

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

THE DAILY WORKER

Withdraw the Marines from
Nicaragua!
Recall the battleships from
China!
No War with Mexico!

Vol. IV. No. 9

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$8.00 per year.
Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

BIG STRUGGLE LOOMS AT MINERS' CONVENTION

20,000 Cheer Lenin At "The Garden"

Workers Party Meeting Welcomes DAILY
WORKER on Famous Anniversary

In Lenin's honor, on the third anniversary of his death, and the twenty-second anniversary of Bloody Sunday, twenty thousand New York workers crowded into Madison Square Garden last Saturday night. It is considered the largest demonstration on Lenin Day thus far witnessed in America.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AT least twenty thousand New York workers crowded into the gigantic arena at Madison Square Garden last Saturday night to honor the memory of Nikolai Lenin, the greatest leader of the revolutionary workers that history has thrown up. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and aside from honoring Lenin's memory the meeting greeted the transfer of the DAILY WORKER from Chicago to New York.

POLICEMEN were there in scores but they had nothing more strenuous to perform in the matter of duty than indulging in innocent "kidding" of young girls who felt called upon to lecture the policemen on whatever subject that appealed to them. "You must admit," said one limb of the law, "that those people stick together." Said another policeman: "What the hell? These fellows inside here are pulling off a big racket, but they are out for themselves, same as everybody."

BUT the thousands of workers gathered inside the big auditorium were not there for themselves alone. It is true that they would not be there, that they would not be in the movement unless such activity gave them pleasure but the outstanding fact is that they have developed a social conscience which is all the more thrilling because it is directed into a working-class channel. Revolutionists do not feel that they are sacrificing anything. They are not. All people either do what they want or do what they cannot avoid. Why plant the laurels on their brows?

TO see twenty thousand revolutionary workers in a monster mass meeting which went thru its program without a hitch is an inspiring scene. The workers maintained order—an easy task. Not an individual stood to gain anything in a material sense (I am speaking of money or its equivalent) from the meeting, yet each one collected more satisfaction out of the success of the affair than could be purchased for hundreds of dollars. Pity the poor devil who was once a radical and has lost faith. Nothing remains for him but the river. Unfortunately those of little faith find the water too cold.

WHEN the papers announced that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor joined with the bankrupt socialist leaders in the needle trades unions in a war on the Communists, people expected that the workers would come in their thousands to express their hostility to radicalism. The capitalist press did the best it could to help the socialists. All the arrangements were perfect. Halls were large and spacious. The orators were on hand. The police were there to protect the faithful from the radicals. Only the workers were missing. They went to hear the radicals at counter-demonstrations. Which proves that the active workers follow the radicals. The inactive workers stay at home unless they are forced to show their loyalty at the point of a gun or at the threat of a missing pay check.

A SURGEON on the United States liner President Roosevelt had a busy time while returning from Europe. He treated a few patients on other ships by radio but unfortunately for Gurt Neiderlander, he was on the same ship with the surgeon and was not saved by long distance. The surgeon took his life. If there is a moral to this story it is that passengers should use the radio. Do doctors know anything about medicine or the art of healing? They do, but they are more efficient bill collectors than healers.

Welcome DAILY WORKER.

The meeting was advertised as also a welcome to The DAILY WORKER and the great audience was enthusiastic about that, too.

Every reference to the arrival of "The DAILY" in New York, the announcement that beginning with Monday's issue it would appear regularly on the New York news stands, and the auctioning off of the first autographed copy of the special Madison Square Souvenir Edition, was greeted with vociferous joy.

Other copies, also hot from the press, were sold by the thousands thru the audience.

Ovation For Lenin's Name.

Chairman William Weinstone in the first few words of his introductory address, "Lenin Day," struck the keynote that prevailed thru the meeting. At his first mention of Lenin—prolonged applause.

When he said "DAILY WORKER," loud and sustained applause. Cheering and applause when China was spoken of, when Marx's name was first heard, when he began to talk of the Russian revolution. The declaration that this enormous meeting was held under the auspices of District 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party of America resulted in more enthusiasm.

Leninism in America.

"Lenin is looked upon by some as belonging to the European proletariat, and as one whose teachings do not apply in bourgeois America," said Weinstone.

"But when the American workers are ready to establish their dictatorship of the proletariat, the name of Lenin will be on their lips, and Leninism will be their inspiration," Weinstone introduced J. Louis Engdahl as "Comrade, the Editor of The DAILY WORKER."

Leninism in China.

Engdahl described the world-wide nature of the celebration of Lenin Day, and the reasons for it. "It is no accident," said the DAILY WORKER editor, "that the trade union council is troubled and revolting Shanghai has announced that the trade unions of that city are celebrating Lenin Day."

He described the effect of Leninism on the workers' movements, and told the history of the Russian revolution by way of illustration. It was (Continued on Page 2)

ARBITRATION IN NICARAGUA URGED BY GUATEMALA

American Bayonets Will
Decide the Question

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Guatemala has again offered its good offices in the controversy between President Diaz of Nicaragua, supported by American bayonets, and President Sacasa, supported by the Nicaraguan people.

While Coolidge is willing to listen to arbitration proposals in Nicaragua, he spurns arbitration in Mexico. United States marines are planted in Nicaragua and they intend to stay there. The decision of any arbitration committee that would not be favorable to Diaz would be spurned by the American government. There are no United States marines in Mexico yet.

The conduct of Senator Borah in acquiescing to the administration policy in Mexico and Nicaragua, outside of an oratorical effort in the senate, has disappointed liberals who usually mistake sound for sincerity. Borah roared for an hour and a half for the benefit of the Idaho voters and then announced that Coolidge must be allowed to work out his policy.

Manufacturers, Army, Navy, Write \$20,000 Brief Against Labor

National employers' organizations are aiding the fight against further labor legislation in New York, one of the most important industrial states. The \$20,000 brief of the national industrial conference board, prepared for the associated industries of New York, to present before the legislature's industrial survey commission, shows this. The conference board has affiliated with it all the big national manufacturers' organizations, together with army and navy ordnance departments, army air and military intelligence services.

The conference board brief attempts to show that New York's present labor legislation has placed the state at a competitive disadvantage and that more labor legislation would make the situation worse. The brief indirectly pays tribute to the comparatively advanced legislation organized labor has largely aided in securing in the state.

PICKETING SHOPS THAT DISCHARGED FOES OF SIGMAN

Joint Board Reiterates
Challenge to Audit

Picketing begins this morning in front of six cloak shops which have been called on strike by the Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union because they have discharged workers who refused to register with the International Union.

According to Louis Hyman, general manager of the joint board, these strikes are being called to protect the interests of the workers whom the International Union is trying to persecute in this way, for their allegiance to the joint board and local officials who represent them.

Workers the Victims.

"The international officers, caring not for the workers but only for maintaining themselves in power, are using the employers' power to force union members to register with them," says Mr. Hyman.

"They are willing to take the bread and butter out of the workers' mouths in order to further their own interests. They think that the weapon of hunger will force the cloakmakers to surrender to their traitorous leadership."

Joint Board Protects.

"But the cloakmakers' joint board will fight for the workers' interests against these employers, who are allied with the international officials, just as we have fought, continually, the battle of the members of the union against Sigman and his clique, who have usurped power and are trying to take the union away from the mass of the workers who have built it."

Want Complete Audit.

Mr. Hyman today expressed once more the joint board's willingness to have an audit of its expenditures, adding,

"But we want an audit of the books for the past five years, and we also demand an audit of the books of the international office for the same period."

"It would be of great interest to the entire membership to know just how the 15c per capita tax is expended, and what was done with the special \$2.50 tax levied, supposedly for a strike, just before the workers' demands were turned over to the Governor's Commission in 1924."

Dock Worker Fractures Skull; Fifth Serious Accident This Week

While repairing the hold of the S. S. Asina, Pier 54, East River, Victor Nicoletti, 22, of West New York, slipped from the ladder on which he was standing and fell to the deck. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.

Coolidge Not Willing To Arbitrate

May Fight To Preserve
"Property Rights"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Pres. Coolidge is decidedly opposed to the arbitration of the matters at issue between the United States and Nicaragua and the United States and Mexico. Political observers here take this to mean that Wall Street is of the opinion that it stands to gain more by straight negotiation than by bringing in a third party.

Calvin Coolidge, alias the "official spokesman," gave out the word that what the United States government was concerned with was "confiscation of property" in the Mexican situation. In Nicaragua the Coolidge administration has not any kind of a plausible excuse outside of warships.

The Clash At Washington

Developments in Washington touching on the Central American situation are:

A resolution introduced by Senator Robinson providing for the submission of differences between the United States and Mexico to an arbitral tribunal, Mexico in the meantime refraining from confiscating property until after the question has been arbitrated.

Senator Frazier of North Dakota introduced a resolution expressing opposition to the dispatch of warships and troops to Mexico or to the Mexican border during the recess of congress.

Senator Borah considered an opponent of administration policy continued to be the usual "shock-absorber" for the Coolidge-Kellogg policy. Borah favors the Robinson resolution which is satisfactory to the administration.

Reed Supports "Cal"

Senator Reed of Missouri, a democratic critic of the administration proposed giving a free hand to Coolidge in his Latin American policy.

From what can be gathered here the administration does not want to create the impression in Latin America that its hands are tied by a refractory senate. The general belief is that war is not an immediate probability but Coolidge wants to give Latin America the impression that the United States will not stop short of war to protect the interests of Wall Street.

Coolidge made it quite clear that he would continue to prop up president Diaz of Nicaragua on his usurped presidential throne regardless of what sundry orators in the senate thot.

At the moment Wall Street's policy is on the top of the heap in Washington.

So far William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor has not protested against the attack on the rights of the Nicaraguan people nor against the threatened war on Mexico.

Says Daily Worker is Smasher of Shams

I greet the first New York issue of the "Daily Worker".

The "Daily Worker" is the only daily newspaper in the English language that voices the protest of the workers against the domination of capitalist rule, and against corrupt and bureaucratic trade union leadership. Together with the "Freiheit," the "Daily Worker" will help the New York workers to smash trade union bureaucracy and amalgamate their unions into strong instruments for their daily struggle with the employers for a better life. The "Daily Worker" will help the workers free themselves from capitalist domination.

Aaron Gross, Business Agent, New York Joint Board, Furriers Union.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Address all mail for The
DAILY WORKER to 33
First Street, New York,
N. Y.

COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP IN STRIKES

The current number of the United Mine Workers' Journal carries an article purporting to prove that Communist leadership in strikes means disaster for the strikers. Mr. Lewis' editor is, however, somewhat unfortunate in his selection of examples to prove his case.

Lewis starts out by boasting that the anthracite strike ended in a victory for the miners. We will allow the anthracite coal diggers to get a hearty laugh out of this lying boast and let it go at that.

The three failures that Lewis chalks up against the Communists are: British miners' strike, the Passaic strike and the New York cloakmakers' strike.

Let us take the British miners' strike first. That strike was practically won when the miners were betrayed by the right wing British labor leaders, men of the same type as John L. Lewis. They suddenly cancelled the general strike called by the trade unionists to help the miners, and these traitors spent the rest of their time abusing the leaders of the miners' federation. Lewis showers abuse on Cook because he fought. He and his tribe have nothing but praise for the leaders that surrendered.

It is true that the Passaic strike was led by Communists. They "organized" it. From the inception of the strike the leaders tried to get the American Federation of Labor interested in it but only when the sentiment throughout the labor movement became so overwhelmingly in favor of the strikers did the A. F. of L. take action. Matthew Woll, a vice president of the A. F. of L., issued several interviews in which he denounced the strikers but not the employers.

Due to the militancy of the Passaic strike leaders the workers in several mills won substantial victories including the right to organize. But for the activity of the Communists there would be no A. F. of L. Unions in the Passaic textile mills today.

The story of how the cloakmakers' strike was sabotaged by the right wing labor leaders makes painful reading.

The reactionaries from the yellow socialists to the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. council joined in an unholy alliance against the workers, resorting to every trick in their bag to smash the strike. Failing to intimidate the workers by the use of thugs and police, they proceeded to split the union, a policy which they are continuing with a demoralizing effect on the organization.

Not only was Lewis, through his official organ, consciously slandering Communists in saying that Communists "never won a strike anywhere" but it can be stated that the only outstanding victories in recent years were those won by the furriers of New York and by the Passaic strikers. Both were under Communist leadership.

VISIT OF GREEN WITH WALKER IN MYSTERY SHROUD

Mayor Not Available
For Statement

No confirmation could be obtained yesterday of the press announcement that William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and Vice-President Woll, also Acting-President of the National Civic Federation, were to be conducted to Mayor Walker this morning in order—as on of the New York papers expresses it—"to present him with evidence in connection with Communists' charges that members of the police force were bribed during the last strike of fur workers in this city."

Walker Dodges Giving View.

Efforts to question Mayor Walker or his secretary about this matter yesterday were unavailing, as both were reported to be "in conference". Inquiries at the hotel where Mr. Green usually stays in this city disclosed the fact that the Federation president was not there, and was not expected.

In the meantime there is a persistent rumor that Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of this city, and other officials of that body, have been called to appear this morning before District Attorney Banton in connection with these charges made by American Federation of Labor officials against members of the police force.

It was Mr. Ryan who denied Vice-President Woll's statement that the police had been bribed by the striking fur workers. This was especially significant since Mr. Ryan himself was a member of the committee, headed by Mr. Woll, which carried on the so-called investigation of the furriers' strike and its expenditures.

Perhaps Mr. Woll treated members of the committee as he did the officers of the Joint Board of the Furriers Union.

According to Ben Gold, Manager of the Joint Board, when Mr. Woll's committee had finished its questioning of union officers, the minutes were never submitted to the union for correction as had been promised (Continued on page 3)

Most Critical Gathering of Union's History

Delegates Will Attack Official
Mismanagement

By JACK KENNEDY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—With hundreds of delegates converging on this city from every union mining district of the United States and Canada, lines were being drawn today for the most critical convention in the history of the United Mine Workers of America.

From eastern, central and western Pennsylvania, from far away Nova Scotia and Alberta, from nearby Illinois and a dozen other mining states the delegates bore down upon Indianapolis. On the busy streets they were easily identified, not by badges, but by faces seamed with the telltale blue-black marks where powder had burned its way into the flesh.

Lewis Uses Boze

A score of conferences were under way as progressive and machine forces laid down programs and outlined convention policies upon which hangs the fate of the greatest industrial union in America.

While liquor flowed freely in hotel rooms as "regular" delegates were being told what they were to do in return for their convention excursion, progressives and left wing forces gathered in earnest groups to determine the line of action planned to save the Miners' Union from the disastrous policy of President John L. Lewis.

Union Weakened

Almost exactly three years ago the last miners' convention met here. Eighteen hundred delegates representing 400,000 coal diggers in every mining district on the continent north of the Rio Grande opened that convention with the union at the height of its power. Today great gaps were apparent, with West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma and other districts represented only by lily-handed "international" representatives. Optimistic predictions of total delegate strength ranged from 1,000 to 1,500 while outside limits of union membership were set at 250,000.

In those fateful three years in which the destiny of the Miners' Union had been entrusted to "Emperor" Lewis, West Virginia with its 100,000 and more miners had been completely lost. Central and western Pennsylvania had suffered staggering losses, entire states west of the Mississippi had been lost to unionism while promising holds on Kentucky and Tennessee had completely slipped.

Delegates Angry

To say left wing delegates were in an angry mood is understating the case. Realizing the desperate plight of their beloved organization, knowing full well that continued control by "Emperor" Lewis means the death of the union in the soft coal districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the progressive forces were determined on a battle to the finish to save the union from impending annihilation.

This 30th consecutive and seventh biennial convention, opening tomorrow, is scheduled to be in session until February 5. Its main immediate business is to decide upon demands to be laid before operators when union representatives meet them February 14. This conference, to be held probably on Florida's gold coast where A. F. of L. and U. M. W. A. officials love to disport themselves, will try to negotiate an agreement to succeed the famous Jacksonoville agreement, which lapses on March 1. If no agreement (Continued on page 2)

British Government Transporting Indian Troops to Shanghai

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The British government has chartered transports to transfer Jhansi Indian troops to Shanghai according to a central news dispatch from Calcutta.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23.—Fifty Chinese strikers were injured here today in a conflict with foreign police under the direction of the mill owners.

Havana Unemployed Defend Themselves When Attacked

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Four hundred unemployed men attacked the Ward line wharves today demanding work. Led by two men recently discharged, the stevedores were driven back once only to return to attack guards who had been sent to protect scab property. One guard was seriously hurt. Several of the strikers were arrested.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

ROUND ROCK, TEX., Jan. 23.—Eleven persons were killed, five injured, probably fatally, and four others were seriously hurt here today when a train hit a bus carrying the Baylor university basketball team and students from Waco to Austin.

SHOOT DOWN 15 STRIKERS IN SOUTH AMERICA TO SAVE U. S. "PROPERTY"

BOGOTA, Columbia, Jan. 23.—Fifteen strikers have been killed by government troops in the Barracabermeja oil fields, where they have been striking against the Tropical Oil Company, an American concern. According to latest reports stevedores and other workers in the Magdalena river ports have joined the strike which is continuing to spread.

The government has declared a state of siege and placed Gen. Victor M. Salazar in charge of its forces in the strike zone.

As usual the cry of "Communist influence," is being raised as the main issue by the company officials.

Telegraphic connections to Barracabermeja have been destroyed and a close censorship is being established on all messages.

ST. LOUIS SPEECH ORDERS INVADERS TO LEAVE CHINA

Sao Ke Sze, Minister to U. S. Talks Plain

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In an address with irony and humor, and quiet warning, Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States told the Round Table Club here that Western Imperialists would have to get out of China, dead or alive.

"The Chinese people with practical unanimity feel that they have been unjustly treated and unfairly taken advantage of by other peoples. From their experience during the past eighty-five years they find that the extraterritorial regime impoverishes the country, demoralizes the people and weakens the hold of the government on the nation. In other words, they object to the unequal regime whereby a small minority of foreigners in China arrogate to themselves a position superior to the native Chinese, and under which they claim political immunities and special commercial and industrial advantages far superior to those of the native Chinese. . . . As long as extraterritoriality in China persists, important and great reforms will be hindered and prevented from bearing fruit.

"The powers have all said that they recognize the present situation as unfair and unjust to China and some of them also said that they do not wish to retain anything against China's will. So far so good, but we would like to see the fulfillment of these high-sounding declarations. So far as the Chinese are concerned their mind is made up that all the unequal treaties must go. The handwriting as to this is on the wall. This may not happen today or tomorrow, this week or next week, this month or next month, but it is bound to come soon.

"So far as the powers are concerned they have two courses to take. They may do nothing which is generally described as the 'wait and see' policy. This attitude may be compared to Nero fiddling while Rome burns. This policy means that conditions will become worse and worse until China denounces unilaterally all the unequal treaties and then the Powers will have to face an accomplished fact. The other course for the Powers to do is to take the initiative and declare forthwith their readiness to end all unequal treaties and to negotiate new ones in their place on a basis of complete equality and reciprocity. This course will give to the Powers graciousness in the granting of the Chinese demands. Under the first course their concession will have the appearance of compelled action."

Vandervelde Machine Compels Socialists To Aid Belgian Ruler
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The chief question at the special congress of the Belgian Labor Party that met towards the end of last December was the relation of the Socialists to the government. The debate on this matter was long and intense.
M. Vandervelde stated that the stability of the franc must be looked upon as the supreme consideration. A government either of the Right or of the Left would endanger anew the stability of the franc and must therefore be avoided. The only solution, he said, was for the Socialists to maintain the coalition and stay in the government, provided the government could be prevailed upon to accept a mild reformist program.
Vandervelde's view was supported mainly by the trade union leaders and by the Labor Minister, M. Wauters, who maintained that "the Labor interests could be better served during the coming crisis if the Socialist ministers remained in the government."
The left wing position was espoused by the Deputies Mathieu, Brunfaunt and Senator de Brouckere, who maintained that the Socialist Party, as well as the parliament, had capitulated before the bankers, who had become the real masters of the country.
De Brouckere stated that Socialism in Belgium and elsewhere was at the parting of the ways—either to continue the struggle for the emancipation of labor or else to accommodate itself to the capitalist system and the needs of the ruling classes.
Finally, the Resolutions Committee proposed unanimously (against de Brouckere) a resolution along the lines of Vandervelde's proposal authorizing the General Council to continue in the Coalition Government. Whatever left sentiment there was at the convention was squashed under the steam roller of the Vandervelde machine.

20,000 WORKERS IN LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING RESOLVE AGAINST YANKEE IMPERIALISM

The Madison Square meeting in honor of Lenin, against American imperialism and for The DAILY WORKER, adopted the following resolution, unanimously:
American Imperialism is on the rampage. The recent acts of the United States Government in Central America and in far off China show that this government is determined to impose the rule of the American financial interests in those countries.
The United States Government has flagrantly violated the independence of Nicaragua by officially recognizing the Diaz Government established by the American commercial interests and by invading the territory of the republic with marines to support the continuance of this regime by force of arms.
The United States Government is brazenly threatening the sovereignty of the Mexican Republic because the people of Mexico have dared to declare the natural resources of their country the property of the Mexican people. In its threats of war against Mexico it is carrying out the demands of the oil and other interests in America from whose clutches the Mexican people are aiming to wrest the control of their country.
The great masses of the Chinese people are rising against the imperialist powers of the world who have held their country in bondage for many years. The United States Government together with the British, Japanese and other imperialist powers are hastening armies and fleets to China to thwart the revolutionary national forces who are battling to free their country from the capitalist domination of foreign imperialist powers.
We, the twenty thousand workers of New York, assembled this day in Madison Square Garden at a Lenin Memorial meeting, send fraternal greetings to the workers and peasants of our neighboring Central-American countries who are fighting American Imperialism and who are valiantly resisting the present attack of the American government at the command of Wall Street.
We also send our fraternal greetings to the workers and peasants of China and express our joy at their victories over the combined forces of world imperialism.
We pledge ourselves to rouse the workers of America to the support of the subject peoples who are struggling to free themselves from imperialist domination.
We demand that the United States government keep its hands off Nicaragua, Mexico, and China.
We demand the immediate withdrawal by the United States Government of American soldiers and marines occupying foreign territories.

20,000 CHEER LENIN MEMORIAL IN MADISON SQUARE

(Continued from 1st Page)
Lenin's clear realization of the situation which enabled the Russian workers to transform the bourgeois revolution of March, 1917, into a successful proletarian revolt.
Sigman—"Booo-o-o!"
Engdahl called for mass support for The DAILY WORKER in this crisis in the unions of New York. The audience loudly booed the names of Sigman, Hillman, Green and all reactionary leaders as they were mentioned by this speaker and succeeding speakers.
Wm. Z. Foster, the next speaker, was cheered until he was forced to pause in his speech when he started to analyze the New York situation, and first uttered the words, "Left Wing Furrriers."
Foster Speaks.
"The life of the organized labor movement in America is at stake," said Foster. "The struggle in New York, and in the needle trades generally, is one segment of a struggle that pervades almost the whole field of unionism. In the United Mine Workers, the reactionary president, Lewis, is following a policy that must wreck the union if it prevails. In all unions where the fight is on, the left wing struggles to preserve the organizations, and to make them useful to the workers."
"The bureaucrats, like Sigman, sitting in his office and trying to win the masses back to him with fifty-cent membership books, will fail. Their tactics of expulsion will fail. When Sigman expels the left wing, he has no union left for himself. There is a group of workers, the center of resistance to the union wrecking policies of the reactionaries, and this group is Leninist. The Workers Party of America raises the standards of resistance."
Lenin Gives Advice.
Moissaye Olgin spoke of the struggling workers of America, as standing before the grave of Lenin, "with heads unbowed and backs unbent, for they know that altho Lenin is dead, Leninism lives," and asking his advice in the present crisis—numbers of militants too few, intense reaction against them by all the forces of capitalism, betrayal of workers' interest by the corrupt labor bureaucrats, attacked by the yellow socialist press, and in that nest of reaction, the Vorwarts.
Lenin answers thru his deeds and writings, said Olgin, and reminds the American workers that all these things were known in Czarist Russia, and the Russia of Kerensky. We have the yellow socialists, but Lenin and the Bolsheviks faced the Mensheviks. We have Sigman and others in Europe—they had Kautsky and others.
"Go to the masses."
"In 1914 Lenin said," Olgin reminded the audience, "only the aristocracy and the bureaucracy of labor have made peace with the bourgeoisie. Go to the masses; and that is good advice to the comrades in America."
One way to go to the masses, Olgin pointed out, is thru the press. The New York workers who read Jewish have the daily Freiheit, and other papers. But that is not enough. There must be a daily in the English language here; and now we have it.
The Youth Are Here.
Sam Don, New York organizer for the Young Workers Communist League, spoke on one of the lessons of Leninism, which means to unite all oppressed sections of society against their common enemy, and especially the oppressed proletarians, and among these, not to forget the young workers, sometimes especially oppressed.
Comrade Scott Nearing.
Scott Nearing was introduced as "yesterday our friend, today our comrade." He got a royal welcome.

DENY TALK OF PAN-AMERICAN LABOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(FP)—Denial that any proposal has been put forward for the creation of a Pan-American Labor Bureau, similar in function to the International Labor Office of the League of Nations at Geneva, is made at the office of Director Rowe of the Pan-American Union.
"Red A. F. of L."
Reports were recently current in Washington that Secretary Kellogg had proposed that the Latin American republics agree with the United States to establish such a labor bureau, which would tend to reduce the attention given by the public to statements made by the "bolshhevistic" Pan-American Federation of Labor. It was also asserted that Kellogg proposed that a Pan-American Court be established, and that the United States be given an unconditional most-favored-nation commercial treaty with each of the Latin American countries.
It appears that these reports were based on the fact that the governing board of the Pan-American Union, of which the Secretary of State is chairman, has drafted a proposal that the Union be put on a treaty or convention basis. It is now on a basis of resolution and of executive rather than congressional consent in each country.
Debate Treaty
The proposal that a treaty be entered into, between all the member nations, establishing the Union more permanently, will be debated at the next conference of the Union, to be held at Havana in January, 1928. Debate on a similar issue, at the Santiago conference of 1923, the last one held, failed to lead to agreement. At Santiago, also, the Pan-American court idea was proposed by Costa Rica. The conference voted to create a Commission of Jurists which will meet in Rio de Janeiro on April 17, 1927, to consider the matter and report to the Havana conference of next year.
Some of the Latin American republics have already served notice that no such court is needed. They point to the quick death of the Court of Central America when that tribunal decided that the Nicaraguan-American treaty, protected by Honduras and Salvador, was valid. They point also to the existence of a world court established by the League of Nations.

INTERNATIONAL GANG STARTS FIGHT WITH DRESS SHOP PICKETS

Three dressmakers were attacked and badly beaten by gangsters of the International when they attempted to picket their dress shop, the I. M. Raffner shop at 261 West 36th Street, on Wednesday morning. J. Kleinman, of Local 2 and B. Rosenfeld and Alexander Tanborine of Local 22 received severe injuries.
The Raffner Dress shop went on strike when three workers were discharged because they refused to "register" with the International which is attempting to force workers to sign as its supporters by terrorist methods. Picketing began on Wednesday morning and they had been walking only a short time when attacked by the gangsters. Police interfered, and stopped the fight. There are about sixty workers in the Raffner shop.
The Russian Communist Party is the iron rod stiffening the battalions of the Red Army when it repelled armed counter-revolution and imperialist invasion, and the solid heart of the present successful movement to solve industrial problems in Russia," said Ruthenberg. "We must build our own party, for the same purpose. We will fight Sigman and Hillman, yet, but we will go on to fight a greater reaction, that of Morgan and Rockefeller." He, too, called for complete support for The DAILY WORKER.
Telegrams from the left wing needle trades workers now in prison were read. A resolution condemning American imperialism in Nicaragua and Mexico was adopted with a whoop.
A feature of the celebration was the cheering in union of the Young Pioneers, in their red sashes. The musical program included selections by the Freiheit Singing Society, Russian Master Singers Quartet, Ivan Velikanoff, tenor, and Mischa Mischakoff, violinist.

Virgin Islanders Plead Against Navy Rule

NEW YORK CITY.—Declaring the navy government of the Islands to be responsible for "depopulation and economic distress," 600 Virgin Islanders living in New York sent a petition to Congress complaining of their condition and attacking the navy government. This petition will be used in arguments before the senate committee on insular affairs, which is holding its hearing on the Virgin Islands.
Will Put Him On Pan
Lewis will be asked point blank why his policies have led to the loss of West Virginia. He will be asked to explain, if possible, his refusal to conduct a smashing campaign among the exploited coal diggers of America's most notorious industrial feudalism. He will be asked why hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered on supporting lame ducks and idle international representatives in this pivotal state.
Not all Lewis' bluster, pomposity and fascist tactics will avail him when he is called upon to render an account of his stewardship to delegates. His gang will be faced from the floor with as determined and hard-hitting a group of progressives as ever wrestled for the integrity and preservation of an international trade union in American labor history.
Investigate Election Steal
While the organization problem is the outstanding convention issue, the theft of the late election from the

Novy Mir Welcomes Us to New York Field

Welcome to our colleague, The DAILY WORKER. It is badly needed in New York, and The NOVY MIR greets it with appreciation of the service it can render here.—PETER O'NEILL, of The Novy Mir.
NEW YORK (F.P.).—Gains of the Amalgamated Bank, first labor bank to be established in New York, were reported at the annual stockholders' meeting in the new building on Union Square. The total resources of the bank have grown to \$8,466,000, a gain of \$5,618,000 from the total resources reported at the first annual meeting January 1, 1924. Depositors in the same period have increased from 6,475 to 14,709 and the total deposits are nearly \$5,000,000.

Nearing to Lecture in Pittsburgh Under the Auspices of the I. L. D.

Professor Scott Nearing, well known lecturer and economist, will address a mass meeting at North Side Carnegie Music Hall, corner Ohio and Federal Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday, February 1, 1927, 8 o'clock P. M.
Subject: "The Attack on American Labor." The lecture will be delivered under auspices of the International Labor Defense.
Everybody welcome! Admission free.
Buy an extra copy every day at some news stand.

Chinese Workers Who Accept Leadership of Lenin March Forward

THE New York Times urges an American imperialist attitude toward China contained in these words:
"This is no time either for undignified efforts of propitiation or for the use of force."
That is a rather healthy attitude for the imperialists on the day following the wide distribution by the Shanghai General Labor Union of a leaflet commemorating the anniversary of Lenin's death and calling on the workers of China to continue fighting for Lenin's principles and the furtherance of the revolution in China, and through the world. It is what the "dollar diplomats" call "watchful waiting."
But this does not mean that imperialism surrenders the least bit in its ambitions to maintain its profit grip upon the Chinese nation. The venomous serpent merely recoils in the hope of soon being able to strike again. To scotch the hydra-headed reptile is as much the concern of American labor as it is of the Chinese people.
Battleships of many bandit nations, especially of the United States and Great Britain, are converging on China. It is the obvious intention to crush every attempt, if possible, of the Chinese revolutionists to take over their own seaports. They have already learned that the avalanche of opposition to imperialist rule is so great in the interior that any attempt to hold the great inland cities of China would be another Napoleon's march on Moscow, with the difference that the Chinese cities would persist, while the invading hosts would be utterly destroyed. The New York Times again declares:
"Under these circumstances the policy of the United States government to withdraw its nationals from places of danger and to defend them if they are attacked at one or two points of concentration at Shanghai and Tientsin (seaport of Peking) is wise. To endeavor to protect them in the interior is as impolitic as it would be difficult. . . . Despite the fact that she (Great Britain) was apparently abandoned her concession in Hankow, she is planning to make a stand at Shanghai, in which place she is concentrating most of the British nationals who have been living in the Yangtse Valley."

Chinese Workers Who Accept Leadership of Lenin March Forward

one common array against the aspiring Chinese people.
In this crisis the smokescreen of propaganda, that soots its way over the pages of the bought press tries to hide the main issue behind the continued shriek of "the protection of American lives."
At this writing the latest headline screams, "Death to all christians' cry Chinese mobs". This is merely another version of Coolidge's repeated barrage of "protect American lives and property" to hide the real depredations of the American dollar in Mexico and Nicaragua.
Too long the Chinese have refused to perceive in the christian missionary the advance agent of American business. The profiteers have taken full advantage of this situation. On the bloody bayonet's point of the Opium War, the British carried white civilization, christian civilization to the Chinese. The United States joined in the procession of plunderers, evidently believing that the Chinese would remain helplessly drugged forever. Now that the Chinese have not only discovered the fraud of "white civilization" but also the fraud of "christianity" in the pay of the dollar, it is not to be expected that they will be gentle in retaliation. Yet it may be taken for granted that the so-called "atrocities" charged to the Chinese, the much-heralded "Chinese mobs", the dragging of women thru the streets, and other "horrors" a mere myths coined by imaginative correspondents who know that the home consumption of this kind of stuff is without limit.
The Chinese revolutionists know that they have nothing to gain by giving the white civilization, whose favorite weapon is murder, an opportunity to arouse anti-Chinese prejudice at home, and an excuse for sending more warships and more soldiers against their own meager military resources.
In spite of the christian mask worn by the imperialists, the Chinese make no war on christianity. Theirs is a struggle of workers against exploiters, a national revolution to shake off the clutches of foreign imperialists. The textile mills of Shanghai, where Chinese labor was tortured by the long workday, bitterly low wages and unbearable conditions, helped create the condition that is unifying the Chinese working class as a fighting weapon for labor's emancipation.
Shanghai labor has accepted Lenin's leadership on the third anniversary of our revolutionary leader's death. That bodes ill for the oppressors. It is a sure indication that Chinese labor as a result, in common with world labor, will have greater victories to record, more progress to review on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of Lenin's death, one year hence.

UNITED MINERS' CONVENTION CERTAIN TO BE SCENE OF FIGHT TO SAVE THE UNION

Continued from page 1
is reached, union soft coal miners may strike on April 1.
Can't Rely On Lewis
But left wing miners, with the lesson of Lewis' terrible record of the past three years in their minds, know that to entrust in his hands full authority for the future of the union means a continuation of the rapid decline in membership and power. Whether Lewis chooses a dicker with the operators of the so-called central competitive district, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois or chooses a strike, they see danger so long as he is at the helm.
Having lost West Virginia, the key to the American coal industry, Lewis has seriously impaired the strength of the union, they assert. The only way to stave off worse defeat is to give power to the honest pro-union forces in the miners' organization.
Will Put Him On Pan
Lewis will be asked point blank why his policies have led to the loss of West Virginia. He will be asked to explain, if possible, his refusal to conduct a smashing campaign among the exploited coal diggers of America's most notorious industrial feudalism. He will be asked why hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered on supporting lame ducks and idle international representatives in this pivotal state.
Not all Lewis' bluster, pomposity and fascist tactics will avail him when he is called upon to render an account of his stewardship to delegates. His gang will be faced from the floor with as determined and hard-hitting a group of progressives as ever wrestled for the integrity and preservation of an international trade union in American labor history.
Investigate Election Steal
While the organization problem is the outstanding convention issue, the theft of the late election from the

COOLIDGE POLICY TOWARDS MEXICO TKREATENS WAR

Arbitration Proposal Treated With Reserve

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23.—Danger of hostility between the United States and Mexico has been brought perceptibly nearer by the attitude of President Coolidge against the arbitration of the matters at issue between the two countries.
The general belief here is that Coolidge is waiting for an excuse of some sort—the old reliable "overt act"—to start hostilities. His first move, it is expected, will be the raising of the arms embargo, which will enable the Knights of Columbus in the United States and the oil companies to supply the reactionaries with arms.
Mexico For Peace.
The Mexican government is decidedly in favor of a peaceable adjustment of the differences between the imperialist government of the United States and the Mexican republic, but is not willing to surrender the liberties of the Mexican people to the interests of Wall Street.
It appears that Wall Street has insisted that Coolidge go thru with the plan to force Calles to surrender or else run the risk of having his government overthrown by a combination of oil magnates and its government in alliance with the catholic church machine in the United States.
Recognition Without Strings.
While Coolidge claims that the Warren-Payne agreement to recognize the Mexican government was contingent on certain concessions to the American petroleum interests in Mexico, Calles insists that recognition was accorded without any such strings outside of conversations which were not incorporated in a treaty and are therefore not binding on the government.
The Mexican government seems determined to stick to its policy of putting its land and petroleum decrees in operation.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23.—Archbishop Diaz, expelled from Mexico, will sail from his temporary refuge in Guatemala for Cuba next Tuesday, according to an authoritative message received here this afternoon. He will proceed from Cuba to the United States, where he is expected to urge the United States government to break off relations with Mexico.
The mass meeting was held under the auspices of a new organization, The Committee of One Hundred, composed of white and negro men prominent in the community.
The government has ordered the confiscation of the property of all rebels in arms and those found to be acting with the fascist organization of the catholic church. The property will be sold and the proceeds used to pay the cost of the uprisings.
Large numbers of rebels are surrendering daily and informing the government that they were induced to revolt against the government by catholic priests.
Approximately 10,000 foreigners had complied with the Alien Land law by midnight on January 21, the dead line for registration under the government decrees. Many registrations were mailed from abroad.
A decree permitting a former president to run for office again was signed by President Calles yesterday. The action makes General Obregon's election almost certain.
The Federal District Court in Tampico refused to make permanent the provisional injunction obtained by the Sinclair Oil company restraining the secretary of industry, commerce and labor from revoking oil well permits by the company.
From San Antonio, Texas, comes a story that Rene Capistran Garza, the young catholic reactionary leader, boasts of having 22,000 fully armed men in Mexico ready to wage war against the Calles administration. Garza claims to have the support of the Knights of Columbus, the petroleum interests and the United States government. Garza's policy is a typically fascist one. He favors the suppression of labor unions.
Colonel Magia, who was arraigned with Garibaldi in connection with the alleged plot against Spain, was given a sentence similar to that of Garibaldi.
Fifteen others who were arraigned on charges of a similar nature were sentenced to one month imprisonment each.

DAILY WORKER ALRIGHT SAY CLOAKMAKERS

The publication of The DAILY WORKER in New York City is a genuine achievement of the left wing in the labor movement. Never more than now has there been a real need for a militant labor daily in this metropolis, the battleground for countless labor struggles. It is a special necessity at the present time, when there is a united front of the enemies of labor against the militant left wing in the workers' battles. I greet you, congratulating you upon your enterprise.—A. Zirlin, Manager of Local 9, I. L. G. W. U.
The DAILY WORKER is now on all news stands around New York.

Mussolini Tool Is Sentenced to Jail in France

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Colonel Garibaldi was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and fined 100 francs on charges "detention of arms." He was acquitted of the charge of complicity in a Catalonian plot against Spain, which, it is alleged, was hatched in France.
Colonel Magia, who was arraigned with Garibaldi in connection with the alleged plot against Spain, was given a sentence similar to that of Garibaldi.
Fifteen others who were arraigned on charges of a similar nature were sentenced to one month imprisonment each.

And Now He's Fired

"What do you mean by whistling like that in this office?" demanded the merchant.
"Well, sir, I thought I'd like you to know that I'm bearing up cheerfully in spite of my miserable salary," answered the clerk.

Buy an extra copy every day at some news stand.

THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS HEAR OF CORRUPTION

Local 3 Grafters Still Hinder Initiations

BY HELEN BLACK. Over a thousand recently organized electrical workers of the New York district attended a meeting called by the organization committee of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Webster Hall on Sunday afternoon...

Difficulties Explained. There has been a tendency on the part of these newly organized workers to express dissatisfaction because they had not yet been taken into the union; but after vice-president Broach had given details of the situation between the International and Local 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, explaining that no new members could be brought in until this was settled...

Old Obstructionists. A brief outline of the history of the fight between the international and the officers of Local 3, was given by Broach and he told how consistently the old leaders had opposed bringing new members into the local just as they were doing now.

Corruption Found. In addition to the charge that they carried on little or no organization work among electrical workers under their jurisdiction and actually prevented workers from entering the union, the former officers of Local 3, after a thorough investigation by officials of the international, were found to be guilty of a whole series of corrupt practices...

Paid by Bosses. Affidavits show that some officers were on the payroll of the contractors in charge of the Edison Power House on 14th Street; business agents were accused of accepting bribes from contractors, and gratuities from electrical workers...

Ran to Courts. It was to rid the union of such false leaders that 17 officers were brought up on charges and expelled; but through a court injunction they are still technically not ousted.

It was to rid the union of such false leaders that 17 officers were brought up on charges and expelled; but through a court injunction they are still technically not ousted.

'Foreigners' Excuse For Police Brutality Fails in Paper Strike

"In no recent strike outside of Passaic have the police been more aggressive in wielding clubs and fists, more blatant in supporting the side of the employers," writes Harbor Allen of the present strike of the paper box makers in New York City in a current issue of the Nation.

"The conservative portion of the public likes to explain the increasing violence of the police during recent industrial disturbances by the 'revolutionary' character of the strikes and by the assertion that the strikers are foreigners with 'subversive and un-American ideas,' writes Allen, continuing, 'the police we are told are justified in protecting, by violence if necessary American property and institutions against these dangerous immigrants.'

"Unfortunately for this argument the situation in the paper box makers strike is reversed. Most of the 3,000 workers on strike are American born, while most of the employers are foreign.

"The courageous tenacity of the box makers has held their ranks together through fourteen weeks without work in the face of police brutality and judicial severity and an almost solid determination on the part of the employers to break both the strike and the union. Only physical collapse can prevent them from carrying the fight through the slack season to a final settlement," he says.

Visit of Green with Walker in Mystery

Continued from page 1

but were handed to the General Executive Board of the A. F. of L. without letting the furriers see what they were reported to have said at the hearings. The Investing Committee had vigorously opposed the furriers' demand for public hearings during this investigation. Judging by the report finally produced, Mr. Woll apparently wanted to hide not only from the public but also from his committee what went on at those sessions.

Ryan and Woll Disagree. What Mr. Ryan will report to the District Attorney is indicated by his statement last week to the effect that the furriers had not given \$100,000 to the police as Mr. Woll reported, but that they had failed to account for that amount in connection with strike expenditures.

This statement, as well as Woll's has been proved absolutely untrue by the published account of the Furriers' Joint Board officers which gives in detail all payments made during the strike, and for every one of which the Joint Board holds signed receipts.

Greetings from N. Y. Bakers Union

Heartiest greetings on the publication of The DAILY WORKER in New York. This militant labor daily will become the mouthpiece of progressive unionists here in their struggles.—Philip Kleinberg, Secretary, Local 149, Bakers Union.

HEALTH OFFICER IMPATIENT OVER ECONOMIC EXCUSE

Dr. Harris Testifies for 48-Hour Week

"The medical man has had to meet the economic argument against every recommendation he makes for the protection of the health of women and children in industry. The medical man grows impatient with this excuse."

So declared Dr. Louis I. Harris health commissioner of New York City, answering manufacturers' representatives on the State Industrial Survey Commission who tried to argue against the 48-hour week. The health commissioner asserted emphatically that, as a medical man, he favored the shortening of work hours and that the 48-hour week legislation proposed would be "a long step forward."

From his tens of thousands of examinations of workers made while chief of the division of industrial hygiene and head of the bureau of preventable diseases for New York City, Harris testified to the evil effects of fatigue. He stated he had checked his experience with that of other experts in the field.

Fatigue produced by long hours a monotonous and routine or hazardous work brings marked mental and nervous results, makes workers more susceptible to disease, affects maternity, disturbs body organs and increases the number of accidents. Women have biological differences from men which make necessary their greater protection in industry, stated the doctor.

Daily Worker Builders Meet Tonight

The problem of news stand circulation will be the subject for discussion at a meeting of Daily Worker Builders at 8 o'clock this evening, Monday, January 24, at 108 East 14th Street.

Discussion will be led by Bert Miller, Samuel Krieger and L. E. Katterfeld. Now that the DAILY WORKER is printed in New York the news stands are the most important phase of the work of building the paper in this city. Every reader of the DAILY WORKER who has a little spare time each week to devote to this work should be present at this meeting to learn the details.

THAT FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR QUOTA

Immediately after the Madison Square Garden meeting the record of the New York District in the \$50,000 Drive, in which New York's quota was placed at \$15,000, will be published, by units, subscribers and sections. Every member of the Workers Party is expected to complete his share of \$5.00 donated or collected by that time. If you haven't done your duty yet, NOW is the time. This is the last call on this subject. Make it "100%."

Daily Worker Organ Of Workers In Class War

By JACK KENNEDY. New York today sees the advent of the Paper of the Future—The DAILY WORKER.

The heart of the labor newspaperman beats fast as he visualizes that future. Seventy-five years ago another paper, small and rather unpretentious, began life as a New York daily, that paper—The New York Times—entered 1927 as the most powerful of all American anti-labor journals, the Colossus of world journalism.

The DAILY WORKER starts its New York life under far better auspices than did the puny Times of 1851. Rooted in the hearts and minds of America's most militant workers through its three study years in Chicago, the WORKER comes here not as an experiment but as a vigorous, growing newspaper intent on a bigger place in the sun.

Not the wildest dream of future strength and influence is impossible for this young, healthy newspaper. Alone, it speaks for America's working masses. Alone, it understands the nature of the struggle by which America's millions in industry and field will strike from their limbs the bonds of intolerable slavery. As the leader of a labor press flung nationwide, it will carry the banner of victory.

Today's six page DAILY WORKER, the David of labor journalism, enters the citadel of American imperialism to make war on a formidable Goliath who appears unconquerable. But the far-seeing newspaperman can understand that the battle will be no set-up. History and the intelligent, continuous policy of the Workers (Communist) Party are on the side of this six-page paper as it pits its small resources against an anti-labor metropolitan press whose circulation runs far up into the seven figures.

In fresh, clear, crisp English; in a style that will appeal directly to the head and heart of every worker and his wife; in a technique which will turn topsy turvy the cynical standards of other newspapers, The DAILY WORKER will make its way into the home and factories of New York labor.

Serving, helping, guiding and leading every worker and his wife in the every day battles against boss, preacher, press and imperialist, the DAILY WORKER will win the confidence of the masses and lead them to victory.

New York's other dailies boast they developed out of war; the SUN and TRIBUNE out of the Civil War; the WORLD, TIMES and Hearst sheets out of the Spanish-American War; the dirty little tabloids out of the degradation of the World War.

Who a more glorious future than does the Daily Worker face! It will develop out of the greatest of all wars, the class war. It achieves ultimate victory only when the workers themselves have triumphed over all.

A million circulation? The figure is too modest.

State Rests in Norris Trial. AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 23.—With dramatic suddenness the state rested its case at 11:30 o'clock today in the trial of the Rev. J. Frank Norris, fundamentalist pastor of the Fort Worth First Baptist Church on trial here for the past two weeks on a murder charge in connection with the fatal shooting of D. E. Chipps, prominent Fort Worth lumberman.

BOSSSES REJECT PLAN TO SETTLE PAPER BOX FIGHT

Attempts Still Made to Mediate

Following the refusal of the paper box manufacturers to submit to arbitration of the paper box strike by an impartial citizens' committee, Dr. Charles K. Gilbert, chairman of the social service commission of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, has called a second conference to discuss the strike situation at the Bar Association building, 42 West 44th St., tomorrow evening, January 25.

Committees Confer. Dr. Gilbert issued the call for a meeting of strikers, manufacturers, and citizens which was held on Monday, January 17th. Such men as Bishop William B. Manning, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, R. Fulton Cutting and Henry Goddard Leach were present, and they agreed to form a committee which should listen to a committee of strikers and a committee of manufacturers and endeavor to reach a set of terms of settlement of the strike which would be satisfactory to both sides.

Employers Reject Plan. Representatives of the union agreed to this plan, and promised to accept the decisions of the committee. Representatives of the employers agreed to bring the proposal before the manufacturers' association at its meeting on January 20th. Not only did the members of the association absolutely refuse this offer of mediation, but several speakers urged that the opposition to the strikers and their demands be carried on more vigorously than ever, and one member called for government intervention to prevent strikes.

Strikers Discussed. This decision of the manufacturers is to be presented by Dr. Gilbert to the citizens' committee tomorrow night, and they will consider further plans for trying to end the paper box strike which has been in progress since October 5th.

The strike will be discussed at the Civic Club, 18 East 10th Street, on Wednesday night, by one of the girl strikers; by Fred Calio, manager of the union; Dr. James Meyers, industrial secretary of the federal council of churches, and the Rev. Charles Webber, pastor of the Church of All Nations where strike meetings are being held every day.

Brutalities Continue. Attacks by the bosses' hired agents upon the strikers continue regularly, and the police in addition to affording an escort to scabs are helping them unload trucks and driving them home in the manufacturers' cars. But the strike is in fine shape and the strikers are standing firm in their original demands for a living wage and better working conditions. Funds are coming in to the union from many sources, and the paper box workers are prepared to carry on indefinitely the same aggressive strike they have been conducting for so many weeks.

JEWS WRECK THEATRE. BYALOSTOCK, POLAND, Jan. 23.—The Apollo moving picture theatre here was demolished by a mob that stormed the place during the showing of "Ben Hur." The populace declared the film an "offense to the Jewish community."

THE DAILY WORKER HITS NEW YORK

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

Of what importance to the New York labor movement is the publication of the DAILY WORKER in New York City? Of what importance to the progressive and left wing forces within the trade unions who are fighting against the old time labor fakers and workers' organization? The publishing of a militant daily labor newspaper in the English language in the same city where Wall Street is located is a matter of no small importance and should be taken with the right amount of seriousness by all who are concerned, either directly or indirectly.

Logical City. The city where the New York Times is published is the logical one for The DAILY WORKER, the former being the chief organ of the capitalists in America, and the latter of the working class.

And The DAILY WORKER is the organ of the ENTIRE WORKING CLASS and by its publication in New York, it becomes the privilege and duty of all workers in the metropolitan area to do their share to make the majority of the workers realize that fact. At the same time the workers in the rest of the country must not think that they are left completely out of the picture.

While it is true that New York, New Jersey and Connecticut can be served most quickly and efficiently by The DAILY WORKER, nevertheless at the present it is the only English labor daily in America and must not, and will not, neglect the struggles of the workers in any part of the country.

Furriers Support Daily Worker. At the recent Daily Worker Conference held at Manhattan Lyceum, New York, where over 200 delegates of trade unions, fraternal and other working class organizations laid plans to raise funds for the moving of the paper to New York, Samuel Liebowitz, Assistant Manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, made a speech of great significance.

Referring to the recent furriers' strike, Liebowitz stated that during the struggle the Furriers' Union realized the importance of The DAILY WORKER.

"Altho the Jewish Daily Freiheit was of great help to us," he said, "we were not able to reach all of the workers thru it. About 60 per cent could read Jewish, but we had no means of reaching the other 40 per cent. That is why the publication of The DAILY WORKER in New York is of such importance."

To Fight Right Wing. Another example of what great importance must be attached to The DAILY WORKER in New York is the great deal of space that the local capitalist press gives to the speeches, documents and statements of Morris Sigman and the other leading enemies of labor in labor's own ranks.

When, December 1, 1926, the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union issued a statement attacking the left wing in the union, we find a four column story the next morning in the New York Times, quoting it almost in full. On top of that the Times publishes one vicious editorial after another attacking the Communists and the left wing.

If The DAILY WORKER had been published in New York City at that time it would have been able to immediately publish a reply to Sigman and counteract the poison of the right wing-New York Times attack. It is true that The DAILY

WORKER on that occasion as well as every time since, has answered these attacks, but it must be remembered that by the time the paper reached New York from Chicago it could not have as telling an effect as an immediate reply. An immediate answer is always necessary, and in the future the Sigmans, Wolls and McMahons will be dealt with in a manner that they deserve! use of The DAILY WORKER as part of the campaign to organize the unorganized. If The DAILY WORKER had been published in New York, which is only a half hour from Passaic, the lies and fascist statements of the Passaic Daily News and the Passaic Daily Herald could have been immediately and effectively dealt with.

To summarize: The DAILY WORKER published in New York means that the struggle against the right wing in the trade unions can now be more systematically carried out. Also that the struggle to bring new, virile elements into the labor movement, as in Passaic, by organizing the unorganized, can be continued with even more success than in the past, and at the same time add new laurels to the left wing and the Communists in the trade unions.

Labor Writer Knows by Experience We'll Help

Those of us who have had the job of sending out news about New York's union strikes and struggles feel like shouting with joy to welcome the Daily Worker to this city.

So many times during the battles of the Joint Action Committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, we needed to have a story printed the next day in an English paper and there was no workers' paper to which we could turn. Day after day during the Furriers' strike men and women were beaten and arrested by the police, but there was no English newspaper in which we could tell this important story and voice the workers' protest.

I remember once calling up a New York evening paper to report that one of the left-wing cloakmakers had been attacked by the International's gangsters, nearly beaten to death and was in a hospital not expected to live. A man in the newspaper office said, "That's not news, miss; that happens every day. Nothing important about that."

And so it is that the workers would never hear of some of the bitterest battles of strikes and union fights if it were not for the papers devoted to their interests. The foreign language groups in New York have had such papers right here in their midst; now an English labor paper moves up to the front line trenches and all of us connected with newspaper and labor publicity work hail its arrival with hearty greetings and wishes for its growth and prosperity.—Helen Black, Labor Publicist.

HONOR ROLL

Here is a partial roster of those devoted rebels whose contributions made it possible for The DAILY WORKER to be printed in New York. The amounts specified were received by the New York Agency from January 7th to January 21st. Over two thousand "Honor Roll" lists are still outstanding and will be acknowledged in future issues of The DAILY WORKER as fast as received.

All having lists are urged to collect as much as they can as fast as they can, since the moving of The DAILY WORKER involves a lot of extra expense. The good work done by New York comrades the past two weeks shows that they intend to cover this and give The DAILY WORKER a good send-off in New York.

- NO. 1 BY LEO KLING.....300.00
D. M. K., 200.00; S. Schneirow, 50.00; C. Leo Kling, 40.00; C. Saul, 10.00.
NO. 2 BY LEO KLING.....105.00
Otto Kaplan, 20.00; I. Pincus, 20.00; I. Price, 25.00; B. Price, 10.00; J. Weisblatt, 10.00; J. Kerr, 10.00; L. Geffen, 10.00.
NO. 612 BY A. ROSENFELD.....7.50
Alez Kom, 1.00; J. Abolovsky, 1.00; L. Hofbauer, 1.00; A. Halas, 1.00; J. Schneider, .50; S. Becker, 1.00; Angelo Castelluzzo, 1.00; A. Rosenfeld, 1.00.
NO. 2689 BY HENRY SAMEK.....4.00
Henry Samek, 2.00; Marie Samek, 1.00; Anna Samek, .25; Henry Samek, Jr., .25; Bessie Samek, .50.
Martin Hengstler.....1.00
NO. 1337.....5.00
Bessie Lehman, 1.00; Gussie Wilson, 1.00; Yetta Davis, 1.00; A. Nudelman, 1.00; D. Ruberstein, 1.00.
NO. 1622 BY E. OSSIPOFF.....6.20
Ossipoff, 1.00; Evelyn Langsner, 1.00; Zelda Hurwitz, .50; Herman Spencer, .50; Helen, .20; Mangarit, 1.00; Saiman, 1.00; A. Ossipoff, 1.00; N. Gilmovsky, 1.00.
NO. 2012 BY M. STRONGEN.....3.00
Max Sponglin, 1.00; Savaat, .50; Lehman, .50; Hindon, 1.00.
Charles Kondia.....1.00
J. Moscovitz.....5.00
NO. 1782 BY M. ROTH.....2.00
M. & Mrs. Sam Friedman, 1.00; M. Roth, 1.00.
NO. 2138 BY S. POSNER.....4.00
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DE RIVERA RESORTS TO ALL KNOWN CRUELTIÉS TO CRUSH PROLETARIAN MOVEMENT; FAIR TRIALS ARE DENIED

By JAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Spain. (By Mail).—Since the 1923 coup d'etat the "court-martial" is being worked more intensely than ever. Primo de Rivera's policy is to carry out the most cruel oppression against the proletariat, especially against its most active members. In this way, he thinks possible to definitely end any rebellious tendency in the Spanish workingclass.

In Spain the bourgeoisie court of justice acts in the most arbitrary manner. The trials come three or four years after committing delinquency, and frequently the prosecutor demands penalties less than the time has already elapsed in imprisonment. The defendants are forced to confess by all kinds of brutal methods of the "guardia civil".

Some months ago it was brought to the light the innocence of two workers who were 12 years in prison, condemned for murder. But the "dead" has been found alive. The two had confessed to being assassins by the terrible abuse of the police.

Against Communists.

Since 1920, when the Spanish Communist Party was organized it has not been possible for the Party to function openly. It has always been considered an illegal organization. Just the fact that a person is a member of a committee, speaking as a Communist in a trade union assembly, or the reading of our organ "La Antorcha", is considered a crime and enough for imprisonment.

Some few days ago in Barcelona our comrades, Oscar Perez Louis, Joaquin Maurin, Alberto F. Perez, Salas, Victor Colome and others were accused of a "terrible crime"; they intended to form a Communist federation. They have been sentenced to three years in prison and were not even allowed to defend themselves.

The condemned comrades are our Party's most active and capable members. The design of the military court was to separate from the workingclass struggle combatants as determined as were those comrades. In all Spanish jails there are numerous Communists, separatists, and syn-

dicalists, sentenced for many years imprisonment, who are real fighters for the working class.

More Condemned Workers.
Recently there took place another war council against numerous workers that were soldiers during the summer of 1924 in a regiment of Castellon de la Puana. This regiment was to be sent to Morocco to fight against Abd-el-Krim. The regiment had to be sent in order to help the Xaouen retreat conducted by Primo de Rivera himself, and in which retreat 20,000 Spanish men died.

Among the soldiers of the regiment there were some ready to rebel rather than fight in the war which they hated. In order to organize the rebellion, a hundred soldiers held various meetings about the city. This open air assemblage was discovered and all those there were sent to prison. The leaders have now been sentenced to life imprisonment. The trial was not public, this being one of the means used by Primo de Rivera.

Publication of any brutal act of the government is not permitted. The military censorship has been working steadily and successfully for three years.

"Ley Fuga".

General Martines Amido, when he was governor of Barcelona established what has been called the "ley fuga". This consists in giving "legal" sanction to the murder of the most important members of the working class organizations in Barcelona. The police, after committing murder, will publish an "official communique", saying that the prisoner was killed while trying to escape. This method is now re-established.

Scab Attacks Paper Box Organizer, Then Whistles for Police

George E. Powers, organizer of the Paper Box Makers' Union that has been conducting a strike for the past sixteen weeks, was arrested with George Bridgeman, a union member, on the charge of beating up a scab named A. Cooperman.

They were arrested by Patrolman George Aschenbeck, of the Clinton Street Station and brought before Magistrate Weill, in the Essex Market Court, where they were released on \$500 bail each. Their case will come up for trial Wednesday morning, January 26, when they will be defended by William Karlin, attorney for the union.

In a statement to The DAILY WORKER, Powers stated that the claim of Cooperman was a lie. "Bridgeman and myself went to his home at 54 Orchard Street to try and persuade him not to be a strikebreaker, but instead to join the other workers in the fight against the bosses," said Powers. "When we were trying to convince him, he suddenly attacked Bridgeman. I tried to stop him but we soon saw it was useless so we started to leave. He then blew a police whistle and had officer Aschenbeck place us under arrest."

An attempt to settle the paper-box makers' strike will be made at a joint meeting of the Citizens Committee of One Hundred, delegates from the Paperbox Makers' Union, and representatives of the manufacturers, to be held at the Bar Association Building, 42 West 44th St., next Tuesday.

The paperbox makers' strike is now in its seventeenth week, with the workers still vigorously fighting the bosses' attempt to break up the union. By their planned disruption of the New York union, manufacturers hope to keep the paperbox makers all over the country unorganized.

Jacob Bilkoff is coming in from Philadelphia to act as chairman at the conference, which was demanded when public indignation was aroused by the brutality of the police toward the strikers.

Comrades of Section 6, New York City, Workers Party, are notified that a class in the Fundamentals of Communism is being organized in Subsection 6-B. It will be held on Wednesdays, 8:30 P. M., at 29 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, with Comrade Haffer as instructor.

Difficulties of New York Working Youth

By I. RIJAK

In New York, where different kinds of light industry are concentrated, we find that a large percentage of workers are young. We have various industries where only young workers are employed. Especially in the large shops where new machinery is being introduced hundreds and thousands of young workers are miserably underpaid. The majority of these young workers do not receive enough pay to live on decently. They are forced to give up actual necessities of life. They cannot even secure the necessary food, clothing and shelter.

Speed On Pencils

In the Eagle Pencil Co., where about 1,000 young workers toil under miserable conditions, where the speed-up system is highly developed, one worker is forced to work on three and four machines, for which he gets only from \$14.00 to \$18.00 a week.

In the Freshman Radio Co., with hundreds of young workers underpaid, they toil eight and three-quarter hours a day for the starvation wage of \$16.00 to \$18.00 a week. At the same time, this company made last year a profit of \$2,580,860.00.

Tricks of Efficiency.

In the Fred Isman Radio Co., with 5,000 workers employed seasonally, the conditions are unimaginably rotten and unsanitary. A young worker from this shop writes to us the following: "The efficiency schemes in our shop are one of the tricks of the bosses. The multiple control system means that each worker is watched over by ten or more foremen. We are squeezed into bench space (on the average, ten to fifteen on a bench made for five). Racks are piled in back and in front so that there is hardly space to breathe in. There is no flue system to carry

away the poisonous gases that enter your lungs and make you sick and dizzy." For this torture, these working boys and girls get no more than \$15.00 or \$18.00 a week.

Chases Girls Down.

In the International Handkerchief Co. 800 young workers get only \$16 to \$18 a week of 52 hours. Let's listen to a young girl from this shop: "The wages which we workers receive are an insult to us. By means of piece work, they are able to drive us at a terrific speed, even robbing us of our lunch time. We are supposed to get 3-4 of an hour for lunch, but they start the machine at 12:25, just 25 minutes after we have started our lunch. Like mad, we rush to our machines, supposedly to make money, but at the end of the week, we find very little. When the whistle blows for us to go home, we girls in the operating department must clean our machines, and our dresses and hair, as they are full of cotton. And this, of course, is done on our time. During this period the foreman walks around, 'chasing all the girls downstairs.' Such are the conditions also in the National Biscuit Co., Sunshine Biscuit Co., National Cloak and Suit Co., Miller Shoe Co., Loft Candy Shops and in hundreds of different shops and industries.

Easy to Rob Young.

Why are the young workers exploited more than the adult workers? Why are young workers' hours from 48 to 52 hours per week, while other workers enjoy a forty or forty-four hour week? Why are the young workers of the pencil and handkerchief factories forced to operate two or three machines for \$18.00 a week, when other workers operate only one machine and get from \$40 to \$50 a week. There is only one answer, and that is—the young workers are not organized into trade unions!

WORKERS' SCHOOL STUDENTS NEED DAILY

The Students' Council of the Workers School representing 1200 students welcomes its co-worker for the Labor movement, The DAILY WORKER, to New York City.

The student body of the Workers School in New York City are training in order to prepare themselves for better service to the American Working Class and feel that you are a necessary aid to them in that task.

We assure you we will use your columns to great advantages for the movement.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL OF THE WORKERS SCHOOL
Per Jack Glass, General Sec'y.

NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL READY WITH 51 GOOD COURSES IN SCIENCES TOILERS NEED; STUDENTS NEARLY ALL FROM LABOR UNIONS

The New York Workers School today announced 51 new courses to begin in the months of February and March, for the Spring Term of 1927. This announcement comes after the completion of the most successful term in the history of the rapidly growing Workers School. Last term, some 50 odd courses were offered and over 1,200 students registered for one or more of these. Between 80 and 90 percent of this registration were members of New York trade unions.

The Workers School thus becomes an integral part of the New York Labor Movement and in fact has not only participated in the educational work of the New York Labor Movement but also in all of its recent strikes to which speakers and lecturers were furnished by the School. It is by far the largest institution engaged in Workers' Education in the entire United States.

The new bulletin, now ready for distribution, announces courses by SCOTT NEARING, ROBERT W. DUNN, HARVEY O'CONNOR, ARTHUR W. CALHOUN, THERESA WOLFSON, BENJAMIN GITLOW, WILLIAM H. WEINSTONE, ALEX. ANDER TRACHTENBERG, BERTRAM D. WOLFE and many others. Scott Nearing offers two short courses on Saturday afternoon in February and March, one dealing with the DECLINE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE and the other with the condition of POST WAR EUROPE. ROBERT W. DUNN is giving a short course in the month of March entitled: "AMERICAN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS" and dealing with the problem of American Imperialism. Harvey O'Connor offers a course in ADVANCED LABOR JOURNALISM as a follow-up for his course in Labor Journalism during the past term.

A noteworthy feature of the new term is the course in PROBLEMS OF THE NEEDLE TRADES with Benjamin Gitlow as instructor. The demand for courses on American History and problems facing the American Labor Movement is met by a series of courses including the HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—James Cork; AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL HISTORY—D. BENJAMIN; PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN MARXISM—BERTRAM D. WOLFE; and of a related nature is JOSEPH BRODSKY'S course in CIVICS and AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. As special courses offered trade unionists, in addition to Gitlow's Problems of the Needle Trades, are offered THEORY and PRACTICE OF TRADE UNIONISM—JOHN J. BALLAM; Labor Journalism; ELEMENTARY AND ADVANCED MARXIAN ECONOMICS with RAY RAGOZIN and H. M. WICKS as instructors; AMERICAN LABOR PROBLEMS, a Symposium Course, and many others. Problems of the Communist Movement are taken up in a course by that name, offered by William W. Weinstone, and in a course in COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANIZATION with JACK STACHEL as the instructor. A full catalog of courses can be secured by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, Director of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

Daily Worker Builders To Meet This Monday

Every Daily Worker Builder around New York is requested to attend a most important meeting at 108 East 14th Street this Monday, January 24th, at eight o'clock. The special order of business will be the problem of the news stands. Since The Daily Worker is printed here this now becomes the most important phase of the work. Instead of forty collectors as heretofore, at least two hundred news stand inspectors and district managers are now needed. Attend the meeting to learn the details.

"BREAKING CHAINS"

A Thrilling Film — Russia from 1917 to 1923
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SUN, FEB. 6, 1927

WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of Broadway
Advance Sale of Tickets at the Box Office Waldorf Theatre, Jimmie Higgins Book Store, Daily Worker Office—Ausp.: Int. Workers Aid
Tickets in Advance 75c At the Door 99c

POLICE ATTACK SHANGHAI LABOR DEMONSTRATION

Masses in Angry Mood Against Imperialists

HANKOW, Jan. 23.—Foreign policemen fired last night on union motormen and conductors who were parading in the international settlement in celebration of their victory over the employers following a two days' strike.

Infuriated by the provocative action of the British police, the trade unionists seized available weapons and used them freely on the police. Motor bus employes also struck, tying up local transportation. The street car companies settled with the men. The employers failed to carry out all the provisions of the agreement. The imperialists see in the most recent uprising, an advance notice of what took place in Hankow when the Chinese kicked out the British and took over the foreign concessions. With the masses in Shanghai in sympathy with the Cantonese, it is not expected that the imperialists can hold the city against the revolutionary armies.

Thieves Cannot Agree.

Failure of England, Japan and the United States to reach an agreement on Chinese policy is not contributing to the equanimity of the imperialist agents in China. Japan has relinquished the policy of force and while the United States is willing to make a warlike demonstration against China, the Washington government is not sufficiently enthusiastic about intervention to suit Britain, which has more at stake in China than any other country.

It is also known that the Chamberlain-Baldwin wing of the British cabinet favors a policy of conciliation in China, while the Churchill-Birkenhead-Hicks wing is ready to break with Chamberlain and Baldwin on the question of relations with Russia, and a more aggressive policy in China.

Churchill and Mussolini.

Winston Churchill is now in Italy conferring with Mussolini. Chinese statesmen are of the opinion that Churchill is trying to form a European bloc for a war against Russia and China simultaneously.

British warships continue to arrive in Chinese waters in increasing numbers. Whether the British aim to recover the lost concession depends to a great extent on whether the Chamberlain-Baldwin group wins out in the British cabinet.

British agents express pessimism over the radical policy of the Kountang. They had hoped for a victory for the conservative elements, but the latter have been pushed aside by the revolutionaries.

Suspend Kalpokas for Lese Majesty; Local Desires Investigation

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

Abraham Beckerman and his clique have added another notch on their gun by suspending the regular elected business agent of Local 54, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

This action was taken because he was not supporting that union-wrecking crew in their fight against the militant and left wing forces in the local labor movement.

Recently Re-elected.

Business Agent, F. Kalpokas, was recently re-elected by an overwhelming vote in his local, which did not please "Mussolini" Beckerman. So Kalpokas was brought before the joint board and charged with distributing a leaflet denouncing Beckermanism.

Kalpokas vigorously denies that he gave the leaflet to the right wing spy, or made the alleged statement, that Beckermanism destroys the union.

Beckerman then demanded that Kalpokas sign a statement denouncing the Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League.

While not a member of either organization, he refused to sign that "Yellow Dog" document. Infuriated, Beckerman then had his hand-picked, and gangster controlled joint board suspend Kalpokas from office.

When the members of Local 54 were informed of this action, they passed a resolution at their meeting by a vote of 219 to 16, demanding an impartial trial and a complete investigation of the entire question. A committee of three, consisting of J. Buivydas, V. Charnauskis and A. Andrusis, were elected, with instructions to appear before the next meeting of the joint board, and see that the rights of the membership of Local 54 are upheld.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Consideration of questions concerning extra-territoriality and other treaty relations with China have temporarily been swept into the background by this government in view of the extremely grave situation which has arisen as the result of anti-foreign demonstrations at Hankow, Foochow and other towns in the Yangtze valley.

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MILL WORKERS IN YOUNGSTOWN, O., SLAVE LONG HOURS FOR LOW WAGE

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The worker in the several steel mills of this city (Passaic of Ohio) are living under as unbearable conditions as if they were prisoners in a Siberian salt mine during the regime of Nicholas, the Last of Russia.

Low Wages, Long Hours
General labor is paid for at the rate of 44 cents an hour, \$4.40 for a long and hard day of ten hours. Even this cannot be had by everyone. Hundreds of workers go to the employment offices every day in search of anything at all. Skilled and semi-skilled are more than willing to take an unskilled workers place, anything to keep the wolf from the door.

Make Use of Jobless
The large army of unemployed hanging around are not entirely overlooked by the slave-drivers, or bosses, as we call them, when speaking in their presence. Every day we hear

the same old threat: "If you don't do it there are lots of men around the employment office who will be glad to come in and do it." This threat helps Mr. Slave Driver to intensify his attitude and to swing his economic lash in a ferocious manner.

The Workers Know
Class collaboration is not yet visible in the mills of Youngstown. Workers are told in no uncertain language who is who and what is what. So we have no difficulty in realizing that as workers we have nothing, absolutely nothing, in common with our masters.

The mill workers have already received the news of the immense profits that were derived from their labor during the last year. While the idle parasitic stockholders are getting these vast profits, the workers who produce them have not even a week's bread ahead of them.

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

MANY JOBLESS IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

No "Prosperity" There —Wages Low

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
TACOMA, WASH.—The combined federal and city free employment office reports that in the past year 9,797 men and women applied for jobs, and 7,138 men and 458 women were given jobs. In December 304 asked for work and 298 were given work. That looks as if conditions here were fairly good. But they are not. Let us consider this report.

But Jobs On Short-time
It says nothing as to what kind of jobs or how long the work lasted. Many of the women were wanted to help with housework for a few days. Most of the rest probably were sent to the berry fields of the Puyallup Valley for a few weeks. Very few of the men were placed on what might be called steady jobs. Some were sent out on farm work, some to the berry fields and canneries in season. Most of them were sent out as casual labor, a few days digging for house foundations perhaps, and similar work, or putting in a load of wood. They burn wood out there, scraps from the lumber mills, and after the trucks dump it at the curb it has to be put away. Most of the men hired are for such work. Very short-time jobs.

Long Lines of Job Hunters
There are many factories here, lumber mills, furniture factories, smelter, etc. They never hire from the employment offices. Every day there is a line of men asking for work at every one of these places. Sometimes a few are hired. But always, there is an oversupply of workers and an undersupply of jobs. And so wages are kept low. \$3.40 for an eight hour day is supposed to be the basic rate in the lumber mills. It sometimes runs as low as \$2.50, sometimes up to \$4.50 for a few skilled workers.

PATERSON STRIKE ON EXPLOSIVE SITUATION STRUGGLE MAY SPREAD

By Worker Correspondent
PATERSON, N. J.—Spontaneous outbursts that have been occurring in this town of historic class warfare, have culminated in an unorganized and spontaneous strike that has tied up one mill, Garfinkle and Ritter's silk underwear shop.

About fifty young workers, who had probably never heard of a union, walked out when the wages were cut again, a few days ago, and went to the Y. W. C. A. to make further plans. The "Y" at once administered to them a real dose of class collaboration, told them that it could not consent to their plans for struggle, and shut the door on the representative of the Associated Silk Workers' Union.

When the excited and rebellious girls heard all this, and saw that the organizer from the union was not to be allowed to speak to them there, they put on their hats and coats and marched to a hall where they could talk.

A picket line is established, the rest of the shop is on strike, the first visit from the police has been braved, and the demands are clear: (1)—Restoration of the wage cut. (2)—A union. If the strike lasts very long it will spread.

Another strike is on in a union silk shop, where the boss had got into the habit of ignoring the union, because of a long period of industrial pacifism. A crude denial of a grievance brought action.

Editor, DAILY WORKER: Enclosed find money order for \$21.50. \$12.50 of which was contributed by the Ukrainian Russian Club of Endicott, and \$9.00 of which was collected at a nucleus meeting.

Our nucleus, which consists of 16 members, has already passed the 10% mark.

We have turned in \$86.50 to The DAILY WORKER campaign so far. But we didn't stop our work. Every member of our nucleus has a book of certificates and we are trying our best to sell them.

We are also proud of our district No. 4, to which we belong and which was the first to get over the top in this campaign.

Fraternally yours,
A. PANASIK, Financial Secy.
Endicott, N. Y.

MAY DEPORT MAN PASSAIC POLICE BEATING CRAZED

Hospital Reports Him "A Public Charge"

Because he is suffering from insanity as a result of a brutal beating by Passaic police while he was on the textile strike picket line there, immigration authorities are now investigating the alien standing of Abraham Zaretsky, 23, a former resident of Passaic.

Zaretsky is now in Bellevue Hospital suffering from dementia praecox. While he was on the Passaic picket line last March, he was brutally attacked by police, his mind totally wrecked as a result.

His two sisters, both working for small pay, attempted to keep him in private institutions, but found that their limited finances would not permit this. When doctors advised that he might be cured by convalescing in the mountains, they scratched and scraped and finally managed to save enough to support him there for a month. Still his condition did not improve.

Their poverty, making it impossible to keep Zaretsky in a private institution, forced his sisters to place him in Bellevue Hospital. Immediately, the hospital officials notified Immigration authorities at Ellis Island that he had become a "public charge."

Zaretsky's sisters were notified to appear at Ellis Island before the immigration commissioner. He questioned them regarding his status as an alien, the country from which he came, and their ability to keep him from being a "public charge."

In the opinion of legal experts questioned about the case, unless his sisters keep Zaretsky in a private institution, which their finances will not warrant, the immigration authorities may have grounds on which he may be deported. Zaretsky entered this country in a legal manner, in 1923.

SIX PASSAIC STRIKERS YIELD TO THIRD DEGREE; PLEAD GUILTY OF BOMB

PATERSON, N. J.—(FP)—Feeling the cards were stacked against them six Passaic strikers, charged with bombing the homes of two scabs, reached a compromise with the prosecution. The men entered a plea of non vult to a misdemeanor indictment in return from the dropping of a felony bill. The lesser charge accuses them of having explosives with the intention of destroying property, and carries a maximum penalty of three years. The felony count adds the intention of injuring persons and brings five to ten years.

The compromise came the second day of the trial of three of the prisoners. Policemen on the witness stand had been badly confused in their denials of third degree brutality. Sidney Turner, stenographer, who prepared the confessions, admitted he had not taken down questions and answers of police and prisoners but reconstructed a narrative statement. He admitted that in the case of Tony Poncho, a Slav, he relied on an Italian captain of detectives, as interpreter.

But the third degree statements none the less proved damaging in a hysterical middle class community from which jurors were drawn. Other indictments would have been brought up later and defense funds would not last. The six men will be sentenced January 23. Five other cases in another county are not affected.

Over the Top for Daily Worker Drive, but This Nucleus Keeps On Going

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Endicott, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Arbitration of the Mexican land law controversy faded somewhat into the background today, despite indications that the Senate on Monday will pass the Robinson resolution declaring it to be the sense of that body that the dispute be arbitrated.

The Manager's Corner

Twenty thousand workers jammed Madison Square Garden in New York on Saturday, January 24th on the occasion of the anniversary of Lenin's death and the arrival of the Daily Worker in New York City. Twenty thousand workers cheered enthusiastically every mention of our paper, and pledged their material and moral support.

To reach this vast crowd, the human voice unaided would have been totally inadequate. It was therefore necessary to employ the devices produced by modern science for the purpose. With the aid of electrical amplifiers, it was possible to reach the furthestmost recesses of the great auditorium and its topmost galleries. With the aid of this wonderful invention the slightest sound from the platform was heard distinctly by every worker in the audience.

The printing and publication of a newspaper alone will not insure its reaching a large circle of readers. No matter how much we improve the quality of our paper, that fact alone will not be sufficient to build up its circulation. To reach the furthestmost recesses of the labor movement, to reach every section of the working class with its message, the Daily Worker must have the aid of what I might call "human amplifiers", comrades who devote themselves to the promotion of the paper, in all their available time. Without this help and support the Daily Worker will find it as difficult to reach the workers as the Madison Square Garden speakers without the electrical amplifiers.

From this moment on, every comrade who reads the Daily Worker must make it his business to broadcast the reputation of the paper widely. Workers should be urged to read it. Newsstand dealers should be urged to handle it. Those who are out of reach of the newsstand should be urged to subscribe. In this way the Daily Worker will quickly become a mass organ and a powerful weapon for the workers. BERT MILLER.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY COMMISSION OF NEW YORK IN TIGHT GRIP OF EMPLOYERS; DELIGHTED BY ATTACK ON 48-HOUR BILL; JEERS SUPPORTERS

By ESTHER LOWELL
Will New York women workers get their long-promised 48-hour week law from the present legislature?
Will the workmen's compensation law be changed to stop the almost endless delays made possible by court appeals?
How much of the labor legislation sponsored by the State Federation of Labor is going over?

When the State Industrial Survey Commission reports to the legislature on Feb. 15, its recommendations will form the basis for any new labor laws or changes to be made this year. What the Commission can be expected to propose is indicated in its make-up and conduct to date.

Big Business Control
There are three Democrat legislators to six Republicans among the Commissioners. The representative of "the public at large" is James W. Gerard—Woodrow Wilson's ambassador to Germany. The employers' representative is Merwin K. Hart, a Republican and counsel for the Utica textile manufacturers. The man chosen by the legislature to represent labor is Emanuel Koveleski, vice-president of the State Federation and delegate of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers, Intl. Union to American Federation of Labor conventions.

Lives On Accidents
Henry D. Sayer, executive secretary of the Industrial Survey Commission, is executive director of the Wolf Industrial Service Inc. This organization has 16 offices and branch stations in New York and Brooklyn. It exists to give emergency and regular treatment to injured workmen. It does not purport to give them legal advice on how to apply for compensation. Employers send their workers to this organization instead of employing private physicians.

Industrial Survey
The hostility of the Commission to legislation favored by labor is evident at its hearings. The elaborate attack of employers' agents on the proposed 48-hour law for women is example enough. Both old-line political parties have promised to pass a 48-hour law to supplant the present 54-hour week allowed. Senator Seabury Mastick, who introduced the 48-hour bill, sits on the commission. His only audible support, outside of labor's representative, is Frederick L. Hackenbush, Democratic assemblyman who tries to bring out labor's viewpoint from his own political angle.

For Equally Hard Work
Woman's Party members have testified repeatedly against all protective legislation for women workers. They have brought in so-called "working women"—a well-known few who are trotted out whenever needed—to testify that they lost jobs on the subway or in print shops because of women's hour legislation. Employers have given Woman's Party free access to their factories to take a vote—in the presence of the employer—of the women workers on whether they want the 48-hour law. Representatives of the Consumers League of New York, which favors the shorter work-week, secured no such cooperation in their survey of working women's opinion.

Jeer at Girl
The Woman's Party of course found that the women workers didn't want anything different from their own.

*All but one are lawyers and that lone exception is listed as a farmer.

employer—while he was around. And factory foremen were brought to corroborate Woman's Party members' testimony before the Industrial Survey Commission. But when a live-wire young working girl came to the Commission and told of unanimous sentiment for the shorter work-week in factories she worked in and visited, the Commission treated her lightly. One of the Commissioners offensively remarked, when he was chided about a question, that he "was merely passing on the exhibit!"

Misleading Questions
Here is an example of the tricky and nasty questions Hart blandly asks for the employers:
"Do you feel that women should be permanently discriminated against from getting work by these laws restricting them from working as long as men?"
Mary Anderson, Director Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, ducked from under the query by saying that as a government official she should not have to answer.

Somnolent Sessions
But more important than the employers' agent's questioning is the cross-examining of Sayer, executive secretary of the Commission. Sayer is a former commissioner of the New York State Labor Dept. His queries are more smoothly put than Hart's but serve the same end of trying to confuse witnesses to commit them against the labor legislation. Senator James S. Truman is an ally of Hart and the remaining commissioners generally are absent or sleeping. The public's representative is possibly too typical of his appointed constituents in that respect, although he wakens to question when any witness implies that employers are not obeying fully the present labor law or otherwise fulfilling what he supposes their obligations should be towards their workers.

Mass Meeting Protests Pullman Co. Policy of Low Wage Plus Tipping
A mass meeting at Community Church, New York, addressed by Henry T. Hunt, ex-mayor of Cincinnati, Dr. Norman Thomas, L. I. D., Thomas J. Curtis, vice-president State Federation of Labor, James Weldon Johnson, N. A. A. C. P., and A. Philip Randolph, general organizer, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters adopted a resolution in substance as follows:
Ten thousand porters and maids do necessary work on the railroad for the Pullman Co. They are paid on an average of, after expenses are deducted, of \$44.00 per month, which is not a living wage. Porters have to take tips to eke out an existence, which is degrading, and the average from tips is only about \$58 per month.
The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has been organized partly to do away with this practice of tipping, by securing a living wage from the company.
But it is charged that the company discharges porters who join the Brotherhood, and the mass meeting protests both against these discharges and against the low wage.

PROSPERITY IN 'FRISCO SHOWN TO BE A FRAUD

Few Have It, While Thousands Starve

By HOWARD HARLAN
(Worker Correspondent.)
SAN FRANCISCO.—The most prosperous year in our city's history has just closed, according to the daily press. Bank clearings—the barometer of progress—never attained such dizzy heights as in the year that has just passed. Building permits have surpassed all previous records, and palatial new structures have altered the physiognomy of our city in the last twelve months.

Property Raises
Property valuations are increasing weekly, imports and exports are leaving all previous records in the shade, the San Francisco-Oakland bridge project has been brought immeasurably nearer by the concentrated efforts of our civic politicians, and the first budget reduction in twenty years has been recorded.

The Other Side
All these factors spell prosperity and optimism in abundance but, alas, there happens to be another side to the shield. The reverse side indicates little of the prosperous conditions just enumerated.

20,000 Are Jobless
Here we learn that 'Frisko's unemployed army exceeds that of any year since the records were kept. Over twenty thousand potential workers are prohibited by economic conditions from having contact with a job. The employment sharks are themselves next to being unemployed. Some of them find it necessary to remain closed for days at a time. Even the large offices, which in the summer season are the scenes of intense activity, are now displaying blackboards and posters with less than a dozen positions available to prospective job hunters.

Must Seek Charity
While families of producers are suffering privation, and thrown on the charity of the public, much ado is made of building permits, bank clearings, increased exports, and reduced taxation, while Brisbane advises all from the North, and the South, and the East who are not enjoying their share of the national prosperity to pull up stakes and come to sunny California, the home of peace and abundance. What a strange world!

Housewives' Council Demands Support for Box Makers' Concert

The United Council of Working class Housewives, 80 E. 11 St., N. Y. C., which has been keeping up the kitchen for the last twelve weeks for the Paper Box strikers is appealing to all labor organizations to help the strikers win their just battle. Their call is as follows:
"The Paper Box Makers Union, the union of the strikers, is arranging a grand concert and ball for the 11th of February on Lincoln's Birthday eve, at Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., New York City. This great entertainment must be a success. The workers of New York must show to the strikers that they are not alone in this battle, that the workers are supporting them. Also the stubborn employers must know that the strikers will hold out as long as necessary until they win their demands.

"The workers can prove their loyalty to the box makers by making the concert and ball a success.
"The U. C. of Workingclass Housewives is appealing to all labor organizations and to the various women organizations especially to sell tickets and collect ads for the program journal of the concert. The money is being used to feed the strikers' families. Help them win."

Negro Conference Secy. Hails Daily Worker

I feel that the coming to New York of the Daily Worker will mean a great deal to the Negro Worker. The paper can keep him in touch with world labor, and inform him about organization. The work that the A. N. L. C. has been trying to do will be greatly strengthened.—Mary Adams, Former Secy., A. N. L. C.

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers' branch of the Amalgamated Workers will have an entertainment and ball at the "Lyceum," 86th St. and 3rd Ave., New York, Friday, Feb. 11, 1927.

WORKERS MOBILIZE TO HELP CLOAKMAKERS SAVE UNION; SUBSCRIBING FOR LOAN OF \$250,000

Mass meetings of workers are being arranged in many cities, and in response to a general demand for details of the New York struggle, the Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. sent Max Levine, member of the out-of-town committee, on a speaking tour of the West. He will speak in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Petaluma, California, in San Antonio, Dallas and Houston, New Orleans, Jacksonville and Savannah. Miss Anna Litvakos has been placed in charge of a committee in Philadelphia, which, as a result of the conference of representative workers held there last week, is sending in \$200 a day on their pledge of \$20,000 for the bond issue of the Joint Board to obtain funds to carry on the fight.

Help From Many Cities.
An additional \$1,000 has been received from Chicago for the bond issue, \$200 from Milwaukee and \$1,000 from St. Louis, where mass meetings have been held. The progressive members of the Shirt Ironers union, who pledged \$500, have turned in another \$100, having bought bonds already to the amount of \$350. The millinery workers, who have already raised \$4,700, bought another \$1,000 worth of bonds on Wednesday.
The bond issue, of \$250,000 is guaranteed by the Joint Board and by the

COLLEGE ECONOMICS PROFESSOR INVESTIGATES; FINDS COMPANIES PROMISE MEN PENSIONS IN FAR DISTANT FUTURE TO DRIVE THEM HARDER TODAY

Promises of corporations to pay their workers deferred wages in the form of pensions when they get to be 65 to 75 years old are being increasingly criticized by competent authorities.

Organized labor is interested in the effects of the pension practice upon trade unionism. Warren B. Catlin, Bowdoin College economics professor, has some stinging comments in his new book, The Labor Problem:

"More vital and serious still is the effect of pension systems upon the independence and bargaining power of the workers. The employers' argument that it will promote good conduct and decrease the liability to strikes proves too much. Industrial peace is desirable; but, like other forms, it may be bought at too dear a price; and for all the large expenditures of the corporations the worker stands to pay the bill.

"The absence of strong labor organizations in practically all industries having pension systems, aside from railroads, is more than a coincidence. The prospect of a pension binds the workman hand and foot, and robs him of that mobility which is his greatest bargaining asset. In like manner it discourages all collective efforts to improve wages and other conditions for the mass of employes. An older employe, approaching pensionable age, is not likely to stir up sedition among his fellows and get himself discharged in consequence. In fact, it has been charged that in time of strike men already on pension have sometimes been forced to act as strike-breakers or lose their pensions.

Professor Catlin is referring to the railroad companies' action before the threatened tieup of 1916 as well as in the 1922 strike and present action of Western Maryland R.R. against engineers and firemen—old pensioners being called out to break the strike. Catlin concludes his section on industrial pensions:

"It seems ungracious always to be questioning the motives behind employers' gifts; and no doubt any method of providing

four most powerful of New York locals, 2, 9, 22 and 35.—The bonds, in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100 and \$800, bear interest at six per cent and mature in three years.

Financed By the Membership
The I. L. G. W. strike in New York was financed by the membership, principally by taking out loans. There was a general response towards the call from New York, and amounts were received as follows from the I. L. G. W. locals in these cities: Philadelphia, \$11,000; Chicago, 6,000; Boston, \$4,000; Baltimore, \$17,000; Hartford, \$1,200; Paterson, \$1,500; St. Louis, \$1,288; Detroit, \$800; Los Angeles, \$1,200; Cleveland, \$800.

This response from the membership towards the needs of the union has not ceased. The conference of active trade unionists in New York Monday pledged \$100,000 in subscriptions toward the loan, and asked for only three weeks time to do it. Shop subscriptions for the loan get results.

There have been liberal contributions through the Workmen's Circle during the strike. 16 gave \$188; 67 gave \$58; 84, \$100; 99, \$24, \$40; 225, \$50; 272, \$50; 284, \$58; 226, \$200; 421, \$100; 462, \$705; 470, \$55; 482, \$75; 576, \$500; 637, \$100; 715, \$100; 718, \$100, and many others.

for the superannuated man is better than none at all. But the chances for oppression lurking in corporate pension plans make one hope that some other remedy may be found."

That remedy has long been advocated by the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission. The commission is fighting for state old age pensions as the only way to meet the increasingly difficult problem of caring for the 1,800,000 dependent persons over 65 in the United States. A scientific system under state control is the only pension scheme that can serve the workers, the Commission finds, with a growing number of impartial pension experts. But, according to the New York Times, "fear of government action is not the least of the reasons for the spread of private pension plans."

Some of the 400 large corporations using pensions to keep workers in hand are: Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., General Electric Co., Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Intl. Harvester Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Otis Elevator Co., Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., Pittsburgh Coal Co., Pullman Co., all the Standard Oil companies, United States Rubber Co., U. S. Steel Corp., and many railroads, led by the Pennsylvania.

South Philadelphia Street
Nuclei, Y. W. L.
Greets
The DAILY WORKER
On Its
Third Birthday.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 4928

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
BERT MILLER Business Manager

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

Advertising rates on application.

The Miners' Convention and John L. Lewis

The Thirtieth Consecutive Constitutional convention of the United Mine Workers of America opens tomorrow in the city of Indianapolis and it is no exaggeration to say that the organization never in its history faced a more serious situation than confronts it today. Responsibility for the critical condition of the union rests mainly on the shoulders of John L. Lewis.

The John L. Lewis if of portly bearing and impressive carriage, we would not waste valuable space on him but for the fact that he stands for a policy in the United Mine Workers of America that has brought that once mighty organization to the verge of ruin. Because of this, the conceited popinjay Lewis, who would normally attract no more attention than a small town ratchet finds himself being discussed.

The Lewis policy is the policy of the coal barons. When we say that Lewis has betrayed the interests of the coal diggers, we are not indulging in a figure of speech. We are heaving to the facts. We are not going to state that John L. Lewis received sums of money from the mine owners at such and such a place. Only bungling labor fakers get caught that way. What we state and stand ready to prove is that Lewis has weakened the ability of the miners of this country to extract concessions from the bosses to such an extent that the owners no longer take the miners' union seriously. It is an incontrovertible fact that 70 per cent of the coal dug in the United States today is taken out of the bowels of the earth by non-union labor.

What has Lewis done to block the march of non-unionism in the coal mining industry?

You can judge for yourself whether the following steps have been conducive to strengthening the miners' union or the reverse:

John L. Lewis spent the union's funds making war on men like Alexander Howat of Kansas who fought the capitalists of that state to a standstill, going to jail for the cause along with other loyal workingclass leaders like Dorchy. Not only did Lewis weaken the Kansas miners' union but he acted the part of stool-pigeon in helping the mine owners send Howat and his comrades to jail.

Lewis smashed the union in Canada and Nova Scotia by attacking the militants and assisting the employers in putting reactionaries in their place.

Lewis used union funds to purchase alleged evidence of radical activities from a detective agency. Ellis Searles, the monocol "coaldigger" who edits the United Mine Workers' Journal was Lewis' fink in charge of this work.

Lewis was a staunch supporter of the Coolidge candidacy in the last presidential election. Coolidge was the Wall Street favorite. No coal miner need be informed that Wall Street is opposed to trade unionism. No coal miner need be informed that the Morgan millions are behind the non-union coal mines of West Virginia.

To recount Lewis' sins of omission would take up too much space. The foregoing is sufficient. His grand gesture in "exposing" Frank Farrington for accepting a \$25,000 a year job from the Peabody Coal Co. will not fool any miner who knows that Lewis is a supporter of the district administration that succeeded Farrington, an administration headed by a man named Fishwick, who was involved with Farrington in shady financial deals with the Peabody Coal Company as shown by a photographic copy of a check published twice in *The Daily Worker*.

In the recent elections in the miners' union it is generally admitted that John Brophy, progressive mine leader, received a majority of the votes. But Lewis counted himself in. Brophy's campaign platform was a "Save the Union" policy. Lewis' platform was a "ruin the union" policy consisting solely in idiotic attacks on the progressive elements.

The delegates gathered at the Thirtieth Consecutive Constitutional Convention of the United Mine Workers of America owe it to themselves and to the whole American workingclass to repudiate the Lewis policy of catering to the mine owners, making war on the progressives and his "rule or ruin" attitude in the union. If the United Mine Workers' Union is to be restored to the proud position it once held in the army of American trade unionism, a progressive policy must be laid down by the convention and the Lewis gang of company agents, splitters and union wreckers must be sent to accompany Frank Farrington on the payrolls of the coal barons, whose work they are now doing, perhaps on two salaries.

POLISH TERROR AGAINST LABOR GROWS; WORLD WORKERS MUST JOIN IN PROTEST

The unrestrained reign of terror of the bloody military government of Poland against the labor movement and the poor peasants, as well as against the national minorities, seems to have broken all bounds from the reports that have been able to escape the censor.

In Suwalki, 53 workers are on trial simply because they are accused of being members of the Communist Party. Ten have already been convicted and sentenced to terms of two to four years hard labor. In Sidlez a similar trial on the same charges is taking place and of the 22 accused five have already been sentenced to hard labor.

For participating in the last May Day demonstration eight workers were tried before the Warsaw district courts. At this demonstration the police had shot into the masses and a number of workers were killed and wounded. The defense brought up forty witnesses in favor of the

accused, but the court accepted the statements of a few police spies. Two members of the municipal council were sentenced to three years' hard labor each and three more to a year and a half.

The gigantic trial against 151 Ukrainian peasants for having "attempted to prepare an armed uprising in 1924" is still in progress. The whole affair, including the "insurrection," has been conclusively proved to be the work of government agents to provide an excuse for the suppression of the Ukrainian peasants. An atmosphere of deep terror hangs over the courtroom and many witnesses for the defense have been intimidated and mistreated.

These are only a few of the atrocities, news of which has succeeded in trickling thru the censor's claws. Only the organized protests and indignation of the workers of every land can call a halt to the mad course of the Polish butchers.

By ROBERT DUNN

On January first, 1927, the New York Commercial, "the National Business Newspaper," was consolidated with the New York Journal of Commerce. With the passing of the Commercial the life was snuffed out of the famous Searchlight Column, edited by one whose name must not be forgotten by those who read this first issue of the New York Daily Worker. It is possible that we shall see him bob up again as editor of the National Republic or some other organ of the Higher Business Patriotism. In the meantime he deserved these few words.

Described as a middle-aged gentleman with an anti-social Atlas complex and an ingrowing desire to save the planet from Moscow, Mr. Marvin was once editor of the Mountain States Banker of Denver. He has for many years served the open shop organs and employers' associations.

Newspaper Publicity

When he joined the staff of the Commercial some years ago he turned on his red-sifting Searchlight and laid the cornerstone of the Key Men. The purpose of this movement is "to mobilize the sound thinking, loyal and patriotic men and women of the nation, acquaint them, through accurate and reliable information, as to the dangers confronting American institutions, and so prepare them, through their possession of facts, to successfully expose and combat the activities of the many movements now seeking to destroy this government and through some scheme of 'nationalization' or 'socialization' confiscate the industries of the United States."

What did the Key Man do in the thriving days of the Commercial once he had qualified for election to Mr. Marvin's fraternity? Remember he had first to be "selected with care as to fitness, standing, ability, integrity, etc."

Read The Commercial

First he had to read the Commercial daily and clip the numbered and indexed "data on all subversive and radical movements." These he was to arrange systematically in his files, for instant reference. They involve notes on all the "Subversive Movements Against the American Government, Political and Labor Radicals, Communists and the 'Pinks.'"

Free Reporting

What else did a Key Man do? He kept the Searchlight Department posted "on all local activities of these subversive movements, that it, in turn, may furnish special information to aid 'key' men and women to expose and combat such activities. He also kept his eye out for speakers who might come into his community to preach the gospel of Marx, Tolstoy, Christ the Carpenter or La Follette. Seeing, smelling or hearing of such an "inside agitation" he notified Mr. Marvin by wire or telephone.

Free Advertising

In return the Key Man enjoyed many favors. The Searchlight director promised to keep him in touch "through personal letters... so that certain information which it is not always wise to put into print" might be supplied him. And if an address, an editorial or a sermon was to be written Marvin shipped along the canned information that would make the local luminary overnight an authority on the various shades and shadowy of the pink-red movements.

Mr. Marvin was alleged to be in earnest. He once wrote to Sidney Howard, the playwright: "All we are seeking to do is to save America for Americans and preserve American ideals and institutions as against an invasion of foreign ideals and institutions, diametrically opposed to all we hold dear and dear." In pursuit of this aim he made several pamphlet contributions to the literature of high-pressure patriotism. These include: "The Menace of Bolshevism," "Are These Your Friends," "Bootlegging Mind Poison," "Underground with the Reds," and "My Country 'Tis of Thee." No Key Man could function effectively without these masterpieces in red-white-and-blue.

All Looked Red

In the Commercial's daily column under the heading of "Activities of Destructive Movements Seeking Directly or Indirectly to Overthrow the Government of the United States" we found listed under some 78 different "file numbers" such alarming defenders of violence and overthrow as: Plumb Plan League; Garland Fund; Churches, "Radicalism in-"; Co-operative; Federated Press; League for Industrial Democracy; National Council for Prevention of War; "Youths Movement," and other secret, sly and seductive hand-maidens of the Third International!

Destructive Free Speech!

Marvin's "facts" on these various "underground" movements to paint the White House crimson were quite as accurate as his reference to the American Civil Liberties Union as "that branch of the general movement to destroy this form of government and confiscate property which deals with the question of free speech." On another occasion he refers to the same liberal organization as "one of the many 'legal' organizations of the illegal Communist Party of America."

Mr. Marvin threw open the edi-

torial page of the Commercial to the open shop associations, associated industries, and employers' associations from every state. He reprinted their attack on labor and in turn sent them the "low-down" on the progressives in their community. "Low-down" in fact was the word he used when he wrote to the Secretary of the Associated Industries of Montana in 1924 requesting information on Senator Walsh. Mr. Marvin has been trying ever since to explain away the implications of that compound word. Of course Mr. Marvin backed those stalwart red-blooded—to use Mr. Marvin's own phrase—defenders of Americanism, Wm. J. Burns and Harry Daugherty. He struck out manfully against all, subversive critics of these two angelic political figures. Unfortunately he lost. Burns and Daugherty were cut down by the Reds. They are now enshrined as martyrs to the

Marvin conception of patriotism.

Boss Likes Him

Of course this peer of Searchlighters has the approval of the kings and archdukes of finance and industry. He has been commended in signed statements by the Presidents of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad and kindred humanitarian societies. Thanks to such eminent backing the results obtained by Keymanism are phenomenal. For example we are told by Fred himself that: "In 1924 we rendered this nation a remarkable service in defeating socialism and Communism which was manifested through the third ticket headed by La Follette and Wheeler."

And in the following year the Key Men fought the Child Labor Amendment and its labor and progressive supporters to a standstill.

HOFFMAN, ANTI-MILITARIST, MUSICIAN, AND INVENTOR



When Joseph Hoffmann was five years old he was recognized as a musical genius, and soon after toured Europe. When he was ten, he was a recognized inventor, and now has over seventy practical inventions to his credit; he manages three electrical engineering laboratories. When he was young he played with toys, but rejected wooden soldiers in favor of mechanical bridges, houses, etc.

NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE CONFERENCE

By JOHN J. BALLAM

Secretary National Textile Workers Progressive Committee.

The mill owners of New England are determined to force their workers to accept the same conditions that prevail in the cotton industry in the South, where child labor, the sixty-hour week, unrestrained exploitation and wages averaging ten and twelve dollars a week is the rule.

The Arkwright Club, an association of millionaire mill owners, has introduced in the Massachusetts legislature a bill to provide that textile mills be permitted to work on a fifty-four hour basis and a ten-hour day. The present law provides for a forty-eight hour week.

In order to throw the workers into a panic and to bring pressure to bear on the legislature, many large mills announce that they are closing down.

Scare Stories.

The Manomet Mills of New Bedford, Mass., the largest cotton yarn manufacturing plant in the country, operating 318,000 spindles and employing between 4,500 and 5,000 workers, has announced that as soon as the stock in process is run out that the mill will close indefinitely.

In Salmon Falls, N. H., a big mill employing the entire working population of that town, about 2,000, is greasing its machinery and has opened bids for the sale of the property.

In Ware, Mass., the Ware Mfg. Co., employing 2,500 workers, announces that it will close down. The Otis Co. has announced that unless taxes are reduced and a 54-hour law enacted that it will move south. The U. S. Worsted Co. mill in Lawrence, Mass., has announced that it will close down in February. In Salem, Mass., the Pequot Mfg. Co., employing 3,000 operatives, increased its working hours to fifty-four (regardless of the "law") notwithstanding that this mill is 100 per cent organized in Local 33 of the U. T. W.

Try to Shift Tax Burden.

At the same time the mill owners are conducting a drive for the abatement of taxes. The Tremont & Suffolk Mills recently filed a petition for an abatement of taxes with the Board of Assessors. This mill has a valuation of \$6,073,550 and paid \$159,456 taxes in 1926 or about 3.7 per cent.

While demanding wage reductions, longer hours and tax exemptions, these mill owners who made from 300 to 600 per cent profits during the war and afterward, are the beneficiaries of an 80 per cent protective tariff.

A New England Textile Conference of workers is being called by it to meet in Boston Sunday, February 20, 1927, and the following program will be brought up:

1.—To send a delegation to the Massachusetts Legislature to protest against the passage of the 54-

hour bill and to send a similar delegation to Washington to demand an investigation into the textile industry of New England for the purpose of determining why the mill owners do not pay a wage sufficient to maintain living standards under the 80 per cent tariff protection afforded this industry by the U. S. Government;

2.—To form local textile progressive committees in every textile town in New England to organize resistance to the wage slashing and 54-hour week campaign of the bosses.

3.—To set up Unemployment Councils of Textile Workers in every city where mills have closed down and to demand:

- (a) Work to be provided by municipalities and the state at prevailing union rates of wages;
- (b) Maintenance of unemployed or locked-out workers by special unemployment fund to be created out of increased taxation on property;
- (c) Opening of food stations for the unemployed;
- (d) Provision for free fuel and clothing.
- (e) Moratorium on rents of dwellings during period of unemployment.
- (f) Provision for free feeding of children in public schools.

4.—To call a conference for the united action of all existing textile unions and for the support of the entire labor movement for the protection of the hard-pressed textile workers.

The textile industry has always acted as a barometer for the rest of the working class. The present drive to reduce wages, increase hours and to intensify production in the textile industry is a fore-runner of a general drive in all other machine industries throughout the country. These drives have usually been preceded by closing down of factories in order to produce an unemployment situation and to starve the workers into submission. If the textile barons can succeed in making their slaves accept lower wages and longer hours, then the oil, mining, automobile, rubber and other industries will follow suit. All labor must awake to the danger and organize for resistance. The American Federation of Labor and the whole labor movement must come to the assistance of their fellow workers in New England, 300,000 mill workers in 39 cities and towns.

At The Michigan Trial

It will be recalled that brother Marvin figured as Burns' confidant and general errand boy at the Communist trial in Michigan in 1923. His "inside stuff" on the Reds was headlined by the open shop organs, his addresses were applauded by employers' luncheon clubs, the prosecution was bombarded with his solicited and unsolicited advice. He wrote articles for the press, calculated to send shivers down the spine of all comfortable folks, and he used the Department of Justice files at will to secure this garbled and confidential information.

"Limacharsky" Babies

His conception of the truth is indicated by such "tips" as he whispered to his readers from time to time. Among these have been the following: That the Soldier Bonus was a Soviet Scheme (his own words) that "Limacharsky" is the man who sovietized the babies in Red Russia; that "The Daily Worker of Chicago does not deny it is a Communist paper"; that the Teapot Dome congressional inquiry was planned in Leningrad; that if the Red Army should land at Hoboken tomorrow the students of Northwestern University would refuse to defend our shores that the Third International is a direct descendant of the Order of the Illuminati; that the Progressives in Congress are "destroying angels"; and that "modern industry cannot survive in its present form, nor any form, if the Brookharts and La Follettes realize their ambition for power."

All of which is very terrifying.

Waves The Palm

"There is one statement I always like to make," says Mr. Marvin in a dithyrambic mood, "and that statement is this: 'This is my country; mine. From the waving palms of Florida to the stately pines of Washington, this is my country; from the towering Statue of Liberty to the sun-kissed Golden Gate, this is my country and I love it. From the deserts of Arizona to the snowy hills of Maine, this is my country, mine, and I am going to stick to it, and fight for it from hell to breakfast.'"

Keyman Mythology

Somewhere along the path from hell to breakfast Mr. Marvin has found time to disseminate the myth concerning the "nationalization of women" in the Soviet Union. He has attacked the Russian-American Industrial Corporation organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as "a plan to gather in money for radical propaganda in the United States." He has included under his ban as being a part of the red revolutionary movement such diverse societies as the Mooney Defense Fund, The Walter Mills Correspondence School, the American Textile Workers (a Keyman phantasy), the University Workers League (whatever that is) the Cloak, Shirt and Refers Union, (sic) the Irish-American Labor League, The Foster Publishing Association (no such animal), the Golden Age Lecture Bureau, the Czechoslovak Mavian Federation (sic again) and the Labor Bureau, Inc., the last being what Marvin calls "A Foster organization." For some reason he omitted Foster's Industrial and Detective Bureau and the Caviar Import Corporation both of which are patently inspired from the Kremlin.

Hates "Red Pacifists"

Since R. M. Whitney, author of the "Reds in America" passed on to a Heaven peopled by 100 per cent property-owning, tax-paying, home-loving Americans, the mantle of maintaining the morale of the militant employers' associations, has descended on the shoulders of modest and highly inaccurate Marvin. He stands high with William Frew Long of Cleveland of open shop national repute. He contributes a hair-raising series on our red-pacifists to the Army and Navy Journal. He dishes up the scare heads that induce the Rotary boys to order out the militia "to shoot the rascals down."

He calls every carpenter's strike "a lesson in revolution." He makes the Chamber of Commerce boys' 25-cent Coronas tremble in their teeth as he depicts the flood of anarchist-communist literature sweeping away all that is "near and dear." His message of strike-breaking and labor union baiting rewards him not only with stout applause but with a modest living—or did until the Commercial became a corpse.

Among the scores of professional agitators who are zealously stirring the employers to the white heat of class consciousness, Mr. Marvin certainly deserves honorable mention. He may not be as well-salaried as Ralph Easley of the National Civil Federation or as richly cultured as Soap Box Jack O'Brien late of the National Security League and framed up well among the current evangelists of Fascism. We desire herewith to hand him the platinum Key ring suitably inscribed, and to inform all readers that the present address of "Key Men of America" is 145 Nassau St., N. Y. City. If you care to join Mr. Marvin will be glad to receive your application at this address. Contributions to the cause gratefully acknowledged.

Graduation time was at hand, and all the grave old seniors had the job of choosing their future careers. Dad asked Bunny if he had made up his mind, and Bunny answered that he had. "But I hate to tell you, Dad, because it's going to make you unhappy."

"What is it, son?" A look of concern was upon the old man's round but heavily lined features.

"Well, I want to go away for a year, and take another name, and get myself a job as a worker in one of the big industries."

"Oh, my God!" A pause, while Dad gazed into his son's troubled eyes. "What does that mean?"

"Just that I want to understand the working people, and that's the only way."

"You can't ask them what you want to know?"

"No, Dad, they don't know it themselves, except dimly. It is something you have to live."

"Good Lord, son, let me help you! I've been there. It means dirt and vermin and disease—I thought I was saving you from it, and making things easier for you!"

"I know, Dad, but it's a mistake; it doesn't work out as you thought. When a young fellow has everything too easy for him, he gets soft, he has no will of his own. I know what you've done, and I'm grateful for it, but I have to try something different for a time."

"You can't possibly find anything hard enough for you in the job of running an oil industry?"

"I might, Dad, if I could really run it. But you know I can't do that. It's yours; and even if you gave it to me, Verne and the operators' federation wouldn't let me do what I'd want to do. No, Dad, there's something vitally wrong with the oil industry, and I can never play the game with the rest. I want to go off and try something on my own."

"You mean to go alone?"

"There's another fellow has the same idea, and we're going together. Gregor Nikoloff."

"That Russian! Couldn't you possibly find an American to associate with?"

"Well, it just happens, Dad, that none of the Americans are interested."

There was a long pause. "And you really mean this seriously?"

"Yes, Dad, I'm going to do it."

"You know, son, the big industries are pretty rough, most of them. Some of the men get badly hurt, and some killed."

"Yes; that's just the point."

"It's pretty hard on a father that has only one son, and had hopes for him. You know, I've really thought a lot about you—it's been the main reason I worked so hard."

"I know, Dad; and don't think I haven't suffered about it; but I just can't help doing it."

Another pause. "Have you thought about Vee?"

"Yes."

"Have you told her?"

"No, I've been putting it off, just as I did with you. I know she won't stand for it. I shall have to give her up."

"A man ought to think a long time before he throws away his happiness like that, son."

"I have thought, all I know how. But I couldn't spend my life as an apprentice to Vee's moving picture career. I should be suffocated with luxury. I have convictions of my own, and I have to follow them. I want to try to help the workers, and first I have to know how they feel."

"It seems to me, son, you talk like one of them—I mean the red ones."

"Maybe so, Dad, but I assure you, it doesn't seem that way to the reds!"

Again there was a silence. Dad's supply of words was running short. "I never heard of such a thing in my life!"

"It is really quite an old idea—at least twenty-four hundred years." And Bunny went on to tell about the young Lord Siddhartha, in far off India, who is known to the Western world as Buddha; how he gave up his lands and his treasures, and went out to wander with a beggar's bowl, in the hope of finding some truth about life that was not known at court. "The palace which the king had given to the prince was resplendent with all the luxuries of India; for the king was anxious to see his son happy. All sorrowful sights, all misery, and all knowledge of misery were kept away from Siddhartha, and he knew not that there was evil in the world. But as the chained elephant longs for the wilds of the jungle, so the prince was eager to see the world, and he asked his father, the king, for permission to do so. And Shuddhodana ordered a jewel-encrusted chariot with four stately horses to be held ready, and commanded the roads to be adorned where his son would pass." And then Bunny, seeing the bewildered look on Shuddhodana's face, began to laugh. "Which would you rather I became, Dad—a Buddhist or a Bolshevik?"

And truly, Dad wouldn't have known what to decide!

(To be continued.)



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