

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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COOLIDGE SHAKES MAILED FIST AT CHINA

Shop Chairmen Vote Hour's Pay for Loan

1500 Dress and Cloakmakers Denounce Sigman's Terrorism and Gangster Tactics.

One hour's pay a week for bonds was pledged by each of the 1,500 shop chairmen of cloak and dress shops who gathered in Manhattan Lyceum last night at the call of the shop chairmen's council.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WHEN reading the capitalist press for news of happenings in China and Mexico be careful to read between the lines. Capitalist papers are never trustworthy where labor or other victims of imperialism are concerned but in times of comparative peace, capitalist editors are allowed the privilege of getting an occasional thrill out of their work by printing the truth occasionally. But when a crisis has been reached as is now the case in Mexico and China, all the capitalist papers without hardly an exception begin to lie their worst and capitalist correspondents compete for the boss' favors by racking their brains for the most plausible falsehood.

THE propaganda mills in the Orient appear to be grinding out the kind of stuff that Great Britain wants to feed the public with. Still the machinery is not running smoothly yet. One New York newspaper had a front page story that Japan had agreed to co-operate with England against China. Another newspaper had a three line item buried away in an obscure corner of the paper to the effect that the Japanese government had officially declared that it turned down England's request for "co-operation." Unless one is in close touch with the international situation it is hard to pick the truth from the lies.

YESTERDAY'S DAILY WORKER carried the story of the brutal (Continued on page 2)

Having Lost Union Sigman Now Fights For Official Title

Morris Sigman has resorted to a new plan to have his "joint board" recognized as the bona fide organization in spite of the fact that the mass of the needle workers are continuing to support the left wing joint board headed by Louis Hyman. He has appealed to the "impartial" chairman, Raymond V. Ingersol, who is supposed to settle all differences between the union and the industrial council, on a minor question, his purpose being to put Ingersol on record in favor of the right wing as the official expression of the workers.

This is one of several methods that the Sigman group are now adopting in their last attempts to become the official union organization. What Ingersol will decide is not known at present. He has invited Louis Hyman to be present when he acts on the question.

The industrial council has issued a statement to the press that since the differences in the union has resulted in two groups claiming to be the union, it has dealt with both the right and left wings, according to which group brought the particular question before it, and in the dispute which Sigman is now using as grounds for his appeal to the impartial chairman, it has already taken up that question with the left wing joint board.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

The motion for this action came from the floor, after Louis Hyman, Joseph Boruchowitz, Elias Marx, I. Brauner, chairman of the shop chairmen's committee, and a number of shop chairmen had discussed various aspects of the fight being waged against the progressives by officers of the international ladies garment workers union.

Provide For Families. Marks, who was recently released from jail, made a plea that the shop chairmen assume responsibility for the families of the 22 men who are in prison facing long sentences for convictions during the strike.

A telegram was sent by the shop chairmen to their 22 fellow-workers in jail, assuring them that everything would be done to have them released very soon, and that their families would be fully cared for in their absence.

Several speakers told instances of the terrorist tactics being used by the international in their effort to force workers to register, and to prevent picketing of shops where workers have been discharged. The fact that Sigman now announces that his registration campaign will close on February 1st was cited as an indication of what a complete failure it has been.

Important Resolution. The meeting closed with the unanimous passage of a resolution calling upon the cloak and dressmakers to ignore all orders of the International and refuse to pay them dues or taxes instead to pay their dues and taxes to the Joint Board and so support the fight for the workers interests; and to form at once a defense committee to meet the onslaughts of the International's paid gangsters. It was also voted that the shop chairmen's council should proceed to hold elections in the Joint Board Locals in view of the fact that the International had refused proposals for a general election under the supervision of an impartial body.

The shop chairmen's council asks all cloak and dressmakers who are taken off their jobs for failing to register with the International to report to them each night at 16 West 21st Street.

Letter Starts Fight.

A membership meeting of Local 62, I. L. G. W. U., held at Beethoven Hall last night, ended in a riot when Manager A. Snider read a letter from the International instructing members not to buy any of the bonds issued by the Cloakmakers Joint Board.

No notices of this meeting had been sent to members of shops known to be in sympathy with the progressives in the union, but in spite of this there was such strong left wing sentiment among the 350 members present that the meeting had to be called off without formal adjournment.

Paterson Strikers Warned of Absurdity Of Boss Propaganda

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 25.—A hundred of the girl strikers from Garfinkel and Ritter's here attended a meeting at which speakers from the International Ladies Garment Workers and the United Textile Workers spoke. The morale of the strikers is excellent, though they are unfamiliar with strike tactics and glad of experienced union aid. Arrangements are being made to bring them all into the union.

Company suckers are mixing among the strikers and trying to frighten them into submission by telling of Garfinkel's enormous wealth, and his determination to move his mills where there is no union. Speakers are warning the girls of the absurdity of these stories, as it would cost millions of dollars to abandon the leases in Paterson, and break connections there.

What Wall Street Is Defending in Mexico; Why It Needs Soldiers

According to information obtained from reliable sources, American investments in Mexico aggregate more than a billion and a third dollars.

The following table gives detailed figures of these investments:

Rural property	\$166,047,000
Urban property	35,771,000
Oil lands	318,638,000
Refineries	50,070,000
Mines	317,427,000
Smelters	25,180,000
Timber	10,935,000
Railways	248,158,000
Manufacturing enterprises	27,716,000
Merchandising enterprises	26,140,000
Public Utilities	30,799,000
Concealed interests	6,938,000
Miscellaneous investments not included above	125,242,000
Total	\$1,389,061,000

SIGMAN THUGS RIOT TO HELP BOSS IN STRIKE

Six Men Arrested When Gang Attacks Pickets

Picketing of struck ladies' garment shops near Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue resulted in new gangster attacks on Tuesday, in which one picket was seriously beaten, many hurt, and six arrested.

More gangsters appeared on Tuesday than had been apparent on Monday, the day that group picketing was begun at the shops which have been called on strike by the Joint Board because employers discharged workers who refused to register with the International. The determination of the workers to support the pickets of the struck shops has so infuriated the International that the underworld has been scoured to procure extra thugs to crush them. The thugs came armed with guns, billiard cues, knives, etc.

Gangsters Released. Six workers were arrested, one of whom, Albert Julio, of 328 Forty-fourth street, Brooklyn, was given a thirty-day sentence. Two gangsters who were arrested were immediately released. Those under arrest, charged with disorderly conduct are Joseph Miller, Michael Morris, David Weintraub, Anthony Bulo, and Nicholas Perdik.

"Some Kind of A Crowd" A meeting called by the International in Cooper Union for Wednesday evening for the ratification of an agreement with the dress manufacturers, was characterized by Mr. Hyman as "an attempt to get together some kind of crowd in order to complete the sell out of the workers".

"The dressmakers do not recognize that the International has a right to make any agreement and they will not attend the meeting," he declared. "Proof of this statement is very easy to get. Everyone knows that the majority of the workers in the dress trade are women. Observers at Mr. Sigman's meeting on Wednesday will be able to see for themselves that women dressmakers are conspicuously absent, and that Cooper Union is filled, if at all, with what personal followers Mr. Sigman has".

At a meeting of the shop chairmen of Local 66, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, held for the purpose of hearing a report by its conference committee on the question of renewing the agreement which expires January 31, the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of keeping as the cardinal demand the question of the forty-hour five-day week, which the bosses have not yet accepted.

Miners' Union Progressives Are Strong

Gunman Implicates Lewis In Murderous Assault

(Special to the Daily Worker.) INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—Under the leadership of John Brophy, president of District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers of America and candidate for international president on the "Save The Union" ticket in the miners' union elections last month, the progressives entered the convention today in strength.

A bitter fight is momentarily expected over attempts of the credentials committee, part of the official machine, to keep out the left wing delegates and seat a large number of administration supporters who represent locals created on paper, over night, in order to maintain a majority for Lewis.

Haggood Won't Quit. Powers Haggood, refusing to be intimidated by the attempt to kill him a couple of days ago, is actively assisting Brophy in rallying the large numbers of uninformed delegates who have come in without instructions from their unions. These delegates are the key to control of the convention.

In the past, the progressives, though courageous and sometimes numerically strong, were still a minority. The machine is always a minority, and represents principally payroll followers of Lewis.

Hitherto, in each concrete issue, as it arose on the floor of the convention, the machine, by its superior organization and planned intimidation of undecided delegates, has had its way. Progressives Ready.

This time, the progressives have a clear program of throwing out the reactionary officers, securing justice for expelled or disfranchised militant miners, labor party, preventing of wage cuts, and especially of organizing the unorganized. These are exactly the things that the Lewis administration, with its policy of conciliation with the employers, of yielding to all company pressure, cannot permit if it is to continue in power. There will be a bitter contest.

In the struggle beginning today, (Continued on page 2)

France Expels Agent Of Fascist; Envoy in U. S. Praises His Boss

NICE, Jan. 25.—Newton Canovis, formerly with the Popolo D'Italia of Milan, who is alleged to have confessed to being a fascist agent provocateur, has been ordered expelled from France.

Black Shirt Envoy in Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Premier Mussolini has rendered incalculable service to the rest of the world by placing Italy on a firm economic and political basis, Baron Giacomo De Martino, Italian ambassador to the United States, declared here today, following his arrival for a three day visit. Mussolini supported all labor organizations in Italy.

REACTIONARIES JOIN FORCES AS MINERS CONVENE

Lewis and Fishwick Fear to Go It Alone

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—The further amalgamation of the two strongest machines in the United Mine Workers of America was made evident shortly after the Thirtieth International Convention of the union went into session today, when International President Lewis appointed President Harry Fishwick of district 12 to be chairman of the same committee.

Fishwick inherits the Frank Farrington machine in Illinois, and controls a district which includes something near a third of the membership of the entire union. Farrington, before he acknowledged himself last summer an employee of the Peabody Coal Co., used to fight Lewis when he felt secure, and ally himself with Lewis when either was menaced by progressive forces. Fishwick has never had the independence of action that Farrington boasted, because he had an election agreement with board (Continued on page 2)

UNITED MINE WORKERS CONVENTION MUST OUST LEWIS TO FIGHT BOSS

By JACK KENNEDY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—No convention in American labor history has ever faced such a serious combination of internal and external problems as the convention of the United Mine Workers which opened here this morning at Tomlinson hall.

Fighting for life to rescue itself from the grip of a reactionary crew of officials who have gutted the international union since the last convention in 1924, the delegates also confront problems in the coal industry itself which seem almost insoluble.

With the slate wiped clean of Emperor Lewis and his gang of plunderers, the convention would still be obliged to deal with America's most chaotic industry. Secretary of Com-

merce Herbert Hoover, direct representative of the big commercial interests in the Coolidge cabinet, has de-

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Scorns Resolution Calling for Peace

Ready to Act Independently of Other Powers But Will Defend Dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—President Coolidge is in favor of a hardboiled, overbearing, brutal imperialistic policy in China as in Mexico and Nicaragua it was shown by his announcement today that he was ready to use the armed forces of the United States for the protection of Wall Street's interests in China. The President seems determined to brook no interference from congress in his Chinese policy any more than in his Latin-American policy. He is ready to agree in principle with almost any resolution congress may pass, but continues to send battleships with political admirals aboard wherever Wall Street's interests are jeopardized.

Citizens In No Danger. While Coolidge talks about the need for the protection of American nationals in China it is an undeniable fact that well-behaved citizens of any foreign country are in no danger in the part of China under the control of the Cantonese and it is against the Cantonese that Coolidge is making threats.

Hardboiled though the President's policy is he must give some consideration to the storm of opinion that is blowing against intervention in China and Mexico. But he bends to this storm only out of regard for his political future. The week sister who covered in the White House when the Teapot Dome explosion shook the nation now snarles like a hyena at anybody who would withhold the bayonets of the United States from use against the slaves of American imperialism.

Evading Resolution. The President was said to be quite willing to act independently of other nations in announcing a new diplomatic policy, but considers the protection of American investments more urgent and paramount at this time. The situation calls for concerted action by combined naval forces, he believes, as the forces of no one country are considered capable of meeting the emergency.

At the same time the house foreign affairs committee adopted the Porter resolution and reported it favorably to the house, urging that the United States pursue an independent course in China. This resolution has to do with the American policy on unequal treaties and extraterritoriality.

This is construed by some to foreshadow recognition of the Cantonese government by the United States. In any event, International news service learned today that Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese minister to the United States for many years, will close the legation here in a few days and retire.

Tension Has Lessened. Meanwhile indications have multiplied both here and in China that the tension so far as Americans themselves are concerned has lessened. A well defined tendency has developed among the Cantonese leaders, who (Continued on page 2)

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

SENATE VOTES FOR ARBITRATION WITH MEXICO

So Unanimous That It Looks Suspicious

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The senate went on record unanimously today for settling the controversy between the United States and Mexico by arbitration.

The resolution, sponsored by Senator Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas, democratic leader, which provides for the protection of American property rights in Mexico pending the final outcome of arbitration, was adopted 79 to 0.

An amendment by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, insurgent leader, prohibiting the use of American armed forces in Mexico without the consent of congress, was not pressed when its defeat became apparent.

The debate hinged upon the Robinson resolution, which calls upon the president to arbitrate.

Claims Congress Has Rights. No sooner was it called up than Senator Norris (R) of Nebraska, introduced an amendment setting forth that protection of Wall Street interests should not go to the extent of using the armed forces of the United States without the consent of congress.

Senator Lenroot (R) of Wisconsin, defended the interests of American oil interests in Mexico though he declared himself in favor of the resolution.

The protection of American property rights in foreign countries does not mean "projecting America into war," Senator Harrison (D) of Mississippi, told the senate in protesting against the administration's present foreign policy. He urged immediate arbitration of the Mexican dispute as a means of averting war.

Explains Silence of Democrats. Harrison pointed out that the democrats had withheld criticism of the Coolidge foreign policy even while disapproving it. He said the democrats had not endorsed the "apparent favoritism" manifested by the state department in Nicaragua, the "creation of neutral zones there, the landing of marines or prompt recognition (Continued on page 2)

8,000 U. S. BLUEJACKETS AND MARINES IN CHINA



Fung-Yu-Hsiang, Who Is Leading An Army In Alliance With The Kuominchun



Admiral C. S. Williams Commander-in-Chief of "Dollar Diplomacy's Asiatic Fleet, who has at his command 55 vessels and over 8,000 bluejackets and marines.



The U. S. Marine Carries Terror To The Orient



U. S. Minister to China, John Van A. McMurray.

Get Your Union to Telegraph Congress Today! WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA! Don't Delay!

MEXICAN MASS MEETING SCORES U.S. IMPERIALISM

Yaquis Ready to Quit War on Government

MEXICO, Jan. 25.—Joseph Gutierrez speaking before a mass meeting of workers under the auspices of the Regional Conference of Labor accused the United States government of seeking every pretext to invade Mexico and bring all Latin America under the heel of American imperialism.

In opposing the march of American imperialism, Gutierrez said that Mexican labor would have the support of the workers throughout the world.

The uprisings which were featured with such prominence in the news from the United States are flickering out rapidly.

Blame U. S. Imperialism. The sense of all the speeches at the labor meeting was, that "Mexico's present economic crisis and rebel disturbances are caused by American politicians with the object of extending their imperialism to all the weak peoples of America."

"Liberty, justice, democracy, which the American imperialists cackle about," the speaker declared, "are empty phrases to disguise their thirst for rapine and pillage."

The clergy and other traitors that were acting as the tools of American imperialism in Mexico were denounced by the speakers.

Hold Peace Conference.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25.—Rebellious Yaqui Indians today were holding a peace council of their own, considering possible terms of surrender to the federals, according to a message received by the war office here from Sonora.

The council is being held under the tribe's traditional rules requiring all the members of the tribe to speak through one spokesman. It may be three or four weeks before an agreement is reached by the council, it was said.

Latimer's Mission To Diaz.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Admiral Julian L. Latimer, commanding the Special Service Squadron in Central American waters is nearing Managua for a conference with the puppet president Diaz who was put in office by United States marines. The overwhelming majority of the people are against him and in favor of his liberal opponent, President Sacasa. There is a tendency here to believe that the administration would like to locate some other puppet rather than Diaz who has been thoroughly discredited in the United States as well as in Nicaragua.

Urge Arbitration With Mexico.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—Methodist ministers of Chicago adopted a resolution urging arbitration of the differences between the United States and Mexico and expressing hope that the dealings of the government with Nicaragua would be "free from every appearance of selfish interest."

Independent Fist of Iron Foreshadowed

(Continued from page 1) now control the danger area, to remove as best they can all possible sources of friction.

Demand Cantonese Recognition. Great pressure is being exerted in congressional quarters and by private citizens to have the government commit itself to an independent and more conciliatory attitude toward the Chinese.

These influences want the administration to make this move in all sincerity and not use it merely as a gesture with which to smooth over the present difficulties.

Coupled with this movement is a demand for the recognition of the Cantonese government. American recognition at this time, it is contended, would give the Cantonese the moral support they need to hasten the day when they will gain complete control of the country and carry out their promise to restore peace and order.

BRISTOL RUSHING TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Plans of the British war office for despatching troops to China matured rapidly today.

The liner Minnesota arrived at Portsmouth at eight o'clock this morning to take on a thousand marines. A score of ship's carpenters immediately boarded the liner to make the necessary preparations for the troops.

The troop ship is scheduled to sail with the first tide tomorrow morning for Shanghai, going via Hong Kong.

The departure of the troops for Shanghai will proceed steadily from

MUST OUST LEWIS TO FIGHT BOSS SMITH, MELON

(Continued from page 1) cleared soft coal to be "the worst functioning industry" we have.

Too Much Coal. That problem may be visualized in these figures: The soft coal industry can easily supply 700,000,000 tons of coal a year and with slight mechanical and physical expansion could produce a billion tons. But the country needs only a little over 500,000,000 tons a year, and that figure declines constantly due to the efficient combustion of coal and the wider use of water power and oil. Nevertheless more and more mines are opened, with over-production ever becoming a more serious problem.

Expansion is proceeding most rapidly in West Virginia and adjacent Kentucky, and Virginia, where most of America's finest soft coal is produced. Lewis and his crowd have scuttled the union in West Virginia. Operators there have not only high grade, but low cost coal, with markets readily available at low freight rates in New England, New York, the Atlantic seaboard, the cities of the Great Lakes and on the Ohio River.

Use Starvation. Competitive union-mined coal of Pennsylvania and Ohio is slowly being shut out of these markets, while the union miners are either driven out of the coal fields or starved out slowly by unemployment.

Soft coal production last year was 578,000,000 tons, or 60,000,000,000 over the mark for 1925. Of this excess production, 20,000,000 went to England above the normal foreign export, while 40,000,000 tons went into storage. Added to this storage figure is the carry-over from 1925 and the excess left by more efficient use of coal in locomotives, boilers and furnaces, so that on December 1 the total in storage was estimated at 60,000,000 tons.

Storing Ammunition. This is far above the usual reserve. And why? The expiration of the Jacksonville agreement on March 1 leaves the probability of a strike of union soft coal miners on April 1. The coal trade, therefore, has encouraged the accumulation of a huge surplus in an effort to break the strike. With West Virginia, Kentucky and half of Pennsylvania in non-union hands, the operators and industrialists hope to take care of all normal demands by the use of the surplus and heavy production in the non-union territory.

Treachery In Field. Thus the Miners' union must deal not only with the treachery of Emperor Lewis, but with the critical results of his criminal policy in allowing the operators to take West Virginia, key to the national coal situation, away from the union.

Two startling examples of the coal production from a union to a non-union basis are given in two traffic reports.

Shipping Significant. The Pennsylvania Railroad in 1920 ran largely through union coal territory. Then it carried 17 per cent of all the coal transported in this country. Now it carries but 9 per cent.

The Chesapeake & Ohio runs through the very heart of the non-union districts. In 1920 it carried 15 per cent of the nation's coal, or less than the Pennsy did. Today it carries 27 per cent. All so-called southern roads which carried but 40 per cent of the country's coal in 1920, now transport 63 per cent. The southern territory includes West Virginia, Kentucky and states to the south.

The other example is Detroit. In 1919 the auto city drew two thirds of its coal from the southern field. To-

tomorrow as fast as the troops are equipped and transportation made ready.

A meeting of the cabinet has been called for tomorrow to consider the China situation.

Indulge In Mild Criticism. Both liberals and laborites are indulging in mild criticism of the "man" in which the government is conducting the Chinese campaign. Ramsay MacDonald talks of the government making the state "the plaything of the military," rather than the military being the tool of the state. When Ramsay MacDonald was premier, a British naval flotilla made a hostile demonstration against Canton. MacDonald was acting simply as a tool of the capitalist state just as Stanley Baldwin now is, with the difference that Baldwin is serving the interests of his own class while MacDonald is not true to the workers he professes to represent.

The left wing of the British labor movement and the Communists particularly are carrying on a vigorous propaganda campaign against intervention in China.

Australian Workers Protest. SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 25.—The workers of Australia are emphatically opposed to intervention in China. A meeting of the Seamen's union held in Melbourne voted not to carry soldiers, munitions or foodstuffs for use against the Chinese. The Australian Workers' union has begun a "Hands Off China" campaign.

The federal labor party declared it would oppose any action seeking to commit Australia to a foreign war.

Reports that the federal government through Premier Bruce had offered troops and cruisers to the imperial government for use in China could not be confirmed.

Reign of Terror in Albania. BELGRADE, Jan. 25.—Twelve hundred workers were arrested and thirty of them hanged, following the recent revolution in Albania. It is also reported from Scutar that more death sentences will follow.

SMITH, MELON BATTLE RENEWED OVER POWER GRAB

New York Governor for Campaign Contributor

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The battle between Andrew Mellon and the General Electric Company over water power was renewed in earnest yesterday evening, when bills providing for the creation of a state water power authority were introduced in the state legislature by Senator Downing and Assemblyman Bloch, Democratic floor leaders.

Governor Smith is not as zealous in his new effort to buck the republican representatives of Mellon's aluminum trust as he was last year, when his bill was flatly rejected by the republicans at Albany. Under the terms of the new bill, the state power authority cannot exercise all of its powers without the consent of the legislature.

A republican bill providing for a commission to investigate the advisability of state development was introduced by Assemblyman Sargent several days ago. The fight between Governor Smith and the republican machine will center about these two bills.

Governor Smith's real position is revealed by his anxiety to have Owen D. Young serve as chairman of the proposed state authority. Owen D. Young is vice-president of the General Electric Company, which is an active participant in the power grab. He was a prominent contributor to Governor Smith's campaign fund.

Gunman Implicates Lewis in Assault

(Continued from page 1) the progressives for the first time are fairly well organized. No one has been more active in creating this unity of purpose and co-operation among the anti-administration delegates than Powers Haggood, which explains the assault made upon him.

Patton Implicates Lewis. He was snared into a hotel room by three men, two of whom are on the organization payroll: Wm. Patton, vice president of District 5, Western Pennsylvania, and Joe Angelo, an international organizer stationed in the union territory of Ohio.

When all four were in the police station, Haggood overheard Patton begging the officers to call up John Lewis or Phil Murray, international vice president, "as they had arranged the job."

Although still under a physician's care today, Haggood is able to continue his duties as a progressive delegate.

Discuss Wage Scale. The reactionary officials continue to talk in a guarded, non-committal way, of revising the wage scale when the contract expires April 1. Rumors from the operators' camp are being circulated. One is that the companies will sign a three year contract with the present scale for the first year, and arbitration machinery for the second and third year which shall have power to change the scale.

President Coolidge in his message to Congress has advocated such an agreement, and it is well known that Lewis aspires to the office of secretary of labor, and with this purpose in view supported the Coolidge campaign in the last elections. Something happened, and he was double crossed, but has never expressed any resentment over it.

No Arbitration. The "Save The Union" program on which Brophy ran for president of the union declares against long term contracts as well as wage cuts and compulsory arbitration.

Another rumor around town is to the effect that the operators will ask for a sliding scale of wages, based on the price of coal. The progressive theory is that if a sliding scale is consented to, it must vary in accordance with the cost of living.

Ready For Mexico? WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Marine guards with the mails are being reduced and marine detachments are being concentrated at the Quantico and San Diego bases, it was learned at marine headquarters today.

On Extra-Territorial Rights. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The United States would abolish extra-territorial courts in China under a resolution introduced today by Rep. Somers (D) New York.

Young Workers of Brownsville to Give Concert and Dance

A concert and dance will be given by the Y. W. L. of Brownsville Jan. 29, 8 p. m., at 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn. Admission 50 cents.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Lewis Does Not Serve Miners' Union in Role of Tail Tip to G. O. P. Kite

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

PRESIDENT Coolidge has suffered another disastrous defeat at the hands of the senate. By a vote of 49 to 28, or nearly two to one, his efforts failed utterly to carry out a political bargain with Senator Reed (Rep., Pa.), to have an agent of the railroads, Cyrus E. Woods, of Pennsylvania, appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The struggle over Woods' appointment revealed a clash between the union and non-union coal fields, with the senators from the four leading "open shop" soft coal States—Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee—leading the fight against the Coolidge-Mellon-Reed selection from Pennsylvania.

But there was added interest in the fact that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, thought he was serving the interests of the coal diggers by joining with the Coolidge-Mellon crowd, on the presumption that Pennsylvania is a unionized state, and the best way to protect the interests of the miners' union is to side with the northern coal barons.

This is merely a reflection of the policies carried out by John L. Lewis, who is now fighting the best elements in the coal miners' union. It is this policy of fawning on the coal barons, instead of developing the miners' union as an independent class power of labor, that has not only lost for the miners' union the organizations that prevailed not only in Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia, but is even crippling and destroying the union in Pennsylvania.

John Lewis labors under the hallucination that his friends, Coolidge and Mellon, after getting the favorable transportation rates they desire for Pennsylvania coal, in competition with the more southern fields, will in some mysterious way that Lewis does not say, turn a favorable eye on the miners' union. Of course, even now, Lewis does not recognize the coal barons as an enemy class, nor the capitalist government at Washington as the bosses' weapon for maintaining the working class as an oppressed class. He actually believed that he executed a clever maneuver in supporting the Coolidge-Mellon effort to put the hiring of coal and steel capital in an important governmental position.

In the meantime the coal and steel capitalists, altho they have lost out in the effort to place Woods, may well chuckle up their sleeves at having tied Lewis to the tail of their kite, dangling him about at their own sweet will. There is some consolation here for President Coolidge, in the hour that he suffers what The New York

Times calls "his worst defeat," to know that he has the head of the nation's largest labor organization sitting on his back doorstep ready to take orders. That can only weaken organized labor.

It is declared that Coolidge nominated Wood in an effort to pay a "political debt" to Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania. This seems to be the only method left for "Silent Cal" to maintain some semblance of support. It was the way he bought off Senator Nye, in North Dakota, by permitting the western senator to appoint the United States marshal. But this effort at political backscratching is a big indication of the weak hold that Coolidge has, not only on the senate, but in congress generally and the republican party machine as a whole.

It is significant that the attack against Woods was not directed so much against his corporate connections. This was the case when the senate twice turned down, in March 1925, Coolidge's nomination of Charles Beecher Warren for the attorney generalship. At that time Warren's trust connections were exploited to the limit. Woods has been an obedient "dollar diplomat" in the past, notably to Japan, and it was announced that there would be no objection to returning him to some important foreign post. It isn't so great a crime today, in the eyes of congress, to be a lackey of great business.

It can be taken for granted that the Pennsylvania senators and their masters will not be worried very much by this temporary defeat. The big keystone state coal interests have already bought heavily into the non-union West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee fields. It is here that the coal barons have non-union coal mined to compete with the union coal taken out of their own mines in Pennsylvania.

Instead of tolerating officials like John L. Lewis, who feel comfortable in the company of these coal barons, who are forced to accept the union in Pennsylvania, but are doing their best to undermine it even there with the strength they get thru their non-union mines, the coal miners must develop the strength of organization thru bringing the unorganized into the union. Instead of playing with the union operators in Pennsylvania, in the hope of using them as a foil against the non-union operators, the miners' union must organize the unorganized in every field and thus develop a formidable front against all coal capitalists. This is the major activity of the "Save The Union" union campaign that should receive considerable support at the mine workers' convention now being held in Indianapolis.

PASSAIC FOOLED THE NEWSPAPER MEN; GAVE THEM MANY SURPRISES; FEW THRILLS

By MARGARET LARKIN.

I T won't last a month. We'll all be back in little old New York in a couple of weeks at most." In this fashion the "newspaper boys" from the capitalist papers of New York predicted an early and unfortunate ending for the Passaic strike.

Sometimes I see them now, and they say to me wonderingly, "It's still going on," incredulously that so much courage could exist in a world that for them is peopled with Brownings and Queen Marias and Bum Rogers and gold diggers and prize fighters and scandal mongers and politicians and "everybody has his price."

"It's still going on," they say, and to all of us comes the vision of great, patient picket lines, marching in too thin clothes and too worn shoes, with wily Jack Rubenstein "giving the Captain an argument" and getting the line by the police cordon, or Paneris' singing out in his thrilling, half Italian, "This pick' line means bread an' butter, fellow work'."

They were hardly aware of what message they were spreading to the whole world about Passaic, these reporters who predicted its early end. They wrote of police attacks, of hungry and cold strikers' families, of frame-ups in court and police station of the stubbornness of mill officials because they saw these things with their own eyes. Yet if you had told them that they were writing of the class war, of militant struggle of workers against their masters, that Passaic as they saw it was to become a symbol for workers freeing themselves, they would have been indignant and unbelieving. In spite of the power that they felt and that impressed them in the earnest mass meetings, the slow moving, black lines, the patient groups in strike stores, they could not realize the unflinching strength that was to carry

these workers high-spirited for a year of strike.

A whole year. The strikers of Passaic would be amused if they knew how some "newspaper boys" in New York are puzzling over that phenomenon. They have become used to the idea that their struggle is encouraging and leading other workers. They have heard that the workers of Russia and Germany and China know their story and that the word "Passaic" has entered many foreign languages. I am sure they do not know that they have made a dent, however shallow, in the shells of the "newspaper boys." They were always amused at the "reporters" and used to characterize this one and that one as "ignorant" when it was discovered that he had never worked in a mill and didn't understand the processes. Some of this "ignorance" was dispelled by the Passaic struggle. A hundred newspapermen in New York City interpret the labor movement through the emotional reactions of their work in Passaic. They compare other labor struggles to that great struggle. They find similar situations in New York and interpret them somewhat through what they learned about government, and workers, and unions in New Jersey.

A hundred reporters isn't many. Maybe it doesn't matter what they think or whether they are "ignorant" or not of the great mass struggles of workers to gain their right in industry. Maybe the whole capitalist press doesn't matter. Maybe it does.

Senate Debates Arbitration Of Mexican Crisis

Continued from page 1

A warning to arbitrate or "take the road to war" was issued by Senator Robinson (D) of Arkansas.

Two alternatives faced the American government if arbitration is rejected, he said. One would be withdrawal of recognition of the Calles government and removal of the arms embargo, and the other would be "armed intervention to police areas in Mexico, which means war."

Denouncing "selfishness which asserts itself in a time of crisis," Robinson added, "those who are quick to stimulate international animosities and those who are arrogant in the assertion of arbitrary contentions, rarely if ever, sacrifice themselves or their resources when their country goes to war."

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

attack made on Powers Haggood, a young anthracite miner, by thugs of the John L. Lewis machine in an Indianapolis hotel. Haggood is a delegate to the miners' convention, and has taken an active part in the Brophy campaign against Lewis. The reactionaries are not accustomed to resorting to argument to defend their position. The thug's blackjack and the gangster's gat are their favorite arguments. Thuggery will fall in the long run and the attack on Haggood cannot help but rouse the delegates to the miners' convention to the necessity of overthrowing the Lewis regime and restoring the union to the membership.

A N old man sixty-two years old was found starving in a room in this large and wealthy city. A preacher was released from jail after spending two nights in a cell because he was behind in his alimony payments. A strange case indeed. What kind of a clergyman is he that does not bring people who have a craving for salvation flocking to his temple? The poor devil must come across with seven dollars a week or his beloved wife will land him in the hoosegow again.

A woman lost \$41,000 worth of jewelry that disappeared, not unaccountably, after the police visited her home hunting for a criminal. She is now suing the insurance company. A brewer by the name of Ehret left an estate worth \$25,000,000 when he passed beyond to chase the deer in the happy hunting ground or smoke his pipe under some celestial cherry tree and quaff his flowing goblet. Ehret left a lot of his money to religious institutions and a request to his children that they continue in the brewery business. This story got a big head. The story of the starving man was used on the same front page because it happened to fit a small space. Why did not Ehret subsidize the anti-saloon league? He might be alive yet and making good beer.

THE big feature on the front pages of the New York papers these days is the "Peaches" Browning case, the story of the sexual adventures of an old millionaire dotard, a real estate operator, who is so wealthy that half a dozen mothers with marriageable daughters, aided by hordes of lawyers have not succeeded in forcing him to starve in a garret. Perhaps the poor fellow who was found dying of hunger had some intelligence. In all probability he is not the kind of a man that would throw nurses and nurseries into consternation when he hit a fawn. Virtue is its own reward, say our moralists. Perhaps, but quite a number of virtuous people would give almost anything for a hot meal when real hungry.

THE New York American has at least six star reporters covering the Browning trial. They are feeding the popular appetite for slush. Every line about the trial will be examined for traces of suggestiveness and veiled filth. Important matters affecting the lives of hundreds of millions, in China, in South America, in Europe and in the United States are relegated to the inside pages while the moron mental fodder is splashed on the front page. Communism would destroy the home and the family, the masses are told by the owners of those bawdy capitalist sheets that wallow in putridity to jack up the circulation and bring in more revenue.

BECAUSE a New Jersey family refused to permit agents of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals to examine their cattle the agents, with the aid of state troopers, invaded their home and fatally wounded a female member of the family. It seems that those warped mentalities that make a business of straightening the moral spine and exuding sympathy for animals while ignoring the cruelties inflicted on human beings have not the slightest hesitation in taking human life.

IN fact they consider it a religious duty to kill anybody who disagrees with them. There was a time when the Puritans of New England considered it a serious crime for a person to smile on Sunday. It is quite possible that before long agents of some sadist organization will go around the streets with rifles sniping at anybody caught taking a surreptitious puff at a cigarette.

Will Fight For This.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—American investments in Mexico totalled \$1,389,061,000 on December 15, 1926, the state department announced today, basing its figures on the reports of consular agents in Mexico.

Oil and mining properties led the investment field.

CHIEF OF POISON GAS DEPARTMENT FOR MEXICO WAR

His Stuff Is Ready; He Wants to Use It

By LAURENCE TODD

Coolidge has finally secured endorsement of his threatening attitude toward Mexico from a body of citizens. The board of officers of the National Patriotic Council, headed by Maj. Gen. Amos Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service and head of the American Legion in the District of Columbia, has come to his support. It calls upon all patriots to refuse to "lend themselves to insidious pacifistic propaganda by taking part in alleged voting contests conducted by newspapers or chains of newspapers under such glaring captions as 'Do you want war? Yes or No?'

This appeal by the Council's officers, who have frequently denounced the alleged bolshevistic influence of most of the liberal and working-class movements in the United States, refers to the straw vote taken by the Scripps-Howard chain of papers, which showed a ratio of 40 to 1 against war with Mexico on the basis of facts to date.

Explains Straw Ballots. Gen. Fries and his fellow officers point out that "highly sensational editorial or news matter emphasizing the terrible consequences of war with Mexico or Nicaragua," generally is printed in the papers that contain the straw ballots.

"Seriously," they say, "there is no suggestion of war in the very properly firm attitude of the Department of State in its maintenance of the age-long tradition of protection of the lives and property of Americans abroad. Legislation by Mexico, confiscatory of the property of American citizens, under this policy of course will not be tolerated. As a matter of fact, the mere presence of an American gunboat off the coast of a little country of Central or South America, or the landing of a few snappy American marines, has on various occasions prevented civil strife and useless bloodshed in the distressed countries thus visited. It is believed that a cessation of civil strife speedily will follow the landing of U. S. marines in Nicaragua.

"Pray to God to guide our beloved land to its high and proper destiny; keep your gun handy and your powder dry, in the event that they should ever properly be needed; but don't waste your pencil points or worry the state department with valueless and meaningless votes on war."

Jolt From Baltimore. In the same mail with this encouragement the Department received a jolt from the Baltimore mass meeting which adopted resolutions demanding that secretary Kellogg be "peremptorily dismissed from office, as being temperamentally, intellectually and morally unfit," a copy of those resolutions and a leaflet.

The leaflet, signed by Mercer Green Johnston as secretary, read:

"Which? Shall we cast down the Statue of Liberty. Enlightening the World from its pedestal and replace it with the statue of Fury Scattering Slander and Flame? If not, let Americans in Congress and throughout our land who believe in the essential American tradition symbolized by the Statue of Liberty speak NOW in language that the State Department and the White House cannot fail to understand—or else hereafter forever hold their peace when the name of Liberty is mentioned among honorable men!

"Who? Liberty looks down today asking 'Who's a slacker now?'"

The resolutions demand withdrawal of American armed forces from Latin America, and adoption of a friendly policy toward those republics.

Women Workers Protest. The White House is hearing also the protest of members of the National Women's Trade Union League against its Mexican and Nicaraguan aggressions. Telegrams and letters, urging arbitration and friendliness toward Latin America are arriving in response to an appeal issued by Rose Schneiderman, president, and Elizabeth Christman, secretary of the League, from its Chicago office.

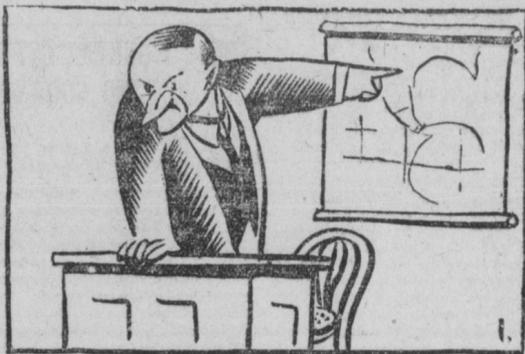
"Organized working women," they said, "believe that the rights of American citizens to make money out of oil concessions, lumber, fruit, land or any other resources of other countries are a subject which is never a justifiable cause of war."

Hit Intervention in Nicaragua at Meet Here Sunday Afternoon

Intervention in Nicaragua is to be protested by prominent liberals at a meeting arranged for next Sunday afternoon, at 3:30, in the Lyric Theatre.

Arbitration of the Mexican problem will also be urged by this gathering which is to be held under the auspices of a committee headed by the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Melish, chairman. The Rev. W. Russell Bowie will preside and the speakers will be Hubert C. Herbert, leader of the American unofficial investigation commission which has just returned from Mexico; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Norman Thomas

Coolidge Talks for "Dollar Diplomacy"



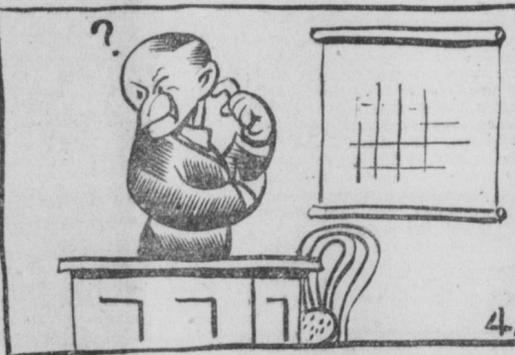
We Must Defend American Rights in Nicaragua.



My God! The Bolsheviks!



The Canal Is in Danger!



What Shall We Do Now? Shall We Arbitrate?

CIVIL LIBERTIES RECOGNIZES PASSAIC STRIKE AS OUTSTANDING BATTLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS IN REVIEW OF PERSECUTIONS AND ARRESTS IN 1926

By CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.

The breakdown of civil rights in the Passaic textile strike in New Jersey, which continued throughout eleven months of 1926, is the outstanding feature of the civil liberty situation for the year. Martial law was virtually established by the civil authorities (under the Riot Act) and enforced by armed guards. Strike meetings were banned; a sweeping anti-picketing injunction led to brutal police attacks on the picket lines. Strike leaders, strikers and their sympathizers were arrested and held in excessive bail, and in most cases were never brought to trial. The determined fight of the strikers to maintain their rights, supported by the American Civil Liberties Union and other interested groups, finally forced the authorities to a return to lawful methods in the district.

Damage Suits.

The first of the damage suits to be brought by those whose civil rights were violated in the Passaic textile strike was filed this month by Norman Thomas, who was arrested last April in his attempt to test the "Riot Act." The U. S. Supreme Court's refusal to re-hear the case of August Dorchy marks the end of the spectacular attempt of the former leaders of District No. 14 of the United Mine Workers to break the Kansas Industrial Court law. The picketing of shops not on strike as a means of organizing non-union workers is forbidden by New York City judges; nine unionists are held in contempt of court for violating an injunction forbidding such picketing.

Troops In Indiana.

Civil liberty issues were also prominent in industrial conflicts in Indiana, where state troops were called on strike duty at non-union mines. In the Rhode Island textile strike troops were used also. Hundreds of strikers were arrested while picketing in the fur workers and garment workers' strikes in New York City, the authorities evading a court test of the drastic anti-picketing injunctions by making arrests on disorderly conduct charges. The police brutality against strikers in these and the paper box workers' strikes called forth protests from public-spirited citizens.

No New California Cases.

Prosecution of workers under the state criminal syndicalism and sedition laws has practically ceased. In California, where most of the prosecutions have occurred since 1919, no new cases have been reported since 1924, and no cases are pending at this time. Fifty-five criminal syndicalism prisoners serving sentences in California prisons were released in 1926 either on parole, by expiration of sentence or on reversal of conviction. Only one person entered prison under that law in 1926. He was convicted in 1920. Four of the five syndicalist prisoners in Washington were released during the year.

Jail Communists.

In Pennsylvania alone has there been a continuance of prosecutions for opinions. Two convictions of Workers Party members under the state sedition act took place, and police raids on homes and headquarters of members in the steel districts resulted in several arrests. The only other sedition conviction in 1926 was that of Anthony Binna in Massachusetts, who was charged also with violation of the state blasphemy act passed in 1927.

The number of state political prisoners on January 1, 1927, is 18 as compared with 77 on January 1, 1926.

Strike Film in Allentown. ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The Passaic will be shown Wednesday night, January 26, at the Lyric theatre at 8 P. M., two shows. Net proceeds to be given strikers' relief.

Will Rogers On Mexico

Will Rogers, the humorist, sent a message to the New York Times yesterday dealing with the Mexican situation. It sums up very nicely Mr. Coolidge's latest statement. It reads in part:

"Mr. Coolidge says he is not going to submit the Mexican trouble to arbitration. He says he feels so sure we are right, there is no one he would trust to decide it in our favor."

In other words, Mr. Coolidge doesn't have to prove we are right. He admits it.

Porters Brotherhood Denounces Coolidge Imperialist Policy

Twelve thousand pullman porters expressed thru the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters their opposition to the Coolidge-Kellogg Mexican policy in a resolution passed unanimously at their meeting last Saturday.

In the resolution, signed by A. Philip Randolph, general organizer for the brotherhood, and Frank R. Crosswith, special organizer, sympathy and friendship was expressed to the workers of Mexico, and the hearty co-operation of the brotherhood in the interests of peace was pledged.

The resolution called upon the workers of the United States in general, and the workers of the Negro race in particular to make manifest to the government their opposition to war and desire for peace. It was forwarded to President Coolidge, Secretary Kellogg, President Calles of Mexico, and the leader of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

N. Y. Teachers' Union Joins in the Attack On "Dollar Diplomacy"

In a resolution adopted by the Teachers' union, the Latin-American policy of the United States is bitterly denounced and President Coolidge is called upon to see that our weaker neighbors are given "the full control of their internal affairs without any interference by our state, army or navy departments."

Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers' union, issued the statement in behalf of the union and said that: "The Teachers' union is unalterably opposed to the tactics of Secretary of State Kellogg in supporting the unrestrained economic imperialism of our oil and banking interests in the territories of our southern neighbors, regardless of the sovereignty rights thus violated."

RECORD GATE RECEIPTS FOR 1926 SHOW SPORTS VERY PROFITABLE BUSINESS

The following figures on attendance and money taken in at some of the biggest sport events of the season show the grip that professional sports has and do much to explain the why and wherefore of many of our scandals.

The record for attendance at National league ball games was broken in 1926 when the mark reached 4,800,000.

The attendance and gate receipt records for so-called "amateur" football were hung up last year when over \$30,000,000 was paid to view football games in this country.

132,000 people paid \$1,000,000 to see the Dempsey-Tunney battle setting an all time record for attendance at prize fights. Dempsey's share of \$800,000 sets a record as the highest money ever paid an individual athlete in sports history.

Red Grange and many other ex-college football players turned professional for large considerations, as did Suzanne Lenglen in the tennis field and other athletic stars.

Altogether a pretty good record, making sports one of the best businesses in the country.

DAILY WORKER GETTING ACQUAINTED IN NEW YORK; A VISIT TO ZERO'S "TUB."

By FRED HARRIS.

Having established ourselves in New York, we are now looking around to get acquainted. Thus, your reporter is tramping the streets, asking everyone what he or she thinks of The DAILY WORKER, whether there is any news to report, and whether they may be depended upon to become constant readers of The DAILY WORKER.

Along St. Marks place, at No. 26, there is the resort known as "The Tub," a sort of "last chance" place, maintained by Mr. Zero, otherwise known as Mr. Urbain Ledoux. If modesty is a virtue, then the "Tub," its proprietors and patrons may be classed as being virtuous to the fullest extent of its meaning.

Still Obscure.

It is said that "Zero" pawned his watch on Oct. 15, of last year, to have funds with which to establish the "Tub." At any rate, despite its modesty and obscurity (literally as well as symbolically) the place is doing business "as usually." It serves three meals a day, and all who have a nickel, may partake of the viands, plentifully served in a one-course meal, (soup, coffee and bread).

Should any esthetic who might perchance be guests at the Tub, find fault with the simplicity and lack of artistry in the arrangement and quality of the paraphernalia (silver and tablecloth), then they can satisfy their desire for art by glancing at a sign on the wall, which is immortalizing Zero's philosophy. Beautiful words they are.

Good Words at Least.

The pleasure of reading them almost compensates for all that has been denied us. For anyone, wishing to write a biography of Zero, I give here an exact replica of this inscription, to wit: "To bring a greater measure of love and beauty into the life of the long denied." I was assured by the manager of the Tub, that the terms "love" and "beauty" are to be interpreted in their fullest sense and meaning.

By the way, the manager of the Tub is Mr. Daniel F. O'Brien, hobo, philosopher and former editor of the "Hobo News," printed in St. Louis. At present he is Zero's chief lieutenant, and as such arranges the bill of fare of the kitchen. Being also an artist, he is now planning a dramatic play entitled "The Hobo," to be staged in the near future. What it will lack in beauty will be offset by its genuineness; for the actors are to be exclusively hobos. The play will symbolize a hobo's protest against unjust society.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Eat Five-Cent Meals.

The main purpose of Zero's Tub is to feed the destitute on an individual charge of five cents a meal. Also to supply jobs, if there are any. According to manager O'Brien, there are more men and more job-agencies than there are jobs.

"Take this immediate vicinity," he said, "and you will find dozens of places who cater to the lucrative business selling jobs." He enumerated several of them, "the labor temple on 14th Street, St. Marks clinic, social service dept., State dept. of labor employment office, church of all nations, Salvation Army, Bowery branch, Y. M. C. A. No. 3 on the Bowery, All night mission, Chatham Square, Doyer St. Mission, the famous old Chinatown Mission, of which Mr. Noonan, ex-convict of Sing-Sing, is the manager, Father Rafferty's Holy Name mission, and many others. They are all in the job business, some of them charge a fee as high as 10% of the first month's wages, but the trouble is there are no jobs, and the men are starving."

Hopeless and Forlorn.

I looked around in the interior of the Tub, saw the crowd of men crouched in the corners; some devouring their frugal meal, others just sitting there, pinning their eyes on the floor as if looking for gold pieces; all void of any purposes; living a life which must seem to them a great struggle. I wondered then whether such shelter places as this one, really helped them. To me it seemed as if such refuge places like the Tub are just shacks of despair, which perpetuate hoboism.

These men are not even energetic enough to voice a protest. Much educational work is needed to re-establish their faith in themselves. If they understood the mechanism of capitalist society their self-pity would mould itself into a fighting spirit, into a determination to be free, and to join the ranks of those who are making it the purpose of this life to free the proletariat from the bondage of slavery.

Makes Professionals.

Just as it is said that a prison turns out professional criminals, so can it be said that social relief institutions of the Tub's type turn out professional destitutes. If therefore, perchance, these lines should be read by men with whom I have dealt here, then I want to say to them: "Wake up! There is no Messiah; the only way to get out of the rut is to leave your present environment, join the ranks of the revolutionists, read The DAILY WORKER, educate yourself, and in the struggle to emancipate yourself, forget your individuality, fight with a collective body, join the Workers Party!"

POWERS DREAD AN ALLIANCE OF THE EASTERN PEOPLES

Report Japan Rejects Chang-Tso-Lin

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Russia, Japan, China—close on to 600,000,000 people. Is that the great triple entente of the future that western imperialism notably American, finds itself confronted with?

That is the question about which there is much thought and concern in more than one European chancellery as a result of the daily developments in China, according to reports in diplomatic circles. Information reaching Berlin is to the effect that powerful forces in each of those countries are working towards that goal geographically and in interests which are quite logical and natural.

Dispatches to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, semi-official organ of the German foreign office, emphasize the news from Moscow that Japan and Russia are coming daily closer together on a joint or cooperative policy in China.

British Prestige Shaken.

The paper says that recently on the occasion of the observance of the third anniversary of the death of Lenin, speeches made in Moscow stressed that British prestige in China is badly shaken and that Japan now realizes that opposition to Soviet Russia in China does not strengthen Japanese influence there.

The Soviet press emphasizes the importance of the speeches of Japanese Premier Wakatsuki and Foreign Minister Shidebara in parliament and deduce therefrom that Japan is disposed to discuss the China question with the Canton government and with Moscow.

Tokio Thru with Chang.

The official Soviet news agency is circulating a Tokio dispatch stating that the Japanese general staff has decided to give up working with Marshal Chang Tso Lin and draw nearer to the Kuomintang party. Soviet agents in the orient are alleged to have been instructed to stress the friendly relations between Russia and Japan.

A dispatch from Tokio to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that the Japanese government has decided not to send any land military forces to China unless unforeseen events make it imperative.

A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung declares that Japan rejected the British proposal for joint defensive measure at Shanghai.

Technical Aid Creates Building Cooperative To Go to Sov. Russia

The Central Bureau Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has organized a building Co-operative for Soviet Russia. This co-operative will go to the USSR with all the necessary machinery and equipment and will build there houses.

All those joining must be sympathizers of Soviet Russia, and must know the by-laws of industrial co-operatives and also the present conditions in Soviet Russia.

The co-operatives will consist of 100 members, specialists in the building lines.

Workers of the following trades are wanted:

- 4 Plumbers.
- 4 Electricians, wiremen.
- 5 Carpenters, framers.
- 2 Parquet floor layers.
- 5 Painters.
- 10 Bricklayers.
- 8 Plasterers.
- 1 Iron worker.
- 2 Tinsmiths, coppersmiths.
- 1 Steam shovel engineer.
- 1 Motor rep. truck ignition.
- 2 Glaziers.
- 3 Steam fitters.
- 5 Millmen, shop.
- 30 Carpenters, trimmers.
- 1 Parquet floor scrapers.
- 1 Tile setter.
- 2 Cement finishers.
- 3 Lathers.
- 1 Blacksmith, millwright.
- 1 General machinist, locksmith.
- 1 Architect.
- 1 Stenographer.

A meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M., at 143 E. 103rd St., New York City. All those interested are urged to attend.

Garibaldi, Suspected Fascist Spy, Coming

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has been ordered deported by the French government, may enter the United States as a visitor, the state department announced today. Garibaldi had previously applied at the American consulate in Paris for a visa permitting him to come here.

He'll Chuck the Masquerade.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Louis Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, Prince of Prussia, second son of the German ex-crown prince, is going to "chuck all this antiquated monarchial masquerade," as he told a friend, and emigrate to Argentina.

Stolberg Promises To Give Workers School Talk on Labor Banking

Benjamin Stolberg, who has contributed many articles unfriendly to the Communist party, and articles dealing with various aspects of class collaboration tendencies in the labor movement to periodicals and magazines, will speak at the Workers School, 108 East Fourteenth street, this Friday night at 8 p. m. on "Vested Interests in Organized Labor."

This is one of a series of Friday night lectures in the course of problems of the American labor movement. In this lecture, Stolberg will deal with such subjects as labor banking, labor insurance and other such phases of trade union capitalism.

As his viewpoint on this central problem of the American labor movement today is considerably different from those members of the class in labor problems who incline to the Communist position, considerable controversy is expected in the general discussion which follows the lecture.

On the following Friday night, February 4, Theresa Wolfson, author of the "Woman Worker and the Trade Unions," will speak on "Woman in Industry."

Newark Fur Workers Accept Agreement Denounce Executive

NEWARK, N. J.—The new agreement between the Furriers' locals 25 and 58 of Newark, N. J., and the consolidated fur dress association was accepted by the membership.

The main points in the agreement are the 40-hour week and a raise in wages.

At the same meeting the question of the Montreal convention was discussed. The members protested the action of the executives in clearing the Newark manager who has been found guilty by local 25 of spending thousands of dollars from the union treasury.

It was also decided to ask the International to send out the call for the Furriers' Convention for next May.

It was decided to call to responsibility, Messrs. Steinberg and Eidelman for reporting before the Essex County Labor Council of New Jersey, stating that this local is a center of Bolsheviks and gangsters. Newark local applied for membership in the council.

Drop Thirty Tons Coal On Workman in Chute; Find Body Later

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The body of Michael Wobel, 45, of 330 East Fifty-fourth Street, Manhattan, was found today at the bottom of 30 tons of coal in an overhead coal chute in the Burns Brothers coal yards at 847 Boulevard, Long Island City, Queens, on the waterfront. It is believed he was in the chute, regulating the flow of coal when a crane, unloading coal from a barge, covered him.

A driver, drawing under the chute to load his wagon, saw Wobel's foot projecting from the opening. Firemen of engine company 262 and hook and ladder company 117, Long Island mouth of the chute to extricate the City, had to cut away one side of the body.

Wobel had been dead for some time, according to an ambulance surgeon. He came to work at 7 o'clock. Two hours later the body was found.

French War Mongers Would Retain Rhine Because of Big Debt

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Evacuation of the Rhineland, as agreed upon by M. Briand, and the interlarded debt records were attacked in resolutions passed by the French national union of former combatants in convention here. Delegates attended representing some 400,000 former French soldiers.

The resolution against the debt pact says that the matter should be referred to the soldiers "who must undertake the consequent burden" and should not be left in the hands of politicians. They declared they opposed evacuation of Germany "as long as moral disarmament of Germany had not been proved through loyal execution of the treaty obligation."

Norris, Fundamentalist Preacher, Acquired

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 25.—The Rev. J. Frank Norris was acquitted late today of a charge of killing D. E. Chipps, wealthy lumberman of Fort Worth. The jury was out a little more than an hour.

The Rev. Mr. Norris is one of the fundamentalist leaders of America.

HOLTMAN TO LECTURE.

The first of a series of four lectures by A. Holtman will be given at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 8:30 p. m., under auspices of the United council of workingclass housewives, Bath Beach branch. All workers are cordially invited.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Students to Tell Teachers What They Think of Them

A get-together meeting of the teachers and students' representatives will take place in Room 41 of the Workers School at 7 P. M. on Friday, January 28, to discuss teaching methods, class-room organization and other problems of the School.

BERTRAM D. WOLFE, Director Workers School.

SMITH AND VARE TO BE DENIED OATHS—NORRIS

Predicts Barring of Slush Senators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A permanent barrier, which will block Col. Frank L. Smith, of Illinois and William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania, from ever entering the United States Senate, was erected by the vote denying Smith his oath, it was predicted today by Senator Norris, Republican of Nebraska, leader of the insurgent block.

Make Final Drive For Tax Reduction

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A final and apparently hopeless drive for tax reduction legislation has been inaugurated by Democrats in the House. Representative Garrett of Tennessee, Democratic leader, offered a motion instructing the ways and means committee to report for passage the Garner \$335,000,000 tax slash bill.

MEET THE STAFF OF THE DAILY WORKER!

THE workers of New York will give the glad hand to the editorial and office staff of THE DAILY WORKER, at the Daily Worker-Young Pioneer Camp Ball, to be held next Saturday (Jan. 29th), at the Harlem Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue.

BOMB HOME OF DENVER NEGRO; THIRD ATTACK

Received Many Letters Warning Him to Move

DENVER, Jan. 25.—Police here placed the home of E. C. Carrington, a colored man, under special guard, following the third attack within two months made on it by race-prejudiced neighbors.

The latest attack was made on January 15, when a bomb was hurled at Carrington's front porch at 6 o'clock in the evening, just as the family was sitting down to its evening meal. Carrington rushed out of the door, seized the bomb and tossed it to the street.

The bomb exploded as it neared the pavement, the concussion shattered the windows in the nearby houses. A bomb that was placed under the porch at 2 A. M. on December 10, the date of the first attack, blew a hole in the porch, arousing the neighborhood. The second attack occurred on January 2, when six shots were fired from ambush into the kitchen, three shots narrowly missing Mrs. Carrington's back. The shooting continued thru the night.

Let the Pioneers Show You How to Entertain

Get in line for the big affair which the young pioneers of Detroit, Mich., are holding. Be prepared for one of the biggest surprises you have ever witnessed in your life.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

WE ALL SUPPLY SOCIAL CAPITAL BUT BANKERS COMPLETELY CONTROL ITS DISPOSAL DECLARES ANNALIST DESCRIBING INSURANCE COMPANIES

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. An answer to one of the most persistent arguments against socialism appears ready made in an article by Arthur R. Marsh in the annual economic survey of The Annalist.

Marsh naturally points to the protection of 58,000,000 policy holders and their dependents against the financial loss due to the destruction of earning power by death, as the primary service rendered by life insurance. But he continues:

Capital Accumulation. "Of scarcely less importance to the economic fabric of the country, however, is the function of life insurance as a gatherer and distributor of liquid social capital—the funds received by the insurance institutions and held as reserves to provide for the maturing policies.

Bankers Control. Here is real social saving in which social capital is being provided by 58,000,000 individuals, or more than the total gainfully employed. All that is lacking is social control of this huge investment fund.

American Negro Writer Finds Russians Eager To Translate His Work

Letters have been received by the national association for the advancement of colored people, 69 Fifth avenue, from William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., who has visited Russia on his European lecture tour.

How Insurance Grew. Marsh outlines the investments of 52 life insurance companies holding about 92.4 per cent of the total assets of all legal-reserve companies in the United States as follows:

- (1) Farm mortgages, \$1,960,000,000. (2) Other mortgages, \$3,123,000,000. (3) U. S., Canadian and foreign government bonds, and state and municipal bonds, \$1,116,000,000. (4) Railroad bonds and stocks, \$2,435,000,000. (5) Public utility bonds and stocks, \$819,000,000. (6) Other bonds and stocks, \$166,000,000. (7) Policy loans, \$1,437,000,000. (8) Real estate, \$214,000,000. (9) Collateral loans, \$15,000,000. (10) Cash, \$100,000,000. (11) Other assets, \$491,000,000.

The Youth Column

YOUNG WORKERS GET LITTLE EDUCATION AND IT IS NO GOOD—NEED OWN LEAGUE

By OLGA GOLD (Young Worker Correspondent)

WITH growing capitalism and simplification of machinery, more and more youth are involved in factory life. For the last eight or nine years the number of young workers employed in industry has doubled. At present there are eleven million young workers employed in various industries in the U. S. Who are they?

Very Young Must Work. Hundreds of thousands of young boys and girls under the age of 14 have to spend their young lives in factory prisons, where they are stunted, crippled before maturity.

Little Education. Official investigation in New York City have revealed large numbers of school children in working class districts to be deficient in school work, due to malnutrition and starvation.

Few in Higher Schools. Many of them are compelled to drop their education. Consequently the percentage of working class children in educational institutions decreases each year, while on the other hand the percentage of young workers in the factories is constantly increasing.

Young Workers' League. Here in the U. S. we have such an organization, namely, the Young Workers' League. The Young Workers' League is a militant organization which fights to organize the young workers and improve their conditions.

Labor Sports Meet Success. DETROIT, Mich.—Over 60 athletes participated in the three day meet held at the Finnish Labor Temple here January 13th, 14th and 15th.

Ten Killed in Train Crash. BUDAPEST, Jan. 25.—Ten persons were killed and ten seriously injured when an express train from Galatz crashed into a freight train near Alsolenka.

"BREAKING CHAINS" A Thrilling Film Russia from 1917 to 1923 LOVE — HATE — REVOLUTION 2 P. M.; 4.15 P. M. 4 Showings 7 P. M.; 9 P. M. SUN. FEB. 6, 1927 WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of Broadway

THE WORKERS SCHOOL

Training for the Class Struggle

announces its Spring Term, Beginning February 1, 1927, with the following courses

Table with 4 columns: Day, Time, Course Name, Instructor. Rows include Monday 6:45 P. M. Labor Journalism - Harvey O'Connor, Tuesday 8:00 P. M. Problems of the Needle Trades - Benjamin Gitlow, Wednesday 9:15 P. M. Civics and Government - Joseph Brodsky, etc.

For Information and free catalog apply to Bertram D. Wolfe, Director of the Worker's School, 108 East 14th Street, New York City

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Boston Progressives Hold Meeting Despite Gangsters' Warnings

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The Progressive trade unionists of Boston answered the challenge of the right wing that hereafter no progressive meetings could be held in Boston.

The progressives recently organized a large needle trades mass meeting at the Scenic Auditorium. The meeting was well attended and the entire main floor and balcony was filled. This time the progressives were well organized and ready for emergency and disruptors did not dare to repeat their tactics in preventing the meeting from being held.

Gangsters Attack.
About a month ago a similar meeting of this kind was invaded by the gangsters of the Sigman machine and the whole meeting was broken up and the hall was cleared by the police. The right wing at the time announced that no further meetings of this kind would ever be held in Boston. The splendid spirit at the Tuesday meeting and the wonderful organization of progressive workers ready to protect their meeting was a crushing answer to their challenge.

For Unity.
The meeting was addressed by Rumuglia of the Amalgamated and by the New York Joint Board. The speakers were enthusiastically received. A resolution was unanimously adopted denouncing the disruptive tactics of the Sigman machine, the attack on the Furriers union and the expulsion policy in the Amalgamated. The meeting pledged itself to fight for unity for the trade union movement against disruption and splitting tactics of Sigman & Co. Full support was also pledged to the New York Joint Board in their struggle for unity and against the attempts of reactionaries to split the union. At the meeting several applications were made for the Joint Board bonds.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Editor, DAILY WORKER: The coming of THE DAILY WORKER to New York City is a big and important event for the New York workers. At the present time all the reactionary forces are combined to fight the militants in the needle trade unions. These reactionary bureaucrats are acting the part of capitalist provocateurs. In order to hide the real issue involved they raise the smoke screen of Communism. On this basis the yellow Wall Street press is giving all possible assistance to these combined black forces.

The DAILY WORKER is the only weapon in the hands of the rank and file, and serves the purpose of bringing the matter before the American masses. It is the duty of the honest rank and file of all the trades to do all in its power to establish THE DAILY WORKER as a real workingclass mass organ.

I suggest to the editor of THE DAILY WORKER that a column be opened in which the readers of the paper can offer their suggestions for bettering THE DAILY WORKER.

L. SISELMAN.
New York, Jan. 24.
P. S. I have several suggestions in mind which I will send in some other time.

Editor of THE DAILY WORKER: It is a great satisfaction to know that we are to have "THE DAILY WORKER" close at hand. If only it could find the way into the home of every worker in the metropolitan area, New York would be the center of a new world. May the editors be able to strike the key that will win the workers' hearts and thereby guarantee unbounded success for the paper and its mission.

Externally, ARTHUR W. CALHOUN, Instructor, Brookwood Labor College.

Judge Denounces Lowman Lynchings

AIKEN, S. C., Jan. 25.—South Carolina's most famous lynching—the Lowmans—was scathingly denounced from the bench here this afternoon by Superior Court Judge J. Henry Johnson.

He announced that W. W. Rodgers, private detective of Ex-Governor McLeod, and Solicitor Berte D. Carter will present the evidence against the lynchers of the three Lowmans before the Aiken County Grand Jury tomorrow.

"Two of the preceding judges in this circuit have covered in condemnation of the foul crime," Johnson declared.

"A small band of headstrong and wilful men have besmirched the name of South Carolina. Lynching is always deliberately cowardly murder, and the lynching of a woman is the lowest of low crimes."

Roll in the Subs For THE DAILY WORKER.

THE RECENT ELECTION IN THE MACHINISTS' UNION IN THE CHICAGO DISTRICT

(BY A. MACINIST (V. Q.))

Two Major Campaign Issues.

TWO major issues were the District Organization Committee, and the Baltimore and Ohio Plan in the Speedaumatic Company, a contract shop. The progressive contingent that the District Organization Committee, under progressive leadership, had increased the membership of the union considerably (which had been admitted in the District Council by the business agents some time before). Also that the plan brought in and adopted by the District Council was a splendid one (admitted even by the District Council, a sub-committee elected by it failing to bring in even one change or improvement). As a campaign stroke, the District Council abolished the District Organization Committee, after denying its accomplishments.

THE substituted district council plan called for local organization committees (which was nothing new, since they were also called for by the original plan of the district organization committee), a central machinery to consist of heads of local lodge organization committees, the lodge presidents being recommended for heads of committees. The district council had sabotaged the request of the district organizer, by assigning a business agent with no organizing ability. The business agents had failed to stimulate the shop workers to plug the shops in their vicinity. And despite this, the progressives had some real organizing work.

The Speedaumatic B. & O. Plan.

THE other issue dealt with the Speedaumatic Company, where the "worker employer cooperation" plan was introduced (meaning the extension to a contract shop of the B. & O. Plan formerly in practice only on some railroads). This was the only place in the entire country where this was done.

It was explained by the district council that the president of the firm had asked the grand lodge for such a plan. Captain Beyer, the B. & O. Plan originator, drew up the agreement. The business agents did not bring this to the local lodges for discussion. They called in the workers in the Speedaumatic Shop, advising them to consent. After this, the district council refused to hold it over for one meeting, until the delegates had a chance to consult their lodges. The plan was pushed through.

NOW, every meeting of the company and shop representatives is concerned with elimination of waste, increased production, better machinery, etc. Ullman did not dare to come out openly for the plan, but wanted it given a chance. The workers have had two lay-offs since the plan was adopted. The progressives fought the introduction of this plan, and contended that this meant a gradual development toward company unionism.

The progressives pointed out that the way to better union conditions was not to increase production for the boss, but to carry on an organization campaign throughout the industry. They warned the membership against this plan, which the officials had foretold would be extended to other shops, if in their opinion, it proved satisfactory.

Progressives Poll Strong Vote.

OF the total of slightly more than 1900 votes cast, the progressives drew an average of all offices of thirty-five percent (35%), varying from 40% for sergeant-at-arms down to 20% for one of the business agents. The progressive vote for the various offices was as follows: For district president, Waterworth 40%; vice-president, Iverson 33%; recording secretary, Weydert 46%; treasurer, Schlesinger 31%; sergeant at arms, Schlimback 49%; business agents, Reir 28%, Holt 20%.

FOR all the offices except business agent, it was a two cornered fight. In the race for business agent, however, two independent candidates crept in. The combined opposition vote to the machine was not sufficient to win. Ullman and Daly, successful machine candidates for reelection as business agents getting 60% and 50% respectively, or an average vote of 58%. Breivogel, independent, got 11%, but the other independent, Radovan, got 24%, which was higher than that obtained by the second progressive business agent.

Attempt to Unify the Opposition.

HAD the opposition been unified in the race for business agent it would have drawn 42% of the total vote (assuming that those who voted for the independents would have voted against Ullman and Daly). To the extent that this assumption is incorrect, this percentage would be diminished. But at any rate, the progressive vote would have been increased to a great extent.

The progressives knew the value of united opposition, and made efforts

to attain this. Radovan was present at the progressive group meeting which selected candidates; he agreed to abide by the decision of the group; and when he failed of selection, he pledged his support to the entire ticket. He had come out for the progressive program. Shortly after, he announced his independent candidacy; and while he spoke for the progressive program in his own local, he was silent about it at others. CONNOLLY Jan. 24 GAL. 11

It is obvious that for future elections, more strenuous attempts must be made to unify the opposition, of course, around a program for the betterment of the union.

One of the drawbacks in the past campaign was that the candidates were selected by the progressive group only a few days before nominations began in the local lodges. Had greater preparations been made, it might well have been possible to draw in other elements into the campaign, thus insuring greater success.

Strong Progressive Group Needed.

CONSIDERING that the recent district election was conducted by a progressive group, hastily formed for the elections, the results are good, but only as a beginning. During the campaign, many meetings of the progressive group were held. Now, after the election, one of the most important tasks is the organization of progressive groups in the local lodges, which shall conduct a fight for the progressive program throughout the year. It is not enough for a few individuals to carry on individual propaganda at the meetings. All progressives must be drawn into a group, benefiting from the experience and knowledge of all, and taking an active part in the fight against the reactionary machine.

And even in lodges under progressive leadership, such a group is required to insure the spread of progressive propaganda and organization in the lodge, and to forestall the possible loss of influence should the leaders change front.

Progressive Groups Not Merely for Elections.

SUCH progressive groups have a definite part to play in the present international campaign in the I. A. of M. But progressive groups must be formed not merely with a view to an election, but for a constant struggle. To wait until the next district elections to form progressive groups would be akin to suicide. Such haphazard formation would prevent waging a strong campaign. Progressive groups must be organized in all local lodges immediately. They must become functioning groups, meeting regularly to take up the problems facing the union. How often they can meet will be determined by the problems facing them, and the will of the group itself.

THE election for business agents showed that independents can still play too prominent a role in elections. This can be overcome, if the progressive groups are organized. If these carry on energetic campaigns, if the lines of division between progressives and reactionaries are made clear, independents will be forced to declare themselves on the issues, not merely at election time, but throughout the year. This will make it less possible for the independents to get an average vote for business agent of 17 1/2% (the progressives getting 24 1/2%).

Progressives Must Coordinate Their Activity.

THE progressive forces in the past have not coordinated their activities in the district council with the work in the lodges. Issues are not exploited to the full by the progressives in the local lodges and in the district council, because they have been left to their own resources. The machine carries through a uniform policy. The progressives must also unify their force, so that progressive delegates to the district council will carry out the policy of the progressive forces, and to the best advantage.

The progressive forces must widen their influence. While in some local lodges, considerable influence has been secured, there are some lodges where the progressive group has no following. Such contacts must be sought out and established, as quickly as possible.

THE immediate need for the machinists' union as disclosed by the district elections is the extension and consolidation of a strong progressive group, in the local lodges and in the district council. The progressive forces in the United Mine Workers of America, under fire from the reactionary officialdom, showed that through a determined campaign, of organized mass meetings and a progressive paper, they could mobilize the membership for a "Save the union" program. The progressive campaign in the U. M. W. of A. proves the tremendous power that progressives can wield through organization around a program based on the needs of the union.

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

Stewards Strike in Panama Liner When Placed on Deck Job

New York City, passengers arriving on the Panama Mail liner Columbia, from Central America, damned the mess room crew because of a stewards' strike between Corinto and Balboa, which forced the idle rich to do "their own housework."

Captain Judson, captain of the ship, ordered three stewards to scrape iron pipes because the Columbia endeavored to cut expenses in the deck department.

But they refused because this work comes within the jurisdiction of seamen.

So the captain locked them up in the brig.

Their comrades of the stewards' department did not go on strike immediately. They transferred their strike "to the job," however. The day following the arrest of their three comrades found the twenty-eight other stewards at table with the soup.

While the passengers were eating it the whole stewards' crew went on sympathetic strike and the ship's guests waited nearly an hour for the next course. It did not come so that they had to satisfy their anger by damning the "unruly red waiters." That night they prepared to take turns in serving meals.

When the Columbia reached Balboa Captain Judson had the whole stewards' staff arrested. They were held in \$500 bail, something a seafaring man can seldom furnish. Fourteen "scab" stewards proceeded with the ship to New York.

Toiled Forty Years at Useful Labor; Junked For Uselessness Now

Sick, jobless and friendless, Michael Murphy, 60 years old, was removed from a lodging house at 100 Park Row to Beekman Street Hospital, where he is now recovering from malnutrition and bronchial pneumonia.

For forty years Murphy has worked as a laborer, in railroad camps, and on the streets, never receiving more than twenty-one dollars for a week's work. Because his snowy white hair and tottering steps belie his physical ability to work, he has lately found it hard to find a job.

Like thousands of others, he found it necessary to make his home in the "quarter-a-night Bowery 'flop-houses'" because of his poverty. The bad food served at the cheap restaurants, and the unsanitary condition of his living quarters wrecked ruin upon his health.

Last Saturday, when snow and wind swept furiously about the city and kept well-dressed New Yorkers indoors, Murphy munched thru the snowdrifts delivering packages to replenish his empty pocketbook, his only protection against the elements being a torn, light and well-worn overcoat, and an extra pair of socks lent to him by a fellow lodger because his broken shoes seemed sadly in need of repair. Three days later he was forced to take to his bed.

For Anti-Imperialism

Editor, Daily Worker: Enclosed is my subscription for a year and some contribution to the Daily Worker. For forty years or more my only political hobby is anti-imperialism and I will therefore do my best to keep the only daily anti-imperialism paper I know going.

The more I study the matter, the more convinced I am that imperialism is and always was a losing game of a dying race. Statesmen seem to believe that it is the warrior with his sword that has conquered the world but nothing can be farther from the truth than that. The farmer with his plow is the conqueror, a people that forsake the plow for the sword is heading for perdition. I have always been sure that the British empire must go where all other empires have gone but I did not expect it so soon and if the British statesmen had been wise they could have picked a softer spot to fall on; as it is, it will cost them more to lose their empire than it has cost to gain it. It is no use talking about disarmament and peace as long as one nation remains subject to another.

J. R. BERTELSEN,
St. Paul Hospital,
St. Paul, Minn.

Ponsonby Comes Here To Preach Pacifism

Arthur Ponsonby, M. P., British pacifist, arrived here today on the Cunarder Laconia, for a three-weeks' lecture tour.

On his arrival Mr. Ponsonby stated that he will not speak of specific American problems, but will deal in general with war as being "futile and imbecile." He did not mention the British aggression in China.

Senator Says Public Officers Wink at Law Violations Every Day

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—United States senators, and nearly all other public officials, federal and state, openly wink at violations of the prohibition law, Senator James W. Wadsworth (Republican) of New York, declared in the senate today in urging modification of the law.

"Senators and other public officials do not differ from the great mass of human beings that make up our population," asserted Wadsworth. "The attitude toward the law pervades every stratum of society. If you will but tell the truth, you will admit that it is the prevailing national attitude."

Wadsworth declared that dozens of senators have encountered evidence "clear and incontrovertible," of liquor law violations, and yet did not report it to the proper authorities.

"The bootleg trade," he declared, "has reached to every community in the nation, its customers are counted by the millions. As a matter of fact, the bootleg business is now one of the largest in the country."

The speech provoked lively debate. Senator Heflin (Democrat) of Alabama, a dry, declared that "all the wet senators in the senate could be put in a taxi."

"Yes," retorted senator Bruce (Democrat) of Maryland, a wet, "and all the senators in the senate that I have seen decline a drink since I've been here could be put in less cubic space than that of a taxicab."

The Manager's Corner

PROFESSOR MILLIKAN IS SHOCKED

"THE Scopes trial gave me the most violent shock of my life," said Professor Robert A. Millikan recently. "I have had 15,000 volts of electricity shot through my body, but it did not give the shock the Scopes trial did. We thought that type of thought had passed away 100 years ago with the Inquisition. When such a thing can happen in our day of enlightenment and progress it is time for us to sit up and take notice."

When they awaken to the real character of the capitalist press the workers will receive even a greater shock than did the professor. Most workers swallow the publicity of the capitalist press without any doubt or question. It is only when a serious situation arises that they actually see its true character. There is no doubt that the sixteen thousand textile workers of Passaic received electrical shocks when they saw the lies which were published about their struggle against the textile barons. There is no doubt that the striking subway strikers of New York City were similarly shocked when they read the twisted stories of the plute press. During situations of strife and conflict the capitalist press shows up glaringly its real character. We find it shown also during the present period when the United States Government is seeking to impose its war propaganda upon the workers.

The question is whether the workers need an electrical shock to be awakened or whether they can realize in time the danger that confronts them in the capitalist news sheets. It is the function of THE DAILY WORKER to open the eyes of the toilers of this country to the fact that there is this powerful force—the capitalist press—which acts as a barrier to their further progress. For this reason THE DAILY WORKER should be energetically supported in its effort to establish itself as a mass paper.

ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION COMING; JOIN LABOR DEFENSE TO PREPARE

By PAT DEVINE.

All over the world militant workingclass fighters are lying rotting in capitalist jails. Hundreds of fighters have been murdered and hundreds of dependents left destitute.

In America we have seen anti-labor legislation compelling the workers to fight with their hands tied behind their backs.

We know of the cases of Mooney and Billings, Frank Little, Ruthenberg, Foster, Gitlow, Sacco and Vanzetti and the hundreds of other workers persecuted by the bosses.

Sacco and Vanzetti are lying in jail, pining away for a crime everybody knows they did not commit. Six and one half of the best years of their lives have been spent behind prison bars. It is public knowledge that only the organized protest of the workers of the world kept them from being legally murdered six years ago.

A very important case is before the law courts at the moment. Enea Sormenti, a militant, fearless worker, is threatened with deportation to Italy where Mussolini, the bloody dictator, whom all capitalist defenders are trying to emulate—awaits with an impatient thirst for his life. Mr. John J. Davis of the United States department of labor is acting as a bloodhound for the leader of white terror and proposes sending Sormenti and all other political refugees back to their homeland—into the jaws of death. The workers must raise their voice in protest against such action. By agitation and mass support the life of Sormenti and the other political refugees can be saved.

Who is fighting the battle of the oppressed workers the world over? Who is championing Sormenti, Sacco and Vanzetti and all the other workers threatened with capitalist persecution?

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

Introduce Resolution To Postpone National Origin Act for a Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Representative Jacobstein, New York, introduced a resolution in the house today to postpone for one year the application of the national origin section of the 1924 Immigration Law.

Jacobstein said that this postponement would enable the President to clear up the uncertainty surrounding this method of fixing immigration quotas. He pointed out that the tentative quotas recently announced provide large decreases in German, Scandinavian and Irish immigration and a large increase in the British quota.

Tell your friends to buy THE DAILY WORKER at the newsstands.

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED

The entire DAILY WORKER force

just arrived from Chicago, will attend the

CONCERT and DANCE

arranged by

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for

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at

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ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

TICKETS on sale at Room 32, 108 East 14th Street.

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

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The Attack on Powers Hapgood.

The cowardly attack on Powers Hapgood, member of the United Mine Workers of America, by agents of President John L. Lewis after being lured to a hotel by a telephone call, is a typical example of the methods used by the labor bureaucrats to discourage union members from actively working for a stronger union and a more progressive leadership.

The story of this outrage published in The DAILY WORKER proves that the reactionary leaders of the United Mine Workers, just like their prototypes in other unions, are ready to go to any extreme to hold on to their offices.

Had Powers Hapgood chosen to throw in his lot with the Lewis machine and place his abilities at their disposal nothing would be too good for him. Were he of the type that is willing to do any dirty work, provided the salary is right, Lewis would find a sinecure for him at the expense of the membership as he found a place for the fink, Ellis Searles, editor of Lewis's official organ, the gentleman, who paid a detective agency a large sum of union money for alleged evidence of "subversive activities" against progressive members of the miners' union.

The attack on Hapgood shows better than words that the position of the machine rests on brute force and thuggery, rather than on the good will of the membership. A leader confident of his strength would not have to resort to such methods. Needless to say Lewis will gain nothing by this cowardly assault. It will only have the effect of increasing the resentment of the miners throughout the whole international union against him and his corrupt machine and make them more determined than ever to give the organization a policy and a leadership that will enable it to march forward, to organize all the coal fields in the United States, to fight for the nationalization of the mines and in full to put into effect the policy under which John Brophy, the progressive candidate, conducted his campaign in the recent election.

Some Rabbis Face the Class Struggle.

The class struggle forced its way into a national conference of Reformed Jewry in Cleveland the other day and the hitherto quiet and peaceful gathering of rabbis and synagogue delegates became a battleground of warring tendencies. Reformed Judaism, which thought it was in agreement on everything, found that it was in fundamental disagreement on the most important question of the day—its attitude toward the labor movement.

For four hours the rabbis and the laymen of the 278 congregations there represented quarreled over the report of the "Committee on Social Justice." The majority of the delegates suddenly forgot their religious role as representatives of "Jewish Idealism" and remembered that they were garment bosses, businessmen and manufacturers. "There is a feeling abroad," confessed Rabbi Philipson of Cincinnati, "that Reformed Judaism is a religion of the rich." "We are plunging right into a sea of trouble by talking this way," warned Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark as he thot of the future shudders of his rich pantsmakers and vest-makers when he makes his report.

Just as the Episcopal Church has its Bishop Brown and the Catholic its Father McGlynn, so the debate revealed that the Jewish Reformed Church also has its martyrs to plainspeaking on the cause of the workers. Bedlam broke loose when young Rabbi Isserman, of Toronto, began to tell how he had been expelled from a synagogue for "expressing my views on the dispossessed, the poor and the disinherited. I paid for my views but I am proud I paid."

The indignant rabbis moved to expunge Isserman's speech from the record and the motion carried. Isserman was "paying for his views" again and the convention vote proved his point. But you don't get rid of the class struggle by expunging it from the records. Every institution that seeks to talk to men will have to take ideas on the most important question of our day. Ostrich tactics will not end the class struggle. It will not down until it is settled and settled right by the victory of the workers and the workers' rule. And the idealists like Isserman and Bishop Brown will learn by bitter experience that they cannot espouse labor's cause in the synagogues and churches that are endowed and built by business men and controlled by vested interests.

In the next: "Who's Who in China?" will be the name of Mr. Hu, who formerly ironed shirts for indigent artists in the neighborhood of Greenwich Village. He is now helping to clean out the foreign imperialists and iron out the affairs of 400,000,000 Chinese.

George Bernard Shaw in praising Mussolini has given some enterprising novelist an excuse for writing a sequel to: "A Hind Let Loose." The hind was a journalist with an elastic conscience who wrote with equal enthusiasm and conviction for both sides of a question. Next week Shaw may write a tribute to the late Matteotti, victim of the murderer Mussolini.

Cyrus Wood, of Pennsylvania, Calvin Coolidge's nominee for the interstate commerce commission was turned down by the senate. Calvin is a better hand at directing battleships than handling senators.

The Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union of New York proclaims that it aims to organize all the clerical workers in New York. At the rate it is expelling clerks the survivor will soon have to offer his resignation to the wastebasket. Its a dull union where there is nobody to expel or be expelled.

Pacifists used to point with pride to the Chinese as models for christian nations because, tho millions in number they refuse to resort to violence against the oppressors. Assuming for the sake of argument that the Chinese were ever more peacefully inclined than any other race, we submit for pacifist consideration the thot that the Chinese are shown much more consideration now, when they use rifles than before when they had none to use.

The Fears of Senator Borah

SENATOR BORAH is afraid that unless a halt is called to the growing tendency towards centralized and bureaucratic government, we will soon have "a republic in name, but a bureaucracy in fact."

Senator Borah does not have to worry. We already have such a bureaucracy. At the present moment, one employe out of every eleven persons gainfully employed in the United States is on the public payroll, local, state or national. This does not include the army and navy. Besides the government's prohibition snooping activities and the mass of labor spies and all the red tape clerks, the Coolidge administration and its immediate predecessors are demonstrating that they have made of our government "a republic in name, but a bureaucracy in fact" by putting the government openly at the service of big business. The latest example of this is the putting of our navy at the service of the bankers—Brown Bros., Seligman and Speyer—for the invasion of Nicaragua; the putting of our state department at the service of the oil interests for the bullying of Mexico; and the navy at the service of big business to carry out its interests in China. Again, we have such recent decisions as the Dorchy case in which the Supreme Court has made itself an open tool of the bosses

in declaring that a strike may be illegal any time the bosses do not like its aims. This makes it possible to outlaw all but the least important strikes.

THERE has been a definite tendency in our government since big business has become powerful in the United States and particularly during and since the world war, to make it ever more openly the instrument of the bosses for whatever they want to put across. "Our" president sent "our" army into West Virginia against "our" enemies, the coal miners who are trying to organize against the coal barons. At the command of the steel trust, "our" president sent a full division of "our" army under Major General Leonard Wood into Gary, Indiana, to smash the steel strike; and the national guard was shipped all over the country during the railway shopmen's strike to help the railway bosses defeat that also.

Republican and democratic administrations are alike guilty. It was Wilson who put the army at the service of the coal barons and the steel trust in West Virginia and Gary. And it was the Harding-Coolidge administration that used the national guard to smash the shopmen's strike. The Smith-Tammany state and local

government put the police and the local courts at the service of the bosses in the needle trades, I. R. T. and paper box makers' strikes.

OUR one time "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," is becoming more and more openly a government of the corporations, by the corporations and for the corporations. These corporations control both old parties.

The only remedy is the formation of a labor party locally and of a Farmer-Labor Party nationally, which will be controlled by the workers and poor farmers who make up the overwhelming majority of the nation. Such a party would fight to change our corporation government into a government of the workers and farmers. The Workers (Communist) Party has carried on a fight for the last few years to awaken the masses of the country to the need of such a Farmer-Labor Party. In the coming municipal campaign, this paper and the Workers Party will give major attention to the need for a Labor Party in this city and by 1928, when the presidential campaign begins, the workers and farmers of the U. S. should be in a position to form a National Labor Party capable of conducting a national fight against big business government and for a Workers' and Farmers' government.

Free Education in Free America

By NORMAN SILBER.

This country is free and offers equal opportunity to all. The boast of free Americans is the universal public school system. The country has attained its wonderful ideals because of its public schools which offer an opportunity of education to all, and reach the most remote rural communities—to a certain extent.

My faithful service to my master led me through one of these remote rural communities and afforded me the privilege of observing the operation of one of these wonderful public schools, supported by tax money extorted from poor farmers. This school is by no means unique, and there are many more around it in the same category.

A Carolina School. By the roadside in a sparsely settled river section of South Carolina stands a small unpainted shack. There are no windows nor is there a chimney. Two window-sized openings covered with wooden shutters are nailed closed, no light penetrates from that source.

There is ample ventilation through the cracks in the roof and walls, and when the door is open, sufficient light enters to show the ramshackly circus-style benches, with no backs, made of undressed and unpainted slats. I

passed this shack many times without taking any undue notice of it, having mistaken it for a barn or a church.

Around a Fire. One bitter cold and windy day I passed this shack again and noticed a flock of Negro children huddled around an open fire in the front yard, endeavoring with difficulty to keep the fire burning. Immediately realizing that this was a public school session, my interest was aroused and I stopped to investigate.

The school had an enrollment of 32 pupils and pretended to teach from the first grade to the ninth (the second year of high school). One terribly starved looking elderly man, blind on one eye and dressed in shabby army clothing constituted the teaching staff. By way of equipment the whole school possessed two second grade readers, a wooden blackboard (no chalk) and a blackboard eraser.

There was not a single pencil, no paper and no other equipment in the whole school—not even a bible. The pathetic part lies in the fact that there is a compulsory attendance law in South Carolina which requires every child under 14 years of age in that district to attend that school.

Paid Officials. Yet this same county employed a superintendent of education and an assistant superintendent of education.

The chief duty of the latter official was to visit each school in the county once a year and to submit a written report of the visit.

Ten to One. Each school district in the South must have two schools—one for whites and one for Negroes. The money for support of the schools is spent on a ten to one ratio. For every dollar spent on a white child in public school they should spend ten cents on a Negro child. More often they spend even less on the Negroes. Of course the Negro bears his full burden of the taxes. Indirectly he pays "the Lord knows how much," but directly he pays more than his share.

Senator in Bad. A state senator of South Carolina wanted to make himself popular by introducing a bill in the state legislature which would separate white school tax money and use it on white schools, and operate the colored schools on the school taxes collected from Negroes. The proposed bill killed the political career of the senator. It was calculated that some white schools would not have sufficient funds to operate three days a year under such an arrangement. Opportunities for free education are wonderfully equally distributed in the South.

THE UNION OR NOTHING

Slogan of the Passaic Strikers After One Year of Struggle

By JOHN J. BALLAM
Secretary National Textile Workers' Progressive Committee.

THE Passaic Textile Workers have not only established a record for militancy and determination, but also for endurance. The anniversary of the Passaic strike which began January 25, 1926, finds the workers rejecting the Forstmann-Hoffmann letter over the heads of Mr. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, and Mr. Starr, vice-president. The letter from the Forstmann-Huffmann Co. speaks for itself. It was presented to a mass meeting of 1,500 Forstmann-Huffmann strikers at Belmont Hall, Garfield, N. J., January 20th. The rejected letter follows: Forstmann & Huffmann Company.

Passaic, N. J., Jan. 17, 1927. Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Kernan, Honorable W. Carrington Cabell, Passaic, New Jersey.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and while the general labor policy of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company has already been explained in my previous letters and public statements, I am very glad to add a few words on the points you raise:

1. This company has not objected in the past, nor does it object now, to the membership of employes in legitimate outside organizations, whether religious, social or otherwise.

2. As soon as business conditions will permit us to re-employ still more of our former workers than we have already done so far, the company will see, it's employes according to their individual fitness, without discrimination on account of membership in legitimate outside unions.

I trust the above statement will answer your purposes.

Yours sincerely,
JULIUS FORSTMANN.

Mr. McMahon, after stating that he never would have called the strike of Forstmann-Huffmann workers because they did not cut wages at the same time as Botany did, was interrupted by a Polish striker in the audience, who declared, "The strike

against Forstmann-Hoffmann is for principles. We are fighting against Forstmann - Hoffmann's company union and to compel Mr. Forstmann and Mr. Reinholdt to recognize the U. T. W."

Ellen Dawson, financial secretary of Local 1603, U. T. W., of Passaic, presented a motion that the Forstmann-Huffmann letter be accepted as a basis for further negotiations and that Mr. McMahon be instructed to carry on further negotiations with the Forstmann & Huffmann Co. for the recognition of the union. When the motion was put, it was carried unanimously by the 1,500 strikers, and the proposition to go back to Forstmann-Huffmann on the basis of the letter didn't receive one vote. This is the spirit of Passaic after twelve months of struggle. These strikers look to the labor movement for continued support. If this is forthcoming, they will break the resistance of Forstmann-Huffmann and compel them, together with the Gera mill, New Jersey Spinning and United Piece Dye Works Co., to yield upon the same terms as the Botany, Passaic Worsteds, Dundee and Garfield mills have done.

Local unions should answer the appeal of Passaic and make a substantial contribution to the relief fund as a birthday present for the heroic textile workers. In making this contribution, organized labor must realize that the textile workers in Passaic are fighting the fight of the whole labor movement against the common enemy and against company unionism and the open snappers who are attempting to destroy every trade union in America.

For one year the Passaic strikers have held the fort against the onslaughts of the enemies of organized labor. They have broken the backbone of the resistance of the mill owners. They have already compelled the old industrial autocrat, Mr. Julius Forstmann, to receive their power. Victory is within their grasp and January 25, 1927, finds the heroic textile workers of Passaic as uncompromising in the struggle and as determined to win as they were on January 25, 1926, one year ago today.

French Ambassador To Moscow Publicly Pays Tribute to Krassin

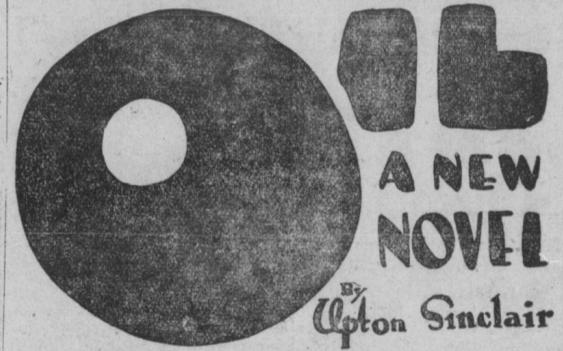
MOSCOW.—The following letter of M. J. Herbet, French Ambassador in the USSR has appeared in Soviet newspapers:

"The death of Mr. Krassin has caused feelings of deep sorrow amongst those who knew him more closely. When I was informed of his death it seemed to me that I have lost a personal friend, although I knew him only since his arrival to Paris in capacity of the first Soviet Ambassador in France. But from my first conversation with Krassin I saw his constructive mind, passion for work and sincerity which made him so attractive to everybody. After that we met very often and each time our friendly relations grew stronger and stronger. Before his last departure from Moscow, in spite of serious illness, he still spoke with me as a man who thought only of his country and work. He was thinking then of his task in England and wanted to undertake it as soon as possible. Then he got ill and his recuperation was not a long one.

"In the history of the revolution Mr. Krassin will occupy the place of an author and organizer of the monopoly of foreign trade. Each time when we spoke about the monopoly of foreign trade, it could be seen that he considers it as his personal work, which he undertook with the approval of Lenin and continued with unflinching persistence. 'How could we retain results of our monetary reform,' said he, 'if we would not have monopoly of foreign trade.'

"Mr. Krassin knew that he has done his work and fulfilled his duty, being on his post when happened those events which have radically changed the outlook of his country. That did not make him proud. On the contrary, he remained very simple in his manners, and sometimes his face wore a charming, tender smile. His conscience was untroubled as the conscience of a workman who has honestly finished his day of labor. This feeling of satisfaction, when one's duty has been fulfilled, is the best and most important thing that can be desired, because labor is the beginning of every joy and measure of every dignity."

(Signed) Jean Herbet, Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary Minister of France, to the Government of the USSR.



CHAPTER XVIII THE FLIGHT.

This summer of 1923 was a pleasant one for Bunny. To be one of the editors of a little paper, and be able to say what you thought, and print it week by week and distribute it, with no Dean Squirego to take it away from you, and no police or patriots to raid your office! To mail it to everybody you knew, and flatter yourself with the idea that they were reading it, and being cured of their prejudices! Bunny had put all his former classmates on the mailing list of "The Young Student," and in the fall the "Ypsels" were going to sell it on the college campuses, and maybe trouble would begin then, and they would get some advertising free!

Dad was slowly picking up. He read the little paper every week, a sort of loving censorship. But it wasn't needed, because Rachel, orthodox Socialist party member, was wasting no space on the left wingers. When these extremists got hold of Bunny and cajoled him into thinking that both sides ought to have a hearing, Rachel would say, what was the matter with their getting out a paper of their own? So here was Bunny, being "bossed" as usual—and by a woman! It was almost as bad as being married!

Another source of relief—Vee was not quarreling with him so much. She had been so shocked by his mad proposal to go off and get himself killed in heavy industry, that she was glad to compromise and take half his time, and let Rachel and "The Young Student" have the other half. Vee was working hard on her new picture, "The Golden Couch," telling about an American darling of luxury who fell into the toils of a fake prince from some Balkan country. To play the part they had got a real Roumanian prince, who had most charming manners, and was willing to devote himself to Vee at all times when Bunny was busy with his Socialist Jewess.

Also they were getting agreeable letters from Bertie, who had been transported to heaven. Such a brilliant world, with such important things going on! She had lunched with the Duchesse de That. Why wouldn't Dad and Bunny come over and visit them—Bunny might make a really brilliant marriage. Dad chuckled; the idea of him going to Paree and trying to polly voo Francy!

The blackmailers were busy, of course; but since his illness Dad had left all that trouble to Verne. Congress was on vacation, which meant a partial respite, the sensational reds might denounce the oil leases in their home states, but the papers no longer had to print what they said. A curious superstition, that when things were said in Congress, even the most respectable newspapers found it necessary to mention them. Such things brought politics into disrepute with business men.

The drilling of the Sunnyside tract was under way. A dozen wells were flowing, and justifying all that had been expected of them. Sometimes Dad was driven to the office, but most of the time the bright young executives would

come out to his home, and sit in the den and get their orders. Such clean-cut efficient young men, with all their faculties concentrated upon getting oil out of the ground! No visions tormenting them, no strains of music haunting them, no hesitations, no uncertainties, never a doubt that to get oil out of the ground was the purpose of man's life! So they kept their wits about them, and mastered their departments, and increased their prestige and their salaries; and when any one of them had taken his departure, there was an unuttered sadness between Dad and his son. Why couldn't Bunny have been like young Simmons, or young Heimann, or young Bolling?

The doctor had said that Dad must not think about business more than two hours a day; so Bunny would tempt him for a stroll, a very slow one, and perhaps they would hear a sermon of Eli's as they walked along the street, and that never failed to divert Dad's attention and set him to chuckling. He took a kind of malicious delight in watching the glory sweep of the Third Revelation; by proving that the masses were boobs, you made it all right to take their naval reserves! Dad subscribed to a little paper issued by one of the rival religious showmen of the town, full of denunciations of Eli and exposures of his trickery.

The regular churches were jealous of this new Revelation, which had burst so rudely upon them. Eli was an upstart and a mountebank, and Tom Pooper, the clerical rival, declared that he faked a lot of his alleged cures, he hired people to stand up and tell how their crippled limbs had healed and their cancers had disappeared. Also, Eli's followers had not been willing to give up their customs of rolling and talking in tongues, and Eli had had to build for them a number of sound-proof rooms in the Tabernacle, where these rites were carried on. "Tarrying rooms," they were called, because you went there to "tarry with Jesus"; and when things got going, you would see a hundred men and women rolling on the floor, pawing one another, tearing off their clothing; you would see a woman jerking her head back, or leaping several feet at a time, here and there, exactly like a chicken with its head cut off. The orgies would end with a mass of human creatures piled into a heap, wriggling and writhing, amid a smell of sweat that would make you ill.

The Reverend Pooper would print such things, and send newsboys to sell the paper in front of the Tabernacle; the newsboys would be fallen upon and beaten, and the police would fail to arrest the assailants, or having arrested them, would turn them loose. Were the politicians of Angel City afraid of the power of this stuffed prophet? Tom Pooper would ask in large capital letters, and Dad would chuckle—in the mood of that Western pioneer who came home and found his wife in a hand-to-hand conflict with a bear, and rested his gun upon the fence and took a seat and called, "Go it, woman! Go it, bear!"

(To be Continued.)

DRIVE ON FORTY-FOUR LEGISLATURES TO SAVE CHILDREN THRU BETTER CHILD LABOR LAWS; COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES FEW STATES HAVE THEM

(By the Federated Press.)

A drive to be conducted in the state legislatures is announced by the National Child Labor Committee. The committee is not giving up the campaign for a national child labor amendment but it sees that some important reforms can be gained in the meantime by the passage of strong prohibitive legislation within the boundaries of the respective commonwealths. The drive will hit 44 states whose legislatures are in session this winter.

Telling of the value of the child labor days of January 29, 30 and 31 the committee emphasizes the seriousness of the problem:

"The startling truth is that child labor is increasing," it declares. "According to the 1925-6 report of the federal children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor, the number of children between 14 and 16 years legally at work increased during the last year in 24 out of the 29 cities and in 8 out of the 12 states, submitting statistics. This does not include the large number of children, many under 14 years, employed in occupations for which work permits are not required, nor the number working il-

legally. Minimum Requirements. "Child labor involves more than the mere question of the age at which a child should enter employment. A satisfactory child labor law must meet certain minimum standards, and these include the prohibition of (1) any gainful employment for children under 14, (2) night work for children under 16, (3) a working day longer than 8 hours for children under 16, (4) the employment of children in physically and morally dangerous occupations.

"Few states now meet these standards. In 15 states the law carries an exemption which makes it possible for children under 14 to work in factories or canneries. In 12 states it is not unlawful to work children under 16 from 9 to 11 hours a day. In only 17 states is the night regulation adequate. In 23 states there are no laws prohibiting children of 14 from working around explosives. In 22 states it is not unlawful to employ children at 14 to run elevators. In 17 states there are no laws prohibiting children from 14 to 16 years from oiling, wiping and cleaning machinery in motion."