

COOLIDGE TO DECLARE CHINESE POLICY

5,000 CHEER IN CHICAGO LENIN DAY MEMORIAL

Working Class Sets Face Against Imperialism

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—No less than 5,000 workers jammed the big Carman's Auditorium on Sunday, Jan. 23 to pay tribute to the memory of Nicolai Lenin and declare their solidarity with the Latin American and Chinese victims of U. S. imperialism.

POWERS DREAD AN ALLIANCE OF THE EASTERN PEOPLES

Report Japan Rejects Chang-Tso-Lin

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

Coal Operator Senators Smash Woods Changes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Coolidge is seeking a new appointee for the Interstate Commerce commission as a result of the senate's overwhelming rejection of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania, named by the President at the behest of Pennsylvania influence.

Garibaldi, Suspected Fascist Spy, Coming

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ricciotti Garibaldi, who has been ordered deported by the French government, may enter the United States as a visitor, the state department announced today.

War Planes Fly Over Canada for 'Good Will'

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—Major Thomas Lamphier and twelve of his first pursuit group pilots hopped off from Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for Ottawa, Canada for a "good will" flight over the dominion.

Chaplin Fight Over Money

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25.—A petition seeking nullification of the court order granting Lita Grey Chaplin \$4,000 a month temporary maintenance during the pendency of her divorce suit against Charles Chaplin was filed here today by attorneys representing the film comedian.

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

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

Miners' Union Progressives Are Strong

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

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

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

Gunman Implicates Lewis In Murderous Assault

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—A bitter fight is momentarily expected over attempts of the credentials committee, part of the official machine, to keep out the left wing delegates and seek a large number of administration supporters who represent locals created on paper, over night, in order to maintain a majority for Lewis.

Reactionaries Join Forces As Miners Convene

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—The further amalgamation of the two strongest machines in the United Mine Workers of America was made evident shortly after the Thirtieth International Convention of the union went into session today, when International President Lewis appointed President Harry Fishwick of district 13 to be chairman of the scale committee.

United Mine Workers Convention Must Oust Lewis To Fight Boss

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Independent Fist of Iron Foreshadowed

House Foreign Affairs Urges Government to Negotiate New Treaties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Without a dissenting voice, the Senate this afternoon adopted the Robinson resolution urging that differences with Mexico be settled by arbitration.

Senate Debates Arbitration of Mexican Crisis

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Feng-Yu-Hsiang, Who Is Leading An Army In Alliance With The Kuomintang

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U. S. Minister to China

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Lewis and Fishwick Fear to Go It Alone

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CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WHEN reading the capitalist press for news of happenings in China and Mexico be careful to read between the lines. Capitalist papers are never trustworthy where labor or other victims of imperialism are concerned but in times of comparative peace, capitalist editors are allowed the privilege of getting an occasional thrill out of their work by printing the truth occasionally.

THE propaganda mills in the Orient appear to be grinding out the kind of stuff that Great Britain wants to feed the public with. Still the machinery is not running smoothly yet. One New York newspaper had a front page story that Japan had agreed to co-operate with England against China.

YESTERDAY'S DAILY WORKER carried the story of the brutal (Continued on page 3)

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

MEXICAN MASS MEETING SCORES U.S. IMPERIALISM

Yaquis Ready to Quit War on Government

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Latimer's Mission to Diaz. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Admiral Julian L. Latimer, commanding the Special Service Squadron in Central American waters is nearing Managua for a conference with the puppet president Diaz who was put in office by United States marines.

The overwhelming majority of the people are against him and in favor of his liberal opponent, President Sacasa. There is a tendency here to believe that the administration would like to locate some other puppet rather than Diaz who has been thoroughly discredited in the United States as well as in Nicaragua.

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

Independent Fist of Iron Foreshadowed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The departure of the troops for Shanghai will proceed steadily from

MOST COST LEWIS TO FIGHT LOSS WITH MELLON BATTLE RENEWED OVER POWER GRAB

(Continued from page 1) shared such coal to be "the worst functioning industry" in the world.

The Lewis Coal. That problem may be visualized in these figures: The soft coal industry can supply 700,000,000 tons of coal a year and with slight modification and physical expansion could produce a billion tons. But the country needs only a little over 500,000,000 tons a year, and that figure declines constantly due to the efficient combustion of coal and the wider use of water power and oil.

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

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

Soft coal production last year was 578,000,000 tons, or 60,000,000,000 over the mark for 1925. Of this excess production, 30,000,000 went to England above the normal foreign export, while 40,000,000 tons went into storage. Added to this storage figure as the carry-over from 1925 and the excess left by more efficient use of coal in locomotives, boilers and furnaces, so that on December 1 the total in storage was estimated at 60,000,000 tons.

Storing Ammunition. This is far above the usual reserve. And why? The expiration of the Jacksonville agreement on March 1 leaves the probability of a strike of union soft coal miners on April 1. The coal trade, therefore, has encouraged the accumulation of a huge surplus in an effort to break the strike.

With West Virginia, Kentucky and half of Pennsylvania in non-union hands, the operators and industrialists hope to take care of all normal demands by the use of the surplus and heavy production in the non-union territory.

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

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

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

The Chesapeake & Ohio runs through the very heart of the non-union districts. In 1920 it carried 16 per cent of the nation's coal, or less than the Pennsylvania did. Today it carries 27 per cent. All so-called southern roads which carried but 40 per cent of the country's coal in 1920, now transport 63 per cent. The southern territory includes West Virginia, Kentucky and states to the south.

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

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

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

Indulge in Mild Criticism. Both liberals and laborites are indulging in mild criticism of the "maneuver" in which the government is conducting the Chinese campaign. Ramsay MacDonald talks of the government making the state "the plaything of the military," rather than the military being the tool of the state.

When Ramsay MacDonald was premier, a British naval flotilla made a hostile demonstration against Canton. MacDonald was acting simply as a tool of the capitalist state just as Stanley Baldwin now is, with the difference that Baldwin is serving the interests of his own class while MacDonald is not true to the workers he professes to represent.

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

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

The federal labor party declared it would oppose any action seeking to commit Australia to a foreign war. Reports that the federal government through Premier Bruce had ordered troops and cruisers to the imperialist government for use in China found not to be correct.

Reign of Terror in Albania. BELGRADE, Jan. 25.—Twelve hundred workers were arrested and thirty of them hanged, following the recent revolution in Albania. It is also reported from Scutar that more than 200 sentences will follow.

NEW YORK GOVERNOR FOR CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTOR

By J. LOUIS ENGDANL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Patton Implicates Lewis. He was snared into a hotel room by three men, two of whom are on the organization payroll: Wm. Patton, vice president of District 5, Western Pennsylvania, and Joe Angelo, an international organizer stationed in the union territory of Ohio. They had the assistance of another thug, Angelo had a revolver, which he was not able to hide when the police broke in, attracted by the noise of combat, after the affair had gone on for twenty minutes and Haggood was at the point of exhaustion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young Workers of Brownsville to Give Concert and Dance. A concert and dance will be given by the Y. W. L. of Brownsville, Jan. 29, 8 p. m., at 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn. Admission 35 cents.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

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

By J. LOUIS ENGDANL.

RESIDENT Coolidge has suffered another disastrous defeat at the hands of the senate. By a vote of 40 to 28, or nearly two to one, his efforts failed utterly to carry out a political bargain with Senator Reed (Rep., Pa.) to have an agent of the railroads, Cyrus E. Woods, of Pennsylvania, appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Will Fight For This. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—American investments in Mexico totaled \$1,880,061,000 on December 15, 1925, the state department announced today, basing its figures on the reports of consular agents in Mexico.

Oil and mining properties led the investment total.

Senate Debates Arbitration Of Mexican Crisis

Continued from page 1

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

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

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

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

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U.S. DEPARTMENT FOR MEXICO WAR

His Staff Is Ready; He Wants to Use It

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Who? Liberty looks down today asking 'Who's a slacker now?'"
The resolutions demand withdrawal of American armed forces from Latin America, and adoption of a friendly policy toward those republics.

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

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

Hit Intervention in Nicaragua at Meet Here Sunday Afternoon

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

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

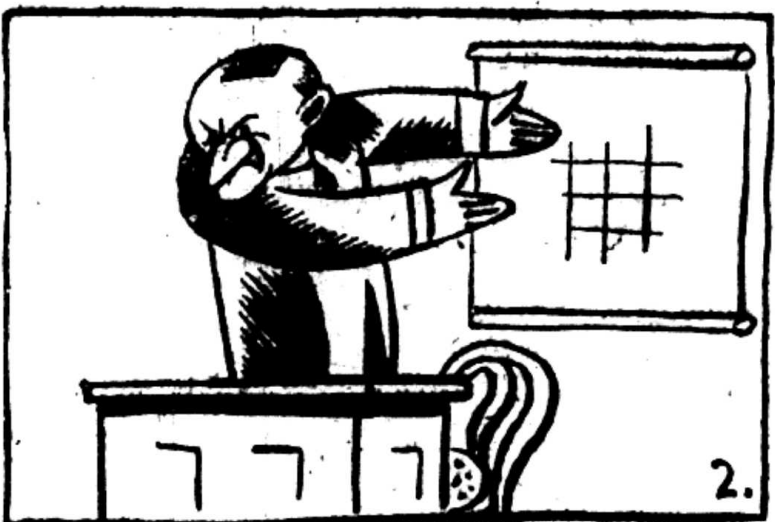
Coolidge Talks for "Dollar Diplomacy"



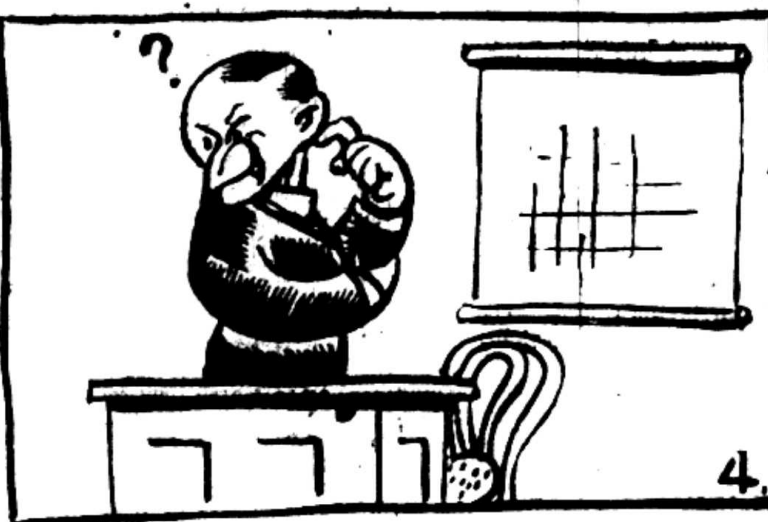
We Must Defend American Rights in Nicaragua.



My God! The Bolsheviks!



The Canal Is in Danger!



What Shall We Do Now? Shall We Arbitrate?

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

By CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.

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

Damage Suits.

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

Troops In Indiana.

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

No New California Cases.

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

Jail Communists.

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

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

"Strike Film in Allentown
ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The Passaic film will be shown Wednesday night, January 26, at the Lyric Theatre at 8 P. M. Two shows, 8 P. M. and 10 P. M. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the Passaic strikers.

Will Rogers On Mexico

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

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

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

Porters Brotherhood Denounces Coolidge Imperialist Policy

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

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

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

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

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

RECORD GATE RECEIPTS FOR 1926 SHOW SPORTS VERY PROFITABLE BUSINESS

The following figures on attendance and money taken in at some of the biggest sport events of the season show the grip that professional sports has and do much to explain the why and wherefore of many of our scandals. The record for attendance at National league ball games was broken in 1926 when the mark reached 4,800,000.

The attendance and gate receipt records for so-called "amateur" football were hung up last year when over \$30,000,000 was paid to view football games in this country. 132,000 people paid \$1,000,000 to see the Dempsey-Tunney battle setting an all time record for attendance at prize fights. Dempsey's share of \$800,000 sets a record as the highest money ever paid an individual athlete in sports history.

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

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

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

By FRED HARRIS.

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

Along St. Marks place, at No. 25, there is the resort known as "The Tub," a sort of "last chance" place, maintained by Mr. Zero, otherwise known as Mr. Urban Ledoux. If modesty is a virtue, then the "Tub," its proprietors and patrons may be classed as being virtuous to the fullest extent of its meaning.

Still Obscure.

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

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

Good Words at Least.

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

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

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

Clerical Influence in Ireland Prohibit Birth Control Books

The findings of the special commission appointed by the Irish Free State recommended the legislative prohibition, under heavy penalties, of all books and papers advocating birth control. In addition it proposed that a Board of Censors be established to compile a "blacklist" of "immoral and suggestive" books and pictures and that intensive powers of search and investigation be granted to customs officers to run down offenders.

It is very interesting that while the church is so gravely concerned as to the nature of the reading matter of adults, it seems to find no objection to teaching children to read and write under conditions described by a body of elementary teachers as "a standing disgrace to a civilized country." All the country schools are under church control yet the sanitary arrangements in many are of the most primitive type while others have no sanitary arrangements whatever.

JAPANESE AGAIN INDICATE WILL NOT FIGHT CHINA

Another Province Adds To Cantonese Power

Soviet Union on Guard.
PEKING, Jan. 25.—While warship of the Imperialist powers are rushing to China with machine and machine guns Japanese sources of information gave out a report that the Soviet government is concentrating troops on the Manchurian border with a view to protecting the interests of the Soviet Union should Marshal Chang Tso Lin try to carry out his anti-Russian policy. Tokio dispatches indicate that the Mikado government favors a policy of benevolent neutrality in China. There is a faction in the Japanese diet however that insists of a more aggressive policy.

Calls For National Struggle.
The government of the province of Kansu on the Tibetan border has issued a proclamation calling on the population to join the Chinese liberation movement and expel the foreign imperialists.

C. S. Williams, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet of the United States has 55 warships at his disposal for use in protecting the interests of the imperialists in China.

Italian warships are on the way to Shanghai. It is believed that Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the exchequer and exponent of a more aggressive anti-Chinese policy in the British cabinet who is now visiting Mussolini is bringing pressure to bear upon the European powers with a view to concerted action against the Chinese.

Decisive Clash Near.
Everybody in a position to pass judgment on the situation believes that a decisive clash between the imperialist powers and China looms in the near future.

British press agencies are circulating reports that the Japanese government is favorably considering the British proposal for concerted action of the powers against China, disregarding the United States. There is no authenticity for this report.

Dispatches Warships.
The Spanish, French and Portuguese governments are dispatching naval units to China. The concentration of so many battleships from practically all the capitalist powers leads observers here to the conclusion that Great Britain has succeeded to some extent in inducing the other powers to join in an attempt to crush the Chinese revolution.

Only the Soviet Union stands by the Chinese people in this hour when they are battling to free themselves from foreign rule and exercise the right of self-determination which was tentatively by Woodrow Wilson when he declared war on Germany.

Technical Aid Creates Building Cooperative To Go to Sov. Russia

The Central Bureau Technical Aid to Soviet Russia has organized a building cooperative for Soviet Russia. This cooperative will go to the USSR with all the necessary machinery and equipment and will build there houses. All those joining must be sympathizers of Soviet Russia, and must know the by-laws of industrial cooperatives and also the present conditions in Soviet Russia.

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

Workers of the following trades are wanted:

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

A meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M., at 143 E. 109th St., New York City. All those interested are urged to attend.

Drops Team Refusing to Bar Negroes.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa.—The Chambersburg, Pa. High School has shown good sportsmanship by declining to sign a resolution barring negro players from league games. As a result, the Chambersburg school has been dropped from the Cumberland Valley Athletic League, a prep league which supports "Jim Crowism" in the field of sports.

CANTON ARMIES WIN ONCE MORE NEAR SHANGHAI

Nationalist Government Defies England

HANKOW, Jan. 25.—The Nationalist government today issued a proclamation declaring its ability to maintain order in China since it has the backing of the masses. It invites the powers to negotiate new treaties recognizing the equality of the Chinese nation with other powers.

The statement says in part: "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 interest 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 finances."

able to Enforce Will.
"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.

He asserted the nationalists now control all China south of the Yangtze River, and that the people in North China would favor the southerners if a plebiscite were taken. The nationalist foreign minister offered full protection for foreigners if the foreign nations would negotiate equal treaties with the nationalists, and promised a government radically different from that of "Chang Tsung-Chang's barbarism, Chang Tso-Lin's feudalism and the Madrasate of Peking."

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.—The revolutionary Cantonese are swooping down on this city from all sides and the fall of Shanghai is considered inevitable. The Chinese reactionaries are not able to put up an effective resistance.

Sun Chaun Fang's army was decisively defeated at Lanchi, near Ningyong by the anti-imperialist forces.

British warships continue to arrive here and a declaration of war by Britain against China is expected hourly.

French War Mongers Would Retain Rhine Because of Big Debt

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

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

He'll Check the Masquerade.
BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Louis Ferdinand von Holzeollers, Prince of Prussia, second son of the German ex-crown prince, is going to "chuck all this antiquated masquerade masquerade" in his bid to fight, and support the revolution.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Legislation
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

THE BOSTON AREA IN THE FACILITY UNION IN THE CHICAGO DISTRICT

Boston Progressives Hold Meeting Despite Gangster Warnings

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

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

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

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

LETTERS FROM READERS

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

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

Judge Denounces Lowman Lynchings

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

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

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

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

Call in the Sales For The DAILY WORKER

(BY A. MACINERT (V. G.)

Two Major Candidates Elected.
TWO major issues were the District Council, Communist Commission, and the International Communist Party in the Speedomatic Company, a contract shop. The progressive contingent of the District Council, Communist Commission, under progressive leadership, had increased the membership of the union considerably (which had been admitted in the District Council by the business agents some time before). Also that the plan brought in by the progressives for this committee and adopted by the District Council was a splendid one (admitted even by the District Council, a sub-committee elected by it falling to bring in even one change or improvement). As a campaign stroke, the District Council abolished the District Organization Committee, after denying its accomplishment.

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

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

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

NOW, every meeting of the company and shop representatives is concerned with elimination of waste, increased production, better machinery, etc. Ullman did not dare to come out openly for the plan, but wanted it given a chance. The workers have had two lay-offs since the plan was adopted. The progressives fought the introduction of this plan, and contended that this meant a gradual development toward company unionism. The progressives pointed out that the way to better union conditions was not to increase production for the boss, but to carry on an organization campaign throughout the industry. They warned the membership against this plan, which the officials had foretold would be extended to other shops, if in their opinion, it proved satisfactory.

Progressives Poll Strong Vote.

OF the total of slightly more than 1900 votes cast, the progressives drew an average of all offices of thirty-five percent (85%), varying from 40% for sergeant-at-arms down to 20 1/2% for one of the business agents. The progressive vote for the various offices was as follows: For district president, Waterworth 40%; vice-president, Iverson 33 1/2%; recording secretary, Waydet 46%; treasurer, Schlesinger 81%; sergeant at arms, Schlimback 49%; business agent, Reir 28%, Holt 20 1/2%.

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

Attempt to Unify the Opposition.

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

The progressives know the value of united opposition, and they are

Politics and Programs The Trade Union Frats Strikes—Injunctions Labor and Imperialism

Stewards Strike in Panama Liner When Placed on Deck Job

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

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

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

So the captain locked them up in the brig.

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

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

When the Columbia reached Balboa Captain Judson had the whole stewards' staff arrested. They were held in 5500 ball, something a seafaring man can seldom furnish. Fourteen "scab" stewards proceeded with the ship to New York.

Toiled Forty Years at Useful Labor; Junked For Uselessness Now

Sick, jobless and friendless, Michael Murphy, 60 years old, was removed from a lodging house at 180 Park Row to Beekman Street Hospital, where he is now recovering from malnutrition and bronchial pneumonia.

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

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

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

For Anti-Imperialism

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

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

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

Ponsonby Comes Here To Preach Pacifism

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

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

Senator Says Public Officers Violate Law Every Day

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION COMING; JOIN LABOR DEFENSE TO PREPARE

By PAT DEVINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

The Manager's Corner

PROFESSOR MILLIKAN IS SHOCKED

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

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

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

Introduce Resolution To Postpone National Origin Act for a Year

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

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

The International Labor Defense is the organization trying to rally workers of all shades of opinion under its banner for the great and glorious work of defense.

By agitation and organization we can strike a blow for working class freedom.

The power of the workers is invincible if organized. Resolve today to do your duty!

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

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED

The entire DAILY WORKER force just arrived from Chicago. will attend the

CONCERT and DANCE

arranged by

Pioneer Camp Committee and New York Daily Worker Builders Club for

THIS SATURDAY, JANUARY 29

at

HARLEM CASINO

116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

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

PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON! WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS! HELP US BEAT THE REST!

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes! For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight! Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever! Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

Make all contributions by check or money order to

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children.



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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
 \$2.00 per year \$4.00 six months \$6.00 per year \$12.00 six months
 \$1.50 three months \$3.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 25 First Street, New York, N. Y.

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

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

The Fears of Senator Borah

SENATOR BORAH is afraid that the country is being run by a few big business interests. He is afraid that the country is being run by a few big business interests. He is afraid that the country is being run by a few big business interests.

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

Republican and democratic administrations are alike guilty. It was Wilson who put the army at the service of the coal barons and the steel trust in West Virginia and Gary. And it was the Harding-Coolidge administration that used the national guard to smash the shopmen's strike. The Smith-Tammany state and local government got the police and the local courts in the service of the bosses in the needle trades, L. E. T. and paper box makers' strikes.

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

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



CHAPTER XVIII THE FLIGHT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Attack on Powers Haggood.

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

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

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

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

Free Education in Free America

By NORMAN SILBER.

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

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

A Carolina School.

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

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

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

Around a Fire.

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

The school had an enrollment of 32 pupils and pretended to teach from the first grade to the ninth (the second year of high school). One terrified, starved looking elderly man, blind on one eye and dressed in shabby army clothing constituted the teaching staff. By way of equipment the whole school possessed two second grade readers, a wooden blackboard (no chalk) and a blackboard eraser. There was not a single pencil, no paper and no other equipment in the whole school—not even a bible. The pathetic part lies in the fact that there is a compulsory attendance law in South Carolina which requires every child under 14 years of age in that district to attend that school.

Paid Officials.

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

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

Ten to One.

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

Senator in Bad.

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

Some Rabbis Face the Class Struggle.

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

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

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

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

THE UNION OR NOTHING

Slogan of the Passaic Strikers After One Year of Struggle

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

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

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

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

1. This company has not objected in the past, nor does it object now, to the membership of employes in legitimate outside organizations, whether religious, social or otherwise.
2. As soon as business conditions will permit us to re-employ still more of our former workers than we have already done so far, the company will meet its employes according to their individual fitness, without discrimination on account of membership in legitimate outside unions.

I trust the above statement will answer your purposes.

Yours sincerely,
 JULIUS FORSTMANN.

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

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

Ellen Dawson, financial secretary of Local 1603, U. T. W., of Passaic, presented a motion that the Forstmann-Huffmann letter be accepted as a basis for further negotiations and that Mr. McMahon be instructed to carry on further negotiations with the Forstmann & Huffmann Co. for the recognition of the union. When the motion was put, it was carried unanimously by the 1,500 strikers, and the proposition to go back to Forstmann-Huffmann on the basis of the letter didn't receive one vote.

This is the spirit of Passaic after twelve months of struggle. These strikers look to the labor movement for continued support. If this is forthcoming, they will break the resistance of Forstmann-Huffmann and compel them, together with the Gera mill, New Jersey Spinning and United Piece Dye Works Co., to yield upon the same terms as the Botany, Passaic Worsted, Dundee and Garfield mills have done.

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

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

French Ambassador Pays Tribute to Krassin

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

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

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

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

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

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

(By the Federated Press.)

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

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

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

Minimum Requirements.

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

"Few states now meet these standards. In 15 states the law carries an exemption which makes it possible for children under 14 to work in factories or canneries. In 12 states it is not unlawful to work children under 16 from 9 to 11 hours a day. In only 17 states is the night regulation adequate. In 25 states there are no laws prohibiting children of 14 from working around explosives. In 22 states it is not unlawful to employ children at 14 to run elevators. In 17 states there are no laws prohibiting children from 14 to 16 years from oiling, wiping and cleaning machinery in motion."

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