight hours allowed him for this work. The lockers, too, are so small that when the clothing is placed in them they touch the clothes of the next locker.

The workers are supposed to send their working clothes to the laundry each day in a number of departments, but the wages they make do not provide the means to have the required supply of work clothes for this purpose. The workers must provide themselves with white or blue jackets and overalls and wooden shoes. When the clothes are sent to the laundry they are subjected to chemicals and terrific strain in the machines, with the result that they come back torn, full of holes and the fabric weakened. The worker puts them on and the blood and filth goes thru them into his street clothes and he returns the next day smelling of filth, a walking pest house for disease. Then again the worker is expected to change his clothes on his own time, and as the dressing rooms are small and crowded after quitting time he may have to spend half an hour to change, so this is more often neglected than otherwise. Production, not sanitation, is the keynote of the packing plants; if sanitation interferes with production, so much the worse for sanitation.

Overload Trucks.

The speed-up system results in overloading the trucks used to transfer meat from one department to another. Often these trucks will tip over and the contents spilled on the greasy, dirty floor. With but one government inspector for each floor it is impossible to watch this, so the meat is gathered up and replaced in the truck without being washed, dirt, filth and disease being shipped broadcast as the result of the speed-up system. Some departments do not have enough trucks, and this, too, results in overloading. Often these trucks carry a load of 1,200 pounds and are pushed by one man. Then they are never in good mechanical condition, or lubricated; this further aggravates the danger of tipping over and adds to the strain upon the worker pushing them. No worker is provided to keep them in repair or lubricated. For instance, take the trimming and "offal" departments where they have the piece-work system, the laborers serving these departments and pushing the trucks are speeded up to keep pace with the piece workers; this, too, forces neglect of sanitation.

Finally, there is no protection of

the workers against occupational disease, or disease aggravated by their occupation. There are many cases of diseased workers handling fresh meats daily and no attention is seemingly paid to this. The only doctor's examination given is that when the worker is first employed, and this is used mostly as a blacklist, instead of for protection of food or sanitation.

Eat Lunch in Locker Rooms.

Thirty minutes is allowed for lunch at noon. In the fertilizer department the workers' dressing room is close to their work. The other workers object to them coming to their dressing room on account of the odors. This compels those workers to remain close to their foul smelling task during the entire day.

There is a restaurant in the plants, but service is practically limited to the office force on account of the limited time given for lunch and the necessity of staying in line during the rush period for as much as 15 minutes. The workers, especially during the cold weather, are compelled to eat their lunch in the dressing room, close to the toilets like cattle in a barn.

Some Pension System.

There is a pension and sick benefit plan at some of the plants. At Swifts the workers pay 64 cents per week and receive \$6 minus 54 cents premium, or \$5.46 per week sick benefit and \$400 insurance; also a pension of half wages after 25 years continuous service. This, of course, is in effect only so long as the worker remains in the service of the company. If you "happen" to get "laid off" for a week or more your rating is lost and upon being re-employed you begin as a new employee. "Slack up and lose your pension." During the 25-year period a maximum of 144 weeks sick benefit is allowed. During the 25 years the workers pay in \$701, over which he has absolutely no control. This system is a cunning form of wage cutting. It is like the card sharper that takes your life and then hands you carfare to get to the cemetery.

PRINCE CAROL STIRS EUROPE WITH SCANDAL

Rumored Conflict with Premier Bratiano

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Rumors of scandal—over Roumanian aircraft contracts and complications of a prince involved in fascist plots stir the dynastic circles of European politics today since the abdication of the succession to the Roumanian throne by Prince Carol, now in seclusion in Italy.

Opposes Bratianos.

Another rumor is that Prince Carol is a liberal opponent to the dictatorship exercised by the Bratiano brothers, who have practically seized complete power over Roumanian industry and finance.

Reports are current however, of Carol's complicity in an aircraft scandal over government contracts, yet graft is such an ordinary thing in Roumanian politics that this could hardly have horrified anyone.

Planned Fascist Group.

The prince's presence in Italy and the Roumanian government's attempt to get him away from there to "some Scandinavian country" inclines many to credit the story that Carol was planning a fascist overthrow of the Bratiano government. There is a report in Berlin that Premier Bratiano has resigned.

The public eye is interested largely from the angle of the prince being involved in a love affair with variously named and indented mistresses, from a blonde Parisienne by the name of Lupescu to his morganatic wife Zizi Lambirino. His official wife, Princess Helene, is in Roumania with their son, whose royal succession is also cut off by Carol's abdication.

MINE STRIKERS IN BATTLE AT SCRANTON, PA.

Teamsters Cheat with Hospital Permits

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 3.—Nearly 100 striking miners and their wives took part in a fierce battle with city police when ten drivers of trucks hauling coal were attacked in the vicinity of the Leggett Creek colliery. The teamsters were accused of using union permits to haul coal for other consumers.

Five were arrested, including three women, for "disorderly conduct and resisting arrest." One teamster was sent to a hospital.

Will Reconvene Tuesday.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 3.—The joint conference of anthracite operators and miners will reconvene at the Union League club here on Tuesday. From the remarks of both sides, there is no settlement in sight at present, so a sudden agreement is not impossible.

CHICAGO LABOR JOINS FIGHT ON FASCISTI RULE

Bindery Women Lead Attack on Terror

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

The Chicago Federation of Labor, at its meeting Sunday, adopted a resolution introduced by the Bindery Women's Union No. 30, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, condemning the Mussolini-fascist regime and exposing J. P. Morgan as the financial backer of the fascist dictatorship and calling upon the senators and congressmen of the state of Illinois to vote against the ratification of the Italian debt settlement.

The resolution also calls upon all central labor bodies to follow the example of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The resolution follows:

"WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, has justly condemned the tyrannous Mussolini-fascist government, and

"WHEREAS, President William Green and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor have called upon the American labor movement to condemn the Mussolini-fascist government which seeks to overthrow the liberation of the masses, and

"WHEREAS, our government, thru the United States debt commission seeks to place upon the people of America a tax of more than \$1,500,000,000, which money would be given to the tyrannous Mussolini-fascist government to further enslave the masses of people, and

"Whereas, We believe this action would lead to further enslavement of the liberties of the people thru seizure of other governments by similar dictators, and

"Whereas, The whole scheme savors of a gigantic conspiracy on the part of reactionary interests in congress closely allied to the firm of J. P. Morgan & company, which firm immediately after the so-called debt settlement loaned to the supposed bankrupt Mussolini-fascist government, \$100,000,000 at 7 per cent interest, and

"Whereas, There is yet time to prevent the giving of the \$1,500,000,000 of the liberty-loving people of America for the purpose of continuing the Mussolini-fascist oligarchy by having our congress refuse to ratify this gigantic and deliberate steal of the people's money.

"Therefore Be It Resolved: That we, the Chicago Federation of Labor in regular meeting assembled, calls upon Senators McKinley and Deneen and the congressmen from our state to vote against the ratification of the Italian debt settlement, and

"Be It Further Resolved: That our secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to all other central bodies and state federations with a request that they also protest to the United States senators and congressmen from their state."

Indian Creek Coal Mine Tipple and Sheds Are Destroyed

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 3.—The tipple and loading sheds of the Indian Creek coal mine at Bicknell, owned by the Knox Consolidated Coal company, burned down with an estimated loss of \$75,000, throwing 450 men out of employment. Only four fire bosses and two engineers were on the scene when the blaze was discovered.

Releases Negro When 'Jim Crow' State Head Demands Extradition

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—Refusing to "return a man to a state where members of his own race could not sit on a jury at his trial," common pleas Judge James B. Drew ordered Sandy Husey, 60, a Negro released. Police had been holding Husey at the request of the Governor of North Carolina, on charges of selling liquor.

Fascist Coup d'Etat Planned for Roumania

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Ex-Crown Prince Carol, according to a Bucharest dispatch here, had planned to bring about a coup d'etat similar to that which carried Mussolini into power in Italy.

With the aid of army officers, Carol, it was said, intended to seize power in Roumania and dethrone his father, King Ferdinand.

\$50,000 For Unemployed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—The commissioners of the county of Dublin have made an appropriation of \$50,000 for immediately providing work for unemployed of Dublin.

To Rebuild Car Shops.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3.—Plans will be drafted immediately for rebuilding the Illinois Central's car repair shops at Harahan, destroyed by fire with a loss of \$150,000. Nearly two score refrigerator and freight cars also were burned.

Workers Must Array Their Strength Against the Acts of Congress

TODAY, congress returns to work at Washington, after its holiday, and the stock exchange opens for another new year of legalized robbery. In the days ahead the identity of interest between the two will be more clearly established than ever. The stock gamblers will make merry, prices will rise hoisted by the prospect of greater profits, as favorable legislation goes thru the law making mill at the nation's capital. Nowhere on the horizon does the capitalist press see any prospect that the laws to be adopted will not be extremely favorable to its bandit class.

Most attention will be given during this session of congress to (1) American adherence to the so-called "permanent court of international justice"; (2) tax revision downward; (3) promises of agricultural relief, and (4) changes in the present tariff law.

All of these questions are of extreme interest and concern to the American working class, in the cities and on the land. Yet the organizations of labor, if they do not openly espouse the cause of the bosses, are quiescent on these vital problems.

Thus the American Federation of Labor, under its present leadership, openly allies itself with Wall Street's imperialist ambitions, when it champions the world court, the point at which the United States enters the league of nations. The Compters' policies in the A. F. of L., now being carried out by Green, Duncan, Woll and others, makes no hairsplitting distinctions between the court and the league. These policies stand 100 per cent for the Wilsonian program that sought to enmesh this nation in both. The democrat, Wilson, political agent of the House of Morgan, failed, but it has remained for the republican, Coolidge, under the tutelage of the same ringmaster, Colonel E. M. House, to succeed in winning the senate for the American dollar's ambitions in Europe.

It is the duty of militant labor to expose untiringly before the whole American working class the imperialist role the present A. F. of L. regime is playing with regard to the world court and the league.

While congress goes ahead shifting the tax burden more and more from the rich to the shoulders of overburdened labor, the labor officialdom continues developing its class collaboration schemes. The tax bill passed the house of representatives with hardly a whimper against it. It will go thru the senate with as little opposition, altho President Green and his associates claim they have large numbers of "friends" in both houses of congress. Wages will be cut to the extent that taxes taken from workers are increased. And the labor officialdom remains silent.

Similarly with regard to the agrarian crisis. No effort comes from the A. F. of L., under Green, to build the solidarity of the city with the land workers. Thus the Chicago Tribune, on the eve of the reassembling of congress, publishes a cartoon showing "labor" fat and satisfied, sitting down to a "boundless prosperity" banquet with corpulent figures representing manufacturers, banks, realtors, industry, brokers and middlemen, all prosperous gentlemen, while the farmer—agriculture—lean and hungry, is dubbed "the poor relation." The poor farmer is easily convinced that this is true, as he reads of labor officials speaking at the affairs of the chambers of commerce and inviting the co-operation of the enemies of the farmers in the cities, who are no less the foe of city workers.

Then the tariff. When the Compters' regime flirted with the democratic party, it was placed in a fake opposition to the so-called protective tariff, that protects the profits of the great industry, while increasing the cost of living for the workers.

The tariff offers no problem for the present congress. The myth that the tariff protects the wages of the workers will not be exploded by the Green regime. It will only be exposed by the more conscious elements among the workers. The democrats may assail the tariff, but it will only be to win concessions for the democratic sections of the nation, especially the South, the industrialization of which grows daily, accompanied by an increasing oppression of the whole working class.

Capitalism has chosen its own issues to come before this session of congress. The city and land workers can meet their exploiters, even on these issues. They can make an effective fight, however, only thru an organization built for independent class political action. The fight against the capitalist congress, now in session, is the present basis for the creation of the labor party. Even while its enemy feels most secure, the working class can make progress now by breaking completely with Wall Street's twin puppets, the republican and democratic parties.

MINERS DEMAND LEWIS UPHOLD TRI-DISTRICT DEMANDS IN NEW YORK

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 3.—Miners in this locality are recognizing, at last that not only the operators, but the church and the government are against them. In addition, many are seeing that Lewis, president of the union, is not fighting for their interests at the New York negotiations with the operators.

Local meetings, called for the special purpose, are not only condemning the priests who tried to get the miners back to work by publishing a joint letter saying that 85 per cent of the miners are willing to go back to work at the old scale, but the meetings in many instances have called upon President Lewis to stand by the tri-district demands, including the demand for a wage increase of 10 per cent.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 31.—Beloit college has been bequeathed \$225,000 for needy students in the will left by Porter S. Haven of Racine, who died recently, it was announced.

FRANCE PLAYS DOUBLE CROSS ON RIFFIANS

Captain Proves Briand a Premier Liar

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Refusing to listen to the message of Abd-el-Krim, delivered thru the British captain, Gordon Canning, as a movement for peace by granting Krim autonomy under French and Spanish rule, Premier Briand chose war against the Riffs to begin with spring in alliance with the Spaniards, who aim to crush Krim with a big campaign after bribing away his tribal supporters.

Canning spoke straight from the shoulder when Briand at last refused to see him. Henceforth, he said, Krim demanded full independence for the Riff, and he withdrew the offer of acceptance of autonomy. He accused Briand of misrepresenting the peace terms in his speeches in the cabinet and the chamber. He said that Krim is perfectly able to wage war again in the spring and that supposedly "loyal" tribes were only waiting.

But the shock was greatest to have Captain Canning say that the French themselves had sent him to the Riff, assuring him of a hearing if he could persuade Krim to give up hope of independence for autonomy. This he did, and then returns to find himself insulted and this proposal scorned.

Journeymen Tailors to Hold Elections in Union Very Soon

(Continued from page 1.)

the choice of the progressives in our union.

Leave nothing to miracles. Attend your local meetings! We must have our candidate nominated by as many locals as possible. We must organize the left wing forces in every local and diligently fight against reaction. Let us not only fight against the reactionary machine, but work hard to build up our union, and together with the other workers in the clothing industry, make our organizations strong, effective weapons against the employers.

Brother Max J. Sillinsky is the candidate of the left wing. We must all work for his nomination and election as general secretary-treasurer of our organization.

Left-Wing Program.

In supporting the candidacy of Brother Sillinsky, you are supporting the progressive ideas of the left-wing in this country, such as amalgamation of the needle trade unions, organization of the unorganized, the establishing of shop control thru a system of shop committees, a press free and open for the expression of the opinions of the membership.

The left wing stands for the elimination of useless expenditures on "pie babies" carried on the pay roll to perpetuate the job-holders in office. We propose rank and file organization committees, directed by energetic, sincere, able and earnest leaders, chosen by the rank and file of the organization.

Canning Will Issue an Open Letter Demanding Audience with Briand

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Gordon Canning, British officer who came to Paris with peace terms on behalf of Abd-el-Krim only to be refused an audience with Premier Briand, states that he will issue an open letter replying to Premier Briand's refusal to consider him as a peace emissary.

The assistant director of foreign affairs sent a formal communication to Canning denying his request for an interview with Premier Briand.

"The French government can only treat with accredited plenipotentiaries of Abd-el-Krim and in joint participation with Spain," said the communication.

Court Refuses Bail to Distillery "Milkers"

Thirteen of the defendants convicted of "milking" the Jack Daniel distillery of St. Louis of thousands of gallons of whiskey and substituting water, flavored with alcohol, were denied writs of supersedeas and admission to bail by the U. S. circuit court of appeals here.

The case came up from Indianapolis, Ind., where this week Judge Balzell imposed sentences and fines.

Motorists Pay Tax.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 31.—Motorists of Iowa during the year 1925 paid a total of \$3,207, 237.15 in gasoline taxes. The tax has only been assessed one year and the money is to be used in road construction.

Court Upholds Light Sentence of Grafting Veteran's Bureau Heads

The circuit court of appeals upheld sentences of two years in prison and fines of \$10,000 each imposed upon Colonel Charles R. Forbes, former head of the Veterans' Bureau, and John W. Thompson.

8 Killed; 15 Injured When Plant Blows Up

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 3.—At least eight men were reported killed and fifteen others injured when the re-tort plant of the Newport Rosin and Turpentine company exploded. Only 20 of the 50 men reported working in the plant at the time of the explosion have been accounted for.

PATERSON SILK WORKERS THREATEN TO STRIKE FOR THE 44-HOUR WEEK

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 3.—The Associated Silk Workers and local officials of the United Textile Workers of America announced that unless their employers return to the eight-hour day or 44-hour-a-week schedule, more than 1,200 broadalk workers will go on strike.

CHILE STIRS SO. AMERICA AGAINST U.S.

Pershing Arrogance Rouses Continent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Statements by the White House spokesman that Gen. Pershing will not be consulted with reference to the decision to be made by President Coolidge as arbitrator on Chile's appeal in her border dispute with Peru, add more fog to the mystery surrounding Pershing's return from his job in Tacna-Arica. The White House insists that the job of arbitrator has not been relinquished by Coolidge, and will be carried on without interruption.

Wall Street Retreats.

Yet Pershing is coming back to the United States, having failed to induce the Chilean government to accept his rulings as to how the plebiscite in the disputed area shall be held. Dispatches from Tacna-Arica say that the whole American staff and its equipment is being sent home.

If this is the fact, then Washington has suffered a serious defeat in the game of prestige which is being played under the name of pan-American understanding. Chile has appealed from Washington to Geneva—if not in technical fact—at least in effect.

Consuls Report Resentment.

Resentment of the growing imperial dominance of the United States over the internal affairs of Latin-America has culminated in this revolt of Chile. American consuls and diplomats in all the Latin-American republics have kept the state department apprised of the growth of anti-Washington sentiment. Now it has registered itself in the Pershing affair in Tacna-Arica so dramatically that the whole world is witness.

Nevertheless, Coolidge shows no sign of depression; he counts upon the need of American loans by these Latin-American governments and their capitalists. He agrees with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon that they must, finally, come to the American money market, and accept its terms.

Colleges No Place for R. O. T. C. Units, Declares Minister

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 3.—R. O. T. C. units have no place in colleges, Prof. Raymond Brooks of Pomona college, California, declared at the convocation of Illinois congressional ministers.

France Demands Debtors Pay Up; Needs Cash Now

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 3.—France is appealing to her debtors to pay their debts, according to official notification to the Roumanian government by the French ambassador here. The ambassador informed Foreign Minister Duca that France would send a note to Roumania within the next few days asking her, in view of the difficult position of France herself, to regulate the Roumanian war debts.

GERMAN BOSSES CUT WAGES TO WIN MARKETS

And Workers of Mill Towns Suffer

BERLIN—(FP)—With a group of students I was able to go through a German textile mill in Thuringia. The mill was located in a small town and employed about 450 workers. It was making up pattern goods of half and half cotton and wool.

There was no electric machinery in the mill. All machines were driven by a complicated system of overhead shafting. The weaving room was the largest single department of the mill. There was no spinning.

The mill was on a 9-hour day. Most of the workers were over 40. Some of them were much older. "The young folks are all radicals," someone explained. "The older people are steadier and more reliable."

The top hourly price paid in the weaving-room was 68 pfennig (17c). Most of the weavers were handling two looms. For a 9-hour day, the 68 pfennig rate makes a gross wage of \$1.46. From this there are deductions for insurance etc.

Women inspectors and finishers were receiving a top price of 50 pfennig (12½c). They told us, that only a few were able to earn that amount.

The pace in this mill was hard. The looms were old and required a great deal of attention. The work was fine, and much of it was exacting. Yet a weaver of 20 years experience considered that he was doing well when he earned \$1.50 per day.

Workers in the textile industry are better paid than in the pottery and the chemical manufacturing industries. All of them are reaping the results of the treaty, the Dawes plan and the Locarno pact. The watchword of German industry is "Less wages; more work; lowered production costs. We must win back the world market." Incidentally they must starve the workers. But that is the essence of imperialism.

\$33 A MONTH THE AVERAGE IN GERMANY

Workers at Edge of Real Starvation

BERLIN—(FP)—Forks in one part of the world find it hard to think in terms of the economic struggle that is taking place elsewhere. There has been much talk about Germany under the Dawes Plan, and public men have found various grounds for discussion in the figures showing so many millions of marks for this item and so many tens of millions for that. But no workers ever see marks by the million. They spend most of their time dealing with pennies.

One worker in Berlin has given me a careful statement of his income. He works for the street-car company, and as he is a single man, with three years of service to his credit, he receives 70 pfennig per hour (about 17 cents). Beginners work for 60 pfennig.

Workers on the Berlin streetcars work about 234 hours a month—26 days of 9 hours each. That makes a total monthly income, for a single man, of 163.80 marks. If the man had a wife, he would get 3 pfennig more per hour. He would also receive a like amount for each child.

This man is single, however, so his income is just about \$33 per month, gross. From it there are several deductions: For a pension 8 marks per month, health insurance 7.80, unemployment 30, income tax 5.70, or total deductions of 22.40 marks per month. There is left a net monthly income of about \$33.

Berlin is an expensive city to live in. Though rents are much lower than in the United States, the things that a worker has to buy cost much the same in Berlin as in Buffalo, Cincinnati or Kansas City.

How do the workers in Berlin manage to live and to maintain families on such wages? That is a question that I have asked 50 times since I came to the city, and thus far I have not found a single American who knew the answer.

But the German workers know, and if you visit them in their crowded rooms, they tell you in very concrete terms of physical hardship.

Doctor, They'll Have to Get Rid of Plutes to Be Able to Do That

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—In the year 2,000 everybody will be at least a hundred years old and living until two hundred will not be uncommon, Dr. Hornell Hart, professor of sociology at Bryn Mawr, told the American Sociological Society.

Want Italian Fascism Here Investigated by Congress as Seditious

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—(FP)—Resolutions adopted by the Washington central labor union call upon congress to investigate the activities of the propaganda staff sent to this country by the Italian government bureau of foreign propaganda of fascism. They ask the federal government to cooperate with the American Federation of Labor in resisting the efforts of fascist party branches in the United States to prevent Italian immigrants from becoming Americanized. They denounce fascism as being provocative of disorder.

GERMAN VISITOR TO A. F. OF L. PEDDLING BUNK

Tells German Labor to Produce More

GERA, Germany—(FP)—Returned from America the Socialist Kurt Rosenfeld said four things in the United States impressed him: The immensity of American industrial and structural technique, the helplessness of the individual worker, the relatively high economic standard of the skilled worker and the weakness of the American trade unions.

Rosenfeld is a good speaker; a phallic; and an active opponent of the conservative tendencies of the German Social Democratic party. For nearly three hours he held his audience while he described the big buildings, the elevators, the subways, the hotels, the organization of factories and the rush and hurry of American life. His hearers were almost all from the working class, and Rosenfeld's picture of the comforts and conveniences enjoyed by skilled American workers contrasted sharply with the low living standards prevalent in German industrial regions.

Rosenfeld found the American unions engaged in banking but overlooking the class struggle.

Rosenfeld's conclusion was typical of the economic point of view dominant in the German Socialist party. After describing the terrible economic juggernaut the Americans have created, he ended his talk by urging the German workers to increase production, with the suggestion that they might thus enjoy the same things that the American workers now have.

Germany is facing an unemployment crisis, but the speaker had nothing to say about where to find a market for the increased output which he was urging.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

DAWES PLAN NOW PROVING FAILURE TO GERMAN LABOR

Gloom Fills Workers of Leipsic

LEIPSIK, Germany—(FP)—Leipsic is one of the leading industrial centers of Germany. It is a city with considerably more than half million people, many of them highly skilled in book-manufacturing and in machine-industry. There are 113,000 Leipsic workers affiliated with the German Federation of Labor and about 30,000 more organized in other bodies.

Wages are very low. In the chemical and machine industries, men work for as little as 20 marks (\$5) per week. This is for unskilled labor. Skilled men are paid as high as 90 marks per week (\$22.50) in the machine industry, but this is exceptional. Printers are now getting about 65 marks (\$16.25) per week. Food is almost as expensive as it is in a city of the same size in the United States. Clothing is a little cheaper. Rent is very much less.

"We Americans cannot understand how families can be maintained on such wages," I said to the secretary of the Leipsic Central Labor union. He smiled grimly. "We Germans cannot understand it either," he said.

Matters are made worse by the rapidly increasing unemployment. Millions of German workers supported the Dawes plan because they thought it would give them work, even if wages were low. During the past few weeks unemployment in Leipsic has increased greatly.

Leipsic is only one of the many industrial industrial cities of Germany. Like all that I have seen, however, it is oppressed by economic pessimism. Germany has been rehabilitated. The profiteers are back in power, but they have less business than they expected, and the working masses are living on the ragged edge of famine.

Daily News Gets New Charter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—The Chicago Daily News, Inc., of Chicago, with 1,000 shares of no par value stock, has been issued a charter by Secretary of State Emmerson. The company, headed by Walter A. Strong, recently purchased the paper from the estate of Victor A. Lawson for \$15,000,000. Incorporators are O. F. Glenn, J. N. Franks and Laird Bell. Principal stockholders and directors are Mr. Strong, Frederick Lundgren and F. C. McCrum.

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

Two Big Issues of The Daily Worker COMING!

BIRTHDAY
Issue

JANUARY 9

LENIN
Memorial Issue

JANUARY 16

The second anniversary of The Daily Worker brings to our readers the new and improved fighting daily—with a record of glorious past achievements and filled with features that will stand as a promise of the future better Daily Worker.

International revolutionary leaders—the best American writers and artists of militant labor—all will join with original articles and special art work to make this number of The Daily Worker—in honor of our great leader—an outstanding one of the year.

IN BOTH ISSUES

JANUARY 9 and JANUARY 16

The New Magazine Section

Edited by Robert Minor

Appearing Every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

Will Contain 12 Pages

Double the ordinary size—the New Magazine supplement of our new daily will begin in the issue of January 9

A NEW NOVEL

by

HENRI BARBUSSE

The great French writer, author of "Under Fire," "Chains," etc. A distinct achievement by one of the greatest living writers today—an outstanding figure of the literary world.

A Short Story

by

MICHAEL GOLD

An American writer whose brilliant work will become a regular feature of The Daily Worker.

THE FIRST AMERICAN
PUBLICATION OF
ARTICLES
IN EACH ISSUE
BY

LENIN

POEMS

by some of the leading proletarian poets will be features of these issues.

CARTOONS

by Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, Maurice Becker, Lydia Gibson and other leading working class artists.

DO BOTH!

Subscribe!

Get a Bundle!

RATES
In Chicago: \$8.00 per year
\$4.50 6 months
\$2.50 3 months

Outside
Chicago: \$6.00 per year
\$3.50 6 months
\$2.00 3 months

3½ Cents
a copy
for each issue.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed \$..... for mos.
subscription to The Daily Worker.

Enclosed \$..... for
.....copies Birthday issue (Jan. 9)

Name:

.....copies Lenin issue (Jan. 16)

Street:

Name:

City:

Street:

State:

City:

State:

Imperialist Butcher Boasts of Mass Murders

(Continued from page 1)
truncheons of the Royal Irish Constabulary (heavy and unbreakable).

Imperialist Bone Breakers.
I had already broken two of the "old issue," and was damn glad to get a hold of the "new issue," held in reserve for just such as this. We broke scores of collar bones, fractured a dozen or more skulls, broke one Chinese back, and ruined faces, broke noses and arms and legs.

Never in my life have I been so brutal, so utterly given over to the lust for blood as I was that day, unless it be on the many fights since then these past two weeks.

Hank, it may seem incredible to you, eighteen white men fighting a mob of ten thousand hand to hand, but I ask you only to come out here, to see the Chinese, to live here awhile and realize that with the foreigner here it is "get in the first blow make it final, or perish with wife and children." Extreme means are necessary in dealing with a Chinese mob—shoot first and talk later, or else you go "Up the Bubbling Well."

Only that morning we had been carrying on the works of peace—and this afternoon we were armed for a long campaign, had killed ten Chinese, crippled many for life, and had spilled blood all over Nanking Road—to protect our interest, the city we had built, the system and order we had produced, against the looting, crazy mob of Chinese. Well, when we were about to open fire again, and this time to perhaps kill hundreds, two of our armored cars arrived, each with 1 inch steel walls, turrets, and machine guns mounted like in tanks—and these cars drove full speed into the mob.

Christians at Work.
The injured was appalling, two crushed to death, their guts spouting all over the street, broken legs, ribs, and battered bodies caused by the mad rush for safety. And the street cleared, and the motor cars of the foreigners were able to pass, the large majority of the occupants rode up unaware of the trouble—and finally driving off madly to arm themselves, and once more gird their loins, forget their work, don their uniforms and venture forth to protect their homes. In a way it's like the development of the west, the Indian warfare.

All night long we patrolled, in groups of four or five, now and then fired upon by hidden snipers, now and

then the target for well-placed house bricks thrown by hidden devils. We lured not go into the Chinese quarters, for sudden death lay there—at least we had orders not to venture into the quarter. During the next few days I had repeatedly gone there, with a dozen or so Sikhs each time; and each time, when deep in the heart of the Chinese quarter, was attacked in force and had to shoot it out. Total darkness, only the flash of the enemy guns, only the shouts of the Chinese to fire at. Well, to get back to chronological order, dawn came, and found us nervous wrecks with worry and thinking. What was coming next? No man knew.

Preparatory Disarming.

And at the first streaks of dawn the heathen devils emerged from their foul dens, and soon the streets were

street full of heathens crawling on all fours, bleeding and screaming, and the usual street full of gore.

The devils at the far end of the street had stopped a tram car, poured oil all over it, pulled out the white people, women and children, and stripped one English girl naked. And, some day, when I can speak to you, Hank, I'll give you the story of what was done to the Chinese present who were surrounded in one mob by us, while they were parading this poor woman down the street to the laughter of their comrades.

Some day I'll tell you things, things that aren't written in history, nor published in papers, and are not talked about in police barracks. And, I put you on your honor not to let this stuff get out. Talk if you want to, mention not

MARX SAW SPARK FROM CHINESE REVOLUTION.

"It may safely be augured that the Chinese revolution will throw the spark into the overloaded mine of the present industrial system and cause the explosion of the long-prepared general crisis, which spreading abroad, will be closely followed by political revolutions on the Continent. It would be a curious spectacle, that of China sending disorder into the Western World while the Western powers, by English, French and American war steamers, are conveying 'order' to Shanghai, Nanking and the mouths of the Great Canal."—Karl Marx, August 8, 1853.

fairly reeking with Chinese, some armed with knives, some with clubs, some with scythes, but none with arms—because due to our raids carried on all the time, summer and winter, no arms were to be had by the Chinese that we hadn't seized already. And, once again we had to fire into the mob. We first played fire hoses on them, but to no effect, which thus demonstrated the temper of the Chinese. For ordinarily, the only thing that is able to drive a Chinese off the streets is rain—and, soaked to the skin, these devils bombarded us with house bricks. I was cut badly about the head, my uniform torn off by back by a scythe, just missing my skin—so I killed the devil and the dirty work began. I wasn't the first one to fire, for the firemen were knocked out by bricks and had to quit, and the first to open up the ball was the Lewis gun outfit.

The slaughter was pretty, seven at the first session, with the usual

my name, but show this not to a soul. Honor.

I'll never to my dying day forget the burning tramcar, the screaming children, the moaning shamed woman, the raving, screaming Chinese—and the terrible retribution that overtook them suddenly and quietly. And I feel proud of the fact, in view of what sights I've seen, that I took part in it.

Every so often these filthy devils need a regular wholesale slaughter brought home to them, a looting and raping, a torturing and murdering like the allied armies brought home to them at the relief of the legations in the Boxer.

Every generation needs to be taught its respect for the foreigners, needs to appreciate the fact that violence cannot be done the white man or woman without punishment and manifold. Without that teaching the foreigner must needs pack up and leave, or remain and see his wife vio-

lated in some anti-foreign uprising such as this.

Teaching Another Generation.

So, having in mind the awful slaughter of foreigners here in 1905, we descended suddenly and with violence, attempting to nip it in the bud. But these last two weeks we've been nipping, and to date, after 16 solid days of fighting and policing and shooting, the situation is as bad as ever.

For one week I went without sleep, without seeing a bed, without washing, and what little catnaps I got were never of more than an hour's duration in eight, and soon broken by some sudden alarm. And later, even our catnaps were broken by sniping into our barracks by snipers posted in high points, who fled when we stormed these points. The question

got into a tight mess, had over five thousand crazy rioters surrounded us, and throwing stones at us.

Bayonet Work of Sikhs.

The Sikhs took at the mob with bayonets, I commanded them not to fire, but to stick the ringleaders. We beat five up badly, one with a fractured skull. And, to avoid shooting and therefore more diplomatic complications, we broke into a tea house and barricaded ourselves. The mob broke into the rear, and we had to shoot to defend ourselves. But we killed none, wounding only a few—never started to count them.

Then, far in the distance we heard firing, many rifles and machine guns in action. And, in order to be where we were needed, we beat a retreat, heading to the scene of action. And as we went up the wide paved street, into which we debauched we were greeted by a storm of bullets, hundreds of them, whizzing all about us. We stuck close to the house walls, and went on the double. At the most well-known corner of the Far East, at an intersection where the finest silversmith shops, and finest diamond merchants' shops are; and where the largest amusement house in the Orient is located, a fierce gun battle was going on.

Up the street was charging a company of Scottish, and two troops of American cavalry; and three armored cars were slowly driving up the street, bullets splashing all over their thick armour, their Lewis guns playing on the mobs and raising havoc.

From the windows of the amusement house, the New World, came a heavy rifle fire, while from the windows of one of my buildings under construction came the fire of several automatic rifles. My Sikhs disappeared, going into a small house from which several Chinese were shooting—and the shooting soon stopped.

A Crack Shot.

I went into another house where Chinese were sniping, and we soon killed the snipers at their posts, and took over their positions—myself, another cop and a man who later turned out to be one of the best shots in Shanghai. Two hard looking coolies emerged from the back entrance of one of the storm centers and started to make their getaway, but this crack shot put a bullet in the eye of one of

(Continued on page 5)

Organization
Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs
ResolutionsNEW YORK PLANS
SHOP NUCLEUS
TRAINING CLASSTo Teach Fundamentals
of Leninism

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Two shop nucleus training courses in the "Fundamentals of Leninism" to open Jan. 7 and 8 at the New York Workers School will mark the beginning of a new experiment in the American party—an attempt to educate simultaneously the entire membership of the largest district in the country.

This system of "universal elementary education" in the fundamentals of Leninism will be carried out as follows:

To Train Nucleus Organizer.

The Workers School will train one worker of each shop nucleus, preferably the organizer, to lead political discussions in his shop nucleus, in the form of a course in the "Fundamentals of Leninism," the theory and practice of Leninism in their concrete application to the American party in general and the needs and problems of the shop nucleus in particular.

The course in the central school will both deal with the matter taught in every shop nucleus and the manner of teaching it or leading the discussion. The shop nucleus will select the comrade to take the training course, exact attendance from him and pay his fee.

Nucleus Training Course.

The shop nucleus training course is organized on a basis that provides for the drawing in of the entire party membership into our educational work. Every nucleus will select one comrade who will go to the central school and take the shop nucleus training course.

The course will combine the "Fundamentals of Leninism" and "Party Organizational Problems," the outline being approximately as follows:

Subject Treated.

1. CAPITALIST WAGE SLAVERY—The system under which we live.
2. IMPERIALISM—PRESENT DOMINANT FORM OF CAPITALISM—The last stage of capitalism.
3. THE BREAKING OF THE IMPERIALIST FRONT AND THE EPOCH OF SOCIAL REVOLUTION.
4. THE COMMUNIST ORDER OF SOCIETY—The abolition of the contradictions of capitalism and the emancipation of the workers.
5. THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT—The unavoidable requirement of the struggle for Communism.
6. PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP AND THE ALLIES OF THE REVOLUTION—Colonies and the peasantry.
7. INTERNATIONAL PARTY OF THE PROLETARIAT—The road to the dictatorship of the proletariat.
8. THE PARTY AND THE MASSES.
9. STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE PARTY—Shop nuclei, street nuclei, shop committees, etc.
10. SPECIAL CAMPAIGNS OF THE PARTY—Electoral campaigns, Soviet Russia, recruiting campaigns, Communist press.
11. THE WORK OF THE SHOP NUCLEUS.
 - (a) Work of the different officers.
 - (b) The shop paper.
 - (c) Legal and illegal methods.
 - (d) How the nucleus brings the party into the shops.
 - (e) How the nucleus mobilizes the masses for the party campaign.
12. PROBLEMS OF BOLSHEVIZATION.

In addition to meeting the needs of our educational work in line with the party's program of Bolshevization, the shop nucleus training course will also serve to maintain a steady personal contact with each of the shop nuclei thru its best representative—the one chosen by the nucleus to take the course and be the leader in the nucleus educational work.

Send in Names.

The first class will be formed out of the existing shop nuclei and every nucleus must immediately choose one comrade and send his name to Comrade Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St. As many classes will be formed as are necessary to take care of all the nuclei. The class will meet once every two weeks for six months, two hours each session. A fee of \$2.50 will be charged to be paid by the shop nucleus.

PARTY REORGANIZATION MEETINGS
HAVE BEEN HELD IN NEW JERSEY;
CONNECTICUT FORMS FRACTIONS

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Reorganization was undertaken in New Jersey, the following meetings having been held:

Paterson, Elizabeth, Passaic, Newark, West New York, Cliffside.

Cliffside is now completely reorganized and the other cities are on the way towards complete reorganization, on the basis of shop and street nuclei.

In Connecticut at the sub-district committee meeting held last Thursday night, the question of reorganization of New Haven was taken up. The possibility of organizing shop nuclei and international branches was discussed. A general membership meeting will be held at which section committees will be elected to help the work of the international branch and shop nuclei.

Waterbury, Shelton, Bridgeport, Stamford were also received and plans laid for the formation of workers' clubs.

Liquidation of the territorial branches in New York City will take place during the week of Jan. 1. The district executive committee has instructed all financial secretaries to

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENUM OF
THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 26-28, 1925

Submitted by C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary

THE first plenary session of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party since the August convention was held in Chicago, Dec. 26, 27, and 28. To this meeting were invited the C. E. C. members, candidates and alternates, the district organizers and comrades in leading positions in the trade union work of the party. Representatives of certain language propaganda bureaus were also present.

The following report on the work of the political committee during the past four months was submitted by Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party:

1. Work Among the Masses.

THE Anthracite Strike: The strike of the 158,000 coal miners had already begun when the political committee took over the direction of the party work. The situation in the anthracite coal regions had been considered by the central executive committee some weeks prior to the national convention of the party and a program in preparation for the strike adopted but this program had not been put into effect prior to the beginning of the strike.

At the first meeting of the political committee, the situation was taken up energetically and preparations made for the party's participation in support of the struggle of the anthracite miners. A conference was called of the leading party members in the anthracite coal region together with representatives of the central executive committee, and the program of the party in relation to the strike was presented for the information of these comrades and at the same time the task of organizing the party members in the anthracite coal regions was taken up.

THE first efforts of the party were in the direction of raising the party banner among the striking miners thru a series of mass meetings in support of the strike. The party also issued a manifesto in which the view was expressed that the strike represented a new wave of resistance to the attack of the employers and therefore must have the united support of the working class. The program was to call for a 100 per cent strike by having the maintenance men leave the mines and to arouse support among the workers outside of the anthracite region.

The energetic taking up of the strike situation by the party was answered by a campaign of terrorism against the party and against the Progressive Miners' Committee in which the coal operators, government officials and the bureaucrats of the United Mine Workers co-operated. Meetings of the party were suppressed and two comrades were arrested.

As a result of these attacks the party faced the question of initiating a free speech fight in order to maintain its right to carry on public meetings during the strike. The political committee decided, when this issue arose, that it would be wrong tactics to carry on a free speech fight and thus appear before the striking miners as fighting for the right of the party rather than for the demands of the workers.

THRU the campaign of terrorism the lines of the strikers were closed against the policies of the party and for a considerable period the party found it difficult to secure any support for the policies which it advocated. During this period, dating from the end of September until about the first of December, the party maintained organizers in the field who carried on systematic effort to appear before the strikers and present our policy.

In spite of all the opposition some meetings were held and the party distributed leaflets to the extent of 25,000 in which its proposals and program for the strike were outlined. The prolongation of the strike has, to some extent, changed the attitude of the workers toward our propaganda.

Recently, the comrades in the anthracite region have been able to appear before bodies of the strikers and secure a favorable hearing. The slogans of the party in the anthracite at the present time are: Against a settlement without a wage increase. No arbitration. A hundred per cent strike. Call out the bituminous men in a general strike of the coal industry. Reject the Pinchot plan for settlement of the strike.

THE issue of relief for the striking miners was also raised by the party but when it developed that this slogan carried with it a tendency toward demoralization among the strikers, the party did not press it.

In answer to criticism within the party of the policies pursued by the political committee, a statement was issued on this question and also in relation to the excerpt from Comrade Gillois' article in the Workers Monthly.

The record of the party in relation to the anthracite strike is that of energetic participation in the struggle of the workers to the extent of the resources, both in the form of money and the extent of our membership in the anthracite region. The party has thus far achieved no great victory in the anthracite strike, but compared to the attitude of the striking miners at the beginning of the strike and the present situation, there has been an increase of our influence.

Saklatvala Campaign. The exclusion of Saklatvala from the United States was made the basis of an extensive campaign against the government by our party. Saklatvala was scheduled to attend the inter-parliamentary conference and at the same time arrangements had been made by the party to have him speak under party auspices in the major cities of the country. The exclusion of Saklatvala because he was a Communist was a direct blow by the government, not only against Saklatvala, but against the Communist International and our party.

We were able to mobilize broad support in the campaign of protest against this action which is indicated by the tremendous demonstrations and mass meetings which were held, particularly in New York City, the large number of local trade unions and central bodies and other units of the trade union movement which were placed on record against the action of Coolidge and Kellogg. In this campaign the party turned the blow aimed at the Comintern and our party into a blow against the capitalist government. As part of the campaign against the exclusion of Saklatvala, the latter's speech in the British parliament was printed in pamphlet form and circulated during the campaign.

For Defense and Recognition of the Soviet Union.

THE international developments, in the form of a capitalist mobilization against the Soviet Union, created a new danger for the first workers' and peasants' republic. This situation required action by all Communist parties. Our party has taken up the issue of defense and recognition of the Soviet Union. Instructions have been sent to all party units to begin the work of organizing united front delegate bodies on the basis of a campaign for defense and recognition of the Soviet Union. This situation developed before the November 7 celebration and the instructions were sent to the party units to endeavor to organize the Nov. 7 celebrations on the basis of united front celebrations and then later to broaden these united front bodies.

While the Nov. 7 celebrations were successful, large meetings being held in most of the important cities, the party has not yet energetically taken up the work of organizing the united front delegate bodies for the campaign for defense and recognition of the Soviet Union.

This campaign must be taken up in earnest. There is wide sympathy and support of the Soviet Union and thus there is broad basis for drawing close to us a large number of workers in the campaign. Instructions for continuance of this work and for the actual development of united front organizations have been sent to all the units of the party.

The Labor Party Campaign. THERE are indications of a new wave of interest in the formation of a labor party. The resolution in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' conventions, for the formation of a labor party, were adopted without a dissenting vote. The adoption of the resolution in the International Furriers' Union was made the basis of the

launching of a campaign in support of the formation of a labor party in the trade unions. Form resolutions for introduction in the local unions and into central bodies of the resolution of the Furriers' Union were sent to all party units, with instructions to bring the matter before the unions in which we have party members.

The submission of President Coolidge's message to congress was used by the party to stimulate interest in the formation of a labor party thru an analysis of the capitalist program submitted to congress by President Coolidge and presentation of a workers' program in opposition to the capitalist program.

With the approach of the 1925 state and congressional elections, we may look forward to progressive intensification of support for the campaign for a labor party and the party must make the labor party campaign a major point in its work during the coming six months. A special program for this work will be submitted when the question of the labor party is considered.

Protection of the Foreign-Born.

WITH each new session of congress the attack upon the foreign-born workers is renewed. The proposal for registration, finger-printing and photographing the foreign-born workers becomes more than usually dangerous in view of the fact that it is now openly advocated by Secretary of Labor Davis and has been given additional support in the president's message.

The political committee has issued instructions to the party units to again organize the councils for protection of the foreign-born. During the previous campaigns, when these councils were formed they received large mass support, but immediately after the adjournment of congress, the councils disappeared. The instructions of the political committee are that, in renewing the campaign, for the protection of foreign-born workers, it must be closely connected with the campaign for a labor party, showing by the past experiences that the danger is not a temporary one, but is renewed at each session of congress, and using this to prove the necessity of a permanent organization of the workers to carry on their political struggles, in the form of a labor party.

The Textile Situation.

A WAVE of resistance to wage cuts and a movement for organization in the textile centers of New Jersey gave the party the opportunity to play a leading role in the organization of the unorganized workers there. The united front textile committees have been developed and actual organization work conducted. Our comrades also have been the leaders of the strike against wage cuts.

A question of policy developed in relation to the organization of the textile workers. Because of the many unions in the textile industry, jealousies between them, the problem of what to do with the workers who are ready to organize is a difficult one. The united front textile committees developed the plan of organizing the workers in the mills in mill councils with a view of using these organizations as a club in the campaign for amalgamation of the textile unions. In this connection, membership cards were issued and dues collected.

The political committee decided that it was permissible to organize mill committees which would collect dues from the members who affiliated, the united front committee could not issue individual membership cards and thus in a measure take the form of another union.

Anti-Imperialist Work.

Considerable progress has been made in the building up of the Anti-Imperialist League. Functioning organizations have been brot into existence in a number of places and the influence of the league has grown. For instance, the campaign for the release of Comrade Mella of the Cuban Communist Party which was initiated by the league brot widespread protests from all over Central and South America on the initiative of the league and resulted in the release of Mella. The work in this field gives the appearance of prospering and promise of the building of a strong united front organization under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow.)

DELEGATES MUST ATTEND
SECTION CONFERENCES
WHICH START SUNDAY

Election of delegates to the section conferences by the shop and street nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago have in most instances already taken place. Beginning Sunday, Jan. 3, the first of the section conferences will start. The dates and places of the section conferences are as follows:

Section No. 1. Monday, Jan. 4, at Community Center, 3201 South Wabash avenue.

Section No. 3. Monday, Jan. 4, at Vilnis, 3116 South Halsted street.

Section No. 4. Tuesday, Jan. 5, at Freihelt, 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd., Room 14.

Section No. 5. Wednesday, Jan. 6, at W. Carmon, 2406 North Clark street.

Section No. 6. Thursday, Jan. 7, at Biltmore Theater, 3rd floor, 2048 W. Division street.

New York District
Will Distribute Over
100,000 Party Leaflets

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The New York district announces that 100,000 leaflets with the program of the Workers Party in reply to Coolidge are on hand at the district office and that all units have been called upon to arrange for a widespread distribution.

All shop nuclei and international branches must arrange immediately to obtain these leaflets and to give them a widespread distribution. Leaflets will be sold for cash at \$3.50 per thousand.

Boston Workers Will
Hold Lenin Memorial
Meeting in Ford Hall

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—One of the largest halls in Boston has been engaged for the Lenin memorial meeting here. It is expected that another hall besides Ford Hall will be taken so as to provide for any overflow crowd which will come to the Boston Lenin meeting.

Bertram D. Wolfe, former secretary of the Communist Party of Mexico, and now director of the Workers School in New York will be the principal speaker. Al Schnap, the district secretary of the Young Workers' League will speak on "Lenin and the Youth." A musical program will be furnished by the Frieheit Gezangs Verein and the Chelsea Mandolin Orchestra.

The meeting will be held Friday, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m. at Ford Hall, Ashburton place, Boston. The admission is 25c.

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Free copies of the YOUNG WORKER, Tribune, Robotnica, Pravda, and Honor and Truth, can be secured from Frank Milder, 821 Clydesburn St., Milwaukee.

Worker Correspondence will make THE DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop.

PHILADELPHIA COMRADES
HELP IS WANTED FOR
BIG DAILY WORKER BALL

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—For the first time in Philadelphia THE DAILY WORKER committee is arranging a DAILY WORKER Ball on a large scale.

We ask all friendly organizations to please take notice and not arrange anything on that night which might conflict. The ball will be a Masquerade Ball and will take place on Friday, Feb. 19, at Mercantile Hall, Broad and Market Sts.

From all indications it is going to be a great success for the comrades and sympathizers are enthusiastic over it, not only because it will be of financial aid to THE DAILY WORKER but also because with every admission ticket will go a subscription to THE DAILY WORKER for one month.

THE DAILY WORKER ball committee calls upon all friends of THE DAILY WORKER whether they are subscribers or not to help in arranging this ball. If you are willing to help come to 521 York Ave. ask for Lena Rosenberg and you will get all information and details.

PHILADELPHIA PARTY MEMBERS MUST
ATTEND REORGANIZATION MEETINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The following meetings have been called by the district office to reorganize the Workers (Communist) Party in Philadelphia on the shop nuclei basis:

January 7—Section 3, at 4035 Girard Ave., West Philadelphia.

January 8—Section 1, at 431 Pine St., South of Market. Front to River.

January 12—Section 4, at Park and Susquehanna Ave. Above Columbia between Front and River. Also Strawberry Mansion, Frankford and Kensington.

Every member of the party in Philadelphia is being circularized thru the district office and also thru the existing branches, and definite instructions are given to what section the comrade belongs. Comrades are urged to follow the instructions of the letter. Those comrades who have received no letters should attend the meeting in the section in which they work.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY WHO INTENDS TO REMAIN IN THE PARTY MUST ATTEND HIS SECTION MEETING.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Robert Minor Writes Introduction to Lenin Pamphlet. The new pamphlet on the Lives and Lessons of Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg which has come off the press today contains in addition to the other features already announced an introduction by Robert Minor.

There has been a great demand for the booklet. Many orders are as yet unfilled but will be filled within a few days. Those who have not as yet sent in their orders and yet want to use the pamphlet in time for the Liebknecht memorial meetings should send them in special delivery, to the national office of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Working Youth Conference of East Ohio
to Have Solid Support of Progressives

THE announcement of the national executive committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League that in the very near future a concentrated effort will be made to make the eastern Ohio young workers' conference a success; that this section of the American fields is but the first where such conferences will be held, will certainly be hailed and supported by every left wing, progressive trade union in that particular territory, supported by every group of young workers in the eastern Ohio fields.

To make it a success every energy will be bent by all elements, for as the purposes of the conference is to organize the youth in order that their standard of living will be bettered, that their

intolerable conditions be bettered, and, as another, to organize the forces of the youth to fight for the demands of the conference and the demands of the Progressive, International Committee of the U. M. W. of A.

The Red Bugaboo—

Of course we can expect the labor skates to raise the Red Bugaboo again and do everything in their power to harm the gathering, but that is to be expected, anything is to be expected of these leeches and parasites. We can expect the ancient cry of "dualists" and other pet phrases but the youth elements who are behind these young worker conferences are determined to go thru with them and make them a success despite the official opposition and sabotage from these "leaders."

To one acquainted with the conditions under which the bituminous and anthracite young miners, and workers in other industries, work and live under, their unanimous opinion will be that such a step on the part of the youth is most necessary. They must do this on their own hook and not depend on the good offices of the labor bureaucracy or of the United Charities, in order that their conditions be bettered but assume the initiative and organize themselves. This will be done.

Fighting Demands.

AFTER a careful and detailed study of the conditions of the young workers in the eastern Ohio field a definite and practical program has been drafted. The demands and issues contained therein cover the many evils existing in this particular section relative to the situation and conditions of the youthful workers, conditions which must be bettered.

As to these demands, a separate and lengthy article on each of the demands could be written. They are demands and issues which the eastern Ohio youth have raised in order that their intolerable working and living conditions be bettered.

Union Smashing Campaign.

We observe the rapid sweep of the non-union operators into hitherto organized territory. We observe daily that mine after mine which previously worked on a union basis, go on a scab basis. We observe mine after mine have their union smashed by the importation of scabs, guards patrolling the highways, state cossacks protecting the scabs, wholesale evictions, persecution and suffering of the workers.

We observe thousands of union workers walking the street looking here and there and everywhere for employment and finding none. We witness many thousands of youthful workers at the point of starvation, clothed in rags, discriminated when it comes to working conditions when a job is finally found. We witness the spineless apathy of the union officialdom standing idly by permitting the union to be smashed and doing nothing to prevent it.

Lowered Living Standard.

We see the wages, conditions and standard of life of these youthful, as well as adult workers being constantly lowered. They are deprived of educational facilities, recreation in every form, are forced to inhabit desolated and depopulated mining camps, seeing nothing but coal tips and coal cars and mountains, doing nothing but living wretched lives.

Some will ask, "Is your youth conference necessary?" To that we might say, go to eastern Ohio or to western Pennsylvania and see for yourself. We might suggest they visit the little mining town of Midland and Westland. The guards, the scabs, the state cossacks, the searchlights, the evictions are in evidence at all times during the day and night.

Worker Murdered.

Not only this but the bosses, ever so anxious and ready to fill their pockets at the expense and happiness of

the workers by "legitimate means," resort to all tactics possible to smash the union, the only weapon of the miners that stand between them and actual slavery. Only recently a worker was murdered in Houston in a street riot between union forces and scabs. This is an everyday occurrence. Such a conference is most necessary, if the conference in question is to consider and have on the agenda some of the above things.

The youth will organize the youth. Until they have a solid, powerful organization to fight for them and protect them such practices as now are going on will continue to go on. The Young Workers (Communist) League will be to the front, the league will assume the bulk of the work of these conferences, they will be made successful, the first step in the direction of real mass contacts.

PAT TOOHEY.
AUGUST VALENTINE.

HIGH SCHOOLS
STAGE DEBATE
OF CHILD LABORAmendment Is Called
Communitistic

By a Student Correspondent

DENFIELD, Minn., Jan. 3.—Students of the Denfield and Cloquet high schools debated the child labor amendment in the Denfield auditorium, Dec. 15. Each school was represented by three pupils. Three professors acted as judges. The principal of the Duluth school presided. The audience was composed of students, parents and a few interested in the proposed amendment.

The affirmative, Cloquet, opened quoting ministers, lawyers, social workers and doctors. The negative countered outlining six objections, chief among them that it was un-American and supported by the Reds. Again the affirmative quoted sky-pilots and various investigators. This brought out the pinch hitter of their opponents. A typical 100%, who usually wind up in some slave pen, drawing seventy-five or so. To prove it was un-American he stated the Workers Party was in favor of this amendment. After reading at length from THE DAILY WORKER he mentioned that Russia was the only country protecting the youth. Are we in this free country to follow Russia he asked.

The remaining speakers merely filled in time. No mention was made of the American Federation of Labor. Nor was the word capitalism used. It was hard to handle the subject without touching facts. But it was clearly brought out that this issue is Communism Versus Americanism. The decision of the judges was two to one in favor of the negative.

Student Workers Organized.

DENVER, Colo.—The Student Window Cleaners, an organization of Denver University students who are working their way thru college by washing windows, has been unionized. The students will become a part of the recognized Building Service Employees' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Referendum on R. O. T. C.

The students' council of the Ohio State University will take a referendum on the compulsory reserve of fliers' training corps on Jan. 21. Each student will not only vote "yes" or "no" but will explain the reasons for his vote.

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

JOBLESS WOMEN FIGHT TO GET BAKESHOP JOBS

Many Trampled Upon in Mad Scramble

By A Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK, Jan. 3 — Following one insertion of an advertisement by the National Pie company of this city calling for 12 colored girls to work in the pastry department, over 300 girls and women of all races and nationalities appeared at the doors long before the shop opened.

The crowd kept pressing towards the door eager to get in to see the manager. In the press many women were thrown under foot and trampled upon.

Full Manager off Box.
When the manager arrived he tried to stand up on a box and tell the girls and women that he would hire only colored help. He was pulled off the box and the women surged over him towards the manager's office.

An ambulance was called and first aid was administered to a number of girls who were badly hurt following a fight to get into the office. As the doctor was leaving the room, a woman screamed. Upon investigation they found a woman with a baby in her arms had been thrown to the floor during the crush.

Finally, the police reserves had to be called as the number of women kept increasing and they pressed harder and harder to get into the manager's office. The manager when he announced he was not going to hire any of those that had assembled, was showered with bananas and other fruit that the jobless women could procure.

Another New Pamphlet



by

LENIN.

"ABOUT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES"

Only a limited number of this little pamphlet issued by the exhibition committee of the Russian Co-operative Societies have been received. Orders subject only to stock on hand.

Each 5 Cents.

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

THIS WEEK'S PRIZES!

THIS week's prizes for the best contributions are as follows:
FIRST PRIZE—"Historical Materialism—A System of Sociology," by Nikolai Bukharin. This is the most sought after book of the day. In this valuable book all the social sciences are closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint.
SECOND PRIZE—"Russia Today," the official report of the British trade union delegation on social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia, a very valuable book to own.
THIRD PRIZE—The original of a DAILY WORKER cartoon, framed.

TWELVE DOLLAR A WEEK CLERKS IN GIMBEL BROTHERS MUST PAY DUES TO COMPANY-OWNED UNIONS

By a Worker Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The Christmas rush was on, my trade was dull and I decided to try my luck as a clerk in a department store. The job I landed was in the Philadelphia store of the Gimbel Brothers outfit, an unscrupulous slave-driving concern with stores in Philadelphia, New York and Paris.

This corporation has been so rapacious in sweating super-profits from its workers as to make possible the enlargement of their store by an annex which will make the Philadelphia branch the largest department store in the world.

The wages of the slaves have been ruthlessly cut, hours have been increased—even night work re-established and there is lots of discontent but it is so far unorganized.

The crowd of new wage slaves just hired, of which I was a party, after spending several hours in the employment office, were finally herded like cattle in a freight elevator and taken up stairs where they proceeded to familiarize us with the intricacies of capitalist "selling."

The class is conducted by a cadaverous creature of the stoolpigeon type known as an efficiency expert.

She emphasized the idea that Gimbel's management considered it un-ladylike and unmanly for the employees to discuss working conditions, wages or hours.

We were showered with all kinds of literature, containing rules and regulations and including a lot of capitalistic bunk about the patriotic duty of boys and girls between the ages of 15 and 20.

ANOTHER WORKER'S LIFE SNUFFED OUT IN GARY'S STEEL MILLS AND NEWS SUPPRESSED BY BOSS PRESS

By HENRY VICTOR, Worker Correspondent.
INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., Jan. 3.—Joseph Puga, age 21, of 3903 Parish avenue, Indiana Harbor, employed as a laborer at the Inland Steel company, was fatally injured at the steel mill Sunday, and died at the Mercy hospital on Monday.

While working Sunday, young Puga was crushed beneath a heavy steel sheet which fell on him. His abdomen was crushed. He was rushed to the Mercy hospital in Gary for medical attention, but he died Monday as a result of his injuries. The body was removed to the home of his parents who, at the sight of the lifeless body of their son, fainted.

As I have pointed out some time ago in THE DAILY WORKER, the entire press of the Calumet district, has submitted to the demands of the steel officials not to publish any news pertaining to conditions and accidents of workers within the mills unless given out by the officials themselves. Faithful to this promise the entire press is silent on the accident and death of Joseph Puga.

This fact proves the necessity of workers organizing their correspondents within the shops and sending their contributions to the only newspaper that fights the battles of the workers—THE DAILY WORKER.

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)
state's attorney it is said. There you are.

SAILORS on board King George's battleships, riding the waves at Plymouth are singing the "Red Flag" and reading the Workers' Weekly, official organ of the British Communist Party. The sailors like that rebel song better than James Ramsay MacDonald, socialist and leader of the labor party. MacDonald is a Presbyterian divine and favored a song that would breathe more of the musty air of the cloister, than the rousing ballad composed by Jim Connell.

BRITISH revolutionists are having a gay-time with old George Bernard Shaw, the unofficial jester of the British bourgeoisie. Had Shaw been devoid of brains he would have made a first class publicity man for a confidence game. He could draw attention to anything from a co-operative colony to a scheme for the harnessing of hokum to the wheels of industry. Shaw had himself driven out of Ireland, "premeditated and with malice aforethought," as the lawyers say. He pulled the pope's nose until it hurt. But it did not hurt the wily George much. He went to a country where the bourgeois were fatter and less sensitive to ridicule.

SHAW became a socialist of the Fabian variety; the kind that gives its proponents entire to social circles peopled by wealthy, benevolent and emotionally starved ladies. Shaw won fame, and deservedly so after a fashion. He developed a biting style that irritated the bourgeoisie sufficiently to make Shaw popular with the masses. He hammered away at the shams and made money at the game. He never became dangerous; "things as they are" were good enough for him.

WHEN the war broke out Shaw hopped on to the Kaiser like the rest of the imperialists and when the war was over he defended him, as against those who wanted to hang the ex-war lord. In defending the Kaiser, Shaw was a little bit ahead of public opinion and cashed in on it later when the bitter ends went out of style. Later on Mr. Shaw defended the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia, and did it very cleverly. He kept the front page by being shocking.

RECENTLY when the British government arrested the executive committee of the Communist Party, Shaw went bail for one of the prisoners thus gaining valuable publicity. But no sooner was the trial over than George broke into print defending the government persecution of the Communists and accusing the Soviet government of sending funds to the British Communists for the purpose of overthrowing the empire. Shaw's charges were not capable of proof in the court as the government learned, but Shaw turned them loose on the public as facts.

IN repeating the charges made against the Communists by the professional stoolpigeons of Britain, from Sir Basil Thompson, the rapist, to Joynton Hicks, home secretary, Shaw takes his place openly among the agents of British capitalism. He has degenerated into a commonplace informer, and in his new role displays nothing of the brightness that characterized his sallies when lashing the hides off the bourgeoisie.

Illinois Farm Crops Decrease in Value

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3. — The gross farm value of the principal Illinois crops produced during the 1925 season totals \$422,757,000, a decrease of 13.2 per cent, or about \$94,000,000 from the 1924 total valuation of \$516,996,000, according to the annual joint report of the Illinois and federal departments of agriculture.

Corn, oats and hay with a combined decreased valuation of 98,000,000 from a year ago, are the main crops contributing to the slump in the total valuation of state crops.

To Prepare Aviation Bill.
WASHINGTON, January 3.—A new aviation bill, which would carry out the recommendations of the Morrow aircraft board, will be ready next week for submission to congress by the war department, Secretary of War Davis told President Coolidge at the White House. The president endorsed the Morrow board's report.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES
Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs-Verein
Fortschritt
Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

Dollar Butchery in China

(Continued from page 3)
hem, and shot the other thru the head—all in a twinkling.
For two hours we fired on the storm centers, and at dusk we mopped up. I, because I knew the Ningpo Guild from basement to roof, was first into the structure—which I had designed. It was my luck to go up the back stairs, with a hard crowd of landed gobs from one of the permanent patrol in Shanghai at my heels. So, when we got to the roof, the fun was over; for the other party, storming the first floor and then going up the front way, had caught plenty red-handed, and blown them to smithereens while yet they worked their guns.

And, of import and with a meaning only to be grasped out here where it means something close, many of the snipers were Reds, Soviet agents. Russians, Reds who had supplied these Chinese with arms and the egg on to foot, to rise. But, along with what few Chinese we caught, they were sent west.

And, as darkness fell, the streets cleared where troops were sent, and an ominous feeling pervaded us all—we awaited only dawn, prayed for rain to drive these heathens in doors. But no rain came, and instead only renewed local sniping, sudden outburst in unexpected quarters on unprotected women and men, sudden attacks on armed isolated patrols.

The General Strike.
A general strike had been called at the very outset, and servants and clerks, laborers, and seamen, wheelbarrow men and coolies, all walked out. But, even the servants at all the hotels walked out at the first sign of trouble, the boys at the American club stayed, stayed all thru the fighting and the trouble, faithful to the end.

Jack and I lined up our boys when the general strike was called, and told them that if they dared to go outside except for food or on orders, they would be followed and beaten to insensibility.

And, only because they had worked for Korff for five years, and had been into every part of China with him, they stayed—nor did they once go outdoors.

At first, the feeling of impending death gave me a queer sensation in the stomach; and you can fully realize it, for it's not that feeling when a man is hot, is in a battle like on the front, but it is that feeling out here of being shot from behind, being killed while walking down the street late at night, shot from some abject-warren by some coolie who is worth, life value, little more than a dollar. But one soon grows used to even the greatest of dangers, and I now go places alone, or with another man, where I know that sudden death might any moment light on me. And I've broken into the foulest dens, filled with foaming agitators and anti-foreign organizers, with drawn gun, and without firing a shot, any of our raiders, taken into custody the whole mob—but not without a cruel, bloody beating for each.

A Soft Side.
I've seen China in its worst, and I've seen places during this trouble, that never before has white face been seen. I've lived, really lived; but I don't want to die yet. Dolly, the missus, is in the hospital being operated on for appendicitis, very low; and I'm crazy with the worry of it. Boy, I wish you could see the little girl. Sweet as an old etching, and as good-natured a little black-eyed devil as a man could wish for. And, Hank, I'm the first beau, and the last, that she ever had—first one to kiss her.

A four day romance and she returned to Hongkong with the Tiffany stamp on her finger; then she got lonesome, for she's alone in the world and had been all her life in the convent at Hongkong. So, a cable to me, I sent an answer—and here she it, the queen of the Smith roost, Mrs. Smith, if you please. Yeah, we all splice up sooner or later. She worked night and day during this trouble, and broke down the other day. Tonight—aw hell!

I got to change the subject, or stop where I am.
No Man Knows.
Some day, Hank, I'll tell you all about this trouble—and it may be that I may have lots more to tell you about it. For it's not over yet. The crisis hasn't come yet, the country is rising, and not a man here knows or pretends to know what the future may bring.

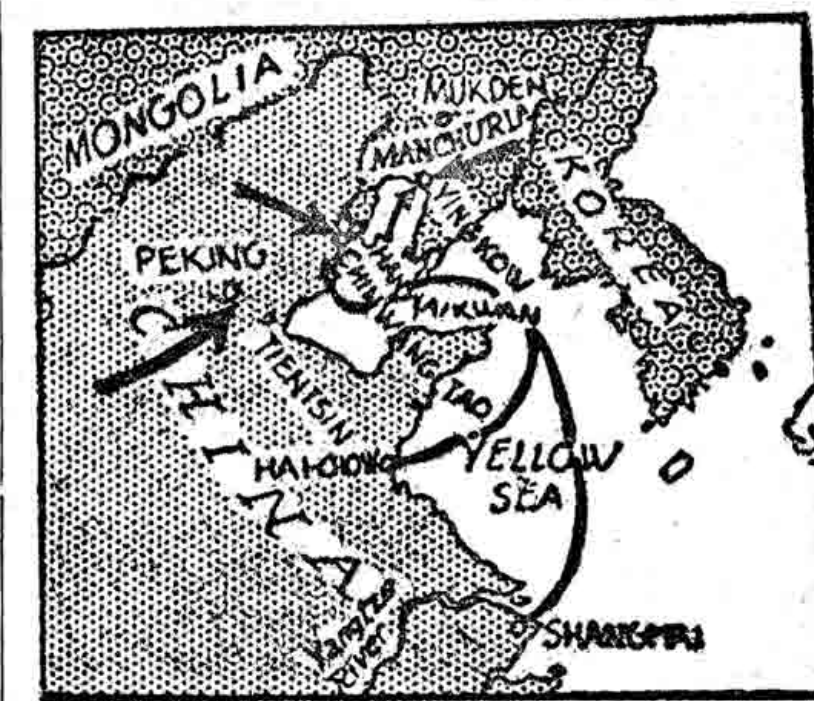
My outfit has been in touch with the men who are all-powerful here; even as my outfit is all-powerful in finances here. Only the other night I met the man who is confidential advisor to the most powerful man today in China, Baker, American, advisor to Marshal Chan Tso-lin—and history is based on what his decision is, and I, poor I, had the honor of sitting in the American Club bar and airing my version of the situa-

tion with him. Shanghai is surrounded by Chinese troops, and whether they are friendly or hostile no man really can say.
I wish some of the Chicago police could come out here in peace time; believe me they'd see service that they never would see in a lifetime back home. They'd get in on nearly nightly raids in quarters where to breathe deeply means probable suffocation, and in rabbit-warrens where human beings living in the most disgusting and foul circumstances, man-

our American Club schools, and as an employer of students returned and educated here, I feel qualified to speak on the traits, the characteristics of the breed, I utterly and unqualifiedly despise the so-called "returned student." The Chinese educated in America. You probably have several in your class. You probably are chummy with them, or at least are friendly with them.

"Democratic Discipline."
You know me, Hank, I'm one democratic cuss—and you know in what a

The Trouble Zone in China



THE above map shows the area of North China from Shanghai to Mukden. Peking, the northern capital, is located inland from the port of Tientsin. This area has been the field of revolutionary nationalist uprisings against domination by foreign imperialists since the present massacres began six months ago.

age to eke out a bare existence, just one short jump from starvation.

The Imperialist Moralizes.
They'd see dens and dives, where the foulest of practices are daily rites, where small boys are used for immoral purposes, and where pretty little Sing-song girls are sold into slavery, where babies are sold by their mothers, for a few coppers cash. They'd see China, the China that the tourist and the longtime resident never sees, the China seen by the police only.

This country is fairly seething, and whether the fires of wrath and unrest are finally quenched or die out, or whether they are unwittingly allowed by the wrangling foreign governments (our own being the most responsible, yet the most vacillating out here) to grow, and feed upon the millions here and upon the foreigners until another bloody Boxer arises—upon this present day state of affairs, upon the attitude of the powers in enforcing order even at the point of the bayonet and at the mouth of the machine gun, depends really the future of the world.

For, let but China arise, let her once become Bolshevik, and straightway the course of history will change, and soon the greatest war since the beginning of time will be fought out here. I speak of Asia, and not of the Chinese as fighters. I fully believe that the next war will be fought out here, out here in this maelstrom of racial hatred, this fiery region where Jap, and Chino, Russian and Mongolian, all hate each other—and are united against the "foreigner."

Slaughter House Diplomacy.
The worst kind of a policy toward China would be for a conciliatory policy, in view of the lessons we should have learned from the Boxer. It took only three days for the Boxer to descend upon the legations in Peking, four days from the first sign of unrest and the legations were fighting for dear life, and they fought for three months until the allies rescued them.

The looting of Peking, the raping of Chinese women, the bloody slaughter of men, women and children when the armies were turned loose after the relief, has kept China quiet these years—and now the younger generation, not remembering the Boxer reprisals, is rising again, in fact, has arisen.

Up country the foreigners are fleeing for their lives. Even as I write my friend of the China press tells me that at Kuling 600 missionaries are marooned, helpless, and surrounded by hostile Chinese looters—and the Japanese and American destroyers are speeding madly there in the hope of arriving there before it's too late. A toss of the coin—a shake of the dice box—and either peace or bloody war. On one hand we see another Boxer, with wholesale slaughter seldom seen except here in China, with reprisals in the ratio of a thousand to one; or a pacification, a reorganization.

The government, the sham government, the government in name only, is according to the vile, crazy, lunatic demands of the university students—these foul little wretches, educated by foreigners, and now biting the hands that have fed them—and these little devils, half-educated, half fanatic, demand that the foreigners leave China.
Hank, as an AI member of the Shanghai University Club, to which belongs many returned students of

mood I came here, how I thot I'd like the Chinese. The best education for the Chinese is this: discipline, teach him to respect his instructors, obey them as we obey our professors at home. Discipline in Chinese schools is entirely unknown, and the students nearly run the schools.

Then, allow none of them to go abroad to be educated, for in America or England they learn "all of the white man's vices and shortcomings,"
(Continued on page 6)

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new feature "My week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker."

ATTEND—
The
Daily
Worker
Anniversary
Concert
IN
NEW YORK

Sunday, January
10
Commencing 2 P. M.
at the
YORKVILLE
CASINO,
86th St. and Third Ave.
Freiheit Singing Society
Hungarian Symphony
Orchestra, Etc.
TICKETS at the door 50c,
in advance TWO for 50c
On Sale at
Daily Worker N. Y. Agency,
108 East 14th Street,
New York City.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOMETHING NEW!

SOMETHING DIFFERENT!

"SIX LIVE PAGES"

Costumes and scenery
by
LYDIA GIBSON.



A LABOR PANTOMIME

with a cast of 30 people.

Five leading dancers

14 children

and assisted by the
Chicago Worker
Correspondents

Under the direction of EMMA BLECH-SCHMIDT

Musical Arrangements by EVELYN MACK

at the

Daily Worker Birthday Party

IMPERIAL HALL,
2409 N. Halsted Street

50 Cents
Admission

Wednesday, Jan. 13
8 P. M.

DANCING AFTER PROGRAM.

Ready

The January Issue
of the
WORKERS
MONTHLY

Be sure to get a copy of this issue.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only): \$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago): \$9.00 per year \$5.00 six months \$3.00 three months

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

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL {Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE {Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB {Business Manager

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.

The Greek Debt

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has a new problem to solve as a result of the latest attempt at debt settlement. The Greek mission is in Washington, like the missions of other nations that have been there and still others that are to come, in an effort to arrange financial affairs so they can secure further loans from the Wall Street banking houses. The Greek debt is comparatively insignificant, but the history of the thing is illuminating.

In February, 1918, the United States, Great Britain and France agreed to extend credits to Greece after the end of the war, the American share of the loan to be \$48,236,000. The United States advanced her \$15,000,000 and then stopped because Standard Oil resented the role of Greece as vassal of England in the struggle for oil in the Middle and Near East. Britain's meddling with internal politics in that country and the kaleidoscopic changes of government made Greece a poor investment for the United States.

Mr. Mellon claims that Greece owes the United States the principal and interest of the loan, which amounts to \$17,500,000. But Greece has a unique counter claim to the effect that the United States owes her the balance of the promised loan, \$33,236,000, which must be paid before she will settle her indebtedness.

If Mr. Mellon believes in the biologic myth of the inheritance of acquired characters (or characteristics) he must be forcibly reminded of the ancient Trojan admonition "beware of Greeks bearing gifts." These ancient enemies of Athens discovered that the business men with their commercial swindles in the form of gifts accompanying their merchandise were more potent than Greek swords.

However Mellon may reason about this incredible demand of the modern Greeks, the outcome of the negotiations will be determined by advantages to be gained in the world struggle of today between the United States and England. This government may cancel part of the debt in the hope of paying the way for more effective financial penetration, or it may insist upon full payment. The total amount is trivial compared with the Italian and French debts and England's domination of Greece for the purpose of creating powerful naval bases in the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea preparatory to operations against Turkey in the struggle over Mosul will not aid the Greeks in the negotiations with the Washington agents of Wall Street.

Another Exoneration for Wheeler

The decision of the district court of the District of Columbia exoneration Senator Wheeler of Montana of charges of crime in connection with oil leases is the third victory for the running mate of LaPollette in the last presidential campaign. Beyond doubt the prosecution of Wheeler was an act of revenge on the part of the Coolidge administration for the role the Montana senator played in aiding to unmask the thieving, murderous, venal "Ohio gang" of which the late president, Harding, and the cheap ward heeler and political crook, former Attorney-General Daugherty, were the leaders. Exoneration by the federal court of the state of Montana where the crime is alleged to have occurred was followed by the attempt of the department of justice to convict Wheeler in Washington. This also failed, but still the Coolidge outfit desires further persecution. They cannot easily forgive the black eye they received in the Daugherty scandals.

Leading republicans, however, are advising the government to refrain from further making itself ridiculous in this case. Then the recent change of front of Wheeler may have something to do with the recent decision and will probably prevent further prosecution on the charges in spite of the threats. The Montana senator is now running with the pack that is howling to get the United States into the league of nations via the world court, which service to Morgan will do much to atone for the attacks upon Daugherty.

This stand of Wheeler should be a lesson to those workers who rallied to the support of the LaPollette-Wheeler ticket in the last campaign under the illusion that triumph of the petty bourgeois third party would mean a victory for labor, and should stimulate the drive for a labor party independent of and against all such political shysters as Wheeler.

Jesus Jazzer Silent

Billy Sunday, now that William Jennings Bryan is dead, is the foremost American spokesman for that obnoxious aggregation of hell-howling, bug-house, mammon-worshipping protestant spawn, that upholds the bourgeois religion of fundamentalism. This specimen is one of the reliable servants of capitalism in its efforts to keep the working class in ignorance and superstition. For years his appearance in a so-called evangelical campaign followed industrial disturbances.

Now this spook peddler is laid up as a result of an operation on that overworked part of his anatomy—his jaw. The other day he spent six hours in a dentist's chair and is recuperating in a hospital and for the first time in the past quarter century he is silent.

As usual, the "superior" race has broken its word to a supposed "barbarian" foe. The French in Syria, after getting an armistice on the promise of a complete amnesty, began insisting on the punishment as for civil crimes, of acts of war taken by the Druse forces as an army but insisted upon by the French as individual crimes of murder and pillage. So the Druses decided to begin shooting again. Now we will hear how they, not the French, broke the armistice.

Wall Street imperialism has had to back up on the attempt by Pershing to keep an army of occupation loafing around South America for a year or so under cover of "settling a dispute" between Chile and Peru. "Black Jack" Pershing suddenly found he had much too bad teeth to chew the quid he had bitten off. All South America became indignant and a retreat was forced.

Another case in Morocco. How the French and Spanish pined for peace. They would have given anything for peace, but their power to dig high grade ore out of the hills there with cheap labor. Now when Abdel-Krim proposes peace, both Spain and France refuse to listen.

Right and Left Wing in the I. L. G. W. Convention

NOTE.—This is a continuation of the series of articles on the recent International Ladies' Garment Workers convention, the last of which appeared in the issue of Saturday, December 26. Another article will appear tomorrow.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
ARTICLE V.
The Left Wing Walkout and Its Consequences.

THE refusal of the Sigman machine to accept the provisions of the peace agreement granting proportional representation to joint boards, following its use of police to clear the convention hall and other methods of provocation, was clearly an attempt to force a secession movement for which blame could be placed on the left wing.

In this the machine almost succeeded. After Sigman had announced that no charge in representation would be made, in reply to protests from the left, he actually invited the left wing, if not satisfied with the committee ruling, to leave the convention.

THE left wing, following the lead of Hyman, who said he would "take his hat and coat and go home," left the hall in a body.

The continued use of split tactics by both the right and left, had resulted in an actual split.

Only the discipline of the left wing, and cooler consideration of the disastrous results of such a policy, brought the left wing delegation back into the convention next morning and liquidated the crisis—a crisis which could not have been confined to the I. L. G. W. which inevitably would have involved the left wing in the whole American labor movement.

Had the Sigman machine been less stupid and chosen a more plausible excuse for provoking a split and therefore not been forced to make organizational concessions, it is extremely doubtful if a split could have been avoided—a split in which the left wing had nothing to gain and everything to lose.

HERE we must consider the causes which brought the left wing into a maneuver dangerous even under the most favorable circumstances and only to be engaged in after careful preparation and consideration of the relationship of forces in the labor movement and which can be carried out successfully only with a left wing highly conscious and well organized, firmly united by a common ideology and hardened in the struggle.

With all its fighting spirit and tremendous following, the left wing in the I. L. G. W. hardly comes up to these specifications, neither is the relationship of forces in the American labor movement favorable for the consolidation of the left wing on a secession basis. There are few who will deny that a left wing secessionist movement in the needle trades, which would be confined to New York, and which would not even effect certain important sections of the ladies' garment industry in that city, could be cut to pieces by the combined efforts of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, the bureaucracy of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the bosses and the state authority. Some of these forces constitute reserves which the Sigman machine in the I. L. G. W. had not called into action in the pre-convention struggle.

WITH such forces against them the left wing in the I. L. G. W. U.

carried out a split. The reasons for this tempting of fate are to be found in the confused conception of the role of the left wing in the present stage of the American labor movement, an over-estimation of the strength of the I. L. G. W. U. left wing, an over-estimation of the political development of the rest of the labor movement coupled with remnants of confidence in the desire of the Sigman machine to preserve the union intact.

The split tactic of the left wing was entirely one-sided. It staked everything on the belief that the Sigman machine would make concessions rather than see the union split and the fact that certain concessions were made and no split occurred no more proves the correctness of this belief than the foresight of a gambler is proved when he wins on red because black did not turn up.

WHAT would the left wing have done if the Sigmanites had not made concessions?

It must be remembered, in seeking an answer to this question that the left wing had followed objectively splitting tactics all thru the convention, but splitting tactics which were the result of a wrong conception of the role of the bureaucracy as the real agents of the bosses in the union—a split tactic which was supposed to bring pressure upon the bureaucrats by reason of their fear of a split when they themselves had been trying to split the union for two years. The walkout was a reaction to the provocative tactics of the machine—an extension into the convention of the same tactics which were expressed in the expulsion policy.

In other words, the left wing, after fighting for nineteen months for the

right to belong to and work inside the union for the left wing program, allowed a policy which tended to place its followers outside the union by their own act.

HAD the Sigman machine made no concessions whatever, the left wing would have been compelled (by reason of the fact that no way for a retreat had been prepared) to either submit under most humiliating circumstances and come back to the convention with its morale badly shaken and its followers demoralized, or to carry out the split and engage in a struggle in which it could not hope to win at this time for reasons given above.

The left wing was able to avoid the continuation of the split and in this sense the Sigman machine suffered a defeat.

But the consequences for the left wing for the balance of the convention were very bad. Its militancy declined in a marked degree and it made certain errors for which shaken morale, due to its mistake, was responsible. Organizational victory achieved by following a wrong policy is bound to have such an effect and altho the left wing had been given organizational concessions it had lost prestige. It evidently felt this and so when the question of proportional representation to joint boards came up again the left wing accepted, with only a formal protest, a proposition which gave the New York left wing locals proportional representation at the expense of the left wing in the other garment centers such as Cleveland, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia. To be exact, the left wing gained its point in New York, but did not fight for the same principle in the outlying districts, leaving them in complete control of the machine.

IF the left wing in the I. L. G. W. U. did not have in it many Communists who attempt to overcome and explain mistakes of this kind, and if the Sigman machine had not been too stupid to fail to capitalize a fundamental error of this sort, the left wing might easily have split on this issue.

Another error was made by the left wing on the closing day of the convention during the elections, which confirms all criticism made of certain right wing tendencies, but which need not be gone into in detail here. It showed, however, in a very bald form, the remnants of a confused idea of the role of right wing leadership in the unions.

IN addition to the one outstanding error in the election of officers mentioned above, it was also apparent that the left wing had forgotten, when it came to nominations, its real function as the organizer and leader of the masses of the membership around a common program of struggle. It failed, when making its nominations, to take advantage of this last opportunity in the convention to put forward its program and make clear that its candidates were supported for office, not because of good fellowship, but because they endorsed and would fight for the interests of the membership as expressed in the demands of the left wing contained in its resolutions.

One of the important reasons for this failure was the fact that the recent crisis was still uppermost in the minds of the left wing.

It had paid too high a price for its organizational concessions.
(To be continued.)

Butchery of Chinese Workers Is Exposed

(Continued from page 5)
and none of his virtues." Such as told me by Old Mister Wong, the wise man of North China, head of the Kailan Mining administration, who sent his son to Yale, spent a quarter of a million on him there, and then watched him degenerate to a common coolie upon his return here.

Really Beneficial—By Turning Traitor? Such things are common here, and the Chinese is exceptional, who, upon his return here can keep his head above water and really benefit by his learning. They land here with a handful of dogmas, and a hearty sense of their superiority over their brothers; they scorn to work, and are cocksure in all the damnable senses of the word. They soon lose their moral fibre, their sense of proportion, and finally end up within a step of where they left off when they went abroad.

The oriental mind is queer—I don't care what your medical men say, I have observed the intricate ramification and modes of oriental reasoning, and I marvel at some of the processes turned out. The Chinese mind is subjective; the occidental is objective.

Degenerate Missionaries. And I doubt if there has ever lived a man who really understood the Chinese; for such is the influence of this country, that when a man lives among them for years, cut off from his kind, he ceases to be white, as it were, and soon degenerates to a being lower than even a white man elsewhere could become.

And, altho he might savvy the Chinese viewpoint, speak their tongue—he is thereupon unfit for use as an analyst. Many of our missionaries go native, wear cues, and are little more or less than White Chinese. In the interior such are found, having lost their occidental ways and really become Chinese, living in foul, indescribable dens, and still drawing funds from the Altogether-Missed Old Maids and Widows.

Holy Parasites. I firmly believe that the missionaries should beat it out of China, they do no good, and are parasites in the full sense of the word. The Y. M. C. A. is doing good work here—but they also are more needed in the States, in a white man's country, more than they are here. Hank, use your imagination; imagine a foul district in Shanghai, narrow streets in the native quarter, crooked on purpose to stop devils, a network of alleys and runways; and then imagine yourself being on a raid there, busting into a house in quest of opium.

You burst in the front door and rush in, you kick in the obstructing doors and kick the opium soddens occupants out of their filthy beds. Deep in the interior of the den you bring up in front of a door, upon which in big character is written the word, "Wai Kuo Kren," "White Man."

"Gone Native" You blow your whistle, and when help comes you bust in the door, and there stretched on his filthy bed you discern thru the darkness what once had been a white man. Sudden and crazed with opium, "gone native" and having lost all his foreign ways, this wreck lies—gibbering in Chinese, not even able to speak his mother tongue. Such, such, is what China does to him who weakens and goes Chinese. Happily few, fall so low; the code out here is to fall them and ship them away before the chance arises, before they are able to make such gloomy, drooling spectacles of themselves.

Opium? Plenty of it here, in fact seldom do I patrol the more dangerous quarters there days without smelling incessantly that queer, heavy smell, of burning opium. But the sup-

ply is comparatively scarce in Shanghai, on account of police vigilance. But large, as compared to other cities at home. Since this trouble we have swooped down on many a large store of opium.

A Hundred Per Center God grant that we keep the oriental out of our fair home country, that we keep this foul wretch here, where he is best fitted to remain. For once we let the teeming millions of Asia gain a foothold on the American continent, all is lost. They multiply like rabbits, ever more so, and live always in the foulest and most revolting of ways. Their ways are not ours, and the East and West will never, never meet—in spite of Japanese propaganda.

The Japanese is never more hated by Americans in America than he is hated out here by British. The hatred is cordial and hot, and upon that one ground we meet, as we do out here on many others.

Hank, we Americans out here erect to dislike the Lime; we do. But, at

way that the banker would unbend to speak to them. Now the Tai-pan, the banker, is in uniform, and on duty must needs speak to the gobs; and the gobs, pulls his wise cracks, spits succently and says, maybe, "Fellah, when I spit it bounces, get muh?" And the banker, now turned soldier, laughs and says, "Jolly well said, old dear, jolly well turned, y'know?" "Yeah, lad," returns the gobs, "You said it fellah. What duh these Chinks think they are, tough or sumpin'?"

Boy, the Italian, sailors, the wops, and the gobs have always been the best of friends, going on booze parties together; and even the gobs and the British bluejackets get along fine here—altho in Hongkong, the official fighting place for the two breeds, they bust loose and fear the town wide open when they meet.

Usually Not a Proper Animal.

As is usual in peacetime, the sailor is not considered a proper animal to mix with; but now many a staid old resident has come, seen, and been

protest with the naval officer, saying that the gobs made his soldiers run away. No fooling, I was there at the time the protest came in. In fact I went on a likker party with the naval officer in command, he, I and a North China Daily News correspondent went into Chinese territory where the Chinese soldiers had order to shoot unformed and armed foreigners on sight.

Officers on a "Likker Party."

I wore civies, but carried my 45 Colt automatic. Before the party got far we all were wild and woolley, and we kicked down the doors of a row of places in which lived a bunch of Soviet agents; I had the only gun in the party, so I used it in shooting thru the ceiling. The Chinese soldiers and police soon appeared, but accidentally I shot one round thru a window, and they soon disappeared.

And, left in possession of the neighborhood and its contents, we raised hell until broad daylight. The Soviet agents surely caught hell—and one big Russian beast, whom we caught in bed with a

going Bolshevik, altho men of experience here have said for years that China would never go Bolshevik. She may not accept the dogmas of the Soviet, but she may easily accept their anti-foreign prattle, and that only as means to an end. The Chinese always were, and perhaps always will be, anti-foreign, hating change, inert.

Tie-tsin alone of all our offices here in China, remains active, not participating in any of the trouble—simply because Tie-tsin is the headquarters of large bodies of American, Japanese, British, and French and Italian troops, kept there as a result of the Boxer lesson.

All Oriental.

Since the revolution of 1911 China has known no stable strong government, always in the throes of some inter-provincial war, always in the grip of grasping officials—and the Chinese have never been a patriotic people, nor will they be. Conditions are against patriotism such as we know it; one hundred or more distinct tongues, a million prejudices of one provincial people against the other.

Yet, they are all oriental, have the intertia and oriental mind and viewpoint, and consequently may act in union against the hated foreign devil—even as they did in 1900.

The Incomprehensible Native.

Their demands on the Shanghai consular body are funny, preposterous, the products of cruelly distorted minds, the product of weak, incapable intellects. Last winter tens of thousands of Chinese refugees sought shelter within the international settlement from the shells and bayonets of their own soldiers; now these self-same refugees are demanding that the foreigner who was willing to lay down his life last winter to protect him should give up his settlement, let it be run by Chinese and that he should thereupon become subject to Chinese law—which is the worst mess Christ ever allowed.

I, for one, and every other foreigner here, lose my temper every time I think of the utterly absurd demands made by the government, by the students, by the populace. They remind me of a bunch of boys, of children. And with such thoughts in my mind, I set to work upon the slightest provocation, to bust Chinese skulls.

Out here, where the foreign population is infinitesimal in comparison, one must act quickly and with force, or perish. Swoop down, spare no one, or perish by the most excruciating of torture. I've seen the Chinese Hundred Cuts, I've seen prisoners slowly cut to pieces—and I, for one, intend to kill my share if it comes to a showdown. I sincerely hope it doesn't. Shanghai is perfectly safe, at least we can defend it until relief arrives.

Japan is only a day's sail from here, and help may easily originate there with the Japs who are only too glad to come here. Then, try to get them out, try.

Driven to Bloodshed by Passivity!

When next I write, old pal, much may have happened, much may have come to pass; perhaps history may be written in the next few days. Yet, on the other hand, this may drag along for weeks, for months, the passive resistance of the Chinese at which they are adepts; and which resistance soon drives the foreigner mad and into bloodshed, as has happened out here many a time. Write me soon, damn it. I haven't gotten a letter from you for ages, and I'm wondering what I could have done to you to cause your silence.

Please forget not that I am

Your best friend and Tsai Chien, LARRY.

WHEN PRODUCTION OUTSTRIPS MARKETS.

"THERE must ever, without any particular accident, in due time arrive a moment when the extension of the markets is unable to keep pace with the extension of British manufactures, and this disproportion must bring about a new crisis with the same certainty as it has done in the past. But if one of the great markets suddenly becomes contracted, the arrival of the crisis is necessarily accelerated thereby. Now the Chinese rebellion must, for the time being, have precisely this effect upon England."—Karl Marx, August 8, 1853.

the same time we like him in spite of the difficulty of meeting him and fraternizing. Since this trouble we have met, as it were, upon a common field, with common aims and troubles; and I sincerely apologize for whatever I have said against the breed. The ways of the Briton are not our ways. He is hard to approach, and when once made your friend, much comes out that is never dream of.

The Great Dispersion—Of Snobs. I've been cut like hell out here, and felt a perfect grievance because of it. But, once I was really acquainted with the better natured and finer ones, I soon found out what a sporting race they were. Their lives are bitter, bitter with longing for the home country. They are members of the great dispersion, forever doomed to spend their lives away from their home country.

And, their ways and habits and thoughts being not our ways and thoughts, we naturally misunderstand them; and they misunderstand us. The police are nearly all Lime; and I had a fairly difficult time of it at first until the crust was broken.

An Initiate Snob. But I acted natural, swore in American, kidded them, took a lot of good-natured trash about wild west Indians, and two gun cowboys roaming Broadway, etc., and now I number many a difficult Lime among by best friends out here. And this upris-

In which men of many nations fought side by side without thought and without caring about racial traits, land and birthplace, has served to create a better feeling out here among us foreigners.

American destroyers have landed to rescue British residents up country; and British gunboats have repeatedly rescued American residents since this outbreak. The American gobs, I may add, are the pride of Shanghai; they took the place by storm, with their hardboiled ways.

Shanghai has seen them many times before; but never in such a

conquered. The gobs covered themselves with glory no sooner had they landed. I'll tell you about it.

We raided a certain Tung Dah Medical College and kicked all the fairly lousy and filthy imitation students out into the streets. Hank, you'd quit medicine if you saw this place where Chinese are supposed to study medicine. And the next day our patrol was relieved by a company of gobs who were to billet there in order to utilize the place as a strategic point—it overlooked one of the most dangerous points along the border, the Markham road bridge.

Civilization's Messengers.

No sooner had the gobs arrived than they set to work, broke out big holes in the two-foot walls, and set up scores of machine guns and a radio installation. They sent four men up the approach of the bridge, and these men, not knowing just where the border was, walked out on the bridge and thru a line of about thirty Chinese infantry with fixed bayonets.

These Chinese soldiers tried to stop the wandering gobs, and one of the Chinese was promptly knocked down by the truculent gobs in the lead. The pals of the Chinese thereupon brought their rifles to the ready, and the gobs, with rifles still slung, set to work with their fists and broke one jaw and several faces.

Extending the Border.

The rest of the gobs thereupon came running up about twenty strong, and in about three seconds the Chinese border moved fully two hundred yards from the settlement—and there it stays today, for the gobs refuse to let a Chinese soldier within a hundred yards of the north approach, whereupon the south approach is really the Chinese foreign border.

The WiaoChiauPu has lodged a protest with the diplomatic body, saying that the foreigner has used armed force in infringing upon Chinese soil. Holl, and the commandant of the Chinese force also lodged a violent

handsome Russian woman, was given three minutes to get out into the street. Boy, we were drunk, and all the stored up devilment of the past two weeks was breaking out; and this boy spent two of the three minutes in walla-walla, and the last minute flying down the nearly vertical stairs, with several 45 cal. bullets after him.

He was later picked up in Shanghai and found to be a general in the Soviet Red army, down here to stir up anti-foreign feeling. And so, dawn came, we returned to the settlement, with no prisoners, three hangers, shattered nerves, and a captured Mauser pistol taken off the Russian, also a Soviet flag, the same which now decorates the Louza canteen.

All China is Aroused!

Canton is aflame with war; Hongkong is in the throes of unrest; Tsingtau is having one hell of a time; Peking is in rebellion and the petty, sham government there is about to fall; Tsinin is in grave danger, and foreigners there are imperiled; All China is aroused! And overnight, as usual.

Our Hankow office turned out in force there, and as members of the volunteer units which are always maintained and equipped by the British and American forces out here, used their Lewis gun in the fight there of the other day, in which ten were killed and an unknown number wounded and dying later. Our Tsinan office is barricaded with the rest of the foreigners there with the British consular compound, armed and equipped and supplied with three months food—awaiting the inevitable fight.

Going Bolshevik?

Our Canton office was evacuated the last week and the entire female population of the foreign colony there has fled to Hongkong for safety, the men sticking to fight it out if necessary. An American small gunboat there was shelled the other night, but soon silenced the fire of the enemy. South China is in grave danger of