

DEMAND "HANDS OFF CHINA!"

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

It is said that Premier Hertzog of South Africa spit out the king's English like a truck driver when he stated his position before the British empire conference now sitting in London. The South African declared that his country would insist on being internationally recognized. It will take all the diplomacy, champagne and the glamor of Buckingham Palace to keep the discontented members of the dominions from speaking frankly. Hertzog made it quite clear that he wants no part of the union jack in the South American flag. Not that he intends to secede. No, no. Perish the thought. But you can never tell what may happen.

How little credence can be attached to the average news story is well exemplified in the press reports sent from London prior to the convening in the empire conference. Everything was going to be peaceful, and King of Canada, Cosgrove of Ireland and Hertzog of South Africa would calmly lie down with the lion. No responsible person would make predictions as to what position those gentlemen may stand on, because they are capitalist politicians with an admirable regard for the safety of their political hides. But a blind person can see that the countries those three represent hang to the motherland by a slender and weak string.

How the works of men and mice "aft gang aley" is again demonstrated in England's misfortune with Locarno. Sir Austen Chamberlain was honored by the king for clinching the Locarno pact, which was designed to weaken France on the continent. England's campaign to get Germany into the league of nations had the same object. Now France turns around and fights with Germany with the object of forming a combination which would be stronger from a military and commercial point of view than any ever formed on the continent of Europe. And we gather that the erstwhile Germanophile, Poincare, is behind the negotiations with Germany, tho he cannot keep from snarling across the Rhine occasionally.

Whether the negotiations between France and Germany will develop into a hard and fast alliance is in the lap of history. America is a realist. It seems that the United States does not see its way clear just now how far it should go against its greatest commercial rival, Great Britain. The United States and England put Germany on her feet, but capitalist nations are notoriously thankless. It is rather amusing to see the nation that was saved from the "terrible Hun" by the United States embrace the aforesaid "Hun" while American legion delegates to their next convention in Paris, are forewarned that five thousand French girls will meet them on the dock with hands outstretched, not to embrace, but to demand alimony.

By the time the discussion over the activity of Columbus is finished it may develop that he was an Eskimo. Hitherto the Italians have claimed him and the Irish have built his monuments. Then along comes a German society and puts in a claim for the discoverer of America. Now come the Spaniards, who claim that they paid for his berth. This is the penalty of greatness. Christopher would be better pleased, tho, if such a desire to do him honor during his lifetime was more pronounced than the desire to carve his scalp.

EUGENE V. DEBS is dead and the working class in all lands will sorrow. Whatever disagreements other sections of the revolutionary movement had with Debs, they were over tactics, methods to be used in the task of overthrowing this robber system. Debs hated capitalism thoroughly and religiously. He was a man of great courage and never hesitated to take a stand because of any consequences to himself. He sacrificed a comfortable career in the labor movement for the sake of his opinions and wore out his body on the platform and sapped his nerve force in jail, for the cause.

Ten recent years Debs was not able to accommodate himself to new revolutionary strategy that was born out of the womb of the Russian revolution. It was a pity that he was not able to accept Lenin's invitation to visit the Soviet Republic and see a workers' state in action. Ill health prevented him making the journey and also the pressure brought to bear on him by the political pawnbrokers who have been using the old man's prestige for the past few years as a fig leaf to cover the nakedness of the socialist party.

How the Official Organ of the Kuomintang Announced the Great Victory of the Armies of National Liberation

ALL THE WEEK'S
NEWS
OF THE
STRUGGLE TO
LIBERATE CHINA

The CANTON GAZETTE.

廣州日報週刊

中華民國十五年八月三十日星期一

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WUCHANG AND HANKOW CAPTURED

Peking-Hankow Railway Communications Entirely Cut Off

Gen. Fan Chung-shu's Men Capture Sipighsien

In view of the operations of Gen. Fan Chung-shu's troops in Honan, Warlord Wu Pei-fu's "Allies" have been defeated

Warlord Wu Pei-fu's Military Strength In Hupeh

Hupei General Liu Tso-lung's Faith In The Kuomintang

A Hankow report states that seeing the rapid progress of our Northern Expedition since the fall of Changsha, Warlord Wu's

OUR NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS CAPTURED WUCHANG AT NOON ON THURSDAY THE 26TH AND HANKOW IN THE AFTERNOON ON THE SAME DAY

At three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the 28th inst., telegrams were received from the Temporary Camp of the Commander-in-Chief at the Front by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the Nationalist Government, the Headquarters of the National Revolutionary Army, the Central Military and Political Academy as well as various military and political organizations to the effect that our National Revolutionary troops captured Wuchang at noon on Thursday the 26th inst.

The rebel troops looted Wuchang before they took to flight.

General Chiang Kai-shek, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Revolutionary Army, has arrived at Yangliutung, where he is making his headquarters. He is leaving for Wuchang to-morrow.

In view of the National Revolutionary troops having occupied Wuchang, the Northern Expedition will soon be concluded.

Gen. Fang Poon-jen To Mobilize His Troops In Kiangsi

General Fang Poon-jen, former Tupan of Kiangsi, and now Commander of the 11th National Revolutionary Army, left Canton and proceeded to Hunan after conferring with the

Warlord Wu Pei-fu's Northern Troops in Hupeh Discouraged

Shanghai, August 26.—The chief reason for the capture of Yochow from Wu Pei-fu's Northern "Allies" by the Revolutionary forces from the South was due to the fact that only the

Commander of Cantonese Army Warns Foreign Powers of War

CANTON, China — The commander-in-chief of the Cantonese armies, General Chiang Kai-shek, has issued a manifesto to all foreign nations, of which the following is a part:

"The present Northern expedition, which I am under orders to lead, is to comply with the demands of the Chinese people for national revolution and the achievement of freedom and equality for China.

"Those countries that help our national revolution will be treated as the most friendly nations. Those countries that hinder our national revolution will be expelled by four hundred millions of people.

"Since the industrial reformation, international imperialism is struggling and aiming for colonization. The oppressed people cannot free themselves of this distress. The loss sustained by the oppressor nations exceeds the benefits they get. Therefore the unification and independence of China means the permanent peace of the world.

"The crimes of the traitor Wu Pei-fu have reached their day of reckoning. Therefore I dare to lead the revolutionary armies to exterminate the traitorous and dangerous militarists and then to achieve the unification of China.

"I will love and respect those who, for the sake of justice, help our national revolution. But I will expel those who hinder or try to hinder our revolutionary movements.

Signed: CHIANG KAI-SHEK, commander-in-chief of the National Revolutionary Army, at Changsha, August 22, 1926."

STRIKE LEADER OF I. L. G. WILL SPEAK SUNDAY

Brings Message From 40,000 Strikers

The Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announces that one of the leaders of the general strike committee now conducting the strike of 40,000 cloakmakers in New York City, will speak at the conference of Chicago trades unions to be held next Sunday.

This conference, which last Sunday received the approval and support of the Chicago Federation of Labor in its efforts to rally all Chicago unions behind the heroic strikers of the New York garment shops, will be held at 10 a. m. next Sunday, October 24, in the South Hall of the Carmen's auditorium at Van Buren and Ashland Blvd.

On Saturday, this week, the shop chairmen of the Chicago International Ladies' Garment Workers will hold a meeting at the union headquarters directly after work.

The refusal of the New York employers to discuss the vital demands of the cloakmakers, has rallied all Chicago trade unionists to their assistance.

Facsimile of the First Page of the Canton Gazette

Hands Off China!

A statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

TO All Workingclass Organizations and Lovers of Freedom:

The Chinese people have broken the chains of slavery they have worn for centuries, have overcome for the most part the internal dissensions fomented by the imperialist robbers of the great western powers and Japan, the imperialist power of the East, and are uniting in a victorious struggle for national liberation.

The Chinese masses under leadership of the Kuomintang, the party of Sun Yat Sen, the great leader whose death is mourned by the oppressed masses everywhere, and the Communist Party of China, have made tremendous strides since the opening of the modern phase of the Chinese revolution in 1911.

The Chinese trade union movement, taking mass organizational form in 1922 with the strike of Hongkong transport workers, and steered since then in many bloody but successful struggles against British, American and Japanese capitalists and their armed mercenaries, embraces now the vast bulk of the Chinese workers.

SHANGHAI STUDENTS NO LONGER OVERAWED WITH EXECUTIONERS' PARADE

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.—So alarmed were the foreign consuls and traders in the foreign concessions in Shanghai when the recent anniversary of the 1925 strike arrived that a special execution squad was paraded thru the streets to overawe Chinese demonstrators.

The corners of the French concession were barricaded with barbed wire. Mounted Sikh police patrolled the native settlement adjoining the foreign concession. Special police detachments of Chinese, British and Japanese were on duty.

In spite of these precautions many thousands of Chinese students and other demonstrators marched or crowded the streets until driven off. The mass meetings sent telegrams to the Canton government appealing for aid in the fight for China's liberation.

The Chinese peasantry, mercilessly robbed by the militarist tuchuns and the imperialists alike, has organized and now a network of peasant organizations, working closely with the trade unions and the Kuomintang, covers the south, central and southwestern portions of the country.

Great numbers of the students have thrown themselves with courageous zeal into the fight for freedom and act as organizers and teachers of the masses.

The armies of national liberation, composed of peasants and workers, are the spearhead of the Chinese revolution. Supported by the Chinese masses, the armies of national liberation have driven the traitorous allies of imperialism from the most decisive sections of China. In the south the Canton government, the rallying center of the revolution, has established itself firmly and now moves north and west to Wuchang, symbolizing the consolidation of China under the Kuomintang.

The allies of Great Britain, Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang, following the bloody massacre of Chinese workers at Wanchien, have been crushed by the mighty wave of anger aroused by this imperialist outrage.

But in the north Chang Tso-lin, financed by Japan, still holds Peking and tries to stir up strife with the Soviet Union, which alone of all the nations has extended a friendly and helping hand to the Chinese people.

Not only does Japan encourage Chang to war upon the Soviet Union but so likewise do the other imperialist powers including the United States. They hope to kill two birds with one stone—to again have an excuse for invading the Soviet Union and at the same time involve China in a war in which the national liberation movement could be drowned in blood.

The victories of the armies of national liberation and the rapid consolidation of the country behind the armies, under a government basing itself on the workers and peasants, has driven the imperialist powers to frenzy.

There are alignments and re-alignments, frantic efforts to bring about joint intervention (Great Britain and

Italy) and war fleets of France, Italy, America and Japan are in readiness in Chinese ports to repeat the bloody work of Shanghai and Wanchien.

THE struggle of the Chinese masses is the struggle of the toiling masses the world over. It inspires and strengthens the oppressed of all lands. It is today a sword driving straight at the heart of world imperialism and as such must be supported with all their energy by workers and farmers everywhere.

The workingclass must not and will not allow the Chinese revolution to be drowned in blood.

The workingclass must not and will not allow armed intervention in China to be the beginning of another offensive against the workers' and peasants' government of Russia which can mean nothing but another world war.

ALL power to the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese masses! A united front of the toiling masses of the world against imperialism! Demand "Hands Off China!" Demand the immediate withdrawal of all armed forces from China!

Full support for the struggle of our Chinese brothers and comrades! Long live the workers' and peasants' government of China!

SINCLAIR TURNS DOWN INVITE TO MEET QUEEN OF "BLOOD SHED" LAND

Have sent following telegram to Loring Pickering, head of the North American Newspaper Alliance, New York:

"We have your telegram inviting us to meet the queen of Rumania and appreciate the democratic spirit of her majesty in wishing to meet American Socialists.

"Unfortunately we are 3,000 miles away. We haven't the fare to come to New York and it appears that her majesty hasn't the fare to come to California.

"Assure her majesty, however, that we shall be with her in spirit and shall tell our Pasadena audience what we think of her government—the most infamous and blood-soaked in Europe.

In due course we expect to learn

Revolutionary Toil to Carry on Its Struggle Where Debs Left Off

Statement of the Workers (Communist) Party

EUGENE VICTOR DEBS is dead. A voice that ceaselessly pleaded the cause of the working class for half a century is silenced. Debs, symbol of the best in the American working class of the pre-war period, is gone.

From Woodstock to Atlanta, Debs did not spare himself as labor's recognized standard bearer against the capitalist foe. No one questioned his courage and loyalty in the class struggle.

AS A RAILROAD worker he was early drawn into the organized labor movement. He was a tireless organizer and rapidly won leadership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. His popularity got him into old party politics and he was even sent for a term to the Indiana state legislature. Altho not yet a specialist, Debs visioned an all-inclusive organization of railroad workers and led the heroic

struggle towards that end in the strike of the American Railway Union in the closing decade of the last century. It was as strike leader that he was sent to the Chicago bastille of the Marshall Field and the George M. Pullmans, later being sentenced to serve a term in Woodstock jail by the notoriously corrupt judge, Peter Grosscup. It was at Woodstock that Debs got acquainted with his first socialist literature. He later joined with Victor L. Berger and Morris Hillquit in the organization of the socialist party against the socialist labor party led by Daniel DeLeon. In the quarter century that followed Debs was five times the socialist candidate for president. His personal appeal carried far beyond the borders of the organized socialist party.

DEBS rebelled at the narrow confines of craft unionism and joined the movement in 1905 that launched the Industrial Workers of the World. In this he showed that he was not entirely free from the DeLeon attitude toward the trade unions, seeking to parallel the political organization with revolutionary industrial organizations of the workers. Here he clashed with the Berger-Hillquit leadership that demanded a not too militant activity within the American Federation of Labor.

In fact, Debs was nearly always at (Continued on page 34)

SHANGHAI MAY BE ENCIRCLED BY CANTONESE

Sympathizers Cut Rail Lines North and West

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, October 22.—Chinese sympathizers to the Cantonese armies are reported tearing up the railway between Shanghai and Nanking, also on the Shanghai-Soochow line, the last causing wrecks of troop trains being sent to aid Sun Chuan-fang hold Shanghai against the attack from the south by Chekiang troops.

Foreigners Worried.

The foreign population of Shanghai is in a turmoil day and night, with rumors of uprisings by Shanghai Chinese and attempts to cut off Shanghai from Sun Chuan-fang's only hope of reinforcements, the north. The confusion is such that few facts can be sifted out.

It is reported that Sun's troops, sent south to oppose the Chekiang forces, have driven them back from Kashing, 72 miles south of Shanghai. Eight miles further, at Wangtien, the Chekiang forces are forming a new defense line. The Chekiang governor Hsia Chao, is said to have sent a telegram to Dr. V. K. Ting, mayor of Shanghai, who is really commanding Sun's troops, asking for peace.

General Situation Against Sun. This reported victory of Sun, however, is only one phase of the general situation which is against him. General Sun, himself, has disappeared, nothing definite being heard from him since he fled from Kiangling last week, when that city fell to the Cantonese.

The Cantonese, after consolidating their position, are supposed to be slowly pushing down the Yangtze. Meanwhile, sympathizers in Shanghai and to the north, are harrying Sun's remaining loyal troops. There are strong bodies of Chekiang troops Sun cannot trust in Northern Kiangsu, and it is not improbable that Mayor Ting's "Victories" obtained by sending troops south, may weaken the northern and western defenses of Shanghai itself.

Propagandists Follow Army. Everywhere the Cantonese advance, a special corps of propagandists follow up the military victory educating the people to the program of the national revolution.

SPECIAL TRAIN TAKES TOILERS TO DEBS RITES

Funeral in Terre Haute Saturday

A special train chartered by the Chicago Joint Board of Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union is taking several hundred Chicago workers to Terre Haute for the funeral of 'Gene Debs to be held from his old home in that city this afternoon. The train is scheduled to leave the Dearborn St. station at 8 a. m. today. Hundreds of workers, admirers of the old rebel have reserved places on the train.

I. L. D. Sends Delegation. The national committee of International Labor Defense, of which Debs was a member since its inception, is sending a representative delegation to the funeral. The I. L. D. delegation will consist chiefly of its national committee and include David Rhys Williams, David J. Bental, the Chicago attorney, James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D., Ralph Chaplin, Rose Karsner, George Maurer, of the Chicago I. L. D., Max Schachtman, editor of the Labor Defender, and a number of others.

Unions Represented. Besides a substantial delegation from the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which initiated the journey, there will be delegations from the Joint Board of the Chicago International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the International Fur Workers' Union, the Chicago local of the socialist party, and a number of other organizations.

On Thursday, when Debs' body was put aboard a train for Terre Haute, more than a thousand workers gathered at the depot on extremely short notice. They stood in silent reverence, with bowed heads, as the simple gray coffin was placed in the train.

At the funeral, which will leave the Debs' residence at 2 o'clock, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York, for many years a close friend of Debs, will officiate.

After the funeral, Debs' remains will be taken to Indianapolis for cremation.

Seek Volunteer Taggers for ICOR Drive Sunday

Volunteer taggers for the tag day in aid of Jewish colonization in the Union of Soviet Republics are urged to meet this Sunday morning, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock, at the ICOR Office, Room 340, Independence State Bank Building, Roosevelt Road and Kedzie Ave.

Send in a sub today!

REVOLUTIONARY LABOR DEVELOPS STRUGGLE WHERE DEBS LEFT OFF

(Continued from page 1) variance with the Bergers and the Hillquites, usually resulting in his lining up with some publication not officially dominated by the party. Thus he waged his fight for Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood, thru the Appeal to Reason, under the editorship of Fred D. Warren. He criticized the socialist party and the A. F. of L. leadership alike thru the International Socialist Review. He championed the cause of William D. Haywood during the Hillquit-Berger attack on the left wing within the party in 1912. He was chief editorial writer on the privately-owned National Rip-Saw when the war broke in 1914.

Yet Debs never strove for actual leadership in the party. He hardly ever attended the party conventions, where policies were formulated. He was not in attendance at the St. Louis convention on the eve of American entrance into the world war, that formulated the St. Louis anti-war proclamation of the socialist party, although he displayed probably the greatest sincerity in upholding it, being among the first to suffer the governmental persecution that resulted from it. It was as a foe of capitalist war that Debs was sent to serve ten years in the Atlanta prison.

It was while Debs was incarcerated in the federal bastille in Georgia that the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia began to radiate its influence throughout all the countries in the world. Proclaiming himself a Bolshevik "from the top of my head to the soles of my shoes," Debs, nevertheless, failed to keep pace with the rapid development of the world revolutionary movement. The workers of the world, including those in the United States, were entering upon a new era of struggle, using new weapons, and Debs could not understand. So he held on tenaciously to his membership in the socialist party, his every groping indicating, however, that he did not feel comfortable and at home in his old surroundings.

Instead of allowing Debs time for leisure, study and recuperation, after his trying term in prison, the socialist leadership exploited him to the utmost in its futile effort to stay the rapid disintegration of the socialist party following the break with the Communists in 1919.

In spite of age, ill health and the isolation cordon thrown about him by the socialist leadership, we find Debs continually declaring himself for the Russian Revolution and promising to visit the Union of Soviet Republics; he joined in the defense of the Communists following the raids on the Bridgman convention; he gave his support to the Trade Union Educational League and the principles for which it stood; he aided the famine relief campaign of the Friends of Soviet Russia, when it was bitterly fought by the socialist party leadership in alliance with the Jewish Daily Forward in New York city; he was active in the organization of the International Labor Defense, joining his voice in the demand for the libera-

tion of Sacco and Vanzetti, and all other class war prisoners. It was this Debs that the socialist leadership used as national chairman for its party and editor of its national official organ, the American Appeal.

BUT Debs is dead. His death strips the socialist party of its last claim to revolutionary honor and integrity. The present counter-revolutionary role of the socialist party is in glaring contradiction with the sterling militancy that Debs loyally defended down thru the years.

WITH the passing of Debs, living expression of the pre-war working class movement, this period in the development of the class struggle in America, of which the socialist party is a decaying remnant, also passes. The rising Communist movement is the rightful inheritor of all that was genuinely proletarian and revolutionary in the old movement.

It is with full recognition of the vital role that he played in the infancy of American labor's struggle for power, that all Communists join with the millions of toil to do honor to the workers' champion laid to rest by death. Communists bow at Debs' bier in common with all honest labor that recognizes Debs' giant contribution to the cause of the oppressed, in the developing conflict between labor and capital in this country.

ALL workers who really honor and revere the memory of Eugene V. Debs, however, will strive to carry forward under new conditions the revolutionary banner that he held aloft so nobly for so many years. They will join in turning the page of the epoch that is gone and face the greater struggles of the future under the standards of America's revolutionary vanguard, the Workers (Communist) Party, the American Section of the Communist International.

Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen. Sec.

MUSSOLINI DEMANDS SHARE OF LOOT OF CHINA; ARRIVES LATE

PEKING, September 28.—(By Mail).—According to reports which have arrived here Mussolini demands that Italian influence be extended over the two Chinese provinces Shensi and Kansu which are particularly rich in minerals.

BANQUET, PLAY AND DANCE FOR DAILY, TOMORROW

Douglas Pk. Auditorium Scene of Revel

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 p. m. in the Douglas Park Auditorium, the Studio Players of 826 North Clark street will present "The Adding Machine" for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

The story of a white collar slave's trials and tribulations from the time he dug up enuf courage to ask for a raise and was kicked out the door, until he explored heaven and hell, should prove of special interest to workers who have seen the white collar slave in action and understand his psychology.

The Menu. At 7:30 a banquet will be given over which William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will preside as toastmaster. In addition to the intellectual fodder that will be provided, there will be some for the innards, including beef broth, roast pork or roast beef, salads, coffee, cake and fruit.

No sooner will the banquet be over than the guests will adjourn to the dancing hall where an excellent orchestra will tempt them to use their feet.

Admission to the play is 50 cents. There will be an additional charge for eating and dancing.

Living Newspaper at Gary to Make Initial Appearance Oct. 31

GARY, Ind., Oct. 22.—The first living newspaper of the Lake country group of worker correspondents will make its appearance here Sunday, October 31, at an entertainment at Workers' hall, 215 West 18th street. The program will also include recitations, music, singing and refreshments. It will start at 7:30 o'clock.

BRITISH MINERS AGAIN ASK GENEVA COUNCIL TO BOYCOTT SCAB COAL

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A new effort to tie up the transportation of foreign coal was being made today by the striking coal miners. The executive committee of the miners' federation met with the general council of the Trades Union Congress, asking that the railroad and transport unions again consider the possibility of laying an embargo against handling foreign coal.

QUEEN GETS TO MONEY-BAGS AT NEW YORK FETE

Dined by Bankers at Exclusive Club

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Dined yesterday by some 1,000 dress suited members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Queen Marie was the guest on Friday at a luncheon in her honor given in the New York Bankers' Club in attendance at which were many of the money-bags that the feted lady hopes will loosen up on behalf of the Impecunious Roumanian oligarchy.

In the afternoon the royal party was scheduled to assist Nicholas Murray Butler's social climbing career by being his guests at the Wall Street owned Columbia University. Then after a 5 o'clock tea with the heads of the Y. W. C. A., the Roumanian monarch will be banqueted by the Iron and Steel Institute, Schwab's and Gary's organization, at the Biltmore Hotel.

Carefully Planned. All of which would seem to indicate that the queen's social affairs are carefully planned with a view to throw her into contact with just those men and institutions it is necessary to consult concerning the financial affairs of her oil and blood-soaked Balkan kingdom.

Her hurried trip to Philadelphia to attend the Sesqui-Centennial seemed to cause her many servants but small inconvenience in handling the fifty trunks that are necessary to hold her elaborate wardrobe, carried in a baggage car attached to her special train.

Queen Marie has not once been seen with a dress she has previously worn since she left Paris where a veritable fortune must have been expended for the costumes.

General Membership Meeting of W. P. in Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 22.—A general membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Grand Rapids, has been called for Sunday, Oct. 24, 2 o'clock, at the local headquarters, 211 Monroe avenue, having many important points on its agenda, including: systematic distribution of election campaign literature; collection of funds to "keep The DAILY WORKER"; as well as laying plans for a DAILY WORKER banquet in November and semi-annual election of the city executive committee.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

A Speaker From RUSSIA

DR. OSSIP WEINSHENK Will speak on "FIGHTING DISEASE IN THE U. S. S. R."

AT THE Entertainment and Dance

FOR THE NOVY MIR (Russian Communist newspaper) AT THE

WORKERS' HOUSE

1902 W. DIVISION STREET TONIGHT AT 8 P. M.

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Judge's Delay in Making His Decision Bodes Ill for Sacco and Vanzetti

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

FIVE weeks have passed since the 88 affidavits were filed and arguments upon them made before Judge Webster Thayer, in the Dedham, Mass., court, demanding a new trial for Nick Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Still Judge Thayer, who has the power to say "yes" or "no," claims to be pondering the evidence in the seclusion of his home at Worcester. It has been the age-long practice of the courts to make judicial procedure seem intricate and difficult. This has been true of the Sacco-Vanzetti case as in few others. After six years, these two victims of capitalist greed still sit in prison, awaiting their fate at the hands of their class enemies.

Attorney William G. Thompson, lawyer for Sacco and Vanzetti, showed the simplicity of the legal reasoning that should logically result in the granting of a new trial, when he said, in addressing the court, the following:

"I am going to ask Your Honor to make two rulings.

"One is that if you were sitting as a committing magistrate, and with the evidence, which we have brought here against the Morelli gang, that they were the men who committed the South Braintree murders, you would be obliged as a matter of law to hold them.

"The other is that if the evidence we have brought here were placed before a petit jury it would as a matter of law be compelled to hold them, if the evidence is believed.

"If you make these rulings, you will be obliged to order a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti."

An avalanche of testimony was poured into the court room at Dedham placing the guilt for the South Braintree crime directly on the heads of the Morelli gang. It showed that even the department of justice suspected the Morelli gang before it decided on the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti.

Any individual, of average intelligence, enjoying the slight gift of

being able to read, or to listen attentively while being read to, as was the case with Judge Thayer, could not help but decide in favor of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. Such a decision could have been rendered in the brief space of time that it takes to enter this action into the court records.

But Judge Thayer has waited five weeks. And he continues to wait and wait, while two workers sit in prison innocent of the crime charged against them, on which they have been sentenced to death.

Attorney Thompson told this temporizing Judge:

"If the government had gone to New Bedford and had talked with Policeman Jacobs and the inspector, as we said, they would have arrested the Morellis. And if they had got the evidence against the Morellis that we got, and your honor had been sitting as a committing magistrate, you would have held the Morellis on that evidence."

Attorney Thompson also said:

"It is also a question whether, in view of the practices shown to be in use between the federal officers and the district attorney, the dignity of the state and the courts can be maintained unless a new trial be granted."

Attorney Thompson then pointed out:

"A perfect dilemma exists in this case: If Madeiros was at South Braintree, on the evidence shown, Sacco and Vanzetti could not have been there; if they were there, Madeiros could not have been there."

Perhaps Judge Thayer is trying to solve this dilemma in order that justice may be cheated and Sacco and Vanzetti led to the electric chair as "the New England gang" demands.

It will, of course, take some time to write such a decision, justifying this crime against the working class. Delay by Judge Thayer in handing down his decision bodes no good for Sacco and Vanzetti, nor for the working class.

WM. F. DUNNE

Editor of The Daily Worker will be TOASTMASTER at the unusually staged

DAILY WORKER BANQUET

EVERYONE of prominence in the radical labor movement in Chicago and vicinity will be present.

There will be speeches, good fun and a special dinner of splendid food.

Banquet at 7 p. m.

SUNDAY

OCTOBER 24th, 1926

AT

DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM

3202 S. Ogden Ave. (At Kedzie)



"The Adding Machine"

An unusual play of the Adventures of a White-Collar Slave on Earth—in Heaven—in Hell will be presented at

4 P. M.

by the

STUDIO PLAYERS

Bring your wife and children—take your neighbors, to see the play—(Admission 50 Cents)

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Political Director of Kuomintang



Shao Li-tsi

One of China's Fighters

The Student Type
Teacher and Organizer

There Must Be No Intervention in China!

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE news today is that Italy is considering intervention in China in company with Great Britain against the Chinese national independence forces.

If this is true, and the next few days should serve to confirm or disprove it, it means that a world war is just in the offing. The meeting between Chamberlain and Mussolini seems to have brought quick results. Italy's foreign policy is an aggressive one and the fascist government may choose to make its first demonstration a bid for power in the Far East.

THE extent of the panic which has seized the British foreign office as the victorious drive of the Kuomintang and the national armies continues cannot be overestimated. British interests are being cleaned out of the Yangtze valley with thoroughness and dispatch. Wu Pei-fu and his latest ally, Sun Chuan-fang, if latest dispatches are to be trusted, no longer represent a serious military opposition.

A dispatch from Hankow states that the political section of the Canton army has begun its work there (the center of the Chinese heavy industrial district) and that 88 working class organizations have resumed activity since the defeat of the imperialist armies. The Kuomintang organizations are spreading over all the liberated territory.

THE dispatch quotes the American paper, the Hankow Herald, speaking of the entry into Hankow of the Canton army:

The troops are marching thru the streets and thousands of workers, employees, coolies and businessmen are marching with them. For the first time we heard shouts of greeting and applause when troops marched by. Tremendous masses of workers assembled at the railway station and talked to the troops and the students of the military academy. . . . There were no triumphal arches, no committees of greeting. THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES GREETED THE VICTORS WITH STORMS OF GREETINGS.

WE published a dispatch the other day in which Sha Li-tsi, member of the political bureau of the Kuomintang, predicted the consolidation of all of southwestern China under the nationalist revolutionary government.

But the dispatch stated also that intervention by Britain was possible. The announcement of Italy's part in the proposed offensive is of fundamental importance when taken in connection with the provocative activities carried on by Chang Tso-lin against the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Soviet officials who manage it in co-operation with Chinese directors.

NOT only against China is an offensive by western imperialism being prepared, but by Japan, the imperialist power of the east, whose instrument in China is Chang Tso-lin.

On September 8 the "Javestia," official organ of the Soviet Union, published an editorial on the situation in the east which said in part:

In spite of the first note of the Soviet government dated August 31, Chang Tso-lin's hangers-on continue their activity. Admiral Shen expressed himself in a disgraceful manner in regard to the confiscation of the China-Eastern Railway's flotilla on the Sungari river. The school of the China-Eastern Railway was sealed and closed and the employees driven away. In Peking itself the Russo-Chinese University, which was under the protection of the China-Eastern Railway, has also been closed. The recent successes in North China seem to have affected Chang Tso-lin's head. On the other hand, the "Invisible" advisers, who are driving the Marshal of Manchuria, seem to impose their will forcibly upon him. . . .

We appeal to the toilers of the whole world, BUT ESPECIALLY TO THOSE OF ENGLAND AND JAPAN. They plot intrigues and organize political adventures in order to ruin the Soviet Union, or at least to do it grave injury. At present they are concentrating their energy in Mukden. . . . "But every deed has its logic." If the storm breaks over the fields of Manchuria, it will inevitably spread to other countries. . . .

In the Far East storm clouds are rising. We want peace and would warn you of the danger which is threatening.

THIS was written before the victorious advance of the armies of revolutionary troops had made such striking gains in southwestern China and consequently before the situation of Great Britain was as desperate as it is now.

If it was necessary for the Javestia to write so strongly of the danger in the Far East at that time, the necessity for plain speaking and action by the working class of Britain and Japan, the inclusion of Italy in the imperialist alliance against China and Russia (for the offensive is directed against Russia just as much as against China) triples the danger.

THE question may be asked: Why is Great Britain, with her national economy disrupted and an acute political crisis looming, willing to risk such a dangerous adventure as intervention in China, which inevitably will unite that nation solidly

against the invaders and put the question of a world war on the agenda of every foreign office in the world?

The answer, it seems to me, is to be found in the complete failure of the British strategy in China, which threatens the collapse of British prestige and the immediate liquidation of British spheres of influence and bases with the exception of Hongkong.

THE British strategy is described by Tang Shin She, writing in Number 62, the issue of the International Press Correspondence for September. He cites its two-sided character:

The imperialists had two objects: . . . They wanted either to destroy the Canton government and the Kuomintang or win them over to their side. The Anfu (Tuan She Sul) Party would welcome the following solution: Co-operation among the five chiefs, Chang Tso-lin, Sun Chuan-fang, Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang Kai-shek and a common cabinet under Tuan She Sul.

NOT only have Britain and Japan failed to win the Kuomintang and the Canton government for a program of imperialist exploitation of China, but they failed miserably to destroy the revolutionary base of the Chinese masses—the Canton government.

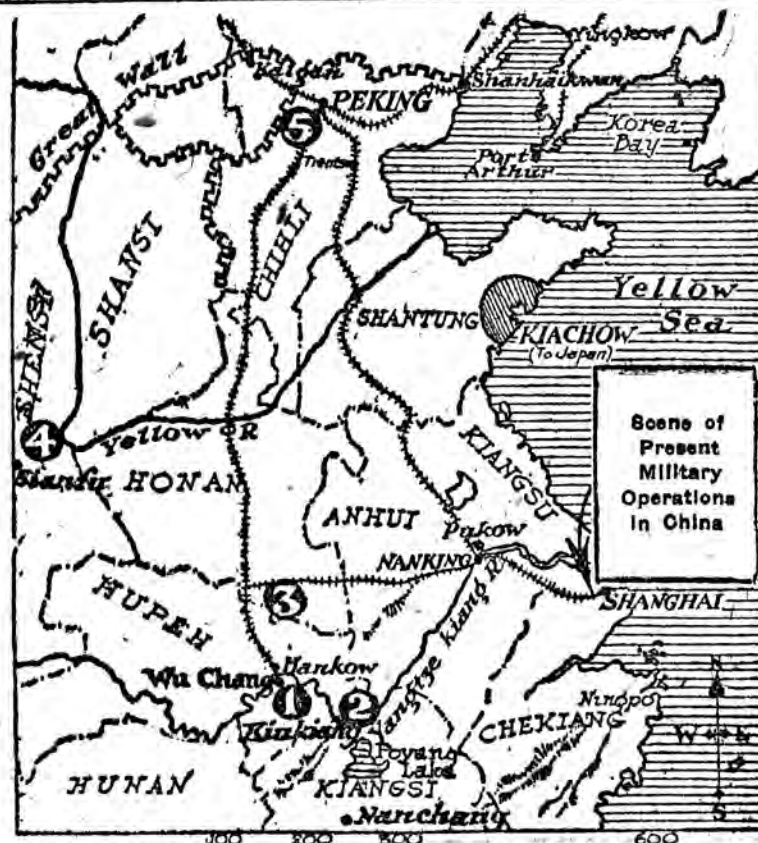
Instead, the armies of the Canton government, supported by the masses

Undoubtedly the British ruling class depends, as it did in the general strike, upon the reformist leadership of the labor movement to prevent this indignation being translated into action. Upon the Communist Party of Great Britain and the minority movement in the trade unions is placed the task of stopping the beginning of a holocaust in the Far East intended to crush the Chinese liberation movement and strike a blow at the workers' and peasants' government of Soviet Russia.

SINCE the above was written the news of the victory of the Canton armies has been confirmed. General Wu and his ally, Sun Chuan-fang, have been annihilated in the military sense and there exists in China today as a serious military imperialist force only the armies of Chang Tso-lin in the north.

Latest news is that Britain is sending battleships and marines to Canton and at the same time is intriguing with Japan for an offensive in the north.

How successful these military adventures will be is problematical but it is certain now that an imperialist offensive against China will meet with the full resistance of a united national army based firmly on and supported loyally by the masses of workers and



Key to Map

1 and 2—Wuchang, Hankow and Hanjiang (Spelt Klukiang on map), three important industrial cities in what corresponds to the Pittsburgh area in the United States, captured by the Chinese independence forces. The largest arsenal in China is located in this district.

3—Junction of the Peking-Shanghai railway line now in the hands of the independence forces.

4—Approximate location of northern army of the independence forces under General Feng.

5—The capital of China which is still held by Chang Tso-lin, pro-Japanese general.

The arrow points to Shanghai, great seaport at the mouth of the Yangtze river, the whole valley of which is now controlled by the independence forces. Sun Chuan-fang, British imperialism's sole aid in China since the defeat of Wu Pei-fu, is making a stand at Nanking but his position is hopeless.

The southern, central and southwestern provinces of China are now in possession of the armies of national liberation. In the Yangtze provinces alone there are 230,000,000 Chinese—more than one-half the total population.

of the population, workers, peasants and students, as the American press in Hankow admits, have captured the imperialist base in the southwest, have been welcomed joyously by the masses and are consolidating its tremendous gains.

SUN CHANG FANG, after coquetting with Wu Pei-fu, the tool of Great Britain, and at the same time professing sympathy with the Canton government, made a final demand that the Communists should be expelled from the Kuomintang and all Russian military advisers dismissed.

These demands proved that Sun Chuan-fang was at best a bourgeois revolutionist, concerned only with securing concessions from the imperialists for the big and small capital elements of the Chinese population. Sun Chuan-fang has continued conducting negotiations with Wu Pei-fu and finally consummated an alliance which did little, according to the best news available, to strengthen the hands of British imperialism's military leader, since one of the five provinces which Sun was supposed to control, Kiangsi, has lost more than half its territory to the Canton government forces under command of Chang Kai-shek.

UNLESS an alliance can be consummated between Sun Chang-fang and Chang Tso-lin and the forces of Wu Pei-fu (at present not a serious military factor) rallied for a new offensive, British domination of the Yangtze valley is at an end.

Failing intervention on a large scale in the near future, we can expect the complete collapse of Sun Chuan-fang and the extension of the power of the Canton government to the three provinces (Fukien and Kiangsi are free from his influence) he now controls.

THE situation for British imperialism is so desperate, in the light of the situation as outlined briefly and very roughly above, that it is willing apparently to challenge the outburst of indignation from the labor movement of England which will follow joint intervention by Britain and Italy.

peasants and all other honest elements of the population.

The testimony even of the enemies of the Chinese liberation movement is unanimous on this point.

THE slogan of "Hands Off China" is more than ever a rallying point for the world's working class.

Much depends upon what course the development of the Chinese struggle takes in the next year. If the mass forces are strong enough to resist all attempts to re-conquer important sections of China and begin the building of a real workers' and peasants' power, allying itself with the Soviet Union and establishing the basis of a modified socialist economy suitable for a predominantly peasant country, following the example of the Soviet Union and controlling all foreign trade and capitalist concessions, the doom of imperialism in China is sealed.

On the other hand, the working class of the imperialist nations allow their rulers to mobilize all their forces for an attack on China and succeed in subjugating the nation, there will open up a new era of exploitation and expansion for imperialism which will allow it to overcome to some extent the disintegrating influences now at work at home and in other colonial sections.

It does not appear that the imperialists will be able to overcome their internal conflicts sufficiently to accomplish the subjugation of China, especially since the expansion and consolidation of the revolutionary movement and the liquidation of all anti-imperialist forces except that of Chang Tso-lin. But an invasion of China would at least set back the development of Chinese industry and agriculture for a considerable period and no effort must be spared to make the slogan, "Hands Off China" a living fact.

Next to the worker and peasant government of the Soviet Union, the national liberation movement in China is the most important development for the world revolutionary movement since 1917.

Commander-in-Chief of Canton Forces



Chiang Kai-shek

Armed and United for Freedom



The Soldier Type

China's Challenge to Imperialism

THE DAILY WORKER

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Morgan's Manifesto—A Danger Signal for the American Workingclass

Something very like a panic has occurred in the ranks of the industrial capitalists of America, sitting snugly behind a high tariff wall, with the announcement that J. P. Morgan and other powerful finance capitalists have endorsed a plan designed to wipe out the tariff frontiers in western and central Europe and establish a free trade system to release the clogged arteries of continental production and exchange.

Even Coolidge, the smugly subservient office-boy of Wall Street, has been jarred out of his customary and constitutional dumbness long enough to announce that he is against any lowering of the tariff.

It may seem fantastic to many that the very same capitalists who own and control the republican party, the party of high tariff, should subscribe to a free trade policy for Europe which is bound to have important repercussions in this country. But the billions of dollars in interest and principal which the European governments and capitalists owe to the American bankers can be paid only if European commodities can be sold in the world markets and a very profitable section of the world market is in the United States. The conflict in interest between industrial and finance capitalists is shown extremely well by the editorial comment on the bankers' free trade document made by sheets which speak for the two groups.

The New York Times, organ of big finance, welcomes the statement and categorically announces that its principles apply not only to Europe but America.

Says the Times:
... if the statements to which they set their names are true, they are as good for this country as they are for Europe. We cannot allow foreigners to have a monopoly of sound economic doctrine. The fact is that when bankers assert that if we do not permit imports we cannot expect to have exports, they are uttering a truth for which they have the best protectionist and American authority.

But the Chicago Tribune, organ of the big industrialists of the middle west, becomes almost hysterically abusive:

In our opinion the document is a Trojan horse. It would commit us to assumptions we do not accept as to the wisdom or justice of the American economic policy, and we resent the attempt to embarrass and commit us. It seems to us folly to suppose that we can afford to lecture European nations on their policies of economic defense, however, misapplied or misconceived they may be in their circumstances, while at the same time we maintain as essential to our own welfare a system in principle the same. If the logic of the manifesto is to be arrested on our threshold, THE SIGNATURES OF MR. MORGAN AND THE OTHER AMERICANS ARE AN IMPERTINENCE. (Emphasis ours.)

The battle for the world markets is on in earnest with the recent organization of huge industrial trusts like that of the Franco-German-Belgian-Luxembourg steel bloc, and similar gigantic combinations in chemicals, mining, and electrical manufacture.

European industry must have markets, the underpaid labor of Europe must be allowed to compete with American labor, or the billions owed to the bankers cannot be paid. This contradiction in the system of capitalism now finds expression here in America. There is a new era of struggle opening between industrialists and financiers. How bitter the conflict will be depends to a large extent upon the success which has attended to efforts of the finance capitalists to bring industry completely under their control.

Tariff or no tariff, the American working class can know now that in the near future, whether bankers or industrial lords hold the reins of government, that a systematic assault on their wages and working conditions will be made all along the line.

The American working class faces new struggles. The free trade manifesto of the bankers is a danger signal for the American working class, a warning that it must organize the unorganized, amalgamate and strengthen its trade unions, link up its wage and hour struggles with the broad class struggle and direct its forces against the instrument of the capitalist class, the capitalist state, thru a party of its own—a labor party.

Young Workers Form Study Circle in N. Y., Invite All Interested

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—All young workers who are interested in a study circle are united to a meeting this Friday, October 23, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street. The meeting is called by a group of workers who are starting such a circle with the idea that in this way they will add to the narrow education obtained in the public schools. Being lively and ambitious, they feel that the larger the circle, the more benefit each one will get from it. Therefore they are anxious that every one interested should come to this meeting, to help organize the group and plan the work.

CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT MOVES TO WUCHANG FROM CANTON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Removal of the capital of the Cantonese government in China from Canton to Wuchang has been ordered by the Central Executive committee of the Cantonese government, consular advice to the state department announced today.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletin.
8:30 — The Brevoort Concert Trio.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
Little Joe Warner, Hickory and Johnson, Ann Post, Vivian Lawrence.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24.
4:00 p. m.—Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Rev. S. P. Long.

Thousands of Jewish Workers Flock to Greet Chicago Daily Freiheit

Four thousand workers crowded into the Ashland Auditorium recently to celebrate the appearance of the first issue of the Chicago edition of the Freiheit, the Jewish Communist daily. Two thousand dollars in cash were raised for the paper and \$1,500 pledged by various organizations. The Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra rendered excellent service in making the affair a success.

Comrade Milligram introduced the chairman A. Ravitch, manager of the Freiheit. C. E. Ruthenberg and Melach Epstein, editor of the Freiheit, were the principal speakers.

The Vanguard in the Struggle



Sun Yat Sen



Deceased organizer and leader of the Chinese national liberation movement whose party, Kuomintang, in close co-operation with the Chinese Communist Party, heads the struggle for the overthrow of imperialism in China, basing their party structure on the workers and peasants and maintaining friendly relations with the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union.

Milwaukee Workers Urged to Witness "The Passaic Strike"

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22.—Every worker in Milwaukee should see the gripping seven-reel motion picture, "The Passaic Strike," that is to be shown here Monday night, October 25, at the Columbia Theater, Eleventh and Walnut streets. Not only will they have a chance to see a dramatic portrayal of the episodes of the great textile strike—more dramatic than any fiction play—but they will have a chance also to combine the pleasures with aiding the strikers. All the proceeds from the film showing go to the strike area, being forwarded by the Milwaukee Relief Committee.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

SPLENDID PREPARATIONS FOR IL LAVORATORE BAL IN NEW YORK SATURDAY

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Preparations for a splendid time have been completed for the Il Lavoratore ball to be held here Saturday, Oct. 23, at the Harlem Casino, 116th and Lenox Ave.

All workers are invited to attend this celebration for the Italian language Communist publication. Il Lavoratore has taken the lead in the fight against the fascist movement in Italy and America, and is ever in the front for the struggles of the workers.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR BACKS CHINA REVOLT

Will Oppose British Imperialist War

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 22.—The Labor Council of Sydney, New South Wales, over the signature of J. S. Gardon, secretary, has issued the following declaration against the oppression of the Chinese people by British imperialism:

"The domination and exploitation of the Chinese people by the European capitalists has been going on for nearly a century. This was made possible by the imperialists possessing a superior force of arms—destroying China's right to govern her own country.

Hypocritical Propaganda.
"The hypocritical propaganda of protecting the Chinese from themselves is mere dope calculated to blind the workers of other countries to the real issues. The Chinese are not masters in their own country. Thanks for the forces of bayonets and cannon, the English, Americans, Japanese and French are ruling in China, and compelling the workers to pay for the chains which bind them hand and foot.

"But recent years have shown that the workers and peasants of China are not willing to be mere implements of world imperialism. The fight for national independence and the liberation of China from foreign parasites must be supported by the organized workers of every country in the world.

Stand by Revolutionary China.
"It is quite possible that the young men of Australia will be asked to protect the interests of British imperialism in China. Outrageous stories of the 'yellow peril' will be circulated and a general scare may be worked up. It is to be hoped that the workers of Australia will reject such propaganda with the scorn that it deserves, and display in every possible way their solidarity with the oppressed Chinese."

Boston Labor Enthusiases Over Passaic Picture

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Boston labor's enthusiasm is high for "Passaic Textile Strike," a motion picture in seven reels taken from real life. The movie of that heroic struggle will be shown just once at Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 7:30 p. m.

Just to mention a few of the unions that have been visited and responded with the following sums for tickets: The Jewish Bakers' Union bought \$100 worth of tickets; the Photo-Engravers' Union bought \$50 worth and upon handing the check to the committee they were told that these tickets are to be re-sold and the \$50 thus derived will be sent direct to Passaic by the union; Carpenters' Local 157 also handed over \$50 for tickets and the Bill Posters' Union after buying \$37.50 worth of tickets agreed to print and post all the posters for the showing gratis; then the Carpenters' Local 33 bought \$37.50, while the Hoisting Engineers' Local No. 4 took \$32.50 worth; the Plumbers increased and bought \$62 worth and the Painters' Local No. 11 just for a starter bought 25 of the 75c seats, etc., etc.

LEADER OF THE KUOMINTANG IN SOVIET UNION

Tells of Party Aims in Northern Drive

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (By Mail).—Shao Li Tsi, a member of the political bureau of the Kuomintang party, who was in Moscow, declared in a press interview that the next few days may see a junction effected between the national army, which is advancing over Hankow towards Kiangsi, with the Canton troops. This junction of the armies which are fighting for the emancipation of China will result in a consolidation of the nationalist forces, both morally and materially, Kuomintang Left Wing Leads.

The first session of the enlarged executive committee of the Kuomintang party, which opened on the 1st of October, will discuss the question of the liquidation of the bands of counter-revolutionary troops which spread out all over the land after the defeat of Wu Pei Fu's army. Representatives of the occupied territories will be present and take part in the deliberations, which will also concern the carrying out of the economic policy of the Kuomintang in the conquered territories.

The members of the Kuomintang and the local leaders of the organization mostly belong to the left wing of the Kuomintang. This forms a guarantee that the enlarged plenary session will carry out its tasks in the spirit of Sun Yat Sen and in line with the decisions of the first congress of the Kuomintang.

The situation of the Canton troops in the campaign against Sun Tshang Fang is made difficult by the fact that the troops of the latter are generously supplied with arms and ammunition by Great Britain. The possibility of an alliance between Sun and Tshang Tso Lin depends completely upon the result of the battle which is about to be fought. Tshang Tso Lin will be on the side of the big battalions.

At present the Canton government has no intention of entering into a conflict with Tshang. The aim of the national government of Canton which it has won and to give the people of north China a breathing space, if only a limited one. Should Tshang Tso Lin, however, decide upon hostilities, then he will find the Canton troops prepared.

In reply to questions concerning the possibility of intervention on the part of the imperialist powers, Shao Li Tsi gave it as his opinion that such an intervention would only come from the side of Great Britain.

The United States and Japan are extremely mistrustful of any militarist adventures. The conservative government of Great Britain, alone of all the powers, helps to save her privileges in China with the aid of the mailed fist.

WORKER PARTY SPEAKER TAKEN BY BOSTON COPS

By S. D. LEVINE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Bert Miller, district organizer of the Workers' Party, was arrested at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Essex street, Cambridge, and placed under a \$100 bail while addressing an open air meeting in behalf of the Workers' Party state candidates.

Miller attacked the candidacy of David I. Walsh, democratic candidate for U. S. senate, who pretends to be a friend of labor, before a big, interested audience, showed up for the record of Walsh as anti-labor and for the interest of the big railroad magnates.

This evidently did not please one of the Walsh supporters in the crowd, who began to heckle the speaker and finally called upon the police to arrest him. This they did. When asked by Miller why he was arrested, the answer came: "Disturbing the peace," and that the neighboring business men objected to his meeting.

Cambridge, the name of America's great university, joined the line of Massachusetts cities where free speech is not allowed to be exercised and the university police, instead of arresting the man who wanted to disturb a peaceable meeting, arrested the speaker, put him in a patrol wagon, took him to a police station and locked him up in a cell until released on bail. This is the democracy the workers are getting in Coolidge's home state.



His Master's Voice



SCABS ATTACK WOMEN PICKETS IN DATE STRIKE

Police Arrest Eleven; Nine Strikers

Egged on by the bosses, who are becoming desperate in their attempt to break the strike of the 150 Negro women date stuffers in Chicago, scabs employed by the Maras and Company, factory, 214 West Kinzie street, attacked a group of pickets Friday morning. The scabs were armed with knives and clubs, furnished them by the bosses, it is reported.

Arrest Nine Strikers.
When the strikers repulsed the attack and had succeeded in almost routing the armed scabs, police were called. Nine of the striking women were taken to jail, while only two of the scabs were arrested.

No one was seriously injured in the melee, but many came away with bruises and torn clothing.

The nine strikers were bailed out by the Chicago Federation of Labor, which came to their aid as soon as news of the arrests reached them. Bail was set at \$50 each.

Boss Urges Battle.
For several days prior to the open attack on the pickets it has been noticed that the scab workers were being urged by the employers to threaten the pickets. But their attacks until Friday were verbal, and the pickets paid little attention, going about their work. Because they were working so successfully, getting women who had not walked out with the original group and new workers to join the strike, is the reason the scabs were urged to make Friday's attack, union leaders say.

The boss of the company took an active part in the "battle," assuming the role of "general," until things became too warm, and then he sought shelter.

The police, as usual, treated the strikers roughly in taking them to headquarters.

This is the third time arrests have been made in connection with the struggle of the Negro women to combat the beating down of wages at the date factory. On two other occasions pickets were arrested when carrying on their work peacefully.

The strike was called October 2. The workers have formed a temporary union and are working toward a permanent, chartered organization.

A Chinese Worker in Tribute to Communism and The Daily Worker

Dear Comrade:—Here is \$5 from a Chinese worker who appreciates and admires the splendid fight The DAILY WORKER has been carrying on against capitalist imperialism, both in China and at home.

The Chinese people should realize now that their true friends are the Communists, not the hypocritical, lying capitalists.

I hope you will be successful in your campaign to keep The DAILY WORKER as a weapon against our common oppressors.

Long Live The DAILY WORKER!
Signed George Wong.

READ SINCLAIR'S OIL.
Owing to lack of space today's installment of "Oil" by Upton Sinclair is being omitted. The next installment will appear in Monday's issue.

AGENTS WANTED
Men and Women—"SQUEEZ-IT" the greatest mystical moving-picture novelty out. (Brand new) Fun for old and young. Special price and big profits to agents. 1 doz. special agents' samples, post-paid \$1.00.
ACE NOVELTY CO., CHICAGO
154 Eugene St.

NEGROES WARNED AGAINST FAKERS IN STEEL CITY

Negro Politicians Are K. K. K. Tools

In spite of the glaring searchlight being thrust on the corruption and graft of republican politicians in Indiana and the exposure of the party and its candidates as tools of the Ku Klux Klan, a campaign rally arranged to be held Friday night in Gary, Indiana features Negro speakers who claim to support the republican candidates for racial reasons.

D. of J. Man.

One of the Negro speakers booked to appear at this meeting at a hall on 16th and Washington St., the heart of the Gary Negro section, is none other than "Honorable" Perry W. Howard, "Special Assistant Attorney General, Washington D. C." as he is labeled in the advertising for the meeting.

Negro workers who are familiar with this particular politician, relate that he is the same gentleman, who, as an agent of the Department of Justice, went to great lengths to break up the newly organized Pullman Porters' Union.

Workers Warned.

He and other equally dubious political characters are addressing the meeting in Gary arranged by the Ku Klux Klan G. O. P. of Indiana, and officials of the American Negro Labor Congress, in telling who the main speaker is have in mind to prevail upon Negro workers in Gary not to allow themselves to be taken in by political tricksters of the stamp that Howard represents.

The American Negro Labor Congress is a national organization of Negro workers that has as its object the furtherance of the interests of the Negro worker as a class in the struggle against their exploiters, a good example of which is afforded by the Gary mills.

It urges the unity of workers of all races and stands for the promotion of a labor party. It asks Negro workers not to vote for Ku Klux Klan candidates and to work for the formation of a labor party.

"DOWN WITH HELL" SAY HIGH CHURCHMEN IN LONDON SERMONS

LONDON, Oct. 22.—"To Hell With Hell" seems to be the slogan of two prominent churchmen here, the Bishop of Liverpool, and Jerome K. Jerome, author, who on the same day gave sermons denouncing the idea of hell.

The bishop said in a sermon at the church congress at Southport that "the old symbolism of an eternal punishment has gone completely from religious doctrines."

I suggest to churches of all denominations that they clear hell out of the way," said Jerome addressing a meeting here commemorating Francis De Assisi. "It interferes with the right of all human beings to the common love of god," he said.

The fundamentalists of the United States—where they burn Negroes to death—still believe in it. The majority of English churchgoers still believe in a god who keeps a hell for his enemies.

"Until this doctrine is overthrown, the church remains an advocate and apologist of cruelty."

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

In the Public Eye

Chang Tao Lin, the reactionary war lord of Manchuria and the agent of the Japanese and British imperialists, is being beaten decisively by the revolution-ary armies. Of all the reaction-ary generals, Chang Tao Lin is the most oppres-sive and blood-thirsty. Happily he is about to reach the end of his rope.



He is ceasing to be a coolie. He no longer agrees to carry on his bent shoulders the op-pressive weight of foreign and na-tionalist and he is going to achieve vic-tory.

The Chinese coolie is be-coming a thing of the past. A past which was dark and looked hope-lessly for the millions upon millions of Chinese peasants and workers. But now the heart of the erstwhile coolie is throbbing with optimism and confidence. Fired by the world-liberating effects of the Russian revolution, have challenged imperialist robbery and are pushing towards freedom with invincible power and vigor.

Chang Kai Shih is the chief commander of the Cantonese armies. He is the trusted mil-itary head of the Kuomintang, the party of the late Sun Yat Sen, which is govern-ing Canton and is leading the glor-i-ous liberation movement of the Chinese people. The chief ob-jective of the Kuomintang is the lib-eration of China from the yoke of foreign oppression, the uni-fication of China under an independent work-ers' and peasants' government, and the estab-lishment of real peace. Chiang Kai Shih is leading the Canton armies in the struggle of the Chinese masses for independence.

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Day by Day

Chinese Emperor in Exile Sticks to Custom
Unlike his illustrious brother, the Kaiser Wil-ham of Germany, the former Chinese em-peror, who is now in exile, lets the world take its own course with himself contemplating in peace the past glories of the Manchurian dy-nasty. Yet rumor will have it that the Japanese im-perialists are keeping close to the former emperor (who, by the way, has his residence in a Japanese concession) and are cherishing some wild ambitions about bringing Hsuan Tung back to the throne for the greater glory of the Japanese banks and manufacturers.

Which is all well, except that there is a suc-cessful revolutionary movement in China. And this makes all the difference in the world.

Morgan Urges Economic Freedom
The recent manifesto of a group of interna-tional bankers urging the world to abolish economic barriers and high tariff walls has created little sensation in the state waters of our internal politics. It even moved Coolidge to speak up.

J. P. Morgan and several more American im-perialist robbers are among the signers of the manifesto, which gives the document tremen-dous significance. It is in effect the first shot fired by the American finance capitalists in their struggle to retain world financial su-premacy. To American labor this means the reduction of its standard of living to the lowest European level.

Indiana Kluxers and a Girl in Knickers
While Senator Reed is "investigating" the misad-ventures of the Klan in Indiana, we wish he would inquire into a matter which is now shaking Indiana even more violently than the exposure of the Klan. We mean the case of Virginia Allen, a years old, a Port Fulton school girl, who is not allowed to attend classes because she is a knicker.

The line of inquiry we would suggest to the senator is this: Why are the rulers of Indiana more shocked by a little girl in knickers than by the political corruption and oppression pre-vailing in their state that sinks to heaven?

Emma Is Back
Some weeks ago, N. Sparks dis-cussed with our readers the sig-nificance of the return of Ethyl, Ethyl, as our readers will recall, is the famous motor gasoline produced by the Standard Oil. In the opinion of experts Ethyl is a villain, a dangerous chemical which will drive insane people exposed to its influence.

Emma is not a chemical. She is a former anarchist and now a renegade to the working class. She is back in America the same as Ethyl is back. And she may not be as dan-gerous as Ethyl, Emma Goldman is certainly as vicious. Beware!

THE PASSING OF DEBS
With the passing of Debs many an honest worker belonging to or supporting the socialist party only because of Eugene V. Debs will be confronted with a crisis. What shall he do? Where shall he go? Debs himself could not answer that question satisfactorily. But the younger generation of workers who admired and followed Debs should be able to find the answer. They will go to the movement whose heart pulsates with the same idealism that moved Debs to great doings in the best years of his life.



The Passing of Eugene V. Debs

THE death of Eugene V. Debs marks the passing into history of a beautiful piece of romance in the proletarian class struggle of America.

Debs belonged to a past age. He was the child and symbol of a period in the labor movement that crashed and went under with the discharge of the first cannon in the late imperialist war. To the last minute of his militant life he continued to think in terms of pre-war capitalism and pre-war class struggle. And he was never able, despite his great proletarian soul, to grasp the full significance of the revolutionary changes that followed the war and of the new methods of struggle that these changes imposed upon the working class.

He was a great workingman. He hated capitalism with every fiber of his great human heart. He loved the toiling masses and was proud to be one of them. He gloried in their struggles and had faith in their victory. He spoke their mind and voiced their aspirations as few ever did. In this lay his strength, and for this he was loved and respected by countless numbers of exploited and oppressed.

But he also shared many of the illusions of the masses and even some of their prejudices. His heart was good, but his mind failed to adjust itself to the new perspectives in the class struggle that were opened up by the late war and by the Russian revolution. And in this lay the chief source of his weakness since 1914—a weakness which brought about the parting of ways between him and the left wing in the American labor movement; the Left Wing crystallizing eventually in the Workers (Com-munist) Party struggling under the banner of the Com-munist International and Debs remaining in the non-working class, opportunistic socialist party.

And yet—at the thought that Debs is no longer among us many a heart will contract with pain and sorrow. We will miss him. We will want to hear his flaming word and be moved to struggle by his inspiring image. But he is gone and with him has gone out of our midst the embodiment of the very best that the American labor movement possessed in the pre-war period of its existence.

Though a member and in a sense a leader of the social-ist party, and hence an opponent of the Communist Party, Debs had several occasions and together with the Commu-nists had done the right thing by the working class. Despite the socialist party he rendered great service to the Friends of Soviet Russia during the Russian famine. He was a warm champion of the International Labor Defense, the movement for the protection of the foreign born and similar movements notwithstanding the official opposition of the socialist party. And by doing so Debs once more displayed the noblest and most valuable traits of his proletarian character.

(Concluded in the next column)

ALEX. BITTELMAN.

A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales



How strikingly parallel to the com-plaints and attacks of the czarists and order to secure the victory for bour-geois democracy. Only to the super-social observer is this contradiction puzzling and painful. To the Marx-ian this "contradiction" is a reality which reveals the crux of the whole strategy and tactics of class warfare. A parting shot was fired by Bou-cher in his last letter to Washington, dated August 6, 1916, in which he closes: "You are no longer worthy of my friendship; a man of honor can no longer without dishonor be con-nected with you. With your cause I renounce you."

This was no longer the day of ver-bal arguments. The day of arms had arrived. The First American Revolu-tion was on. Reverend Boucher em-barked. Afterwards, in common with other Loyalists in general, he obtain-ed a regular pension from the Brit-ish government.

A Book For Students.
We have given only a few typical selections from these confessions of a counter-revolutionist of 1776 to let in some welcome light on the First American Revolution. It will take much light to penetrate and break the mist in which our official histori-ans have wrapped our First Revolu-tion and hidden its real class charac-ter and basis from the masses.

No student of American history—viewed as a dynamic story of class struggles—can afford to miss this book. A critical and thorough examina-tion of its contents will well repay those who are prepared to draw valu-able lessons for the problems of to-day. And what a vivid picture we have here of the class dictatorship set up in America by our forefathers in order to secure the victory for bour-geois democracy. Only to the super-social observer is this contradiction puzzling and painful. To the Marx-ian this "contradiction" is a reality which reveals the crux of the whole strategy and tactics of class warfare. A parting shot was fired by Bou-cher in his last letter to Washington, dated August 6, 1916, in which he closes: "You are no longer worthy of my friendship; a man of honor can no longer without dishonor be con-nected with you. With your cause I renounce you."

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THE CONFESSIONS OF A COUNTER-REVOLUTION-IST OF 1776.
BY JAY LOVESTONE.
Reminiscences of an American Loyal-ist 1732-80. Edited by Jonathan Boucher. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company.
(Concluded from previous issue.)

How the Pre-Government Men Were Treated in 1776.
THIS preacher proudly confesses of having "the honor of being set down as a government man." But cher may have had this honor. He certainly had no pleasure at the hands of the first American revolu-tionists, as is evident from the fol-lowing:

"I was soon restrained from preaching, and the press was no longer open to me. The first open and avowed violence I met with was on account of my expressly de-clining, when applied to by some policy patriots heretofore of no great note, to preach a sermon recom-mending the suffering people of Boston to the charity of my parish. Their port was shut up by act of parliament; and it was alleged that they suffered thus in the common cause. Contributions were collect-ed for them all over the continent; the true motive was by these means to raise a sum sufficient to purchase arms and ammunition. I also re-fused to set my hand to various Associations and resolves, all in my estimation, very unnecessary, un-wise and unjust. In consequence, of which I soon became a marked man; and the I endeavored to con-duct myself with all possible temper and even caution, I daily met with insults, indignities and injuries. At length the informations respecting my supposed inimicality to America were regularly sworn to, and laid before the provincial committee sit-ting in Annapolis. . . . A body of militia was ordered to take me im-mediately into custody, and accord-ingly not less than two hundred came to the Governor's where I was on a visit to seize and carry me before the committee."

What a living picture of the first American Revolution! How our pure and unhyphenated democrats must chafe to think that it was thru such means that their "glorious American democracy" scored its decisive vic-tory over British "monarchism" and "tyranny! To what depths of eloquence will our Constitutional, peaceful so-cialists who speak so rightly of the gradualness of the peaceable, civil-ized methods so inherent in and insep-arable from the Anglo-Saxons en-gaged in settling political disputes—changing class relationships. And above all, how our bourgeois law-and-order angels can rant against the czarist priests, exploiters, and po-tentate agents being denied the ex-press of the press and pulp for the purpose of restoring czarism and ho-bnobism.

Fortunately, the second American Revolution, learning from the first in no small measure, will act as deter-mined in sweeping away the bour-geois opposition to social progress, to a fundamental betterment of the con-ditions of our working and farming masses.

But let Boucher put some finishing touches on this vital historical point. When he preached peaceableness his audience would rise and leave. He also lets us in on a further pictur-escape and instructive secret about life in a revolution:

"And for more than six months I preached, when I did, with a pair of loaded pistols lying on the cash-iron; having given notice that if any man, or body of men, could be pos-sibly so lost to all sense of decency and propriety as to attempt really to do what had long been threat-ened, that is to drag me out of my pulpit, I should think myself just-ified before God and man in repel-ling violence by violence."

So to this Reverend, Christ was extraordinarily generous and brought not only peace but also a couple of loaded revolvers. This spouse of peaceableness and non-resistance to the oppressive measures of the British



The Chinese Woman

By HALINA SIEREBRIAKOVA.
THE lotus is the symbol of beauty, the ideal of feminine grace in China. The Chinese idea concerning the charm of woman differs greatly from our own. The Chinese woman, like the lotus, must be slender and undulating. To achieve this, from earliest childhood they put a special corset on the little girl which, thru its rigid embrace, hinders the normal development of their chests and hips. This cruel custom impedes the circulation of the blood and hinders breathing; it makes the Chinese woman a poor, small thing, delicate and fragile.

The Chinese woman can scarcely move, and from this it is that her abysmal bondage arises. Scarcely a month a foreigner can obtain, for a "time" or fifteen dollars a month, a Chinese woman, who owes him absolute obedience and who will serve him, among other things, as domestic and washerwoman.

If the "commodity" doesn't please him, the foreigner can, if he wishes, get rid of the "rented" woman by paying the indemnity provided by the contract.

Without having exact statistics, we must assert that suicides are very frequent among the Chinese women.

The poor people sell their daughters (women for a time) where only pretty women are bought. In these "school-houses" they teach the little girls dancing, music, sewing and deportment. When these little boards have become big girls they are sold on her poor, deformed feet, the Chinese peasant woman gets down "on all fours" in order to cultivate her soil.

The Chinese woman remains in absolute bondage from the moment of her birth to the time of her death. In her childhood she is governed by her father; later by her husband; in old age she submits to the power of her oldest son. The Chinese woman can never marry of her own choice. Only during these last years have love marriages made their first appearance among the students and the bourgeoisie. To most women this sentiment is prohibited. They deliver the

little girl to the husband, who often has been chosen for her when she was quite small. If during these years she does not give birth to a son the husband may send her back to her father's house or simply drive her out into the street.

The Chinese woman who works must give her "master," that is, her father or husband, all the money that she earns. In the cities there are associations of Chinese women workers who have sworn never to marry, in order to avoid the conjugal servitude.

They sell the little girls "wholesale" to the factories, to the public houses and for a "time" to the rich foreigners. For twelve or fifteen dollars a month a foreigner can obtain, for a "time" or fifteen dollars a month, a Chinese woman, who owes him absolute obedience and who will serve him, among other things, as domestic and washerwoman.

Japan. Quite young, Tsai-Dai entered the revolutionary movement to which she unflinchingly sacrificed her whole life. It was said of Tsai-Dai that she was the equal of men, which in China is the supreme praise given to a woman. She made an effort to awaken her co-citizens, to stimulate them in their struggle by her discourses and her poetry.

Thousands of Chinese walk on solid feet, thanks to the influence of Tsai-Dai, who fought constantly, long even before the revolution, against the cruel local customs physically deforming the woman.

Thousands of women students, women doctors, schoolmistresses, rallied to the slogan of the emancipation of woman launched for the first time in China by Tsai-Dai. She was condemned to death and executed in 1907 after a fruitless effort at revolt.

Sun-Yat-Sen always supported Tsai-Dai energetically and introduced into the program of the Kuomintang the demand for the complete emancipation of woman.

One of them, the Empress T'ai, has made herself famous by an unbridled squandering of the people's money. A few kilometers from Peking is the winter palace built for the Empress T'ai with the money intended for the Chinese fleet. An enormous boat of the lake, as if to bring back to the memory of the ships which had never been built. At the beginning of the twentieth century this wonder-working sovereign undertook fabulous tasks, yielding nothing to the construction of the Egyptian pyramids. Thousands of workers raised mountains and constructed marvelous palaces with lighted galleries. It is under the Empress T'ai that the execution of a revolutionary woman took place for the first time: a simple schoolmistress bearing the name of Tsai-Din (Treasurer of Autumn). Daughter of a high official, she had received a careful education, first in China, then in

Today the Kuomintang party numbers relatively many women in its ranks. At Canton there are 500 women workers who are members of the party, which is not an insignificant number if one considers the local conditions.

In spite of a hard labor which is beyond the energies of the Chinese woman and which, it seems, ought to have condemned her to complete inertia, it is just from among the Chinese workers that the most energetic militants are recruited.

Actually, two Communist women weavers, Lu-Tchang-lang and Men-Tchi-tung, enjoy a particular popularity and are reputed to be the best revolutionary women took place for the first time: a simple schoolmistress bearing the name of Tsai-Din (Treasurer of Autumn). Daughter of a high official, she had received a careful education, first in China, then in

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THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly. Edited by Billy Tapolestanje and Miller Suman, Hermine, Pa. Johnny Red, Assistant.

Vol. 1. Saturday, October 23, 1926 No. 22

THE SCAB
By George Nevers,
Seattle, Wash.

This is the tale
Of a lonely scab
Who was called
Because of his
Gals.

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By Billy Tapolestanje, Hermine, Pa.

One day on Tuesday we were saluting and me saluting the flag. She said: "I did not salute and I just said I didn't want to. The next day I was in the school and I saw the flag on my desk and saluted at it. The flag so much put the workers' Red teacher asked what I had there and I told her. But she did not take it. Then she made me stay after school."

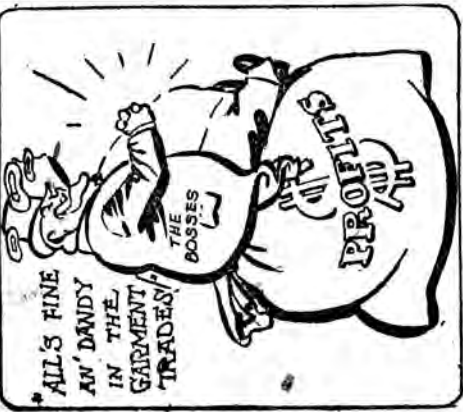


Garments, Unions and Strikes

(Decorations by Jerger)

By JOSEPH ZACK.

IT would take an Anatole France or Emile Zola to portray the exceedingly interesting rapid developments in the needle trades industry—the rapid turns in policy, the most insidious political and economic maneuvers of the various factors, parties and groups involved; a cauldron of nationalities, group interests, big capital, small bourgeoisie, Tammany Hall, graft and corruption; socialist party and anarcho-socialist union groups; anarcho-socialist syndicalist groups; the big new force which at present influences the politics of all groups—the organized left wing, led by the Communists—laboratory of political played in the midst of the politically most advanced section of the



American labor movement with the shrewdest political machines of the middle and petty bourgeoisie (Tammany Hall) and the best in the working class, the Workers' Party, with Daily Forward sandwiched in between. If any one politician looks for a kick in life the needle trades is the place for it, as Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., can testify from his recent experiences.

Characteristics of the Needle Industry. IT is an industry composed mainly of small shops, except in the men's garments and millinery, where big plants made their appearance. The workers are predominantly skilled mechanics, Jewish and Italian, they are sentimental, temperamental, excitable, philosophical, fidgety and what not. There are other nationalities, Poles, Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, all the national cities of Europe. With the simplification of the processes of production, semi-skilled native elements have been entering the industry in numbers in recent years.

The wages vary from \$600 a year to \$1,100 on the average up to \$1,800. All in all there are about 600,000 workers in the needle industry, of whom about 400,000 are in the east, the rest spread all over the rest of the U. S. A.

Needle Trades Bureau Does a Little Expelling.

OLD Sam Gompers originally started to organize the vast army of needle workers. These people thought a union job would be as good as being a grocer or shining shoes politically to Murphy of Tammany Hall, and that's where, historically speaking, the trouble started. The socialist party in its heyday, with its big Jewish daily, the Forward, got after Gompers and his crowd and got control of the unions. Old Sammy was sore at the socialist party for years on account of this. Only in his last days did he try to forgive and forget in order not to play into the hands of the left wing. Sidney Hillman, at present president of the A. C. W., and I. Schlosberg, now secretary-treasurer, had the courage in those days to tell Sam's bosom friend, T. Ricker, president of the United Garment Workers, to go plumb to hell when the latter railroaded the convention in Tennessee and made a sell-out in the settlement of a New York clothing workers' strike. Hillman and Schlosberg formed a union outside the A. F. of L., and this so-called dual union grew in power and strength and crowded the

The old bureaucracy, partly because it was corrupt and partly because of stupidity and laziness, did not do anything to remedy this situation. As this bad situation came to a head the bureaucracy grew more despotic and indifferent to the interests of the members. The left wing had a sensible and constructive program, and knew how to utilize the bureaucracy's backwardness and mistakes, and finally won.

The above only applies to the leather garment and fur workers. The support from unexpected sources as a result of it. It was a hard-fought struggle, with plenty of big, shrewd maneuvers, to which Wm. Green can testify to his sorrow. A struggle in which they were all laid over the table and got their fill at the hands of the young union leaders of the left.

Considerable of the old bureaucracy were crowded off the picture. The left wing was determined to make good against the employers and get improved conditions for the workers. Agreements were expiring all around and we had not even the time to get thru any of the reforms that would change the old, creaking union plow into a modern tractor. After some preliminaries, the employers hit us

Someone is always taking the joy out of life.

The result of the fight was that the furriers achieved the first notable victory of organized labor in recent years by getting the 40-hour five-day week and substantial wage increases, which makes them the best-paid workers in the needle trades. The victory could have been more complete and quicker if not for the strike-breaking interference of the right wing bureaucracy. Wm. Green got so sore as a result of what he got that he is now trying to kick up some more trouble for himself by uniting with the discredited old furriers bureaucracy trying to stage a probe of the conduct of the furriers' strike, probably as a preliminary to new wholesale persecutions of the left wing.

The Cloakmakers' Strike.

THE defeat the right wing got in the Furriers' Union as a result of its strike-breaking tactics was so shattering that it almost created an open rupture amongst themselves. Hence in the cloakmakers' strike they cannot stage their tactics carefully. In public they talk militantly their press writes militantly, but their sabotage maneuvers with the governor of New York and from the encouragement they give to scabbing and to shifting production outside of New York, as illustrated in Philadelphia, two hours from New York, where the agreement expired during the strike and, not even the demands for 40 hours, etc., was put up, the agreement having been renewed with a slight wage increase, practically on the old conditions, thus encouraging the New York employers to shift some of their production outside.

The leopard may travel a different road, but he has not changed his nature. We know what our enemies are. The employers are thoroughly scared of us and will support the old bureaucracy more than ever. The outstanding fact is that it took the left wing to lead the workers on to an offensive against the employers on the 40-hour week, higher wages, job control, etc., while the rest of the unions, under reactionary leadership are meekly surrendering or accepting crumbs from the table of the industrial overlords and kings of American capitalism. Let us hope that this offensive will spread to all the exploited, organized and unorganized, for the 40-hour fire day week, higher wages, job control and a strengthening of the working class everywhere.

Then when the socialist bureaucracy got into control they became very practical, so much so that some members thought there was no difference between old Sam's friends and them. Thereupon the anarcho-socialists, who were then in their prime, picked up the discontent and captured some offices, and there we had a little more expelling. But the real "trouble" started when the Trade Union Educational League got into the picture. First the bureaucracy tried to ignore it, then some of them tried to play politics with it, then they got the hysterics and started to expel. But this time the opposing side, organized and led by the T. U. E. L., learned something about tactics from past experiences. After a few months most of the expellers were kicked out of office by those they sought to expel in the most spectacular fight of its kind the American labor movement has yet seen.

But it was not the expulsions that really broke the neck of the old bureaucracy; the expulsions were merely the match applied to a powder magazine. The real cause was that for years the earnings of the needle workers were going down, due to the shortening of seasons. The employers got away with their tricks of moving their factories out of the organized centers into small unorganized towns. The big employers gave up their factories and transferred themselves into merchants (jobbers) that had their garments made per bundle or number from small sweatshops (contractors), thru whom they escaped responsibility for union conditions, and sold the garments thus produced in retail stores.



"LEFT" is Right.



The Rolling Farmer

By JOEL SHOMAKER.

SIXTEEN million persons toured the United States, in private cars, during the summer of 1926. They used more than three million automobiles. They were classified as tourists, homesickers or investors. The machines just were rolling along carrying passengers from somewhere to the land of nowhere. Some returned to their homes. Others found temporary employment. Many are roaming in strange lands.

Where the money came from to finance the summer vacation for approximately one-seventh of the people of this nation is an open question. Some families used the savings of years to pay expenses. Others borrowed funds from interest collecting money-changers. Many just fitted up for the occasion, with the least cash possible, and lived off-the-country. They saw the farms of the west and were disappointed.

Another caravan of mixed vehicles lined the highways of the northwest. It was the procession of homeless farmers on the way to reprinted cities of refuge. The farms ceased to pay interest on investments, taxation for cost of government and the demands of local merchants and transportation agencies. The families were loaded into ancient wagons, dilapidated trucks or carts and taken on a pilgrimage for the necessities.

The highway travelers found that the stories about the western farmers rolling in wealth were mythical. They had their eyes opened to the false propaganda carried on by capitalist politicians. They saw the marks of poverty. They read the faces of dying women and observed the suffering steps of starving children. They asked questions and learned why those conditions prevailed.

Farmers and their families were running away from their homes. They gathered together a few personal belongings and set out for the cities where they expected to find work. They had to get employment in order to keep away the reaper of death. If the fathers and mothers could not make enough money to meet the daily obligations the children would have to be called and put in the harness of slavery.

Nature has not deserted the farmers. The soil remains fertile. The sun continues to shine. The rains come with the seasons. This old earth is not a failure. The grass grows green. The fruits mature and are plentiful. The fields yield good crops of corn, wheat and potatoes. The orchards show fine fruits. The gardens produce splendid crops of vegetables. The lawns and walks are still ornamented with flowers. What is the matter?

Man is the power that drives farmers from their homes. He is not one of the farmers. He is one of the many engaged in the work of farming the farmers. He lives and thrives on the profits made by handling the products of the farm. He may be a local merchant, general buyer, money lender, transportation agent or professional man. He may be a town builder or city booster. He prospers because the farmers produce things on which he collects the profits.

The western farmers are face to face with real conditions. They are not dealing in theories. They have long ago cast aside the old proverb about farming. They know that the long worn tales about the law of supply and demand are mere fables. They are not repeating the warning story about the rolling stone that catches no moss, to their children. They know that the farms do not pay for the reason that the bosses take too much toll.

Farmers are rolling away from the clutches of enemies. They cannot stand against the increasing tide of slight drafts on their incomes. They are tired of working twelve to fifteen hours a day, seven days in the week, for those who toil not neither do they spin but depend on the farmers for the necessities and luxuries of life. The present movement of farmers from the land to the cities is merely a beginning.

What of the future of agriculture in the United States? It is full of shadows. There are dark spots on the sun of prosperity and visible wrinkles on the face of the moon of

Who Is William B. Wilson?

YOU are on a rather busy street. At least the "public," that vague entity whose name is often taken in vain by politicians, is passing by, curious perhaps at your writhings, but wholly uninterested as to whether you live or die.

You are writhing for the good reason that a burly footed has gotten you down. He has his foot on your neck and his business partner is busily going thru your pockets. Strangely enough, you resent the sort of thing and in your writhing struggles conceive the bright idea of upsetting the fellow who has his foot on your neck and kicking his partner in the face.

BUT just as you are on the point of carrying this idea into action, a kindly-faced old gentleman, who has for some time been gazing on the affair with an interest seemingly purely objective, rushes over and holds up a warning hand.

"My good man," he says, using the term deliberately fitted to benighted superiors, "let us have peace! Above all, you must do no violence. I feel a deep sympathy for you. I share your suffering—at least I did once. But highway robbery has gone on without the ages. God has undoubtedly destined it to continue. So why struggle? Struggles between the robber and the robbed are a waste of social energy. Besides, you should consider the robber's point of view. It would be much better for all concerned to sit down calmly together at a table and come to an agreement as to whether they should take everything or leave you a little. Then you could hurry back to work and get some more."

THE agile-figured gent who has gone thru your pocket is meanwhile, also exhibiting a philosophy. Turning to his accomplice he says ecstatically: "My esteemed colleague, let me introduce you to a JUST MAN!"

WILLIAM B. WILSON IS A JUST MAN. This is certified by no less an authority than Roger W. Babson.

Mr. Babson, it must be remembered, is the gentleman who conducts a statistical bureau for the service of the capitalists of this country, tells them in advance whether business will be good or bad and gives them reliable advice as to whether labor will stand for greater exploitation or not, and in general serves as a brains for chief business men who have more, or who are too busy inspecting the fables.

MR. BABSON wrote a book, a whole book, a few years ago, to tell the capitalists of this country that William B. Wilson is a JUST MAN. It is entitled—"W. B. Wilson and the Department of Labor." And it has an introduction by John Hays Hammond, whom all wise coal diggers will remember advocated an open shop fight against the union in the anthracite strike last year.

John Hays Hammond also certifies that W. B. Wilson is a JUST MAN. This open shopper coyly remarks that it was his "privilege to be able to contribute some influence in securing the creation of the Department of Labor," and with others interested in the movement I believed that William B. Wilson was pre-eminently qualified to become the first secretary.

"WILLIAM B. WILSON," says Hammond, "had been an American wage earner from boyhood. He possessed that knowledge of and sympathy with wage earners which is an indispensable qualification for the head of a department of the government whose function is to safeguard the interests of the wage earners of the country."

"He had other qualifications—a judicial character of mind, a varied experience and a lifelong and intelligent interest in public affairs, and above all an unimpeachable reputation for sterling integrity. I believe that Secretary Wilson has fully justified the confidence reposed in him by those who advocated his appointment."

WHEN leading open shoppers and experts in the service of capitalist exploitation begin to go into raptures over a politician's qualifications to safeguard the interests of wage earners, and take the trouble to create a government department for that alleged purpose and place him in it, it may well be said that the wage earners concerned had best look with careful scrutiny at the whole booming lot.

But we are immediately concerned with William B. Wilson for the reason that he is setting the wage earners of Pennsylvania to elect him to the senate of the United States on the democratic ticket this year.

WILSON is profiting by the fact that the republicans have violated the eleven commandments: they have been caught. The investigation of the republican primary elections in Pennsylvania has convinced both Vane and Pepper with the same shine. In Pennsylvania and throughout the nation the democrats, having pleaded the statute of limitations against their indictment for wallowing in graft during the war, are

progress. The farmers cannot exist on the proceeds of the land. The masses depending on the farmers for support must find other fields to explore and other people to exploit. In the meantime, the foundation of the nation—successful agriculture—is fast slipping into the dismal sea of oblivion.

playing. His feeling toward such was generous." Babson tells of his one-time attitude toward the Injunction of the West Virginia mine owners got to stop support to

"An Injunction, he said, 'that restrains me from first making food to hungry men, women and children, when I have in my possession the means to aid them, will be violated by me until the necessity has been removed, or the corporate power of the court overruled. I will treat it as I would an order of the court to stop breathing.'"

AL this has been recovered from by Mr. Wilson along with his days of poverty as an immigrant worker and union man. As a congressman and member of the executive arm of the government he has quite other opinions, or at least his action and philosophy run diametrically contrary.

In order to prove to the capitalists that William B. Wilson is a valuable servant of their interests, Babson wrote his book. "My object," he says, "is to give manufacturers, merchants and other employers a correct view of the Department of Labor and its work. The policies of the Department of Labor can never be understood except by knowing the man who constructed these policies."

Babson then goes on to say: "I have never known an instance where employers have been better off by not taking the secretary's advice." And he proceeds to prove it.

PERHAPS it was the young miner's "education" in the economics of Adam Smith and the bible which swayed Mr. Wilson's latter life into class collaboration.

When, as a breaker boy he got some of these exploited youths to strike against a wage cut and went as their spokesman to the foreman, this worthy "settled the strike" by giving him a beating.

"Ever since that day," says Wilson, "I have been trying to rationalize his regeneration from the spirit of struggle. I have not believed in the use of force to settle the labor disputes. What we need is justice, fair play, that will result in a permanent industrial peace."

IN congress, to which he was elected in 1906, he defended the mine owners from charges that they ignored the safety of the miners. "I take it," he said, "that no gentleman will assert that the coal operators or other employers deliberately create conditions in the mines by which the lives and health of their employees are endangered."

Yet in view of the continuous disasters that carry off a whole army of dead and wounded from the mines of America every year, and in view of the experience of the coal miners who know, this is exactly what the operators are doing. Wilson's "Christian tolerance" had become betrayal.

A S Secretary of Labor Wilson's affection for class peace blossomed like the green bay tree. The department was created in the last days of Taft's administration, and the following administration of Woodrow Wilson formally organized it and appointed William B. Wilson as secretary. From then on, government intervention in industrial disputes on behalf of "conciliation" and "peace" has been the order of the day.

While the department was created to aid wage earners, supposedly, Babson wisely reminds his readers: "Nor is there any implication that the wage earners in whose behalf this department was created consist of much only as are associated together in labor unions."

"Secretary Wilson always leaned over backward in favor of the employers who had open shops," says Babson on page 231 of his book about William B. Wilson.

"Even in those days (when Wilson was still a union leader) Wilson was preferred by the rich interests of the Pittsburgh Congressional District to any other labor leader they knew."

Babson quotes W. S. Nearing, a prominent employer as saying: "Wilson is a friend of capital as well as of labor." As secretary of labor Wilson served capitalism well. He opposed socialism as "unpractical." He opposed general strikes. In fact he opposed all strikes.

A Labor Fakel Posing as Labor's Friend

WHAT is the chief purpose of your life as you see it?" he was asked.

"Establishing industrial peace," Wilson answered instantly.

As secretary of labor during the war, Wilson aiding in mobilizing labor for class collaboration in behalf of "democracy," alias capitalist imperialism. His heart, that acted for "peace" between bosses and workers, acted busy an actor for international peace. He created a whole series of bureaus and sections of the department to see that labor helped capital with the war.

AN "information and Education Service" was created in the department during the war, and Babson was appointed upon it—"to promote sound sentiment and to provide appropriate machinery and policies in individual plants."

WHAT are "sound sentiments?" Babson tells how Wilson judged the propaganda for wartime collaboration. He says that whenever possible he Babson took publicly copy to Wilson to criticize. What happened is told in the following words:

"The secretary insisted that we should use the word 'we' instead of the word 'you,' never saying 'You should produce more,' but 'We should produce more.'"

"When I wrote the words, 'You should stick to your job,' he would correct it and say 'We must stick to our jobs.'"

THUS it was that we won the war!

Thus were created some 17,000 new millionaires, about 100,000 new graves, several times that number of war-maimed workers, and labor was let in on the benefits of "deflation" and "readjustment" in the shape of open shop drives and wage cutting campaigns that have nearly wrecked the union organizations. This is the reward of "industrial peace" or "class peace" during the war.

The Department of Labor and Wilson as its secretary hoped to make this sort of thing permanent. Babson tells of Wilson's ambitions for a "Wage Commission" composed of an equal number of representatives of employers, employees and the government. "How this would defeat any power of the unions is admitted in the following words:

"The chief purpose of such a board would be to have the rate of wage as nearly as possible that which would be the NATURAL WAGE if left to the law of supply and demand."

So this is the final fruit of the labor of a JUST MAN? No! There is a little more.

ALTHOUGH William B. Wilson came up from the ranks of the workers and once championed the principle of unionism, he has so far recovered that while in Pennsylvania he is asking union labor to support him in his campaign to be seated in the United States senate, in Virginia he is operating a coal mine as an open shop mine owner!

A NEW YORK news item on July 15, 1926 has the following to say: William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, who is playing for labor support to his candidacy for senator on the democratic ticket in Pennsylvania this fall, has become a coal operator in nonunion Virginia.

"The periodical Coal Age announces that William B. Wilson and Daniel Nelson of Alton, Pa., have leased the Binsley coal tract at Robins, near Middletown, in Chesterfield county, Virginia. Production is to start at 300 tons a month."

Chesterfield county coal lands depend for their market largely on preferential freight rate treatment by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is a completely nonunion field."

SPORTS



THE colleges are collecting. Every big football game last Saturday drew at least twenty thousand bugs at so much per cramped space. Besides that, there is pro football. New Red Granges are being developed. Gifted boys who went to college and learned how to kick shins, squash noses and heave a good forward pass, can now face the world, grab "success" by the tail and make it come across. They are being grabbed up by pro football. Even noble candy sticks and preserved meats are being named after these commercialized individuals.

Then there are the successes of the world workers' sports' movement. The Red Sports International. Since its last world congress the Norwegian section of the Red Sports International has grown much larger. In France, too, big progress to develop workers' sports is recorded. While in the Soviet Union, the workers' sports movement is breaking the world's record for speedy growth. New workers' sports groups have affiliated with the Red Sports International in Sweden, Argentina, Holland, Japan, Great Britain and Palestine. We say, all power to the labor sportsmen of the world.

This bug has to marvel at boss wisdom. The reason for this was the crack in the news that the Western Electric Co. is building a huge examination to revitalize the weary machine of the workers who slave there—so they can slave some more.

Years ago, before the old soup bone became a glass arm, this bug used to pitch for company teams. The boss supplied uniforms and baseball outfits and even gave us an afternoon off every week for practice. It is true we were catered to a little because of the free advertising the boss got from our games, such as announcing the great game between the famous "Mack-Bamball Sox" and the "Smith Brothers Brain Drops," but we didn't get paid for the extra time we put in for the boss in these teams.

Take this hint from the bug: If you have such football and basketball teams in your factory, which aim to keep the workers' mind only on sports and not on wages, conditions and hours, fight to do away with the boss control of the factory athletics and to affiliate the teams to the workers' sports movement. We must fight to develop mass sports with all workers participating instead of manufacturing pre-boss individual stars which the factory teams delight in doing.

FROM New York there floats to us the news of good team work. It was one of those little advertised football matches between two workers' teams. The Red Stars were contending against the Progressive Club in a holy fought match on October 10 in Van Cortland Park—and the Red Stars won with a score of 5 to 0.

The game started with borrowed strength. The Progressives secured two men from the national "Macabees" while the Red Stars had to recruit five men from their second team. The Progressives, although being a team of hushies, seemingly suffered from a slight lack of team work and played in crowds while at the same time the defense line of the Red Stars was less skillful than that of the Progressives.

At the second half fists almost flew when the center forward of the Progressives charged that the Red inside flight was employing rough tactics. Which again goes to show how militant the labor sports movement is.

Sharky socked Willis for a row of ten dollar seas. That makes him a "logical" contender for the heavy-weight championship. But, har and a couple of hobnob-Timney just won and has arranged for a year of shadow boxing—in the movies and on the stage. So the New York boxing championship put Sharky's challenge "on file." We hope Sharky is not so dumb to believe that a heavyweight boxing championship is a question of boxing supremacy. These days is gone forever. The noble art of lifting faces has fallen on evil days. When this art of lifting faces has fallen, can you see a workers' sports gymnasium. Professional boxing reminds him too much of safety-deposit boxing in the bank.

Recently news reached me that you dispatched a telegram requesting the termination of hostilities. But, I being urged in war, have not yet read it."

The Bug