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Britain Seeks War With Soviet Union

Sends Provocative Note Threatening to Break Off Relations

LONDON, Feb. 23.—One of the most provocative notes ever sent by one government to another was dispatched today by Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary to the government of the Soviet Union. The government of the Workers' Republic is charged with conducting hostile propaganda against the British empire and in particular with encouraging the peoples of countries under the British yoke to free themselves from British rule.

Particular mention is made of the Chinese revolution and its probable effect on the Hindoo masses. The British government blames the Soviet government for speeches delivered by prominent citizens of the country on the subject of British oppression in India, Egypt and China.

May Break Relations. Chamberlain's note threatened a rupture of commercial and diplomatic relations between the two governments.

So flimsy an excuse for a threatened break has never been given before in the opinion of progressive labor leaders. The speeches of Bukharin and other leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have been given governmental status in Chamberlain's notes though members of the British cabinet deliver week end speeches against the Soviet government without irritating Soviet nerves.

British Conspiracies. The note declares that the Soviet government suffers from a delusion that Britain is continually plotting against the Union and is inciting Poland and other border states into hostile action. It is a well-known fact that Great Britain was behind Pilsudski's coup and back of the

cent fascist revolution in Lithuania. Both adventures were decidedly hostile to the Soviet Union.

The importance attached to the Chinese revolution and the danger to the empire involved in its success were emphasized in the note by quotations from a speech delivered by N. Bukharin in Moscow last fall, quoted by Chamberlain as follows:

"In the event of the further victorious advance of the people and of the Communist Party into a war against Cantonese armies, foreign imperialism is no utopia to assert that the victorious Chinese revolution will find an immediate echo in the neighboring colonial countries—India, Indonesia and Dutch India.

China Centre of Struggle. "All this makes it clear that China is the mighty center of attraction for a colonial periphery.

"The English miners' strike and the national revolution in China are, it seems to me, the chief spots where the Communist parties must apply their efforts. And I think as regards these lines of policy we have no reason whatsoever to be pessimistic. It is now clear that we must now con-

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Oust U. S. Midshipman Over Petty Graft In Academy at Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 23.—According to an official statement issued at the naval academy today, a number of midshipmen, members of the third class, purchased advance information as to the semi-annual examination in mathematics, held in December from a member of the second, the next higher class.

It is believed that the upper classman, who has been recommended for dismissal, obtained the examination questions from an instructor. Evidence is circumstantial only and the investigation of the whole matter is proceeding.

VOROSHILOV HAS FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE RED ARMY

Warns of War Plots Hatched Abroad

MOSCOW, Feb. 23.—Those differences among the powers which caused disarmament proposals of President Coolidge to fail will make it difficult to form an anti-Soviet bloc, declared Commissar of War Voroshiloff in a speech today, celebrating the ninth anniversary of the Red Army.

"The Red Army enters its tenth year with an highly electrified international atmosphere," said Voroshiloff. "This would be depressing if it were not for the fact that we have improved the efficiency of the staff and line and strengthened the air fleet, added a division of reserve cavalry and brought military industry near the pre-war level. We have developed excellent artillery and extraordinarily good machine-guns. We have invented a marvelous small calibre rifle and have achieved success in building our own defenses and our own anti-gas weapons."

Small Navy But Good. Admiral Malkevitch reports that the Red navy tonnage is now 32 per cent of the 1914 figures, while the personnel is 49 per cent and the general efficiency is 150 per cent.

The celebrations all over Russia were well attended by international representatives, as well as by the workers and peasants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Warn Again America. The speeches of those from outside the borders of the Soviet Union showed that they regard the Red Army as their army.

"In the coming days of the great struggle of workmen, peasants and all oppressed classes against their imperialist oppressors, the American bourgeoisie will be among our most dangerous enemies," says a statement published over the name of an American, Duncan, representing the workers of the United States.

Surrounded by Plots. The newspapers are full of facts showing the continued progress of anti-Soviet plots engineered by Russian whiteguards abroad, in agreement with oil and other business men. At the same time, the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union are emphasized.

Small Expenditure. Despite its high state of efficiency, the Red Army takes up an inconceivably small percentage of the total income of the state, as measured by the standards of militaristic nations like England, France, or the United States of America.

The budget this year calls for only \$346,000,000 for national defense, which is an increase of only \$44,000,000 more than in 1925, and is altogether only fourteen per cent of the entire budget. Even this increase is used, not for making more armament, nor recruiting more soldiers, but for improving the comfort and cultural possibilities of the private soldiers.

This moderate expenditure allowed for the Red Army and Navy is all the protection that can be spared at present for a population which according to the last census was 165,000,000.

Sinclair Yielding. MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—Harry Sinclair, American oil baron, was en route to the United States today, following conferences with President Calles, the secretary of the interior, and the American ambassador, concerning the enforcement of Mexico's land and petroleum laws. Before leaving, Sinclair expressed confidence that a satisfactory solution of the present difficulties will be found.

Porto Ricans in Appeal for Nicaragua

Call On U. S. Marines to Demand Return Home

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 23.—The people of Porto Rico, who themselves broken under the heel of Wall Street imperialism, are aroused by the brazen military invasion and conquest of Nicaragua. They are incited by the decision of the Navy Department to send part of the fleet now crushing Liberalism in Nicaragua, on a visit to Porto Rico.

The Porto Rican section of the All-American Anti-imperialist League has issued a special manifesto to the enlisted men of the fleet, and the nationalist party representative, Alfonso Lastra Charriez, has introduced a resolution into the Insular Chamber of Representatives calling attention to the fact that the United States has invaded Nicaragua against the will of "every civilized human being."

Porto Ricans Write. It also declares that Porto Rico writes under the same unwelcome force, and that the people do not consent to the rule of the United States. The resolution concludes:

"THEREFORE, Be it resolved by the Chamber of Representatives of Porto Rico: "To condemn energetically the policy of force utilized by the Executive of the United States of America in the Republic of Nicaragua impairing the democratic principles underlying the republican doctrines which are basic to the free nations and in violation of the sovereignty of Nicaragua and a menace to world peace."

Popular Resolution. The resolution was submitted to a special committee to be studied and passed on and reported on to the next session. It caused consternation.

MINE COMMITTEE LETS LEWIS GO ON BARGAINING

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 23.—The United Mine Workers' policy committee today gave carte blanche to John L. Lewis, president, to institute negotiations with soft coal operators to arrange for a new conference to prevent a tie-up in the industry after April 1.

It was indicated that Lewis shortly will attempt to get a conference in Chicago to pick up the negotiations which broke down here over a disagreement on a new wage contract.

Conference Over. Lewis reported to members of the miners' policy committee, meeting in executive session today, that steps already have been taken to swing into line operators in the districts lying outside the central competitive field of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania. The conference of central field representatives adjourned sine die yesterday.

Lewis did not say how much he would give up in the way of conditions underground, in order to get a formal agreement on the basis of the Jacksonville wage scale, nor whether he would consent to compulsory arbitration and revision of the wage scale, once nominally established. During the Miami negotiations he proposed a council of experts, half appointed by

President Signs Dill White Radio Bill; New Ether Wave Trust Born

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—President Coolidge today signed the Dill-White radio bill, creating a monopoly in the best wave lengths for the benefit of the larger corporations having "pull" with the special board created to assign them. The bill also makes it possible to charge "listeners in" for that privilege, and by an amendment during passage, makes it easier for the bigger campaign funds to get most advertising on the air during election campaigns.

Military Clique Ruling Chile Jails Opposition; Will Deport Communists

VALPARAISO, Chile, Feb. 23.—General Ibanez, leader of the militarist clique which has seized power here is arresting leaders of practically all opposition parties.

The official organ of the Communist Party has been suppressed and the government is trying to arrest all Communist members of the chamber of deputies and deport them to Easter Island.

A number of opposition senators have been imprisoned.

ENEAS SORMENTI ANTI-FASCIST TO BE DEPORTED

The I. L. D. Will Hold Protest Meeting

The machinery of the United States department of labor under Mr. John J. Davis is being used to deport workers who have been active in the struggle against fascism in Italy and its agents in the United States. Eneas Sormenti, one of the leading anti-fascists in America, has been arrested at the instigation of the Italian ambassador and is being held for deportation to Italy. To send Sormenti back to Italy means sending him to his death. This is a continuation of the fascist brutalities that have burned down co-operatives and working men's clubs; made trade unions illegal and broken up the homes of the workers wherever anti-fascist sympathies were suspected.

The American labor movement has made clear its position towards fascism and the rule of Mussolini. Conventions of the A. F. of L. at Portland and Atlantic City passed resolutions denouncing the rule of the Black Shirts. The recent A. F. of L. convention at Detroit reiterated this position. In spite of all this Sormenti is still in danger.

The International Labor Defense is defending the case of Sormenti and maintains the right of asylum for political refugees. The New York section of the International Labor Defense is holding a protest meeting on Sunday, February 27th, at 2 p. m. in Webster Hall, 11th street and 3rd avenue. Prominent speakers will be present including:

Forrest Bailey, secretary Civil Liberties Union; Ben Gitlow, W. P. of America; Joseph Brodsky, International Labor Defense; Dr. Carlo Fama; Carlo Tresca, editor Il Martello; Pietro Allegra, secretary Anti-Fascist Alliance of America; Arturo di Pietro, editor Il Nuovo Mondo; Eneas Sormenti, editor Il Lavaratore; Arturo Giovannitti, Italian Chamber of Labor of New York.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Wants Lid Torn Off Local Milk Scandal

Tammany Boss Olvany, Health Commissioner Harris, Mayor Walker and others will be haled before the grand jury to tell what they know about New York's milk graft, if William J. Schieffelin, head of the Citizens' Union, wins his point. He made the demand yesterday before the grand jury, continuing his effort to tear the lid off the dirty metropolitan milk can.

Schieffelin is insistent that the probe be carried on independently of District Attorney Banton, whom he charges has thwarted previous investigations.

FURRIERS TO HOLD DEMONSTRATION AFTER WORK TODAY AT COOPER UNION

A monster rally of New York's real furriers, members of unions affiliated with the Joint Board, will be held today right after work in Cooper Union where the Long Island officials yesterday made such a dismal failure of their meeting.

Warning the workers against the expected frame-up to expel the membership from the union, the Joint Board in an official statement yesterday called the meeting as a protest against the reactionaries of the A. F. of L. and the International Fur Workers' Union.

The dastardly plan of the reactionaries to break up the union and send militants to prison will be revealed, Manager Ben Gold promises. "The Joint Board," he declared in a statement, "is determined to use its entire strength not to permit the Long Island officials, the Forward and the bosses to railroad the fur workers to prison as Sigman did to the arrested cloakmakers. The self-disciplined and class conscious army of the fur workers know how to deal and dispose of treacherous attempts against their union.

Right Wing Gangsters And Police Bar Lefts From Furrier Meeting

Bona Fide Fur Workers Hold Monster Demonstration for Joint Board Despite Mounted Cops

While thousands of furriers loudly cheering for the New York Joint Board and Ben Gold, its manager, held an impromptu demonstration outside of Cooper Union late yesterday afternoon, various reactionary leaders of the needle trades unions inside addressed a hall less than half filled with members of various trades. Among them were but a handful of furriers. The whole affair was a frost.

This was supposed to be a meeting of fur workers, called by a so-called Furriers' Trade Union Committee. As early as 3 o'clock there were 700 furriers waiting in an orderly line for admission to the hall. But at 3.45, a band of twenty police, many of them mounted, arrived on the scene and ordered the workers to disperse and go home.

Cops Break Up Line. "There is no meeting," yelled the cops. "Go on home, all of you."

At 4 o'clock another line of furriers had formed, and at 4.15, this was also broken up by the police. Those workers who did reach the door and tried to enter, after showing their union cards, were roughly pushed on by a reception committee of gangsters, reinforced by members of the Industrial Squad.

Throw Out Furriers. Meanwhile, at the Fourth Avenue entrance to Cooper Union, friends of

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Brownsville Tenements Averaging \$45 a Month Take 30 Per Cent of Pay

Brownsville, happy little Brooklyn trans-bridge village of a generation ago, today rivals the east side in high rents, congestion and unkempt streets. Violation of building and fire codes is rife, Will de Kalb, DAILY WORKER investigator found after a careful survey. De Kalb will cover every important working class district in New York in this series, and promises a few additional on housing for the leisure class.

By WILL DE KALB.

The emigration from the lower east side to Brownsville was one of the great heroic acts of a past generation of New Yorkers. Unable to bear the intolerable living conditions in the Ghetto, groups of poor workers moved to the Brownsville section in Brooklyn, in the hope that in the island across the bridge, a homeland paradise could be found. And the story of their disappointment is further evidence of the terrible condition in which New York finds its housing situation.

Brownsville, contrary to general belief, is essentially a native, not a foreign community. The foreign-born residents of the Ghetto brought with them from Europe a certain animal-like patience and submission that fortunately was lacking in their American offspring. On attaining maturity, the youths rebelled. They moved to Brooklyn. Brownsville prospered, and a thriving community was born.

That was some thirty years ago. The hairs in the proud heads of those rebel youths have turned gray. Not only because of age, however. Long hours of toil, in an endeavor to live in a section where living standards are higher than in the Ghetto, have aged these emigrants before their time.

Landlords Organize. No sooner did the landlords of Brownsville sense a constant influx of dependable, hard-working, peaceful citizens, than they put their heads together. Here was their opportunity. They must control the situation.

What did they do? What the workers have ever been laggard in doing,

organize. They joined the local business men's organization. A special committee on housing was appointed. The interests of the landlord were to be well looked after—at the expense of the tenant.

More Fire Traps. Brownsville has grown unaccountably in those thirty years, and yet not one-sixteenth of its houses are modern. Fire escapes, in many cases, I found to be totally lacking in spite of the tenement house laws; and the halls and stairways were so built, if a fire ever broke out, the windows would furnish the only means of escape. For there are as many families on a floor there as in Brownsville; some houses have thirty families.

Almost all of the two and three-story buildings have not only no fire escapes, but no other means of egress except a narrow wooden stairway in the center. And if officialdom gets its way, Brownsville's streets will soon resemble those of the east side. On one street, two blocks from the main thoroughfare, a janitor told me that street cleaners and dump-carts were seen only once in three days. This I verified, and found to be true.

But Rents Are Higher. The homes, of course, are much better than those of the east side. Many have steam heat. Not so many people are crowded into one apartment. But the only difference between Brownsville and the Ghetto was made by the untiring efforts of the workers. I got my greatest shock when I compiled a list of rentals to strike an average. The average rental is \$45

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REVOLUTIONARY CHINESE ARMY IS PUSHING ON TOWARD SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23.—The rout of Sun Chuan Fang, leader of Shanghai, continues.

With the Cantonese driving forward with repeated thrusts and parries, General Sun Chuan Fang was today forced to evacuate Kashing, falling back on Sunkiang, approximately thirty miles from Shanghai.

Meanwhile severe fighting between the northern allies is reported from Honan.

General Chang Sun Chuan, son of Marshal Chang Tso Lin, is reported to have led a force of some 6,000 white Russians into Honan and to have attacked Wu Pei Fu.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Even capitalist correspondents in China were forced to denounce the reign of terror turned loose in Shanghai by the minions of Sun Chuan Fang on the workers who went on strike to celebrate the victory of the revolutionary nationalist government over the militarists. Headmen with heavy swords marched through the streets and picked their victims indiscriminately. Heads were chopped off without even the semblance of a trial. The horror of the thing defies description. And the blame for the barbarities rests on the shoulders of the foreign imperialists.

The militarists will pay through the nose for the Shanghai slaughter. The wave of resentment that went up all over China will sweep the gang of native militarist murderers off the earth and their imperialist paymasters out of China. If the revolutionary government had beheaded half a dozen tuchuns who have been persecuting the people for centuries what a yelp would go up from the capitalist press.

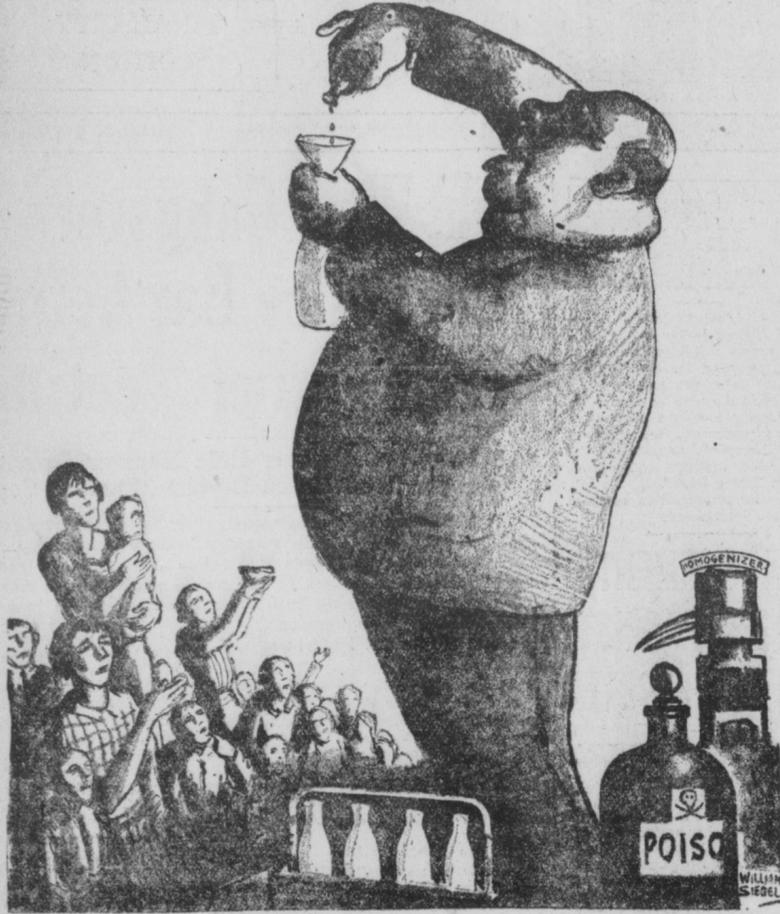
Young 'Ed' Wilson, son of one of Chicago's packing magnates, is learning his father's business from the ground up. We are not told how much he finds in his pay check on Saturday, but we are advised that his working conditions are the same as those of the less noted slaves that toil in Packingtown during the daytime. When he leaves his working clothes behind him at the end of the day's work, he steps into a limousine and burns up the gas.

Every once in a while a scion of our financial aristocracy is presented to the working class in the role of a toiler. It makes a good story and since people have short memories the millionaire wage slave can be in Palm Beach or in Paris in a few weeks later and his career as a laborer in his father's factory will be forgotten until he is appointed head of the firm when the editorial hacks of the capi-

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Ask Your Newsdealer For The DAILY WORKER! Get Your Fellow Workers To Buy It!

MR. MILK GRAFTER DOPES THE WORKERS' BABIES



Several of New York's biggest milk dealers have been convicted in the past two weeks of adulterating their product by using disease-laden, uninspected milk or by mixing milk and water. And there are a lot more not yet caught.

CARNIVAL BAZAAR AT CHICAGO TO BE BIG SUCCESS

Preparations Complete; Expect Huge Turn Out

The last bazaar conference of delegates from Chicago labor organizations met last Friday and mobilized the forces for work at the bazaar which will take place at Ashland Auditorium, Feb. 25, 26 and 27th.

Entertainment Features. The bazaar will begin on Friday evening with an interesting program of folk songs by various national groups.

On Saturday night the grand ball will take place. Thousands of people which the big Ashland Hall accommodates will dance on this night to the tune of one of the best dance orchestras in the city.

Sunday afternoon will be devoted to folk dances. The famous Czech-Slovak dancers who were received so enthusiastically at a former Chicago affair, will give several numbers, as will groups of Scandinavian, Russian and other nationalities.

Sunday night will see the wind up of the \$10,000 bazaar when the luckiest person will be awarded the beautiful 7 passenger Chrysler automobile and other fine prizes.

Various delegates reported on the articles which have been collected for the booths and the committees which will be in charge of the sale of these articles.

There are only a few days left for preparatory work and much has to be done yet. All those interested in putting this affair over real big are urged to report at 19 S. Lincoln St. and offer their services or early Friday afternoon at the hall.

Many individuals have small articles intended for sale at the bazaar. They are asked to inform the committee in charge or bring them to the hall early Friday afternoon where a committee will take care of all last-minute packages.

Miners' Committee Lets Lewis Bargain

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each party to the controversy, with power in fact to change wages by increasing the amount of dead work, the size of cars that must be loaded at the face with coal that falls off before it is weighed, etc.

Illinois operators have issued a long statement condemning the Jacksonville agreement, and it is understood that some compact exists among all the operators represented at the conference not to sign without a wage cut or its equivalent in efficiency regulations.

Nevertheless, Lewis has indicated that it is in Illinois that he expects to sign independent companies. Propose Long Term Deal.

A five-year contract, with a more flexible wage provision than at present, is being advanced by the Illinois interests as a possible basis of settlement. Under this plan the pay scale could be revised each year to bring it in closer relationship with the non-union wage.

Ohio Recalcitrant. Unless they are clubbed into signing by a coalition of the union and outlying Illinois and Indiana owners, the Ohio and Pennsylvania operators are at present disposed to run open shop after April 1.

The policy meeting today wound up all mine parleys so far as Miami is concerned. Any future conferences probably will be held in a city adjacent to the central competitive field.

France Dodges Debt. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—France has not yet made any formal offer to begin payment of \$30,000,000 annually on her four billion dollar American war debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The house today passed the Hayden bill, ratifying oil permits granted by Secretary of the Interior Fall in the Navajo Indian lands in Utah and Arizona under executive order. The vote was 115 to 59.

Twin Foes of Labor are Old Party Candidates in Chicago Election

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THE mayoralty primaries in Chicago are over and the former mayor, William Hale Thompson, appears as the republican choice, with Mayor William E. Dever selected to succeed himself as the democratic candidate.

Among the camp followers of both Thompson and Dever are to be found numerous members of the labor officialdom. Perhaps the division may prove to be about 50-50 thus completely neutralizing itself.

Recently an effort was made, at a conference held in the offices of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to drum up a delegation to call on Mayor Dever and urge him to enter the campaign for re-election.

It is the Chicago Federation of Labor that has hitched up its radio with Mayor Dever's office in the city hall, so that he can send out his speeches over the city free of charge whenever inclined.

This is the Mayor Dever who used his police to attack the strike pickets of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, resulting in many arrests and convictions, with many workers forced to serve sentences in the county jail.

Similarly with "Bill" Thompson, who gained some influence over the Chicago trade union movement when he got the credit for settling a street car strike when he first entered the city hall in the days before the war.

But Thompson is now allied with the Crowe-Galpin crowd. This is State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's machine. This is the Black Crowe who has conducted a dozen raids against the headquarters of local trade union organizations, seized upon the slightest pretext.

Crowe, the republican, the ally of Thompson, was a fitting successor of the red baiter and labor hater, Maclay Hoyne, democratic state's attorney, who received a special fund from the business interests of

Chicago to prosecute workers and workers' organizations.

Although Thompson may claim to have severed relations with Len Small, Frank L. Smith, senator-elect, and Fred Lundeen, nevertheless, he finds himself tied up to these worthies through Crowe, who has confessed before a committee of the United States senate that he received thousands of dollars from the public utility multi-millionaire, Sammy Insull, whose checking account helped send Smith to the senate.

The street carmen's union, whose wages Smith sought to cut as a state public utility commissioner, are in open war against the senator-elect. They opposed the influence that the Chicago Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers' Union, through their officials, sought to rally in support of Smith last November.

Long before the February primaries rose on the offing, the Workers (Communist) Party in Chicago exerted every possible effort to unite the workers for independent political action through a Labor Party, or through the selection of a United Labor Ticket. These efforts failed.

The labor officialdom was still content to trail after Insull's millions or crawl at the feet of Chicago's Tammany Hall. The socialists thought only of the war on the left wing. Elements formerly connected with the Farmer-Labor Party continue to find comfort in a so-called "progressive" party.

Every development of this municipal campaign should be grist for the mill of independent political action. The workers, through every utterance and act of Thompson and Dever, must see that these republican and democratic spokesmen are not the champions of the workers, but their sworn enemies.

Communist will thus be reinforced by the actual events in their arguments for the development of the Labor Party, for the breaking away of the working class masses from the capitalist parties. The municipal campaign in Chicago now going on should help build the forces of the Labor Party for the national elections of next year, 1928.

WOONSOCKET, R. I. MILL STRIKE OVER BOOST IN HOURS

1200 Workers Walk Out Of Social Mill

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 23.—Refusing to accept a boost in hours, 1,200 employees of the Social Mill, owned by the Manville-Jencks Company, have walked out. The walkout occurred day before yesterday after the company had posted notices stating that operation of the mill would be discontinued.

Local Union. Waiting for the authorization of a strike against all of the Manville-Jencks mills, the Social Mill workers, led by Organizer Horace A. Riviere, are determined to fight this latest attempt of New England textile barons to boost hours and lower wages. They took a strike vote about two months ago, but refrained from going out at the request of the United Textile Workers' Emergency Board.

Organized Social Mill operatives at their meeting last night endorsed the spontaneous strike action of the workers. Long lines of pickets filed in front of the mills today.

Workers Want to Know. Three workers were appointed at a meeting held at union headquarters last night to confer with the bosses and to ascertain the meaning of the notices posted by the company. Union leaders declared that the workers would not return and would sanction the carrying out of the strike vote taken several months ago.

The action of the workers followed their refusal to agree to an increase in hours.

Changes Wives Readily. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 23.—William H. Huffman, 64, of this city, who has been married five times, is seeking his fifth divorce here from his present wife, the former Mrs. Margaret Cashdollar of Pitsaun, Pa., on grounds of abandonment. Huffman is the father of ten children.

Balkans Snowed Under. BELGRADE, Feb. 23.—The Balkan area is snowbound. The snow is eighteen feet deep in some places and the thermometer has reached 10 degrees below zero. The snow, coming after the recent earthquakes, has caused great suffering.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

POLITICIAN DEFENDS 48-HOUR LAW DESERTED BY N. Y. LABOR OFFICIALS

Now Carry Guns



Ralph Batschelet, top. Miss Lillian Snyder. Morris M. Grupp.

Ralph Batschelet, president of the sophomore class of Denver university, Denver, Colo., and vice-president of the Thinkers' association, reported to police that students flogged him because he arranged a debate between Judge Lindsey of Denver and Dr. Burriss Jenkins, a minister of Kansas City, Mo. The debate was to be on the subject of Judge Lindsey's views on marriage. Batschelet said he was abducted as he was leaving the home of his fiancée, Miss Lillian Snyder, and taken to the outskirts of Denver, where he was severely beaten by the kidnapers. As a result of the flogging incident, Batschelet and Morris M. Grupp, president of the Thinkers' association, have been granted police permits to carry arms.

The only voice, outside of that of the Workers (Communist) Party, yet lifted for the bona fide 48 hour week for New York working women is Frederick L. Hackenbush's. He is a New York politician, representing the 14th Assembly District in the lower house of the legislature, and is a member of the industrial survey commission which recommended an evasive bill providing in reality a limited nine hour day.

"I personally stand upon a straight 48-hour week for women in industry," declared Hackenbush in a minority report, the text of which was made public in New York City today.

Hackenbush's position is far in advance of Emanuel Covalesskie, who represented the New York Federation of Labor on the industry survey board. Covalesskie, a federation vice president, recommended adoption of the vicious nine-hour day provision.

"It is a part of my political philosophy," declared Hackenbush, "that nothing in the world is settled unless it is settled right. While I welcome the concessions recommended by the commission, I personally stand upon a straight 48-hour week for women in industry. No compromise is possible when a principle is at stake."

The New York Federation of Labor has officially recommended, through its executive council, the industrial survey commission's report on the "48-hour" bill.

The council declares to "be favorable to the interests of the wage earners," the report providing for a nine-hour day five days a week when a Saturday half day is worked. In addition 78 hours a year are allowed to be worked when the boss chooses.

Labor legislation experts declare that a straight eight hour law can be enforced only with difficulty, but that a "49 1-2 hour" bill, with 78 hours a year thrown in for good measure, makes it practically impossible to catch employers when they violate the law.

The industrial survey commission recommends that minors over 16 years of age be included.

Hackenbush, in his minority report, adds the employers' argument that a 48-hour law and protective legislation for workers would drive industry from the state. He writes:

"I assert in passing that there is very little to the argument that industry will leave the state and go to places where there are no restrictions upon the labor of women. If we keep our standards down we encourage backward southern states to do likewise and morally are taking our share of responsibility for the low social conditions in the cotton mills below the Mason and Dixon line.

"The testimony before the commission and general information on the subject seems to show that even the backward states are slowly but surely coming to the economic standards established both by law and custom in the progressive empire state. With establishment of industry in the south, and the incidental prosperity and sources of employment, the southern workers are becoming imbued with the spirit of dignity of labor and insist upon a treatment due to all American workers."

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One) talist press will dwell on the opportunities presented by American industry where anybody who is willing to work can rise from messenger boy to president.

AFTER the smoke of battle cleared away in the Chicago primary contest William Hale Thompson's victory away in the Chicago primary contest William Hale Thompson's victory was announced even before the dead and wounded were collected from the theatre of war. There never was such a day even in Chicago. Sporting establishments did a land office business in guns and the most popular slogan throughout the city was: "Wherever you see a head, hit it." Victory was on the side of the heaviest battalions and with those generals whose armies were able to march on their stomachs. Thompson ran on an "America first" platform with the understanding that if successful Chicago would not thirst for the next four years.

Thompson is the unofficial champion of the "wide open town." Another section of the republican party organization favored the opposite kind of a condition. During the primary campaign neither wing had a word to say about labor. They did not have to. Only the Workers (Communist) Party injected the workers' side of things into the campaign. This is a deplorable state of affairs. The workers of Chicago should have had their own candidate in the field on a United Labor program. They must get busy with this task.

THE right wing trade union leaders and socialists in the Australian Labor Party have stepped in line with our own bureaucratic red-baiters in the war against Communism. They charge the Communists with various crimes including a belief in dictatorship. Now what do those anti-dictators do? They object to the local unions having the right to nominate candidates for office on the A. L. P. ticket. The section of the trade union and political labor movement that is influenced by the radicals revised the rules so that the unions would be in a position to nominate their candidates directly rather than have this job done by the machine.

Arthur Brisbane hails the news published in a Denver paper that the United States government advised American oil magnates not to submit to the confiscatory decrees of the Mexican government. The Hearst press flopped over to the imperialists completely and Brisbane, the fake progressive, is now howling louder for strong measures in South America than any other member of the pack. We have yet to hear of a capitalist government threatening war on another nation to protect its nationals who happen to be workers from capitalist exploitation.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day Larre-Borges Hops Off. LONDON, Feb. 23.—Major Larre-Borges and his colleagues, who are attempting an airplane flight from Italy to Uruguay, arrived at Casablanca, Morocco, at 4:45 this afternoon after an uneventful flight, according to a despatch from Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Two masked bandits terrorized a score of employees in the main office of the Standard Oil Company this afternoon, fired a shot through the ceiling, seized a satchel containing \$6,000 and escaped in a waiting automobile.

ROSALSKY TURNS GUNS ON JURORS, ASKING REFORMS

Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, who has been handing out ruthless jail sentences to striking cloakmakers, seems to be something of a Don Quixote. His latest windmill is the Association of Grand Jurors of the County of New York, which has been trying to put through a few little ineffectual legal reforms.

Reforms of any sort rile Judge Rosalsky. The association's program for modernizing our grand jury system, installing microphones and amplifiers in grand jury rooms, improving conditions in district prisons, decreasing bail bond abuses and eliminating crooked lawyers has called forth bitter criticism from Judge Rosalsky, on the ground that the association is exceeding its powers.

The association includes about two-thirds of the 1,395 men on the panel of grand jurors. From this panel is chosen two juries of twenty-three men each, which have wide inquisitorial powers and which alone have the right to indict.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

House Legalizes One Of Secretary Fall's Arizona Oil Schemes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The house today passed the Hayden bill, ratifying oil permits granted by Secretary of the Interior Fall in the Navajo Indian lands in Utah and Arizona under executive order. The vote was 115 to 59.

The bill was passed after a warm fight, in which Rep. Sproul of Kansas, charged that it sought to legalize "one of Secretary Fall's oil schemes." One of the companies that will be benefitted, Sproul said is the Midwest Company.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—Two masked bandits terrorized a score of employees in the main office of the Standard Oil Company this afternoon, fired a shot through the ceiling, seized a satchel containing \$6,000 and escaped in a waiting automobile.

Flyer de Pinedo



Italy, again imperialistic and militaristic, also plays the game of "Good Will Flying," for military purposes. Commander de Pinedo has made a non-stop flight from Africa to Brazil.

Smith's Graft Quiz Branded Job Maker

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Al Smith's appeal to the legislature for an additional force in the comptroller's office to investigate the accounts of county governments, will be rejected by the republican leaders.

The comptroller now has a force of 15 in the Municipal Accounts Bureau and he wants 20 more, each to receive a salary of about \$3,000 a year.

Al's proposal, republicans, declared, was an effort to secure "jobs for democrats."

"Now that there is a chance to provide democrats with jobs the governor sends the legislature a special message. The governor's message is not sincere."

Settle for Coupons

Immediately

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HELP US FEED THEM

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BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

PORTO RICANS IN PLEA FOR HELP TO NICARAGUANS

Call on U. S. Marines to Quit the War

(Continued from Page One) in the ranks of the servile unionist and socialist representatives, who are the guardians of imperialist rule in Porto Rico. But representative Charriez was met with an ovation from numerous anti-imperialists who waited for him to leave the sessions at closing time; he had a multitude of hands to shake during that hour.

Anti-Imperialist Leaflet.
The sailors of the American war fleet are greeted on arrival at San Juan with a proclamation from the Anti-Imperialist League which points out to them that the invasion of Nicaragua is for the purpose of protecting property, and asks "Whose property?" Not the property of the sailors and marines of the fleet, nor of their relatives at home. The manifesto continues:

According to the unimpeachable evidence submitted by the senate committee on foreign relations the landing of American troops in Nicaragua was ordered by the state department at the direction of the banking houses of J. W. Seligman and Co. of Wall St., Brown Bros. of Baltimore, and the industrial and finance corporation of J. G. White Co. of New York.

American Enemies Too.
These are of the same class of usurers who may have foreclosed on yours or your fathers' farm and homestead!

The same bosses and exploiters who have forced you to work in the shops and factories controlled by them, for starvation wages, and when they got all they could or needed out of you, fired you into the street to starve or join their navy.

It is the property and "rights" of these usurers and exploiters that you are ordered to protect! ! !

Like your forefathers of 1776, we the peoples of Latin America are today also determined to liberate our countries from the clutches of a small group of bankers and exploiters who are now infesting, as well as exploiting, your own country.

Write home to your friends and relatives urging them to demand: Hands off Mexico and Nicaragua! Your withdrawal from Latin American countries!

The immediate liberation of such countries as Porto Rico, held as colonies!

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Women Cloakmakers Plan Huge Protest On Rosalsky, Sigman

Women of the dress and cloak makers' unions plan an impressive protest meeting Friday evening at Bakers Hall, 1570 Webster Ave., Bronx. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Cloakmakers Women's Council, the United Council of Working Class Housewives, and the Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers Union's women's committee.

The protests will be directed at Judge Otto Rosalsky and his collaborators, the Sigman machine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers for the imprisonment of 16 cloakmakers out of charges arising from the recent strike.

Down town women and men from every district of the city are asked to attend the Bronx meeting.

Ukrainian Women to Help Jewish Sisters In Garment Picketing

Look for the women of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, the Cloakmakers Women's Committee and the Joint Board Women's Committee on the picket lines! The decision to help the cloak and dress makers in their picketing was reached at a meeting last night at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. C. Sara Sherman, Rose Wortis, Kate Gitlow and numerous delegates spoke, urging specific action to aid the union in picketing and in freeing its imprisoned members. A Ukrainian women's mass delegation pledged unstinted aid to their Jewish sisters.

Another meeting will be held in the Bronx at Webster's Hall Friday evening.

Coal Barons Prepare to Smash United Mine Workers' Union

The joint conference of the United Mine Workers' scale committee and the coal operators has been unable to agree. Coal operators are leasing mines in non-union fields. Coal is being stored by all big consumers and coal dealers. There is said to be a supply for two months on hand.

Preparations are being made to speed up production in the non-union fields.

The operators have refused to continue the Jacksonville wage-scale after March 31.

The stage is being set for a struggle which will mean life or death for the United Mine Workers—the most important union in the American labor movement.

If the miners are defeated the American labor movement will be confronted with a series of attacks from which no union will be exempt.

There are three courses which the union can follow:

(1) Accept the terms of the operators—a cut in wages.
(2) Sign up with individual operators on the basis of the Lewis proposal for efficiency which actually means a wage reduction.

(3) Strike, and turn the strike into an organizational drive in the unorganized fields, bring these miners into the union, defeat the operators and force a national agreement for the industry.

The first two alternatives mean the destruction of the union—the first method being immediately disastrous, the second being a slower but just as destructive a process.

The coal barons are banking on the non-union fields to crush the union under an avalanche of coal. Starvation of union miners will be the first weapon employed, later, the full force of the state and national governments will be used to drive the miners back to work at the operators' terms.

An organization drive that will add 200,000 more fighters to the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America is the weapon with which the resistance of the coal barons will be broken and the union not only saved but placed upon a firmer foundation than ever before.

The coal diggers, by making the program of the "Save the Union" bloc the program of the union in this struggle, with the organization of the non-union fields the first point on the order of business, will smash the offensive of the operators.

Little more than a month remains to put the United Mine Workers on a fighting basis—to perfect the strike and organizational machinery.

The coal barons have to do nothing except close the union mines and launch their publicity campaign against the union—publicity which well-paid experts have been working on for months.

In the union the militant rank and file and their leaders have to shoulder the burden of preparation. Outside of the union the rest of the labor movement must be made to know that the miners are fighting the battle of the whole American working class and that no means to aid them should be overlooked.

The united front of the bosses against the miners can be broken by a united front of labor.

THOMPSON WINS WAR IN CHICAGO FOR NOMINATION

One Mortally Wounded; Many Slugged

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Former Mayor William Hale Thompson, successful candidate in the race for the republican mayoralty nomination, today began organizing the machine with which he hopes to drive to victory at the April election over Mayor William E. Dever, renominated on the democratic ticket to succeed himself.

Thompson, twice mayor, and "wet" candidate, opposed to the League of Nations, was nominated in yesterday's blood-and-thunder primary. His majority over Edward R. Litsinger, chief opponent, was slightly in excess of 180,000 votes.

The democratic vote was light owing to the fact that Mayor Dever had virtually no opposition.

The total republican vote was 505,207. A total of 342,279 votes was cast for Thompson.

The democratic vote totalled less than 200,000.

Bullets Better Than Ballots.

The campaign for the republican nomination was one of the bitterest ever waged in Chicago. Despite unusual precautions on the part of police and a large force of special deputies, shootings, sluggings, kidnappings and various forms of intimidation and fraud were recorded.

Police, armed with machine guns, rifles and tear-bombs, patrolled the "danger wards" throughout the day, displaying their munitions as a threat to political gangsters. But even this vigilance failed to stem the tide of outlawry. One man was killed, several were crippled, dozens were beat up or kidnaped.

COMPANY UNION BOOSTER QUILTS HUFFMAN MILL

Disgusted at Failure to Kill Union

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 23.—A significant victory for the Passaic woolen textile unions was seen today in the resignation of Robert M. Reinhold, director of public relations of the Forstmann & Huffman Co.

Reinhold was the leader of the company union forces in the Forstmann & Huffman plant which were used in vain to stem the advance of the legitimate textile workers union. He devised a fake "industrial democracy" scheme distinguished mainly by its failure to fool the workers.

The textile workers union called off the strike against the mill last week when the management wrote that it would not discriminate against unionists in employing workers.

Reinhold and his wife are going south, presumably to accept employment in a non-union mill.

James A. Hare personal secretary to Julius Forstmann, is also a. w. o. l. No explanation is given for his resignation.

Sixty Girls Trapped, Drop 20 Feet From Useless Fire Escape

Sixty girl workers, trapped by fire in a four-story loft building at 657 Broadway, Brooklyn, reached the street in safety yesterday by climbing part way down the fire escape and then dropping into the arms of policemen.

They were unable to escape by the stairway because of the flames and dense smoke. They and 20 male employees climbed down the fire escape, but found that it ended 20 feet above the sidewalk.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Lillian Herstein to Visit Soviet Russia

Lillian Herstein, chairman of the Chicago Federation of Labor Education Committee, was entertained by the Women's Trade Union League of New York on the eve of her departure for Palestine and Russia. Herstein, active member of the Teachers' Union, plans a seven months' trip, studying chiefly the trade unions of the two countries where she will spend most of her time.

Brownsville, N.Y., Rents Take One-Third of Pay

(Continued from Page One)

er month, with rents varying between \$35 and \$75. This, in spite of the fact that the average apartment consists of only three rooms; almost none are larger than four.

These exceptionally high rents for workers' homes result from but one factor—the aggression of the landlords. At every opportunity, rents were raised. Twelve cases, testing the rent laws from every minute angle, were instigated by Brownsville landlords who wanted to know just how far they could go.

Even then they were not satisfied—hundreds of cases of Brownsville landlord vs. Brownsville tenant were tried in the courts, the landlord seeking to gain by law what he could not sabotage by bluster and trickery. If a powerful tenants' organization was not formed in Brownsville in 1922, that community would be paying still higher rents today.

No Repairs Made.

And even that organization was unable to force the landlords to make necessary repairs. Of ten apartments I visited in the district, seven had leaking faucets in the kitchens, each hour wasting more of the taxpayers' money.

Forty-five dollars per month—\$15 per room! In spite of the average wage, \$38 a week!

Wages vary considerably in Brownsville. Some families had an average wage-income of \$20, others \$30. It was the latter figure that brought the average wage up to \$38. But it must be remembered that few of those who earn more than \$55 a week, are employed all year round. And many who earn less than \$55 a week, are also employed in seasonal industries.

So that while \$45 a month must be paid out for rent all year round, \$150 wages are not coming in every month all year round. When the outlay exceeds the income, pinching results. They pinch sometimes in Brownsville. But that's nothing. They learned how to do that, and grin and bear it, in the Ghetto.

In Soviet Russia, laws make it impossible for gouging landlords to charge more than 10 per cent of the workers' wages for rent. The minimum is 3-1-2 per cent. Rents average around 5 and 6 per cent. In America, and right here in Brownsville, rents average 30 per cent. What a difference!

In spite of this, there are as few empty apartments as in the Ghetto. I walked three miles—I met only seven "Apartment To Let" signs. What, Assemblyman Jenks, no housing shortage?

Jenks In Swell Albany Hotel.

I wish Jenks were with me when I walked into a real estate office to write this article. The realtor in charge showed me a list of available apartments. It hardly filled three-quarters of a typewritten page. And this realtor is known to have the largest trade among landlords in the Brownsville section.

I asked janitors, and they told me they had lists of people who wanted to move away from their present locations. She often received handsome bonuses from future tenants, she said, by notifying them immediately when a tenant gave her a moving notice. Waiting lists have been in vogue for the past six years.

Brownsville, the community founded by progressive youth, has been lying dormant for the past decade, satisfied with having grown into maturity. But THE DAILY WORKER has sounded a call to arms. Progressive workers are massing themselves against the housing shortage, the creature of crooked politicians, money-mad landlords, and dollar-greedy builders.

Brownsville, the product of rebellious youth, will rally once more, and fight for better housing. You see, that's just the way it's built. It's in the Brownsville blood. And maybe it won't be a fight, eh! It will, if Brownsville can help it.

Women Furriers in Own Meeting Plan Action in Industry

A reunion gathering of the Fur Working Women's Educational Club took place last evening at 115 West 23rd St., at the same time the men and some of the women were demonstrating outside of Cooper Union.

Fannie Warshafsky acted as chairman, and there was a general discussion of conditions in the trade.

Plans were laid for a package party, and other future activities of this group which includes non-union as well as union women workers in the fur trade.

Lawes Swears He's Hard on Prisoners At Sing Sing Prison

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Warden Lewis E. Lawes has not yet received any acceptances to the invitations he issued to any of his critics to come and serve twenty four hours voluntarily in Sing Sing as inmates to see if prisoners are being "coddled."

In reply to a recent statement by Police Commissioner McLaughlin, of New York, to the effect that Peter Heslin, slayer of a policeman, had written "Bum" Rodgers that he had found life pleasant at Sing Sing, Warden Lawes issued a formal statement in which he denied Heslin ever wrote Rodgers, and issued his challenge to his critics.

TEXAS, CHARLEY AND PEACHES IN SCANDAL GOSSIP

Suicides, Divorces and Murder Are Features

Texas Geman, night club caterer to the social elite! Little Billy Gaffney, 4, still missing two dramatic suicide efforts, murder of an ex-convict, Charley Chaplin's swell party and Peaches coming back from Bermuda, were high lights in police, court and scandal records yesterday.

1. Texas beat the cops to it when she closed her place at noon, before they arrived with a court order padlocking the 300 Club, leisure class hangout.

2. Billy Gaffney's body was in a Brooklyn varnish plant, according to one claim, although police suspect he has been drowned. He has been missing nearly two weeks.

3. Two Coney Islanders tried suicide, one by iodine and one by a revolver. Both failed.

Hard on Wives.

4. Wives of Bäume Law victims, sent to the pen for life, can get divorces, if an Albany bill goes through. Women should not be compelled to live alone the remainder of their lives", was the explanation.

5. Edward Fallon, alleged bootlegger who had resided at Sing Sing for some time, was shot down and killed in Brooklyn by gangsters. No trace of 'em yet.

6. Charley Chaplin threw a swell party at his Manhattan apartment in celebration of a divorce settlement with Lita, according to Park Ave. gossip. Chaplin admitted the party but denied the settlement.

Teachers Homeward Bound.

7. Peaches, center of idlers' attention at Bermuda, is bound home for West End Ave., hurdling imprecations at Daddy Browning's head.

8. Mrs. Martha Blatchford, wife of a Wall St. attorney, was given \$60 a week alimony and counsel's fees of \$1,000 in divorce decree. She called Blatchford the worst sort of a brute, for all his Stock Exchange connections, while he alleged intimacy with other men.

9. Mrs. Sinclair Lewis denied Paris divorce rumor. No rift between her and Babbitt-creator, she says.

Britain Seeks War With Soviet Union

(Continued from Page One)

centrate the principal attack of the Chinese.

The assistance rendered by the Russian workers and peasants to the British miners during the great strike has rankled in the breasts of the Tories. Fear that the success of the Chinese revolution will be followed by repercussions in India and Egypt—a well-grounded fear at that—is responsible for the attack of political nerves that has taken hold of the British government.

That there is a real danger of a break between the Soviet Union and Great Britain is now generally admitted. The note is considered a triumph for the Churchill-Birkenhead faction of the cabinet there is a strong body of opinion even in capitalist circles that does not wish to gamble on losing its present commercial diplomacy of Churchill.

Even the Tory Daily News admits that "there is no prospect whatever of a collapse of the Soviet government", tho it justifies hostile action on the ground that the Soviet government will continue to spread working-class propaganda. British labor is decidedly opposed to the provocative policy of the government.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Echo of Hoffman?
BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The foreign relations committee of the Reichstag held a secret session today to discuss Russo-German relations, especially those dealing with military questions.

Eight Clerics Less.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—Eight rebels were killed in a battle with federal forces near Zacatecas today, according to an official communication to the war department.

Another Student Bumps Off.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—The suicide wave sweeping the nation struck in Braddock, a suburb, today and claimed the life of Nathan P. Weissman, 19-year-old university of Pittsburgh student, the seventeenth victim in recent weeks.

Explosion in Power Tunnels.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23.—Ten persons were reported injured and many had narrow escapes this afternoon when six manhole covers of the Narragansett Electric Light Company exploded with a roar that shook down town office buildings.

The explosions and flying manhole covers was instantly followed by the stoppage of all electric power in the business district. Trolley cars with passengers halted and all the industrial plants stopped operating.

Right Wing Furriers Meeting Proves Frost

(Continued from Page One)

up any furriers, except the members of the Greek Brotherhood, a company union, whose members are said to have received a special invitation.

Postpone "Reorganization."

The threatened reorganization proceedings against the Joint Board did not start yesterday as expected, but were delayed, possibly to synchronize with the Joint Board mass meeting which is to be held tonight.

This meeting is announced not only as a warning to President Schachtman and other reactionary officials of the union to keep their hands off the furriers' union, but it will be a demonstration of the furriers' determination that their members shall not be sent to jail as the cloakmakers have been for their strike activities.

Sentence Innocent Men.

Yesterday, four innocent workers who had been convicted on charges made by manufacturers during the strike a year ago, were sentenced by Judge Cornelius Collins in General Sessions. Max Gursky, A. Pollack and Panos Sehas received 60 days each; and G. Zizis was given a six months suspended sentence. The cases of the other 36 fur workers who were called to court, were postponed until next Monday.

Chairman Not in Strike.

When the meeting was well under way, a furrier named A. Kessler, who is 75 and has been a member of the union for 30 years, rose and asked Chairman Abe Goldstein:

"Where were you during the strike? Why do you come and insult us now with your attacks on our union?"

The old man was ordered to sit down, Goldstein shouting, "you were sent here by the Communists to disrupt this meeting. We will respect your age, but if you were at a 'left wing' meeting you would be thrown out."

But Kessler refused to sit down, and refused to be denounced in this way. He left the hall and more than 250 workers followed him, in spite of protests from the chairman who urged them not to leave.

At 5:30 Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, appeared on the scene. Immediately the fur workers formed into line with Gold in the lead.

Drive Workers from Hall.

Mounted police rushed up on the sidewalks, driving the workers up Fourth Avenue as far as Ninth Street. Hundreds of books in stalls along the street were overturned as the mounted police rode cossack-like along the sidewalks, pushing, shoving and terrifying men, women and children.

The workers reformed their lines and marched toward Cooper Union again. Mounted police again drove up on the sidewalks, forcing the workers into St. Marks Place. When they reformed their forces there, the police, not satisfied, continued their charge all the way up to Second Avenue.

The constant reforming of furriers' ranks, the constant attacks by the police on horseback continued for two hours. The union members were driven as far as Ninth Street and Third Avenue and up Fourth Avenue to Tenth Street.

As they marched along, the furriers cheered for the Joint Board and booed the infamous right wing alliance with bosses and police.

The committee of right wingers at Cooper Union doors who decided who were to be admitted consisted of a carefully picked bunch of henchmen of various unions. Alex Fried, Willie Rosenfeld and Harry Yurman of the Schachtman's International gang were there. Sam Hershkovitz of the Cap and Millinery Union, also scrutinized those seeking entry, allowing the "boys" of that union to get in.

Moscow was there for the amalgamated and Izzie Dunney for the Sigman gang.

The speakers at the meeting were Morris Sigman, Abraham Beckerman, Max Pine of the Jewish Socialist Verband and a speaker representing the seab Greek Brotherhood.

Last Chance to See Soviet Health Exhibit

The exhibit of Soviet Union public health posters at East Hall, Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East 22nd Street, will be open to the public from 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Thursday and Friday.

FRENCHY'S GANG SLUGS WORKER NOT PICKETING

Lead Pipe Used; Girl Gangsters Active

The activities of "Frenchy's gang," four of whom are now out on bail furnished by the International, were extended on Wednesday to an attack upon a worker who was not picketing.

Aaron Wertuns, a presser of the Charles Meisel Dress Shop of 225 West 36th Street, was standing by the door of his shop waiting for it to open early yesterday morning. The shop is not on strike.

As he waited, three carloads of gangsters drove up, probably on their way to the B. Gershel dress shop nearby, which was called on strike by the Joint Board last week.

Seeing the gangsters approaching him, Wertuns fled up the stairs, but was overtaken at the fifth floor. At the point of a gun he was forced to the roof, where he was beaten with lead pipe.

When he tried to scream for help, the gun was flourished and he was told to "keep quiet or you'll be killed," according to his statement. He escaped from his torturers by running down a fire escape. A physician pronounced him to be suffering from internal injuries, inflicted by blows from the lead pipe.

The gangsters were arrested, but were released by the police when "Frenchy" the leader of the gang, interceded for them.

Anna Gorach, chairlady of the Sklarew and Kaufman shop at 327 West 36th Street, was scratched by "girl gangsters" who attacked her picket line at that shop yesterday morning. Two other pickets were injured also. The shop is on strike to force recognition of Joint Board business agents by the employers.

Strikes have been called on the Arline Dress Shop, 352 Seventh Avenue, because workers were locked out in the Aywone Dress Shop at 361 West 36th Street, because a cutter was discharged for refusing to register, and in the I. Tiser Dress Shop, because an operator was discharged for refusing to register with the International.

Workers, picket these shops!

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Jewelry Workers Delayed Election to Be Held Tonight

Jewelry workers Local 1 will hold a membership meeting to-night in room 625, World Building. The final nominations of officers and executive board members will be the order of business.

The elections which should have been held in January, have been needlessly delayed by the administration of Beardsley, Williams, Smith and Co. the bunch have been very busy this last month, even postponing a regular membership meeting so as to get all they can to come to support them at this meeting.

News is being spread that Brother Nesin, who has run against Beardsley for organizer for two terms, will be kept off the ballot this time. Every progressive worker who wants to build and maintain a real union should be at this meeting.

Section 1 Agitprop Meet Thursday Eve.

All agitprops and organizers of Section 1 will have a special meeting on Thursday eve, Feb. 24 at 6 p. m. sharp at 33 East 3rd St.

Comrade Bertram D. Wolfe, district agitprop director will outline a plan of activity in our section. All must be there.

Painters—Open meeting to-night for new members at special rate, \$5.00. Regular fee \$25.00. Apply all day. Painters' Union, 85 E. 116th Street.

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.

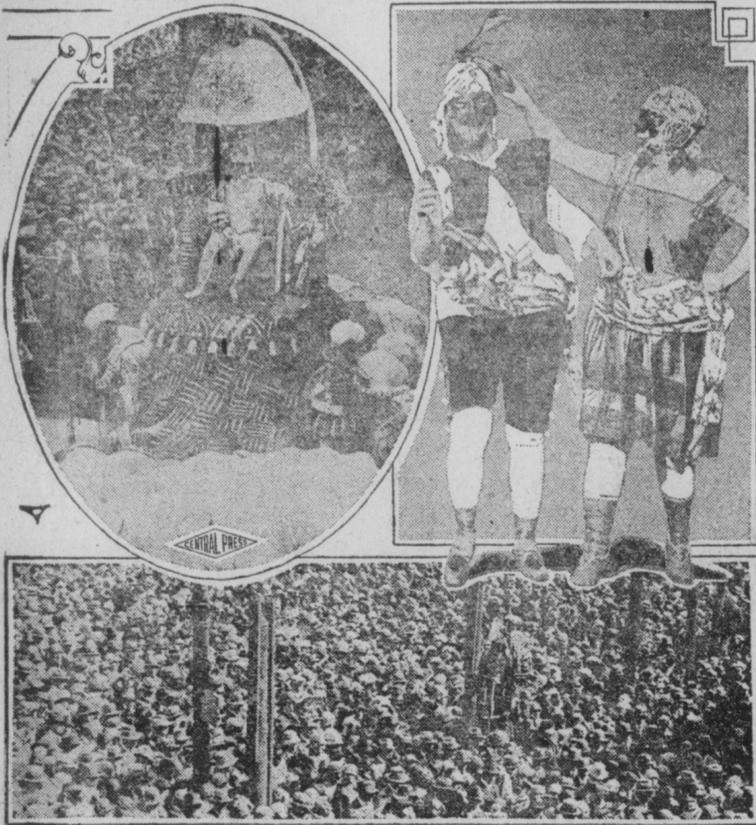
RED CARTOONS OF 1927 is even a finer collection of the most recent cartoons of the well-known labor artists—Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, K. A. Suvanto, Art Young, Hay Bales, Jerger, Vose and others. Each picture is large enough to be framed and mounted. The book includes in all 64 of the finest cartoons 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.

"OH SHAW!"
YOU WILL SAY THAT.
WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE REASON

OH, HO! FOR THE MARDI GRAS

New Orleans Prepares for Greatest Festival in Its History; the Rich Will Magnificently Display Themselves to the Marvelling Populace, and the Hotel Keepers Pluck Indiscriminately All and Sundry.



Top, left, Rex; right, carnival maskers; below, acclaiming Rex.

By PIERRE JACQUES CARONDELET.

Exclusive Central Press Dispatch to THE DAILY WORKER.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—America's maddest, merriest frolic and revel dawns again as old New Orleans sets the stage for her one hundredth Mardi Gras.

Straight down the line of the years for a century the South's greatest city that itself is more than two centuries old, has staged that carnival amid scenes of lavish splendor unique in the new world. And the hundredth Mardi Gras will be the greatest of them all.

Other American cities have their festivals. But nowhere in America is there anything approaching the carnival that every year sees a city of more than half a million souls shut its doors and turn loose for a day of revelry—the only day in all the year when masking is permitted in Louisiana by law from sunrise to sunset.

City "Care Forgot." That day New Orleans becomes what those who know her best and love her best have always called her—The City That Care Forgot.

That day millionaire banker, in mask and costume, revels on the streets in a throng that holds the bootblack as well—that holds men and women, boys and girls, from every walk of life.

There is nothing like it anywhere in the Western Hemisphere. For there is something about the spirit of Mardi Gras in New Orleans that sweeps off their feet those who are not natives, just as it sweeps from their feet those whose families for generations have been born, have lived, and have died here.

Mardi Gras itself—Fat Tuesday—the day before Ash Wednesday—the day when men bid farewell to fleshy things at the dawn of Lent's forty days of prayer and fasting—that day comes on March 1 in 1927.

What It's About. The very word Carnival tells the story. It comes from the Latin, Carne Vale—Farewell to the Flesh. And Mardi Gras is the climax of that Carnival.

For the real social season of New Orleans starts on Twelfth Night (twelve days after Christmas) and comes to its climax of a series of magnificent and costly balls with the night of Mardi Gras when the Ball of Rex and the Ball of Comus bring the winter season here to a full stop.

Mardi Gras in New Orleans! That is the phrase that has drawn millions of Americans here year after year for a century. They came to revel here in the days when New Orleans could be reached by the rest of America only on river steamboats and coasting sailing vessels—unless you rode down on horseback. They come today in deluxe trains that have shower baths and barbers and manicures and radio as part of their standard equipment. Within the life of those living today they will be coming by airplane—some already have done so.

Some Come for a Day. Scores of thousands only come for the day of Mardi Gras. But hundreds of others whose names have been in the Social Register for generations, come shortly after Christmas and are guests at the most remarkable series of balls in any social season anywhere in the world.

The cost? It runs far into the millions of dollars with every Carnival. It is nothing unusual for the wealthy father of some debutante in New Orleans to spend from \$50,000 to \$75,000 to launch his daughter upon her social career. The frock of one Carnival queen, a girl of nineteen, daughter of a millionaire Louisianan, alone cost \$15,000 at a recent carnival. Nor is that a rare and isolated instance.

Nearly twenty balls mark the Carnival season that culminates on Mardi Gras. It is not unusual to have from \$100,000 to \$200,000 spent upon a single ball. For every ball is planned a year in advance, with special scenery and decorations, with special costumes for the members of each Krewe. Many of the older, more historic Krewe have their costumes made in Paris by costumers who from father to son for generations have counted that New Orleans patronage one of the greatest assets of their business.

Kingly and Courtly. Every ball has its king and queen. They culminate in the Ball of Rex. And the King and Queen of Rex are King and Queen of the Carnival. All other monarchs of the season are subservient to them. But each queen is surrounded by her court of Maids of Honor and each King is surrounded by his court of Dukes.

Most gorgeous of all the balls is the Ball of Comus which is given on the same night—the night of Mardi Gras—as the Ball of Rex. In full penoply of royal state, that night, the King and Queen of Rex and Comus with their courts interchange visits.

To be King and Queen of Carnival is the highest social honor a New Orleans man and debutante can receive. It is a costly honor. Any king of Carnival, or Rex, as he is known, must figure on accepting the honor that he has kissed goodbye to from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

But they make it all back, if they are either real estate men with property up state, or out of the bayou swamps—or if they are hotel keepers.

For the Mardi Gras is the grandest advertising stunt that a parasitic American gang of town boomers ever thought of. The crowds come from far and near, the parades swirl thru the streets, hundreds of floats on which thousands of dollars have been spent, costumed figures decked as knights and ladies, Klansmen or burnt cork minstrels, and recruited for fifty cents a day from the slums, give color, and the real estate men and the hotel keepers reap their golden harvest.

The Mardi Gras has its business aspects—quite a few of them. The hundredth exhibition of ostentatious display will break quite a few fathers of debutantes, but for the poorer sections of New Orleans it will mean a little cheap labor, and for the men on the make, it is the yearly fool's festival, where the fool has a good time and leaves his money with those predestined to separate him from it.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

The Manager's Corner

MENTAL POLICE.

Capitalist society is replete with agencies whereby the daily life of the masses is directed into the "proper" channels to insure the maintenance of the present system of exploitation. Not only do we have police, soldiers, courts and jails, who keep a careful watch over what the workers do, but we have also an organized machinery of "mental police," to keep an eye on what the workers think. Of course it is more difficult to control the thought of the workers, than to control their actions. Capitalism has not yet invented a method of peering into the crannies of the brain and therefore it endeavors to accomplish its purpose by supervising carefully the raw material which goes to make up our thoughts and opinions—the facts of our everyday life as recounted in the newspapers.

Mr. J. H. Tregoe, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men has put this very aptly when he said the other day, "MUCH DEPENDS UPON OUR PUBLICISTS IN DIRECTING THOUGHT INTO SOUND CHANNELS. FROM THESE MAINSPRINGS OF ACTION MAY PAROXYSMS BE ABSENT AND WELL ORGANIZED REASONING CONTROL PUBLIC UTTERANCES."—BERT MILLER.

EIGHTH OF MARCH, INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY HAS GREAT HISTORY; WILL HAVE GREATER FUTURE

By RACHEL HOLTMAN.

The women began to struggle in the economic field much earlier than in the political field. As soon as the industrial revolution made it possible for them to enter industry, the women began to organize.

Economic strikes started in such industries as clothing and footwear as early as in the thirties of the last century. The struggle for bread was always acute and imperative.

A difference in views on the question of equal rights was noticeable in America quite early. The difference portrayed itself in the class struggle that began to penetrate the whole of society. While the bourgeois women wanted the right to vote only for the sake of keeping the existing social order, the working women demanded the ballot not only to protect their interests, but also as a weapon that could be used for mobilizing the working class, in order to overthrow the whole existing capitalist society.

For this purpose there was called in 1910 an international conference in Copenhagen of all the women socialists. America was very well represented.

Clara Zetkin proposed that not only in America but in all the other countries such demands should be put forward. A definite day in the year was chosen for that purpose—the 8th of March.

On the 8th of March efforts should be made to mobilize the women all over the world; to support the struggle for equal suffrage, to overthrow the capitalist order of society and finally liberate women.

Germany, the stronghold of the Second International, celebrated this day in 1911 on a broad scale. In Austria the police dispersed meetings and demonstrations of women, because they were afraid of the immensity of the movement.

In this country the socialist women did not celebrate this day on their own hook, but went with the suffragettes, who made use of the day to obtain votes, get publicity and members for the equal rights movement.

In Russia Women's Day was celebrated the first time in 1913. Special articles were written by the comrades in exile. A demonstration was held in Leningrad, which resulted in numerous arrests.

In 1914 Women's Day in Russia was celebrated under the slogan, "Down with the Czar!"

In 1916 the attempts to hold celebrations were in vain. In all countries the social democratic traitors worked hand in hand with the bourgeoisie and were a menace everywhere to carry anything thru.

But there came the month of February. The sufferings of the Russian masses were indescribable; poverty, hunger, sickness and death reigned all over Russia; the bloody war still demanded its victims.

Then the women of Leningrad left the factories and came out into the streets, demanding bread for their children, and their husbands back from the trenches. That was the first signal for the February-March revolution.

The peasant women celebrated that day the first time in 1920. Their slogans were of such necessities as they came in contact with in everyday life: "Down with the Bourgeoisie and capital." "Down with Illiteracy." Over a hundred schools were opened that day, besides homes for expectant mothers, nurseries and kindergartens.

With full pomp the 8th of March was celebrated in Russia in 1923. Women by tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands took part.

When Lenin died the slogan became: "Remember the Words of Lenin," "The Work in the Soviets Will Not be Complete if Millions of Women Workers in the Field and Factory Will Not Participate in It."

Until now it has been in general difficult to have such a celebration in this country. Last year there were small celebrations in Detroit, Boston and New York.

This year, in America, preparations are under way for celebrations on the 8th of March in all of the larger American cities. Working women will participate in considerable number, and as the years go on, in larger and larger numbers.

Young Workers League Invites Parents to Send Children to Open Forum

The Young Workers' League, Section 4 of Chicago, has been conducting an open forum at their headquarters 1239 S. Sawyer Ave., and the results have been very gratifying. The attendance has been to the full capacity of the hall and many young workers are now sympathizers of this league. The subjects are of timely interest to the American youth. The coming lecture is "Why U. S. Marines are being sent to China," by Comrade Max Schachtman.

All are invited to attend. The lecture will be held Sunday, Feb. 27th, 3 p. m. at 1239 S. Sawyer Ave.

Section 4 is also conducting classes as follows: Every Wednesday 8:00 p. m., "Draft program of the Y. W. L.," every Thursday evening, "Marxian Economics," every Sunday morning at 11 a. m., "Public Speaking." All readers of the Worker are urged to send their children and shopmates.

Agitprop Director Section 4, Y. W. L. Samuel Herman.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Another Arbitration Scheme to Injure the Building Trades Men

CLEVELAND.—Charles Smith, business agent of the building trades council of Cleveland, has a new arbitration plan. In a long, dreary article in the Cleveland Citizen of Feb. 12 he elucidates his plan, on the basis of a proposed agreement.

Not New. There is nothing novel about the plan, for it is a counterpart of the U. S. Government's plan for settling railroad disputes, but is somewhat simplified. According to Smith, a "Board of Adjustment or Mediation," consisting of a certain number of members appointed by the General Contractors' Association and a like number appointed by the Building Trades Councils, will deal with each issue arising. Should a dispute arise, a meeting of the board would have to be called within 48 hours.

"Three days shall be given the board in which to find and render a decision, unless further time is decided or agreed on. Pending and awaiting the decision of the board, work on the job in question shall continue."

Boss Does Anything. "Any action taken by the Building Trades Council in protection of the right granted by the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. shall not be deemed a violation or give cause for the voiding of this agreement. Any steps the General Contractors' Association may judge necessary to take to cover and safeguard the interests of its members shall not be deemed a violation or give cause for the voiding of this agreement."

In explanation of this "agreement," it is stated by Smith that the employers can decide on a permanent body of men for their side, if they please. As far as the workers are concerned, if, for instance, the carpenters get into dispute with the contractors, then the members of the board on the workers' side will consist of carpenters altogether.

Thinks Will Bring Peace. "But the best of Smith's argument is the following: "It would do away with all these sprints to courts after writs and injunctions, paying for high-priced attorneys who are willing to work both ends against the middle for the proper fee, and it would also do away with these 'private dicks' who infest the labor movement, and who turn in reports filled with lies that do their employers no good whatever."

The whole plan is a kind of modified Watson Parker Bill, for the building trades of Cleveland.

DRAMA

"Breaking Chains" Appeals to Workers—To Make Tour

This remarkable Russian film, now being shown for the first time in America after a sensational run in European countries, is received with great satisfaction and appreciation by all who have the good fortune to see it.

Thousands who have seen the film the first time have been deeply impressed with the tale it tells. In Chicago, where "Breaking Chains" was shown in December last, over two thousand people were turned away the first night.

"Breaking Chains" is a story that speaks of history in the making. While it has its plot with its heroes, villains, lovers and fighters, it also portrays the development of a new order of society, besides giving a realistic glimpse of the days of the barricades during the revolution. The film is a real story of life, full of action, drama and reconstruction. It fires the imagination and brings hope to the enslaved.

"Breaking Chains" will be shown in the following cities and theatres below listed:

Kenosha, Wis., Vogue Theatre, March 2; Kenosha, Wis., Butterfly Theatre, March 3; Cleveland, Ohio, Dutchess Theatre, March 2, 3; Collinsville, Ill., Miners Theatre, March 4; St. Louis, Mo., Odeon Theatre, March 6; Ziegler, Ill., March 7; West Frankford, Ill., March 9; East Hammond, Ind., Columbia, March 9; Gary, Ind., Plaza Theatre, March 11; Indiana Harbor, Ind., Sunnyside Theatre, March 12; Canonsburg, Pa., March 14; East Pittsburgh, Pa., March 15; Pittsburgh, Pa., March 16. Other dates will be announced later.

BROADWAY BRIEFS.

"A Woman in the House," a comedy by Samuel Shipman and Neil Twomey, with Louis Mann and Clara Lipman as the stars, will open Monday night at the Bronx Opera House.

The Theatre Masque, fifth of the Chanin playhouses, will open this evening with "Puppets of Passion." The Theatre Masque, designed for dramatic offerings, has a seating capacity of 800 and is located in West Forty-fifth Street adjoining the

GILDA LEARY



Is one of the principals in "Puppets of Passion," which will inaugurate the Theatre Masque, Chanin's new playhouse on West 45th Street.

Royale Theatre. The play was adapted from the Italian Rosso di San Secondo by Ernest Boyd and Eduardo Ciannelli. It is the first of San Secondo's works to reach the English-speaking stage.

Alice Brady concludes her engagement in "Lady Alone" this Saturday evening at the Forrest Theatre. The play will be at the Shubert-Riviera next week with an engagement in Boston to follow.

Walter Woolf, star of "Countess Maritza," will deliver two lectures before the drama class of New York University. The first takes place Friday, March, and will be on the subject of "The Stage As a Vocation."

Gloria Knight has joined the cast of "New York Exchange" at the 49th Street Theatre.

At the Bijou Theatre next Monday, George MacFarlane will present a new comedy, "We All Do," by Knud Wiberg and Marcel Strauss. The cast includes: H. Reeves-Smith, Charles Richman, Anne Shoemaker, Orlando Daly, Kathryn Livney, Herberg Clarke, Carleton Hildreth, Raymond O'Brien and Virginia Williams. The attraction is playing this week at Webba's Theatre, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse 466 Grand St. Drydock 7514. Tonight and Every Eve. (Except Mon.) Matinee Saturday.

"PIN WHEEL" By Francis Edwards Faragoh.

An AMERICAN TRAGEDY 6TH MONTH Longacre West 48 St. Mts. Wed and Sat.

KLAW THEA. W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 MATINEES THURS. & SAT.

"SINNER" With Allan Dinehart & Claborn Foster

Sam. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. H. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

WHAT PRICE GLORY Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-1. Eves. 50c-1.25

Bronx Opera House 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave. Pop. Prices. Mat. Tues. Wed. & Sat. "LOOSE ANKLES" New York's Laugh Sensation.

"BROADWAY" ROADHOUSE W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30 Mat. 12:30 Xtra Mats. Feb. 22, 23, 24 and 25

Civic Repertory Cor. 6th & 14th St. Tel. Watkins 7757. EVA LE GALLIENNE

Tonight... "THREE SISTERS" Tomorrow Night... "CRADLE SONG" Saturday Matinee... "CRADLE SONG"

CRIME A MELODRAMA OF N. Y. UNDERWORLD IN 4 ACTS Thea. W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. ELTINGE Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

DILL RADIO BILL MAKES RADIO WEAPON OF CANDIDATES WITH LARGEST CAMPAIGN FUND

By LAURENCE TODD. WASHINGTON.—Without a roll call, after weeks of delay with occasional debate, the Dill radio control bill, in compromise form acceptable to Herbert Hoover, passed the senate and went to President Coolidge for signature.

Provisions in the original senate bill, stricken out in conference, required that all material broadcast at the expense of any private interest be so declared by the announcer; also, that with regard to broadcasting statements by candidates for public office the station permitting any candidate to speak must grant equal privileges to all candidates—that is, be treated as a common carrier. It further provided that, for political talks "such license shall have no power to censor the material broadcast."

Since this fair-play provision was killed, the radio becomes the agents of the candidates with the largest campaign fund, and it is closed against the candidates who have little or no funds. Private monopoly in radio is added to private monopoly in big newspapers, in the control of channels of political and economic thought. Minority opinions face a new handicap.

OPENING TONIGHT CHANIN'S THEATRE MASQUE "PUPPETS OF PASSION"

45 St. West of B'way Telephone: Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

WALLACK'S Mats. Tues. Wed. & Sat. W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30.

What Anne Brought Home A New Comedy Drama

Thea. 48 St. W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30 Matines TUES. and SAT. 2:30

Bonnie Musical Bon Bon with Dorothy Burgess, Louis Simon, Wm. Frawley, George Sweet.

PLYMOUTH THEA. West 45th St. Mon. Tues. Wed. Fri. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Extra Mat. Tue. (Washington's Birthday)

Gilbert & WINTHROP AMES' Sullivan & H. PIRATES OF PEN-Opera Co. E. ZANCE Thursday Evenings Only, "Iolanthe"

The LADDER Everybody's Play W. 42 St. East of B'way. Mats. TUES. and SAT.

EARL CARROLL Vanities Earl Carroll Thea., 7th Ave. & 59th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30

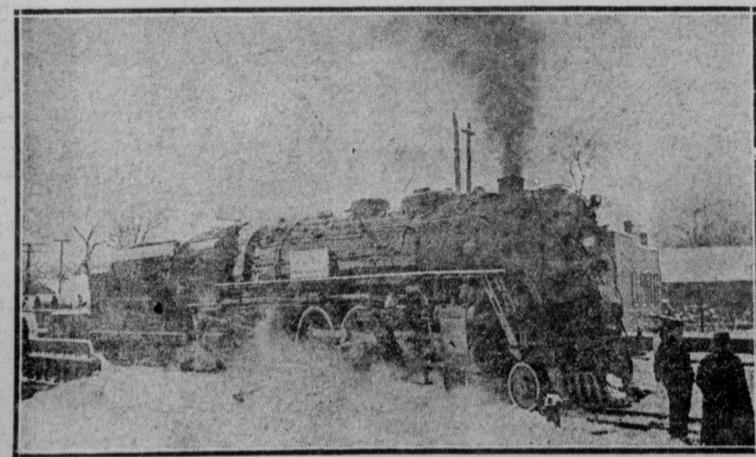
Theatre Guild Acting Company in PYGMALION Week Feb. 28—Brothers Karamazov GUILD THEA. W. 52 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tues., Thu. & Sat. 2:15

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER Week Feb. 28—The Silver Cord John Golden Th. 53, E. of B'y. Circle Mts. Tue. Thu. & Sat. 5:45.

Native Flora, Fauna At Bear Mountain

An outdoor museum will be developed this summer at Bear Mountain. It will display under natural conditions examples of every tree, shrub and herb found growing in the Harriman State Park. The menagerie will show in natural environments all the animals native to the Hudson highlands region.

SUPER-GREYHOUND OF RAILS GOES ON DUTY



Locomotive No. 5200, the new "Hudson type," made for New York Central Lines at American Locomotive company's shops, Schenectady, N. Y. It cost \$100,000, and has a speed of 120 miles an hour. This high speed will not be used, however. Instead the Hudson type will pull larger, longer sections of limited trains on the present time table. This permits the same engine and train crew to do more work, and throws out of employment a few more men—the modern tendency in railroading.

BORAH MAY LEAD INVESTIGATION IN NICARAGUA

Resolution in Senate Likely to Pass

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A senate investigation of the administration's Latin American policy during the summer—conducted by a traveling committee of senators headed by Wm. E. Borah—appeared probable today.

The purpose of such an investigation is two-fold, it is designed to throw a searchlight on the activities of American corporations below the Rio Grande, with particular reference to the banking and oil groups, and it is even more significantly designed to enable the senate foreign relations committee to have a deterring influence on any "war-like" activities in Washington while congress is not in session.

Against "Big Stick."

Borah sponsored the resolution in the senate after first assuring himself of the support of most of the democrats and the insurgent republicans, who are wholly out of sympathy with Secretary of State Kellogg's "big stick" policy in the Caribbean. A coalition of democrats and insurgent republicans has shown itself capable of controlling the senate on a given occasion, and hence the outlook for authorization of the investigation appeared bright today.

Almost unlimited sweep would be accorded the committee in the investigation. It would have the right to travel throughout Central America, hold hearings at which witnesses could be subpoenaed and sworn, subpoena records and documents, and otherwise conduct a most searching inquiry.

Towards Protectorate.

The resolution was prompted because of the evident drift of the state department's policy toward the establishment of a permanent protectorate over Nicaragua—a development which will inevitably inflame Latin-American sentiment against the United States from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn.

There have also been numerous rumors in Washington to the effect that the Mexican situation will become "acute" again soon after congress adjourns. These rumors have intimated that the state department is marking time in the Mexican situation until Secretary Kellogg's senatorial critics have scattered to their homes and that this policy will be abandoned for a "more vigorous" one soon after March 4. They have created a feeling of distinct uneasiness on the part of many senators who are opposed to the Kellogg policy, as reflected in the support already assured for Borah's resolution.

Committee Squabbles.

The Borah resolution was the subject of a warm discussion today at a meeting of the foreign relations committee behind closed doors. Administration regulars strongly opposed the investigation on the ground that "it would embarrass Secretary Kellogg in the conduct of Mexican and Nicaraguan policies.

The democrats, however, supported the resolution, and Borah later said if they continued to give him their solid support the resolution would be reported out in spite of administration objections.

Once on the floor, its passage is considered certain unless the administration filibusters against it.

U. S. Arms Trains.

CORINTO, Nicaragua, Feb. 23.—Machine guns, manned by U. S. marines, have been placed aboard all trains running between Managua and Corinto, in Nicaragua, the state department announced today.

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TRAINED DIPLOMATS FOR POSTS



In the old days the diplomatic service was treated as political spoils. That was before American imperialism assumed its present form. Now the competition with European imperialism demands of our Big Business administration more efficiency. Wall Street tells Coolidge that he can't just send his friends to important foreign posts. Here are some laterday appointments. Left to right: Leland Harrison, now assistant secretary of state, goes to Sweden; J. Butler Wright, also assistant secretary of state, goes to Hungary; Hugh R. Wilson, chief of the division of current information, state department, goes to Switzerland.

UNION BUCKING COSTS PENNSYLVANIA ROAD LARGE SUMS OF COLD CASH; DEMORALIZATION

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

The huge price the Pennsylvania railroad has been paying for its anti-union policy is revealed in a study of the notorious Atterbury system. The Commercial & Financial Chronicle publishes figures indicating that the extra cost of non-union operation has cut down profits the last 5 years by possibly \$250,000,000 and certainly more than half of that enormous sum.

Train Crews Doing 190 Mile Run While Arbitrators Argue

BOSTON, (FP).—Another rail labor dispute goes to arbitration under the federal Watson-Parker act with submission of the Boston & Maine firemen and engineers case. The railroad ordered these workers to run straight through to Troy, N. Y. instead of returning from Deerfield, Mass., a half-way point.

Officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen protested that the 190 mile extension was excessive and a hardship for the workers. There are 83 stations, none protected by intertrack fences; over 300 signals governing the train movements; 130 grade crossings; 34 or more speed regulations and numerous special rules for operating trains on this run.

Vote Strike.

An affirmative strike vote was taken by the 3,000 firemen and engineers on the road to support the 40 men directly involved by the passenger run extension. G. Wallace Hanger, federal rail mediator, failed to bring settlement by negotiation between the road and the unions. D. S. Brigham, assistant general manager, was chosen for the company's arbitrator. S. H. Huff, assistant grand chief of engineers' brotherhood, is arbitrator for the men. These two will choose a third. Boston & Maine is under control of New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

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Intrepid Voyageur Cheated Out of Pay As Prospector—Claim

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 23.—Gabriel H. G. Smyth, who paddled a birch bark canoe from London to Rome, is suing the Patricia Airways and Exploration Company, Ltd., for three months alleged wages, it was revealed today.

Smyth charges the company hired him as a mining prospector at \$650 a month and grubstake to go prospecting in the interests of the Red Lake Mining Company. Smyth alleges he waited for orders for three months and finally was forced to seek other employment.

Women Enter Industry; This One Drives Crane



Miss Minnie C. Peterson operates a 20-ton crane at the Worthington pump plant, Holyoke, Mass. She got her "chance" during the war.

"The demoralization which the Pennsylvania suffered because of the war," says the Chronicle, "was great. All carriers suffered acutely but on the Pennsylvania where the havoc was severe, recovery has been delayed by the complications of establishing a new labor policy that differed radically from that of its competitors."

To Break Union.

The radically different labor policy was really nothing new on the Pennsylvania. It meant breaking the unions that had gained a foothold under government control. It meant ramming a company union down the throats of its employees. It meant flouting the transportation act, disregarding the U. S. rail labor board and in general becoming a law unto itself to accomplish these ends.

The Chronicle does not deliberately set out to show the effects of this policy. But its comparisons between the Pennsylvania system and the New York Central, which has kept up relations with the unions, completely expose the Atterbury road. The Chronicle's figures show that the percentage of operating revenue required to meet expense on the Pennsylvania has risen far above the New York Central. It says, "Nothing in contemporary history is more striking than the shift in relative position of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central."

Increased Cost.

The Chronicle shows the course of the operating ratio of each system for the past 20 years, omitting the 6 years of abnormal conditions (1915 to 1920) as follows:

Percent of Expense to Gross Revenue	Pennsylvania	N. Y. Central
1905	71.4%	75.4%
1906	70.8	75.6
1907	73.6	77.5
1908	70.4	69.9
1909	69.2	65.8
1910	73.1	71.1
1911	73.2	68.6
1912	73.9	70.0
1913	77.7	75.1
1914	76.7	75.1
1915	87.6	77.5
1916	82.3	78.4
1917	81.8	75.6
1918	80.2	75.3
1919	78.5	73.9

In the first 3 years expense absorbed a smaller proportion of operating revenue on the Pennsylvania than on the New York Central. But costs were steadily rising on the Pennsylvania so that by 1914 the anti-union road had fallen behind in economical operation. In the 5 years 1921-1925 the difference becomes amazing.

In Money Terms.

The Chronicle explains the significance in money terms of the difference in operating ratios in the last 5 years. It says, "Each year the Pennsylvania has collected more revenue than the New York Central and each year the yield to the owners of the property in the form of net railway operating income has been less. In the 5 years taken together the Pennsylvania management has collected \$652,000,000 more of gross revenue, and turned back to the owners \$126,000,000 less of net railway operating income."

Had the Pennsylvania been able to maintain the same operating ratio as the New York Central system its total net income for the 5 years would have been about \$645,000,000 instead of \$401,000,000, an increase of nearly \$250,000,000.

British Plan Pacific Flight.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 23.—Beating Americans with the "first flight across the Pacific to Sydney, Australia, is the prime objective of four Britshers, three of whom are here today planning the plane now being built at New York. It will weigh 2,400 pounds and will have a flying speed of 100 miles an hour. Vancouver to Honolulu would be the first stop, the only others being the Fanning Islands and Suva in the Fiji Islands. The aim would be to cover the 7,000 mile journey in ten days.

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MEXICAN RULERS BLOCK MEETING ON IMPERIALISM

Calles Swings Back to Reactionary Position

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—New evidence of the Mexican government's determination to repress radical manifestations, particularly when directed against the United States, is seen in an order issued by the authorities forbidding the holding of a mass meeting called by the "All-American Anti-Imperialist League," for the avowed purpose of attacking the United States.

The effort to stage the anti-United States demonstration was frustrated when the authorities blocked all moves to assemble the meeting pointing out that no permit had been issued permitting the gathering and indicating that it was unlikely that such permission would be forthcoming.

Gather at Quarters.

The promoters of the meeting left the scene, afterwards gathering at the headquarters of the league.

The Mexican government recently warned agitators that it would not tolerate efforts to stage demonstrations against the United States. Simultaneously, the government moved to check the activities of Communists among the workers and farmers in various sections of the republic.

Cleveland Meeting to Denounce Imperialism Hears Talk of Revolt

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—"Within five years there will be another World War or there will be revolution," said Benjamin Marsh, of the People's Reconstruction League, at the anti-imperialist meeting arranged by the Cleveland Committee on American Imperialism with the assistance of the People's Reconstruction League.

Mr. Marsh denounced President Coolidge and the militarists who are driving America into a new war. He showed up the plight of the farmers of this country, exposed the futility of the McNary-Haugen bill, which will only aid the big farmers, and stated that the foreign investments of the American bankers are of more concern to the government than the welfare of the people.

Speaking of Mexico, Mr. Marsh said that Mexico would be foolish to submit her dispute with the United States to arbitration. "What Mexico should do is to defy the United States government."

What China Wants.

Mr. J. Jeong, of the Chinese Students' League, explained what the Chinese revolutionists want. He depicted the horrible conditions under which Chinese men, women and children must labor in the factories owned by Chinese and foreign capitalists, and stated that only one thing would solve the question, both in China and elsewhere, and that is "world revolution."

He told of the formation of unions of workers and peasants wherever the Canton army advances, thus insuring the rear guard of workers and peasants in sympathy with the Canton government. "They have taken the masses of the people, 90 per cent of whom are illiterate, and are teaching them to read and write."

What Finance Needs.

I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, explained the real role of finance capital in the coming war. "It will make little difference whether the Wheeler bill passes congress or not," he said. "This bill is supposed to prevent the president from declaring war when congress is not in session. Wilson kept us out of war, and six months later, after using the press and every other agency, he had us in war."

Russia Deals Fair.

Turning to China, Amter declared that the reason the Chinese people are sympathetic to the Soviet Government, is that Soviet Russia is the only country that has renounced all concessions and special privileges.

Albert Coyle, who acted as chairman of the meeting, appealed to the audience to be on its guard, for the danger of war was ever present. A motion was made to form a permanent organization, and Mr. Coyle was empowered to appoint a committee of five to draw up a plan of organization and program of work.

New Organization.

Yetta Land, secretary of the committee, explained the origin and aim of the organization, and stated that the All-American Anti-Imperialist League had offered to co-operate, and that the Cleveland Committee on American Imperialism welcomed the active co-operation of all groups, for it is "non-sectarian and non-partisan."

A resolution dealing with American imperialist designs in Nicaragua, Haiti, Mexico and China was unanimously adopted. The meeting was most enthusiastic, all of the speakers meeting with a splendid response. Greater activity is contemplated by the committee.

Koo Has Resigned.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily News reports the resignation of Wellington Koo, acting head of the northern government of China.

WAITING AT THE CHURCH



The republican party, organized expression of big business on the political field, is ready to go to the White House with anybody who will promise to love, honor, and obey. The only question is, with whom? There are plenty of suitors. The heat back of the recent congressional arguments, resulting occasionally in fists being shaken under senatorial noses, is not entirely due to differences of opinion on farm bills, branch bank bills, etc. Some of it is caused by personal rivalry.

SEAMEN'S CLUB BREAKING HOLD OF CHURCH AND OIL CROWD ON SAILORS

Seafarers Escaping Clutches of Holy Mission Outfits and Subsidized Man Catchers

By FRED HARRIS.

New York's South Street is coming into its own again.

As the center of the world's shipping and the main hangout of the sailor crowd, South Street during the last decade had been made the center of various church activities ostensibly to make a sailor a fit subject to go to heaven, but actually to disconnect him from union activity and bring him under the immediate control of the shipping interests.

If there is anything which is obnoxious to a sailor, it is a parson with his everlasting tale of the sweet life hereafter. Hard boiled skippers and two fisted mates, greasy cooks and leaky ships may cause him to utter a curse from his tobacco-juiced lips, but the sight of a parson will, without exception, send a sneer to his face and prompt him to speak words of contempt.

Much as he has despised and evaded this "glory crowd," yet it is anomalous that no one else has shown such persistency in following him, or has attempted to control his life more completely, than have the various seamen's missions.

These worthy crusaders have now completely encroached upon his everyday activity. When he is broke, there is only the inevitable church mission to which to turn. If he wants to look for work then there is no other institution but the mission and the Y. M. C. A.

At these places he will sign for his job whenever he gets one, and it is precisely at these missions where he will sign off and get his pay when his trip is completed and when he is thrown out of work again. It is a complete circle around the church during his entire life.

Standard Oil Subsidies.

Powerful as the seamen's missions are, with rich endowments and Standard Oil backing, the seaman during his idleness is just kept standing by, subject to a rigid inspection by his "christian" boarding house keeper. If he behaves well he may get a job, if he shows signs of independence and sasses the policeman in the building, then he is likely to go to jail but will never get a job.

Gone are the days when, after having come to the home port from a trip around the Horn, he would get paid off to enjoy himself in his own way. Drunkenness may have been part of his life, but then these were clean drunks, indulged in as free and independent men. It was his way of living as a man who leads a hard battle against nature and men, and he at least had the right to do battle.

Now he hardly earns enough to get paid off on, and his occasional spree has become a thing of the past. The church has now taken its place. Where formerly he had a right to choose his own way and usually preferred to go to hell with a bottle of whisky in his pocket, he is now compelled to go to heaven with a prayer

Priest's Girl Peniless; In Leisure Class Now by Inheriting Big Estate

Margaret De Long, 23, could have kept on working for Father McConnell until her dying day without putting aside a penny. But today she was ensconced in a swell uptown hotel, heiress to \$3,000,000.

Bedecked in the latest creations, attended by her secretary and flanked by flunkies, she talked with reporters concerning plans for entering the leisure class.

On the floor above her was Father McConnell, there to "protect her innocence."

Organize Pocatello Branch Labor Defense; Activity Begun Now

POTACELLO, Idaho, Feb. 23.—At an organization meeting held a few days ago at the home of Allen Blomquist here, a local branch of the International Labor Defense was organized.

The branch will meet the second and fourth Saturday of each month and will carry on the regular work of the I. L. D., securing aid for those persecuted for political opinion or attempts to better their conditions through labor organization, strikes, etc.

A committee was appointed at the first meeting to try and secure the Central Labor Union hall for a headquarters.

Officers elected were: Chairman, Allen Blomquist; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Ramey; organizer and literature agent, Mrs. Lenore Ritzman.

When replying to these advertisements mention THE DAILY WORKER.

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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Advertising rates on application.

The Struggle for Shanghai

The Chinese liberation movement is giving to world imperialism a lesson in strategy and tactics. But unlike the strategy of an imperialist enemy it cannot be applied by the imperialists even though they understand it thoroughly.

The People's Armies are advancing on Shanghai. They meet troops that know they are fighting their own people in the interest of foreign oppressors. Inside Shanghai the working population strikes and demoralizes the rear of Sun Chuang Fang.

The wholesale executions of strike leaders have not cowed the workers but have increased their resentment and determination. In addition to their devotion to the broad nationalist and workingclass movement the Shanghai workers, with the rich experience of the 1925 strike and the memory of the massacre by British troops, have now the duty, which they understand, of avenging the martyrs who were executed in the last two days.

Any tyro in military science knows that Sun Chuang Fang cannot successfully defend Shanghai under the circumstances. He is an imperialist ship in a sea of revolution.

Bombardment by the warships of the imperialist powers in Shanghai harbor may prevent the People's Armies from taking possession for some time but this means serious damage to or complete destruction of property owned by foreign capitalists.

Imperialism has no base in the Chinese population in the southern and central and southeastern territories and without passivity or support imperialism in the greater portion of China is defeated.

Nor is there much comfort for imperialism, especially of the British brand, in the recent news that Chang Tso Lin has agreed to march against the People's Armies. Like the troops of Sun Chuang Fang and Wu Pei Fu, their morale will begin to decline and there will be defections.

The people's government and the people's armies represent the interests of the workers and peasants as opposed to the imperialists, militarists and landlords. The masses know this and the military strength of the people's armies therefore is not to be measured only by number of troops and equipment.

The strategy of the people's armies is based on the masses. It is the strategy of revolution and the imperialists cannot use it.

Imperialism in China can be victorious only by securing loyalty or at least neutrality from the masses of the population. This it cannot do.

The Mexican Government Makes a Bad Mistake.

If the Calles government has suppressed a meeting of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, as dispatches from Mexico City report, it has taken what is not only a reactionary step but a very unwise one.

Doubtless designed to cater to the prejudices of Secretary of State Kellogg who says the League is a Communist organization, the Calles government will find, as all nationalist governments confronted with imperialist aggression have found, that any concessions not actually forced upon it, but made simply as evidence of "good faith" i. e. willingness to submit, serve only to arouse the hunger of the imperialist aggressor. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League is not a Communist organization. It is an organization which has as its main purpose the unification of all elements who are opposed to Wall Street aggression in Mexico, Central and South America. The membership includes such well known apostles of Latin American independence as Manuel Ugarte, poet, writer and lecturer, who represents the best of the anti-imperialist Latin American intellectuals.

Wall Street-Coolidge government will be satisfied with nothing short of surrender to its program. The Calles government either will become an instrument of Wall Street or it will extend and consolidate the gains of the popular revolution.

It cannot take a hostile attitude to mass demonstrations against imperialism without weakening its own position and strengthening that of the American state department. America has taken Nicaragua and rules it by armed force. Wall Street now has the base in Central America from which to drive north and south against the liberties of the Latin American masses.

In such a situation only a statesman who underestimates the danger, is preparing a retreat or is more afraid of the masses than of the imperialists, will make common cause with Wall Street against honest and capable allies.

The policy expressed by preventing a meeting of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in Mexico City will prove disastrous to the best interests of the Mexican masses if continued.

The most conscious of Mexico's working class and agrarians will not let this action of the Calles government pass without an emphatic protest.

Letters From Our Readers

Wants Sports Column.
Dear Comrade:
Taking advantage of the invitation to write about THE DAILY WORKER, I want to say a couple of words about it.
THE DAILY WORKER has considerably improved, since its transfer to New York, and I am very glad of it. But while I believe that it satisfies the needs of the worker as a worker pretty fairly, I don't think it satisfies his needs as a human being. The theatre review column is a very good

step in this direction. May I suggest that a similar column be introduced in regard to sports. The American people, and especially the young workers, are very fond of sports, and that is not unwholesome at all. I realize that THE DAILY WORKER can't give a few pages to sports, but even a column would make it more interesting and more acceptable to the young worker.
I hope that my suggestion will be taken into consideration and that THE DAILY WORKER will grow in size, circulation and importance.
Fraternally yours,
A YOUNG READER.

Missionary Writes of New China

The following letter is from an American missionary in China to one of his former classmates in the University of Minnesota.

We publish the letter, not because we are in agreement with it, but because it shows the trend of thought among a section of the American clericals who have been "civilizing" the Chinese. As a first hand account of impressions produced among this class by the great upheaval in China it is an interesting document. (Editorial Note.)

SHANGHAI, January 25, 1927.
Things are moving in China, but whence no one knows. There are a few predictions made by some of the Chinese, but these are largely founded on hopes. Writers of articles in America and England speak as if they know, but none of their conclusions satisfy me. With most of them, their past experience and present status, play a larger part in the forming of their conclusions than any investigation that they may have recently made. This is partly true of even liberal journalists, with whom I would ordinarily have much in common. The movement is so large that we cannot tell what are all the forces moving it, or at what angle they will converge on a resultant—You see I remember my physics—I shall try to avoid the prophetic role, therefore. Frankly, I don't know what is going to happen, and I don't believe that any one else does. But I am joining forces with the first group, that is the Chinese, and using their method, I think there will be a New China.

Even Preachers See.
In today's paper, Eugene Chen of the southern government says "Chinese nationalism is an indestructible and invincible force". We can all see that a keen nationalism is emerging. The literate classes in China, numbering about thirty or forty millions, are more patriotic than they have been for the last five years.

The student world is all afire. Three years ago it was largely a student movement, but there is more solid support now. The gentry and chambers of commerce are joining in. The heat, born out of the continual agitation, is also burning away some of the dross so long in official life, and a new type of government official is coming to the front. A trustworthy administration is beginning. It does not comprise all of the officials, but it makes up a very influential minority. The old type of official, even though he is supported by a large army, is rapidly losing out before this new type. Some of them have faded away like paper in a flame. Today they are firmly entrenched, tomorrow they have fled to Japan.

Hate Britain.
Great Britain is the target of the political movement, and has been ever since the May Thirtieth Affair. She is the Beelzebub among all the other foreign devils, and is bitterly hated by all the Chinese. Taking a long view of British policy, we must sympathize with the attitude of the Chinese, but in recent years a change has taken place in British attitudes. Or rather they have not been so imperialistic in China as some other powers. Notably France, and Japan.

The French have held up the provisions of the Washington conference. So have the Japanese; in part. The Shameon Affair in Canton, was done by British and French. The French were not blamed at all. The Shanghai strikes were begun in Japanese mills, and the shooting of the students was an International Affair. All the powers ought to be blamed equally. But as each one of these and other incidents have occurred, the agitation that followed would center on the British. This result has been secured by some manipulation on the part of people behind the scenes. It has served to prevent the dissipation of the force of the movement.

As I see it, the movement which has been largely anti-British, could with justice have been anti-foreign. As practical strategy, it has been efficient.

Labor Movement Starts.
Intermixed with the political aspect are other things. There is a labor movement beginning. This aims at the usual things, but it's also patriotic and anti-foreign. The new government receives a lot of its support from the working classes. Factory workers in China are a small group. There are perhaps a half dozen factory cities in the whole country. The population is about fifteen per cent urban.

There is a government department to look after the interests of the farmers and laborers. But they are not doing much for the farmers. The laborers are entirely illiterate, and any agitation easily stirs them against the foreigner who owns a factory or ship line. The laborers have been the most efficient weapon against the powers. They furnish the strike personnel, and also the pickets which have been so effective in Canton against the introduction of British imports. The Soldiers in the southern government have been used

against the military war lords, but the laborers have been the chief weapon against the foreigners.

So far, the Chinese laborer has been content to be in the same organization with the Chinese capitalist. How long will he be content? As a side diversion, he has already begun several strikes in strictly Chinese concerns. When that becomes more frequent, on which side will the southern government stand?

Business Men Scared.
Right now, we are in the midst of a great excitement. Foreigners have been and are leaving the interior for the coast. Gun boats are coming from every country, and also troops. The ostensible purpose is to protect foreigners. It is a situation fraught with danger. If some foreign soldier sticks a coolie with his bayonet, or if some crowd gets out of hand, and shots are fired, a great wave of destructive anti-foreignism will sweep over China. Boxer days will return. As many or more lives will be lost, as were lost twenty-six years ago.

No foreigner has been hurt yet, at least not seriously. At the clubs you can hear the wildest rumors batted back and forth as gospel truth. Every foreigner and many of the Chinese are looking for something to happen. That's the first prerequisite for something to happen. At any sudden noise we all jump, thinking it may be a mob. To illustrate, Mr. Raven, a banker in Shanghai was sleeping peacefully one night.

He was rudely awakened by a stone hot water bottle being pushed out of the bed, by one of the sleeping children in another room. This sound he thought was that of a crowd of Chinese, and he rushed for arms. I think the business group are more excited than we missionaries are, but every one is very nervous. This temporary situation will soon quiet down, unless some false move is made. There are so many possibilities of a false move. The danger is not as great as news dispatches would have you think.

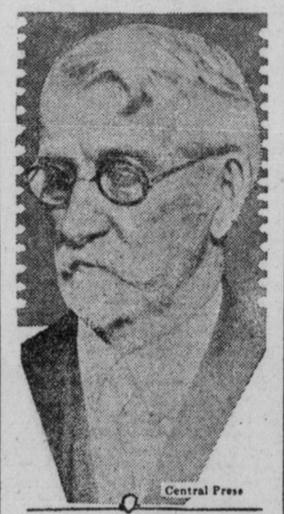
War Time Sociology.
I am enclosing the list of our courses in Sociology. Perhaps you would like to see our line up. I think for a school of five hundred, we are doing well. Much better than older schools of the same size in the United States. When I return in 1928, we hope to have two of us giving full time to Sociology. Elizabeth has told you that I shall be in Chicago next fall.

Note—For further information about China read James H. Dolson's book, "Awakening of China," \$1.00 a copy. Order from THE DAILY WORKER Publishing Company, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Another Student Kills Self; Girl This Time

GADSDEN, Ala., Feb. 23. — Miss Estelle Woodham, 19-year-old student of Douglas Academy, committed suicide at the home of her sister because she was "tired of life," it was learned today. Miss Woodham is the 16th student in the United States to commit suicide since the first of the year.

Still Practicing



Dr. H. E. Catterson, above, of Spokane, Wash., is said to be the first regularly established physician in the vast territory of eastern Washington, northern Idaho and western Montana. Fifty years ago he entered the wilderness as a circuit doctor riding on horseback over territory considerably larger than the New England states. Isolated communities knew when to expect him and had their sick ready for treatment when he arrived. He still is practicing.



Bunny and Rachel had dinner, and then strolled on the water front; it was one of those warm nights that come now and then in Southern California; there was a moon on the sea, and a long pier with gleaming lights, and the sound of an orchestra drawing the lovers. At the entrance to the pier was a big bafe hall, owned by the city, where very proper dancing was chaperoned by a religious city government. Bunny and his bride danced—oh, surely it was all right to dance a little bit, in this well chaperoned place on what ought to have been their honeymoon!

But in between the dances, while the orchestra was still, something shook the hall, a dull, sombre blow, like distant thunder, making the windows rattle, and jarring your feet. "What's that?" exclaimed Rachel. "An earthquake?" "The guns," answered Bunny. "Guns?" And he had to explain the fleet was practicing. There were a score or so of battleships stationed at the harbor, facing some unnamed enemy; and now they were at night target-practice. You heard them now and then, day and night, if you lived near the coast.

So Rachel couldn't dance any more then. Each time she heard that dull boom, she saw the bodies of young men blown into fragments. The capitalists were getting ready for their next war; what business had the socialists to be dancing? They drove along the boulevard which follows the harbor-front. It is fifteen or twenty miles, and there are towns and docks and bridges and railroad tracks and factories, and inland the "subdivisions" for the homes of working people. It is one of the world's great ports in the swift making; and those who have charge of the job, the masters of credit, see rearing before them that monstrous specter known as "direct action" or "criminal syndicalism." The "Industrial Workers of the World" had had a headquarters, where they met to discuss this program; and the masters made incessant war upon them.

The address which Ruth had given to Bunny was an obscure street in a working class quarter. There was a fair-sized hall, with lights in the window, and the sound of a piano and a child's voice singing. Among the cars parked along the curb Bunny found a vacant space, and backed into it, and was just about to step from his car, when Rachel caught him by the arm. "Wait!" There came rushing down the street a squadron of motor-cars, two abreast and blocking the way entirely; and from them leaped a crowd of some fifty men, carrying weapons of various sorts, clubs, hatchets, pieces of iron pipe. They made a rush for the entrance, and a moment later the music ceased, and there came the sound of shrieks, and the crash of glass and battering of heavy blows.

"They're raiding them!" cried Bunny, and would have run to the scene; but Rachel's arms were flung about him, pinning him to his seat. "No! No! Sit still! What can you do?"

"My God! We must do something!"

"You're not armed, and you can't stop a mob! You can only get killed! Keep still!"

The sounds from within had risen to a bedlam; the hall must have been crowded, and everyone inside yelling at the top of his lungs. And that horrible drumming of blows—you couldn't tell whether they were falling on furniture or on human bodies. Bunny, was almost beside himself, struggling to get loose, and Rachel fighting like a mad thing—he had never dreamed that she had such strength. "No, Bunny! No! For God's sake! For my sake! Oh, please, please!" She knew in those dreadful minutes the terror that was to haunt the rest of her life—that some day in this hideous class war there would come the moment when it was her husband's duty to get himself killed. But not yet, not yet! Not on their honeymoon!

It was like the passing of a tornado, that is gone before you have time to realize it. The attacking party emerged from the hall, as quickly as they had entered. They were dragging half a dozen prisoners, and threw these into the cars, of which the engines were still going; then down the street they went roaring, and silence fell.

BOOKS

LEADERSHIP IN THE GENERAL STRIKE.

"THE GENERAL STRIKE," by R. Page Arnot, 2s. "TRADES COUNCILS IN ACTION," by M. L. Burns, 2s. Labour Research Department, London.

Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas, Arthur Pugh, Ernest Bevan, and the other responsible leaders of the British General Strike have at last made their "explanations." Their report was presented to a conference of Trade Union Executives, held January 20, 1927—more than eight months after the termination of the strike.

"The miners were to blame." This, in effect, is the conclusion reached by the spokesmen for the General Council.

The argument runs as follows: "There was to be a wage reduction anyway. As John Bromley said, the railwaymen have taken their reduction; why should not the miners take theirs? Since a reduction was inevitable the miners were in error in raising the slogan of 'Not a penny off the pay.' Representatives of the General Council on the eve of the strike had already secured an agreement involving wage reductions in all probability to which the members of the Cabinet would have agreed. Ten days later the General Council signed and accepted the Samuel Memorandum. On this issue they broke with the miners after the leaders refused to accept the Samuel Memorandum as authentic. The acceptance of the Samuel Memorandum, even if it had involved a reduction in wages, would have prevented the long and bitter struggle which the miners waged from May to November, and as a result of which they were compelled to accept a wage reduction."

This argument is obviously far from the statement of trade-union policy made by A. B. Swales, president of the Scarborough Conference in 1925. It is not even a defense of existing standards. It is merely an excuse for accepting a reduction in wages without making a fight.

British Labor leadership has reached just this stage as a result of the sharp class conflict of the post-war years. Ernest Bevin, who was the fighting leader of the Lefts a dozen years ago has become the Samuel Gompers of the British Trade Union Congress. Bob Williams, immediately after the Russian Revolution, was urging British workers to unfurl the red flag over Buckingham Palace. At Margate, on October 11, 1926, he urged British workers to take it easy, elect some more labor representatives, and then wait and see.

The British General Strike did at least this much for British labor leaders: it showed the rank and file that such men as MacDonald and Thomas were no longer willing to make a fight even against wage reductions. In their prime they struggled for better standards of living. During the war they gained many concessions for the workers. Through the post-war reaction, however, they have become defenders of a decadent economic system which forces the workers to carry the chief burden of disintegration.

The Strike did more than this, however. It gave the Minority Movement functioning in various localities a chance to test out the ability of younger men and women who, up to that time, had never been called upon to assume large leadership responsibilities. It developed the members of the Communist Party and enabled that organization to intensify its propaganda, particularly in the mining fields, and to spread a clear-cut class struggle concept of the General Strike. The Labour Monthly for January carried a long article describing the work of the Communist Party during the General Strike.

In both "The General Strike" and "Trades Councils in Action" are found descriptions in considerable detail of the splendid efforts of local leaders to offset the failure of the Central Trade Union Congress and Labour Party leadership to direct the General Strike.

The MacDonald-Thomas leadership grew up in an era of world peace and imperial plunder.—When standards of living were still high; when the trade unions were still satisfied to make immediate wage demands and when the outlook for "prosperity and progress" was still bright. Those days are past in Britain. Post-war developments have intensified the class struggle and thrown upon the labor leaders an immense responsibility for formulating the tactics necessary in the reconstruction of society. Britain is in the throes of a revolution. The labor leadership which was competent to handle problems of wages and hours can not adapt itself to workers' defense in General Strikes. The Trade Union Congress report on the General Strike indicates this very greatly. The task of providing the new leadership rests with the minority movement and the Communist Party.

—Scott Nearing.

COMMENTS.

The followers of Harry Waton have deviated from their fierce monotheism. They have discovered a new God—Oswald Spengler. How they manage to square Marxism (no matter how cockeyed their interpretation of it is) with Spengler, who expresses the mysticism and pessimism of a dying class, we do not know.

"The Decline of the West" is an attack on the scientific method of tackling history, in the first place. You cannot understand history, says Spengler, in terms of cause and effect; you can only grasp its course and its significance intuitively. This is semi-mystical hooey carried over from Bergson.

In the second place, "The Decline of the West" is an attack on the Marxist notion of the dialectic. Civilizations rise and grow and kick off like mushrooms, according to Spengler. They are organic entities and have no connection with one another.

Spengler's book is one of the most comprehensive ideological attacks on Marxism. How many so-called Marxists and neo-Marxists fall for it is beyond us.

"Intellectual Vagabondage," by Floyd Dell, contains one of the few attempts at a social interpretation of literature that has been made in this country. "Mammonart," by Upton Sinclair, and one or two books by V. F. Calverton are the only other books published in the United States which attempt to tie up literary with social movements.

For those who want to get the full tragedy of the recent Convention of the United Mine Workers, I suggest that they acquire a copy of the "Autobiography of Mother Jones," (Chas. Kerr & Co.). This mighty woman, who has spent a precarious life in the movement to organize the workers in the coal mines of America, tells some of the vivid episodes. The book is written simply, directly, and vigorously, as befits a person who can hurl profanity in such fresh and dynamic combinations.

Clarence Darrow contributes one of his characteristic drawings, "Aw-shucks-what's-the-use" essays in the form of an introduction to the book.

—S. G.

"The American Labor Year Book, 1927" (\$1.55) contains much valuable material for those who deal in social facts. It is prepared in a skillful manner and offers an excellent source-book for active workers in the revolutionary movement in this country. Some of the subjects handled include Trade Union Organizations, Strikes and Lockouts, Labor Legislation, and Legal Decisions.

—S. G.

taken Paul away on that lynching party; and how could Bunny save him?

The first thing he saw, in the doorway, was a man with a great gash across his forehead, and the blood streaming all over him; he was staggering about, because he couldn't see, and crying, "The sons-o'-bitches! The sons-o'-bitches!" Near him was another man whose hand had been slashed across, and a woman was tearing her skirt to make a bandage. A little girl lay on the floor, screaming in agony, and some one was pulling off her stockings, and the raw flesh was coming with them. "They threw her into the coffee!" said a voice in Bunny's ear. "Jesus Christ, they threw the kids into the boiling coffee!"

Everywhere confusion, women in hysterics, or sunk upon the floor sobbing. There was not a stick of furniture in the place that had not been wrecked; the chairs had been split with hatchets; the piano had been gutted, its entrails lay tangled on the floor. Tables were overturned, and dishes and crockery trampled, and the metal urn or container in which the coffee had been boiling had been upset, and its steaming contents running here and there. But first they had hurled three children into it, one after another, as their frantic parents dragged them out. The flesh had been cooked off their legs, and they would be crippled for life; one was a ten year old girl known as "the wobbly song-bird;" she had a sweet treble, and sang sentimental ballads and rebel songs, and the mob leader had jerked her from the platform, saying, "We'll shut your damned mouth!" (To Be Continued).

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