

BRITAIN MOBILIZES FOR WAR ON CHINA

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

The United States senate has been partially fascinated by the refusal of that august body to permit Frank L. Smith, senator-elect of Illinois, also appointee of Governor Small, from spending more than a few hostile hours in the chamber. Frank was a very bad boy in getting caught taking Sami Inguill's coin. Fancy a New York candidate for the mayoralty caught with Interborough money in his jeans. It would mean the reelection of ex-mayor Hylan. Sam Small, the public utility magnate was quite a popular fellow in Illinois until he was exposed in the role of a fellow out for a good time. Some people have a habit of throwing money away on taxis until they get down to their last five dollar bill and then hoofing it in the slush until the next ship comes in.

Since The DAILY WORKER moved to New York we could hardly resist giving most of our attention to what is taking place in this big city but the Chicago papers much to our amazement feature issues of such national importance as the senate's refusal to seat Frank L. Smith. We have also noticed that the good citizens of Chicago are confronted with the perennial moron problem. So serious is the situation that doctors, lawyers, students and some normal citizens joined in a round table conference to discuss the menace. If the other morons have a sense of humor they might be able to laugh off their deficiencies.

Hunting morons is a favorite dodge in Chicago when the grafting politicians desire to throw the blue-nosed reformers off the scent or off the track of some cash. This is not peculiar to Chicago tho tho tho art of passing the bunk is highly developed there. Chicago capitalist papers that specialize in protecting millionaire grafters unanimously thump their political axes and thank Jehovah that a reformer of this nature, to wit, Frank L. Smith could not find a voting machine in the senate. The professional moralists who spend their time sleeping around houses of ill repute and more respectable places where Volsteadism is trodden on also turn up their eyes to heaven when some person with fishhooks in his pockets gets a ride in the wagon.

What hypocrites our capitalist politicians are! The same senate that ousted Smith, acquiesced in the policy of the state department in sending marines to rape Nicaragua, politically, and in threatening war on Mexico and in the dispatch of warships to China. We are strongly in favor of the ousting of Frank L. Smith from the senate. In fact it would please us to see the entire senate abolished. We would be better pleased if a Soviet, representing the workers and farmers of the United States supplanted the senate. But how those respectable senators strain at a few hundred thousand insull dollars and swallow the billions that are exploiting the peoples of Mexico, Nicaragua and China.

The Countess Salm—the title cost her father half a million dollars and the only thing the countess got out of the expenditure is a child—reached Europe under an assumed name, oddly enough meaning "good thing". Let us hope she does not run into another count as European counts know a good thing when they see it and we cannot afford to allow our country to be impoverished further by permitting our wealthy women to travel abroad at the risk of losing their virtue and our money.

Members of the Anglican church are conferring with a view to eliminating the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony. They might as well. Nothing in the world is obeyed less. In connection with the Anglican church nothing is more amusing than to watch a captain or purser "taking the services" on a British ship. As a rule those officers celebrate on Saturday night.

THE right wing of the Liberal Party in Great Britain is organizing against Lloyd George, provided it has enough vitality left to organize. It has some intelligence at least. That counts a little. Viscount Grey is the organizer and his policy is a truce between capital and labor. Grey has (Continued on page 3)

Anniversary Of Passaic Sees Strike On

Some Shops Stubbornly Resist; Others Yield

(By ESTHER LOWELL, Fed. Press)

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 24. (FP)—Passaic is celebrating the first anniversary of its biggest textile strike. Organized labor can puff its chest out a bit for its own part in the great fight.

January 25, 1926, the first group of wool textile workers walked out of Botany Mills calling for the return of the 10% wage cut. Workers from the other mills followed all week.

One year of strike has taught Passaic much. The strikers trudged through snow and wind, through rain, through the attacks of mounted police, clubbing police, tear-gas throwing police and through mill owners' propaganda. The demand for a union grew and grew. Nothing would do it.

Application of the strikers for admittance to the American Federation of Labor Union, the United Textile Workers, was accepted. U. T. W. vice-president James Starr took active charge when local 1603 was formed. The strike leaders of the past months' battle—Albert Weisbord and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn particularly—stepped into other fields. They undertook to raise funds to fight the many strike defense cases the courts piled up.

Strikers' Relief. Relief work had to be continued on the spot. Alfred Wagenknecht has remained relief director throughout, organizing the lines of supply of that the strikers should not suffer. Food tickets were issued. Food kitchens maintained by the United Councils of Workingclass Housewives fed the strikers' children. Summer found the strikers' kiddies provided with a playground such as the mill owners had never thought to offer. Some of the undernourished youngsters went vacations in country camps where they fattened and grew ruddy.

Learns by Doing. All the while there were strike meetings with thousands attending and learning about the labor movement. It was a high spot in the lives of the 16,000 workers who walked out of the many ugly red brick mills of Passaic and surrounding textile towns. They were out of the stuffy workrooms full of lint, steamy, unkept and roaring with machinery that drove the workers day and night. They paraded around the town and told the world about them why they were striking. They became the thousands of heroes and heroines of a movie which is still telling the story of their strike around the world.

Bosses' Lines Break. Finally one of the small mills broke ranks and settled with the United Textile Workers' union, Passaic Worsteds' settlement was followed in a month by the big Botany Mill. The year rounds out with Forstmann-Hoffmann giving U. T. W. president Thomas McMahon its most conciliatory statement so far—a letter which may lead to settlement yet on the terms the other mills took. Not all the Botany workers are back on the job yet because the season is slow. There are these thousand from Forstmann-Hoffmann out fighting the company union, others from New Jersey Worsteds Spinning and United Piece Dye Works.

Partly Won. The strike isn't over and it certainly isn't beaten. If the organized labor movement feels proud that it has supported so lusty a fight, let it remember to keep up its aid until the struggle is done and the union firmly established in Passaic—the best known town now of backward New Jersey. Neighboring Paterson—the silk town—is buzzing with the plans of the Central Labor union and Building Trades Council committees for a February bazaar for Passaic. Unions throughout the country are helping organized labor win Passaic.

Friend Ill with Cancer. VIENNA, Jan. 24.—Dr. Freud, internationally known psycho-analyst has undergone a successful operation for a cancer of the tongue. He will be unable to speak over a whisper for six months. His clientele, made up largely of fashionable folk from all over the world, including many from the United States, will be cared for by his staff.

Great Northern Railway Declares 10% Dividend Earns 20 Million in '26

Net earnings available for dividends to stockholders of the Great Northern railroad for 1926 amounted to \$36,000,000, it is announced by Ralph Budd, president of the road. This represents 10.43 per cent on the capital stock of \$348,916,550.

Last year was the most prosperous for the Great Northern since 1921, Budd declared. This despite the condition of agriculture, the dominant industry in the railroad's territory.

In 1925 the road netted \$21,435,896 in dividends, or 8.56 per cent.

STRIKERS TAKE COMPANY OFFER AS BASIS ONLY

Forstmann Allows Union but Discriminates

PASSAIC, Jan. 24.—At a meeting of Forstmann & Hoffmann strikers, held at Ukrainian Hall, President St., for the purpose of considering a letter received through Judge Cabell's Citizens' Committee from Mr. Forstmann, it was unanimously decided to accept the Forstmann letter only as a basis for further negotiations and to continue the strike until recognition of the union was conceded.

Once They Cared.

The Forstmann letter, which was addressed to Judge Cabell and Monahan, stated that the company recognized the existence of a strike at the F. & H. plants, did not concede recognition of the United Textile Workers' Union or the right of the workers to do collective bargaining. It dealt with two points, point one declaring that the company had never and does not now object to the membership of employees in outside organizations, "whether religious, social or otherwise;" while point two, dealing with the question of non-discrimination, declared that the company would select employees as conditions allowed and according to individual merits.

Letter Accepted As a Basis.

The international officers of the U. T. W., President Thomas McMahon and James A. Starr, took the attitude that they could not advise the strikers in the matter but must leave it to them to take the full responsibility for any decision. The local leaders, who have been with the strikers since the very beginning, affirmed, however, the right and duty of leaders to give advice, and Elen Dawson, financial secretary of Local 1603, U. T. W., and spokesman for a committee which was elected some weeks ago, to be in readiness to confer with the employers if the latter permitted, made a motion to accept the letter only as a basis for further negotiations and on condition that brothers McMahon and Starr continue their good efforts for an honorable settlement.

Francesco Cocco, chief organizer and relief chairman Alfred Wagenknecht, both spoke in favor of the motion, as did Emil Gardos, Hungarian organizer; Ben Lavanaki, Polish organizer, and Andrew Corselli, a member of the F. & H. committee.

Demand Struggle Continue.

Gustave Deak, president of Local 1603, acted as chairman of the meeting and threw the floor open to discussion and questions followed the addresses. Deak also made known his support of the motion. In the discussion not a voice was raised in favor of unqualified acceptance, but instead spokesman after spokesman from the rank and file rose to denounce the terms offered by Forstmann and to demand that the struggle for union recognition be continued. When finally the vote was taken it was unanimously in favor of the Dawson motion.

McMahon Wants Another Vote.

At the insistence of President McMahon, of the U. T. W., a secret ballot will be held some night next week for a second vote on the question. Those who know the spirit of the strikers assert, however, that this ballot will show practically the same result as last night's open ballot.

Frame Up For Miner Union Delegate

Progressive Arrested When Lewis Hits Town

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 24.—John L. Lewis arrived in town yesterday ready to defend himself, if he can, against the serious charges of stealing the election of union officials held last month. He explains why in the three years passed since the last election the union has shrunk one third in size, and to tell what he means by instituting a "rule of ruin," union smashing policy of expulsions and removals from office or from the ballot of those who have always fought for the progress of the union. The first two blows in favor of Lewis were struck immediately on his arrival in this, the headquarters city of the international union.

Election Frauds?

The international board of tellers, elected previous to the militant campaign of the progressives this year, and subservient to the Lewis machine in every respect, rendered a report, which, as predicted, gave Lewis and associates a lump sum majority of the votes of the last convention.

They credit Lewis with 173,523 1/2 votes and Brophy, his progressive opponent, running on a program of "Save The Union," a vote of 60,661 1/2. Philip Murray, the machine vice president, and Thomas Kennedy, the machine secretary treasurer, were granted similar majorities.

Fight To Check Up Vote.

But these figures mean nothing without the return of the vote by delegates to the convention. The delegates to the convention on by the delegates at the convention from those unions, or by the union meetings themselves. One of the resolutions introduced by numerous local unions scattered about the coal fields is for more accurate checking of the votes. The unofficial returns received by the "Save The Union" committee organized to support the policies of John Brophy indicate that Brophy was elected. One of the first serious struggles in the convention, when it is called to order later in the day, will undoubtedly be the question of the acceptance of the board of tellers' report.

Assault Progressives.

In addition to announcing his "majority" at the psychological moment, deliberate and planned assaults on progressive delegates were made by supporters of Lewis. Powers Haggood, of Galitzin, Penn., well known writer on local mining topics, who recently worked his way around the world, laboring in the coal mines of every country, is the most prominent victim. Haggood was lured into a hotel "to see a newspaper man" and assaulted by gunmen.

Hate Haggood.

Haggood's chief assailant was W. J. Patton, vice-president of District 5, Pittsburg, in the discredited Fagan administration there. Haggood had badly defeated Fagan in a series of debates throughout Pennsylvania during the campaign.

Patton and his aids contrived to get Haggood alone and for fifteen minutes he fought for his life against three gangsters, one of whom carried a gun, which he was unable to use because of the close quarters.

All concerned were arrested, and one of the best attorneys in Indianapolis tried to get the case postponed (Continued on page 2)

Breach Between Pope & Mussolini Widening; Both Making Sharp Criticisms

ROME, Jan. 24.—The breach between the vatican and the fascist government is widening and becoming more apparent as official government is widening and of both the government and church are making charges against each other. The Tribuna has published attacks on Cardinal Gasparri, the pope's secretary of state, denouncing him for expressing sympathy with the French government in its fight against royalist catholics.

Tribuna charges the vatican is supporting the French masonic organizations "who represent the opinions of the same men who carry on the fight without quarter against fascism." This leniency toward masonry must not be overlooked, the paper says.

Unita, a papal organ, complains bitterly against the new educational laws of the government, in which it sees an attempt to take the youth from church control.

These latest outbreaks followed the severe criticism of fascism by Pope Pius last month, when he delivered an allocution declaring fascism was dangerous to the "spiritual welfare" of the people.

GANGSTER BEATS STRIKING MEMBER OF CLOAKMAKERS

Workers Throng Picket Line in Early Morning

Several hundred workers appeared in the morning to picket the cloak and dress shops that have been called on strike by the joint board because of discharges of workers who had refused to register with the International, or lockouts made against the workers by employers.

The picket lines were harried by gangsters who were under the direct supervision of Vice President Dubinsky and Organizers Aurstaky and Duttli of the International. One worker was beaten severely over the head by a gangster who escaped.

Bosses Aid Signmen.

The shops that have been called on strike are the Henry Block dress shop at 247 West 37th Street, where a lockout of 22 workers was declared, at Rosenberg and Erskine dress shop at 345 West 36th Street, against a lockout, at the I. M. Raffor cloak shop at 520 Eighth Avenue, all of which have discharged workers for refusing to register with the International and so aid the union-smashing activities of Sigismann. In the Newman and Stoinloff shop at 236 West 26th Street, and the Lemmel and Cutler shop at 142 West 24th Street, other workers were discharged and the shop called on strike.

Pickets who responded to the call for a demonstration at those shops came from the general trade, as well as from struck shops, in order to show their solidarity against the tactics of the International in demanding that the workers register, and in persuading employers to discharge workers who refuse.

Workers to Fight Betrayal.

"The workers resent and will fight against such betrayals by officers who are supposed to protect their interests" declared Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board, in discussing the calling of the strikes. "The International must not be allowed to take away a union man's bread as a part of its scheme to keep (Continued on page 2)

Canton Confident of Its Power to Resist

Rush of Imperialist Warships and Soldiers To the Orient Grows Daily

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The state department probably will issue within 48 hours a pronouncement of this government's policy in China, it was learned today.

Secretary Kellogg and his chief of far eastern affairs were in conference all day. It is understood they were drafting the statement which will be submitted to President Coolidge for approval before being made public.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, January 24.—Intense excitement prevailed at Downing Street and the war office today as the word passed around that war with China was inevitable. Crowds gathered at the entrance to 16 Downing Street, reminiscent of August, 1914.

The war is extremely unpopular with the masses. Many people fear that this means the start of another world war and the more thoughtful of the bourgeoisie fear that such a war would wreck the empire.

Defies British Empire.

PEKING, Jan. 24.—Assailing England as the "mother of imperialism in China," Eugene Chen, nationalist foreign minister, today delivered to the American legation an impassioned statement which was regarded as practically a declaration of war against England by the nationalist regime.

The statement says in part: Chen declared that foreigners can no longer be protected by foreign bayonets in China since China can fight back with the economic boycott.

"The leading assumption of all British and other foreign declarations of policy in regard to China is that she is unable to look after her own interests and that pursuant to the 'spirit of the Washington conference' the powers must enter into self-denying ordinances regarding China in order to safeguard her integrity and independence, promote her political development, rehabilitation and her interests.

"This is not true of Nationalist China. To-day this new China is strong and conscious of its power, its ability through economic means to enforce its will on Chinese soil against any power.

"The question then is not what Great Britain and other powers may wish to grant China to meet 'legitimate aspirations in the Chinese nation,' but what Nationalist China may justly grant Great Britain and the other powers.

Will Protect Life. "This great, impressive fact must be grasped.

"Today effective protection of foreign life and property does not stand and can no longer stand on foreign bayonets and foreign gunboats because the arm of the Chinese Nationalist—the economic yeapoon—is more puissant than any engine of warfare that foreigners can devise.

"The British in particular must understand that the forces in the present revolutionary situation are handing over protection of foreign life and property to the government that derives its authority from those in whose hands is centered power that can paralyze the economic life of the foreign national in China.

Ready to Negotiate.

"It is, however, the view of the Nationalist Government that liberation of China from the yoke of foreign imperialism need not necessarily involve any armed conflict between Chinese nationalism and foreign powers. For this reason the Nationalist Government prefers to have all questions outstanding between Nationalist China and foreign powers settled by negotiation. It is this sense that the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs indicates as the policy of the Nationalist Government to the American Minister when the latter visited Canton last autumn, and the same policy has again been indicated to the new British Minister, the Japanese representative and the representative of the American Minister.

Separate Treaties.

"In order to prove that this is not an idle statement of policy the Nationalist Government hereby declares: (Continued on page 3)

MEXICAN CROWD ASSAILS YANKEE LAND GRAB PLAN

Anti-Imperialist League Rallies Thousands

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Jan. 24.—Thousands of people gathered in a meeting under the auspices of the all-American Anti-Imperialist League held here in the Arbu Theatre, and listened to a denunciation of Yankee Imperialism.

Dr. Pedro Zepeda and Herman Robledo, representatives of the Sacaca Liberal government of Nicaragua, recognized by Mexico but suppressed by the United States, criticized American interference on the side of the reactionary Diaz government. Senor Robledo charged that the Kellogg policies were dictated by Wall Street, which was seeking to absorb the entire wealth of the country.

During the meeting a circular of the A. A. A. I. L. was distributed pointing out that the oppressed of all nationalities must cooperate against the great imperialist nations. It stated:

"We are not living in the sad days of 1847. Today war will cost more than victory. It could not steal a canal, as Roosevelt did when the world was indifferent. Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico were stolen from Spain and passed into the hands of American capitalists, who control the White House.

"Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo and Central America have not forgotten the hypocrisy of Wilson. Vera Cruz still has her ruins caused by Yankee cannon.

"Santo Domingo will always remember the intervention of Admiral Knapp, Venzuela, Peru, Cuba and other countries see their governments of brutal tyranny, which imperialism upholds, in criminal complicity with traitors.

"China, Java and India are fighting with arms for liberation, and America, the great colony of Wall Street, also has enlisted for the rebellion. Mexico has nationalized the subsoil and divided her lands, and wishes to free herself from the tutelage of foreigners. Nicaragua, that heroic nation, is sacrificing herself in order to have her own government.

"Our lives are those which feed the monster. Rebel against it. We can fight with great possibilities of escape. Imitate Chinese labor. Make effective our organizations. Confront imperialism of every kind."

Housing Committee Chairman Says Rich Will Not End Slums

August Heckscher, chairman of the National Housing Committee for congested areas, told his audience in a speech delivered at the town hall last night, that they must not rely on wealthy men to finance the replacement of slums by model tenements.

Heckscher said: "What is in contemplation must commend itself to the people at large. The people of slender means are more generous than are the rich. But why should not the city absorb the unearned increment and undertake the job?"

He pointed out defects in the recent state housing law, and especially that of attempting to gain private finance for housing.

Real Estate Money Keeps "Peaches" In Considerable Luxury

"Peaches," called by "Daddy" Browning a "gold digger," passed the day at home in her apartment on West End Ave., and spent the time by receiving a few callers, many telephone messages, and a series of gifts. Flowers came in freely, one bouquet consisting of yellow roses and "lucky" Japanese irises. "I'll wear them," Peaches told her mother, "I want all the luck I can get."

"Peaches" wore a green satin negligee, trimmed with marabou—one of the garments "Daddy," the Big Rent Man from West 72nd Street, provided for her. "Daddy" owns real estate.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

Workers Rally To Save Union I. L. G. W. Fund

Board Issue Going Over, Said Joint Board Head

Thousands of workers throughout the country and hundreds of organizations are carrying on an energetic campaign to make the "Save the Union" fund issue of the New York City board of the I. L. G. W. U. a success according to John Portney, secretary-treasurer of the fund and in a special interview to THE DAILY WORKER yesterday.

Workers' Circle Branches

There are already 54 Workers' Circle branches that have contributed to the loan from their treasuries and there are active committees in 166 branches of that organization working to put the loan across.

Active work is going on in the independent Workers' Circle branches, in hundreds of unions and other workers' organizations, comrades Portney declared, giving the names of a few:

- Organizations Assisting: The Upholsters' Union, Phila.; The Progressive Carpenters, Phila.; Textile Workers, New London; Capmakers, Rochester; Capmakers, Los Angeles; Capmakers, Boston; Workers Cultural League, Worcester, Mass.; Ladies' Educational Club, Denver, Colorado; Mothers' League of New England; Vacationists at Camp Necedah (Co-op.); Lithuanian Workingclass Women; Workers Dramatic Studio; Workers' Circle Association, Dallas, Texas; Women's Progressive League, Bridgeport, Conn., and progressive workers in the following unions:

- Milliners; furriers; capmakers; shirt makers; Amalgamated Clothing Workers and others.

The following contributions were received from out-of-town points during the past three days:

- Workers' Circle, branch 626, Omaha, Nebraska, \$325; Branch 484, St. Joseph, Miss., \$100 cash and \$300 pledged; from Philadelphia an additional \$600; from Worcester an additional \$400; Cleveland forwarded another contribution of \$375; Los Angeles added \$450 more to its contribution and Youngtown, Ohio, \$200.

Success is Assured

Comrade Portney stated that there were a number of subscriptions received from several organizations and individuals in New York City and other places.

"The complete amount of \$250,000 will be undoubtedly raised," said Comrade Portney, "but it is of the greatest importance that the complete issue should be subscribed at the earliest moment. The full confidence of the workers in the joint board is being demonstrated every day. The determination of all the workers to defeat Sigman's pogrom plan is as firm as ever, which is only what could be expected from those who know only too well, Sigman and his clique."

Insurgent Republicans Vote With Regulars On Lausanne Treaty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The hatchet that administration and insurgent republicans have wielded upon each other ever since 1912 was buried in a flower-strewn plot behind the capitol during the recent vote on ratification of the Lausanne Treaty.

The insurgents forgot their differences and voted as a man alongside their regular brethren to support the treaty. It was the first time since Theodore Roosevelt made his historic bolt from the party in 1912, according to senate historians, that the two groups voted solidly side by side against the democrats on a major political issue.

REPRESENTATIVE HUDDLESTON DEMANDS COOLIDGE OPEN BREAST TO CONGRESSMEN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Notice that opponents of the administration's foreign policy will demand an extra session of congress unless the Nicaraguan and Mexican situations are cleared up by March 4, was served in the house by Representative Huddleston (D.) of Alabama.

He called upon President Coolidge to say whether he will submit the Mexican dispute to arbitration. "We do not want to go home and then be called back here and told that we must declare war," he said.

HONOR ROLL

The following amounts were received yesterday by the New York Agency as donations on the Honor Roll. Over two thousand lists are still outstanding in the hands of collectors. Our friends are requested to bring in these lists as fast as possible to help meet the extra expense that THE DAILY WORKER incurs this week.

League of Nations To Admit Fascist Unions To Its Labor Bureau

ROME, Jan. 24.—The labor bureau of the League of Nations has decided to recognize the Fascist trade unions in accordance to the protocol conference of labor, it was learned here today.

Albert Thomas, representing the labor bureau established at Geneva by the League of Nations has been having conferences with Edmond Rossi, spokesman for the black shirts who smashed the bona fide trade unions of this country and established in its place organs for the advancement of fascist parading under the name of Fascist Syndicates.

When Mussolini more than a year ago made the general confederation of labor an illegal organization and notified the employers that only the Fascist Syndicates could deal with them, the labor bureau of the league of nations continued to recognize the former. Therefore, the change of policy in Geneva at the present time is of major importance.

Workers Throng Picket Line in Early Morning

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In power a little group of bureaucratic officials who like their jobs. The joint board will oppose such tactics by calling strikes wherever it is found that workers have been discharged for refusing to obey the international's summons.

Mr. Hyman also called attention to the meeting which Mr. Sigman, president of the International, is attempting to trump up for Wednesday evening in Cooper union to "present to the dressmakers for their approval, the contract he has made with the dress association."

Repudiate Dress Contract

"The workers do not recognize Mr. Sigman's contract and will not attend his meeting to hear him discuss it," he said. "They know too well that they cannot trust any agreement the International may make, but that 'secondary' treaties kept secret by the International are likely to nullify even such terms as it has secured, as experience in the past has proved."

Rejects Hull Clause to Branch Bank Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—National banks today won their fight to kill the Hull Amendment in the McFadden branch banking bill. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 228 to 168. The Hull Amendment would forbid national branch banking in states which do not now permit branch banking.

\$2,000,000 BROOKWOOD DRIVE. KATONAH, N. Y. (FP).—Endorsement of the \$2,000,000 building and endowment fund drive which Brookwood Labor college is launching has been given by the New York state federation of labor and the New York central trades and labor council. Creditentials have been issued by the city body to representatives of the fund.

TRUST PHONES OUTNUMBER INDEPENDENTS

CHICAGO, (FP).—Of 17,000,000 telephones in the United States Jan. 1, 12,250,000 were American Telephone & Telegraph installations and 5,000,000 belonged to independent companies.

Coolidge Feels Mexican War Unpopular

Resolutions Show Public Wants Arbitration

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Administration officials let it be known yesterday that President Coolidge and his cabinet are deeply concerned by the opinion polling in some major cities and from many groups in social circles for arbitration of the Mexican land question.

President Coolidge feels that his policy of provoking a war with Mexico, if necessary, in order to guarantee the American oil companies in full possession of their immensely profitable wells is unpopular among Americans who own no oil land in Mexico.

Public Resentment

The President is of the opinion that the American public sees a sordid and unworthy aim in a situation in which it has always been the official theory that nothing but the public as a whole, the recent resolutions show—not seeming able to distinguish between a threatened war over the sacred principles of private property (already stated by President Coolidge to be subject to any arbitration) and a mere merchant adventuring, in which American oil companies secured from various reactionary Mexican government a more or less clouded title to lands, and a somewhat doubtful exemption from taxes.

Against Land Law

The American people do not appear, say the President's friends, to understand the inequity of the Mexican land law, which declares the mineral wealth below the soil of the nation to be a national trust, and thereby conflicts with the claims of American and other foreign oil and mining companies.

An assurance that no war with Mexico is expected is issued by administration officials in close touch with the President, but this is accompanied by a considerable amount of talk in favor of lifting the embargo on arms and ammunition shipped from the United States to clerical rebels, savage Yaqui Indians, and other discontented elements in Mexico, including the expected uprising of former President Adolfo de la Huerta, now in Los Angeles, Cal., near the border.

The situation of the administration is not rendered any more comfortable, say the President's friends, by the fact that the Senate Committee on foreign relations has reported in a resolution providing for arbitration of the Mexican difficulty, and that this resolution coming from a republican controlled committee, is greeted by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, democratic floor leader, with the expression, "I welcome it!"

The President is reported to be considering a special message to Congress, setting forth his views on the Mexican question, similar to the message on Nicaragua which he made when popular dissatisfaction with the course being pursued by the State Department became audible.

LANSBURY'S WEEKLY IS ANTI-COMMUNIST, BUT AMAZED AN IDIOTCY OF 'PICKLING COMMITTEE'

LONDON, January 24.—Lansbury's Weekly, representing a section of British labor unionists, anti-Communist in policy, discusses the American "Committee for the Preservation of Trade Unions" under the title of "A Strange New League". Lansbury goes on to say of the movement of Sigman, Hillman and certain reactionary A. F. L. chieftains:

"And from what are the American trade unions to be preserved? Is it from the savage brutality of the ironmasters and coalmasters of the United States? Or from the more insidious slave-driving of the Henry Ford's? From neither. This imposing organization, which claims, and probably possesses, the allegiance of the rank and file of the workers generally, as well as of the right and center leaders, exists for nothing else but to fight the Workers' (Communist) Party."

After a review of the published statement of "The Committee for the Preservation of Trade Unions," and a statement against Communism, the editorial continues:

"Therefore we are not likely to be suspected of partiality when we say that the new organization is the ill-fated of which we have heard for years. Any trade union leader, whether it is Mr. Jones, of Yorkshire, or Mr. Sigman, of New York, who spends his time in organizing a heeey hunt against a section of his own members is playing the fool, and befriending nobody but the capitalists. Have the American leaders never heard of the conditions in their own steel industry? Don't they know that their own miners will soon have to fight the heeey hunt of their whole career? Do they not

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for a week. He represented the gangsters. The judge set it for Friday. It is reported from administration circles that if Hapgood is not frightened out by this, or kept in jail on charges of battery, an attempt will be made to bar him from the floor when the convention starts.

Lewis has issued a statement that the convention will consider a new wage contract, to take the place of the one which expires on April 1. But he has carefully avoided stating whether his policy involves a rejection of wages.

Unorganized Must Strike

The militants are determined not to take a reduction, but realize that Lewis' policies have so weakened the union, that a strike in only the organized fields with sixty-five percent of the coal production already coming from the non-union fields, could not win. Their fight will center on action to force the Lewis administration to place in the unorganized fields the vast army of "international organizers" now held almost entirely in union fields where they take part in union politics to keep the international and district machines in power.

To Elevate Big Guns On U. S. Battleships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Elevation of the big guns on all American battleships was recommended today by the house naval affairs committee, in violation of the understanding between former Secretary Hughes and Great Britain.

This came in a revised report to the house providing for funds to modernize the battleships Oklahoma and Nevada. The big guns would be elevated from 15 degrees to 30 degrees, to equal the range of the biggest guns in the British fleet. Today's action carried authorization only for work on the Oklahoma and Nevada, but recommended elevation on the other big ships.

Some years ago, great Britain protested elevation of the guns and Charles E. Hughes, then secretary of state, came to an understanding with the British state department, granting the English protest. By this action, the understanding is considered in official circles here to be abrogated.

Lynchings

Thirty-two lynchings were recorded in 1926 against 18 in the twelve months of 1925, and increase due to a great extent, it is believed, to the failure of Congress to take action on anti-lynching legislation. A considerable decrease in cases of mob violence is shown in the 1926 record—from 40 in 1925 to 21 in the period.

World Famous Now

Today there is probably no country in the world that has not heard of the Passaic strike. This is literally true, for as more and more workers came out on strike and the wrath of the employers was given vent through the clubs and bombs of the police, Passaic became a symbol of labor's battle front and even outside the ranks of labor it was forced upon the notice of people in many lands.

Policemen's Clubs

As news of the strike spread, the word "Passaic" came to mean "strike" and immediately brought up pictures of sadistic police clubbing men, women and children on the picket line and newspaper and camera men on the sidelines. "Passaic" meant the fire hose and tear gas bombs used to attack workers; it meant injunctions against mass meetings, arrests and excessive bail, police lawlessness and brutality almost unprecedented in America.

Courage Plus

But in this year of brave and vigorous striking, "Passaic" has come to remind us of other pictures besides these. Anyone who has seen one of Passaic's mass meetings can never forget the enthusiasm, the courage, the determination which is seen in the faces of those plucky workers. For hours they stand packed in a meeting hall or an open field—old women with shawls over their heads, young girls, children, old and worn grandfathers, vigorous young and middle-aged men, all with a patience born of years of suffering; but all with a new faith which has come from these months of solidarity in the strike. This mass of workers seems to show unmistakably that they believe unionism has shown the way out. Before January 1926, everything seemed hopeless. What, every day, a lone worker, with wife and children, do against a powerful boss?

Freiheit Recognizes an Ally

We greet THE DAILY WORKER and recognize the great help it will be to the struggle now being conducted by the Jewish and other language press of the left wing in the New York unions against the destructive tactics of certain reactionary leaders. THE DAILY WORKER deserves the utmost support of all working men.—MELCH EPSTEIN, Editor Freiheit.

False Income Report Perjury

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Willful attempt to evade income tax by making a false return is punishable as perjury, the Supreme Court ruled today in reversing a Circuit Court decision which had held that the Revenue Act of 1921 reversed a section of the penal code.

McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill Must Not Be Republican Football

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THE New York World sums up two possibilities confronting the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure now before congress as follows: "If it passes Lowden will get the credit; if it is defeated Coolidge will get the blame."

The only inference that can be drawn from this declaration is that the measure is being used as a political football to determine who is to be the presidential nominee of the republican party in 1928.

With little more than a month remaining of the present session of congress, it would be easy for President Coolidge to prevent the passage of the measure. In the words of The World, "That might aid him in the east, where his strength already lies, but it can only injure him in the west."

The injury in the west is expected to rebound to the benefit of Frank O. Lowden, the multi-millionaire, who is expected to catch the republican unpopularity created by Cal Coolidge and turn it into the republican popularity that is necessary to retain the rule of Wall Street's pet party in Washington.

The problem before the workers and farmers, therefore, is not only to rap Coolidge on the knuckles, forcing him to drop his grip on Wall Street's ruling class scepter in Washington, but also to give Lowden the boot so that in his gyrations he will miss the White House by many a mile.

The McNary-Haugen legislation has been the central rallying point for agrarian discontent for several years. That discontent has been growing, contrary to the deep expectations and the fond hopes of the leading reactionaries of both the old parties that conditions would improve. Low prices, however, hit the cotton and corn belts especially hard, while little improvement was shown in other crop producing sections of the nation, with the result that even the staid and reactionary Farm Bureau federation, let loose some radical utterances, even declaring that it is

time for closer contacts with the workers in the cities. The St. Louis joint gathering of the cotton and corn growers was an historic event in itself. Everywhere that farmers gathered, the Coolidge-Mellon administration was denounced along with the Wall Street financiers and the profit-gorped industrialists.

It is easy to understand, therefore, this mounting storm of protest, the senate committee on agriculture under the chairmanship of McNary, "should add another bramble in the administration's bed of thorns by unanimously voting a favorable report on the McNary-Haugen bill." The World adds that this bill "is much poorer passage now than at any time during the three years it has been before congress."

Whether the bill passes or not, it should not be a case of "hate Coolidge" and "love Lowden," but rather of turning the wrath of the farming population against both these "birds of a feather" who prey on the whole working class.

Great beginnings have been made in the cluster of states that extends westward to the Pacific coast from McNary's.

Here the farmers say, "Let us take the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill if that is the best we can get now. But it really does not satisfy our needs. We are going to keep on fighting, however, until we get what we want."

This spirit finds its reflection in the staunch attitude of the city and land toilers in Minnesota in support of their farmer-labor party. It was expressed in resolutions adopted at the first convention of the progressive farmers of America, when resolutions were adopted declaring for the labor party. The growing reply to the Coolidge-Mellon administration, that refuses relief to the farmers and that fights the industrial workers with every weapon at its disposal, is independent political action through the labor party, raising the call for "the Labor Party in the 1928 Elections."

"Passaic" Means Strike

BY HELEN BLACK.

Great events like great people are usually born in obscurity. When they have become famous it seems impossible that there could have been a time when they were unknown. "How strange," we say, "that no one realized that on this day history was being made and the course of the world changed."

Today it is hard to believe that a year ago when the workers of the Botany Worsted Mill at Passaic walked out on strike, with Gus Deak at their head, almost no one knew about it. Very few paid any attention to it. Even the labor world did not realize that one of the greatest events in America's union history had begun with this defiance of a few thousand unorganized workers in a New Jersey mill town.

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Firemen's Wages Are Under Consideration

At a conference held in the Waldorf Astoria, G. W. W. Hanger of the railroad mediation board discussed the wages of locomotive firemen with a committee headed by D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. A separate conference was held a little earlier between Hanger and a committee of railroad managers led by vice president J. C. Walber of the New York Central. Negotiations continue.

Lynch Nearly Twice as Many

Twenty-eight cases of interference with meetings were reported during the year, the restrictions affecting meetings of Communists, Socialists, K. K. K., the Salvation Army and unaffiliated liberal and radical speakers. Many of these attacks on freedom of speech have been traced to propaganda emanating from the war department, the American Legion and patriotic societies. The same groups, together with the bible crusaders and other fundamentalist organizations, are held responsible for the inroads on freedom of teaching in schools and colleges.

SOVIET UNION BOYCOTTS SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Jan. 24.—Sir Eric Drummond, secretary general of the League of Nations, has received a message from Moscow, signed by Litvinoff, and stating that the Soviet government will refuse to take part in the international economic conference, should the conference be held in Switzerland.

OPEN NEW TERM OF DENVER LABOR COLLEGE

DENVER (FP).—"Labor must educate itself if the movement is to take the place to which it is entitled," said R. V. Holwell, director of worker education in opening the second semester of the Denver Labor College.

Protection For U. S. Citizens

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese national army has been instructed by the government council of the national Peoples Party to afford all protection possible to American citizens Frank P. Lockhart, American Consul at Hankow, advised the state department today.

British Forces in China

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The greatest naval and military forces ever assembled outside of actual war time was being gathered in China today. It is estimated that British troops either enroute for China or under orders to proceed there now total between 12,000 and 14,000.

Coolidge Nominations Turned Down

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The nomination of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the interstate commerce commission, was rejected by the senate by a vote of 49 to 28 today.

Negroes Still Disfranchised

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A senatorial investigating committee reported today against the Bragg bill for federal investigation of the disfranchisement of Negro voters in South (FP) states.

Success To Daily Says Manager Local 2

Class conscious workers and comrades of New York: Let us greet the coming of THE DAILY WORKER to the City of New York, the city that has of late become the battlefield of the progressive workingmen's movements, and where at the present time the greatest struggle the labor movement has seen is taking place.

At this moment, when the Sigmans, and Beckermans, aided by the discredited press of the S. P., and with the aid of the bosses have begun the campaign to dominate or to ruin and to break up the unions, the coming of THE DAILY WORKER is surely an omen of hope to the English reading masses, and with the truth and sharp language with which THE DAILY WORKER represents the American masses the fight of the progressive workers in these labor organizations will be aided tremendously.

We, the Needle Workers, particularly, greet the Daily Worker, for we well remember how very struggle that we have partaken in was the struggle of the Daily Worker, and the nearer our friends are to us the more courage to our fight for the preservation of our unions, ruled and controlled by the rank and file of the working class.

Let us all strive together to make the Daily Worker the paper of the masses. Success to the Daily Worker. For the success of the working masses.—JOSEPH BOUCHOWITZ, Manager, Cloak Operators Union Local No. 2, I. L. G. W. U.

American Admiral Fought Lead Invasion of China

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—In spite of the more extensive preparations of Great Britain, an American naval officer is now in charge of operations of the allied navies in Chinese waters.

Full responsibility for the protection of all seafarers in China has been placed on the shoulders of Admiral C. E. Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the American fleet, there, it was learned today.

As ranking officer over either the British or Japanese commanders, he can give the necessary orders to the allied armadas now gathering, it was stated.

New Mexican Crisis Arises Over Land Law

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 24.—A new crisis is forcing the issue between the Mexican and United States governments over the application of the laws for carrying out article 27 of the 1917 constitution. The crisis is seen in the action of the Mexican government in cancelling the drilling permits granted last year for land for which the companies failed to ask "confirmatory concessions" under the petroleum laws before January 1.

Managers in the Tampico field are in direct communication with their principal offices in New York relative to the course of action to be pursued to meet the situation.

The cancellations thus far made extend as far back as last autumn and affect such companies as the Huasteca Petroleum, Transcontinental Petroleum, and the Mexican Gulf, owned by the Standard Oil, as well as other powerful United States interests.

Firemen's Wages Are Under Consideration

At a conference held in the Waldorf Astoria, G. W. W. Hanger of the railroad mediation board discussed the wages of locomotive firemen with a committee headed by D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. A separate conference was held a little earlier between Hanger and a committee of railroad managers led by vice president J. C. Walber of the New York Central. Negotiations continue.

POWER IN CHINA

Ready to Land Troops in City of Shanghai

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Admiral Clarence Williams, commander-in-chief of the American fleet in Asiatic waters, has been given the widest possible powers to act in protecting the interests of American imperialism in China.

The powers conferred on Admiral Williams are similar to those granted General Latimer in Nicaragua. It should be kept in mind that Latimer landed Nicaragua and placed a puppet president in power in that country in the interest of Wall Street financiers.

Admiral Williams is empowered to carry out hostile demonstrations on Chinese soil without being obliged to report to Washington. Already the admiral has organized landing parties of sailors and marines, in readiness for the opportune moment. Thus the armed forces of American imperialism are bringing the blessings of American democracy to the people of China.

Ready To Shell Shanghai

It is reported that the imperialist warships are ready to rain shells on the city of Shanghai but hesitate lest they kill their own nationals. This also indicates that the Cantonese army is on the verge of capturing Shanghai.

The State Department announced that Admiral Williams was authorized to act in concert with Great Britain in hostilities against China.

Admiral Williams has directed a concentration of warcraft at Hankow, which is about 600 miles up the Yangtze river from Shanghai.

Cantonese Sweep Forward

The victorious Cantonese army is sweeping down the Yangtze valley and carrying everything before it. This army is headed for Shanghai.

While the revolutionary armies are waging a bitter fight against the imperialists all are agreed that victory is almost certain to rest with the Cantonese.

This is said to be particularly noticeable in Shanghai, where, even those held by troops hostile to the Cantonese, the masses and even the soldiers show signs of smouldering resentment against the imperialists.

Officials expect the Americans and the British imperialists to make their last stand here. The British have a large force on the way.

The United States has ships under way rushing from the Philippines, one a transport with marines aboard.

WIND SUBSTITUTE FOR INSULIN

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Discovery of a new drug which will act as a substitute for or auxiliary to insulin was announced here today. The preparation is the work of three German researchers, Drs. Frank, Nothmann and Agner, in the laboratory of Prof. Binz, of Breslau.

The secret of insulin has not been discovered. Its drawback is the fact that it must be given daily and can only be administered by injection under the skin. The new drug can be taken through the mouth and is absorbed by the digestive tract. It is necessary to administer it every day as its effects are slower than insulin.

KUOMINTANG SENDS DELEGATES TO BRUSSELS CONFERENCE ON WORLD IMPERIALISM; FIVE GO FROM U. S.

Kuomintang Sends Delegates Too The Kuomintang party of America will be represented at the world congress against imperialism that meets in Brussels on Feb. 10. This is the word received by the all-American anti-imperialist league, United States section, with headquarters here. A representative of the league appeared before the Los Angeles convention of the Kuomintang and urged them to send a delegate. The vote of the convention was overwhelmingly in favor of being represented.

Five Others From U. S.

Representatives of five other organizations in the United States will present credentials when the world congress opens, coming from four distinct oppressed minority groups in that country. The delegates from Junta Pro-Santo Domingo and the Comité Laborista Mexicano will speak for Central Americans in the United States. Negro will be heard in the national association for the advancement of colored people and the American negro labor congress. The delegates from the Sun Yat Sen society, in addition to the Kuo Nintung, will represent Chinese in America, and the Hindustan Gadar party will send a representative of the Hindu minority in the United States. The American Civil Liberties union will also be represented.

Many Latin-Americans The unity of interest between the

Of President Coolidge

By L. F. MENDEL (Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24.—Imprecation of President Coolidge and resignation of Secretary of State Kellogg is demanded in a resolution passed at a meeting held here at the open forum, attended by more than 700. The meeting was called to present the facts on the Nicaraguan, Chinese and Mexican situations involving the policies of the Coolidge administration.

Low Head, former editor of a Pasadena paper, who was removed for telling the truth, and J. H. Ryckman of Los Angeles were the main speakers.

"Coolidge and Kellogg are the two most ridiculous men in the world today," said the speakers. The many lies circulated by the state department in connection with Nicaragua were denounced.

UNITED STATES MAY TREAT WITH THE CANTONESE

Minister M'Murray Favors Joint Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The movement to have the United States take independent action in dealing with China received added impetus today with the announcement by Eugene Chen, nationalist foreign minister, that full protection would be afforded nationals of governments which would take steps to negotiate new and more equitable treaties.

In this connection, Chen's denunciation of England as "the mother of imperialism in China" was considered particularly significant by officials here.

Secretary of state Kellogg has been delaying his promised "re-statement" of the American policy because of the desire of the American minister at Peking, John Van A. MacMurray, to have the United States act in unison with the other powers.

It is now believed certain, however, that the government will override the wishes of MacMurray by issuing a memorandum within a few days setting forth the conditions under which it will agree to a consideration of a new treaty.

There is no disposition on the part of the state department to replace MacMurray at this time, though a step may come if the government decides upon independent action. Reports that the department is quietly planning to send a substitute to Peking have been frequently denied.

Admiral Williams has already been empowered to take whatever action he believes necessary for the protection of American interests. He has not, however, the state department asserts, been authorized to take part in any joint movement with the troops or naval forces of other powers for the suppression of anti-imperialist outbreaks.

DRIVE FOR KING

Use Business Republic Failures in Argument

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—German Nationalists, under leadership of Count Westarp, are resuming propaganda for a revolt against the republic and for re-establishment of the German monarchy. The latest attack of the nationalists is inspired by their failure to master enough strength in the reichstag to form a government cabinet.

Appeals to Workers

The spectacle of a monarchist appealing to the workers to overthrow the present government and bring back the Hohenzollern regime was enacted in a meeting in the Prussian Diet hall when Westarp addressed the "association of German employees," an organization of white-collar clerks with nationalist tendencies.

Plays Dawes Plan

Westarp pictured the great unemployment situation in Germany and flayed the Dawes plan. "Twenty-five thousand men and women have rushed to Berlin in the last ten weeks hoping to find work," he said, "while there are 100,000 here jobless, living on scanty doles, with other thousands skirting starvation on alms."

Then Westarp waxed lyrical on the "freedom and liberty" that would come with the return of the monarchy to Germany. "Liberty will return to Germany only after it has freed itself of the government which does not correspond to its history and character and is retored to its tradition."

American Professors Request Coolidge to Arbitrate in Mexico

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—One hundred professors of American colleges, all specializing in law, economics or political science, and teaching in thirty-five different colleges today requested President Coolidge to arbitrate the American government's dispute with Mexico.

"The question at issue," said their statement, "are appropriate for settlement by the judicial method. Protracted delay may be dangerous. The property questions which are at the base of the differences may become obscured; the issue may become one of national pride and sentiment; feelings may be aroused which will make impossible the judicial settlement now practicable."

The administrative committee of the federal council of churches issued a strong statement favoring arbitration.

Who Mangled Robe of Empire? Hu Did It. Once Laundryman

Mr. Hu, former New York laundryman, who is still remembered by many folks in the neighborhood of 15th St. and Sixth Ave., is today an important figure in the Canton government of China.

Learning English while in this country, he is now using his knowledge for the benefit of the Chinese masses. When the Soviet Ambassador was in Peking, he got in touch with him and later became a trusted worker in the fight for Chinese liberation.

Many other leading figures in the revolutionary government of China are likewise by trade members of the formerly despised ranks of the proletariat.

Latimer Passes to West Coast of Nicaragua with Sacasa's Word to Diaz

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24. Admiral Latimer, entrusted with full powers by the U. S. government, is reported passing through the Panama Canal yesterday for Corinto to confer with Diaz, recognized by the state department as the president of Nicaragua.

Before leaving the east coast Latimer had a conversation with Dr. Juan T. Sacasa, supported by the majority of Nicaraguans and recognized by Mexico and other states as president of Nicaragua.

State department officials do not comment on the situation, beyond stating that they hope Latimer will be able to effect a compromise.

Jails Breed Crime

NEW YORK.—Ninety percent of the county jails in the United States make their inmates worse instead of better, Dr. Hastings H. Hart, consultant in delinquency of the Russell Sage Foundation, told the monthly meeting of the Monday Club in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Auditorium.

"We made a prison survey of various cities," Dr. Hart said. "Most of the prisons were unfit as places of detention for human beings."

Britain Mobilizes for War on China

CANTON CHIEF FLAYS BRITISH IMPERIALISM

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Great Britain is mobilizing every available soldier and every available battleship for war with China. From India, Malta, Gibraltar and from every other station in the empire ships are embarking soldiers and marines for the war against China.

Your correspondent learned today that several labor leaders including Philip Snowden, J. H. Clynes, Arthur Pugh, C. T. Cramp, Mr. Citrine, secretary of the Trade Union Congress, and Robert Williams, held a secret meeting in the home of Lord Wimborne, where the government was represented by Winston Churchill, the fascist chancellor of the exchequer, who is now in Italy conferring with Mussolini. About this time Mr. Citrine issued a statement denouncing Soviet Russia for carrying on anti-British propaganda. It is believed the Chinese situation was discussed at the conference.

Baldwin Consults MacDonald

Later on Stanley Baldwin called in Ramsey MacDonald and Lloyd George for a discussion of the Chinese crisis.

The week-end orders for troop movements reveal that 13,000 troops were under orders to sail for China. One thousand British marines embarked at Portsmouth today. Motor, mounted, foot and military police units have been ordered to assemble near Aldershot to await embarkation orders.

The admiralty has commanded several lines. The war office announced today that as soon as transports could be gotten ready several thousand more soldiers and marines would be sent to Shanghai. The latest liner to be requisitioned is the steamship Assaye.

Making the Masses Mad

The Tory press is whipping up the patriotism of the masses in stereotyped style. The left wing workers are holding protest mass meetings against the war on China. The right wingers as usual, the professed pacifists and foes of workers' "dictatorship" are offering no effective opposition to the government policy.

Tech Aid Meets

A meeting of the Technical Aid Society will be held Friday evening, January 28, at 143 East 103 St., New York City. All members are requested to be present.

CHARGES AGAINST B. S. A. U. LEFTS

Would Expel Opponents Of "Pickling Com."

The right wing fight on progressive trade unionists is to be carried into the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union tonight when several members of the union are to appear before the grievance and trial committee to answer charges preferred by Emerich Steinberger.

A letter sent to the members to be tried, states that the charges are: "That you are a Communist, and are either a member of the Trade-Union Educational League or the Workers (Communist) Party, or both. That you are opposed to the policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor."

This letter was sent out indiscriminately, in many cases to members who have never been members of the Workers Party nor attended any meeting of the T. U. E. L. They are, however, members of the B. S. & A. U. who are opposed to sending a representative to the traitorous "Save the Trade Union Committee," and for this reason they are being tried.

Two weeks ago, at a meeting of the B. S. & A. U., president Leonard Bright proposed sending a delegate to the conference of the "Save the Trade Union Committee," and the members present voted 48 to 27 against the resolution. After announcing gratefully that he did not care what the majority voted, president Bright sent two "observers" to the conference in the name of the union and then he had the minutes of this meeting state that there was no vote taken on the matter.

At a regular meeting on January 17, a vote was taken as to whether the minutes should be "corrected" to indicate that the vote had been taken and had stood 48 to 25 on the question; in other words, last Monday's meeting was asked to vote on whether the truth should go into the records or not. All those who voted in favor of correcting the minutes and having the truth inserted are the ones now being brought up on charges. Their crime will be judged tonight at 3 West 16th Street by a committee of the union headed by Ernest Bohm, the secretary.

Higher Compensation Payments to Injured Workers Are Urged

BOSTON, Jan. 24. (FP).—Higher weekly compensation payments are recommended by the special legislative commission on workmen's compensation, created by the last Massachusetts legislature to investigate the operation of the present law. Raising minimum and maximum payments from the present \$7 and \$16 to \$9 and \$19 is advised.

Total maximum payments should rise from the present \$4,000 to \$5,000, the commission urges. Two dollars a week should be allowed to all dependent children, instead of to a maximum of five children only.

Putting occupational diseases definitely into the compensable class is one of the most important recommendations.

Mellon Cuts Down Huge Liquor Fine on Brewer "Friend"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Rep. La Guardia of New York charged in a speech in the house that secretary of the treasury Mellon had approved a compromise of fines totalling \$269,000 against the Howell & King brewery in Pennsylvania for \$20,000.

"Senator Joyce of the Howell & King brewery supported Mr. Mellon's compromise, and not until after the Pennsylvania primary was there any talk of settlement," asserted La Guardia.

Bernard Shaw is now definitely in his dotage, in the opinion of his many former admirers here who have not made the "flap" with him from pink socialism to the Black Shirts.

Shaw, in a signed statement to the London Daily News, praises Mussolini as a model of efficiency, serving the interests of the public, and contrasts him with the British oligarch, just as able in the way of oppressing but more hypocritical, and without other good points of the fascist.

Shaw says in his letter: "The clear self-consciousness and unaffected self judgment of Signor Mussolini certainly makes an amusing contrast with the self delusion and mock modesty with which we lecture him for doing in Italy what we have never hesitated to do in

Eight-Day Bazaar to Help Passaic Strike

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Organized labor of this city, in response to the acute relief situation in Passaic, has decided to hold an eight-day bazaar for benefit of the Passaic strike.

Committees were elected by the Paterson Trades and Labor Council and by the Building Trades Council to work on the bazaar, which will be held at Carpenters' Hall, 56 Van Houten St., from February 19 to 26, inclusive.

William Johnson, president of the Passaic Trades and Labor Council and a member of the Paterson labor body, was elected chairman of the bazaar committee. The delegate from the full fashioned hosiery workers was elected secretary.

SENATORS CLASH OVER FREE SEED FOR FARMERS

Bruce's Stand Against Agrarians Challenged

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Senator Bruce (D) of Maryland, was dubbed "the senator from Pennsylvania" by Senator Norbeck (R) of South Dakota, during a sharp tilt over farm legislation in the senate today.

When Bruce objected to consideration of a bill to provide free seed for farmers in drought stricken areas, Norbeck shouted angrily: "Yes, if it's a farm bill the senator from Maryland is for it; if it is a railroad bill, he is for it. I wonder if the people of Maryland will stand for a third senator from Pennsylvania after the next election."

Maryland has always been noted for its courteous gentlemen; interrupted Senator Stewart (R) of Iowa "but apparently she has fallen on evil ways."

"Such vituperation does not deserve a reply," retorted Bruce.

Chicago Woodcarvers Denounce Coolidge's Imperialistic Policy

(By Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A resolution, emphatically protesting against the invasion of Nicaragua by the U. S. marines, against the threatening attitude of the state department towards Mexico, and against the sending of warships to China, was passed by the Chicago local of the International Woodcarvers' Association, in its membership meeting Jan. 20. The secretary was instructed to wire the protest to Senator Borah.

At the same meeting steps were made to trace down and eliminate records of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association, when the union found that its plans of action have been repeatedly revealed to the bosses by someone operating inside of the union.

The bosses' organization is out to crush this militant union, and one of its tactics is to discriminate against those who are supporting the progressive policy of the union, for better conditions, and more wages.

But the members are made to realize that if they show weakness at this moment, it means loss of all the gains made through many hard struggles in the past.

The progressives in the union strive to lead the organization in a manner to defeat the onslaught of the bosses.

Proletarian Artist Backs the Daily

To the Daily Worker Greetings upon your arrival in New York and best wishes for an uncompromising fight against political reaction and cultural philistinism Louis Loewick.

SHAW, PRAISING MUSSOLINI, PASSES FROM PINK SOCIALISTS TO FASCISTI

Bernard Shaw is now definitely in his dotage, in the opinion of his many former admirers here who have not made the "flap" with him from pink socialism to the Black Shirts.

Shaw, in a signed statement to the London Daily News, praises Mussolini as a model of efficiency, serving the interests of the public, and contrasts him with the British oligarch, just as able in the way of oppressing but more hypocritical, and without other good points of the fascist.

Shaw says in his letter: "The clear self-consciousness and unaffected self judgment of Signor Mussolini certainly makes an amusing contrast with the self delusion and mock modesty with which we lecture him for doing in Italy what we have never hesitated to do in

England and Ireland on half the provocation he has had. "One would think that our cabinets of oligarchs had never suspended the habeas corpus act, suppressed the newspaper or persecuted a Corbett or Kirkwood. "The British oligarch, it seems, can steal a horse where the Italian dictator may not look over a hedge. "Mussolini is not popular. Some demagogues are popular. The people are too much afraid of him. They think him indispensable, which must mean that they find him useful. "But in the meantime let us remember, as we did not dare to call Signor Mussolini's bluff at Corfu and are clearly afraid of him, that we had better treat him with distinguished consideration as a matter of policy no less than of good manners. (Signed) C. B. S."

SAILOR FROM RED CRUISER "CHERVONA UKRAINE" TELLS STUDENTS OF LIFE

Dear Comrades. We are sending you this letter from Kharkov, the capital of the Ukraine, U. S. S. R. Our nucleus is attached to the Kharkov Educational Institute which has over two thousand students. There is also a Workers' Faculty in this Institute, where young workers and peasants are sent for preparation to the Universities. Almost all the students previously worked in enterprises, in agriculture or in the social-political field. The proletarian students are provided with living quarters and an allowance. All the students conduct some kind of work, in enterprises, among the military elements and in the villages. Our Young Communist Organization has the patronage over the Red Fleet, and the Kharkov organization, as a whole, has patronage over the cruiser "Chervona Ukraine".

FARM MACHINE YOUTH IN KHARKOV, SOVIET UNION, LIVE REAL LIFE

U. S. S. R. Kharkov. Factory "Hammer and Sickle". Dear Comrades: In assigning the patronage work in the CC of the LYCL of the Ukraine, the Factory Organization was chosen to be in charge of the work of keeping uninterrupted contact with you. Our factory produces agricultural machinery and implements. Altogether there are about 3,500 young workers between the ages of 16 and 23 years. We have a school for factory apprentice class where 350 pupils are being taught. The youth take an active part in trade union work. The average wage of the young workers (including the apprentices) is from 70 to 75 roubles a month. There are many women employed in the enterprise who likewise take an active part in the trade union and social work. The collective of the Lenine Young Communist League is in existence since 1918 and at the present it has 497 members, out of which 47 are girls. The Collective is divided into 8 shop-nuclei. Recently a school for political education was opened in the factory which is being attended regularly by Young Communist Leaguers. The object of this school is to raise the political level of the LYCL Leaguers. The school is attended not only by members of the LYCL, but also by other young workers. Recently we celebrated the Ninth Anniversary of the October Revolution. This proletarian holiday was spent in a very pleasant and lively manner. On the eve of the holiday there were festive meetings, theatrical performances, radio-concerts and cinema shows. On the morning of the 7th of November the workers began to assemble for the demonstration, then they marched in good order to the building of the AUCEC where speeches were made. The proletariat is building its industry for already nine years without the aid of the bourgeoisie, under the leadership of its Communist Party. Tremendous work has been accomplished along the lines of constructing Peoples economy, and also improving the social conditions of the workers and peasants. On the occasion of the celebration of the October Revolution there was issued by the cultural commission of the factory committee a printed newspaper "Molotika". Hitherto our factory issued a wall newspaper "Molot" (Hammer) in typewritten form. Dear Comrades, let us know how you are organizing your forces for the struggle against capital, how you are working, write to us about your life and what interests you most. In our next letter we shall write you more and will try to acquaint you with many questions appertaining to our life and work. Awaiting your early reply, we remain With Comradely greetings, Collective of the LYCLSU. Our address: Ukraina USSR, Kharkov, Korsikovskaya Ulitsa No. 18 Collective LYCLSU Shefskaya Kossiska. Nov. 24, 1926 Kharkov.

Thousand Hear Weisbord at Los Angeles Meeting

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A thousand people attended the Lenin memorial meeting here, and heard Weisbord explain the difference between Kautskyism and Leninism. Weisbord brought proof that the workers and oppressed people of Europe, Asia and America are moving leftward.

Nationalist Religion Has Relics, Says Hayes

Characterizing nationalism as a "religion with a special brand of worship," Prof. Carlton J. Hayes of Columbia University declared that "the fruits of the religion of nationalism are ignorance, intolerance and docility of the masses." He was speaking before the committee on militarism in education, which is attacking the spread of compulsory military training in American colleges. Hayes poked fun at patriotic "cults" who pay religious homage to the flag, national anthem and other nationalistic symbols. "The religion of nationalism," he said, "has its own shrines, images, icons and relics. Take the Liberty bell, for instance, with a crack in its side. Why, when it was taken across the country by railroads, groups of old ladies flocked to the tracks to interrupt its progress. They kissed it; yes, kissed the brass side of this relic."

Most Suicides Below Poverty Line and Old

Six of the inhabitants of the great rich city of New York found life unbearable yesterday, and committed suicide. Four of them lived in furnished rooms. All four were of middle age, or past. One, Walter Cromwell, left a note saying he was broke. The others were not rich. BERLIN, Germany.—German railroad rolling stock manufacturers are now negotiating to transfer their works completely to Russia. German sales of steel to the Soviet Union up to date under the 300,000,000 marks export credit scheme aggregate 151,000,000 marks.

What the Communists Want in the Factories

By JACK STACHEL (Org. Sec. Workers' Party, Dist. 3) The Workers (Communist) Party, like every other Communist Party, has adopted the factory group as the basis of its organization. A factory group is the organization of all the Communists in a given factory into a unit or branch of the Workers (Communist) Party. These factory groups are also known as shop nuclei. In addition to organizing factory groups the party also has street nuclei (also known as international branches) in which are organized all members of the party who cannot be organized into factory groups, namely those working in small factories, homes, professionals, etc. The party is centering its attention at the present time to increasing its influence among the workers in the large factories and in the most important industries.

Into Basic Industry. The aim of the party is to have the great bulk of its membership in the large factories in the basic industries. From this it would follow that while the party is organized on the basis of factory groups and street groups the dominant form of the party organization is the factory group. The Workers (Communist) Party is a political party. Every other political party in this country including the socialist party is organized on the basis of the state, city, county, and assembly district. Why is it that the Communist party adopts a different form of organization? It is because the form of organization of every political party must be suited to the political objective of the party.

Territorial Form Not Ours. If the party participates only in elections, then the form of organization based on the assembly district is suited for that purpose. The socialist party like the republican and democratic parties is merely an election machine. The socialist party is a reformist party and it believes that it carries through its program by electing its candidates to fill the positions in the present day capitalist state machinery. The Workers (Communist) Party on the other hand while it participates in parliamentary election campaigns, does not stop there, but takes part in every struggle of the working masses.

To Organize. The objective of the Workers (Communist) Party is to organize the American workers and other exploited sections of the population in a struggle against capitalism. In this struggle the workers play the dominant role. While the poor farmers must be won over as the allies of the revolution and many sections of petty tradesmen will support the revolution, the workers in the factories play the leading role in the struggle, and the workers in the large factories and basic industries must be won over by the Communist party before American capitalism can be overthrown.

"Every Factory Ours." It is for this reason that the Workers (Communist) Party, true to its principles and aims, while it participates in all the workers' movements, centers its major energies in the factories. It was because the Russian Communists realized the slogan of Lenin, "Every factory must become our fortress" that the Bolsheviks were able to overthrow the Czaristic feudal-capitalistic government and organize the Soviet system, and build up socialism in Russia. The American Communists following the teachings of Lenin are out to realize this slogan in the United States.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN THE FACTORIES "Wherever there are Communists in a factory they organize a factory group. If there are not enough to form a Communist factory group then one or more in the factory carries on Communist work there. The Communists are realists and the work carried on in each factory is suited to the conditions of the factory. For example when a shop is unorganized the Communists have

at their main task the organization of the workers into the party. **Story Unending.** When an union exists in the industry the Communists try to get contact with other workers in other shops and form a union and affiliate it to the American Federation of Labor. When a factory consists of union men, but the employer has not yet recognized the union, the Communists mobilize the workers to fight for recognition of their union. When a shop is organized the Communists are always on the job seeing that the shop is strictly union shop, that all rules and regulations of the union are lived up to. Also as to the methods of work—it varies according to the conditions.

Always For Workers. In those factories where the Communists would be fired if it became known that they are Communists, they work secretly. That is they make it known to the workers that there exists a factory group through the publication of the factory bulletins, leaflets, workers' correspondence in The DAILY WORKER, etc., but the members of the factory group are known only to the closest sympathizers.

Win Confidence. There are thousands of workers who have fought side by side with the Communists in the past year who have learned to place their confidence in the Workers Communist Party, who follow the party in all its struggles, help it in every way possible, attend its meetings, but who have not yet joined the Workers (Communist) Party. The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon you in the name of Lenin, to join its ranks, become a real fighter for the principles of Leninism.

Distribute The Worker. The Communists in the factories distribute and sell The DAILY WORKER, try to get subscriptions to The DAILY WORKER, and also get as many of the workers as they can to become worker correspondents for The DAILY WORKER.

Angora, Minn., Raises Its Quota for Daily Worker. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The small Workers Party nucleus in Angora, Minnesota, consisting of ten members, have raised their \$50 quota in the Keep The DAILY WORKER Drive. This is an accomplishment worthy of emulation by larger units with more resources at their command. Angora is a small, poor farming community, in an outlying region of the district, where little money is realized by the farmers throughout the year. Yet this group of determined comrades worked resolutely in spite of these hardships, until they had achieved their purpose, because they were convinced of the necessity for keeping The DAILY WORKER for further service in the class struggle.

Lectures by Bedacht. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—"The recent discussion in the Russian Communist Party," a subject in which an uncommon amount of interest has been evinced by Communists and sympathizers will be fully explained by Max Bedacht, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party at the next Sunday lecture of the Chicago Workers' School.

Foster Next. William Z. Foster will speak on three consecutive Sundays beginning Feb. 6. The group will be titled, "Strike Strategy" and the lectures, "Organizing Strikes," "Conducting Strikes," and "Ending Strikes." J. P. Cannon and Leland Qids will be the speakers later in the season.

Waldorf in Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Albert Waldorf, leader of the Pacific strikers, who is touring the country, will speak at the Musicians' Auditorium, 1017 Washington Street, Friday, February 4th, under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Benefit for District 10. KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A dance will be held by the Kansas City Communists Sunday night, January 30th, at 114 Hunter Ave. (Modern Woman Hall), for the benefit of District 10.

JOIN THE WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY

In the past year the Workers (Communist) Party has been active in many important struggles that have won for it great influence among the unorganized as well as the organized workers. The Workers Communist Party has great tasks ahead of it. At present the immediate tasks before the party are to stimulate the organization of the unorganized, to fight against the labor bureaucrats' scheme of converting the existing unions into semi-company unions by increasing the militancy of the masses (in the unions and to stimulate the formation of a labor party. The above tasks are of immediate necessity to the American workers.

Win Confidence. There are thousands of workers who have fought side by side with the Communists in the past year who have learned to place their confidence in the Workers Communist Party, who follow the party in all its struggles, help it in every way possible, attend its meetings, but who have not yet joined the Workers (Communist) Party. The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon you in the name of Lenin, to join its ranks, become a real fighter for the principles of Leninism.

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Farm, Cotton Lobbyists Boost McNary-Haugen Bill Before Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Farm and cotton representatives are urging passage of the McNary-Haugen bill as the "best farm relief measure," before the senate agricultural committee. Sam H. Thompson, president of the American farm bureau federation and P. W. Kilgore, of Raleigh, N. C., chairman of the board of trustees of the American cotton growers' exchange, endorsed the measure because "it offers the best solution to the surplus problem."

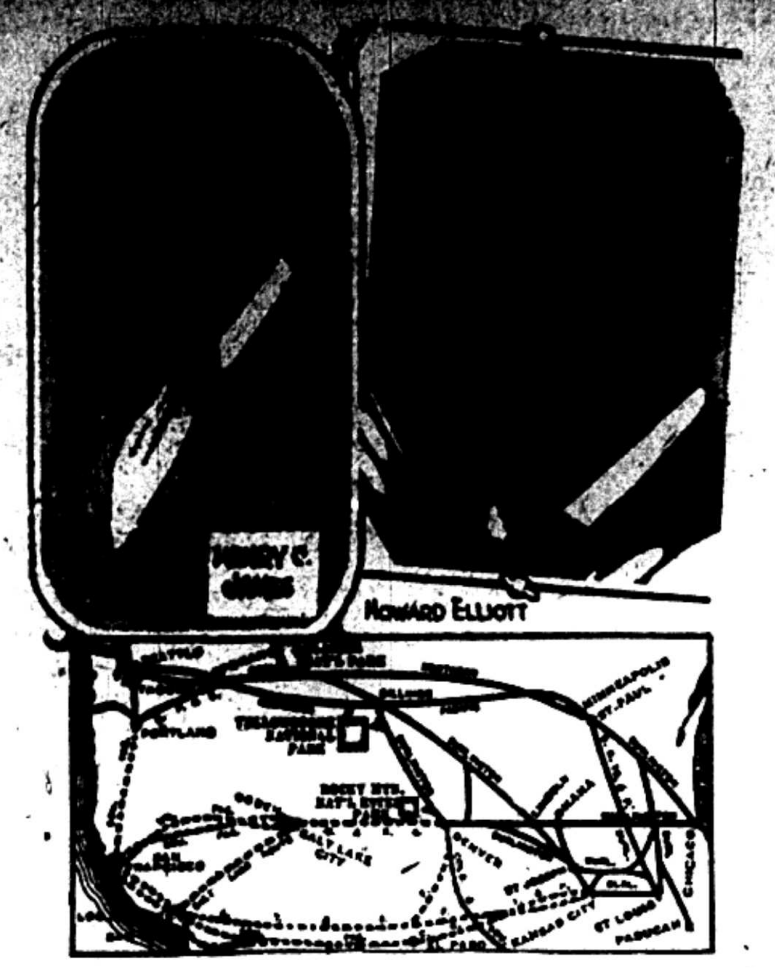
West Virginia's Right Thumb Drops on the Anti-Evolution Disease

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 24.—West Virginia will have none of Tennessee's anti-evolution laws, at least not before the next session of the legislature two years hence, it became apparent today. The house of delegates squelched the attempt of delegate Street, of Barbour county, to have enacted measures similar to those around which the famous Scopes anti-evolution trial centered, defeating it by an overwhelming vote.

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

CAPITALIST PRESS BEST KNOWN BY OWN EMPLOYEES

(By a Capitalist Newspaper Reporter) Liberal metropolitan newspapermen should halt the arrival here of The DAILY WORKER, for now, news formerly suppressed by the capitalist press which it conflicted with its "policies" will find its way into print. Even in this advanced age of journalism, when newspapermen loudly proclaim their "independence," the New York dailies are published, edited and written in most cases by men and women too prejudiced to accurately mirror the day's events. I join in welcoming The DAILY WORKER because it will provide me, and all other conscientious newspapermen who still hold a regard for the truth despite the contrary teachings of the school of experience, with a medium for expression whose policy is humanitarian, not commercial.



Henry C. James, largest stockholder of the "Hill Lines" (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Great Northern and Northern Pacific), and also largest individual stockholder in two railroads connecting with them (Western Pacific and Southern Pacific) is presenting to the Interstate Commerce Commission a proposal to merge the Hill Lines into one system. It will be the largest in the world.

Questions -- Answers For Your Lenin Circle

- CONSTITUTION OF THE R. S. F. S. R. (Little Red Library, No. 10.) THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION
1. What is the social and political significance of a constitution? General.
 2. Whose interests does the Russian Soviet Government express? Is this indicated in its constitution? Compare this with the American constitution.
 3. How is religious freedom, freedom of opinion, of speech, press, assembly, association and access to knowledge guaranteed in the Soviet Constitution? In the American Constitution?
 4. What does the Soviet Constitution say about the "duty to labor"? The American Constitution?
 5. What is the basis, form and aim of military service according to the Soviet Constitution? According to the American Constitution?
 6. How does the Soviet Union treat foreign workers living in Russia? How does America?
 7. What is the basis and form of local self-government in the Soviet Union? Elections.
 8. Who has the right to vote in the Soviet Union? In America?
 9. What are the forms of holding elections in the Soviet Union? How do the elections become forms of mass political activity of the proletariat and peasantry? What is the situation in this regard in America?
 10. What significance has the right of recall in the political life of the Soviet Union? Is there any such right in the U. S. A.?
- THE CODE OF LABOR LAW.
11. Through what organizations are the rights of the workers protected in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?
 12. What role does the government play in the protection of labor in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.? The trade unions?
 13. Who belongs to the trade unions in the Soviet Union? In America?
 14. What work do the trade unions carry on in the Soviet Union? In the U. S. A.?
 15. What is the basic and lowest unit of the trade union in the U. S. S. R.? In America?
 16. What are the relations of the management to the factory council in the U. S. S. R.? In America?
 17. What is the Code of Labor Law? How are the activities of the factory councils connected with it?
 18. What is the State Organs and the Mixed Commissions.
 19. What is the Standardization and Conflict Commission (N. K. K.)? How is it organized? What are its tasks?
 20. What are the Arbitration Chambers? How are they organized? What are their tasks? What is the role and tasks of the Boards of Arbitration?
 21. What are the "labor sessions" of the Peoples Courts? What are their tasks and how do they function?
 22. What is the basic difference between all forms of "arbitration" in the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A.? Juvenile Labor.
 23. What are the rights of the juvenile workers in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?
 24. What are the hours of work and conditions of juvenile labor in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?
 25. What are the special rights and conditions of the working women in the U. S. S. R.? In America?
- Wages.
26. How are wages determined in the U. S. S. R.? In America? What role does the government play in this? Protection of Health.
 27. What are the state regulations as to holidays and vacations in the Soviet Union? In America?
 28. How are workers who are absent because of sickness treated in the Soviet Union? In U. S. A.?
 29. How are sick workers treated in the Soviet Union? In America?
 30. Who are the "labor protection inspectors"? What are their rights and tasks?
 31. What are the hours of labor in the U. S. S. R.? What are the regulations as to the weekly rest periods? In America?
 32. What about overtime in the U. S. S. R.? In America?
 33. What are the basic differences between "labor protection laws" in the Soviet Union and in America?
- Social Insurance
34. Who pays the cost of social insurance in the Soviet Union? In the U. S. A.?
 35. What is the extent and nature of social insurance in the Soviet Union? In America?
 36. What are the basic differences between social insurance in the U. S. S. R. and in the U. S. A.?
- THE RIGHTS OF THE TRADE UNIONS.
37. What are the "rights" of the trade unions in capitalist countries?
 38. What is the status of the trade unions in the Soviet Union? Why?
 39. What role do the trade unions play legally as the representatives of the workers on the economic, political, and social fields in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?
 40. How do trade unions participate in elections to the Soviets? How do trade unions otherwise participate in the Soviets? How do trade unions participate in other state organs?
 41. What are the rights of the trade unions on the economic field in the U. S. S. R.? On social and cultural fields? In America?
 42. What role do the trade unions play in labor legislation in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?
 43. What is the attitude of the government to the trade unions in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?
- SOCIAL INSURANCE IN THE U. S. S. R.
- Organizational System
44. Who controls and directs the work of social insurance in the U. S. S. R.?
 45. What is the machinery of social insurance service?
 46. Who bears the expenses of social insurance in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. A.?
 47. What is the extent of social insurance in the U. S. S. R.?
 48. How are the social insurance funds collected in the U. S. S. R.? Relief.
 49. What is the extent and forms of social insurance relief in the U. S. S. R.?
 50. Compare social insurance relief in the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A. in extent, form, and social basis.

"BREAKING CHAINS"
A Thrilling Film Russia from 1917 to 1923
LOVE — HATE — REVOLUTION
2 P. M.; 4:15 P. M. 4 Showings 7 P. M.; 9 P. M.
SUN, FEB. 6, 1927
WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of Broadway
Advance Sale of Tickets at the Box Office Waldorf Theatre, Jimmie Higgins Book Store, Daily Worker Office—Assn. Int. Workers Aid
Tickets in Advance 75c At the Door 99c

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

CHICAGO STRIKE ENDS WITH OPEN SHOP STILL IN

Workers Lose Demands But "See the Light"

By HOWARD HARBAN (Worker Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—After valiantly fighting for the past nine months, to uphold the principle of the closed shop, the carpenters of San Francisco were forced to succumb to the inevitable, and go back to work on conditions that were virtually dictated by the Industrial Association.

Conferees Fail

After a number of round table conferences were held between the contending factions during the past few weeks, at which fruitless discussions ended in suspending negotiations for the time being, economic pressure was brought to bear, and a hurried up half-hour meeting resulted in the strike being "called off." At this conference representatives of the unions, the builders, the international unions, and the Industrial Association were present. No discussion was permitted on the chief bone of contention—the open shop. Both sides had to concede the premises that the so-called American Plan must prevail for the present. From the builders' side, optimistic statements emanated—"industrial harmony," "return to normalcy," and "an era of greater prosperity," etc. They are naturally jubilant over the outcome and declare that mutual satisfaction for all parties concerned has been achieved.

From the carpenters' standpoint, there is no ground for exultation. The result has been the direct opposite of what they fought for since the beginning of the strike. They now go back to work on similar conditions to those they denounced nine months ago. So far as determination and solidarity is concerned they did well. A real fight was waged from beginning to end and no doubt the campaign has resulted in many of the men becoming acquainted with a social situation they understood but dimly before.

Leaders Rapped

On every hand one hears expressions of disapproval concerning the ending of the strike on terms that palpably favor the contractors. They accuse their leaders of being too tame and conciliatory in their demands. This is a healthy condition. It opens the way for left wing propaganda that will serve to awaken the men to a realization of their functions and power. So the strike has not been entirely lost.

Private Owners Get U. S. Vessels Cheap

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—One hundred and one ships were sold by the Emergency Fleet corporation of the U. S. government during 1923 for a total of \$14,786,994, according to the report of the shipping board. In the sale there were ninety-two cargo ships, five passenger cargo vessels, and five drydocks. The sales were made in accordance with the policy of transferring the government-owned ships to private companies. The sale price is only a fraction of what the ships cost the government.

SCHOOL OPENED IN PASSAIC TO CONTINUE CLASS UNITED FRONT COMMITTEE STARTED

By VERA BUCH (Secretary of Passaic Workers' School)

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 24.—The workers of Passaic and vicinity celebrated the opening of the Workers' School, J. O. Bentall, old friend of the textile strikers, gave a talk on "The Meaning of Workers' Education." He showed how a union man or woman cannot do his work of building up the union unless education, the "loom-fixer of the mind," trains him to a real understanding of labor problems.

A year ago, an English class was started in Passaic by the United Front Committee, in connection with its efforts to organize the textile workers. Only a few lessons were held, when the strike broke out. The great volcano of pent-up rebellion exploded. Ordinary life was thrown into the air.

Period of Settlement Over. Now the great year of struggle is passing. During the present period, the period of settlement, the workers see themselves once more approaching a settled way of living. They are able to take stock of themselves, of

THE HISTORY SYSTEM IN THE MACHINISTS UNION IN THE CHICAGO DISTRICT

BY A MACHINIST (G. G.)

It is only by a complete study of the history of the union that we can understand the present situation. The history of the union is a story of struggle and sacrifice. It is a story of the workers' fight for their rights and their freedom. It is a story of the workers' fight against the forces of reaction and oppression. It is a story of the workers' fight for a better life and a better future.

The Anderson-Johnston Fight. The district election presented the possibility that in the main, the administration and opposition forces in the district had been on the same side of the issue the previous year, backing Anderson in his fight to oust "W. & O. Bill" Johnston from the Presidency of the International.

The left wing had its own candidate during the nomination period, but these failed to get either first or second place, thus failing to appear on the election ballot. The left wing had an elaborate program dealing with amalgamation, development of shop committees, restoration of strike benefits, organization of unorganized, independent working class political action, against racial discrimination, against worker-employer cooperation as the Baltimore and Ohio Plan, for biennial conventions, and against expulsions. The left wing was unalterably opposed to Johnston; it sought to enlist Anderson and his followers for the left wing program. Anderson came out for amalgamation and declared against Johnston's expulsion policy. Several other members of the Anderson state endorsed some demands of the left wing. The left wing therefore endorsed Anderson.

The history of that fight, of Johnston's steal of the election, of his expulsion of Anderson, of Johnston's subsequent withdrawal from the presidency, and the acceptance of Wharton as the new president by both Johnston and Anderson—all this is ancient history.

The Anderson Forces in the Chicago District

AND what of Chicago? Fry and Ullman led the fight for the Anderson forces, seeing a method of getting full control of the district, and using the elections for that purpose. They united with the left wing, accepting the support of the left wing, including the Communists. But the fight of the left wing had one fatal defect. It did not establish regular meetings of the rank and file of followers of the left wing together with those of Fry and Ullman. This would have made a solid bloc of the membership, around certain issues. But this was not done. Fry and Ullman were thus allowed to make use of the left wing for their own purposes, of interlocking themselves in power, without being compelled to come out for progressive measures. The left wing made no organizational gain for the development of a progressive bloc. It was unable to make the "election alliance" a permanent bloc.

An Ideological Struggle

WITH this defect in mind, the progressive forces drew up a program for the district, which called for: 1.) a militant organization campaign throughout the metal trades, with particular attention to the specialist; 2.) a struggle to increase wages and to get better shop conditions, and opposition to the B. & O. Plan; 3.) a fight against injunctions; 4.) absolute freedom of expression; 5.) bringing closer together the wages of specialists and machinists; and 6.) separation of the union from the bosses parties and for support to the movement for a labor party. Candidates were selected who agreed with that program.

Company Union Helps The Speed-up System

By SIDNEY TEPPER (Worker Correspondent)

"Those who think they are working too hard, should report to my office personally, and I will take care of them." So replied the chief of the Eastern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Co. to a protest against the speed-up system, made by a group of workers thru their spokesman. The representative of the workers was a company union official, so he accepted the answer of the boss in good faith.

The workers, while being angry, could not go any further, as they know well that the fake company union will not fight for them in case they are in trouble. Having no real union to fight for them, they submitted to the nerve-wrecking speed-up system.

Nearing to Lecture At Pittsburgh, Feb. 1

WILKESBARE, Pa., Jan. 24.—Invited to have resulted from an election of the National Labor Defense, the Ukrainian Russian Club of Endicott was the first to get over the top in

DET MADEROS ANOTHER STAY OF EXECUTION

Prosecution Would Kill Him to Stop Testimony

BOSTON, Jan. 24. (FP)—Celestino Maderos, star witness for Sacco and Vanzetti, gets a stay of execution till April 27 to permit his testimony to be taken at the April sessions of the Massachusetts supreme court when the new trial appeals for the two radicals will be heard.

Fry Forced Out in the Open

CHARLES FRY, business agent of Local Lodge 126, has had the District Council in his pocket for the last year. He planned the administration and declared against Johnston's expulsion policy. Several other members of the Anderson state endorsed some demands of the left wing. The left wing therefore endorsed Anderson.

Western Union Forcing Workers to Join Fake Union for Wage Raise

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Co. has notified all plant superintendents not to grant any wage increases to their workers unless they agreed to the company union.

Industrial Body Says Four-Tenths of People Support All the Rest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The report of the national industrial conference for 1925 states that only four persons in every ten in the United States were gainfully employed during that year. The others either lived on their own interest and profit or they existed in public institutions, hospitals and prisons, supported by the labor of the other four.

CARLSTROM SAYS HE'S STILL LOYAL TO FRANK SMITH

Small Is Silent With Troubles of His Own

(Special to the DAILY WORKER) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—After his office had issued a statement to the press which said that "Small recognizes the authority of the senate to sit in judgment on its own members," Attorney-General Carlstrom of Illinois, newly arrived in Washington, is reported from there as having denied that he was clearing the name of the banned senator-designate, Frank I. Smith.

NEW YORK JAILS "CRIME SCHOOLS" SAY COMMISSION

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—New York City's prisons are branded as "schools for crime" in the annual report of the state prison commission, made by John S. Kennedy, president. Kennedy attacks the prisons for insanitation and for the system of grouping together indiscriminately convicted persons of all types.

Textile Trade Editor Testifies His Paper Modulates the Truth

Truth for the trade and truth for the public are not stated the same way, according to the testimony on cross-examination of E. Howard Bennett, editor of a textile trade paper. Bennett had been recalled to the industrial survey commission by labor's representative, Emanuel Koveleski, when contradictions between the editor's previous testimony to the commission and writings in his paper had been discovered.

N. Y. School Board Announces Classes For Garment Workers

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—An evening school for workers in the garment industry has been announced by the board of education. Courses will be given in men's garment work and in women's and children's work. The first course will include men's garment cutting and designing, pattern making and grading, alteration on block patterns, men's tailoring.

PACKINGTOWN IN CHICAGO IS NOW BEING 'FORDIZED'

"Speed-up" Is Getting Under Workers' Skins

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—Chicago's world famous Packingtown is being "Fordized" by the Big Four—Swift, Wilson, Cudahy, Armour. The slaughtering yards and packing houses of the South Side, where 60,000 men and women drive, slaughter and slice millions of cattle, hogs and sheep yearly is being turned into a "laboratory" for experts in speed-up and time-cutting.

Prison Overcrowding Makes Inmates Worse

As an example, there is the Omaha Packing Co., a Swift subsidiary employing eight hundred men. In the past seven days 50 of these have been let out. The same killing schedule is being maintained, however, and more are soon to be let go with out reducing production.

Experts to 800 Workers

In this little plant of 800 men and women (women, mostly Negroes, clean and pack guts) four experts have been at work for several months. It is the same story that is being told in all big production units throughout the country: work sixty minutes of every hour, "bonuses" given for back-breaking coordination and don't dare miss a stroke.

Loses Hand

A Negro was working on a machine (a grappler for stripping guts out of the carcass). He was speeded up. His hand slipped. The flesh was torn off his entire hand leaving a white skeleton, bare and ghastly. A stockyard's worker who saw the tragedy told me of it. "A Polish worker was sent on the machine ten minutes later." He told the floor foreman that he should have at least 2 1/2 an hour considering the hazard. The foreman told him that plenty of men could be gotten for less. The Polish worker was discharged.

Cheated on Pension

One of the best hog cleavers and splitters in the Swift plant with 28 years of continuous service, whose sure and steady hand has, of late years, become less trustworthy from the ravages of rheumatism contracted from the wet and bloody floors, was due for his pension in two more years.

Once Well Organized

In the period from the close of the war until the winter of 1921-22, these things may not have happened. The butcher workmen were organized then. They were not docked an hour's pay for a minute's tardiness in those days. They were making a wage it was possible to live on. They had shop stewards to thresh out complaints with the foremen.

45,000 Struck

On Dec. 5, 1921, in the dead of winter, 45,000 stockyard workers marched out on strike. It was during the open shop drive when the big employers decided to wipe out unionism in all large industry. They put up a brave fight but in the end they were beaten. Instead of the raise that they struck for, they got a vicious wage-cut and went back penniless, the known leaders being blacklisted.

Low Wages

The best hog-butchers in Swift's and Armour's, skilled workmen, can make no more than 62 and a half cents an hour. Most of them get 47. Laborers work for 42 and a half. The highest skilled men in the yards, the cattle-butchers, can make no more than 52 and a half. They get overtime. But it doesn't begin until after 5 1/2 hours. The bosses see that they don't work more than fifty-five.

Another article will tell how the Packingtown speed-up, known to the bosses as the Borden or B system, works.



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