

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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U. S. IN GESTURE OF RECOGNIZING PEKING FORCES

British Proposals Hit Cantonese

BULLETIN.
SHANGHAI, Jan. 3.—Shanghai is now almost within the shadow of the advancing Cantonese armies which have now reached the Hangchow-Ningpo Railway line in Chekiang province. The southernners were accelerating their advance.
The wealthy Chinese residents of Hangchow are leaving the city, and all trains arriving at Shanghai today were crowded with refugees.
It was reported here that the northern authorities are sending warships, to Ningpo to try to prevent the capture of that city by the Cantonese.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, China, Jan. 3.—Attendance of official American representatives at a New Year's reception for Gen. Chang Tso-lin, where representatives from the other foreign powers were also present, is seen as virtual recognition by the United States government of the reactionary warlord as "head" of China.
Greetings of the United States were extended to Chang Tso-lin and he was referred to as the "leader of the pacification movement in China."

Much significance is attached to the reception and the presence of Americans there in view of the new international political situation involving China resulting from the British "memorandum on Chinese policy."
Chang Conducts Campaign.
Chang Tso-lin has been busy lately conducting a campaign among foreign envoys here to get them to recognize the Peking government. He has made personal calls upon all the ministers. A new agreement between Chang and Marshal Wu Pei fu to continue their joint attack on the Canton government, is reported. They had previously been near a split on account of internal squabbles.

Cantonese Attack British Proposal.
HANKOW, China, Jan. 3.—Great Britain's memorandum on the Chinese situation providing for revision of financial policies pursued by the foreign powers in regard to customs and surtaxes is attacked by the Canton revolutionary government as a means of aiding the North China militarists. Application of the Washington conference principles on the disposition of surtaxes will give the Peking government about \$80,000,000 annually, which will be used by the northern war lords to make war on the Cantonese without restraint, it was declared.
Cable Kellogg.
Foreign Minister Chen of the southern republic has cabled the United States department of state a request to refuse the British proposal. The cable said: "We learn it is the intention of the United States government to agree to the British proposals, which mean two-thirds of the new revenue would be given to our political enemies to renew warfare, and thus delay the liberating of China from international control. It means not only that General Chang Tso-lin will receive substantial revenues, but gift edged security will be created enabling him to float a loan and save his inflated currency from collapse."
Chen also declared that the permitting of this "rich customs looting" would result in a bloody struggle for Shanghai.

Press Unanimously Against It.
The Chinese press is almost unanimous in condemning the British proposals. They declare the appearance of liberality on the part of Great Britain is merely a sop thrown at China. They declare that hypocrisy prompted Great Britain to make the proposal, knowing that the other powers would not accede, and thus, for commercial reasons, allow Great Britain to blame the others for aggression.
France Objects.
LONDON, Jan. 3.—The French government has rejected the British government's proposals for a "new policy" toward China. It is announced by the foreign office. The French reply to the British note was not made public, but it is known that it was bitterly hostile.
Italy, it is announced, agreed with the British memorandum, provided that all of the other powers agree.
No reply has yet been received from the United States.

**HINDENBURG WON'T TAKE
DICTATORSHIP UNLESS
HE FEELS INCLINED TO**

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BERLIN.—President Hindenburg has denied any design on his part to take advantage of powers conferred by the Weimer constitution and establish a dictatorship—except in the improbable event of an armed revolt against the state.

NEW REPORTS GIVE BROPHY LEAD OF 2 TO 1

Representative Returns Show Victory

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—Additional returns from 20 additional local unions show Brophy heading the "Save the Union" ticket, leading Lewis by better than 2 to 1. The vote for Stevenson and Brennan, running mates of Brophy for vice-president and secretary-treasurer, also slightly below that cast for Brophy, averages about the same over their respective opponents. The local unions reporting are representative of most of the important districts of the United Mine Workers. Following is a list of votes by local unions:
Returns by Locals.
District 5—Local Union 280, Brophy, 133; Lewis 265. Local Union 4561, Brophy 47, Lewis 1. Local Union 1359, Brophy 146, Lewis 22. Local Union 1973, Brophy 28, Lewis 60. District 4—(coke region) Local Union 5279, Brophy 8, Lewis 0. Local Union 3137, Brophy 287, Lewis 165. Local Union 2398, Brophy 165, Lewis 117.
District 7—Local Union 5516, Brophy 62, Lewis 40. Local Union 1376, Brophy 68, Lewis 19.
District 12—Local Union 1421, Brophy 418, Lewis 154. Local Union 264, Brophy 144, Lewis 55. Local Union 826, Brophy 89, Lewis 55. Local Union 865, Brophy 450, Lewis 131. Local Union 4648, Brophy 376, Lewis 165. Wilsonville Mine Number 4, Brophy 719, Lewis 143.
The local union at South Superior, Wyo., gave Brophy a majority of 48.

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WASHINGTON.—The figures given out as to the amounts of tax refunds has jumped to \$721,646,777. This covers the period between July 1, 1917, and Sept. 30, 1926.

One Thousand of Cleveland's Jobless Almost Wreck Building Asking Work at Distributing Directories at \$2.50

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The offices of the Mottin Distributing Co., 1010 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, were the scene of a near riot when over a thousand jobless, seeking work, stormed the building.
The men began gathering at the doors of the company at 5:30 a. m. in response to a newspaper ad for 100 men to distribute telephone directories. By 6:45 over a thousand men formed a milling mob in the rear of the building where they had been instructed to apply for jobs. When the rear door was opened the men made a rush forward each hoping to be in time to be hired. In the rush windows were broken and as the crowd inside grew, a partition gave way and the crowd surged into the main office of the company.
The men packed in like sardines, and unable to force their way out, were forced to stand for three hours while waiting to be hired. The company officials did not even condescend to inform them why no one had as yet been hired by 9:00 a. m., or whether or not anybody would ever be hired. The men, many of whom had been out of work for months and were flat broke, were in no mood to be bullied and shoved about by the officials of the company, and soon fists began to fly. Police reserves

FRANCE AND ITALY MASS TROOPS ALONG FRONTIER IN LATEST WAR MOVEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Six legions of 1,400 fascists each have been massed along the Franco-Italian border, according to the Daily sketch.
Private advices here state that France has established strong military forces along the frontier.
This indicates the extent of unemployment in Cleveland at present. One thousand men fought for a job which pays the magnificent wages of \$2.50 per day.
The Cleveland News came out with a two-line, seven-column streamer on front page, over its story of this struggle of the men unemployed to make a pitifully small wage.
And then there was a day's delay in the shipment of two car loads of the directories, so that the few who were hired were forced to wait 24 hours before starting in on the job.

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RIGA.—It is reported here that the four Communist leaders, Poschelo, Greifenberg, Tschorny and Gedris, who were sentenced to death, have received commutations to life imprisonment, granted by the dictator, Antons Smetons. No confirmation of this is available, however, at this time.

MEXICAN CRISIS IS CONCERN OF ALL U. S. LABOR

Victory of Oil Crowd Blow to Workers

By LAURENCE TODD,
(Federated Press)
WASHINGTON—(FP)—Under direct and indirect prompting from the State Department, American oil companies controlling 85 per cent of the oil production in Mexico have defied the government of the republic to enforce its oil and land laws, which took effect Jan. 1.
Organized labor in the United States and Canada is affiliated with organized labor in Mexico in the Pan-American Federation of Labor, whose president is William Green and whose vice-president is Luis N. Morones, a member of the Calles cabinet at Mexico City.
Morones is minister of commerce and labor, and as such will have much to do with enforcing the law which requires the oil companies to take out permits for operation and development of the oil lands they claim to own, and which they acquired after the new constitution took effect in May, 1917.
More Serious Than "Oil."
At Pan-American Federation of Labor headquarters, in the A. F. of L. building in Washington, the attempt of Kellogg, acting for Standard Oil and other American oil interests, to coerce the Mexican nation into a surrender of its constitutional rights to its mineral lands, is looked upon as something more serious than a dispute over oil.
It is seen as a blow at the Mexican government headed by Gen. Calles and brought to power by the Mexican Regional Federation of Labor. American investors in Mexico find the Mexican labor movement an obstacle to their schemes of quick exploitation of the country. They see in this labor movement a threat to their future power, not only in Mexico but in Central and South America.
If the Mexican labor movement, thru the Calles government, is successful in this struggle with Kellogg and the Standard Oil group, Mexican labor will become less and less cheap. It will compete less injuriously with American labor, but will steadily increase its share in the proceeds of industry in Mexico.
If it loses, and Mexico becomes more submissive to American exploiters, to that degree Mexican peons will be forced to compete, by lower wage bidding, with American labor in the Southwest. But in the event of defeat the danger of a long war in Mexico against American domination will be increased.
Standard Oil and Mellon's Gulf Oil, will insist on American intervention to protect their claims. Back of Standard Oil and Gulf Oil are a hundred other big financial and manufacturing interests that look forward to developing Central and South America as economic colonies of the United States. They see Mexico as a hotbed of labor sentiment that may spoil their future supply of cheap labor in the countries to the southward. They hope to break this rebel class spirit now, in Mexico, by a show of force on the part of the Washington government.

LEFT WING DELEGATES TO I. L. G. W. JOINT BOARD ARE OVERWHELMINGLY ELECTED

Left wing delegates were elected by a vote of 800 out of 1,100 voters of Chicago Local No. 66 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the election held this week, carrying into office ten executive board members out of thirteen. This is the largest proportional vote that was ever cast by any local of the I. L. G. W.
Mellie Freedman, a vice-president of the international, openly worked with the right wing caucus. She promised all the support that the reactionary machine could deliver, financial or moral. Much money was spent by the machine to get the few votes. They even visited the homes of members and made promises to many of them.
The right wingers now openly talk of using violence if they cannot hold power with legal machinery.

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"The Soviet Union has entered upon the first stages of a notable economic development, in which I am confident that American technical methods and American technicians will play a conspicuous role. In some respects the country stands where the United States stood half a century ago. Its natural resources are enormous. Under the most favorable conditions it will be many years before these can be fully exploited.
"Railway construction is an index of the recovery of the country. In 1913 Russia had only 42,500 miles of railway, and nearly a third of the mileage was destroyed during the world war and the revolution. Today upwards of 46,000 miles of railway lines are in operation. The new lines in process of construction include a South Siberian trunk line of 1,250 miles. Work on a new line to connect the cotton belt in Central Asia with the Siberian grain and timber lands to the north, 882 miles, will be begun in the spring. The railway service is now supplemented by 10,000 miles of airplane lines in regular operation.
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SOVIET BUREAU ISSUES REPORT OF PROGRESS IN 1926

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—President Coolidge and his advisers are considerably disturbed over the increasing evidences of American unpopularity in the countries of Latin America.
These evidences have been accompanied by circumstantial reports that a strong movement is afoot in Central and South America, backed by powerful influences, for the organization of a real pan-American union, with the United States on the outside looking in, rather than being the directing force, as is the case with the existing union.
Fight Yankee Dollar.
It has for its object the welding of the Spanish-speaking peoples of the western hemisphere into a cohesive organization to combat what many South American statesmen consider the persistent encroachment of "Yankee imperialism," and "dollar diplomacy."
There is reason to believe, from confidential reports reaching Washington, that this movement has gained considerable actual headway in the last few months, and that it centers in Mexico City, where the Calles government shows increasing signs of permanence and power. It is known, for instance, that the project has been seriously discussed, and at length, by high Mexican officials and representatives of other South and Central American countries in Mexico City.
Watch Chilean Ambassador.
Senator Don Miguel Cruchaga Torcorral, the Chilean ambassador here, left Washington last night for Mexico City on a hurried and unexplained mission. He went at the direction of his government. This may or may not be significant, but it was so regarded today in Latin-American circles in Washington. And it was widely, though quietly, discussed.
There is scarcely a country between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn that has not some grievance against the United States. Some of them resent the economic grip of American bankers on their affairs; some the frequent landing of marines "to protect American lives and property"; others the state department's "interference" in their diplomatic affairs.
Mexico's grievances are of a century's standing, complicated just now by the controversy over Mexico's rights to enact and enforce her own laws governing foreign ownership of Mexican lands.
Both Chile and Peru are aggrieved over the age-old Tacna-Arica boundary dispute, which the state department has been for several years trying to "mediate" without success, and (Continued on page 2)

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Several Banking Houses Named.
The banking houses of J. W. Seligman and company of New York, and Brown Brothers company of Baltimore have already been named as directly implicated in the situation, as has the J. G. White company of New York, a financing and engineering corporation. Other banking houses, including some of the biggest on Wall Street, are expected to be named by the senate committee.
"The state department has been playing hand-in-glove with the bankers in the Nicaraguan affair," was one statement made in connection with the exposure by the senators.
Financial relations of the American bankers with the Diaz regime are being probed. It is already known that the bankers loaned Diaz \$7,000,000, receiving for the money control of the Nicaraguan National Bank and the national railroad, both legally owned by the people, as well as huge profits and commission fees.
Wall Street had planned to sink its tentacles deeper into Nicaraguan public utilities, it is pointed out by the investigators, and saw in the liberal government of Dr. Sacasa a threat against their continuing robbing the Nicaraguan people. With Diaz in control they were able to maintain their control. It was for the purpose of maintaining Diaz as a tool of the bankers and to crush the opposition of the liberals that the state department ordered U. S. gunboats and soldiers to Nicaragua.
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Shortly after the new southern attack was launched, the democrats succeeded in reviving a custom of 100 years standing in having senators take the oath by a majority vote of the chamber. It was revived in the case of Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota, and, of course, will be called up as a precedent when Senator Smith presents his credentials.
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ILLINOIS SOLONS MAY URGE SMITH ON WASHINGTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The south rose in revolt in the senate this afternoon against republican threats of political punishment for the democratic opposition to the seating of Frank L. Smith (R) of Illinois and William S. Vare (R) of Pennsylvania. Defending the treatment of Negro voters in the South, Senator Caraway (D) of Arkansas, announced southern democrats would oppose seating both Vare and Smith. He challenged the republicans to carry out their threats to investigate southern elections.
Shortly after the new southern attack was launched, the democrats succeeded in reviving a custom of 100 years standing in having senators take the oath by a majority vote of the chamber. It was revived in the case of Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota, and, of course, will be called up as a precedent when Senator Smith presents his credentials.
Representative Robert Scholes of Peoria, who will be re-elected speaker, on his arrival here today admitted that he had heard that such a resolution had been prepared and would be offered "right off the bat." He professed ignorance as to the identity of the author of the resolution.
Scholes said that friends of Smith were desirous of early action by the legislature as he (Smith) is expected to present his credentials in Washington this week.
The session is expected to open with thrills, for another resolution has been prepared asking for an investigation into Governor Len Small's defense fund contributions from state employees. As the governor's friends are overwhelmingly in control this resolution is expected to be sidetracked.
WASHINGTON — It is expected here that Frank L. Smith will present his credentials as a member of the senate on Wednesday or Thursday.

AMERICAN IMPORTS FALL AS OTHERS MAKE GAINS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following New Year's statement was issued by Boris E. Skvirsky, director of the Russian Information Bureau:
"The Soviet Union enters 1927 with its industrial output advanced beyond the pre-war rate, agricultural production back to the pre-war level, and a general and marked economic improvement during the past year. Since Sept. 1, foreign trade has shown a pronounced favorable balance. During the past year industrial production increased upwards of 40 per cent over the previous year, and a further increase of 17 per cent during the present year is predicted. In every way the situation of the country is far stronger today than at any time since the revolution.
"The Soviet Union has entered upon the first stages of a notable economic development, in which I am confident that American technical methods and American technicians will play a conspicuous role. In some respects the country stands where the United States stood half a century ago. Its natural resources are enormous. Under the most favorable conditions it will be many years before these can be fully exploited.
"Railway construction is an index of the recovery of the country. In 1913 Russia had only 42,500 miles of railway, and nearly a third of the mileage was destroyed during the world war and the revolution. Today upwards of 46,000 miles of railway lines are in operation. The new lines in process of construction include a South Siberian trunk line of 1,250 miles. Work on a new line to connect the cotton belt in Central Asia with the Siberian grain and timber lands to the north, 882 miles, will be begun in the spring. The railway service is now supplemented by 10,000 miles of airplane lines in regular operation.
"Notable progress is being made in super-power development. A dozen regional power plants are now in operation. The present capacity of public service stations is more than triple that of a decade ago, and new plants in process of construction will add 420,000 kilowatts. Work on the Dniester river hydroelectric development, which will be the largest in Europe, will be begun in the spring, and \$10,000,000 has been appropriated for the initial construction this year. Col. Hugh L. Cooper, the builder of Muscle Shoals, who has studied both the plans and the site, is now on his way to Moscow to consult with the Supreme Economic Council on the possibility of further association with this development.
"American-Soviet trade for 1926 will probably be somewhat less than \$80,000,000, as compared with the record figure of \$110,000,000 for 1925. American exports to the Soviet Union fell off nearly 40 per cent, and both Germany and England gained at the expense of American manufacturers. At present there are obvious handicaps to the development of commercial relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, which I hope will be removed in due course."

COMMUNISTS REPORTED EXECUTED SAID TO FACE LIFE IMPRISONMENT

RIGA.—It is reported here that the four Communist leaders, Poschelo, Greifenberg, Tschorny and Gedris, who were sentenced to death, have received commutations to life imprisonment, granted by the dictator, Antons Smetons. No confirmation of this is available, however, at this time.

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SENATE TO GET FACTS SHOWING BANKERS BACK OF ATTACK ON NICARAGUA

Wheeler's Resolution in Senate

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Demanding immediate withdrawal of American warships and marines from Nicaragua, Senator Wheeler, democrat of Montana, today introduced a resolution in the senate attacking the state department's policy and declaring that the United States is supporting an illegally elected administration in the Latin American republic.
Announcement has been made that the senate committee on foreign relations which has been investigating the Nicaraguan situation since the landing of American troops at Puerto Cabezas, has secured unimpeachable evidence revealing that the state department was following the direction of the bankers in ordering marines to Nicaragua.
Several Banking Houses Named.
The banking houses of J. W. Seligman and company of New York, and Brown Brothers company of Baltimore have already been named as directly implicated in the situation, as has the J. G. White company of New York, a financing and engineering corporation. Other banking houses, including some of the biggest on Wall Street, are expected to be named by the senate committee.
"The state department has been playing hand-in-glove with the bankers in the Nicaraguan affair," was one statement made in connection with the exposure by the senators.
Financial relations of the American bankers

EVERYONE HAPPY AND CONTENTED IN PHILIPPINES, WOOD

General Doesn't Like Thompson Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—General Wood, military governor of the Philippine Islands, has attacked the Thompson report on the situation in the islands, in a statement made public here. Wood declared that the Filipinos should not be given any more autonomy than they now have, hitting the Thompson statement that the Filipinos should be given more local government discretion. He also declared that Thompson was "all wrong" in reporting there was a universal demand in the islands for independence.

"Have Enough Government." Speaking on autonomy, Wood remarks: "Indeed the autonomy granted, as represented by Filipino participation in the government, is so great that American participation in the government has been reduced to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of that degree of authority that is necessary to discharge effectively the obligations and responsibilities of sovereignty." He did not explain just what "obligations and responsibilities of sovereignty" entailed.

"All Happy and Contented." "The people are contented and happy. I know of no people who are more so," said Wood in answer to Thompson's statement that there was widespread demand for independence. "There has been little or no political agitation outside of Manila," says the governor in painting a rosy picture of satisfied and contented Filipinos.

"Unselfish United States." "The unselfish policy of the United States government in the Philippines is being better understood by the people," Wood declared. Wood blames the "radicals" for the impression that the Filipinos are discontented. "There have been no responses on the part of the people to the efforts of the radicals," he said. "That they have not responded is highly creditable to their good sense and loyalty and is indicative of their contentment and satisfaction with the existing government," he says. "Had they not been loyal and contented the efforts of these agitators might have caused some trouble," the general philosophized.

Wood waxed angry with the "radicals," who he says, attack the character of the Filipinos who do not agree with them, "charge them with being disloyal to their own people and attempt thus to destroy their standing in the communities in which they live."

Germany Wants French Soldiers Disarmed to Stop Civilian Attacks

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Rhineland commission has been requested by the German government to prevent French soldiers who are stationed in the occupied territory from carrying guns while dressed in civilian clothes and off duty. The request is one of those made in negotiations that have started to obtain better relations between German citizens and the allies' soldiers.

A recent incident, when a French officer, who was off duty, killed one German and wounded another, in a brawl, prompted negotiations.

Boy Mourned as Dead Found by Girl



Some weeks ago a seven-year-old boy was found lying in a New York street with an artery of his right foot severed. Taken to Flower hospital, an operation saved his life, but he could not identify himself. During a party in the children's dispensary at the hospital the boy was wheeled thru a neighboring ward, where Frances Trobat, 7, recovering from pneumonia, recognized the boy as her playmate, Nicholas Ritzo. His parents had mourned him as dead or kidnaped. Photo shows young Nicholas with Frances and their nurses, Helen Reese and Frances Maguire.

Disbursements in Dividends and Interest in 1926 Almost Equal to Total Wages Paid Factory Workers

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Corporation profits for 1926 may reach \$12,000,000,000, William P. Helm estimates in the Chicago Journal of Commerce. Out of this, he figures that the corporations have handed the stockholders more than \$6,000,000,000 in cash and stock dividends. Never before has there been such a jubilee for the rich.

"In addition to dividends," says Helm, "American corporations paid out nearly \$3,500,000,000 in interest, mainly on their funded debt. Thus the total payments to American stock and bond holders in 1926 run to more than \$9,500,000,000. No other year of which there is a record shows so large a distribution generally of the rewards of business."

The aggregate cash dividends distributed in 1926 by the corporate groups were:

	In Millions
Mining and quarrying.....	250
Construction.....	50
Tobacco and food products.....	300
Textiles.....	100
Leather and products.....	37
Rubber goods.....	20
Lumber and products.....	120
Paper, pulp and products.....	60
Printing and publishing.....	80
Oil.....	550
Stone, clay, glass.....	55
Metal manufacturing.....	1,000
Other manufacturing.....	125
Transport and utilities.....	1,400
Trade.....	750
Banking and insurance.....	900
Miscellaneous.....	200

The largest stream of dividends to the owning class flows from transportation and public utilities, that is, from railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, rapid transit, lighting and power corporations. These furnish nearly one-fourth of all the dividends.

BANK PRESIDENT DROPS DEAD IN PLACE WHICH HIS EMPLOYEES LOOTED

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 3.—A bank president dropped dead here after most of his subordinates had looted the institution. First Rush Parke, bookkeeper, disappeared and was found to be \$105,000 short in his accounts. The assistant cashier fired a bullet into his head, and an investigation disclosed that he had taken about \$300,000 of the bank's money.

Two weeks ago the bank closed what there was left to close. Then Harry Cohn, the president of the looted bank, the American Savings Bank and Trust Co., while in the building, dropped dead at the age of 78.

ENGLAND UNEASY AT NEW FRENCH-GERMAN ENTENTE

Sees France Breaking Away from Britain

LONDON, Jan. 3.—What appears to be great friendship now between the French and German foreign departments is looked upon with disfavor by Downing street. That France is growing farther away from Great Britain and closer to Germany is exemplified, it is indicated, by the present Chinese situation, in which France refused to agree with even a part of Great Britain's memorandum.

France Independent. France is now feeling more independent from both England and the United States, it is indicated here, as the result of increasing "friendship" with Germany.

England had hoped to draw Germany into the British group in the league of nations, since Germany's admittance, but the exact opposite is occurring, it is felt, and this is causing England some chagrin.

Briand Makes Promises. It is understood that M. Briand, French foreign minister, has promised Stresemann that he will not invoke the authority of the league on German disarmament within the next two years, and as a further gesture of good feeling said that he would bring up the matter of complete evacuation of the Rhine in six months, provided there were no complications with Poland during that period.

Italy with England. Italy's acceptance of the British Chinese proposals is said to be prompted, not so much by Italy's agreement with the British policy as because Italy is anxious to ally with Great Britain against France.

Fascist Italy Is Hard Hit in Boosting Lira

ROME.—Having to choose between inflation and the seizure of short-term treasury bonds, Mussolini compelled Count Volpi to take the latter course in boosting up the value of the lira. As a result many manufacturers are short of working capital, since exports are falling off.

The big Fiat automobile concern closed down for 15 days at Christmas. The "Itala" works have closed indefinitely. It is reported that when the director of the Viscosa artificial silk works threatened to close, Mussolini told him he would be arrested if he did. When he replied: "Then I'll be arrested," Mussolini backed water and sent him home with 300,000,000 lira to carry on with.

Count Volpi is said to be virtually a prisoner, since the Duce will not permit him to resign in disgust.

Predictions are that if there is no inflation to keep the mills and factories running, spring will see wholesale unemployment. In that event, it is expected that the government will take over industry. The middle classes are especially hard hit and have been stripped as well of all civic responsibility, since the fascists now rule where formerly the middle class had charge of local government.

Back to Gandhi. GAUHATI, India. — "Back to Gandhi" is the slogan of the recent sessions of the Indian National Conference. It favors a return to the policy of non-co-operation with England and the boycott of foreign-made cloth.

COOK, OF BRITISH MINERS, FAVORS LIQUIDATING MINERS' INTERNATIONAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—The old Miners' International is far too rotten ever to be reorganized, in the opinion of A. J. Cook, the general secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, who is here on a visit. Cook favors the liquidation of the old international and the formation of an Anglo-Russian Miners' Committee as the basis of a new international.

He again charges the General Council of the British Trades Unions with having liquidated the general strike. During the strike, he said, the British miners received financial support of 19,000,000 rubles, of which over 11,000,000 came from the workers in the Soviet Union.

U. S. CATHOLICS BACKING VILLISTAS IN NEW ATTACK ON MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DURANGO, Mexico, Jan. 3.—Two former Villa lieutenants are attempting to foment religious feeling here against the Mexican government. They are Juan Galindo and Nicholas Fernandez, who have joined hands to lead a proposed rebellion on religious grounds. They are backed by American and Mexican semi-religious organizations, reliable reports assert.

U. S. Refuses to Sell Planes to Mexico, Will Build Own As Result

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3.—Refusal of the United States government to allow the Mexican government to purchase airplanes made in that country has prompted the Mexican government to negotiate with European firms for machinery with which to build its own planes.

Planes were wanted by the government to be used to crush the rebellion of the Yaqui Indians, which was started several months ago by Catholics. The Indians are holding out in mountain passes, which make attacks by ordinary means unavailing.

An airplane factory existed here several years ago, but it was discontinued because the government believed it could purchase United States planes more cheaply. The United States embargo caused it to decide to reopen the factory with the latest equipment—bought in Europe.

Pilsudski Would Put Strong Gag on Press

WARSAW.—Editors of all shades of opinions and politics have united to protest against a new press decree, more drastic than the recent one which was killed in parliament. They charge Pilsudski himself of being the author of the new repressive measure. This he denies.

Under the new decree, which is not yet in effect, any paper offending the government may not only be suppressed but suspended, its printing plant dismantled, and its editor barred from editing any other paper.

France Imports From U. S.

PARIS.—The chief source of French imports for the first nine months of 1926 was the United States. The gain was chiefly in oils, copper, cotton, motors, fruits, and paint. There was a falling off in cereals and tobacco.

Island People Starving

MANILA.—Several hundred persons, the sole inhabitants of the Batanes islands, the most northern of the Philippine group, are starving, as practically no food is left them. So far the authorities have failed to find a ship to go to them with succor.

No Sole War Guilt.

BERLIN.—Senator Borah in a New Year's message to the German people, which the Tageblatt printed, says: "There is no sole guilt for the war." And adds: "It is to nobody's advantage to maintain a false benefit."

LEAGUE MAY GO INTO U. S. LATIN-AMERICA CRISIS

Treaty With Panama Is Especially Under Fire

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Possibility that the United States' policies in Latin America would be made the subject of discussion at the league of nations, especially its present invasion of Nicaragua and the treaty with Panama, is being voiced in diplomatic circles.

Members to Protest. It is highly probable, it is said, that protests will be made by Latin-American members of the league. This would definitely bring the United States before the league of nations "bar." But even if no protest is made the subject is likely to come up, as Panama is a member of the league.

Panama Under Fire. The treaty that Panama signed with the United States, by which she virtually surrenders her sovereignty and makes herself a colony of the United States, violated a number of her obligations as a member of the league, it is pointed out.

There is perhaps more protest in international law discussions against the Panama treaty than the Nicaraguan affair.

Denounces Imperialism. Pertinax in the Echo de Paris says that if the world accepted the arrangement between the United States and Panama it will be difficult to say anything tomorrow if Germany makes a similar arrangement with Austria.

"The absorption of Panama proves, not matter what one says," he writes, "that American imperialism exists. It differs from European efforts at hegemony only by the weakness of the obstacles that it meets."

Davis Would Ratify Yankee-Turkish Pact

NEW YORK.—John W. Davis, who ran as democratic nominee for president in 1924 on a platform that opposed the American-Turkish treaty negotiated at Lousanne, now favors its ratification.

He cites that at least 27 other nations have made treaties with Turkey on no more favorable terms than are offered us, and says "it is not strength, but vanity, to utterly ignore the considered judgment of their sovereign powers."

NEW JAPANESE MIKADO TO STRIVE FOR SAME 'GREAT AIMS' AS ANCESTORS, SAYS

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 3.—The new emperor of Japan, in a statement to the people on his ascension to the throne, has declared that he will follow the same policies that his "illustrious ancestors" laid out.

"It is our resolve to observe the fundamental rules of state, cultivate our inherited virtue and maintain intact the glorious tradition set by our ancestors," he said.

He said he would "unite the efforts of the whole empire in promoting the solidarity of the nation, in strengthening still further the foundation of the national existence and securing forever the prosperity of our people to the end that the brilliant work of the imperial restoration may shed fresh luster."

The empire must progress and improve, he declared.

The Bloody Fascisti Are the Masters of Lithuania

By ANTHONY BIMBA.

LAST Tuesday a cable brought the news from Moscow that four of our comrades, leaders of the Communist Party of Lithuania as well as leaders of the awakened labor movement of the country, were shot down in cold blood by the newly established fascist government of Lithuania. Their names are K. Pozela, Greifenberg, Chorny and K. Gledris. The news of the same day also informed us that about 500 class conscious workers and poor peasants were hunted down and placed in dungeons. One hundred and fifty "Jews," that is Communists, are being court-martialed and no doubt, many of them will have to face the firing squad. Every newspaper opposed to the bloody fascisti has been closed, their headquarters ransacked and burned, trade unions have been disbanded and their leaders arrested. Working class and peasant co-operatives have been destroyed, clubs and societies closed.

These are some of the deeds of the new regime which has been established only a few days ago, to be concrete—on October 17, 1926. Who are these fascisti? How did they come into power?

UNTIL May, 1926, the clerical regime has ruled the country almost since the establishment of the Lithuanian Republic, nine years ago. It was the most reactionary, the most bloody regime known in the history of the human race. It was established with the help of German machine guns and with the financial assistance of

England and America. It ruled the country ruthlessly. A real bloodyquisition of the middle ages was brought into life in that little country. With the exception of the opportunistic social-democratic party of Lithuania, none of the labor organizations, sincerely fighting for the interests of the working class, were allowed to exist legally. No working class newspaper was allowed to be published. Priests, bankers and kulaks were the masters of the country. Hundreds of workers were thrown into prison and tortured in the most dastardly manner. Many of the leaders of the Communist movement were murdered. Many of them went insane from the tortures in the prisons.

Economically the country became absolutely disorganized. Even those industries that were in existence during the time when Lithuania was ruled by the Russian czar were now ruined. Thousands of workers could not find employment. Peasants were overburdened with taxation, they could not make the ends meet. Only the masters were fattening.

WHEN came the elections of the new parliament or seimas. It was in May, 1926. There were many different parties participating in these elections. On the side of the clericals there were three main groups—the christian democratic party, the federation of "labor," and the farmers' party composed of kulaks. Then followed the populist party representing mainly the middle class farmers, then the social-democratic party, and the nationalist party composed of avowed supporters of the

owners of large estates. The leaders of the last mentioned party are Smetona and Voldemaras, the present leaders of the bloody fascisti. There were also national minority parties, which took part in the elections, too. The Communists could not take part in the elections under their own name, but they tried to take part under assumed names. This made it a very difficult job and they could take part only to a very limited extent.

The clerical regime used the most coercive measures to win the elections. The priests of the catholic church told the faithful that if they voted for the opposition parties, they will go directly to hell. Nevertheless, the clerical regime became so corrupt, so oppressive, so bloody, that the workers, the peasants and the middle class farmers were about ready to get rid of them and in spite of the terror they cast their votes for the opposition parties. The results of the elections were as follows: The clerical bloc elected 30 representatives to the seimas out of a total number of 85. The social-democratic party, 16 representatives; the populist party, 22; the nationalist party, 3. The national minorities sided with the social-democrats and populists. Also, the nationalist party with Voldemaras and Smetona swung to the side of populists and social-democrats. Therefore, the opposition parties had a majority to the newly elected seimas and they formed a coalition government. The clericals became the opposition party.

At the time of the elections there was a question whether the clericals would give up the government to the social-democrats and populists. It was thought that they would use force to maintain the power, but it seems that they weighed the situation and found that the occasion was not opportune at that moment to maintain power by force. They saw that the masses are against them. They could not trust the ranks of the army, therefore, they decided to submit to the results of the elections and allow the social-democrats and populists to establish a new government.

The coalition government began to work by allowing a little more freedom for the masses. The workers were permitted to openly organize into trade unions, amnesty was declared for political prisoners. That is about all. The Communist Party of Lithuania, of course, was still forbidden to function, nevertheless, the released Communists found ways and means to get into contact with the masses of the workers.

Now, a struggle began for the control of the trade unions between the Communists and the social-democrats. The Communists saw danger in the splitting of the trade unions and, therefore, worked very hard to save them from disruption. They saw that the reactionaries, the defeated in the elections, were rallying their forces and were preparing to make an onslaught upon the workers at the first opportunity. Therefore, the Communists again and again proposed to the social-democrats to form a united front against the reactionaries, but of course, the social-democrats would not

even listen to this proposition. In view of the fact that the latter were now in the government they could use police forces to fight the Communists. Trade unions which sided with the Communists were suppressed in many places, but in spite of this new persecution of revolutionary workers, the influence of the Communists increased by leaps and bounds.

In the meantime the coalition government turned its face from Warsaw to Moscow and sought peace with the Soviet Union. The result was the signing of the non-aggression treaty with the Soviet government.

NOW let us come to the clericals or the reactionaries. They became the most militant and the most active element in the country. They worked day and night, openly and secretly, to capture the power of the government. Tho they were in secret alliance with the Polish fascisti, they raised the cry that the coalition government is working in the interest of the Poles by giving them freedom in the country and that it is selling the country to Russia by signing the non-aggression treaty and allowing the trade unions to function in the country, which are falling into the hands of the Communists. Their press became the most violent opponent of the government, openly propagating the necessity of the overthrow of the government. They revived the organization of the so-called "volunteers," which in 1920 slaughtered the rebellious workers of Lithuania. The association of "Shaulliai," composed of the sons of the kulaks, was effectively used by the

reactionaries. The students also joined hands with the reactionaries. What did the coalition government do? It simply allowed the clericals and the fascisti to organize openly and it did not take a step to save its own skin. It even did not do anything to weed out the clericals or reactionaries from the army. The social-democrats and the populists had the cabinet, but the army was in the hands of the clericals. It was as clear as daylight that the reactionaries are about ready to smash the coalition government and take over the power once more. Now they began to make open maneuvers against the government.

ON November 21 a demonstration of the students of the University of Kovno was organized with the slogan for the overthrow of the government. The police of Kovno tried to suppress the demonstration. The fascisti led by the former clerical ministers, fought the police with sticks and knives. Still the coalition government did not make a step to suppress the fascist movement. On the other hand, the clericals or the fascisti raised a cry all over the country that the police of the coalition government smashed the heads of the "patriots" who are ready to "die" for the country.

Then came the fateful day of December 16. The seimas opened. The reactionaries openly declared that they are ready to smash the government. To the great consternation of the social-democrats and populists, the leaders of the nationalist party, Smetona and Voldemaras, appeared on the side of the reactionaries and said that they

are also ready to smash the coalition government. By the way, it is important to note here that the right wing of the populists also, especially after the fascist demonstration of November 21, were openly sympathizing with the reactionaries. It seems that they even had secret dealings with the clericals on the question of the overthrow of the coalition government.

The discussion in the seimas dragged on all day with the ministers pleading and apologizing against the attack of the reactionaries. Night came and the session still dragged on. Three o'clock in the morning and the seimas was still in session. About this time Voldemaras and Smetona appeared at the door of the hall with a group of armed officers and declared that they are the masters of the situation, that the coalition government exists no more, that the seimas is dissolved and the army is taking over the reigns of the government. The work of the reactionaries is completed and the bloody fascist dictatorship is established. The labor movement is smashed. The revolutionary workers are being jailed and shot down.

How long the Lithuanians will tolerate this bloody regime, we cannot say now. The future alone will answer this question. In the meantime, it is the duty of the labor movement of this country to intensify its fight against fascism, which is engulfing one country after another in Europe. Its poison is being spread in this country also among the workers, especially the foreign-born.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

FIRE FIGHTERS WANT EQUALITY IN PENSION PAY

Propose Disregard of Official Rank

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Old age pensions for city fire fighters in the United States and Canada should be based on a flat rate of pension, regardless of the rank of the pensioner, and every fire fighter should be required to contribute from 1 to 2 per cent of his salary toward the pension fund, says President W. Baer of the International Association of Fire Fighters.

Based on Survey.
His opinion is based upon the experience of scores of municipal fire departments, disclosed in replies to a general questionnaire which the union has sent to 800 cities. This questionnaire covers all the important facts as to conditions in each city fire department, and the results of the study are to be made the basis of recommendations by a special commission of the international union.

Firemen Contribute.

"The ideal pension plan," Baer told the Federated Press, "is one in which the city creates a board of pension administration, to which the firemen are by ordinance authorized to elect some of their own representatives. They earn this right by contributing a considerable share of the pension fund. If they pay from 1 to 2 per cent of their salaries into this pension fund their contribution is likely to be from 20 to 30 per cent of the total. In cities where the firemen have no representation on the board the fund has generally been depleted by granting big pensions to the chiefs and sub-chiefs.

"The only sound policy is to pay the same amount to a retired chief as to a retired man of the rank and file. Where the men have a say that is done. In those cases the chiefs do not contribute any more than the ordinary fireman."

Half pay is the pension rate favored by the union officers. They propose that the rate be calculated as half of the normal pay of the "largest body" of men in each department. This keeps all pensions equal in each fire department. No scheme is advanced to equalize pensions as between one city and another, beyond the general rule that firemen in each city will tend to agitate for a wage rate equal to that in other places of equal size and of like living standards.

Predicts Big Fight in Bituminous Coal

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A strike in the bituminous coal industry next spring was predicted here by Paul U. Kellogg, editor The Survey, who addressed the American Association for Labor Legislation. He said it would be "deeper, more bitter, more searching, more baffling than any we have had in the country in years."

Passaic Strikers Still Need Help; Many Cities Exhibit Passaic Films

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J.—Denouncing the continued efforts of the daily press to broadcast the impression that the Passaic strike was all over because of settlements in four of the nine struck mills, Alfred Wagenknecht, relief chairman, issued an urgent appeal to organized labor and the friends of labor to see the strikers through the present difficult period, and with immediate strike relief, help them effect a complete victory over all the affected mills.

"The big strike is not ended! Five of the nine struck mills are still holding out against the workers' demands for the right to organize and do collective bargaining."

Warren, Ohio, Shows Film.
WARREN, Ohio—Organized labor in this city is solidly behind the showing of the Passaic Strike film scheduled for Jan. 16 at the Opera House.

The picture is being put on by a committee elected by the Trumbull County Central Labor Union, under the chairmanship of Jean Blair, who is business representative of the building trades. The steel workers are ably represented by Brother Mc-

Keown, Brother Frank Marshall and Brother Piper.

Expect Two to Settle.
PASSAIC, N. J.—At a special meeting of striking workers from the Gera and New Jersey Worsteds Mills, held at Belmont Park, a committee of six strikers was elected in readiness for expected negotiations with those two of the five mills which are still holding out against the union.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 3.—The demands for the Passaic Strike motion picture are increasing with the victory developments in the strike area where four of the nine struck mills have been forced to recognize the union of the striking textile workers.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—(FP)—The central labor body of South Bend will show the Passaic textile strike film Jan. 17.

LOS ANGELES—The Passaic textile strike film will invade the Los Angeles theatrical district Thursday evening, Jan. 6, when it will be shown at the Forester Hall, Olive and Tenth streets. The showing will begin at 7:00 p. m. and continue to 11:00 p. m.

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FEELS GOOD ABOUT '26

Jones Sees "Healthy" Year Ahead

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Optimism, the official keynote of statements from appointees of the Coolidge administration, marks the review of 1926 issued by the U. S. employment service, of which Francis J. Jones is chief. He says the past year was more than prosperous, and 1927 should equal or surpass it in opportunities for jobs.

"Remarkable Year."
"The year just passed into history," says Jones, "was remarkable for its industrial activity; its building construction, which almost equaled the phenomenal record of 1925; the soil producing bumper crops; railroads scoring new high records; the automobile and truck industry with the banner year to its credit, and road construction on a large scale—all reflecting in a tremendous volume of employment.

Sees Healthy 1927.
"The business outlook for the year now beginning, according to our survey, indicates a healthy condition throughout the country. Optimism and confidence prevail; capital and labor have a better understanding, and with no apparent dark spots on the horizon the volume of employment should equal, if not surpass, the year just closed."

The report fails to mention the possibility or desirability of raising the wages of the workers of the country. It is concerned exclusively, as usual, over the prosperity of the business men and big scale industry.

Spokane Answers

DEAR COMRADE: I will answer your letter of the 21st and will say that what little I do for THE DAILY WORKER I don't want published—I merely want to do it and I am willing to do that any time. I have got to make a living in my trade and business and this is a very conservative town.

We have only five members in good standing and we can practically do nothing until we get a larger membership. Up to date I have sent you \$50 from this branch. This is the same as \$10 per member, and only three of the paid-up members have paid—the other two are too hard up to do so.

Now, I believe in action ever so little is better than none. This is my answer to your challenge.
YOUR COMRADE.

Young Comrade Section

The Rich Boy and the Poor Boy

By JENNIE BURTON, Detroit, Mich.

ONCE there lived a rich boy and a poor boy near each other. The rich boy's name was Roland Wealth and the poor boy's name was Johnny Red. All the boys liked Johnny and hated Roland. The boys called Roland "Fatty Arbuckle" because all he did in school was eat candy all day long. The teacher had to give Roland good marks or he would be fired because Roland's father was a capitalist. Johnny was the best student in his class.

One day Johnny and Roland had a fight. All the boys cheered for Johnny to win. Johnny gave Roland two black eyes and kicked him off the street. This is what the workers should do to the capitalists. They should kick them off the earth.

Answers to Picture Puzzle in Issue of December 28.

Dear Comrade: I am sending you my answer to the puzzle. The millionaire capitalists are trying to shake hands with the working man and the capitalists want to make believe they are good to the workers. The working man puts his hand back and then begins to think.

Then the workingman hits the capitalists for he doesn't like them. If the workingman would shake hands with the capitalists, the capitalists would squeeze him. What the workingman did was right.

Yours truly,
Rosie Janeba, Delmont, Pa.

Dear Comrades: The picture in THE DAILY WORKER in the Young Comrade Section means that the bosses are asking the workers to give them more money and better things, but instead the workers give the bosses a taste of the hammer and make them feel the power of the workers.

Jennie Burton, Detroit, Mich.

Answer to Puzzle.

Last week we had a puzzle which asked for the following places:
1. A place where workers are free and not under the bosses' rule.
2. A place where the people are fighting the priests and where the priests are being kicked out.
3. A place where there is misery for the workers and workers' children.

These are the answers sent in by—Jennie Burton of Detroit, Mich., and George Kvaternik of Kansas City, Kans.

Functionaries' Meeting Sunday, Jan. 9th, to Discuss Russian Party

NEW YORK.—A meeting of all party functionaries of all party shop and street nuclei, all officers and members of the executives of the sections and sub-sections and language fraction organizers and secretaries as well as all members of the district executive committee and its sub-committees, will be held on Sunday, Jan. 9, at 10 a. m. at 108 E. 14th St., to listen to a report by Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe, the district agitprop director, on the situation in the Russian Communist Party and the opposition in the Communist International.

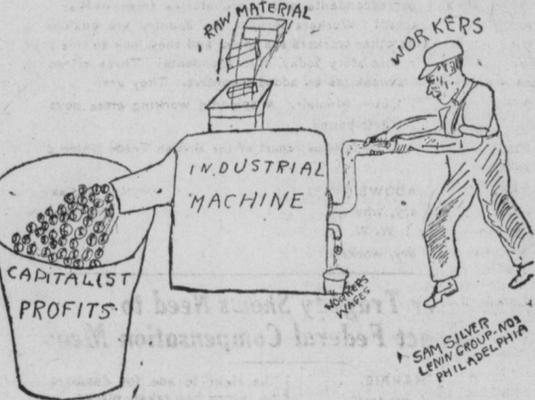
Los Angeles Observes "The Daily's" Birthday

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3.—The Los Angeles DAILY WORKER Builders' Club calls upon every rebel in Los Angeles and vicinity to remember the date of Jan. 15, Sat., because on that date at 8 p. m. they will celebrate the third birthday of our militant labor daily by a banquet to be held at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., with an elaborate musical program and an excellent plate dinner.

Los Angeles Honors Lenin.

LOS ANGELES.—A memorial meeting to honor the memory of Nicolai Lenin will be held Friday evening, Jan. 21, 1927, at eight o'clock at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., with Albert Welsford as the main speaker.

Why There Are Rich and Poor



This picture shows why there are rich and poor people in America. Can you explain? Send your answers to: Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WHO IS THIS?



He organized and led a great big strike of textile workers.

He showed the workers how to fight the bosses and so the workers are now winning the big strike.

He helped organize the workers children to back up their parents in the strike.

WHO IS HE? WHERE IS THE STRIKE?

You know—sure! Then write us and tell us. Write to: Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Write for a Free Copy!

Wouldn't you like to get a fine big magazine FREE? Well, you can if you want one. If you send in your name and address to us we will send you a FREE copy of The Young Comrade. The Young Comrade is just the paper for all workers' and farmers' children. It is full of pictures, jokes, stories, articles, poems, puzzles and games. You'll be glad you wrote for it when you get it.

You can get a copy FREE by writing us your name and address. If you want to get a new copy every month then send us 50 cents and we will send you The Young Comrade for a whole year. How's that? Write to Daily Worker Young Comrade Section, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

I enclose 50c (25c) for one (1/2) year of the Young Comrade:

Name
Address
City State

Workers (Communist) Party

Attend Lectures of Workers' School Held Every Sunday Evening

All workers are urged to attend the lectures given by the Chicago Workers' School every Sunday evening at eight o'clock. C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party is speaking on the history of the American Communist movement. The lectures are held at Northwest Hall, North and Western avenues. All are invited. The first lecture was held last Sunday.

Boston Gives Courses Interesting to Worker

BOSTON, Mass.—The agitprop department of District No. 1 has made extensive plans for educational work in Boston and vicinity. It intends to open a list of courses in the following subjects: English for Foreign Workers, Fundamentals of Communism in Yiddish, Imperialism, Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, Marxism for Advanced Students, and Inner Party Theory and Practice.

Liebknecht Meeting St. Louis, Jan. 9th

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A Karl Liebknecht Memorial meeting will be held here Sunday, Jan. 9, at 2:30 p. m. at the Croatan Hall, 1826 Chouteau avenue. Besides prominent speakers, a young Pioneer will address the audience. A musical program has been arranged.

Subscribe to The American Worker Correspondent

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Only 50 Cents a Year.

SECOND TERM OF CHICAGO WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS JAN 10; ADD NEW COURSES

The second term of the Chicago Workers' School begins on Monday, Jan. 10. The classes are given every evening. Some new subjects have been added to the curriculum, which is as follows:

- Problems of Labor Movement, with particular reference to Chicago, Monday; Swaback, teacher.
- Elementary Economics, Tuesday; L. Fisher.
- Elements of Political Education, Wednesday; W. Simons.
- American Imperialism, Thursday; M. Shachtman.
- American Labor and Political History, Friday; R. Cooper.

Los Angeles Honors Lenin.

LOS ANGELES.—A memorial meeting to honor the memory of Nicolai Lenin will be held Friday evening, Jan. 21, 1927, at eight o'clock at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., with Albert Welsford as the main speaker.

Average Hourly Wage and Week's Pay in Clothing Industry Falls Below 1924

By LELAND OLDS, Fed. Press.

Workers in the men's clothing industry thruout the country in 1926 earned an average wage of 75 cents an hour, according to a survey of the industry by the U. S. department of labor. For the average full-time week this meant earnings of \$33.23. Both averages mark a slight decline from 1924 when the last survey was made. The department attributes this decline to an increase in the percentage of female labor in the industry.

The survey covers centers like Chicago, Rochester, Cincinnati and New York where the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union has established high average wages. It includes Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis and also the small towns of eastern Pennsylvania to which some manufacturers have gone in an attempt to evade decent union conditions.

The average hourly wage of men in the industry was 93.7 cents compared with 93.7 cents in 1924. Their average weekly earnings rose from \$41.15 to \$41.51 in the 2-year period. For women workers the hourly averages were 54.4 cents in 1924 and 54.8 cents in 1926, while the weekly average rose from \$23.94 to \$24.28.

These figures must be combined with others showing the average annual employment in the industry to obtain a fair picture of the earnings of these workers. The clothing industry is highly seasonal, its employees are fortunate to secure steady work 40 weeks in the year.

The report shows that the proportion of men to women workers is much greater in New York than other important centers. For instance, the report includes 890 men coat makers in New York, but only 97 women. In Chicago there are 897 men and 261 women coat makers. In Rochester the figures are 85 men and 266 women. Similarly the report includes 1,557 men coat operators and only 119

women in New York, but 404 men and 563 women in Chicago, and 136 men and 363 women in Baltimore.

The average week in the industry in 1926 was 44.3 hours. This meant about 44 hours a week in Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester and St. Louis. In Cincinnati the average drops somewhat under 44 hours approximating 41 hours for several occupations. In Cleveland the average falls between 45 and 46 hours. In the small towns of eastern Pennsylvania the average ranges from 48 to 53 hours.

New York I. L. D. Asks Help for Big Bazaar

Workers! The time has arrived when something of a real help must be given to our splendid fighters who are lying in the penitentiaries of America. In all working class papers one reads of more and more men and women being oppressed and victimized because of their loyalty to the class to which they belong.

The International Labor Defense (New York) is holding a Bazaar on the 10, 11, 12 and 13 of March, 1927, from which it is expecting to realize \$10,000, which will be of the greatest service to our prisoners and our class. Are you prepared to do your bit towards making the Bazaar a success? You men can raise the question of support for the Bazaar in your unions. Women, you can play a leading part in supplying articles for sale at the Bazaar. Start right now.

The first conference of the Bazaar committee will take place Thursday Jan. 6, at 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street. Sympathetic organizations are urged to send delegates.

LABOR HERALD LIBRARY No 18
STRIKE STRATEGY
by Wm Z. Foster
Published by THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE
156 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

On sale now thru the Daily Worker Publishing Co., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
ORDER NOW!

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PRIZES FOR THIS WEEK.

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

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

YOUNG WORKERS SHOULD WRITE AS THEY FIGHT

The Importance of Youth Correspondents

By NAT KAPLAN, Editor of Young Worker.

BESIDES the need for the organization of a cadre of worker correspondents around The DAILY WORKER there is the need for the organization of the young worker correspondents around the Young Worker. Although they have not yet been crystallized organizationally, there are some 34 young worker correspondents who participate in the writing of the Young Worker.

The Young Worker went thru three main stages in its development as the organ of the Young Workers' League—a development similar to the League itself. These stages were (1) the period of isolation of the League. During this period the Young Worker was a literary magazine. (2) The period of propaganda for the struggles of the youth. During this period the Young Worker was quite loud, exaggerated to a certain extent and remained a pure propagandist and not an organ of the working youth. (3) The period of breaking of the isolation, when we actually participate in some of the struggles of the working youth. During this period the Young Worker, besides being a propagandist, becomes an instrument for the organization of the working youth.

We are in the latter stage now. During the first two periods there was no great need for a large cadre of young worker correspondents. The present period thru which the Young Worker is living implies that it must have such a force. Not only that, but the paper is trying to pursue a broad and flexible policy in order to become the organ not only of the Communist youth but of the non-party working youth as well. What better guarantee for the realization of the policy than the encircling of the paper with a large group of non-party young worker correspondents.

In considering this question we have decided that writing for the paper cannot be separated from the question of the distribution of the paper. What concrete organizational gains can the Young Worker make if it prints the story of a young breaker boy on the conditions in his anthracite colliery and this story is distributed only among needle trades workers in New York and Chicago? The writing of a shop story must be the signal for the rallying of the workers in that shop around the issues raised by the story. This means that a young worker correspondent must not only write for his paper, but arrange for its distribution and boost its circulation in his field. That is why we are combining our young worker correspondent groups into Young Worker Booster Clubs, which will have the functions of training young worker correspondents and boosting the circulation of the press.

Besides the other well-known benefits of worker correspondence, our experience has shown us the following: (1) The Young Worker is a collective organ more than ever before. (2) It has helped us carry thru a correct policy of criticism and self-criticism, and thus we have corrected many errors. (3) It has helped to do away with a flamboyant revolutionary phraseology and the ceaseless use of Communist slogans.

There must be systematic co-operation between the young and adult worker correspondents. The building of a movement of young worker correspondents around the Young Worker means the building of such a movement around The DAILY WORKER at the same time.

Advocates Law Violation.

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 1. — Violation of the government anti-trust and anti-combination laws is advocated by Thomas A. O'Donnell of Los Angeles, oil man attending the convention of the American Petroleum Institute. O'Donnell says that the only way the oil resources of the country can be "conserved" is by combinations and trade agreements. To do that, he said, "it is necessary to violate the laws, until they are amended."

The Old Must Go!

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Department of Oriental Music in the Turkey National Conservatory has been abolished. The teaching of Turkish music in the public schools is prohibited. This is a part of the campaign to Westernize the Turk. The old Turkish musical instruments and their sounds, say the authorities, must go.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS

According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, The DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.

Oil Damages Oklahoma's Cotton Crop



A SCENE IN SEMINOLE COUNTY WHERE OIL IS DESTROYING THE COTTON CROP.

Oil, the same black fluid which has brought millions to many, may reduce cotton planters in Seminole and Hughes counties, Oklahoma, to poverty since it is constantly reducing their acreage. The Seminole pool has ruined more than 1,000 acres of fine cotton land and promises to ruin as many more. Other counties in the state are likely to be affected also.

SECTION HANDS ON U. S. RAILROADS STARVED BY WAGE SCALES THAT GIVE WORKERS BARE SUBSISTENCE, AT BEST

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The low wages paid by the railroad industry to the men responsible for the track and roadway are revealed in an interstate commerce commission report on comparative operating averages for the years 1921 to 1925. The average pay of section men in 1925 varied from 23.2c. an hour on the Georgia & Florida up to 75.2c. an hour on Henry Ford's Detroit, Toledo & Ironton.

Ford's road is exceptional because Ford speedup methods force his employees to give more than a dollar's worth of work for every dollar that he pays. Taking only the country's major systems, the average varies from 26.8c. an hour on the Atlantic Coast Lines up to 44.1c. on the Boston & Maine. These averages include pay of section and gang foremen as well as common labor.

Average 39c. an Hour.

The straight-time earnings of these workers thruout the country in 1925 averaged just 39c. an hour. This is a gain of less than 1c. since 1923.

How little the 22 leading railroad systems paid their maintenance of way workers in 1921, 1923 and 1925 is shown in the following government figures:

Table with 3 columns: System, 1925, 1923, 1921. Rows include Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore & Ohio, Chi. Mil. & St. Paul, etc.

Get Bare Living at Best.

On roads paying the highest rates for section work, a man never missing a day thruout the regular working year would earn only about \$1,075. On the Atlantic Coast Line he would get a little over \$650. The average yearly fulltime pay for the country as a whole would be under \$1,000. But such steady work never blesses the average section man. Bad weather

alone would cut his possible earnings far below the averages shown here. At best the section worker's earnings will not provide even a bare subsistence for a normal family.

Reversal of U. S. Policy.

This is a reversal of the wage policy followed under government control. Then an attempt was made to establish a minimum wage so that unskilled workers should receive enough to support a family and that additions for greater skill should be made to this minimum. The U. S. rail labor board, however, under the whip of the railroads, reduced the wages of section men nearly 30% in 1921 and 1922. The slight increases since then leave the minimum wage in the industry still about 20% under the 1920-21 average.

Governor Blaine Has Settled Another Klan and Anti-Klan Rumpus

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 3. — Governor Blaine announces he has pardoned six men convicted of rioting at Marinette last June in a fight between klan and anti-klan forces, because leaders were not prosecuted while the six were made the "goats." The six are Meddie Villeneuve, Clyde Barrett, Eugene Sequin, Leo Bellaire, Harlod Bennett and Leo Sequin.

All were sentenced to three months in the Marinette county work house but Villeneuve who was given six months. They were given a reprieve at the start of the investigation, serving a short time.

The fight, according to Attorney F. M. Wylie, Madison, who made a special investigation for Governor Blaine followed a big klan tent meeting at which lecturers criticized Catholics.

The klan tent was burned and in the resultant police investigation the six were named as participants. Klan attorneys were instrumental in prosecuting the six, Wylie's report indicated.

New Mikado's Brother Visits with Coolidge

NEW YORK, Jan. 3. — Prince Chichibu, son of the late mikado of Japan and younger brother of the new ruler, left New York today for Washington, where he will visit President Coolidge. He arrived yesterday from Europe.

The Manager's Corner

Two Letters

Dear Comrade:

Enclosed find \$6 for another year's subscription to The DAILY WORKER. My comrade regrets for not forwarding it sooner.

Without The DAILY WORKER in my pocket, I feel like a man going to work with an empty stomach.

To my mind The DAILY WORKER is the best and only daily brain food for the militant worker and wide awake trade unionist.

Comrade O'Flaherty's column acts on our brain like a hearty breakfast. It is so refreshing and gives you the pep necessary for the daily struggle in behalf of your class.

Comrade Engdahl's articles are like wholesome food after a hard day's work.

Comrades Foster, Dunne and the contributors including the worker correspondents, give us the right to claim it the best labor daily in the English language ever published in the United States of America.

Taken as a whole The DAILY WORKER represents a panorama before your eyes of the world of labor, so clear as to leave no cause for doubt. It makes you feel like you are a part of every struggle the working class finds itself in, no matter what part of the globe the battle is on.

Knowing that our present endeavors to establish The DAILY WORKER in New York will be crowned with success, I will close hoping for a string of English DAILY WORKERS thruout the English speaking world soon.

Comradely yours, John D. Masso, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find check for two dollars (\$2) for which send me The DAILY WORKER for three months. You surely are publishing a wonderful labor paper. Hope to be able to make a donation again soon to keep The DAILY WORKER.

E. G. Fisher, Parsons, Kans.

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

WATCH FOR THEIR ANSWERS!

- Emil Honegger, Rochester, N. Y.
Leo Hofbauer, New York, N. Y.
Comrade Mendlin, Miami, Fla.
Emil Niva, Frederick, S. Dak.
A. D. Boroff, Juneau, Alaska.
H. F. Mins, New York, N. Y.
Theodore Studerland, Berkeley, Cal.
C. Buchler, Toledo, Ohio.
Herbert Newton, Roxbury, Mass.
David Milgrom, Philadelphia, Pa.
Geo. Rupert, Elko, Nevada.
Waino Mellin, Waukegan, Ill.
H. Hagenen, Houston, Tex.
Sam Cohen, Chicago, Ill.
Nellie Katilus, Chicago, Ill.
Jennie Gorshin, Chicago, Ill.

YOU May Be Next.

Birthday Issue Out Next Week!

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW! Working class organizations may secure advertising space at \$100 per page.

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

Form for donors to fill out with name, address, and city/state information. Includes a cartoon character holding a dollar bill.

Hudson River Tragedy Shows Need to Enact Federal Compensation Measure

By FRED HARRIS, (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 3. — Longshoremen and Harbor workers to the number of 250,000 thruout the United States demand the enactment of a federal compensation law. Of these men, 50,000 are in the state of New York. That such a protective measure does not exist is due mostly to the nefarious influence of the shipping interest on congress.

This fact is forcibly brought forward by the recent disaster in New York, when over fifty longshoremen drowned while being carried across the Hudson river on the ill-fated launch, "Linseed King." The boat foundered in midstream, causing the men to drown in the ice cold river. Lacking a protective law, the dependents of the 50 drowned men are unable to demand any compensation, and are facing destitution.

The outstanding fact is that the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled in the law suit of "Jensen versus the Southern Pacific Railroad, that the employment at docks and boats is maritime, subject to maritime laws, and that accidents and deaths at such places is not the concern of a state insurance act. This decision necessitates enactment of a federal compensation law.

Bill is Introduced.

A bill for such a law was introduced Feb. 17 by both Senator Cummins and Congressman Graham. It had a reading in both houses and was reported favorably on June 3. The only thing preventing the bill from becoming a law immediately was a slight technical difference in its presentation by the senate to that of the house judiciary committee.

Congress, adjourning on July 3, had a full month's time in which to adjust such minor technicality, but it didn't. It is openly admitted that the shipping interests intervened. The reason given is, that the bill was not embracing enough and should include the seamen. This, however, is just a subterfuge, for it is well known in Washington that such an all-inclusive bill would never carry, its main opposition mostly coming directly from Andrew Furuseth, president of the men involved in the case. Furuseth, as president of the International Seamen's Union of America, has placed himself on record by stating that sailors and longshoremen are of two different trades, and can not be governed by identical laws. He has also stated his opposition to any compensation law unless it should include

"the right to sue for damages after the injury has taken place."

Shipping Interests Interfere.

To show further influence of the shipping interests to interfere with the passing of the bill it will be well to mention that a low maximum of compensation payment (\$25 a week) had been agreed upon by the longshoremen and the legislative sponsors. This was done as a compromise, to cause the least opposition and expedite the passage. The shipowners, originally posing as friends of such a compensation bill, had given out information that they would favor a \$20 weekly payment, no doubt still hoping, that the bill as a whole could still be prevented from becoming a law. However, when the senate took such payments into consideration and reduced them to \$15.40, and thereby showed that some sort of bill would eventually be passed, the shipping interests immediately maneuvered all its forces to defeat the bill in its entirety. The objection at this time was that the law would be too much of an expense burden, also repeating the former stand that seamen should be included.

The latest information on this matter is that the bill will be presented as "unfinished business" to the present congress. It is hoped in labor circles, that the recent tragedy on the Hudson river will help to offset the influence of the shipowners, and that the Cummins-Graham bill will finally become a law.

Dr. Strong of Seattle Speaks Well of Soviet

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Before the main speaker of the evening took the floor at the Open Forum here, Dr. Sidney Strong, father of Anna Louise Strong, of Seattle, Wash., made a short speech. He is a member of a delegation of 30 on its way to study conditions in Mexico.

"I will have a talk with the representative of the Soviet Union, too. Soviet Russia is the most hopeful place on earth today. Conditions over there are as near perfect as it is possible to make them under the present disorder in the world," he declared.

As the doctor went away, he expressed regret, which sounded sarcastic, over not having time to learn something about the new American god, the subject of the next speaker, which was created here in Los Angeles out of printers' ink, not mud, and kept alive by scabbing on such gods as are to be found in the temple of Atmee Semple McPherson and in the church of the atheist-baiter, Rev. Bob Shuler, who wants to deport damned souls.

The delegation will make a report to the American people when it comes back from Mexico, Dr. Strong said.

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

New York, Attention! DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY CONCERT With Co-operation of UJ ELÖRE Sunday, January 9, 1927, at 2:30 YORKVILLE CASINO, 86th Street and Third Avenue ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS. PROGRAM: PART I 1. The International... Mandolin Orchestra "Lyra" 2. Hungarian Chorus. 3. "The Voice of Labor".....Rebecca Gracht 4. Living Pictures. PART II 5. Feature Dances. 6. a) Recordita Armonia from "Tosca"—Puccini. b) Volga Boatmen's Song.....Fritz Dujaelch 7. Hungarian Folk Dances. 8. Mass Recitation "Strike". 9. Workers' Orchestra and Chorus.

WHAT ARE YOU—SLOVAK OR AN AMERICAN? If you are American read the fighting labor daily paper—The DAILY WORKER. If you cannot read English, subscribe to the only Czechoslovak workingclass daily paper in the United States and Canada— THE DAILY ROVNOST LUDU 1510 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Ill. Subscription rates: By mail \$6 a year; for Chicago \$3 a year.

The Drive For \$50,000 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

Table of donations for The Drive. Columns include state (ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, ILLINOIS, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MISSOURI, NEW YORK, OHIO, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA) and donor names with amounts.

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Militarist Manifestations

The refusal of the University of Oklahoma to permit a speech on peace to be delivered on its campus because of the protest of a lieutenant-colonel of the reserve corps is one more incident added to many showing that the war department and its hangers-on are interfering more and more in affairs of civil life.

The speaker who was refused the use of the campus happens to be a clergyman and even without hearing the speech which was delivered on other than university premises we are quite sure that we would not have agreed with it. It doubtless was the stereotyped pacifist utterance but because it did not glorify war, the protest of one militarist was sufficient to cause its cancellation by the university authorities.

The military mind so-called, which sees its particular and perfectly parasitic occupation as the sum total of all that is great and good in modern life, is not properly a military mind at all, but is the quintessence of the imperialist epoch. It is possessed by every beneficiary of imperialism and its chief characteristic is a burning hatred of everything and everybody who does not believe in the unchallengeable righteousness of the domination of workers and peasants in the "backward" countries by the American ruling class and its agents.

At the same time the imperialist seeks to install over the working masses of the home nation who do the hardest and the lowest paid work, a system of government similar to that which makes possible the golden stream of profit from the colonies. In pursuing this aim, the militarists campaign against all dissenting opinions and use the power and prestige of the suppressive machinery of the government to accomplish their aims.

To say, as the *Chicago Tribune* does, that the lieutenant-colonel who made the protest was simply exercising his right as a citizen is to put the whole question on the basis of a difference of opinion between individuals. It is nothing of the sort. The war department itself is now a highly efficient propaganda machine and its publicity organization is just as much a part of the military machine of American imperialism as are the gunboats, airplanes and other specialized destructive apparatus.

In the schools and universities there is developing a rather broad movement, of a pacifist and semi-pacifist character, against militarism. So far there seems to be no direct line among these lower middle class student elements against imperialist war as such, but the war department is busy just the same.

The American labor movement could build a great movement against imperialism and imperialist war if its official leaders were not part of the war machinery. The Nicaraguan incident has shown that there is a tremendous reserve of anti-militarist sentiment in the United States which could be organized into a powerful force, with the labor movement taking the lead.

But the labor officialdom upholds the hands of the war and state departments so that from the left wing workers who endorsed the Communist program against imperialist war, and the penetration and intimidation of the Philippines, Mexico and Latin-America which leads to war, must and will come the mass impetus which alone can stop war.

In the meantime it is possible to establish a united front against such manifestations of the militarist spirit as closed the University of Oklahoma campus to a lecture on world peace.

Impeach Kellogg!

Adolfo Diaz, dictator of Nicaragua by grace of some six American gunboats which we listed the other day, is undoubtedly the most brazen of the numerous puppets American imperialism has used from time to time in Latin-America.

His most recent statement issued "to the American and foreign public" makes the following assertion:

The charges against my government and the conservatives in respect to the United States and the American bankers, so assiduously propagated by the poisonous anti-American, anti-foreign Bolshevik Mexican propaganda agencies are . . . unfounded.

To appreciate properly the above statement it must be remembered that it is issued with the knowledge and consent of the American state department and is made at the time when public protest against armed intervention by American forces is coming from all parts of the United States and after a United States senator has introduced a resolution specifying the acts of the war department in Nicaragua and demanding that they be stopped.

It appears that Diaz has been commissioned to insult the ears of the sympathizers of the Mexican and Nicaraguan masses with the same lying story which Assistant Secretary of State Olds tried to foist upon the American people and which has already been exposed as war department propaganda manufactured expressly for home consumption.

The whole scheme of which the Diaz statement is only a part is of such a character as to justify impeachment of Secretary of State Kellogg. This demand should be raised by the official spokesmen of the labor movement and resulting dramatization of the whole conspiracy would focus public attention on an arbitrary use of power by the Coolidge administration which is inseparable from its imperialist character.

Impeach Kellogg and make President Coolidge repudiate him or share the responsibility for making war without consulting the legislative wing of the government!

This alone will not stop imperialist war, but it will bring before the American masses in vivid form the danger of war inherent in a system of society and government which makes the protection of loans and investments abroad its first order of business.

Subscribe!

The Result of the British Miners' Fight

By JOHN PEPPER.

THE fight of the British miners is approaching its end, and one dreads after another is concluding separate agreements with the mine owners. The ranks of those who have not returned to work are becoming thinner and thinner. The guerilla warfare is only being continued in a few districts, but even there the resistance of the workers is growing weaker from day to day.

For seven whole months has this struggle lasted, one of the greatest events in the whole international labor movement of recent years. Now that it has entered on its last phase the time has come to draw up the balance of this heroic mass struggle and to draw the logical conclusions. How can we explain the enormous significance of the fight of the British miners? In the first place in that the background of this fight is the decline of the British empire, a situation in which the British capitalists, in view of their desperate struggle for the world market, are no longer able to make great concessions to the working class, and in which any great fight of the workers to maintain their former standard of living must inevitably meet with resistance from the whole bourgeoisie and their government and must necessarily develop into a political fight.

THE character of the fight was determined above all by the circumstance that the British coal mining industry is now passing thru a severe crisis which places the British bourgeoisie before the dilemma of getting rid either of its "superfluous coal" or of its "superfluous miners." All the characteristic features of the great fight are due to these chief factors. We can only completely understand the significance of this struggle if we take the following circumstances into consideration.

The struggle of the miners, which lasted for seven months, was connected with the first general strike and was to some extent simultaneous with it. Clausewitz, the great theorist on military strategy, once said that it is only possible to understand the significance of a war if we take into consideration that it is carried on in an atmosphere of danger. It is equally difficult to understand the struggle of the miners unless we take into consideration that during the whole seven months there was an at-

mosphere of emergency conditions, i. e., the open application of dictatorial power on the part of the capitalist government.

FROM the very beginning the situation was characterized by an unusual intensification of the relations between the classes. Above all, two hostile forces, the coal magnates and the miners, came into collision, according to the excellent expression of the Economist, "an irresistible force came into contact with an immovable object". Then, however, the fight of the miners started the general attack of the bourgeoisie on the whole trade union movement.

Finally, one of the most important characteristics peculiarities in the fight was the circumstance that not such pronounced "right" leaders as Hodges were at the head of the Miners' Federation, but Herbert Smith and Cook, who are known as "left" leaders. Perhaps no fight has ever led to such important economic consequences as the present fight of the miners. In the course of the seven months' fight not only the political but the whole economic life of the country depended on it. All the important branches of industry were paralyzed, as were also the whole exports and imports of Great Britain. For several months the whole world market was under the influence of the British miners' fight and the economic crisis in Great Britain, as well as the improvement in the juncture of affairs in the countries of Central Europe were connected with the struggle. As regards the economic side, the strike proved a very strong weapon and now, when the struggle is nearing its end, we can state that the miners were compelled to capitulate not so much by the pressure of dictatorial power of the government, not so much because of the superiority of the forces of the coal magnates, not so much by hunger, as in the first place, chiefly, because of the treachery of the leaders of the British labor movement and owing to the efforts of international reformism.

THE heroic fight of the British miner will always remain one of the most glorious chapters in the history of the struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat. The history of the defeat of the miners is purely and simply the history of the treachery of the reformist leaders. The analysis of this great struggle shows four different periods. In the first period the

whole British working class fought with the miners and even compelled the official leaders of the trade union movement to place themselves, at the head of the general strike. In the second period the miners' union was left alone in the fight and the treachery of the official leaders of the trade union movement isolated the miners from the other workers. Nevertheless, the Miners' Federation, although it was isolated, represented a tremendous fighting force which would have had every prospect of success had there been a united leadership and had the struggle taken the course it ought to have taken. In the third period, the leaders of the Miners' Federation, having till then vacillated, showed a tendency to capitulate. They recommended accepting the proposals of the bishops, they sabotaged the extension of the fight recommended by South Wales, they called upon the workers to accept the conditions of capitulation laid down by the government. The fourth period of the struggle began at the moment when all the former leaders (with few exceptions) left the fighting masses of the miners to their fate. In the most critical period of the fight these old leaders failed, and destroyed the united front of the miners by assenting to district agreements being concluded.

Side by side with the general treachery of the old reformist leaders, we see new leaders cropping up. These new leaders were provided by the Communist Party of Great Britain and the minority movement. Wherever the influence of the Communists and the minority movement made itself felt the miners passed resolutions which testified to their determination to fight having remained unshaken.

THE same picture was seen in an international measure. The reformist trade union leaders and social democracy left the fighting miners to their fate in the most shameful way, and only the comintern and the revolutionary trade unions fulfilled their international duty. The attitude of the trade unions of the Soviet Union, which gave evidence of their solidarity, was a brilliant example for the whole international working class.

After seven months of fighting and starvation, the miners are returning into the dark depths of the shafts. This time the battle is lost; the working day is lengthened, wages are reduced and the miners have been

forced to enter into long period agreements; the importance of a united trade union has been considerably reduced, thanks to the conclusion of district agreements.

These are facts which no one can deny, and the reformists are sure to use them in order to draw the conclusion that it would have been better not to fight at all. After every defeat of a revolutionary fight the reformists once more come to Plechanow's conclusion that "it would have been better not to have taken up arms at all." The reformists, however, are telling lies. The medal has its reverse side. The fight of the miners has not been useless. Not only the miners, but the whole British working class and the world proletariat will have much to learn from this fight. The British working class, which has for decades been deeply sunk in the slough of opportunism, has now learned from the experiences of the general strike and the miners' fight how to fight against the bourgeoisie. The general strike, the seven months' struggle of the miners and the emergency conditions have greatly altered the British working class. It is passing thru a deep-reaching process of revolutionization, and many British workers have already found the path leading them towards the Communist Party.

THE British and the international proletariat have learnt the following important truths from the experiences of the miners' fight:

1. The efforts of the bourgeoisie to stabilize capitalism inevitably lead to great mass fights and hasten the overthrow of capitalism.
2. Every important event in the labor movement of any country will now inevitably become an international event and must be regarded by the international proletariat as a common cause of the workers.
3. Every great economic fight of the workers with the background of disintegrating capitalism turns into a political fight. It must be carried on with the application of political means.
4. The workers cannot be victorious in great economic fights or in great political fights as long as the reformists are at their head. Only when they are led by new revolutionary leaders will they be able to carry on their struggle for their standard of living and for political freedom to a victorious end.

An International Trust of Financial Capital

(By L. . . NG (Frankfort a Main).)

An international trust of financial capital has recently been formed. It is under the leadership and administration of American and British large banks which, as institutes of the export of capital to Germany, already play an important part. Ten of the chief large banks in Europe belong to the trust. Of German banks, the Dresden bank—which has for a long time been dependent on American and British financial capital—has taken part in its formation.

The original share capital amounts to 14 million dollars (10 million of first preference shares and 4 million of second preference shares). To these must be added ordinary shares without a nominal value. The amount of the share capital—without the ordinary shares, it is true—is not particularly overwhelming. It is, at any rate, quite out of proportion to the figures (a milliard) the report of which was originally spread when the project of the trust was made public.

The activities of the trust are to consist in granting loans and credits, but especially in buying securities (shares). The territory to be exploited is the whole world. It is an open question whether the trust can be brot into connection with any—present very abstract—construction with regard to reparations and debts (the mobilization of the German railway and industrial debentures). In any case, the imagination of certain newspapers which are dependent on the banks involved, knows no limits. Even a trust of financial capital has its advertising department.

The function of the trust will in reality consist in investing capital in some form or other (loans, credits, shares) in all countries in which it is worth while—stable conditions of currency being a prerequisite—(above all in Germany, Austria, Belgium and finally in France also), and in which the conditions of political power make it possible, i. e., not in the Soviet Union, whose doors are closed to exploiters from the circles of financial capital.

The control of the business is in the hands of American and British financial capital (especially American). The banks of the other countries concerned in the trust will in essentials play the part of middlemen, of agents. In return for special allowances, they have to see that loans and credits are taken out from the trust, i. e., from American (and British) financial capital, and they have to carry thru the purchase of shares and the transactions on the stock exchange. Thus, the trust, called the A. B. C. trust after the initials of the words composing its name (American, British Continental Corporation), turns out to be an organization of American (and British) financial capital with the object of directing the export of capital with the greatest advantage and security, the banks of the other countries acting as agents. The following passage from a New York announcement in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" is characteristic:

"In the opinion of the banks concerned, the present time seems to justify the foundation of the trust, for several states in Europe and other continents can, as the result of the successful stabilization of their currency, boast of financial conditions better than they have ever been since the end of the war, so that there is considerable security for the investment of American capital."

The A. B. C. trust means an intensification of competition for the banks which have not been included in it. For this reason, things will not stop at this one trust of financial capital. Under the leadership of American and British financial capital further international financial trusts will come into being, which already exist in their grouping (their dependence on one another). The fight of the international trusts for financial capital amongst themselves is taking place at the expense of the working masses in all countries ruled by capitalism and means an intensification of the danger of war (a struggle for spheres for investment). The international trusts of financial capital also of course involve an increased danger of intervention against the Soviet Union. The sabotage of the financing of German export to the Soviet Union (the 300 million credit), which at one time was carried on for weeks by the German large banks (undoubtedly supported by American and British financial capital, as a kind of model for the

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Mr. Aswell Introduces American Fascism

By EDITH RUDQUIST.

THE Aswell bill, if it becomes a national law, as is the urgent desire of all America's large, powerful industrialists, would put the fate and well-being of America's more than ten million tolling foreigners in the hands of a dictator. This proposed act contains outspoken, unguarded provisions that can be interpreted in no other way than as American fascism.

This dictator will have the title of secretary of labor; upon him will rest the duty of getting up a set of laws, "regulations" for the enforcement of the Aswell bill.

What these "regulations" shall contain is of most vital concern to the foreign-born workers. These regulations will namely be the laws that will directly interfere in their everyday life, stipulating what the workers can, cannot, should and must do in order to earn the means of existence. The Aswell bill's provisions are only general, these "regulations" for enforcement will specifically and unequivocally dictate. Once congress has voted in favor of the Aswell bill the fate of the foreign-born workers is sealed, because there is no escape from these "regulations," more dangerous than the bill itself.

Section 16 provides "Secretary of Labor shall make all regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this act." To whom could the steel, textile and coal interests more properly delegate the job of keeping in a "legal" straight-jacket the great mass of their workers, than one who is now their official arbiter and mediator in industrial disputes, (strikes, wage-contracts etc.) than one who already has the sanction and OK of these industrial rulers? He certainly would not be likely to make a non-beneficial nor non-profitable regulation, informed as he is of their every wish and requirement. No doubt, he is capable of finding all the demagogic phrases, necessary to conceal the real motives. He has a whole grand arsenal of

American bourgeois-democratic traditional phrases to outfit him. This same section 16 gives the secretary of labor unlimited authority in drawing up enforcement regulations. Note the word: "necessary," which is here to be understood in class-conscious meaning in the pure interests of the bosses and not of the foreign-born workers. Who is to decide what is or is not "necessary"? The person who is to enforce of course! The fact that this word "necessary" is here used unqualifiedly is not either without meaning or fore-thought.

The following section, 17, even more strongly reiterates that the secretary of labor and he alone is to be the all powerful dictator over America's foreign-born, in that "he is to be charged with the duty of proper enforcement." When an official is "charged" with the duty of proper enforcement" it carries with it the authority of doing anything and everything that will in any way tend to gain that end, including the right to enlist the aid of any or all branches of government. But Mr. Aswell wanted to make doubly sure that his dictator would be armed to the teeth, because the very next clause gives the secretary of labor the right "to employ such assistance . . . as may from time to time be authorized by . . . this or any other law";

Instead of having to wait for orders from the governor of any state to call out the assistance of state-militia in case "interests of national defense so require" (as in a strike) which has in several instances proved a rather long and inconvenient procedure, the steel-magnates e. g. would now have only one official to turn to, the secretary of labor. Another point, the laws of every state would be subordinate to this proposed law, because the Aswell bill would become a federal law and as such has priority to any state law.

Thru this bill Mr. Aswell proves himself to be a modern John the baptist, a true forerunner of the coming American Mussolini.

economic boycott of the Worker and Peasant state by financial capital. Financial capital can use the dangerous weapon of the economic boycott all the more effectively the more firmly it is welded nationally and internationally and the more uniformly it is controlled.

The fight against the international trust of financial capital is a fight against trust capital altogether. The pre-requisites for its success are the establishment of international trade union unity, the transformation of the trade unions from occupational organizations into industrial unions, the establishment of firm, international fighting alliances between the individual unions and the class war organizations of the workers with the revolutionary movement of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

Seize on Mellon's Refund to Campaign for Tax Reductions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary of Treasury Mellon's request from congress that \$175,000,000 be "refunded" to taxpayers, who he claimed were overtaxed "illegally by the government" has spurred the democrats to again conduct a campaign for a tax reduction program for the present congress.

"It would be better to join in this just plan of relief (reduction) than to go on collecting taxes and then come to congress next year on the eve of another presidential campaign and ask for refunds and reductions that would benefit only a few," declared Representative Oldfield of Arkansas in commenting on Mellon's action.

First Missionary of Atheism to Sweden

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The first "Atheist missionary" from this country sailed on the Samaria when Edwin Bergstrom, representative of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, departed for Sweden, where he will establish headquarters in Stockholm.

At the atheist headquarters in New York City it was stated that a missionary will be sent to the Philippines, that he will be a man with a medical degree, as well as a lecturer and organizer.

Methodist Religious School Ordered Closed

PIEDRAS, Negras, Mexico, Jan. 3.—The Methodist mission here has been ordered closed by the government because of religious teachings contrary to law.

Action has been started by the missionaries to have the school reopened. They have taken the matter to the Mexican courts. The missionaries claim the laws were not violated.



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VIII.

The navy department ousted the little company which had started drilling on the Sunnyside naval reserve. It sent in a bunch of marines to do it, and this unprecedented move attracted a lot of attention, which worried Dad and Verne. The latter had a man up there, to fix matters with the newspaper correspondents; and "Young Pete" was in Washington, seeing to things there. You began to notice in the newspapers items to the effect that the navy department was greatly worried because companies occupying lands adjoining the naval reserves were drilling, and draining the navy's oil; this would be a calamity, and the authorities were of the opinion that in order to avoid it the reserves should be turned over to the department of the interior, which would lease them upon terms advantageous to the government.

Bunny didn't need to ask his father about that propaganda; he knew what it meant, and he waited, wondering—was it possible to get away with anything so crude? Could anybody fail to see that the government could have taken the adjoining lands, under the same powers which had set aside the present reserves? Or that the navy could have put down offset wells on its own property, exactly as any oil man would have done? But no, this administration was not thinking about the navy—it was thinking about Dad and Verne! When the oil men had bought the republican convention, they had also got the machinery of the party, and that included the press, which now accepted meekly the "dope" sent out from Washington, and commended the prompt measures of the administration to protect the navy's precious oil.

Then a peculiar thing happened. Dan Irving called Bunny on the phone, and made a date for lunch. The first thing he said, Well, the labor college is floozy—naa pool! He went on to declare, it was a waste of time to try to keep such an enterprise alive, so long as the present labor leaders were in power; they didn't want the young workers to be educated—it wouldn't be so easy for the machine to control them. Last week somebody had raided the college at night, and taken most of its belongings, except the debts; Dan had decided to pay these out of his savings and quit.

"What are you going to do?" asked Bunny. And Dan explained; he had been sending in news to a little press service which a bunch of radicals were maintaining in Chicago, and he had got a lot of information from Washington that had attracted attention. He had some friends there on the inside, and the upshot of it was that Dan had been offered fifteen dollars a week to go to the national capital as correspondent of this press service. "I can exist on that, and it's the best job I can do."

Bunny was enthusiastic. "Dan, that's fine! There's plenty of rascals that need to be smoked out!"

"I know it; and that's what I want to see you about. One of the things I've got my eye on is these naval reserve oil leases. They look mighty fishy to me. Unless I'm missing my guess, the people behind it are Vernon Roscoe and Pete O'Reilly, and there's bound to be black wherever their hands have touched."

"I suppose so," replied Bunny, trying to keep his voice from going weak.

"There's talk in Washington that that's how Crisby came into the cabinet. The deal was fixed up before Harding got his nomination. General Wood says the nomination was offered to him if he'd make such a deal, and he turned it down."

"Good Lord!" said Bunny. "Of course I don't know yet, but I'm going to dig it out. Then I remember that Roscoe is an associate of your father's, and it occurred to me it would be awkward as the devil if I was to come on anything—well, you know what I mean, Bunny—after your father was so kind to me, and you put up money for the college—"

"Sure, I know," said Bunny. "You don't have to worry about that, Dan. You go ahead and do your job, just as if you'd never known us."

"That's fine of you. But listen—I was afraid maybe some day there might be a misunderstanding, unless I got this clear, that I never got any hint on this subject from you. My recollection is positive, you've never mentioned it in my hearing. Is that right?"

"It's absolutely right, Dan." "You've never discussed your father's business with me at all—except the strike; and you haven't discussed Roscoe's or O'Reilly's, either."

"That is true, Dan, there'll never be any question about that."

(Continued tomorrow.)

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