

CHICAGO WORKERS! COME TO ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, ASHLAND AND VAN BUREN, FRIDAY NIGHT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

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

Vol. III. N. 298

Description Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1112 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

ALL LATIN AMERICA TO AID MEXICO

Current Events
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

CONSUELO VANDERBILT denies that she was sold to a doddering English duke by her mother, in return for bringing a title into the family, but Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., a black sheep in the aristocratic fold and a cousin of Consuelo declares that the girl was sold and that furthermore such sales are by no means uncommon. He said in a signed article that a certain New York family is ready to do anything short of murder to make legal connections with the British royal family. They have an eye on the prince of Wales and if that young toper can be seduced into breaking thru the Chinese wall of tradition that surrounds the royal family his meal ticket is assured, at least as long as American capitalism lasts. The nationalization of women is an accepted institution among our "400."

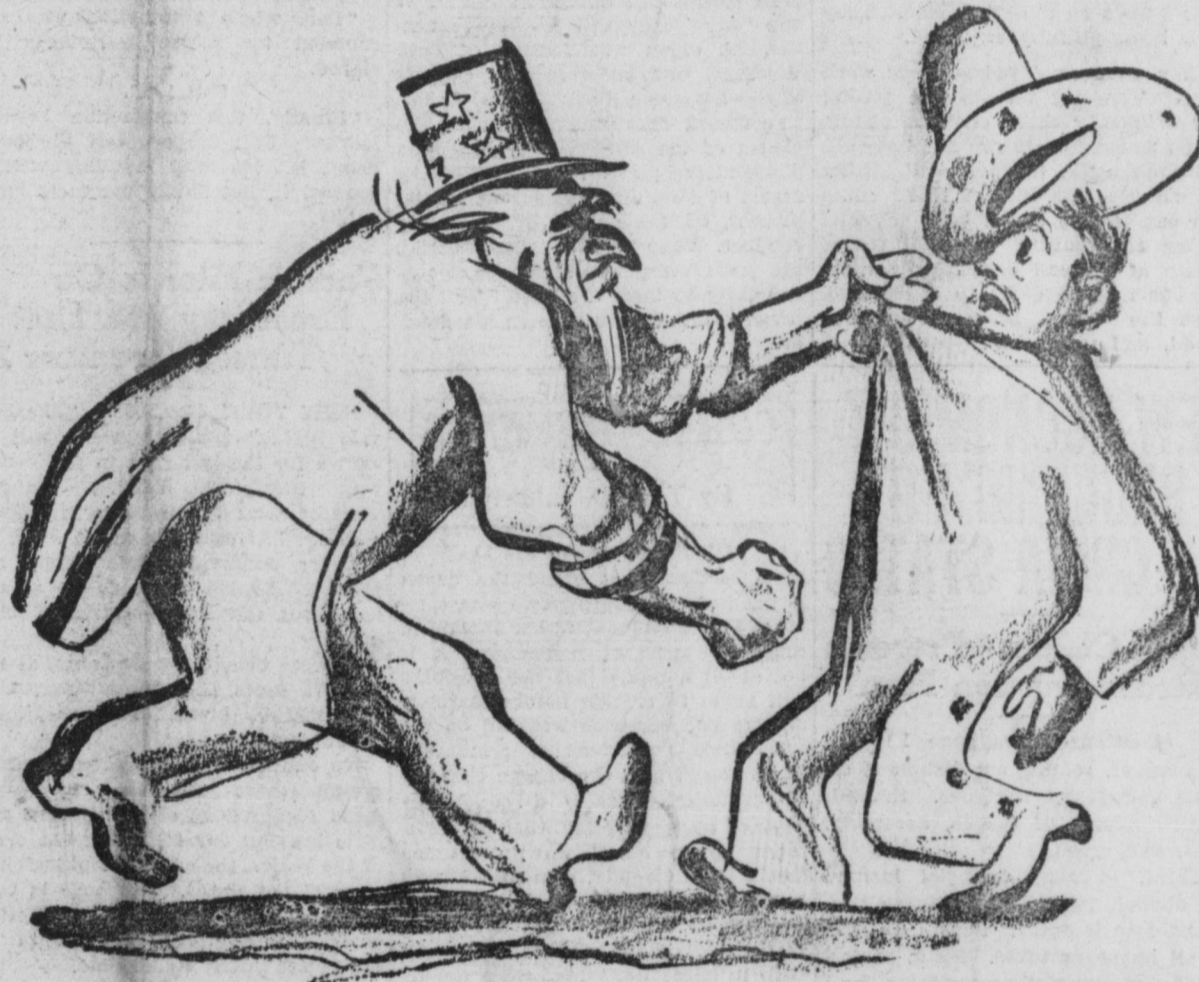
THE queen of Roumania is hurrying home and it is a safe bet that her husband Ferdie is not the magnet that is attracting her from the flesh pots of American plutocracy to poverty-stricken Roumania. Whether the queen managed to clinch her loan or not is a question. There is reason to believe that her visit was more or less of a "dud." I have been informed by several workers who labor in public places that the general comment on the parasite's visit was unfavorable. The volume of protest was swelling. But nevertheless it is quite (Continued on page 2)

Plenum of Communist International Considers China, Britain, Indonesia As Most Important Workers' Struggle Accepts Zinoviev's Resignation

By JOHN PEPPER.
(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 23.—The seventh enlarged plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International was opened today in the big palace of the Kremlin by Nikolai Bukharin on behalf of the presidium of the executive. In his speech of welcome Bukharin greeted the struggles of the Chinese people, the British miners and the Indonesian workers and peasants, declaring that the Communist International was prepared to support these struggles with all its means. He greeted the proletarian heroes of the class war throughout the world, the imprisoned and tortured workers in the jails of the capitalist countries and honored the memory of the fallen comrades, among whom were Dzerzhinsky and Serrati.

Scored Successes.
The chairman briefly reviewed the difficult tasks confronting the various parties of the Comintern and recounted the achievements of the sections, the most notable of which was the splendid work of the British Communist Party, grown to be the most important political factor in Britain. He pointed out that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had scored big successes in the march towards socialism and declared that the Comintern was the sole world force leading the masses on the path of revolution.
Kuomintang Greets Plenum.
Shau Li Tze, the representative of the Kuomintang party of China, greeted the plenum in the name of his party and said that the Kuomintang acted unitedly with the Communist party of China in the struggle for emancipation of the Chinese people. The Kuomintang has been successful because it looks upon the Chinese (Continued on page 2)

Trying to Use the Rough Stuff



Dollar Diplomacy in Nicaragua. —By Wm. Gropper.

SEE UNITY OF LATIN AMERICA AGAINST U. S. A.

Mexico Offers to Lead Anti-Imperialist Bloc
(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23.—Latin America is confidently expected to line-up with Mexico in refusing to give recognition to the spurious, puppet government of Diaz in Nicaragua recently recognized by the U. S. state department. It is felt in official circles here that the United States will come out of the Nicaraguan affair with badly injured integrity throughout Latin America.
The fact that the United States refused to grant recognition to any government in Nicaragua but one entirely dominated by the U. S. will be the basis for the refusal of other Latin republics to accord recognition to the Diaz government. There is evidence of a Latin-American bloc in the offing under the leadership of Mexico against the imperialism of the United States.
Mexico United.
Tales of "revolutionary uprisings" in Mexico have been definitely scotch- ed by the manner in which all strata of the population save the reactionaries and the catholic leaders have gotten behind the Calles government in its stand on the question of the oil and land law dispute with the United States.
Popular response greeted General Obregon's appeal for support to the Calles administration in the present crisis. For days past the newspapers have been carrying vigorous editorials against U. S. dollar diplomacy and holding up the Nicaraguan incident as a sample of U. S. imperialist methods in Latin America.
U. S. Goes Ahead.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Plans of the United States to maintain a protectorate in Nicaragua, with the ultimate object of constructing the Nicaragua canal, went forward today.
The state department made known its determination to preserve the constitutional government of President Adolfo Diaz.
Naval Base First.
These measures were adopted notwithstanding reports of keen resentment from Mexico. No effort was made to hide the implication that the action was aimed directly at Mexico.
Barbers Are Granted Continuance in Trial for Matrisiano Murder
Frank Rango and James Rose, alleged officials of the barber's union, held in connection with the slaying of George Matrisiano, were granted a continuance until Dec. 3 to enable police to complete their investigation.
Matrisiano, alias Martini, was said to have been the former head of an alleged "bombing syndicate."
Kirkwood Is Cheered as He Leaves Court
(Special to The Daily Worker)
GLASGOW, Scotland.—David Kirkwood, socialist member of parliament from this city, was given an ovation by a crowd of admirers when he left the police court at Renishaw, a small town in Derbyshire, where he was arraigned to answer charges of having made speeches during the coal strike which would tend to cause disaffection and endanger the fuel supply. The charge was brought under the Emergency Power Act.
The case was continued, at Kirkwood's request, on the ground that an important constitutional question was involved.
Among the spectators in the court was Saklatvala, Communist member of parliament from Battersea.
Window Washer Here Falls Twelve Stories
Losing his balance, Alex Orlovsky, 40, window washer, fell to his death from the twelfth floor of an office building here today (Continued on page 2)

U. S. to Hold Filipinos in Subjection

Forward to the \$25,000 Mark to Keep The DAILY WORKER

Contributions to Nov. 20th.....\$19,570.70
Contributions Nov. 22 (Monday).... 598.00

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary
Workers (Communist) Party

THE first day of the NINE contribution days in which the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund is to be raised to half the total of \$50,000 shows contributions of approximately \$600.

Nine days' contributions of \$600 each will raise the total to \$25,000, the goal which has been set for the closing of the month of November.

BUT TO REACH THAT FIGURE THE WORK OF SELLING THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES AND GENERAL OF RAISING FUNDS FOR THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND MUST BE KEPT UP AT THE RATE WHICH WILL BRING THE DAILY WORKER \$600 PER DAY.

On Monday the receipts of The DAILY WORKER are usually larger than on other days, because really two days' receipts are registered. Therefore, in order that the balance of the week show \$600 per day, harder work must be done for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund than in the past.

Thus far the average returns from the party equal only \$5.00 each for FOUR THOUSAND MEMBERS. There are still SIX THOUSAND MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WHO HAVE FAILED IN THEIR PARTY DUTY TO HELP KEEP THE DAILY WORKER BY CONTRIBUTING OR RAISING \$5.00 EACH.

It is these members who must be mobilized for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Campaign. This can only be done if the leading committees of the party organize a systematic campaign and go to every nucleus of the party and present the needs of The DAILY WORKER and the NECESSITY OF EVERY PARTY MEMBER RAISING \$5.00 SO THAT THE \$50,000 FUND WILL BE COMPLETED.

Comrade Herbert Benjamin, the District Organizer at Buffalo, has visited every nucleus in his district to organize support for The DAILY WORKER. The results are to be seen in the percentage of the quota of the Buffalo District which has been raised. Buffalo stands third in the list of districts and is now well past the 75 per cent mark.

There is only one reason which will prevent us from raising the whole of the \$50,000 KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND. That reason is lack of systematic, organized support by the responsible party committees and district organizers in bringing the situation of The DAILY WORKER before the membership and organizing the membership of the party to meet the situation.

The campaign for the \$50,000 fund is now going forward with new vim and energy. We can increase the pace at which the fund goes upward by organization work on the part of the responsible committees. This work must be done. There is no party work at present which comes before the work of completing the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund.

FORWARD TO VICTORY MUST BE OUR SLOGAN FROM NOW ON. BOOST THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND. RAISE THE RETURNS FROM DAY TO DAY.

PUT THE ORGANIZED STRENGTH OF THE PARTY INTO THE CAMPAIGN.

THE \$25,000 MARK BY NOVEMBER 30TH. THEN FORWARD TO THE COMPLETION OF THE FUND.

LONG HOURS IN MILLS CAUSE SLACK TIME FOR MEN, WOMEN WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—(FP) —Where women and men are employed long hours in cotton mills in this country, they lose more time from their jobs than do workers in mills where the schedule of hours per week is short. This is the finding of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, after a study of time records in nine southern and nine northern textile establishments. Women whose daily schedule was over 8 and under 9 hours lost 13.6 per cent of their time, while women on daily schedules of 10 to 11 hours lost 30.5 per cent of their time. When daily hours were reduced, the mill operatives were able to stay more regularly at their machines.
In the 18 mills, almost two-thirds of the employees worked on schedules of 55 hours or more per week. Women lost 27 per cent of their possible working time, while men lost 19.3 per cent. In the mills where the schedule was below 55 hours, women lost 16.3 per cent and men 10.7 per cent of their possible time.

Militarist Wants Big Defense Appropriation

"We haven't enough men at Ft. Sheridan, Jefferson Barracks, Peoria, and Ft. Wayne even to feed and groom the horses," wailed Brig. Gen. Michael J. Lanihan, in a talk before the Cook County Reserve Officers' Association. And that isn't the worst of it, for he added: "War would find us without enough men to train recruits." He told his horrified audience that the regular army has been thinned down below the safety line and that he had only eight pieces of field artillery in his entire command, the Sixth Corps area.
The remedy, in his opinion, is, of course, larger military appropriations, and more rapid advancement, in consequence, of officers.

PLANT CLOSES THURSDAY!

The DAILY WORKER plant will be closed on Thursday, Thanksgiving Day. As a result no issue of "The Daily" will appear on that day. All Communists and sympathizers will use Thursday to help add to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. Holidays are a good time to work for "The Daily."

NEW ECONOMIC PROGRAM FOR CHINA STATED

Gen. Chiang Presents Reconstruction Plan
(Special to The Daily Worker)
NANCHANG, Kiangsi, Nov. 23.—Following up his world-shaking challenge of yesterday, Gen. Chiang Kai Shek of the Canton People's Army supplemented his anti-imperialist declarations with a program for domestic development of China to place this great country of over 400 million people on an equal basis with the governments of the world.
But as a prelude, the young general reiterated the necessity for expelling the imperialists, "Economically, China is practically a market of the imperialists," Chiang said. "In order to restrain the development of our industry the imperialists stand back of the Chinese militarists. This is causing the incessant civil wars which give in an opportunity for their trade to survive.
Destroy Militarism.
"Our expedition to the north aims to destroy militarism and imperialism, establishing a people's government along the lines of Sun Yat-sen's three principles, which paraphrase Abraham Lincoln's belief in a 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'
"Immediately after the military victory a people's conference will be held for settling all the national affairs and establishing a government with powers to nullify all unfair and unequal treaties and negotiate instead treaties of mutual respect, putting us on a level with all the world powers."
Speaks for Canton.
It is to be remembered that the declarations of the revolutionary army general, and he himself wishes to make this plain, are but the statements of the entire executive committee of the Canton revolutionary government of which Chiang is a member. This government, enjoying the entire support of the great Chinese masses, is now in control of five of China's largest provinces.
Concerning the program for the development of China under the new people's regime, Chiang continued: "First, to establish an honest, pure (Continued on page 2)

STEAMSHIP LINE GIVES DIRECT SERVICE FROM NEW YORK TO SOVIETS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Direct trade connection between New York and ports of the Soviet Republics on the Baltic and the Black Sea becomes a reality with the establishment of the Soviet-controlled line, Derutra. The ships of this line are leaving this port well loaded with cotton, agricultural implements, and machinery.
This news has even percolated to Washington, as shown by mention of it which comes from the department of commerce. It is estimated that in time it may even penetrate to the state department.

DEMAND 40-HOUR WEEK IN CHICAGO CLOAK INDUSTRY

Joint Board Presents Important Demands

Five important demands on wages and conditions were presented to the Chicago downtown manufacturers' association and the northwest manufacturers' association by the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. The agreement between the union and manufacturers expires Nov. 30, and the demands form the union's basis for agreement.
Ask 40-Hour Week.
They include: 40-hour work week, 10 per cent increase in wages, establishment of a minimum yearly average wage for workers, establishment of a labor bureau, and guarantee that during the dull season workers called to work must be given a full day's employment.
These demands were presented to the manufacturers' representatives Monday night at a conference of the union and manufacturers.
Received Unfavorably.
The manufacturers did not officially reject the union's demands, although they indicated they were received unfavorably. They asked that another conference be held when the manufacturers would present counter-demands. No date was set for the second conference, but it will probably be held the first of next week.
Members of the union are urged to be prepared for a "ball" from the joint board in case the demands are officially rejected.

THOMPSON WILL RECOMMEND 'NO INDEPENDENCE'

Philippine Prober to Speak Here

Colonel Carmi Thompson, presidential investigator of the Philippine situation who is returning from a five months' trip to the islands is scheduled to speak Tuesday night to the Hamilton Club of Chicago, a republican organization that has distinguished itself by its reactionary stand on all political questions.
The colonel's topic will be the Philippine question. He will say that in his opinion, the Philippines should Moroland from the Philippines. It many years to come," a statement sure to meet the approval of the members of the Hamilton Club.
Unfavorable to Wood.
In interviews with the press, Colonel Thompson has outlined the results of his inquiry into the far eastern possessions of the United States. The investigator revealed he was unfavorably impressed with the military manner in which Governor General Wood has been administering the affairs of the islands. Wood has surrounded himself, as advisers, with a group of military men known in the Philippines as "the cavalry cabinet." Thompson believes that this fact has contributed largely to the deadlock between the Filipinos and the American administration. He recommends that technical advisers who know their particular business displace the military men whose injudiciousness has put the Philippine government into its present impasse.
But he is firm against independence. He doesn't believe the Filipinos "are ready for it." He also shudders to think what might happen to the islands if United States "protection" is withdrawn.
In the same breath, the colonel stresses the importance of the islands as a naval base to maintain commercial operations in the East, especially with regard to the "open door policy" in China. He also feels that the large special resources of the Philippines such as rubber, sisal and other tropical productions now monopolized by foreign countries should be utilized to the advantage of U. S. industry.
His report to the president will in- (Continued on page 2)

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.00 three months

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

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
BERT MILLER

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

Advertising rates on application.

The Teapot Dome Again

"God save the government of the United States," intoned the court clerk as Messrs. A. B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, and Edward L. Doheny, multimillionaire oil magnate, were placed on trial in Washington, the former for having accepted the sum of \$100,000 as a gratuity for peddling the naval oil wells to the latter and the latter for having given the money in return for receiving the oil properties from the former.

God will save the government of the United States all right, since god is capitalism and capitalism in the United States is still able to take care of itself. But god will get shaky as capitalism grows feeble and some day in the future—and it may be sooner than most people expect—the court clerk's prayer will be uttered with their greater feeling.

However, it is not surprising that a naive clerk should call on his deity to save the government from such an accomplished bunch of burglars as was represented in the administration that contributed Fall to the Teapot Dome scandal. And yet those lads were more sinned against than sinning. They came from Ohio where men are careless. A New England administration would plug the keyholes and refuse to accept checks.

What crime did this man Fall commit that he should be thus held up to public scorn? Nothing very heinous, indeed! He only transferred the government's naval oil reserves to a couple of oil kings. It is true that one of those magnates gave Fall a black satchel containing \$100,000 and the other party drove a \$25,000 herd of cattle onto his ranch. But the former was an old friend of his and the latter had more cattle than he could eat if he lived to be as old as Methusalem.

Everybody was doing it, as a jazz melody of recent years went. Why pick on Fall?

Of course, Fall, while secretary of the interior, was continually urging the cabinet to declare war on Mexico on the ground that the Mexican government was not up to the ethical standard prevailing in the United States, that the government of our southern neighbor was a band of robbers and did not believe in the sacred rights of property. But then again, Harry Daugherty felt the same way about radicals, yet he pocketed everything that was not glued down. And we could keep on counting them for a whole day. Robbery is as indigenous to the capitalist system as his odor is to a skunk. Why blame the fellow who gets caught?

Instead of sending the unfortunate Fall to a penitentiary for one month, we suggest that a new cabinet position be created. Let us name it the Department of Public Morals and who would be a better man for the job than Mr. A. B. Fall, a man of wide experience and one who has shown that he has never turned down a friend's money? Let us have charity in our souls. If Andrew Mellon, the country's outstanding bootlegger can be appointed head of our prohibition enforcement apparatus there is no reason why Fall should not direct our Sunday schools.

A Doddering Empire

The British empire is riding to a fall. Despite the liberal quantity of butter spread over the hard tack that was fed to the public from the larder of the imperial conference the fact remains that John Bull's teeth are not what they used to be, after sampling the chow.

John Bull would rather bend than break, but there is a limit even to bending. John's belly may soon find itself where his backbone used to be and sad to relate, there may be nothing available to put in it. And an empty imperial paunch is about as unlovely a sight as one would not wish to see.

The dominions that imperial Britain reared at her apron strings have decided to start housekeeping. They came to this decision without Bull's permission. Which made John mighty angry. However, in view of conditions in China, India and Egypt and complications with imperialist powers, Britain came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor and decided to use diplomacy rather than the rattling saber. It was not thus in the old days.

The dominions wanted more freedom. They got it. In fact the dominions are now as free as the air excepting that they have consented to recognize the royal family. Which means little beyond saving the imperial face. The fact is that the dominions no longer need the naval power of Britain and therefore their relations with the "mother country" are almost as platonic as those of the pope with the celestial virgins.

It takes a long time to build empires, but it does not take as long to topple them.

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XXIII

CONSOLIDATING THE VICTORY

To consolidate the victory in case of success is no less urgently necessary for the workers than to organize their retreat in the event of defeat. It is not enough simply to win good settlement terms from the employers at the final conference table. Such terms amount to little unless they are followed up by the thorough organization of the workers involved and the systematic utilization of their victory to stimulate vast masses of other workers into action.

More than once the left wing has won major strikes only to find later that they have degenerated into little more than Pyrrhic victories. In a few moments hardly anything of them but the memory remained. This was because of failure to consolidate the victory.

The great I. W. W. strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts in 1912, was a classical example of such failure to make the best of the victory. This historic strike, brilliantly fought, resulted in a great success. Hundreds of thousands of workers in New England were deeply stirred by it and made ready for action. But almost nothing was done to swing

them into strikes against the employers. Indeed, not even the Lawrence workers themselves were organized solidly in a union. Consequently, in a very short time the I. W. W., in spite of its great victory, lost not only its small traces of organization in Lawrence but also its influence throughout New England. It was a golden opportunity lost.

TWO PERIODS FAVORING EXPANSION

Our strike strategy must guard against such disastrous anti-climaxes. This can be done by a proper understanding and systematic application of the theory of the offensive. Two special periods in big struggles, particularly of the unorganized, offer exceptionally good opportunities to draw masses into the struggle. These are: just at the beginning of great strikes, when the workers everywhere are inspired by the fight, and just after a big victory has been scored. The left wing must understand how to take complete advantage of these favorable opportunities. Then, above all, is the time when it must carry through militantly the offensive against the employers.

The first element in consolidating the victory in a given strike situation is to solidly unionize the workers involved. Often this is a difficult task because unskilled and inexperienced workers have very little understanding of the value of permanent trade union organization. Nevertheless, the union must be built and maintained at all costs, otherwise disaster is certain. The union building must be carried on

energetically during the strike. No matter how bitter or difficult the strike this basic task cannot be neglected.

The next element is to firmly establish among the workers the left wing organizations necessary for their ideological development, political, industrial, cultural, etc. And finally, there is the urgent necessity of systematically exploiting the victory by initiating great campaigns of organization among workers in the same or allied industries.

THE THEORY IN ACTION

An example of how to consolidate the victory by applying the theory of the offensive is seen in the big organization campaigns in the meat packing and steel industries in 1917-19. The movement began in the packing industry. Here we won an important victory, establishing the 8-hour day and greatly increasing wages. This defeat of the rich packing trust enormously stimulated the workers everywhere, organized and unorganized.

We followed up the victory systematically throughout the entire packing industry by firmly organizing the unions, not only in Chicago but also in every packing center throughout the country, big and little. Next came successful campaigns to bring in the workers in subsidiary branches of the general packing industry, such as those in butcher shops, soap works, butterine factories, fertilizer plants, etc.

Then we further followed up the packing house victory

by extending our offensive into the steel industry. We inaugurated our big organizing campaign there. This was facilitated greatly by our success in the packing industry. The steel workers were stimulated to fight; the progressive trade unionists felt that if the Packing Trust could be defeated why not also the Steel Trust.

PURSuing THE DEFEATED ENEMY

It was the plan, in the event that the steel strike had succeeded, to immediately capitalize this victory by setting up a great organizing committee to carry on a national campaign to mobilize the workers of all industries into the unions. Victory in the steel industry, by tremendously heartening every section of the working class, would have given life and success to this gigantic organization campaign.

In military strategy it is a basic principle to follow up the victory by pursuing and destroying the defeated and disorganized enemy. All great generals of history have been masters of this strategy of the militant offensive. Working class strike strategists, patterning after the brilliant Lenin, must also learn to apply its general principles. It will be by the supreme application of this strategy some day against a weakened and demoralized employing class, that the American workers will take their first step towards emancipation, by abolishing the capitalist system.

THE END

Revolutionary Shanghai

By TANG SHIN SHE

ACCORDING to the latest telegraphic reports from the Far East, a state of war has been declared in Shanghai because of the danger of a revolt of workers and students. The seriousness of the situation is characterized by the fact that the population has destroyed the railways between Shanghai and Nanking and between Shanghai and Wusung, thus rendering any railway communication with Shanghai impossible.

Shanghai is the largest treaty port in China. It is nominally Chinese, but as a matter of fact, the rule is in the hands of the imperialists since they have their own administration, their own police, their own consular jurisdiction, their own troops, warships, etc. After the events of May 30th 1925, the power of their lackey, Sun Chuan Fang enabled them to nominate their agent as Lord mayor even in the Chinese town. In spite of the direct and indirect rule of the imperialists in the whole of Shanghai, or even because of it, the revolutionary movement spread more quickly among all strata of the population than before. This is demonstrated particularly by the strikes which have been going on since June, by the election campaign for the Chamber of Commerce and by the disbandment of the Chinese merchant militia.

Vast Numbers Strike.

More than two hundred thousand workers have taken part in the strikes between July and the present time, never less than ten thousand being out at the same time. The strikes involved not only foreign but also Chinese workers. They spread from the factory workers to the categories of municipal and transport workers; they were more of a political than before. This is demonstrated particularly by the fact that the unions were constantly prohibited, the workers maintained their organization the whole time.

The employers and the police were even compelled by the workers to negotiate with these prohibited organizations. At an anti-imperialist demonstration on September 7th of the current year, the anniversary of the signing of the boxer treaty, there were violent encounters with the police both in the Chinese and the foreign quarters. In any case, the two hundred thousand organized workers of Shanghai form a united front. They have been trained by the numerous strikes and fight with skilled tactics against their oppressors. They are the nucleus of Red Shanghai and the stronghold of the Chinese revolution.

Students a Big Factor.

It is a known fact that the students in Shanghai are very radical. There are more than ten colleges in the town. In consequence of the students' revolutionary activities, the imperialists, with the help of the Municipal Council, forced the professors and the heads of the schools to carry on a reactionary policy against the students in the schools. In the Spring of this year, the students of one of the Shanghai colleges were called upon to take an oath that they would not actively concern themselves with politics. The students embarked on a strike which lasted for months and finally five hundred of them left the school.

Members of the Communist Party and of the Kuomintang have been and are being simply expelled from other colleges. In quite recent times, the chief union of the Chinese students has been prohibited by Sun Chuan Fang. The ten thousand students in Shanghai are a great assistance to the movement in the town and to the Chinese revolution.

The small and middle tradesmen are also exploited and oppressed by the large bourgeoisie and the imperialists. The conflicts between the small tradesmen and the bourgeoisie have become so acute of late that the former have left the chamber of commerce and formed organizations of their own. On May 30th 1925 they even formed a united front with the workers and students. In recent times, they have been carrying on an embittered campaign against the taxation policy of Sun Chuan Fang and against the new municipal administration. (Formerly the tradesmen had an

autonomy in the municipal administration, of which they have been deprived by Sun Chuan Fang.) These many hundreds of thousands of small tradesmen are always active in the revolutionary movement, but they are extremely hostile to the large bourgeoisie, the military rulers and the imperialists.

Bourgeoisie Is Split.

A remarkable struggle is going on between the two tendencies within the bourgeoisie. To the one group belong only "Compradors" (large traders), to the other compradors and employers. The former are vassals of Great Britain, the latter of Japan. Until recently the Japanese group had a strong, well-armed militia. Their leader was indeed, for a time, the chief mayor of Shanghai.

The bourgeoisie has repeatedly proved to be a traitor to the revolutionary movement. Nevertheless, it suits their own interests, they are thoroughly radical, they advocate particularly the abolition of the unequal treaties and sympathize at times, with the workers who are striking against the imperialists. The imperialists consequently describe them also as Red. At the order of the imperialists, Sun Chuan Fang has taken from them the posts of chief mayor and President of the police. He has succeeded in withdrawing the chambers of Commerce from their influence and in playing the management into the hands of the pure comprador group. Finally, on August 28th, for reasons which are not yet apparent, he disbanded the militia of the employers' group.

The middle classes of Shanghai are engaged in a bitter fight against the imperialists and Sun Chuan Fang. In July, the bourgeoisie women organized several demonstrations because of the rise in prices and of the heavy taxation, on which occasion there were violent encounters with the police. The "better class" bourgeoisie is fighting against Sun Chuan Fang and the imperialists under different slogans. They are, for instance, opposing the opium trade, which is carried on by the imperialists in common with the military leaders in Shanghai and from the profits of which the enormous armies are maintained.

How They Are Lined Up.

Looked at as a whole, the city of Shanghai with its two millions of po-

ulation, is divided into two fronts. To the one belong the imperialists, the military rulers, the professors and the comprador group, the other the workers, students, small tradesmen, middle class and employers. Needless to say, the last group is much the stronger.

In spite of the arrest and execution of numerous students and workers in Shanghai, the law and the police no longer have the necessary power to arrest the current of revolution; neither has Sun Chuan Fang any control over the militias amongst his troops. This is why the imperialists centralize their navy and marine forces in Shanghai. The fate of the revolution in Shanghai depends to a large extent on whether the imperialists can come to an agreement amongst themselves.

Bank 'Says It With Flowers' to Worker

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—For once at least in their lives, some of the workers of this city had it "said to them with flowers." The occasion was when they lined up with many of the better classes to try to get their savings out of the Park National Bank.

Just before the doors of the institution opened, a rush of motorcycles guarded an armored truck which arrived, and from which sacks of gold coin and bundles of currency were hurried into the bank. This had come from the Federal Reserve Bank.

As each anxious depositor entered, a smiling little girl handed him a carnation. The paying tellers, with stambs and smiles, paid out money as if they were flipping tips to a waiter in a cabaret. Then a man mounted a chair and asked all who were still on the sidewalk to come in. He introduced himself as W. J. Bailey, the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, and assured the waiting depositors that the bank was as sound as the rock of Gibraltar, and other things that are assumed to be immovable objects against irresistible forces.

The thing was well staged. Professors of psychology might have taken a lesson. The depositors melted away. The workers in the lobby of the bank had had it said to them with flowers. The next occasion may come when they die.

The King Is Resting Easy Now; Marie Got What She Came For



(To Be Continued.)