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# N. Y. Rents To Soar June 1st

## Cantonese Smash Thru Sun's Lines

### Communist Party of China in New Appeal Says Revolutionary Spirit Unbreakable

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16.—The Cantonese armies by a clever outflanking movement have inflicted a disastrous defeat on the mercenary forces of Sun Chung-Fang and are now within 35 miles of Hangchow.

As previously cabled to The DAILY WORKER the recent Cantonese retreat was a tactical movement designed to draw the enemy into a trap. Sun walked into it and is now trying to walk out again as best he can.

Imperialist elements here are plainly worried over the turn events are taking. They hugged the delusion that Sun's troops were winning. Now the horrible truth is being told. Sun's troops are demoralized, Chang Tso-Lin's boasted "advance" is almost stationary. Wu-Pei-Fu is still in the questionable column and General Feng is reported to be giving his army the final "once-over" before setting it on Chang's tracks. Sun Chuan-Fang is reported rushing his troops southwards in a frantic effort to halt the victorious Cantonese.

### CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

UNLESS all signs fail, Coolidge's attempt to embed his reputation in history by staging a fake reduction or arms conference is liable to be as successful as Woodrow Wilson's effort to jam the United States into the league of nations. Coolidge may emerge from the wreckage with his faculties intact, since one cannot take nothing from nothing. Wilson was one of those "do or die" fellows. "Cal" is content with making recom-

## BROOKLYN WORKERS WILL HEAR CHINESE SPEAKER, DUNNE, WEINSTONE, WICKS AGAINST WAR ON CHINA

Workers of Brooklyn will demonstrate against war with China, Friday, February 18, at 8 p. m. at the Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Get off at the Flushing Ave. station, B. M. T.

Among the speaker will be W. W. Weinstone, H. M. Wicks, and Wm. F. Dunne. There will also be a Chinese speaker. Admission is free.

mendations and watching them being kicked about the lawn by the jolly old senators.

The French government does not hesitate to inform the president that it does not intend to be caught without a girde when the next war breaks out. England grins and intends to advise Washington that its heart throbs with peaceful desires but what can be done when France bars the way? Britain then sets about laying the keels of a few more cruisers and dispatches another ship-load of soldiers to China. Peace under capitalism is an illusion.

All governments are working their chemical departments overtime. Poisonous gases of rare deadliness are being invented. The several governments have officially frowned on the use of poison gas and vowed not to use it in the next war, they are producing it in large quantities. Yet, they raise their eyebrows in feigned horror when they read that the war department of the Soviet Union is preparing for the inevitable attack of its enemies. This may be displeasing to the pacifists who profess a great love for the Soviet Union but don't like to see good boys using their knuckles on bad boys.

RICARDO Trevino, general secretary of the Mexican Confederation of Labor, is reported to have urged the Mexican workers to produce more native products and to boycott foreign products, "especially those of the United States." This is a good way of striking a blow at imperialism. The Chinese used the boycott weapon with considerable effect on the Japanese and British imperialists. But the Mexican workers should realize that whatever sacrifices they make will be unavailing to them in the long run if they leave government power in the hands of the rising Mexican bourgeoisie that Calles represents. The workers and peasants of Mexico are facing the bullets of American imperialism. It is well they should have no illusions about the aims of the native capitalists.

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The imperialists realize this, and under the direction of Great Britain they are using armed forces for the third time against China while ordering the Northern militarists to attack the National Army.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Oswald Mosely, newly elected laborite member of the house of commons, caused an uproar in commons today when he heckled Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, on the British Government's action in sending troops to China.

"Under what treaty rights are British troops being landed on Chinese soil?" queried Mosely.

"The right of a state to protect the lives of its nationals abroad," answered Sir Austen. "This right does not depend on any treaty."

Eugene Chen, Chinese nationalist foreign minister, has raised new questions concerning British troop movements and the financing of the Hankow concession, according to reports received here today, and Owen

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.— Vice-president Dawes was publicly credited today with having fathered the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill to which President Coolidge is opposed, on its successful journey through the senate.

Describing Dawes as the "directing genius" behind the bill, Senator George (D) of Georgia, protested against credit being given to a "certain ex-governor of Illinois."

"The president of this distinguished body should be accorded full credit for enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill by this chamber."

Caraway said the president should have consulted Jardine instead of Mellon to get an advisory opinion on how

(Continued on Page Two)

## Senator Defies Coolidge And Moves for Union Of Latin Americans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.— In the face of express presidential disapproval, Senator Shipstead, (F.L.), of Minnesota, today further pressed his proposal for a Federation of Central American Republics by offering in the senate a resolution calling upon President Coolidge to invite the five southern countries to send plenipotentiaries to Washington to arrange such a union.

President Coolidge, through his official spokesman, recently let it be known that he felt such a proposal should go through the proper diplomatic channels without publicity rather than be aired and exploited through the press and from the senate floor.

## German Gold Found Way to Jesse Smith

### Daugherty Pal Handled Corruption Money

The Harry-Mal Daugherty mess was due to simmer some more in federal court today as District Attorney Buckner stirred deeper into the financial relations between the former department of justice head and the German industrial magnate, Richard Merton.

Buckner yesterday traced \$50,000 of Merton's bonds to the account of Jesse Smith, Daugherty's right hand corruption man, who met his death mysteriously in Daugherty's apartment in Washington several years ago. Smith was the go-between for Daugherty and the corruptionists.

The \$50,000 was given to the late John King, republican national committeeman from Connecticut, as part of the \$441,000 paid to Daugherty, Miller, Daugherty's co-defendant, King and Smith for the approval of a \$7,000,000 claim of Merton's, according to Buckner.

Mal Daugherty, Harry's brother, was on the stand yesterday. He admitted he had transferred to Harry the Jess Smith "extra account."

Repeating his admission that Harry had destroyed certain records belonging to the Midland Bank, Mal unwillingly presented further evidence of his brother's guilt. The records were destroyed after the Wheeler committee had begun its investigation of the activities of the Ohio gang, according to Mal's testimony.

"I couldn't make head or tail of them," was the lame excuse offered by Daugherty for the destruction of the bank records, according to Mal. The accounts for the two Daugherty brothers as well as the ledger sheets of Smith's mysterious account are missing.

The trial will be resumed today.

## SENATOR GEORGE GIVES BANKER DAWES FARM RELIEF BILL CREDIT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.— Vice-president Dawes was publicly credited today with having fathered the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill to which President Coolidge is opposed, on its successful journey through the senate.

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## Jokers in Fake 48-Hour Bill Exposed Here

### Nine-Hour Day Allowed In Proposed Law

With a meeting of women's representatives scheduled at the Women's National Trade Union League's headquarters this morning, sentiment was rapidly crystallizing on the report of the industrial survey commission.

The central theme of the commission's report, a denatured 8-hour law with liberal loopholes for the 9-hour day, is to be discussed and the league's attitude framed. A general meeting Monday will consider the report of today's meeting.

Criticism against the evasive recommendation of the survey commission, controlled by reactionary republicans, were rife. Emanuel Kovaleskie, vice-president of the New York Federation of Labor, and labor's member on the commission, tore holes in the proposal to prevent any change in compensation rates for five years.

An analysis of the so-called 48-hour week provision for women workers reveals loopholes sure to destroy the law, in the opinion of labor attorneys. When a Saturday half-day is provided, the bosses may lengthen the week-day to nine hours. In addition the bosses may work their employees 78 hours a year overtime, these hours to be determined without consulting the workers. Thus women toilers may easily be found working 9 hours a day, it is claimed, at any and all times of the year while employer claims that they are doing their "extra" 78 hours plus the Saturday half-day adjustment.

### Chance for Corruption.

An army of inspectors will be needed to enforce the law, it was to be urged at today's Women's Trade Union League meeting. Enforcement of the law will be well nigh impossible.

But even this compromise proposal is objected to by the employers' representative on the commission. Backed by the open shop Associated Industries and Utica textile manufacturers for whom he is counsel, Merwin K. Hart submits his dissenting opinion to that part of the commission's report to the legislature.

Considering the importance of New York state industrial ally and that it is the most populous center, the commission's report on a shorter work week for women and children is something for labor nationally to heed. Opponents of the 48-hour law who testified at the commission hearings were mainly from the Women's Party, a textile trade paper editor who painted a picture of havoc wrought, he said, by the Massachusetts 48-hour law, and manufacturers. A brief against protective legislation "going too far," prepared by the anti-union National Industrial Conference Board, was presented by the Associated Industries.

Kovaleski protested against the section of the report advising no further labor law change for five years after those based on the present survey. He also disagreed with sections criticizing New York city building trades unions for maintaining closed books. He dissented from the recommendation that workmen's compensa-

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## Coal Barons Offer Taft as Their Agent

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 16.—Both the miners' committee for negotiation of a wage scale in the central competitive coal mining field, and the operators submitted plans today. The essential difference is that the operators' program provides for an openly recognized arbitration board, to prune wages to the point where coal mining requires no more of a payroll in the union fields than in the unorganized cheap labor districts of the south.

This board would have vast powers, and would be controlled by its neutral members, appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court of the

United States, if not agreed upon by the two parties.

The union program, as presented by International President John L. Lewis, allows for the creation of a board of technical advisers, counsel, rate experts, and so on, to be selected by the present conference, and to meet on all questions of dispute over the application of the contract.

Lewis attacked the Interstate Commerce Commission, unfair freight rates, he said, are largely responsible for the demoralized conditions in union fields.

He declared that the republican national committeemen from West Vir-

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## California Edison Co. Construction Workers Buried in Avalanche

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16.—One man is known to have been killed and many others are believed to have met the same fate when a tremendous snow-slide wiped out an outlying construction camp on the Deep Creek tunnel project of the Southern California Edison Company, last night according to belated advices received at company headquarters here late today.

William Lukes met death in the slide. There were 250 other workers in the camp, which is approximately 75 miles northeast of Fresno and 7,000 feet up in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Relief parties have been sent to the scene from the main camp at Deep Creek.

## Boost in Milk Prices Due in New York

### Coolidge Signs Law Barring Canadian Product

Milk is due to follow rents to a new sky high record. With President Coolidge's okeh on the Lenroot-Taber act today, milk dealers were preparing to add another cent to the quart bottle, priced now at 13-16 cents.

The Taber-Lenroot bill, backed by Martin J. Taber, master of the reactionary national grange, an organization of wealthy farmers, bars Canadian milk from the United States and thus limits sharply the quantity of milk arriving on the New York market. Canada furnishes 200,000 quarts a day for metropolitan breakfast tables.

"Pure bunk," was the reply of Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris to the charge that Canadian milk is impure. The impurity charge is merely a blind to cover the unfair restrictions placed upon Canadian farmers, he said. "The impure milk is not legislated against, as is seen by the fact that twice the bacteria content is approved in the bill as is permitted by the city health department," Dr. Harris declared.

Determined to fight the price-boosting measure, Dr. Harris threatened to permit the sale of Maryland and West Virginia milk in New York City. "The New York farmers who lobbied for the bill in the expectation that the price of milk will be forced higher are doomed to disappointment, for as soon as a stringency results in the supply I shall allow Maryland and West Virginia milk to be sold in the city," he said. Milk dealers are confident, however, that prices will go up.

### Large-scale Adulteration.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The methods employed by the dairy barons in the

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## Landlords Scoff at Epidemic Warning; Fight to Finish Due

New York workers will pay 25 to 100 per cent more rent after June 1.

This was the threat today in dispatches from Albany where reactionary republican state legislators are threatening to allow the rent laws to die when they terminate this summer.

Assemblyman Edmund B. Jenks, in charge of the rent laws, declared "the emergency is over" although Health Commissioner Harris drew an appalling picture of the danger of epidemics in the slum areas of New York.

The city was drawn into two opposing camps today on what is probably the most vital immediate issue before the metropolitan public. On one side were:

- Working class population of 4,000,000.
- Social workers.
- Workers' Health Bureau.
- Public health authorities headed by Commissioner Harris.
- Fair Play Rent Association and scores of tenants' associations.
- Consumers' League.
- Trade unions and workers' clubs.

On the other side were: Real estate agents. Property owners. Professional patriots. Reactionaries generally who regard the rent law as "socialism."

In hearings just concluded before the state board of housing, meeting at the city hall this week, scores of workers and renters' representatives told just how one half of New York lives.

"Dozens of families in north Harlem are living in coal bins and cellars and paying \$25 and \$30 a month for such quarters," declared James Middleton of the North Harlem Community Council.

Walter life, of the Fair Play Rent Assn., declared the rent situation today is just as critical for 90 per cent of the workers as it was six years ago when the rent laws were enacted. Dr. Harris told of reports made to

## LABOR TO ANSWER BOSSES' JUDGE, ROSALSKY, WITH U. S. CONFERENCE

### New York Workers Form Cloakmakers Defense Committee to Voice Labor's Protest

The workers' answer to Judge Rosalsky and his savage sentences against striking cloakmakers will be given by a national conference to be held here in the near future.

The Cloakmakers' Defense Committee, which swung into action today in behalf of the victimized union men following its organization by a delegate committee elected at the Webster Hall meeting on Feb. 5, declared that its first big job is to crystallize national protest against Rosalsky.

Defense of the prisoners and the relief of their families, the formation of committees to visit various shops and unions to tell the truth about the sentences, and the holding of mass protest meetings are listed as the committee's first big jobs.

"We believe that these cruel sentences struck a blow at all American labor, and that it is the duty of all workers to help free the brother cloakmakers, lest similar sentences be meted out to other workers in other strikes. The cloakmakers intend to do all in their power to free these men, and we call upon all other workers to aid in their liberation," said Henry Robbin, chairman of the Defense Committee. He explained that the found for the needy families of the prisoners will be administered by the Defense Committee.

Funds For Families. "These women and children need help badly," he said. "The breadwinner of the family has been taken away, and in many cases there are young children so the mother cannot go out to work. They are our responsibility while these cloakmakers are confined in jail."

The Cloakmakers' Defense Committee is composed of 55 members, elected at the mass meeting, from all trades. David Biro, of the Furriers' Shop Chairmen's Council, is secretary, and the press committee, which issued the statement, includes Biro, Robbin, Isadore Baruner and Joseph Kleinman, chairman and secretary of the Cloakmakers' Shop Chairmen's Council, and Bernard Rosenfeld, of Dressmakers' Local 22.

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## NO DISARMAMENT FOR LONG TIME, NOW THE SONG OF THE DIPLOMATS

ROME, Feb. 16.—Italy's formal reply to President Coolidge's disarmament proposals, which will be a refusal, will be handed to the American ambassador shortly, according to the Stefani semi-official agency.

Italy refuses to bind herself to any reduction of lesser naval craft, and intimates that the submarine will be the great weapon with which Italy will oppose "superior armament" of what country not stated but plainly either England or France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—France's note of rejection was being studied today. It seemed to afford but little hope of any concrete success in the near future toward further naval disarmament. Indeed, Secretary of State Kellogg characterized it indi-

rectly as "striking a serious blow at the whole cause of disarmament." Future moves on the part of this government, if any, will, however, await the receipt of replies from Great Britain, Italy and Japan, the other powers addressed last week.

No Hope In League. In no official quarter in Washington is there any hope of the Geneva conference accomplishing anything real in the way of disarmament, despite the expression of lofty hopes in the French note that the Geneva gathering is working toward the same goal as President Coolidge proposed.

The British government at Washington in 1921-22 refused to join with the United States and Japan in applying the 5-5-3 ratio to auxiliary

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**Dine Listen Dance**

At the **SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET AND DANCE** of the Daily Worker Builders  
Monday, Feb. 21 (Washington's Birthday Eve.) Yorkville Casino, 86 St. & 3 Ave.  
Combination Ticket, \$1.50.

# MURDERS VIE WITH ROBBERY IN WILD SPREE

## Crime Breaks Out Like Pox on N. Y.'s Face

Manhattan's tabloids shrieked with delight today as a weird assortment of crimes joined to jazz up headlines, languishing since the lid was put back on the Peaches-Browning mess.

1. Walter Ward, scion of the broad trust family, was facing suit here in a \$35,000 action by parents of Clarence Peters. The young millionaire killed Peters, a sailor, "illegally and unlawfully," to quote the quaint legal phrases and not because he was being blackmailed. The blackmail stuff was Ward's freedom at the murder trial several years ago.

Peters' parents claim damages because their son was a source of income. Mystery witnesses to prove Ward committed the murder in cold blood were being primed for the case.

Seek "Crime Teacher".

2. Police dragged forth a "crime teacher" theory to account for the murder committed by Michael Ponkashaw, 11. He shot and killed a Jamaica storekeeper. The boy is headed straight for the gallows if the cops can uncover a suspected underworld character whom he is supposed to be shielding. "Let them kill him. I don't care," asserted his father.

Young Michael, whose ideas came from the movies, he claims, has been implicated in other local robberies.

3. Harold F. Webster, who killed his mother-in-law, was "torn all night by sobs" after his wife had testified she hated him. Webster used a hammer.

4. The Tombs held John Sweeney for a mail truck holdup in Elizabeth, N. J., in which a cop and the driver were killed by machine gun bullets. \$300,000 was stolen.

5. Francesco Caruso, Brooklyn, who killed the physician who he said, had killed his son, was charged with murder in the first degree. He maintained stoutly that he had killed Dr. Pendola, "but not with a knife".

Alloy Found Guilty.

6. Anthony Alloy was found guilty in the Brooklyn County Court, charged with arson in the first degree as a second offender. This verdict means at least forty years imprisonment.

After the verdict Chief Fire Marshal Thomas P. Brophy told the jury that Alloy is "one of the most dangerous pyromaniacs in the country."

7. A thief apparently climbed up the gloved wall of the apartment house at 1016 Fifth Avenue, entered the first floor apartment of Thomas M. Blake through an open window and rifled two bed rooms of jewelry worth more than \$10,000.

### BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

To Reorganize State Police.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of the state police, today outlined plans for reorganization of state police force, as directed by Governor Moore. The number of stations operated by the state police will be reduced from 37 to 32.

Opposes Paying Doctors.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—A bill which would permit towns to pay physicians for examining intoxicated persons drew the fire of Assemblyman Cavillier, New York democrat, and arch foe of prohibition in the assembly today.

## All Workers

but particularly Irish workers will want to read "Jim Connolly and the Irish Rising of 1926," by G. Schuller with an introduction by T. J. O'Flaherty. "Connolly," name of the military leader of the Easter Week Rebellion, is a magic name to every Irish worker who has within him a single spark of the divine fire of revolt.

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33 First Street  
New York City

## Old Taxi Corporation Involuntary Bankrupt; Rivals Will Benefit

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Quaker City Cab company of Philadelphia recently by creditors of the company. Chas. Sinker of Philadelphia was named temporary receiver for the company with a bond of \$25,000.

The Quaker City company was one of the oldest taxi corporations in the city of Philadelphia. It had gradually declined in power for a number of years but after the Yellow Taxi was purchased by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company (the Mitten interests) new financial backing was secured by Quaker City and it was announced that a determined struggle would be made to dominate the bus and taxi business in and around Philadelphia.

Announcement that the Quaker City company had been petitioned into bankruptcy would appear to leave the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. in full control of the car and bus business of Philadelphia.

## Coal Barons Place Hope in Bill Taft

(Continued from Page One)

Virginia Kentucky and Tennessee were in Washington circulating reports that if President Coolidge names to the commission another man from Pennsylvania he won't get republican delegations from those states if he runs for a third term.

Lewis said the miners' settlement plan would result in "cooperation upon an intelligent basis and it would give wide authority to the conference."

Official Hope to Dieker.

There is a growing feeling of optimism in the ranks of the miners' union committee that a general breakdown in the industry can be avoided by signing agreements with separate districts or with individual coal companies. Union officials declared that if some of the operators sign for a renewal of the present contract others can be whipped into line before March 31. Even if an agreement is reached, there may be a temporary suspension in April to allow American industry to absorb the surplus stocks on hand, variously estimated between 60,000,000 and 85,000,000 tons or at least a two months' supply.

## Coal Was Ammunition.

These coal supplies were accumulated for the purpose of breaking the strike expected on April 1, if an agreement is not made before that date. The rank and file of the miners are not enthusiastic about any such closing down of mines for the purpose of saving the operators their campaign expenses against unionism, by allowing them to use up the coal reserves they have accumulated as a weapon against their employes.

## Operators Propose Court.

William C. Perry, Illinois operator, offered as an amendment to Lewis' plan, the operators' proposal for a commission of four miners, four owners and three neutral mediators to settle any disputes that were not solved by the Joint Wage Conference. The neutral mediators would be named by the chief justice of the supreme court; if the miners and operators could not agree upon them.

The operators' plan, as set forth by Perry, and more especially by William H. Haskins, Secretary of the Eastern Ohio Operators' Association provided for wages to be settled by a commission provided for the agreement by the conference on a wage scale that would be competitive with that of the non-union districts, and for the commission, as outlined above, to remain in session and to

1.—Determine a competitive wage scale for the central competitive field.

2.—To readjust such scale from time to time in order to maintain competitive conditions.

3.—To have final jurisdiction in all grievances appealed from the several districts.

4.—To perform such other duties as may be agreed upon by the joint conference of miners and operators.

The scene of the conference was shifted today from the Hotel McAllister to the Everglades Hotel. Three spokesmen presented the arguments for each side. For the miners, besides President Lewis, were Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, and Lee Hall of the Ohio Miners Association. Philip H. Penna of Terre Haute, Ind., was the third speaker for the operators.

Civil Liberties Wires Protest When Official Stops Debate Over God

Governor Howard M. Gore of West Virginia was urged yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union in a telegram from Forrest Bailey, a director, to restore the rights of free speech in Huntington and to rebuke Mayor W. E. Neal for banning a religious debate from the Huntington city auditorium and intimidating other hall owners.

At the same time Mr. Bailey wired to Mayor Neal protesting against

## OFFICE UNION BANS FREIHEIT OFFICE STAFF

### Officials Refuse to Organize Big News Shop

Freiheit office workers cannot join the Office Workers' Union. This is the edict of Ernest Bohm, secretary of the union, revealed today in the publication of correspondence between the workers in the Freiheit office and the union.

Freiheit is the only Jewish workers' daily newspaper in New York City, and that is regarded the real reason behind the action of the officialdom of the union, which takes orders attentively from Hugh Frayne, local representative of the A. F. of L. hierarchy and Matthew Weil, leader of the reactionary union-disrupters in the A. F. of L.

The relationship between Freiheit and the Office Workers' Union is an interesting one. The office staff was the only unorganized section of the entire Freiheit staff until November 1926. When workers asked the Freiheit manager why the office workers were not in the union, he answered that the union never came to organize them. The manager immediately communicated with the union.

On March 23, 1926 the manager wrote to the union informing them of the actual conditions. The secretary came and took a list of the workers and their wages. But the office remained unorganized. On May 19 the manager wrote again. The secretary came again and asked for one more week's time. But the week turned into a month, and the office remained non-union.

In answer to the above, the president of the union offered the Freiheit staff the right to pay dues to the union without the elementary privileges of coming to union meetings and partaking in the union activities. Needless to say such proposition was voted down by the staff. It was considered an insult.

But this did not close the matter. The office staff remained unorganized until two ambitious union members came to the Freiheit and stated that they would use their influence in convincing the president of the union that the office staff should be organized. They were given the names and salaries of each member.

Before the staff was unionized the secretary stated that he was in favor of organizing the Freiheit but the president of the union and his followers were not.

The secretary's position seemed to have won. The ambitious girls' influence was convincing. The Freiheit office staff was initiated on the union floor, without a single objection, at the November, 1926 meeting.

"Hooray," the Freiheit staff felt like telling the world. But they remembered the pledge made to the two young office workers that they would give no publicity to the fact that the Freiheit was unionized. And they kept their promise. No publicity—and all was well until—

On January 18, 1927 each office worker received a registered-receipt requested letter with a check covering initiation fees and dues. The letter read:

"Greeting: Since your appearance before the membership committee of this union, additional information has been brought for the committee showing that contrary to the impression you created there, you are opposed to the principles of trade unionism as sanctioned by the American Federation of Labor. We therefore, return the money you have paid on account of initiation fees and dues, enclosed. Very truly yours, (signed) Ernest Bohm, secretary."

Can't Even Get Bodies Of Edison Company Men Killed By Snow Slides

FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 16.—Rescue workers seeking bodies of 14 victims buried beneath tons of snow, earth and rocks near Big Creek were withdrawn suddenly today when thawing weather was expected.

West Virginia mayor, "Is There a God in the Universe?"

Mayor Neal, replying to the union's first protest on February 7 to his ban, declared that he had "filed the telegram in the waste basket," according to the Huntington Daily Advertiser. Both Dr. Martin, a fundamentalist, and Mr. Smith, an atheist, were charged by Mayor Neal and Colonel E. H. Waldon with being members of the Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Bailey in his telegram stated that neither is a member. The union, he added, is concerned solely with the constitutional right of free speech and is not interested in supporting either atheism or religious orthodoxy.

## Mexico Loans Money To Progressive Latin American Republics

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 16.—Two million pesos in Mexican gold—a million and a half as a loan to Guatemala and a half million as a loan to Juan Sacasa, liberal president of Nicaragua—has been received by Alfonso Graviota, Mexican ambassador here, according to reports in circulation here.

The Honduras revolutionary general Ferrara is understood to be in Mexico and it is believed that he will leave shortly for the East Coast of Honduras with an insurrectionary force.

## Dawes Gets Credit For Farm Relief Bill

(Continued from Page One)

The McNary-Haugen bill improved the cotton situation, prices having increased as soon as the senate passed the farm bill. Last week, he said, 193,000 bales of spot cotton were bought as compared with the 60,000 bales of spot cotton bought the corresponding week of last year.

In the house the bill was slowly being steam-rolled through, today.

The announcement by Representative Aswell, democrat, of Louisiana, at the close of yesterday's session that he will move for the substitution of his own farm measure for the McNary-Haugen bill is considered a challenge, which probably will result in a real test of strength in the voting on the motion. If his motion is lost then another substitution—that of the Curtis-Crisp bill—will be attempted.

## To Vote Friday.

After consideration of amendments to the bill its supporters expect to have the final vote on the measure by Friday or Saturday, and if the legislation is retained in the form approved by the senate, so no conference is necessitated, it will be sent to the White House immediately.

The belief that President Coolidge will veto the bill was voiced at yesterday's session by several representatives. Many members said they would vote for the bill because they think the president will veto it, Representative O'Connor, democrat, of Louisiana, said: "Others are planning to vote for it, although they openly admit it is unconstitutional."

## Bankers are Victors in Congress Thru Maneuver With the Fake Farm Bloc

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IT is now being called the farm-bloc. This is merely a confession of the existence of a condition that has prevailed in the legislative halls of congress ever since the present session convened.

The insidious forces that were rallied in support of the McNary-Haugen bill have been repeatedly exposed in these columns. It has been shown that the fact that Frank O. Lowden, multi-millionaire and former governor of Illinois, and Vice-president Charles W. Dawes, Chicago banker, supported this so-called "relief" measure, boded no good for the workers.

It was the organization of the farm-bloc that made it possible for the McNary-Haugen bill to pass the senate, with clear sailing at present in the house of representatives.

It has also made possible the passage thru the senate of the conference report on the McNary-Haugen bill, which develops the power of the great financial institutions thruout the farm areas, thru establishing a system of branch banks, wiping out the small privately-owned banks.

Thus the banker crowd, using the McNary-Haugen bill as bait, won the support it desired for the passage of its own legislation to strengthen its own position to exploit the farmers.

None other than Senator Nye, of North Dakota, now admits that the attack made on this parliamentary combination, that can bring no good results to the dirt farmers is perfectly correct.

At this late day, Senator Nye now proclaims rather loudly: "I resent the false information the friends of honest farm legislation entered into a deal with the banking interests to secure preferred places for the two bills. I resent it because I had no hand in such a deal. As one who believes it the intent of the international banker to crush and pauperize the American farmer and the farmers of the world I could not have brought myself to help such a deal."

"Frankly, I should prefer to see the McNary-Haugen bill defeated than to see this banking bill made into law. Every advantage gained under the McNary-Haugen bill will be offset many times by the McNary-Haugen banking bill, which extends the privileges of the Federal Reserve System and condemns its damnable activities of 1920 and 1921.

"Where restrictions should now be written on the system, we find, instead, that congress is extending

## COOLIDGE SIGNS LENROOT TABER PURE MILK BILL

### Although Harris Claims It Means Impure Milk

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Over the protest of New York City, President Coolidge today signed the Lenroot-Taber Canadian milk inspection bill. The measure will require Canadian milk producers who ship their products into the United States, to conform to health inspection standards similar to those required of American dairies.

President Coolidge signed the bill after long conference at the White House with Senator Lenroot, who urged its enactment as a vital health measure. Senator Lenroot denounced New York's opposition as "unsound and inaccurate."

"The cause of Health Commissioner Harris' opposition is difficult to estimate," said Senator Lenroot, "but the Canadian milk which comes into the United States is controlled by a few influential milk contractors, and milk contractors in the past have evidently been influential with Tammany Hall."

## Necessary Purification.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Purifying the air of congressional chambers after long debate is expensive business.

President Coolidge today submitted a budget request for a \$245,000 appropriation for a new ventilation system for the house chamber.

He recently made a similar request for the senate.

Rep. Abernathy (D) of North Carolina, declared that foul air in the house chamber probably had been responsible for the deaths of several members.

## SENATE PASSES MORGAN'S BANK BILL; 71 TO 17

### Now Up to Coolidge, Is Expected to Sign

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The McFadden-Pepper banking bill, extending the powers of the whole federal banking system, was enacted into law this afternoon when the senate adopted the final conference report.

The bill now goes to President Coolidge for his signature. While Coolidge has not expressed himself it is understood that he will sign it.

Permanent Federal Reserve.

The bill is one of the most far-reaching of any in recent years. It continues the federal reserve system indefinitely, and strengthens the banks in it by permitting them to run their branches as part of the reserve system and to establish new branches wherever state laws permit state banks to have such branches.

Centralizes Banking.

The general effect is to tremendously centralize the business of banking, and to increase the importance of the federal reserve banks, most directly dominated by Wall Street's big bankers, and able to increase or curtail the quantity of currency in circulation. Before the branch banks of this financial machine, the "independent" bankers will be powerless.

Insurgents Oppose.

The vote was 71 to 17.

Those opposing were: republicans—Denen, Ill.; Frazier, N. D.; Gooding, Idaho; Powell, Neb.; LaFollette, Wis.; McMaster, S. D.; Norris, Neb.; Nye, N. D. and Stewart, Iowa, Democrats—Dill, Ashington, Hefflin, Ala.; Steck, Iowa; Trammell, Fla.; Walsh, Montana, Wheeler, Montana.

Senator Borah, (R.) of Idaho, was paired against the measure.

The support of big business by these middle class politicians has not been passive. They have actually fought, openly and bitterly, against the workers and farmers themselves developing independent political action on their own behalf. In recent years the whole struggle of the LaFollette movement has been to crush the rising farmer-labor party movement.

Frazier and Nye, of North Dakota, have been among the worst offenders. When he could have devoted his time making a real fight for the wheat growers of his state, Nye was busy seeking political favors, in the shape of federal patronage, from Coolidge at the White House.

Some of the rotten fruits of the surrender of the LaFollette progressives to the republican "old guard" are just beginning to give off repulsive odors. The workers and farmers, the victims, will learn the real nature of the mess prepared for them by so-called "insurgents" in the old parties. Capitalism is driving to legislative victories in congress, but these victories will drive workers and farmers into a class Labor Party of their own to wage a real struggle for those who toil.

## Women of Plentywood Put Crop Grabber On Run; Need His Office

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

PLENTYWOOD, Montana, Feb. 16.—A masterpiece of direct action was accomplished by the irate citizens of Sheridan county when women of Plentywood moved the office fixtures of the McKee and Langer Land company, characterized as a "crop grabbing organization," into the street, and took possession.

The office is in the public library, and the women demand that it be converted into a public rest room for women coming in from the country. The Board of County Commissioners having refused to act on their request, the women tried the more direct methods, and announced that they would occupy the room until the Board came to a decision.

Lease Expired.

The lease of the ousted firm had expired the day previous to the eviction, and although a month's advance rent had been paid to the county treasurer, a renewal of the lease had been refused by the county commissioners. The women therefore considered that they had much right to the room as the land company, and moved the fixtures into the street.

Hold the Fort.

After placarding the place as a "Public Rest Room," the women proceeded to occupy it in shifts day and night, having moved in chairs and couches as furnishings for the "Rest Room."

The women of the town had desired this office for a rest room for some time, and had circulated petitions in the county for the removal of McKee and Langer because of their notorious crop-grabbing activities. In spite of the large number of signatures to the petition, the county commissioners had refused to take action.

A special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners has been called to consider the situation.

## Wants Penal Colonies.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Establishment of penal colonies on deserted farm lands where prisoners would be forced to earn their living was suggested in the lower house of the legislature today by Assemblyman Jenks, Broome republican.

## Smith Renominates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Governor Smith today sent to the senate several nominations of state officers whose terms have expired.

## Dance and Ball

HARLEM CASINO, 116TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE

Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the door 75 cents.

Arranged by the YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE, 108 East 14th Street.

# Sat., Feb. 19th

## LONG HOURS AND LOW WAGES BEHIND STRIKE OF NEW JERSEY BUS DRIVERS

Hudson county bus drivers, on strike for wage increases and better conditions, explained their case in a statement to The DAILY WORKER today. Listing five demands, they suggest that Hudson county take over the busses under municipal ownership and operation if the bosses refuse to listen to reason. Here is their statement:

All the statements made in the New Jersey press have come from the representative of the owners. Moses Greenberg of the South Hudson County Boulevard Bus Owners. We feel he has put the facts in a manner which is certainly biased.

There are 61 busses licensed to operate on the boulevard North and 67 busses operated by permit on the boulevard South. Since the strike was declared the north end has operated only 45 busses and the south end 49 busses. Naturally the efficiency of road service is greatly impaired notwithstanding statements to the contrary. Heretofore the owner of the busses now being operated worked for a period of 10 hours and was then received by another driver. In all the bus worked about 20 hours. At the present time the owners of these busses are working in long shifts from 14 to 18 hours, a physical impossibility as time will show. There is an ordinance preventing any person from operating a public vehicle over 12 hours. After a number of accidents have occurred as they are bound to, no doubt a just protest of this condition will be made.

In normal times with all the busses operating during the rush hours it was very difficult to take care of the peak and yet we read every day that it is being handled. At Newark avenue we counted 6 busses pass from 40 to 60 people. The conditions are even worse at points beyond the Paterson Plankroad and beyond the City Line to Bayonne. It would be impossible to cite all the conditions noted by our committee.

Now as to the cause leading up to the strike: The old contract expired on December 31st, 1926 and was for one year. There are five main clauses which could not be settled hence the strike.

The first clause that has to be settled is the demand for an increase in wages from the present wage of \$42.50 per week to \$50.00.

Now the second clause at issue is the demand that our delegate, Edward Levy be allowed to sit-in at the Grievance Board Meetings on the South End. At the present time Levy sits in on 21 other boards throughout Hudson County and we demand that he be accorded the same privilege on the South End. If the public knew how many men were (framed) and innocently punished they would see the reason for our demand.

The third point at issue is the demand that the 8 drivers who were suspended from the busses owned the entire association be replaced. These drivers were suspended without trial and we know they were only fired for taking a stand in favor of the re-election of our delegate, Edward Levy. These men were tried before Chief Bus Starter Wm. Whalen and no serious charge could be found against them.

The fourth point at issue is the demand of \$1 per hour overtime. Every

day in the week part of the drivers are compelled to work from 1 to 3 hours overtime. In the past if a driver demanded overtime from the owner he was soon out of a job.

The fifth point at issue is the demand that extra drivers be paid \$1 per hour for trips made between and after the rushes. In the past extra drivers have received \$1.25 per round trip.

It is very amusing to listen to the pitiful tale of poverty from the bus owners, many of whom have paid from \$15,000 to \$25,000 for those busses. We ask if any business man can invest \$8,000 and receive \$3,500.00 profit per year and more. At the time we went on strike our committee offered to submit figures and go into debate regarding the profits made in bus operation.

The South End Boulevard busses average \$47 and the North End busses \$60 per day receipts. Granting that a bus loses 1 day per week and knowing that the weekly receipts vary from \$282 per week to \$350 it is easy to arrive at the profits. A bus cost about \$7600 and has a proven life of 5 years. The following are daily expense figures.

1. Owner's wages ..... \$8.00
2. Drivers Wages ..... 7.00
3. 28 gal. gas ..... 5.60
4. 2 quarts oil ..... .40
5. All insurance ..... 1.10
6. City tax ..... 1.50
7. Tires rented ..... 2.00
8. Garage ..... .90
9. Tool expense ..... 1.50
10. Repairs, etc. .... 1.50
11. Misc. overhead ..... .50
12. Depreciation ..... 5.00

Total daily expense totals \$35 and from that figure it can easily be seen that a net profit of from \$2500 to \$5000 is made.

It might be suggested that it would be to the benefit of the traveling public if the county would buy and operate the busses in such a case a longer ride and more satisfactory conditions could be expected for the same fare.

Signed by the following committee: Fred Bremer—Leo Crowley, North E. David McComb—Wm. Kase, South E. Ray Harris, President Local 461. Edward Levy, Delegate Local 461.

## Bus Strikers to Confer With Owners & County; Labor Council Interests

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 16.—A conference of owners and drivers of busses operating on Hudson County Boulevard, from Bayonne to Fairview, was to be held here today with a view to ending the strike of drivers which has been in effect since February 5. The conference was to be attended by the three members of the Hudson County Boulevard Commission and by William Whalen, county supervisor of jitney busses.

It was explained today that Edward Levy, union delegate who has been conducting negotiations for the striking drivers, had been relieved of further responsibility in the matter, and that the drivers will be represented at the conference this afternoon and in all future investigations by representatives of the Central Labor Council, which includes all trade unions in Hudson County.

## Newark Mass Meeting To Learn Facts About Needle Trades Crisis

All Newark workers are invited to hear speakers present the truth about the struggle in the needle trades unions, especially the cloakmakers and furriers, at a mass meeting to be held Saturday, February 19, at 2 p. m., at the large New Montgomery Hall, 103 Montgomery Street, Newark, New Jersey. There will be speakers from the New York Cloakmakers' Joint Board and the Fur Workers' Joint Board. Admission is free.

## BOSSSES OFFER BUS STRIKERS BOOST IN PAY

### Drivers Skepical; Owner Flivvered Before

Special To The Daily Worker. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 16.—A conference between representatives of the striking bus drivers, the bosses, a committee of the Central Labor Union and the boulevard commissioners was held yesterday at the headquarters of the boulevard commission to try end the strike of the 400 bus drivers. After several hours discussion the conference adjourned until tomorrow.

At the conference Moses Greenberg, representing the bus owners, offered to raise the workers pay to \$44 a week at once and make it \$45 weekly within a year. Greenberg promised the workers \$45 a week one year ago and then withdrew his offer, leading bus drivers to doubt his new promises.

Will Inform Workers. At a meeting of the strikers to be held Thursday at 11 a. m. at the Orpheum Theatre, Edward Levy, strike leader, will notify the workers of Greenberg offer.

That Greenberg should now be willing to pay the workers \$44 a week when last Saturday he had issued a ultimatum demanding the workers to return no later than Monday morning at 11 at \$40 weekly, is causing quite a little comment among the workers.

Those present at the conference were five representatives of the Central Labor Union headed by President Charles Jennings; a committee of five drivers, four bosses and four boulevard commissioners.

Policemen Only Scab. It is stated that so far the only scab that the bosses have used is one local policeman who drives a scab bus for about eight hours every evening after finishing his regular tour.

## Seven Dress Pickets Released by Judge

Seven pickets who were arrested on February 9 while they were picketing the Irene Dress Shop at 33 West 21 street, were freed today following dismissal of charges by Magistrate Renaud in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday when he found there was no evidence against them.

They were Anthony Card, Mary Russo, Lena Barbo, Phillip Cagnar, Clara Silverstein, Solomon Elson, and Max Goldberg. This shop was called on strike by the Joint Board when the employers discharged workers for refusing to register at the International.

Cardinal Renuzzi Dies. LONDON, Feb. 16.—Cardinal Renuzzi De Bianchi died today in Rome.

Join the Workers (Communist) Party.

## AMALGAMATED MEETING AT COOPER UNION WILL EXPOSE BECKERMAN'S READJUSTMENT PLANS

A mass meeting of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, under the auspices of the T. U. E. L., will be held in Cooper Union on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 1 p. m. sharp, as a protest against the Beckerman administration.

New facts are to be told relative to the nefarious readjustment program sponsored by Beckerman, which has thrown hundreds of union men out of work. The meeting will be addressed by the following speakers: Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, J. Boruchowitch, S. Lippin, L. Nelson, B. Gittlow, Lena Chernenko, P. Aronberg, A. Rumuliga, C. Zimmerman.

Admission is free. All fellow workers should be informed, as it is necessary to show a united front.

## Bronx Young Workers Meet Now on Thursdays

The regular meetings of the Bronx Section of the Y. W. (C.) L. are now being held on Thursdays (instead of Fridays).

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, Feb. 17, 8 p. m., at 1347 Boston Rd. Every comrade of the Bronx Section must be present, as we will hold election of a new executive committee.

## RIGHT WINGERS BAIL OUT THUGS BEATING PICKETS

### Sensational Charge Made at Hearing

Bail bonds and attorneys for gangsters who beat up pickets are furnished not by the bosses but by the right wing officialdom in charge of the machinery of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

This startling development was featured in magistrate's court yesterday at the hearing of four gangsters. These pluguglies were arrested last week and identified as the men who shot and wounded Samuel Cohen at 57th Street and Broadway, near Columbus Circle, as he was leaving the picket line at Reisman, Rothman and Beaver. The hearing was held before Magistrate Simpson's court on 54th Street and will be continued Saturday.

Only one of the gangsters said he was a garment worker. Harry Goldman claimed to be a salesman, Samuel Ober said he was a chauffeur and Max Richter declared he was a loan broker.

"It is very strange that the International should be furnishing the defense for salesmen, chauffeurs, and loanbrokers," commented Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board.

"Evidently the International is not interested in defending the cases of cloakmakers who tried to defend themselves on the picket line, since it withdrew its lawyers and abandoned them to their fate, yet 'chauffeurs' and loan brokers" seem to obtain their protection.

"As a matter of fact the three all have the same profession, that of hired gangster and thug."

## FORD'S HATRED OF USURERS INJURES SENATOR COUZENS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Wall Street's tireless buying and selling, its liking for prices stamped on a chattering ticket tape, and its panicky fears of "radicalism," rose up today to plague the former partners of Henry Ford.

These things, thrown into the conflict with the "anti-Wall Street" measures Ford used to keep bankers and brokers at arm's length, forged down the value of Ford Motor Company stock, according to Arthur O. Choate, New York banker.

To Get Back Tax.

Choate was a witness for the government in its fight to collect \$30,000,000 more income taxes from Senator James Couzens of Michigan and other former Ford stockholders. He testified that Wall Street's alarm over the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1912, and the drastic restrictions Ford threw about the sale of his company's stock to "outsiders," held the value of this stock down to \$4,000 a share in 1913.

To a broker buying the stock for resale to the public the value was depressed still more, to a "perfectly ridiculous figure," Choate said.

Police Investigate Deaths.

SODUS, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The authorities here were today continuing their investigation into the deaths of J. Roscoe Dufflow, 35, and William Smith, a 15-year-old Sodus school boy whose bodies, both with bullet wounds, were found under an over-turned car.

## U. S. MARINES TO RULE NICARAGUA, SAYS COOLIDGE

### Will Continue to Wield Big Stick Over Her

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The American government tonight abandoned any hope for peace in Nicaragua, and will continue to police the republic with United States marines, it was officially learned at the state department.

The navy transport Henderson was ordered to leave Philadelphia and pick up 800 apprentice seamen at Newport, R. I., stop at Hampton Roads for 600 marines and proceed for southern waters. The seamen are to be dropped at Guantanamo, for training with the U. S. fleet there, and as many more trained sailors or marines taken on board. They will proceed direct to Nicaragua.

The battle at Matagalpa, in which the Diaz forces were routed and the Sacasa forces were accused of firing upon the United States charge d'affaires prompted this action, it was learned.

President Coolidge today expressed the hope that Dr. Juan Sacasa, leader of the rebels and Adolfo Diaz of the constitutional government would come to terms.

Admiral Julian Latimer, commander of the American forces in Nicaragua, conferred with Dr. Sacasa early today. It was learned that he left there to make the long passage through the Panama Canal and back to the west coast to confer with Diaz. No one would say whether his mission proved profitable.

## Joker in 48-Hour Bill Is Exposed

(Continued from Page One) tion referees be appointed for 10 years by the chief judge court of appeals. Assemblyman Frederick L. Hackenberg gave similar objections to those of Kovaleski.

Labor endorsement of an exclusive state compensation fund is ignored by the commission. Increase of temporary total disability pay from \$20 to \$25 per week and of total payable in such cases from \$3,500 to \$5,000 is recommended. For temporary partial disability total payment of \$4,000 instead of \$3,500 is advised.

Postering industry should be the state's first consideration, the survey commission comments. The compromise recommendations come from the clash of this view with that of organized labor—that the state must first protect the health of its citizens, a majority of whom are workers.

Republican lawyers dominated the survey commission appointed by the legislature. Former U. S. ambassador to Germany James Gerard was appointed as the public's representative.

## New Boost in Milk Prices Due in N. Y.

(Continued from Page One) large-scale adulteration of milk were exposed by Kenneth F. Dee, director of the dairy farm bureau at a hearing before Agriculture Commissioner Berne A. Pyrkic today.

Charging the Middle States Milk and Cream Company with using a "homogenizer" for mixing water, condensed milk, pure milk and skimmed milk and turning out what passed for good milk, Dee accused all of the company's up state plants of large-scale adulteration. The Middle States Milk and Cream Company is a subsidiary of Smith Brothers' Milk and Cream Company, whose license was revoked on adulteration charges last week.

The business of the "homogenizer" is to break up the fat globules of the condensed milk which is poured into it. Skimmed milk and water, which are also poured into the machine, help to make up the "pure" milk that is retailed to the workers in the city.

## British Official in Firing Squad Threat To War Opponents

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Sir Mitchell-Thomson, chief civil commissioner during the general strike, now postmaster general, threatened to use firing squads on Communists and left wing socialists and radical trade unionists who were opposing the dispatch of troops for war against the nationalist government of China.

"If they continue to oppose the steps being taken by his majesty's government to protect British property in China, they will end up and very properly, too, against a wall with a firing party in front of them. I think it is as well that they should know this right from the start."

Sir William Joyson-Hicks stated in the house of commons that the government was trying to find out the party responsible for publishing the leaflets distributed among the troops urging them to refuse to fight against the Chinese.

## BAKERS UNION INVESTS \$1,000 IN I.L.G.W. BONDS

### Workers All Over the Country Are Helping

Bakers' Union Local 164, of German bakers in the Bronx yesterday invested \$1,000 in "Save the Union" bonds of the Joint Board of cloak and dressmakers' unions.

A delegation from the local was sent to the headquarters of the bond issue to turn over the money and receive the bonds, and to assure the cloak and dressmakers that "we are with you until the fight is won," according to Julius Portnoy, secretary of the bond issue drive. The delegation said that more bonds would be bought by the local in the near future, and that an active campaign is being carried on among the members.

The campaign for bonds is being carried into the shops, also, and the workers of the Fashionbuilt Shop have purchased 5 bonds and raised besides fifty dollars for the defense of their brothers in jail and for the protection of the union. Collections for defense of the prisoners are being made in many shops, Portnoy said.

Many workers are turning in shares of the Russian American Industrial Corporation in exchange for the bonds of the Joint Board, according to Portnoy. Shares have been received this week from Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and Rochester and New York.

Additional money for the purchase of bonds has been turned in from the Lithuanian Women Workers of Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, Workmen's Circle Branches 625, of New York, 353 of Duluth, and 592 of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, and from workers in the cities of Philadelphia, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Trenton, and Chicago.

The bond issue of \$250,000 is guaranteed by the Joint Board and by Locals 2, 9, 22, and 35—the most powerful in the union. They bear interest at six per cent and mature in two years. They may be purchased in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100 and \$500. "Buy a bond and help save the union."

Man Dies from Bullet Wounds. Michael Bonti, of 1111 Eighty-sixth street, Woodhaven, Queens, died in Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica, early yesterday from bullet wounds he received in the street near his home late last night. His condition would not permit his being questioned by detectives and he died without rallying.

## COOLIDGE URGES TO FIX UP NEW MEXICAN TREATY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The senate foreign relations committee today favorably reported the Borah resolution requesting President Coolidge to negotiate a treaty with Mexico extending the life of the general claims commission between the United States and Mexico.

The resolution was sponsored by Senator Borah, so the commission could be used to adjudicate the present controversies over Mexican oil and land laws.

The committee also discussed the Frazier resolution, prohibiting the president from using American troops in Mexico during the recess of congress, but no action was taken.

Living up to his practice of spreading misinformation thru the state department, Secretary Kellogg today informed the senate that 70 per cent of the oil producers in Mexico had refused to subscribe to Mexico's new petroleum law. The secretary had been requested to furnish data from the department bearing on the oil situation.

This statement is at variance with the facts given out by reliable sources which show that most of the oil producers in Mexico have come under the provisions of the new law.

## Second Annual BANQUET and DANCE

If YOU want to meet President Coolidge, Secretary Kellogg, the Prince of Wales and Queen Marie of Roumania next Monday night—

don't come to the banquet and dance of The DAILY WORKER BUILDERS. These celebrities won't be there. Besides, it's to be a banquet and dance—not a RIOT!

But there are compensations. Contributors and editors of The DAILY WORKER will be present: J. Louis Engdahl, Scott Nearing, Bertram D. Wolfe, William F. Dunne, Vern Smith, Tom O'Flaherty, Robert W. Dunn, Michael Gold and (illustrious fellow) Others.

And there'll be sort of a riot, too—at least if it will seem that to us if the dancing is as thoroughly modern as at some of the affairs we've been to lately.

Concert music by an excellent orchestra during the dinner. Dancing afterwards in the beautiful Yorkville Casino Ballroom.

REMEMBER! Reserve Monday night, (Washington's Birthday Eve) February 21, 1927, for this SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET AND DANCE of The DAILY WORKER BUILDERS OF NEW YORK, YORKVILLE CASINO, 212 EAST 86th STREET, NEAR 3rd AVENUE.

Banquet at 7 p. m. Dancing at 9 p. m. TICKETS for the banquet and dance, \$1.50; tickets for the dance only, 50c.

For reservations, write or phone Local Office

THE DAILY WORKER  
108 EAST 14th STREET NEW YORK CITY  
Telephone: Stuyvesant 6584

## GROPPER AND GELLERT TO GIVE FAMOUS SKETCHES AT DAILY WORKER BANQUET

William Gropper and Hugo Gellert, the well-known artists, are preparing a series of satirical sketches for the second annual DAILY WORKER banquet, which is to be held Monday evening, Feb. 21, at the Yorkville Casino, 212 East 86th street. The sketches will cover the leading figures and the chief events in the political and labor field.

Gropper is noted for his startling cartoons, which have appeared in the New Masses, the Liberator and the Freiheit.

Hugo Gellert on the other hand has won a national reputation for his portraits and drawings. The banquet will offer an unusual opportunity to see these artists in action.

B. Sazer's  
DINEWELL  
VEGETARIAN AND DAIRY RESTAURANT  
78 2nd Avenue, Near 4th Street.  
The Real Way to Eat—The Natural Way.

SAVE THIS VALUABLE PRIZE COUPON  
A Copy of Red Cartoons of 1927, Worth \$1.00 for 50 Cents With 50 of These Coupons  
CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

RED CARTOONS OF 1927 is even a finer collection of the most recent cartoons of the well-known labor artists—Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, K. A. Savanto, Art Young, Hay Bales, Jerger, Vose and others. Each picture is large enough to be framed and mounted. The book includes in all 64 of the finest cartoons of the past year. This wonderful volume is not for sale. It is offered only to those who help us to build the Daily Worker.

DAILY WORKER  
33 First Street New York, N. Y.

## Hands Off China!

Workers of New York!  
DEMONSTRATE AGAINST WAR WITH CHINA  
Friday, February 18th, at 8.00 p. m.  
AT  
ROYAL PALACE  
(16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Flushing Ave. Station, B. M. T.)  
SPEAKERS:  
H. M. WICKS WM. F. DUNNE  
and a CHINESE speaker  
ADMISSION FREE

# NEW EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORS BEGIN WORK IN PASSAIC

## Taught Miners; Will Now Teach Mill Hands

PASSAIC, N. J. (FP)—Passaic textile workers are getting acquainted with their new education director. Paul Fuller and his assistant, Clara Johnson, have been speaking to some of the nightly mass meetings. They are taking up with the executive committee of Passaic local 1603, United Textile Workers, the question of what work is most urgent. A class on How to Run a Union will probably be first, since the workers realize their own need to know such elementary essentials.

Offices for educational work have been taken by Fuller in Carpenters Hall, Passaic, where most of the town's local union offices are. The textile union office is a few blocks away. The Workers' Education Bureau is sponsoring Fuller's work in Passaic with the approval of the United Textile Workers.

Fuller comes to the Passaic textile strike area from the soft coal fields of central Pennsylvania. He and Miss Johnson, former school teacher and the daughter of a union miner, have been in charge of educational work for Dist. 2, United Mine Workers. Their Labor Chautauques, to which miners' families contributed talent in music and dancing and union officers gave educational talks, have been especially successful. Union problems, nationalization of the coal industry, labor party possibilities are some of the discussion topics brought to the miners. Miss Johnson organized women's auxiliaries among miners' families and started classes so that the women as well as the men could learn the ills of the industry and how to overcome them.

After telling a big meeting of Passaic workers how their great struggle bucked up a mine strike where workers were fighting attempts to break the union, Fuller said:

100% Union Men.  
"You've learned the value of sticking together, of unionism. Now you want to learn how unionism can make you still stronger and more powerful. We aren't going to teach you how to be a boss, but how to be 100% union men and women, so that next time you will fight solidly from the beginning and not have to struggle so long."

# Green and Morrison Satisfy Coolidge; No Fear of 5-Day Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Green and Secretary Morrison dined with President Coolidge on February 12, it has just become known, and "explained" to him why the Detroit convention adopted the five-day week. Although Coolidge is a fanatical believer in long hours and short pay, the two high officials of the American Federation of Labor were able to make him see that the Detroit convention means no harm.

Whether they discussed also the pending coal wage scale negotiations, or any of the score of labor bills now dying in congress, was not disclosed.

# Philadelphia Defense Local Increases Its Activity; Has List Out

PHILADELPHIA.—Our local of the International Labor Defense is working hard to raise \$500 to fight the deportation of Pajor, Snyder, Danerbach and Peter Klein, who were arrested during the famous "Palmer Red-Scare" times. The executive committee has decided to ask the various branches to arrange special affairs and parties to help raise the required amount. Also an emergency collection list will be issued for that specific purpose. The lists are being mailed now and the members of the I. L. D. are asked to take notice and act. These members must be defended as also many others, such as the Ziegler miners, whose cases are coming up now. It is our duty to raise this money without fail.

As the first reply, we received \$50 for this purpose from the Philadelphia branch of the Anti-Fascist Alliance. The Kensington branch of the I. L. D. has promised to give some from the affair they had on February 12.

Send all donations to the secretary, John Lyman, 235 Rochelle Ave.

The local is preparing to celebrate the "Paris Commune" on a much larger scale than last season. It is the opinion of the executive committee that it should be turned into a magnificent demonstration to the memory of those martyrs of years gone by.

The annual bazaar of Local Philadelphia is being held as a regular feature in the labor movement of Philadelphia. This year the bazaar will be held on April 15 and 16 at the New Traymore Hall.

# JIM REED GRILLS COOLIDGE'S QUIET DURING GRAFTING

## Harding's Appointees Hideously Corrupt

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—Blame for failure to punish the principals of the scandals of the Harding administration was placed squarely upon President Coolidge by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, who painted a hideous picture of political corruption before the Indiana Democratic Editors' Association.

"It was the business of the president to carefully guard the public interest," declared Reed with great solemnity. "It is entirely possible that he did not know of the rape of the public domain by Fall, Doherty and Denby; but the body of the fraud was dragged into the daylight by the senate."

Did Not Do Duty.  
"The moment the facts became apparent, it was his duty to have set in motion every resource of the government in order to apprehend the culprits."

"He remained impassive and silent. He allowed the machinery of justice to remain under the control of Mr. Daugherty, the chief of the culprits."

"Even the White House telegraph instrument and the secret code of the government was employed to convey information to those implicated in the scoundrelly transaction."

Daugherty Lasted Weeks.  
"Weeks went by and still Daugherty remained in his place of power, where he could to a large extent block and render negatory the efforts of the senate to ascertain the facts."

"At last, and for an assigned reason which in itself was utterly insufficient, he yielded to public indignation and gently, ceremoniously and almost apologetically requested Daugherty's resignation."

Likening the present situation to the fall of the Roman Empire, as a result of corrupt officials, Reed exclaimed:

"Are we approaching such a catastrophe?"

The senate resolution by which former Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan was seated with a denunciation of his \$195,000 campaign fund, was called a "monstrous thing" and an "open confession of villainy" by Reed. And then he took up the nomination of President Harding. He said:

Convention Well Trained.  
"All men know the story of the nomination of Warren G. Harding. It was accomplished when Harry M. Daugherty agreed with Penrose that Harding would be suitable to the great protected industries."

"The convention obeyed the mandate of its masters as obsequiously as a well-trained office boy obeys the command of his employer."

"From the seed thus planted only an evil crop could be expected."

"The whole story may never be completely disclosed but there are certain outstanding facts that the public will not soon forget."

# Paris Commune to Be Celebrated at I. L. D. Bazaar This Sunday

Plans for bazaar program were discussed at the International Labor Defense Conference held Sunday. The Finnish workers have undertaken to furnish the program for first night. Friday is being jointly taken by Hungarians and Slovaks, who promise an exceptional evening's enjoyment.

On Saturday afternoon the entertainment has been given over to the youth and great things are expected from them. There will be an International Costume Ball in the evening.

Sunday afternoon the Paris Commune celebration is being staged. Prominent speakers will be present.

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Post Office Box 137, Elizabeth,  
N. J., secure a copy of "Bolshevik"  
in English for the present.  
Translations may be had at a later date.

On and after March 15th, 1927, "BOLSHEVIK" will be \$2.00 a copy. As Mr. Leon Hausman intends to play the title role, advises his wide acquaintance to first read the book. The author is finding it difficult to get "BOLSHEVIK" across in newspapers, but "BOLSHEVIK" will go over just the same AND HOW!!

# The Manager's Corner

## LABOR AND THE POWER OF THE PRESS

Miniature typewritten editions of the Albuquerque, N. M., dailies have appeared in place of the regular editions. The two newspapers affected were the Evening Journal and the New Mexico State Tribune. These powerful, capitalist journals failed to appear in their usual form, for one simple reason. Labor did not want them to appear. The pressmen, of the plant, having failed to reach an agreement with the publishers, walked out and thus the paper was forced to suspend publication in its printed form.

Last May the printers of London demonstrated in a similar way their power over the leading dailies of the British Empire, which were forced to suspend operations on account of the printers' strike. The foremost sheets of the Empire were virtually put out of existence by the irresistible power of organized labor.

But labor cannot depend solely upon its ability to stop the production of capitalist papers, in its struggle against their pernicious influence. Not every struggle of the workers involves the printers. The sense of solidarity among the various trades has not yet developed to the point where we can look forward confidently to the support of the newspaper workers, when other workers are on strike. The large mass of the workers therefore have no guarantee that labor's case will be properly presented unless . . . unless there is developed at the same time a strong labor press.

The workers must be taught to read labor newspapers at the same time that they build up their strength against those who control the channels of capitalist publicity. By building up this economic and political power and at the same time a real appetite for news from a labor viewpoint, the workers will soon be in a position to defy the present tremendous destructive power of the capitalist press.

—BERT MILLER.

# 2 CONGRESSMEN PUNCH HEADS IN BLUE LAW TALK

## Pious Lady Calls Jesus To Part Combatants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. — Two congressmen staged a fight which spread into a "free-for-all" melee and broke up a congressional hearing today.

It was a near riot. During the panic a woman screamed and in shrill tones which sounded above the din of battle, implored the lord to restore order.

Rep. "Tom" Blanton (D) of Texas attacked Rep. Sol Bloom (D) of New York, and the set-to wound up with Bloom lying across a table with Blanton on top of him.

Twas a Religious Affair.  
Strangely enough, it all happened at a hearing of the House District of Columbia Committee on the Lankford "Sunday Blue Law" bill, designed to put the lid on capital sports and amusements on the sabbath.

Nearly a thousand persons were present. Many joined in the fracas while the joining was good.

Harry L. Bolby, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, an advocate of the bill, landed his right fist on the jaw of the official stenographer.

L. B. Sloss, manager of a Washington amusement park, was knocked to the floor by Blanton and Bolby, according to observers. Sloss was trying to break Blanton's strangle hold on Sol Bloom.

Jesus—Referee.  
In the midst of the tumult Miss Hattie Pitts of Washington, D. C., jumped upon a chair and repeatedly screamed, "Jesus, stop this fight."

After the storm had subsided and the crowd was dispersed, she said: "You notice that the fighting stopped when I called upon god for aid."

Blanton Clinches.  
Bloom, giving his version of the fracas, said that Blanton rushed him after he had denied Blanton's statement that he represented big New York moving picture interests.

"He grabbed me around the waist and both wrists and pushed me over a table quite unexpectedly," said Bloom.

Sees a Knife.  
Blanton, however, had a different version.

"After I facetiously had said that Mr. Bloom was interested in the fight of the big picture houses, he said 'that is absolutely untrue' and started after me. I met him half way and grabbed his wrists and held him. 'A little fellow started toward me. I was told later that he had a knife open.'"

It turned out that nobody had a knife. But the witnesses, the members of the committee, and the spectators milled around generally, and despite the loud calls to Jesus as a peacemaker, considerable damage was done.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

YOUNG WORKERS ATTENTION.

All articles and notices for the Youth Column should be addressed as follows: "J. Perillo, Editor Youth Column, 108 East 14th street, Room 32, New York City."

The quality of the column will in a large degree depend on the matter of contributions received.  
Young Worker correspondents, get on the job!

# WOMEN'S PARTY STILL FIGHTS FOR LONG HOURS

## Delegation to Coolidge Reactionary as Ever

WASHINGTON (FP).—How far from sympathy with the immediate demands of working women the remnants of the National Women's Party now promoting the so-called "equal rights" amendment to the federal constitution have drifted, was shown in public statements by members of the Women's Party delegation which called at the White House on Feb. 15.

They asked President Coolidge to oppose all 48-hour laws and other measures giving special safeguards to women in industry by supporting the proposed amendment.

Mrs. Frances G. Roberts was advertised in their official press publicity as their "former waitress" spokesman. She is now a department manager in one of the biggest restaurant enterprises in New York. She recently appeared before the New York Industrial Survey Commission in opposition to the now pending 48-hour law for working women in that state.

"The only reason why I joined the Women's Party," she is quoted by the party's press statement as saying, "is because they came out for industrial equality. That is what working women need and want. Others who are urging special legislation, like the 48-hour law, should change their point of view when there is so much evidence that the women who will be effected by it do not want it."

She is further quoted as claiming that some of the New York restaurants are already beginning to dismiss their women and put men in their places, in anticipation of the passage of the 48-hour law in New York state.

This delegation of women was led by Mrs. Stephen Pell, daughter of Col. Robert Thompson, and it took the occasion of the 107th anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony to make the appeal to Coolidge to line up his administration for the proposed bar to humane laws which effect women only. No appeal was made to the president to assist in getting a 48-hour law for men.

# DRAMA

## BROADWAY BRIEFS

"What Will People Say?" is the new title of the George Macfarlane production, and will open Monday night at Werba's Brooklyn Theatre. H. Reeves-Smith, Anne Shoemaker, Charles Richman, Kathryn Givney, Orlando Daly, Virginia Williams, Carleton Hildreth and Raymond O'Brien are in the cast.

"2 Girls Wanted" has inaugurated an extra Thursday matinee at the Little Theatre.

"A Woman in The House," the comedy co-starring Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, will have its first performance at Teller's Shubert Theatre, Brooklyn, next Monday night.

Georges Renavent will give a special midnight performance of the Grand Guignol plays at the Grove Street Theatre tonight.

Walter Hampden has again postponed his intended revival of Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People." The success of "Caponaschi" is keeping him busy.

The Neighborhood Playhouse will resume "The Dybbuk" this evening for its last seven performances. Ansky's dramatic folk play will continue until Feb. 23. "Pinwheel" resumes Thursday, February 24, and will continue to the opening of the next bill.

John Kirkpatrick's "Charm," which had a brief career here under the title of "The Book of Charm" will be revived and open in Boston, next Monday. Minne Dupree will be featured.

Helen Gahagan, now in the all-star revival of "Trelawny of the Wells" is to place in rehearsal a new version of "Salome" by Dan Totheroh to be played at a series of special matinee in March. Miss Gahagan will play the daughter of Herodias.

Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, have finished work on "The Golden Dawn," the musical play with which Arthur Hammerstein is to open his Temple of Music next September.

"Pinwheel," by Francis Edwards Faragoh, which is playing at the Neighborhood Playhouse, is to be published by the John Day Company.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

## IAN MACLAREN



Has an important role in "The Dybbuk," which returns this evening to the Neighborhood Playhouse

# Music Notes

Martha Graham, dancer, assisted by her pupils will give another dance program at The Guild Theatre Sunday evening, Feb. 27.

Francesco Malipiero's new cantata, "Princess Ulalia," will have its world premiere by the Oratorio Society under the direction of Albert Stoessel in Carnegie Hall next Saturday evening. The rest of the program consists of Brahms' "Song of Fate," the Peasant Cantata of Brahms and the Polovetzian Dances from Borodine's "Prince Igor." The New York Symphony orchestra will furnish the instrumental part of the program. The soloists are Amy Evans, soprano; Mina Hager, contralto; Wendell Hart, tenor; and Fraser Gange, baritone.

Richard Hale will sing the title role in "Orpheus," now in rehearsal at the Mayfair for the Intimate Opera Company. Eleanor Lowell, Wayland Echols and Dorothy L. Chamberlain, will be in the cast.

Ernest Schelling announces an all-American program at the next pair of children's concerts of the Philharmonic Saturday morning and afternoon, February 19, at Aeolian Hall.

# AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse  
466 Grand St. Drydock 7516  
Tonight and Every Eve. (Except Mon.)  
Matinee Saturday  
"THE DYBBUK"  
Last Performances—Thru Feb. 23  
"PINWHEEL"—Resumes Feb. 24

An AMERICAN TRAGEDY 6TH MONTH  
Longacre West 48 St. E. of 58th and 86th

KLAW THEATRE, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30  
MATINEES THURS. & SAT.  
"SINNER"  
With Allan Dinehart & Clairborne Foster

Sam. HARRIS THEATRE, West 42nd St. H. H. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30  
WHAT PRICE GLORY  
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-\$1. Eves. 50c-\$2

Bronx Opera House, 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave.  
Pop. Prices. Mats. Wed. & Sat.  
"THE LITTLE SPITFIRE"  
Myron C. Fagan's Great Comedy.

BROADWAY  
ROADHURST N. 48th St. Eves. 8:15  
Extra Mats. Feb. 22, 23, 24 and 26

Theatre, 48 St. W. of E. Eves. 8:30  
Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:30  
"BONNIE"  
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Dorothy Burgess, Louis Simon,  
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Tomorrow Night "John Gabriel Borkman"

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BROTHERS KARAMAZOV  
Week Feb. 21—PYGMALION  
GUILD Theatre, 52 St. Eves. 8:15  
Mats. Thu. & Sat. 2:15

THE SILVER CORD  
Week Feb. 21—Ned McCobb's Daughter  
John Golden Th. 53, E. of B' Circle  
Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 5:15

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FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8:30  
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(1) Prof. P. R. RADOSARLEVICHI of the N. Y. U.  
(2) Dr. H. R. LINVILLE of the Manumit School.  
(3) S. R. SLAYSON of the Walden School, N. Y.  
(4) Dr. M. GROSSMAN, former principal of the Modern School.  
(5) A. L. GOLDMAN, principal of the Modern School, chairman.  
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, 2:30 TO 8:30  
Exhibit and Bazaar of the Children's Drawings, Paintings, Cuts, Woodwork, Weaving, Clay Modelling, Basketry and Makazine, "The Voice of the Children."  
SATURDAY EVENING, AT 8:30  
COMMUNAL DINNER  
and reunion of all members and sympathizers of the Modern School.  
SUNDAY EVENING, AT 8:30  
PLAY AND DANCE  
Selected scenes from "The Merchant of Venice" given by the children of the Modern School and followed by a Dance.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION  
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Young Worker correspondents, get on the job!

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# DEPUTY DEMANDS WORLD BOYCOTT AGAINST BRITAIN

## Congress of Oppressed Plans China's Defense

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16.—Demanding that the civilized nations of the world boycott Great Britain in event of a war in China and that a commission composed of George Bernard Shaw, Henri Barbusse and Fritjoff Nansen investigate conditions in the Dutch East Indies, the German Communist Deputy Munyberg started today's session of the Congress for Oppressed Peoples.

A resolution passed by the executive committee to organize a world league to fight imperialism and to aid nations struggling for national independence was another feature of the session.

**Horror of Dutch Rule.**  
Describing the horrible conditions in the Dutch East Indies which have given birth to the recent revolts described as "bolshivist" in press dispatches, Deputy Munyberg made a plea for the appointment of a committee which would investigate and expose the savage exploitation of natives by foreign capitalists.

Further evidence that the world faces a "white" rather than a "yellow peril"—if perils are to be described in racial rather than in social terms—was presented by Theodore Lessing, the German philosopher, who declared that the expansion of the white race was far more noticeable than that of the yellow.

"The tremendous growth of the white race in a hundred years from one sixth to one third of the population of the earth emphasizes that danger," he declared.

Lessing warned his audience that only liberty for all people and social equality could save the world from the white peril.

**Africa for Africans.**  
The demand of exploited peoples of Africa for liberty was voiced by the Senegalese Negro Senghor, a former letter carrier and now a vigorous agitator for a league of black people against the French and the British.

"Africa for the Africans," was the slogan that he raised in his plea for the liberation of the black race. He described the exploitation of the African Negro by the British, French and Belgians and contrasted his economic condition with that of the American Negro.

**New Mexican Secretary.**  
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.—Luis Motes De Oca, new secretary of the treasury, took office today.

# DANGER OF FASCIST COUP IN LATVIA; ARMED BODIES LARGER THAN STATE'S MILITARY FORCE

MOSCOW, Feb. 16.—A prominent leader of the working class in Latvia made the following statements concerning the fascist danger there:  
The unsuccessful fascist putsch in Wolmar proves that there is an immediate fascist danger in Latvia. The fascists are supported by the rich peasants, the bankers and the house-property owners.

The fascists are well organized. The higher commands in the army are on their side, particularly the supreme commander Radzin.  
The chief organizations of the fascists are: The national club, Tevejas Sargi and the Aisargi (self-defense). The latter is a military organization of rich peasants and has 30,000 members, that is to say it is larger than the army. One of the leaders of the fascists is the ex-president Ulmanis, the leader of the rich-peasants' party and of the "Aisargi," a man who is a consistent visitor at the British embassy.

At the beginning of January the left-wing trade unions made the following proposals to the Central Bu-

reau of the unions and to the social democrats for the purpose of fighting fascism: The liquidation of the three fascist organizations and the closing down of the newspaper "Reschis," the abolition of all laws dating from the period of Kerensky and the Tsar; a general amnesty for all political prisoners; complete freedom of the press and meetings; no further persecutions of left-wing workers; the dismissal of the reactionary supreme commander of the army and the democratization of the army and the police.

The Central Bureau of the unions made no answer whatever to the proposals and the social democratic newspaper made ironical comments upon them. A successful fascism and the prevention of a coup d'etat on Lithuanian lines is only possible if the left government with the assistance of the social democracy bases itself on the broad masses of the workers and the poorer peasants. The social democrats and the Second International have the opportunity to show if they are really prepared to join hands with the workers to defeat fascism.

# PANGALOS SELLS POWER MONOPOLY FOR ALL GREECE

## Communists Lead Bitter Opposition

(Special to the Daily Worker.)  
By B. G. KALFIDES.

A power contract signed by General Pangalos, former dictator of Greece with the Power and Traction company of England, was ratified by the Greek parliament last week after a fight that nearly caused the fall of the present coalition government of the country, and over the united protests of the working class, which was led in demonstrations against it by the Communist Party.

The contract, which was the object of the special solicitation of Secretary of the Treasury Winston Churchill, who, according to report, came to Greece purposely to urge that the contract be ratified as it stood, if Greece were to receive further loans from England, gives away enormous concessions to the British.

**Political Trickery.**  
Its ratification was effected, in spite of powerful opposition, by a political trick. While the secretary of transportation Mr. Metaxas, deplored its conditions, he insisted that the signature of the state must not be dishonored "even though this contract makes Greece a slave to the foreign capital."

In the meantime, frightened by the determined opposition of the workers under Communist leadership, the monarchist liberals and the Venizelists united in making the matter into a "vote of confidence," threatening new elections if the members refused to vote for ratification.

**Give Monopoly.**  
The provisions of the contract give the company the monopoly of election power and traction in the largest centers of Greece for a period of sixty years. The company is unrestricted in the matter of fixing prices, and can set any figure necessary to pay rich dividends to the holders of Quai d'Orsay of London.

The traction company is relieved of all taxes and duties in importing raw material or machinery, cars, and rolling stock in general. It is further relieved of income taxes, real estate taxes, occupational taxes, taxes on dividends and bonds, and so forth. Another article of the contract gives the company the right to forcibly appropriate any piece of land it deems necessary for transportation purposes. Thus the private property rights of the Greek citizens, supposed to be inalienable, are swept aside for a foreign concession.

When the treaty came up for ratification in the Greek parliament, workers organized a huge demonstration to protest against it, but were dispersed by soldiers. A general strike, which included taxi drivers, tramway motormen, and other crafts was the next demonstration, and all classes united against the policy of the government.

The government finally forced ratification by the "vote of confidence" trick, and on February 11 the parliament voted for the government 144, against 25, with 13 refusing to vote, and 100 members, who feared to express an opinion, absent from the parliament.

**Communists Led.**  
The most militant fighters in the parliament against ratification were the Communist members, and the fight that they made resulted in great prestige for the Communist party among the workers of Greece. "Rizospastis," the official organ of the party, played an influential part in mobilizing the workers.

The Greek section of the Workers' Party of America sent the following telegram to the president of the Greek parliament, T. Sofoulis, of the Greek Communist fraction of the parliament, and to "Rizospastis": "Greek workers of America protest vigorously against ratification of Power and Traction contract which enslaves and lowers Greece to the status of a colony of England."

## "Captive" Bows to Vice Crusaders

Leaders of the anti-vice crusade scored a rather hollow victory yesterday afternoon when "The Captive," one of the plays raided last week was withdrawn. Negotiations are already under way by which "The Captive" will be put on by another producer after a very short suspension.

The withdrawal of the play by the management was promised when District Attorney Banton agreed to drop the prosecution of the members of the cast, arrested on the charge of "corrupting morals" and "maintaining a public nuisance." Similar action may be taken by the management of "Sex" and "The Virgin Man," it was rumored.

That the production of "The Captive" may be taken over by new producers, perhaps by Horace Liveright, was intimated by the Actors' Equity Association yesterday.

**Catalina Victor Returns.**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—George Young, on his way back to Toronto from the scene of his sensational triumph as winner of the Catalina Channel swim, stopped off here today for a conference with William Wrigley, Jr., patron of the contest.

## Paul Painleve Admits French Army Mutiny In 1917; Wanted Peace

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Paul Painleve, minister of war, admitted today that there was a mutiny in the French army in 1917. French regiments actually turned their backs upon the enemy and began to march to Paris to demand peace, he said.

The hitherto unpublished story of French mutiny has just been revealed in Churchill's new book of the world war.

**Admits Mutiny.**  
Painleve admitted the mutiny. For five anxious weeks, he said, the French high command battled to suffocate the germs of revolt spreading along the front and restore discipline and morale in the ranks.

Painleve summarized the spring of 1917 as one of the most thrilling periods of the great war. "It is history," he said, "of which it is difficult and painful to write. The truth develops slowly and with difficulty from passions and controversies."

As to the Russian troops, Painleve said:  
**Refers to Russia.**  
"The Russian General had threatened them and the artillery was even forced to fire on them several times. But the number of wounded was slight."

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

The DAILY WORKER has consistently supported the Calles administration against American imperialism. But we notice that in many instances government troops are used against the workers in strikes. The Calles administration has done splendid work in educating the Mexican masses and in reducing the power of the catholic church. But it is not a workers' and peasants' government. This must be the goal of the Mexican masses.

**ONE** dispatch informs us that negotiations between the British and Cantonese governments are broken off. Another dispatch tells us the exact opposite. One moment Wu-wei-Pu threatens to attack Chang-Tso-Lin's forces. The next wire tells us that Wu is marching on Hankow side by side with Chang. We are told that Japan will not co-operate with the British against the Chinese and we are told that Japan will co-operate. The trans-Pacific cables are in the hands of the imperialist powers. Most of the news is written by their trained liars. Lying dispatches will not defeat the Chinese revolution. It will be won by those who have right, backed up by cannon, and the heaviest number on their side. The Cantonese have the man-power and right. Let us hope they can collect enough artillery.

It is well to be on guard against sensational stories of Cantonese defeats within the next few days. The stage is set for as fine a campaign of prevarication as the world war produced when the lie mills of Geneva and Helvingfors were working twenty-four hour shifts. Of course a Cantonese setback is possible. When His Majesty the Devil was bounced out of heaven we do not believe Jehovah depended entirely on his superior virtue to defeat his rival. We are of the opinion that the archangel Michael, the celestial commanding general, had a supply of stone natchets on hand.

Some people persist in not believing unpalatable facts. When Germany was defeated in the war and Great Britain towed the once-naughty Teuton fleet into a Scottish harbor, in humiliation, a strong anti-British friend of mine insisted that the entire British navy was at the bottom of the North Sea and that the Kaiser's vessels were occupying British ports as victors. This honest fellow persisted in this belief even after the treaty of Versailles was signed. Whether he ever changed his opinion, I do not know and never will, the poor fellow having been killed by a truck on the street a few months ago.

**SECRETARY** of the Navy Wilbur believes that Communists are all over the place and that we need a large navy to protect the children from their propaganda. James O'neal, an author of parts, tells the world that there are only a few thousand Communists in America, just enough to write a book about. The New York Times takes note of O'neal's figures but fails to find consolation in that gentleman's assurance that the Communists are a negligible factor. Perhaps the Times editorial writer reads the New Leader, including the columns of space that organ devotes to the "negligible" Communists.

## White Goods Workers Enter Fourth Week of Strike Full of Life

PATERSON, N. J., (FP).—Five hundred girls began the fourth week of their strike against Garfinkle & Ritter, white goods manufacturers, with enthusiasm strong. Three unions cooperate in the fight. The strike is under the direction of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. The workers meet in the halls of the Associated Silk Workers, and the United Textile Workers lends aid.

**Search in Staten Island**  
The search for four year old Billy Gaffney, who disappeared from his home at 99 Fifteenth street, Brooklyn, last Friday afternoon shifted to Staten Island yesterday.

## MOVE WHOLE BRIDGE



Engineering science continues to develop, though those who hire engineering are not always wise in its use. At Wilkes-barre, Pa., somebody planned a bridge that didn't allow for progress, and now it has been moved, bodily, about thirty-eight feet upstream. The former foundation is observable in the picture.

# CHARGES AGAINST BOSTON FURRIERS NEWARK FURRIERS DEMAND TO HEAR DROPPED BY A. F. L. N. Y. DELEGATES

## International Quashes Officer Breaks Meeting; Workers Find New Hall

NEWARK, Feb. 16.—A victory over the reactionary bureaucrats of the Furriers' International was scored by Local 25 of Newark yesterday when Organizer Peter G. McGrady, of the A. F. of L. appeared at the "hearing" to which local officials had been summoned, and announced that all charges had been withdrawn.

**"Communism" Smoke Screen.**  
The International had brought charges of Communism against officials of the local in an effort to displace the left wing leadership that had been elected in the local after the discovery of corruption in the previous right wing administration. In their efforts to force the old administration back into power, the International applied for an injunction against the officials to prevent their functioning in office. The injunction proceedings were also dropped yesterday.

The efforts of the International to obtain an injunction against the officers were condemned generally by local furriers and other workers. Local 54 of Newark, which is under tight wing control, has passed resolutions on last Saturday condemning this action, as did the Boston Local 50 at its meeting on Monday.

**Newark Workers Meeting.**  
All Newark workers have been summoned to a meeting arranged by the Newark Hebrew-Progressive Workers' Club to be held next Saturday afternoon at New Montgomery Hall, 103 Montgomery Street, to hear the truth about the struggle of furriers and cloakmakers. Representatives of the New York Clothmakers' Joint Board and the Furriers' Joint Board will speak. Ben Gold, manager of the Furrier's Joint Board, will be one of the speakers, according to the announcement.

## Cantonese Smash Thru Sun's Lines

(Continued from Page One)  
O'Malley, British charge has asked for new instructions.  
Cantonese armies have captured Chuchow, according to a central news dispatch from Shanghai.

Chuchow is to the south of Hangchow and its capture would mean a serious reverse to the Chekiang forces defending Shanghai.

The northern generals, Liu Yu Chun and Chen Chiamo, are charged with defending Wu Chang against the siege of the Cantonese, before a revolutionary court, it is reported here.

The revolutionary court is said to consist of fourteen persons representing the workers, farmers and military and includes Miss Chwan Luk, delegate to the revolutionary women's organization. Miss Yuki has participated actively in the trial.

**Mutiny in Northern Army.**  
HONG KONG, Feb. 16.—Fighting has broken out in Shansi between two divisions of northern troops, according to reports received here. One division is reported to have attempted to loot a town and the other division attacked it in order to check the looting.

# PROGRESSIVES IN PLEA TO RETAIN DON WISHNEVSKY

## Local 38 Administration Has Fine Record

A statement has been made by progressive members of Local 38, International Garment Workers, of New York City, on the important election coming up February 18, at Bryant Hall, between noon and 7:30 P. M., as to the two tickets in the field for secretary-organizer, Italian business agent, executive board members, etc.

The two groups contesting for office are headed by Don Wishevsky, the present secretary-organizer and B. Drasin, a renegade, who was ousted last election.

**Wishevsky's Fine Record.**  
The present administration, made up of Wishevsky and associates, has a fine record of real trade union activity. It is these lefts which brought the two locals of ladies' tailors and dressmakers to amalgamate into one local.

It is this administration which conducted the most aggressive organization drive amongst the dressmakers, which resulted in an increase of 300 members.  
It is this administration that fought for the tailors' demands at a time when there were no funds in the International and a small treasury in the local itself and, in a short strike, the 40-hour week, as well as wage increases.

It is this administration that established the unions standing amongst the great number of unorganized workers, the custom dressmakers, an aggressive organization campaign and forced a substantial reduction of hours and increase of wages even in the unorganized shops.

This was accomplished despite the obstruction, sabotage, and demoralizing activities of the group that is led by Drasin in this election. The many difficulties as a result of this sabotage cost the union additional expenses and some smaller shop strikes could not be conducted with the full strength that the union could otherwise muster.

**Drasin's Treachery.**  
Drasin, who opposes Wishevsky, on the other hand, has a bad record. The progressive group in Local 38 points out that he got himself elected in 1923 by pretending to be a progressive, but once in, settled down to a soft snap, and did nothing beyond drawing his wages and attending to small routines.

He conducted no organization drive. He referred most of the demands of the members to the governor's commission.

**Sold Out for Job.**  
After being defeated for the position of secretary-organizer, at the last election, Drasin got on the executive board. But since this is not a paid position, he did not care for it, said the Lefts, and resigned in order to be a good boy and keep his job at Carnegie's.

While on the settlement committees, Drasin sacrificed the demands of the employees, such as double pay for overtime, and one additional holiday. He also, they say, made supplementary agreements and understandings with the boss, which involved the right to discharge, division of work, etc. And he associates himself now with men like Rosenfeld, against whom Drasin himself had to bring charges of graft at one time, and with a former bureaucrat of the union, who is now a boss.

## Working Women: Paris Decrees Your Seaside Garb; Try and Get It

PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is no longer possible for a smart woman to bathe in a regular bathing costume, nor to be seen parading the beach at Santa Monica, Deauville, Cannes or Palm Beach in an ordinary bath robe.

The modern beach attire requires no less than six different articles, a bath rug, a bath parasol, a smart cloak, a racy cap, a beach cushion and, of course, a bathing suit.

The latter is intentionally last and least. They are charming, though. The shortest of the short pantallettes reach a good ten inches above the knee and are delightfully held by a water-proof belt placed just about where the lovely blouse—decotee and sleeveless—should join the breeches. The choice of this exact meeting spot is conveniently left to the wearer, who chooses it according to her waist and girth size.

The materials employed are generally satin or taffetas. The cloak is an elaborate affair, preferably sleeveless if made of satin or with full sleeves if they are of the models featured by Patou and Marie Nopitzki.

The rug is light, soft, comfortable and large enough to accommodate, when spread on the sand, the fair bather and her friends.  
The parasols are tiny and gorgeous in color. They are made chiefly of silk but novel feather flowers make them extremely attractive, although they are hardly adequate to protect anything except the head.

# N. Y. RENTS TO SOAR ON JUNE FIRST

(Continued from Page One)

adults in one bedroom. There were 157 bedrooms where four children were housed in addition to adults, seventeen bedrooms where five children were housed in addition to adults, five bedrooms where six children were housed, one bedroom housing seven children and one bedroom housing eight."

"It was not a nursery, was it?" asked Chairman Darwin R. James of the board.

"Tenement dwellings used for residential purposes," replied Commissioner Harris.

"When we study tuberculosis frequency, when we study the frequency of other communicable diseases," he explained, "we see far more tragedy and drama than the newspapers ordinarily record when they display a flaming headline of a single murder."

The real estate sharks drew on imagination to describe the beautiful housing ready for industrial workers at \$5 to \$6 a room "in every type of apartment." Social workers retaliated that these accommodations were inherited from the civil war period.

Judge Jacob Panken defended the rent laws and demanded their extension, bringing from Edmund Doyle of the Real Estate Board the remark that he was astonished the state housing board would listen to such "socialism."

"Go on, Doyle," the realtors shouted as their leader waded into a vicious attack on workers. Wages, he declared, had gone up from \$1.50 to \$20 a day since the rent laws were enacted while the poor landlords were at the point of destitution.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

## Mexican Rail Strike Now Considered Sure

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.—Little expectation was held today that the general railway strike, called for tomorrow, can be averted. The conferences between representatives of the railway management and the workers, arranged by the secretary of industry, have thus far been fruitless. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

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## THE LANDLORD AND HIS VICTIM



Capitalism's Solution of the Housing Problem.

### What Does President Lewis Mean by "No Backward Step"?

The proposal made by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers at Miami to the coal operators' representatives, i. e., a commission of technical experts to devise ways and means of overcoming waste in the industry certainly is not in line with the "no backward step" slogan with which the rank and file delegates were beguiled at the Indianapolis convention.

This move of President Lewis is nothing less than acceptance of the principle of compulsory arbitration coupled with something still more dangerous—the organization of efficiency machinery in co-operation with the operators. That such a proposal can be made in the first few days of the negotiations is proof that the main line followed by the Lewis machine at the recent convention—that of bringing the UMWA into line with the worker-employer-co-operation-efficiency-unionism doctrine of the American Federation of Labor—is to be given its practical application in the negotiations in Miami.

There is no essential difference between the Lewis proposal and that of the operators who put forward a scheme for compulsory arbitration with persons appointed by the United States supreme court as the final board of appeal. President Lewis wants a board of technical experts. There is no difference except over the personnel of the commission. This of course is important but upon the main principle President Lewis and the coal barons are in agreement.

This is the beginning of the major operation that it is hoped the United Mine Workers will submit to without much protest. The efforts of the Lewis machine have been directed to chloroforming the membership so that, as is the usual case with major operations, the victim suffers no pain until he recovers consciousness.

The essential organs of the union are to be removed if this scheme goes through. The will to fight for control of working conditions by the union is to be paralyzed.

At the convention the Lewis machine did its best to destroy all rank and file resistance in advance of negotiations with the operators but it did not succeed. It did succeed in convincing large numbers of delegates by its onslaughts on rank and file democracy and its unscrupulous repudiation of the former militant traditions of the union that it had in mind just such a plan as has been broached.

Against this preparation for surrender to the coal barons camouflaged under the stereotyped phrases of the industrial efficiency experts, flavored to taste less nauseating, the left wing will fight with all its might.

The negotiations, even in their early stages, have shown that the slogan of "Save the Union" raised by the left wing correctly puts the problem which faces the UMWA on March 31 when the Jacksonville agreement expires.

"No backward step" for the coal miners means no reduction in wages—either by an actual cut or by a worsening of conditions—and immediate organization of the non-union fields.

The operators will change their tune the moment the UMWA drives in earnest into West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Kentucky with the full force of the union behind its organization campaign.

100,000 more miners brought into the union while the negotiations are going on will enable the UMWA to take the offensive.

Rank and file pressure on an officialdom which puts negotiations ahead of organization is the answer the left wing will make to the retreat of President Lewis.

### Fred Marvin Has a Competitor.

The New York Times announces that Mr. James Oneal, prominent socialist has added his mite to the efforts of Fred Marvin, of the late New York Commercial, William J. Burns, who needs no introduction and divers spies and detectives, to scotch the "Communist menace" before it pulls the props from underneath the capitalist system.

Mr. Oneal is alleged to have given the "low down" on Communism in the United States. He is reported to have pried into the innermost recesses of Communist Party organizations. His book on American Communism is intended to fill in the blank spaces in the D. of J.'s scrap book on the revolutionary movement in the United States. But we fear that Mr. Oneal arrived on the scene too late.

The field has been ploughed too often. The soil has become impoverished. We fear the shekel crop will be poor. "Exposing" the Communist movement was a paying proposition until the capitalists discovered that a subscription to THE DAILY WORKER would supply them with all the necessary information. Then the stocks of the stool-pigeons fell and most of them were forced to take a job with the prohibition enforcement department of the government.

Fred Marvin and a few others still hammer away on the old anvil but those fellows are so long in the game that they find it difficult to turn their hands to something else.

We noticed Max Eastman's book exposing the Communist Party of Russia lying in a second-hand book-stall on 4th avenue, marked "5 cents." Those who can afford to curb their impatience to learn what Oneal has learned about us, outside of what the detective agencies have already published, can save money by waiting a few months until they see the nickel sign on Oneal's latest "exposure."

Another "general strike" against Communism and even Morris Sigman may get a free lunch at the White House.

### The Farmer in the Nitrogen Age

By H. T. AHRENS

THE present congress, like its predecessors, will discuss farm relief measures. The discerning farmer no longer looks upon this farcical action with any seriousness. He realizes it is just a fake idea staged for his benefit in order to have him remain a partisan voter. Nothing will be enacted to help the farmer; the metropolitan press will blame the farmer for the failure by saying the argument that the lack of unanimity of the latter as to the remedy to be used was the cause of not obtaining relief.

#### Co-operative Marketing.

Other pseudo-friends try to give proof of their interest by advising the farmer to co-operate in marketing. The farmer is not only robbed by those who juggle his products but he is subject to greater exactions from the industrial and transportation interests. Co-operation in marketing would only prevent insignificant exaction compared with those taken by the monopolists of transportation.

The farmer to a great extent relies on success from a number of associations whose main object is to inspire him with false hopes. In reality these associations constitute the masked batteries from which the interests fight and defeat their unsophisticated dupes.

These associations have a taboo on the discussion of political or kindred subjects and the members conscientiously toe the mark. The Grange of Washington at the state assembly last summer was so conscientious that its members refrained from discussing their misery or demanding relief. The taboo ridden Polynesian would be very proud of his brother of the Grange.

The agricultural tragedy is contemporary with the world war. When the Entente declared the illegal blockade against Central Europe the price of wheat, also cotton, went below the cost of production. The invisible government of America was more interested in the welfare of the people of the entente than in their compatriot farmers. There was not an earnest remonstrance against the illegal blockade.

#### Kept Prices Down.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the big slaughter a government price and absolute control of wheat was established. Wheat was the only commodity which was denied a competitive market. As a rule the price of wheat is double the price of corn.

The quotation for the latter was \$1.75 per bushel; in accordance with this rule the price of wheat should have been \$3.50 per bushel, but by reason of the government established price, the wheat grower only received \$2.20.

The commission houses, as formerly, were retained as intermediaries, reaping exorbitant profits. At the conclusion of government control the U. S. grain corporation found a fund of \$50,000,000.

The government appropriated this sum, refunding was not fashionable in this case. The farmer had positive

proof that he had been robbed inasmuch as the price of wheat went above \$3.00 per bushel when government control was abrogated. Very few farmers received the benefit of this price, as they no longer were owners of wheat.

#### Prices Went Down.

The year following the cessation of the war the price of wheat settled down to a little above \$2.00 per bushel. The banking interests deemed this price too high. The farmer was deflated through the action of the almighty reserve banks. Credit was refused to the purchasers of wheat. Without any warning wheat became a dead commodity. Not a bushel of wheat was purchased during a number of days. The stunned farmers' world stopped with a jolt.

When commerce, through the permit of the reserve banks, was resumed wheat was purchased at one dollar less the late price. The new established price became the permanent quotation. Last year we exported wheat to a point where it became uncertain if there was enough left for home consumption.

The threat of the banking interests no doubt was severe; there would have been excessive speculation at all former times, but it seems no one dared to take hold of the market.

Every argument was brought out to lower the price of wheat. In one instance the arrival of 30,000 bushels at a terminal point was used as successful argument for the lowering of the price. In view of the whole matter the farmer is fully entitled to the conclusion that he is the victim of deep plots.

#### Government Won't Help.

The farmer is entirely too optimistic when he hopes that relief will be given through government action. There are too many factors which, from the viewpoint of certain industrial and financial interests, forbid the inauguration of any artificial relief measures. Prosperity of agriculture would mean a general rise in prices on account of a greater increase and devaluation of the currency with a higher cost of living as a consequence. This would entail the inability to compete with European industrialists on the world's market. At present a precarious hold on foreign commerce is retained by speeding up labor and keeping the farmer deflated and furnishing farm products at low cost. It is only too obvious that the domestic market is destined to suffer on account of the submergence of the farmer. The interests must choose between the two evils and it seems they consider the reduction of the domestic market of less importance than the debartment from the world's markets. Hence the opposition of the interests against any relief measures of importance.

#### Principal Factors.

The chief factors which cause the unfortunate conditions are as follows:

1.—The abyssal ignorance of the farmer regarding economic and political questions engendered by the slush dispensing metropolitan press.

2.—The exactions levied upon the farmer in the way of contribution towards enormous dividends on watered

values, and the upkeep in general of a top heavy system.

3.—The opposition of the "powers that be" toward any artificial relief measures.

4.—Purchasing in an artificially inflated market and selling in the world's market to impoverished purchasers.

5.—Having to compete on the international market with people who make less demands on life and who do not bear the burden of such a heavy economic super-structure as the American farmer.

6.—The elimination of horse traction, meaning less consumption of farm products.

7.—The elimination of grain consumption on account of national prohibition.

8.—The under-consumption of the masses of the world owing to unfavorable conditions brought about by the severe exploitation by the interests and bearing the burden of a top heavy economic system.

#### Here Comes Nitrogen.

A new actor is about to enter upon the world's stage, reeking with blood and corpses. Nitrogen in the hands of the militarists is a cruel agent of death and destruction. In the hands of the farmers it is humanity's friend and benefactor.

Nitrogen is the main ingredient used in making explosives, at the same time it is the rehabilitant of robbed soil. The process of manufacture has been cheapened to such an extent that the Chilean nitrate can no longer compete with the synthetic product.

Germany had to rely on synthetic nitrogen for making explosives. The plants which formerly furnished the death-dealing product are now being used to make nitrogen for agricultural purposes. Germany, by the use of nitrogen as a fertilizer, has reduced the importation of cereals to a very great extent, with the prospects of having a sufficiency within a few years.

#### Plentiful As Air.

The supply is inexhaustible inasmuch as it is derived from the air. Other wheat importing countries are certain to follow the example of Germany. The scientists are so enthusiastic about the new agent and the revolutionary changes that will be forced upon the world through its general use that they make the prediction that this will be called the nitrogen age. The first to feel the effects of nitrogen will be the wheat exporting countries and the farmer will not be the only sufferer.

The effects upon the exporting countries when the wheat importing countries increase the crop yield can be readily calculated. When the effects of this revolution in agriculture are felt greater expediences must be used than those incorporated in the Haugen-McNary bill. Then the people will have to choose if nitrogen shall drive humanity into the caves and jungles or whether it shall be the force which will compel humanity to shape economics to conform to our advancement in science instead of using economic methods inherited from the ox-cart period. "All hail to the nitrogen age!"



Rachel had published a brief article about Bunny's return from abroad, quoting him as saying that he intended to use his inheritance for the benefit of the movement. And this statement had attracted the attention of a bright young newspaper woman, who had written a facetious article:

#### MILLIONAIRE RED TO SAVE SOCIETY

And now it appeared that there were a great many people who had ideas as to how to save society, and they all wanted to see Bunny, and waited for him in the lobby of his hotel. One had a sure cure for cancer, and another a perpetual motion machine actually working; one wanted to raise bullfrogs for their legs, and another to raise skunks for their skins. There were dozens who wanted to prevent the next war, and several who wanted to start colonies; there were many with different ways of bringing about socialism, and several great poets and philosophers with manuscripts, and one to whom God had revealed Himself—the bearer of this message was six feet four and broad in proportion, and he towered over Bunny and whispered in an awe-stricken voice that the words which God had spoken had been set down and locked in a safe, and no human eye ever had beheld them, or ever would. Several others wrote that they were not able to call because they were unjustly confined to asylums, but if Bunny would get them out they would deliver their messages to the world through him.

There was one more "nut," and his name was J. Arnold Ross—no longer "junior." He had a plan, which he had been turning over and over in his mind; and now he gathered his friends to get their reaction. Old Chaim Menzies, who had been a long time in the movement, and watched most of its mistakes, Chaim was working in a clothing shop, as usual, and giving his spare time to getting up meetings. And Jacob Menzies, the pale student—Jacob had got a job teaching school for a year, but then he had been found out, and now was selling insurance. And Harry Seager, who was growing walnuts, and escaping the boycotts. And Peter Nagle, who was helping his father run a union plumbing business in an open shop city, and spending his earnings on a four page tabloid monthly ridiculing God. And Gregor Nikolai, who had done his socialist duty working for a year in a lumber camp, and was now assistant to an x-ray operator in a hospital. And Dan Irving, who had come from Washington at Bunny's expense—these six people sat down with Rachel and Bunny at a dinner party in a private dining room, to discuss how to save society with a million dollars.

Bunny explained with becoming modesty that he was not putting forth his plan as the best of all possible plans, but merely as the best for him. He wasn't going to evade the issue by giving his money away, putting off the job on other people; he had learned this much from Dad, that money by itself is nothing, to accomplish anything takes money plus management. Moreover, Bunny himself wanted something to do; he was tired of just looking on, and talking. He had a big paper, but he had no knowledge of journalism, and would only be a blunderer. The one thing he did know was young people; he had been to college, and knew what a college ought to be, and wasn't.

"What we're doing—Rachel and Jacob and the rest of us Ypsels—is trying to work on young minds; but the trouble is, we only get them a few hours in the week, and the things that count for most in their lives are the enemy's—I mean the schools, the job, the movies—everything. So I want to get some students together for a complete life, twenty-four hours a day; and see if we can't build a socialist discipline, a personal life, with service to the cause as its goal. Rachel will agree with me in this—I don't know if anyone else will—I think one reason the movement suffers is that we haven't made the new moral standards that we need. Our own members, many of them, are personally weak; the women have to have silk stockings and look like the bourgeoisie, and their idea of freedom is to adopt the bad habits of the men. If the movement really meant enough to socialists, they wouldn't have to spend money for

tobacco, and booze, and imitation finery."

"Dat let's me out!" said old Chaim Menzies, who had already lighted his ten-cent cigar.

The substance of what Bunny wanted was a labor college on a tract of land somewhere out in the country; but instead of spending his million on steel and concrete, he wanted to begin in tents, and have all the buildings put up by the labor of the students and teachers. Everybody on the place was to have four hours' manual labor and four of class work daily; and they were all to wear khaki, and have no fashionable society. Bunny had the idea of going out among the colleges and high schools, and talking to little groups of students, and here and there seducing one away from football and fraternities to a new dedication. Also the labor unions would be invited to select promising young men and women. It was a thing that should grow fast, and take little money, because, with the exception of building materials, everything could be produced on the place; they would have a farm, and a school of domestic arts—in short, teach all the necessary trades, and provide four hours' honest work of some sort for all students who wanted to come.

(To Be Continued.)

### Letters From Our Readers

#### Organizing the Unorganized.

Dear Comrades: Since the arrival of THE DAILY WORKER in New York it has already accomplished big things for the workers of New York and the class struggle in general.

THE DAILY WORKER is not only writing labor news, but is also organizing the unorganized. Here is how it happened: The shops of "Myers Hats, Inc., where ladies' hats are made, has been for years a fifty-fifty shop, half slave and half free. The men operators were members of the Millinery Union, while the girls, copyists, were left in the cold and neglected by the bureaucrats of the union, unorganized for years and years, until the happy arrival of THE DAILY WORKER on the newsstands of New York.

One of the girls of the shop, Jean is her name, began buying and reading daily the only labor paper in New York and was deeply stirred by its message to the workers to organize. Jean at once began organizing the unorganized girls. Her appeal to the 20 girls of the shop to join the union and strike for better conditions was just the thing they were waiting for. Jean, with the ability of a leader and heart of a rebel, with the aid of a few other girls of Myers' shop succeeded in getting the girls to go to the millinery local union to register and organize into a body and demand recognition from the boss, that he is to deal with the girls thru their union, and not individually, as he used to do in the good old times.

The boss, learning of the union movement, fired Jean and eight more girls and declared that they can never again work in his shop. The rest of the girls refused to go to work without Jean and the other fired girls who dared to agitate and organize the exploited and insulted girls into a union, and a strike was declared.

The boss tried to fill the places with scabs and tried all kinds of tricks in order to confuse the striking girls and force them back to slave for him without a union, promising all kinds of sugared conditions, but seeing that his tricks didn't work, he recognized the union and took all the girls back and sent down his few scabs.

So, THE DAILY WORKER was instrumental in organizing the unorganized girls who had been for years exploited and insulted and criminally neglected by the decaying bureaucratic officials of the Millinery Union. More power to you, comrades of THE DAILY WORKER. Long live THE DAILY WORKER.

ABE OLKEN.

### Another Installment Of Floyd Dell's Book On Upton Sinclair

Next Saturday's New Magazine section of THE DAILY WORKER will carry another installment of Floyd Dell's book on the life of Upton Sinclair, the famous novelist and agitator. The book will be published on May 29, this year.

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