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WALL STREET RUSHES TROOPS TO CHINA

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HERE is some food for thought. I ran across the morsel in a capitalist paper but nevertheless it is all right since it serves a useful purpose. On a crowded sidewalk in front of a Paris railway station two persons collided and as usual in such cases both expressed themselves in language more vigorous than seemly. One suddenly became an "awkward lump" while the party of the second part was transformed into an imbecile. The "awkward lump" adjusted his monocle, drew himself up to his extra height and declared: "Sir, I am an Englishman." "And I sir, I am a German," replied the "imbecile" "and if the French had not defended you, we would have wiped our feet on you."

Rather delightful for those who suffered from the patriotism of the capitalists, their lieutenants and their misguided mass followers during the war. The best of the story is yet to come. Parisians gathered around the pair and sided with the German, the once terrible "hun." The Briton was ushered into a taxi by a policeman to the accompaniment of a chorus of jeers from the assembled French. In all probability both of the star actors in the farce kept far away from the trenches during the war. They may have been engaged selling pictures of their respective kings or working for the national equivalent of the Y. M. C. A.

UNCLE SAM is sending thousands of troops to China and if Morgan thinks it advisable to start shooting our tabloid sheets will drop "Peaches" like a hot potato and devote their pages to the "Yellow Peril." "Patriots" who now cannot find a job in their "own" country will vent their indignation of Chinese laundrymen and on the section of the working class that will seriously protest against the invasion of China. The moving pictures will dig up pictures from the time of Boxer rebellion, and put new captions on them. They will use whitewash on Negroes behind lynched down south and declare they are missionaries being hanged by the Cantonese. There is nothing our patriots cannot do in case of emergency. But when the shouting and the tumult dies down, the war mongers eat, drink and smoke together and send wreaths to the graves of the respective unknown soldiers.

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE, the "Grand Old" hypocrite of the Victorian era was not a proisueful fellow even though he patronized the dark alleys of London and the benches in Hyde Park. If he conversed with ladies of elastic virtue his motives were of the purest. He was actually out to save them. Perhaps he did deceive them on occasion. But, it was only to plumb the depths of their sullied souls and Freudianize the truth out of them. Just as our prohibition enforcement department goes into the bootlegging business to find out who's who? In bootlegging, or poison hooch the better to detect the scofflaws. A dead man can't get away (Continued on page 2)

FORD'S DOLLARS PILED UP FAST AS LABOR SWEATED MAKING FLIVVERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Henry Ford's dollars piled up in the banks so fast that by 1916 his working capital matched that of twenty of the country's giant industrial and railroad corporations combined. This statement, and many others all but incredible, were placed in evidence before three members of the Board of Tax Appeals today by Paul Clay, of Butley, N. J. vice president and economist of Moody's investment service. Clay testified as an expert valuation witness for Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, and other former stockholders of the Ford Motor Company fighting a government demand for \$30,000,000 more income taxes on the sale of their stock. Illustrating the high value of Ford stock when it was soaring comet-like across the financial horizon, Clay said that soon after 1916 Ford's working capital outstripped that of the other industrial and railway goliaths, taken together. The twenty giant enterprises he named included United States steel,

CENTRAL TRADES ATTACK THE USE OF INJUNCTIONS

State and City Labor Leaders Ask New Law

Injunctions took precedence over expulsions at the Central Trades and Labor Council meeting last night, and the question of seating the right wing delegates from the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union was postponed for two weeks until the next regular meeting on February 17. The matter will be taken up at the Executive's Council's meeting on the 14th, and that body's finding will be handed to the delegates on the 17th.

Joint Labor Meeting. Last night's meeting was a Joint Meeting of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, and the New York State Federation of Labor for the discussion of the problem of injunctions. John Milholland, vice-president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, was in the chair; and the speakers on the subject of the evening included John Sullivan, state president of the A. F. of L., Assemblyman Frederick Hackenberg; John O'Hanlon, secretary of the state federation; and William Collins a federation organizer.

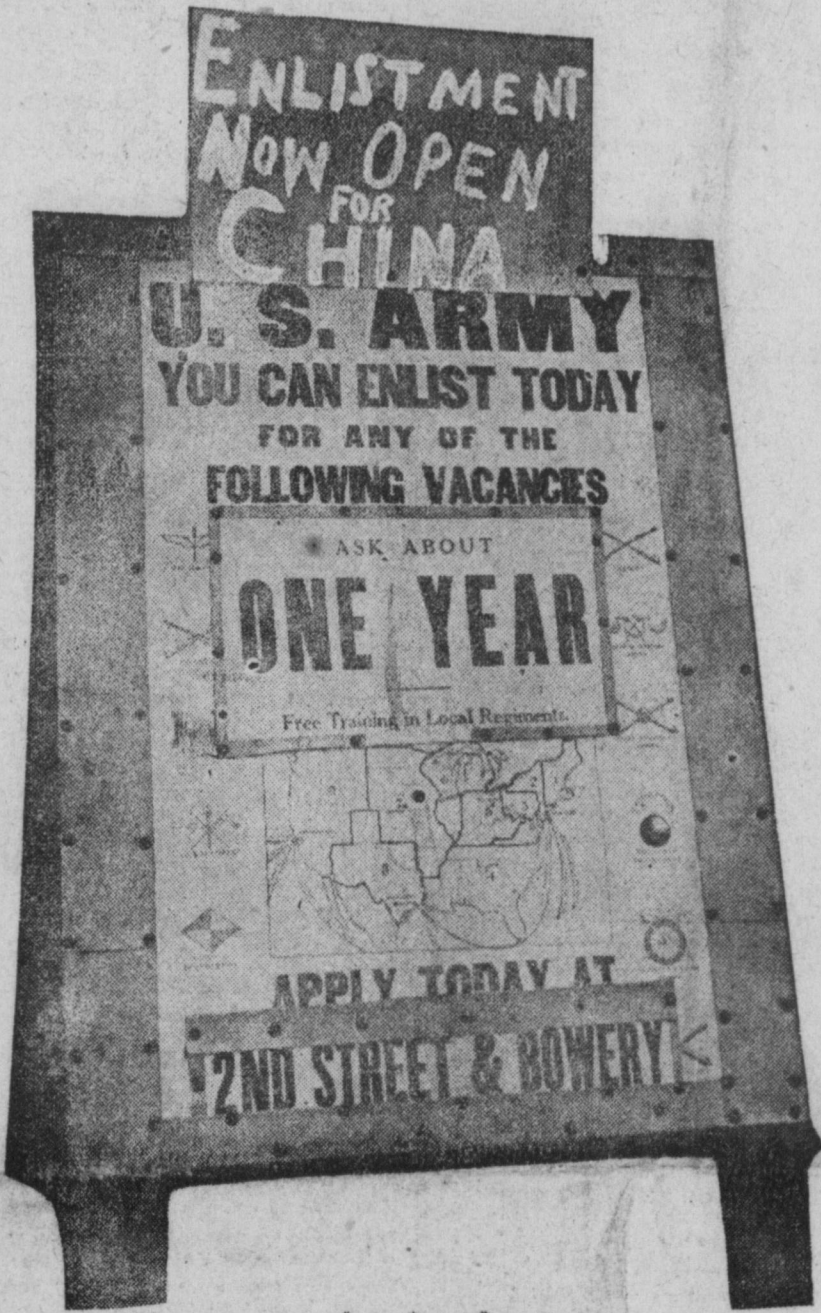
Chairman Milholland opened the discussion by stating that he had at one time had confidence in courts, but now he has his doubts about some judges. It was largely their use of injunctions in labor cases which has caused him these misgivings. President Sullivan of the state federation spoke briefly on the evils of injunctions, and was followed by J. O'Hanlon, who announced that this meeting was only one of many similar ones being held throughout the state, and marked the opening of a campaign to restrict the power of judges to use the injunction against workers merely trying to protect the standards of living for their families. "You cannot prevent judges from granting injunctions," said the speaker, "but you can prescribe on what occasions they are not to be used."

Assemblyman Hackenberg spoke in explanation of his bill, and told of attempts to give it a non-partisan character. "It may be," said Hackenberg, "that the republican chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee will introduce it in the senate." Hackenberg is a democrat. (Continued on page 3)

Retired Workers Will Not Get Pensions on Time; Short in Money

Owing to lack of money in the Health department employees' pension fund, it was explained yesterday by Health Commissioner Harris, issuance of further checks to pensioners has been stopped temporarily, and probably will not be resumed until the latter part of next month.

Cannon Fodder Is Needed For the Imperialist War



U. S. ARMY CALLING FOR RECRUITS TO INVADE CHINA; POSTERS UP IN CITY OF WALL STREET

Ever since the Nicaraguan, Mexican and Chinese situations began to grow critical, the U. S. Army and Marine Corps recruiting officers in New York City have been displaying increased activity. A short time ago a giant demonstration of airplane tactics took place over Union Square, culminating in the appearance of a number of recruiting sergeants who solicited among the crowds attracted by the sham "attack on New York."

Mayor Helps. The acting mayor of the city, Joseph V. McKee, hurried to end an important conference, called by a committee of citizens, for mediation of the paper box strike. His rush was caused by the presence of a detachment of marines drawn up before the city hall, waiting for the mayor to review them, and again the (Continued on page 2)

BRITISH COMMUNIST CALLS ON WORKERS TO REPUDIATE McDONALD'S CHINA STAND

Special Cable to The Daily Worker

LONDON, Feb. 3.—J. T. Murphy, the well-known British Communist, made the following statement in regard to the special interview given by J. Ramsay MacDonald on the events in China:

"When McDonald says that we have to maintain our prestige in China, both for industrial and political reasons, he does not express the attitude of the whole labor movement, but merely that of the right wing leaders. When he says 'we' he means the British capitalists. By declaring that the issue rests in the hands of Canton, he deliberately incites the British government to continue forcing its imperialist aims on the Chinese people. McDonald also states that Cheng should welcome British warships and tanks as precautionary means which will prevent his hands to be forced by people who want to fight. This statement of the leader of the British Labor Party should be repudiated by the whole movement. Otherwise the British Labor Party will identify itself with the Tory government and will participate in the greatest piece of political hypocrisy of modern times. The British working class must repudiate McDonald because he does not represent their interests and never has represented them. The interests of the British working class are identical with those of the Chinese revolution. The British workers must compel the British government to withdraw all armed forces from China, to recognize the Canton government and to liberate completely the Chinese people from imperialist brigandage and exploitation."

USE RAIC SHARES TO DEFEND UNION AGAINST SIGMAN

Jailed Workers Helped by Growing Loan Fund

Workers holding shares in the Russian-American Industrial Corporation (RAIC) have found a way to turn these to good use in behalf of the progressive cloakmakers, so the bond committee announced yesterday.

The response to the drive for a \$250,000 loan fund to carry on the fight against the traitors in the I. L. G. W. U., has been splendid so far; but it does not satisfy the workers who are determined to beat Sigman and his gang who have put 19 cloakmakers behind prison bars.

Shares Worth Money. Workmen's Circle, Branch 619, discovered that shares in RAIC could be assigned to the bond committee and so be of real service at this crucial moment in the affairs of the cloakmakers. They turned over 5 shares, totaling \$50. Other workers are planning to follow their example, and many organizations too will find this a new way of helping the progressive forces in the I. L. G. W. U. at this time when the fate of 60,000 cloak and dressmakers is hanging in the balance.

Sigman The Traitor. "Due to the fascist tactics of Sigman," says the bond committee, "and due to his betrayal of the strike and the strikers; due to the insinuations and despicable accusations made by Sigman and his organ against the pickets, nineteen devoted members of the cloakmakers union have been put behind bars for the longest terms strikers were ever sentenced in this city.

To Care For Families. "The yellow traitors may now triumph since this is what they wanted. But those who were sentenced, their wives and their children must be given every possible assistance. The same must also be given to those still waiting to hear their fate. Sigman must be beaten; the union must be saved—and for this the full amount of the \$250,000 loan must be raised."

Shares in the Russian-American Industrial Corporation are as good as cash and individuals and organizations can assign them to the loan committee by signing as follows:

Individuals sign "I hereby assign this share to Mr. Julius Portnoy, 16 West 21st Street, New York." Organizations should take the matter up at a meeting and pass a resolution voting to assign their shares to the loan committee. These should be inscribed, on the reverse side of the share, "At a meeting held on (fill in date) it was decided to assign this share to Mr. Julius Portnoy, 16 West 21st Street. (signed) Secretary-Treasurer."

The seal or stamp of the organization must be attached. So will the workers save the cloakmakers union; so will they save the victims of Sigman's treachery.

Rosalsky Gets Chance Today to Punish Man Who Preferred Death

Three striking cloakmakers will be sentenced by Judge Otto Rosalsky at General Sessions today.

One of the three is Jacob Goldstein, 57 year-old striker, who attempted suicide to escape the savage jail sentences meted out to left wing cloakmakers. He was unsuccessful, and now he must face the jail sentence.

The other strikers to be sentenced are Max Gorenstein and Oscar Newman.

Willing to Pay Little More to War Torn Vets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.— Repeal of provisions in the World War Veterans' Act to cut the compensation of disabled veterans in hospitals, without dependents, to \$40 a month after July 1, was asked in a bill introduced today by Senator Jones (D) of New Mexico.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

U. S. Combines With British at Shanghai

Coolidge Ignores Chinese Protests Against Hostile Naval Movements

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The United States today rushed reinforcements direct to Shanghai as news reached Washington that the Cantonese armies were closing in on Shanghai.

The oil tender Pecos left Cavite, the Philippine base, with 250 marines bound for Shanghai, where there is already a large force of ships but not enough men available for landing parties.

The Chaumont, with 1,200 marines, sailed from San Diego today. The cruisers Richmond, Cincinnati and Marblehead were announced as leaving the Canal Zone for Honolulu.

The Chaumont and three cruisers are understood to be under sealed orders to proceed to Shanghai. It was pointed out that the Chaumont was first announced as sailing for Honolulu, then Guam, a long stage nearer China, and is now to proceed to Manila.

These stops are on the direct route to Chinese theatre of war and were designed to move the reinforcements without unduly exciting the Chinese, it was explained.

Dr. Alfred Sze, minister of Peking government here, called at the state department today to register his second protest within the week against the United States sending warships to Chinese water. He also asked for the recall of ships already there and promised full protection for Americans.

His plea fell on deaf ears, it was learned.

To Join British. At the same time it was learned on

Report United States Now Has More Marines In China Than Great Britain

LONDON, Feb. 3.— The Churchill-Birkenhead-Johnson-Hicks faction of the British cabinet is agitating for a break with the Soviet Union under the pretext that Soviet influence was responsible for Eugene Chen breaking off negotiations with the British representative in Hankow.

Chen insisted that he could not sign an agreement with British while British troops were being landed on Chinese soil.

Tory newspapers are demanding that the Soviet diplomatic and trade representatives in London be handed their passports.

The conspiracy to incite the fascist states on the western frontier of the Soviet Union to attack is showing signs of renewed vigor.

There was never any possibility, as reported, of the expeditions on the way to Shanghai being recalled. It is possible that detachments may be ordered disembarked at Honk-kong in order to give British agents an excuse for reopening negotiations with Chen, but British prestige is at stake and the howls from the jingoistic imperialists are becoming more insistent.

Right Wingers Imperialist Allies. While Sir Austen Chamberlain and Stanley Baldwin are said to favor diverting the troops on their way to Shanghai it is noticeable that they are not exerting themselves in this direction. The government's policy is to incite the people against the Soviet Union, which Britain recognizes as the chief foe of world imperialism.

The Communist Party and the left wing of the trade union movement are conducting an energetic propaganda against a war on China. The right wing socialists and labor leaders are either coming out openly for the government or maintaining silence.

A detachment of more than 250 marines today was ordered to Shanghai. Rear Admiral C. S. Williams, commander of the Asiatic fleet, advised the navy department that 160 marines on U. S. S. Goldstar from Guam, and three officers and 84 enlisted men from the Philippines have been ordered transferred to the U. S. Tanker, which will sail tomorrow from the Philippines.

FUR WORKERS JOINT BOARD TELLS ALL CHAIRMEN TO ATTEND CONFERENCE TO FREE CLOAKMAKERS

The Shop Chairmen's Council of the New York Joint Board, Furriers' union, calls upon all shop chairmen and workers in the fur industry to participate in the conference of Needle Trades Shop Chairmen to make possible the freeing of the fifteen arrested cloak strikers.

The conference will be held this Saturday, February 5th, 1927, at 1 o'clock at Webster Hall, 11th street and 3rd avenue.

All shop chairmen and workers of the fur industry should be at the conference to aid in the struggle against jailing of workers who have sacrificed themselves for the union during the time of strike and fought against gangsters employed by the bosses. Do not fail to come to this important meeting.

(Signed) ACTION COMMITTEE OF THE FURRIERS' SHOP CHAIRMEN'S COUNCIL.

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

PRUDERY WINS AS GLADSTONE JURY VOTES TO ACQUIT

Gladstone's Associates All Defend Him

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Victorian England had its day in court when the jury came in tonight with a verdict of "not guilty" in the libel suit of Captain Peter Wright against Viscount Gladstone, son of the statesman and several times premier of England, William Ewart Gladstone, now deceased.

Viscount Gladstone had jockeyed Wright into the position of plaintiff in the case by calling his statements about Gladstone's private life "foul and cowardly lies." In the trial much evidence was presented to show that Gladstone was personally engaged in clandestine relations with the actress, Lily Langtry, as well as with a female agent of the Czar, and various other women.

Same Old Excuse.

The defense argued that Gladstone was merely trying to "reform fallen women," and naturally, all those still alive who were involved in the scandal hurried to deny their parts, thus becoming witnesses for the Gladstone family.

Lily Langtry, now Countess de Bath, by virtue of a marriage into British nobility, repudiated her acquaintance with the elder Gladstone, but a curious confirmation came from Chicago of the truth of Captain Wright's story when a grand nephew of "the Jersey Lily" found references to it in some of her letters. However, the Chicago witness did not get before the court, and Lily Langtry's telegram did.

'Tay Pay' O'Connor on Stand With Brand New Meaning for 'Seraglio'

LONDON, Feb. 3.—"Tay Pay" O'Connor, prominent in the old Irish party in the House of Commons, has rushed to the defense of the memory of his former ally, Gladstone. Echoes of long forgotten pre-war political deals were heard about the courtroom when "Tay Pay" took the stand in the libel suit started by Captain Peter Wright's book, "Portraits and Criticisms."

Wright had stated as a matter of fact that the statesman Gladstone, the representative of British liberal factory owners, was a hypocrite on sex matters, and while posing as the extremist of Victorian puritans, actually knew intimately various ladies of the demi-mond, and was susceptible to the intrigues of female international spies of loose morals.

O'Connor caused a few smiles while trying on the stand to explain that his recitation of Lord Milner's accusation (quoted by Wright) that "Gladstone was governed by his Seraglio," meant only that his family influenced him.

IMPERIALISM SEEKS CANNON FODDER

(Continued from page 1).

uniformed man-catchers were busy in the crowd of spectators, soliciting each young man to "be a soldier—see the world."

To Invade China.

The most brazen admission of the reasons behind this activity comes now, however, when hastily scrawled signs appear on all the "far enlistment posters, as pictured above, "Enlistmen now open for China."

A Washington dispatch shows that this is not mere local enthusiasm of a desperate recruiting officer trying to show results. Inspired statements from the capital say:

"Twelve hundred marines, many of whom have seen service in France, Nicaragua and the Philippines, are making ready at San Diego for departure this week on the transport Chaumont for Far Eastern duty, while army recruiting officers have called upon corps area commanders for 250 recruits to fill up gaps in the Fifteenth Infantry garrison of Tientsin.

Penetrates Interior.

The American infantry garrison at Tientsin (the seaport of Peking, capital of China under the North China government), is part of the foreign military patrol of the Peking, Tientsin railroad. This involves service in the interior of China, and in case of a sudden advance of the Kouminchun, the army of Feng Yu-hsiang, now allied with the Koumintang, or Cantonese movement, American troops would very likely be placed in a position where they could defend imperialist interests against Chinese nationalists.

There is every indication of a desire to rush replacements and reinforcements from New York to China. The war department states that the move is a "routine one," but at the same time it is known to have ordered recruiting officers to pick for Chinese duty "specially promising" men who will not need a long course of physical culture to overcome the starvation of a life in the slums.

Mounted Policeman Wolfe Riding Down Paper Box Striker



During mass picketing of the paper box manufacturing district, New York City, a New York mounted policeman rode his horse on the sidewalk, charged the crowd of pickets, and seriously injured one striker. The paper box union has been on strike for eighteen weeks, and has 2,000 men and women out, with over four hundred returned to work in shops that have settled, and a mere dozen or two back at work in struck shops. The union calls for help in the way of relief for strikers' families. It holds regular meetings at the Church of All Nations hall.

NEGRO SLAVERY STILL PRACTISED BY LA. PLANTERS

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 3.—Charges of wholesale practice of ancient slave tactics in Amite county, Miss., were being investigated by federal officers out of New Orleans today, following the indictment of two men by the federal grand jury on charges of violating the Peonage act.

The men, Webb Bellue and John D. Alford were specifically charged with abduction, sale and enslavement of a family of five Negroes.

Federal officers said they have evidence that the two men went to the home of Crawford Allen, 59 Negro, near the Louisiana border in Mississippi and after seizing the Negro, his daughter, wife and two small children took them to F. Hurst, plantation owner, and sold them for \$20.

The five were forced to work without wages for several weeks, federal officers declared.

Federal investigators said they also learned that many families of Negroes are being worked in that section under pretense of farm-hands or share croppers, while they are virtually slaves and live under worse conditions than slaves before the Civil War.

Senate Committee Not To Hear of Inspired Mexican War Stories

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee today sidetracked a proposed investigation into the alleged efforts of the state department to induce press associations to carry anti-Mexican propaganda.

The committee voted 8 to 5 to postpone indefinitely action on the resolution of Senator Morris (R) of Nebraska demanding the inquiry. This was done, members said, to prevent embarrassment to the state department.

KELLOGG IGNORES PRES. SACASA IN NICARAGUAN WAR

Secretary of State Kellogg contemptuously ignored the communication of Dr. T. S. Vaca, Washington representative of the Sacasa liberals, setting forth Dr. Sacasa's willingness to participate in a peace conference under the auspices of Kellogg and Central American diplomats.

The state department took the view that Vaca was an "unrecognized" person. The government is determined to support the puppet Diaz at all costs.

Admiral to Run Country Is the Inference

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Peace between the warring factions in Nicaragua, if there is to be any, will be established by Admiral Latimer, commander of the American occupational forces, it appeared today.

Australia Mail Workers Strike When Insulted

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—A general strike of all postmen and mail wagon drivers was called here today.

It is the result of a reprimand given to a postal worker because he did not take off his hat in the presence of the postmaster of the Vienna district.

Automobile Production Picks Up a Little

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—From 1,400 to 1,600 more automobiles are being turned out daily in the Detroit district than for any day in January, it was learned today.

Argentina Prohibits Night Work in Bakeries

Night work in bakeries has been prohibited in the Argentine, according to an announcement of the Department of Labor, which states: "The president of Argentina has issued an executive decree putting into effect Law No. 11338, which prohibits work in bakeries between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m."

STOWAWAY FROM MUSSOLINI LAND TRIES TO STAY

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 3.—George Miers, youthful stowaway, issued an appeal today for any information concerning the Miers family of New York or of Florida so that they may come forward and save him from being deported.

Darrow Will Argue Case Against Deportation

The attention of Clarence Darrow, Chicago criminal lawyer, has been called to the case and he has promised to argue Miers' side before Federal Judge Ervin. Meanwhile he has interested the local firm of Ambrecht and Hand to aid the boy.

Germany in Race Again Sells Iron Goods Here

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The first Diesel direct-drive locomotive to be operated in the United States will be imported from the Fried Krupp works at Essen, Germany, by the Boston-Maine Railroad, the management announced today. This indicates the competition that the revived German steel industry is offering American industrialists.

Three Million Deaf School Children.

The extent of deafness discovered in recent surveys among the children of New York State indicates that there are more than 3,000,000 hard-of-hearing children in the United States. It therefore seems important that all children should be tested for hearing, and a method has been devised, through the use of a phonograph and individual telephones, by which 40 children may be examined at a time.

Take \$14,000 Champagne.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—A raiding party of customs officers boarded the French steamer Pennsylvania at Locusts' Point today and confiscated 1,200 quarts of champagne, valued at American bootleg prices at \$14,000.

Vivid Contrast of What Old Age Has in Store for Workers and Parasites

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THE whole race creeps constantly toward old age. For the millions of workers, old age is a time to be dreaded, too often a period of penury and want. For the parasites it is a period of ease through declining years.

The contrast is revealed in startling manner in the stories of Joseph Goldstein, the 57-year-old garment worker of New York, and David R. Mathias, "less than 60 years," retiring superintendent of the Joliet (Illinois) works of the Illinois Steel Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

Goldstein is out on bail awaiting sentence at the hands of the vicious Judge Otto Rasolsky. He may go to prison.

Mathias, according to the New York Times, is planning "to spend the rest of his life in travel."

That is the varying lot of the victim and the beneficiary of the present capitalist social system.

Blackwell's Island). There many of the prisoners sentenced by Rasolsky have now been taken. There they suffer for their cause, the cause of the working class.

If Goldstein dies, the murder will not only be on the head of the capitalist judge, but also on the head of the capitalist social system that gives this human tyrant the power and the right to sit in judgment over workers striving to lift their meager standard of living.

It is only because such as Goldstein are plunged into the agony of deepest despair, that it is possible for great capitalists like Mathias, the friend of Judge E. H. Gary, head of the steel trust, who fought for the 12-hour-day for workers, to earn great profits, enriching themselves and their class. The sufferings of the Goldsteins in all industries speed the ships on which the Mathias parasites sail for sunny climes to enjoy themselves gorging on luxuries made possible by wealth stolen from labor.

Goldstein is a member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. He fought with his class. He came out on strike. He was among the pickets, in the vanguard of the struggle to win the strike. He was arrested. He was thrown into "The Tombs" with many of the occupational ills that attack workers in the different industries, that the infamous Rosalsky denounced as "thugs" and "gangsters," trying to put them in the same class with the Hessian army employed by the bosses to help break this and every other strike.

Goldstein was in a continuous agony in "The Tombs," without medical attention, and suffering all the resulting physical and mental tortures.

It was probably inevitable that Goldstein, under these conditions, should give way. When he was released on bail and returned home to await sentence at the hands of the notorious lackey of the bosses, Rosalsky, he surrendered to the terror of the employers' prisons. Rather than return, he tried suicide, and at this writing hovers near death.

As Mathias starts his tour of the world, as Goldstein wends his way toward prison, the creation of greater and even greater profits goes steadily forward. The steel trust that favors Mathias develops its southern mills, where labor is even cheaper and more oppressed than in the North, especially the steel trust mills of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, located at Birmingham, Alabama.

Similarly the cotton spindles of New England move into the southern states so that it is possible for Elmore N. Higgins, vice-president of the Bank of America, to say that:

"For the first time in the history of this country the number of cotton spindles in the southern states has at last exceeded that in New England. Moreover, the southern mill owner is producing twice as much as the New England mill owner per unit of machinery."

That means that the wage slaves of the South are being driven twice as hard as those of the North.

The capitalist plunderers are not satisfied with crushing the life out of a Goldstein with a union to give him some protection.

They must move their industries into the Southern states where labor is unorganized and helpless. All the greater need, therefore, for labor in the North to develop its struggle, overcome all obstacles and develop a trade union movement that will spread into every corner of the land.

It is in this fight that the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are now going to jail and prison. Thru their sacrifice it will be increasingly possible for the cause to conquer.

The ban was ordered reimposed on sulphur and sulphuric acid, both of which are used in munitions manufacture.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

from the most flat-footed policeman. So it was with the noble Gladstone. The man who intrigued with Mrs. Kitty O'Shea to scandalize Parnell would not be the kind of a man to chase "fallen" women. Thus spoke Gladstone's son on the witness stand. He testified that a large part of his father's wealth was spent in trying to save the "wicked." It is said that Gladstone was firmly convinced that he was ordained by his deity to save the world and that he thought the British empire was the instrument through which the divine will could be carried out. All those who hitherto had doubts about the truth of the stories concerning Gladstone's amorous activities should shed them now. A fellow with a divine mission is just the kind of a man innocent girls should avoid.

Connect Airplane Radio With Telephones

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Direct telephone communication for commercial aircraft passengers will soon be possible, according to the U. S. Bureau of Standards, which has been studying the possibility of an aeronautical radio telephone system.

Dr. J. H. Bellinger, chief of the radio laboratory, declared that the radio telephones would operate on a wave band from 540 to 600 meters. The first installations will connect airports and commercial aircraft chiefly for the communication of information to the pilots.

It will be but another step to connect passengers with the commercial telephone switchboards, according to experts.

Anne Louise Strong Will Talk on Russia

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Anna Louise Strong, just returned from Soviet Russia, will lecture on "Religion and Morality in Soviet Russia," at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago, on Sunday, February 6, at 1:30 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

Bill in Pennsylvania Ending Child Marriage

The Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania plans to introduce in the 1927 general assembly, a child marriage bill raising the minimum age to at least 16 years for both sexes, and a hasty marriage bill requiring a five-days' interval between the application for and granting of a license. The present legal minimum age is 14 for boys and 12 for girls, and a recent study made by the association's child-welfare division revealed that 521 girls under the age of 16 were married in the state during 1924.

Explosion Kills Workers.

BEACON, N. Y., Feb. 3.—As the result of the explosion of a freight locomotive of the Central New England railroad at Green Haven, N. Y., about twelve miles from here, today, one man is dying, another is in a serious condition and a third suffered minor injuries.

Lenin Meeting in Paterson.

A Lenin memorial meeting in Paterson, N. J., will be held Friday, February 4, 1927, at 8:30 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, 54 Van Houten Street. Admission will be 25 cents. Speakers: Bert Wolfe, H. M. Wicks.

YAQUI UPRISING NEAR END WITH 1500 ENTRAPPED

No Support for Indians After Priests Fail

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3.—With the clerical rebellions practically crushed, and a stream of individuals forced into the reactionary hands hurrying to take advantage of the government's offer of amnesty, the attention of the public is directed at the Yaqui uprising.

Yaquis Surrounded.

Annihilation threatens 1,500 rebellious Yaqui Indians and their leader, Luis Matuz, surrounded in their stronghold in the wild fastnesses of the Sierra Bacatetes Mountains in Central Sonora, by 6,000 Mexican federales under command of General Antonio Rios Zertuche, according to official advices received today at Mexican military headquarters in Nogales, Sonora, across the line from Nogales, Arizona.

A Timely Revolt.

There has always been something queer about this Yaqui uprising, in the opinion of anti-clericals here. There is the undoubted fact that it was timed to coincide with the catholic rebellion farther south, and there are constant rumors of Americans acting as military advisers of the Indians, or connected with their service of supplies. With the collapse of the clerical uprising, the Yaqui revolt also appears to break down, as if there were no further need of it.

Lighter Embargo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The government today clamped down tighter the embargo on munitions to Mexico.

The ban was ordered reimposed on sulphur and sulphuric acid, both of which are used in munitions manufacture.

Valerian Dovgalevsky New Ambassador of U. S. S. R. to Japan

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.—Valerian Dovgalevsky has been appointed as ambassador at Tokio, succeeding M. Kopp, who is now attached to the foreign office. Dovgalevsky, until recently was minister to Sweden.

M. Dovgalevsky, a native of Kiev, is a graduate engineer of Toulouze University. He was Commissar of Posts and Telegraphs in 1923.

Bill in Pennsylvania Ending Child Marriage

The Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania plans to introduce in the 1927 general assembly, a child marriage bill raising the minimum age to at least 16 years for both sexes, and a hasty marriage bill requiring a five-days' interval between the application for and granting of a license. The present legal minimum age is 14 for boys and 12 for girls, and a recent study made by the association's child-welfare division revealed that 521 girls under the age of 16 were married in the state during 1924.

Explosion Kills Workers.

BEACON, N. Y., Feb. 3.—As the result of the explosion of a freight locomotive of the Central New England railroad at Green Haven, N. Y., about twelve miles from here, today, one man is dying, another is in a serious condition and a third suffered minor injuries.

Lenin Meeting in Paterson.

A Lenin memorial meeting in Paterson, N. J., will be held Friday, February 4, 1927, at 8:30 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, 54 Van Houten Street. Admission will be 25 cents. Speakers: Bert Wolfe, H. M. Wicks.

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

ZIMMERMAN SAYS DRESSMAKERS TO REJECT CONTRACT

Sigman Simply Sold Out Everything He Could

S. C. Zimmerman, manager of the dress division of the Joint Board of Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions, characterized the new two-year agreement made with the Association of Dress Manufacturers by the International, as a "complete sell out."

"The employers boldly state that the union is so weakened by internal dissensions that the contractors were able to gain a majority of their points while the union gained none," Zimmerman said. "For the first time in the history of the association, it has won such concessions from the union as practically wipe out conditions of work for which the dressmakers have fought for years."

Sigman Sells.

"President Morris Sigman, who seized control of the dressmakers' local 22, with the false statement that its leadership intended to call a strike in the industry, has succeeded in effecting a complete sell out to the employers."

"The union did not win one demand, while the employers carried eleven of their demands, wiping out the minimum guarantee, the labor bureau, the guaranteed price schedule for piece workers, lengthening the trial period from one week to two weeks, modifying the discharge clause so that the workers will receive no remuneration if unfairly discharged, admitting firms to the association in spite of any difficulties with the union, and making other concessions."

Dares Not Publish.

"Realizing the defeat for the workers that he has brought about, Sigman did not dare to present the agreement to his meeting of shop chairmen on last Wednesday, although it now appears that it was signed at that time. He well knows that the dressmakers will be in revolt against such an agreement, and will refuse to accept its provisions."

"The full extent of the disaster is not known as yet. It has been customary for the International to arrange 'secondary' agreements, in which still further concessions were secretly granted to the employers, in the past. Such a secondary agreement has doubtless taken care of the few remaining demands of the employers that have not been granted openly by Sigman."

Bosses Aid Sigman.

Replying to the statement of Morris Sigman that workers would not be discriminated against for failure to register with the International, Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board said "Workers are being discharged from shops for refusing to register at the instigation of the International, in cases where strikes have been called to protect such workers. International officers, together with strong-arm men, have been regularly on hand to encourage the scabs going into the shops."

"Shops where strikes are now going on because workers have been discharged for refusing to register with the International are as follows:

Struck Shops.

I. M. Raffier, 520 Eighth avenue. Cooper Schlossberg, 242 West 36th street.

Meskin Brothers, 553 Eighth avenue.

Favorite Dress Shop, 129 West 31st street.

Reisman, Rothman, and Beaver, 521 West 57th street.

Aronowitz and Barosa, 771 Broadway.

Irene Frocks, 33 West 21st street. Goldstein and Reznik, 244 Blake avenue, Brownsville."

China War Scare Not To Save Any Navy Job

Three thousand workers in the Brooklyn navy yard are in danger of losing their jobs, it was learned last night. More than fifty skilled workers will be laid off on or before March 15th, and unless additional contracts are awarded, a further large lay-off will follow.

More than 3,500 skilled workmen have been discharged from the Brooklyn navy yard since the end of the war.

Furriers Section of T. U. E. L. Calls Meeting of All Sympathizers—Tonight

Furriers' section of the Trade Union Educational League will hold a very important meeting tonight at 8 P. M. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. All T. U. E. L. workers and sympathizers are invited to be there.

Official of Guarantee Company Back from Russian Trip Amazed at Immense Progress

William H. Hamilton, assistant vice president of the Guarantee Company, has just returned from a long trip in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with a story of peace, order, and miraculous transformation of the industrial life from the chaos into which seven years of war, invasion, and reactionary rebellion by White Guard chiefs had thrown it.

"We saw no disorder and were granted every facility for comfort and every courtesy by officials," said Hamilton. "Everywhere we found conditions improving. Whether we like their system or not they are doing a most amazing job."

"Russia is making the biggest experiment in the history of the world—and they are getting results!"

Testifies That Cop In Harbor Division Helped Mayor's Graft

The name of John J. Lowery, a sergeant in the harbor division of the New York police force, was linked directly with charges of bribery and corruption today at the trial of Mayor Henry Wissel of Edgewater, N. J., and eighteen other defendants on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Volstead act.

The allegation came during testimony before Federal Judge Isaac N. Mackinn, offered by William H. Messinger, head clerk of the Stuyvesant branch of the Chase National Bank. Messinger identified a check made out to Lowery, which the government claims was signed by one of the ring-leaders in the alleged conspiracy, and because of which Lowery agreed to turn his eyes away when the S. S. Eker steamed up the Hudson river on Edgewater, laden with a \$2,000,000 cargo of rum.

The nineteen men were indicted for alleged participation in the conspiracy, whereby the liquor was landed at the Edgewater wharfs.

HEAVY VOTE BY CLOAKMAKERS IS BLOW AT SIGMAN

Thousands of Workers Support Joint Board

It looks like a record cloakmakers' vote. In spite of the rain yesterday afternoon, thousands of workers stood a line for hours in order to cast their votes for members of the Executive Committees of Locals 2, 9 and 35.

At the time of going to press, The DAILY WORKER could obtain no figures on the vote, for the tellers expected to be counting until early evening before the result would be known.

Early Voting.

The polls were opened at 7 o'clock in the morning, and there was a steady arrival of workers from the moment the doors were opened. Local 35 voted at 16 West 21st street, the home of Local 22. Locals 2 and 9 voted at the Joint Board and at Webster Hall, and late in the afternoon their own offices had to be opened to accommodate the thousands of cloak makers who came to show their allegiance to the Joint Board and their contempt of Sigman and his registration.

The voting was supervised by the 85 members of the Shop Chairmen's Council headed by I. Brauner. Their report will be announced tomorrow.

Jewish Congress Will Review Rumanian Pogrom

WASHINGTON (FP).—Review of the facts as to Rumanian atrocities against the 1,000,000 Jews in that country, with action to hasten protest by the state department, will be on the program of the American Jewish Congress, meeting Feb. 20-22 in Washington. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, president of the congress, headed the delegation which laid the main facts before Secretary Kellogg early in January.

Prof. Cuza, who preaches extermination of the Jews, has been made a member of the Rumanian cabinet, since Queen Marie's return.

Disgust At Wall Street.

The meeting also voted to consign to the waste basket a questionnaire sent out by Wall Street interests seeking labor's attitude toward the five-day work week. The questionnaire was sent to three "representative" groups—bankers, manufacturers, and labor.

Dinner Honors Dr. Holmes.

Rev. John Haynes Holmes was the guest of honor last night at a dinner at the Hotel Astor in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of his installation as minister of the Community Church.

Willis Mob Lynches Negro.

WILLIS, Tex., Feb. 3.—Tom Payne, a negro, was taken from two officers by an unmasked mob of white men near Willis last night and hanged to a tree.

WORKERS DECIDE TEXTILE STRIKE YET UNSETTLED

Forstmann - Huffman Mills Hold Out

PASSAIC, Feb. 3.—For the second time in two days the striking workers of the Forstmann & Huffman company refused to accept the letter of Julius Forstmann to Judge Cabell and Monsigneur Kernan as a basis for settlement of their strike when last night at Ukrainian Hall, in secret ballot, they again declared themselves unwilling to call off the strike on the strength of that letter, and voted to prosecute the strike with renewed vigor.

A meeting the previous night in which a vote was taken by hands had shown a majority of those who voted as against calling off the strike, but as most of those present had refrained from voting, James A. Starr, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers, had invoked the constitution of that organization to order a secret ballot.

Letter Concedes Little.

The Forstmann letter, while putting the company on record as disowning the silly fiction that there was no strike in the F. & H. mills, does not concede recognition of the right of the workers to organize in a union of their own choice or to do collective bargaining. It merely declares that the company had never and does not now object to membership of its employees in outside organizations "whether religious, social or otherwise," while on the question of no discrimination the letter was even more vague, Mr. Forstmann simply saying he would re-employ his old workers as business permitted and according to individual fitness.

Letter Only Basis.

At a meeting two weeks ago, at which the Forstmann letter was first presented to the strikers, it was unanimously decided to accept it only as a basis for further negotiations and to that effect President McMahon and Vice-president Starr were requested to continue their efforts for full recognition of the union. At this meeting the local leaders had advised this course, and the strikers had accepted their advice. Tuesday night, however, the strikers were called together to receive the report of Vice-president Starr that further efforts at negotiations had been unsuccessful. "We have done everything we could to get a better settlement," Starr reported, "but I am sorry to say we have failed."

Relief Situation Critical.

In view of the critical relief situation, the stores being almost empty and money coming in but slowly, the strikers were advised by both their local leaders and Vice-president Starr of the U. T. W. to call off the strike and try to build a union on the meagre concessions made by Forstmann. The attitude of the workers, however, was that they would "starve rather than surrender," and, as one man epitomized it for the others they "would go to work in hell if there's a union there, but would not go to work in heaven without a union." The company union fostered by the F. & H. came in for hot attacks from the floor, the general sentiment being that company unionism in Passaic should be fought to a finish.

Still Vote To Strike.

The meeting last night was called to order by Gustave Deak, President of Local 1603, U. T. W., who briefly explained the method of taking the vote. The strikers were then addressed by Vice-president Starr, Chief Organizer Francesco Coco, Ben Lawinski, Polish organizer, Emil Gardos, Hungarian organizer, and Alfred Wagenknecht, relief chairman, all urging acceptance of the resolution calling off the strike and calling upon the A. F. of L. and the U. T. W. officials to help the workers build a union in the F. & H. plants by holding Forstmann to his word of no discrimination. The floor was then thrown open for questions and discussions and an impassioned plea in support of the resolution was made from the floor by Ellen Dawson, financial secretary of Local 1603, U. T. W. and herself a Forstmann-Huffman strikers. Most of the rank and file, however, spoke against calling off the strike, expressing their determination, after nearly a year of strike (the Forstmann-Huffman workers came out one month after the Botany), to continue the struggle with renewed vigor and unflagging zeal, and when it was finally put to the vote it was voted down three to one.

The result was that Vice-president Starr, the organizers and the relief chairman all renewed their pledges of support until the strikers can secure a more satisfactory settlement.

Russian Grain Shipment Reported

The Department of Commerce has announced that estimates of the Russian grain shipments passing Constantinople for the week ended January 21, derived from the most authoritative reports available in Constantinople, according to a cablegram from H. B. Smith, special representative of the department in London, were as follows: Wheat, 1,033,000 bushels; rye, 144,000 bushels; corn, 288,000 bushels.

Central Labor Union Of Pocatello Votes Against Imperialism

POCATELLO, Idaho, Feb. 3.—The Pocatello Central Labor union, in regular semi-monthly meeting Friday night, went on record in opposition to the Coolidge policy in Mexico. The delegates, representing some 15 affiliated unions, passed the motion of Paul T. Miller, typographical union, to wire congress urging support of the Wheeler and Frazier resolutions in the Senate.

Against Coolidge Plan.

The Wheeler resolution provides for Senate investigation of the administration policy in Mexico, and the Frazier resolution expresses "the sense of the Senate" against the president exercising powers of commander in chief of the army and navy to send armed forces to Mexico or vicinity.

A resolution was proposed by Delegate Coleman of the Amalgamated Street & Electric Railway Employees, urging the Central Trades & Labor council to demand that no franchise be given to any corporation for the operation of busses in this city unless there is a clause permitting workers to join a labor union if they desire; and stating that the franchise shall be withdrawn immediately if at any time they refuse to allow this. Coleman referred specifically to the Third Avenue Railway company, which through a subsidiary is one of the 7 corporations applying for the bus franchise.

An objection was raised by William Kohn of the Upholsterers' union, that this question should not be passed upon before being referred to the executive council. Coleman replied that there was no reason for delay, but when no further objections were raised, Kohn's motion was passed.

Labor at Bankers' Club.

The executive council's minutes contained mention of a communication from the National Civic Federation, signed by Ralph Easley, calling attention to a dinner on February 15th, at the Bankers' club where the B. & O. plan is to be discussed. The speakers announced are Otto Bayer, Bert Jewell, head of the Railway department of the A. F. of L. and President Willard of the B. & O. Railroad. Secretary Coughlin of the Central Trades was instructed to attend this affair.

The resolution adopted read:

"Having before us the startling record of injunctions recently granted by judges of courts of our state against wage workers engaged in economic disputes with their employers, corporate and individuals,—injunctions issued without warrant of constitutional or statutory authority and which in their object and operation purposely and actually seek to deprive wage earning citizens of their constitutional, statutory and natural rights,—injunctions which indict the unheard and the innocent as intentional criminals and enforce their tyrannical judgments by imprisonment without proof of wrongdoing and without trial by jury,—injunctions which appoint the judge who issues them, in conjunction with the attorneys of the employer to whom he grants them, an exclusive tribunal to decide the fate of the citizens against whom they are directed, many of which citizens do not even know they are included in the omnibus proscriptions,—injunctions so subversive of the principles of human freedom, of justice, and of self-government as proclaimed and embodied in the Declaration of Independence and in our national and state constitutions that they can only be issued in defiance of these cherished charters of liberty."

Must Have Union.

Coughlin praised the union for sticking to its demands. "If the employers are arrogant enough to tell respectable civic and social institutions to go to hell," he added, "what would helpless workers without a union have to expect from them?"

The council has sent communications to all labor organizations in this city, and has requested them to give active and financial support to the striking workers. Coughlin invited the representatives of the union to come to last night's meeting at the council's headquarters, and to take a collection for strike funds.

They Won't Quit.

The heroic struggle has now gone on for 18 weeks. At yesterday's meeting the strikers voted, "That, unless the employers agree to recognize the union and deal collectively with the workers, the strike will continue indefinitely."

The public will have a chance to render vital assistance to the 2,000 strikers at the concert and ball which is being arranged at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Tickets are 50 cents each and can be secured either at the Unions' quarters 701 Broadway, or at the offices of the Emergency Committee for Strikers relief, 799 Broadway.

Actors Oppose Censor Over New York Drama

In an effort to avert threatened legislative censorship of plays, a committee of nine representatives of actors, playwrights and producers appeared before city authorities yesterday with a plan for house-cleaning on its own accord.

The committee of nine would not divulge the precise nature of its plan beyond the hope of convincing both houses in the legislature that censorship will not be necessary. Representatives of the mayor, the district attorney and the corporation counsel will hear the proposal of the stage people.

PRIZE CONTEST OPEN TO ALL SUB-SECTIONS OF THE WORKERS PARTY

A wonderful \$100.00 radio of the best make and workmanship will be awarded to the sub-section which secures the highest number of readers before April first. This prize will be awarded on the basis of news stand sales in each sub-section according to the figures we receive from the News Distributing Company. This prize will be a great asset to your sub-section and of great assistance in building it up. Every comrade should be enlisted in the drive to build up the sales of The DAILY WORKER. A beautiful bronze statue of Karl Marx six inches high will be given to the comrade in each who does the most work to promote the sales of The DAILY WORKER, this prize to be awarded by sub-section executive committee. Start now. Watch the figures which will be published.

CENTRAL TRADES ATTACK THE USE OF INJUNCTIONS

State and City Labor Leaders Ask New Law

(Continued from page 1).

No Bus Franchise.

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Urge Law.

"We also direct the attention of the members of the legislature to the fact that a bill to carry out the recommendation of the governor and the purposes of this declaration is now before them, contained in assembly bill, Int. No. 299 and Pt. No. 303, such bill having been drafted by the legal counsel of the American Federation of Labor and introduced on our behalf by Assemblyman Frederick L. Hackenbourg of New York City, and which bill has been referred to the Committee on Judiciary of the Assembly for consideration."

Resolution To Govern.

"And be it further provided: That a signed and sealed copy of this declaration be transmitted to the Honorable Alfred E. Smith, governor; the Honorable Edwin Corning, lieutenant-governor and president of the Senate; the Honorable John Knight, temporary president and majority leader of the Senate; the Honorable Bernard Downing, minority leader of the Senate; the Honorable Joseph A. McGinness, speaker of the assembly; the Honorable Russell G. Dunmore, majority leader of the assembly; the Honorable Maurice Bloch, minority leader of the assembly, and to each other member of the Senate and the Assembly, as the unanimous expression of the united wage earning citizens of Greater New York and vicinity and of representatives of wage-earning citizens of the entire state."

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the New York State Federation of Labor, referred to the injunction that was issued against the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, restraining them and their associates from organizing the traction workers of New York.

"This has prevented the organizers of that union and myself from unionizing those workers," continued Frayne. "We have to obey these injunctions whether they are just or not. In this way the spirit of the workers is broken."

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

"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.—Ausp.: Int. Wkrs. Aid

Tickets in Advance 75c At the Door 99c

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DAILY WORKER

33 First Street New York, N. Y.

Clever Detectives Turn 22 Prisoners Into 23; Court Discharges Them

There were twenty-five stick-ups in New York City on Tuesday, in none of which arrests were made. Nevertheless, Detectives Schlieber and Paladino showed up in Tombs Court on Wednesday with twenty-three prisoners, although, as far as their alert and perspicacious minds could remember, they had arrested only twenty-two, on charges of using boisterous language.

The presence of an extra prisoner was only discovered when the crowd was arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan. The magistrate immediately began an investigation, and found that David Better, 217 Broome St., had done nothing more criminal the day before than order cake and coffee in a Thirteenth St. restaurant. Better was advised to sue for false arrest.

When the magistrate found that the police charges against the remaining twenty-two were as ridiculous as those usually made against strikers, "some of the men arguing over five cents and the others playing pinocle," they were discharged. The scores of stick-up men who broke the peace on Tuesday, however, are still at large. After the police have finished their attacks on the striking paper box makers, it is estimated, they might consider getting after the gunmen.

parties in interest would be afforded an opportunity of presenting the facts to the court. The present practice of issuing injunctions in labor disputes on affidavits has brought about a growing disrespect for the courts and for judicial process, and a bitter feeling between labor and capital. There is no reason why in important applications of this character the parties should not have the fullest opportunity to present all of the facts to the court at an open hearing held for that purpose before any judicial action is taken.

Believes in Locarno.

The policy of understanding, which has led to Locarno, the Dawes plan and Germany's entrance into the League, will be continued, the chancellor said. This policy, which has been practiced since the end of the year, is a renunciation of the idea of revenge, he added.

"Whatever may have been the attitude of the various parties in the past, for the future this is the only basis which can be valid and decisive."

Must Treat With U. S. S. R.

The chancellor pledged co-operation in the proposed world-economic conference and demanded the withdrawal of the allied troops from the Rhineland. "This occupation remains a source of danger to peaceful relations with our western neighbors," he said.

"My allusion to Locarno and the League of course does not mean that the government lessens its efforts to foster relations with other nations, especially the Soviet Republic and the great American nation," said Marx. "Our policy of understanding includes all the peoples of the world."

Monarchist Still.

Count Westrap, nationalist leader, declared that though his party is represented in the cabinet it has not abandoned its monarchistic convictions.

"No abandonment of our monarchistic convictions has been demanded of us," said Count Westrap. "Our recognition of the state is not equivalent to recognition of the state's form."

Party Of Order.

"We endorse protection of the constitution for the sake of order. "Legal changes are desirable but impossible because the present coalition has not a two thirds majority. "In view of Germany's utter helplessness revenge is impossible."

Communist attacks and street demonstrations against the new Cabinet had their echo in the Reichstag today when opposition elements proposed a nation of "Lack of confidence."

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Workers' [Communist] Party From the Minutes of a Shop Nucleus

By JACK STACHEL.
NUCLEUS X in one of the largest mens clothing factories in this city has 6 comrades who work in that factory and three others that have been attached to it. The nucleus carries on its work probably no worse than the average nucleus in the party. It meets more or less regularly; the members pay their dues; they all read the party press; every one of them is an active member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and most of them also belong to fraternal organizations. The comrades also attend regularly the meetings of their fraction and of the Trade Union Educational League.

Question of Judgment.
At the last meeting of the nucleus during the discussion of the organizers' report the following interesting situation was brought to the surface. One of the comrades expressed himself that the entire shop was a left-wing shop and it was only due to the Beckerman terrorism in the shop that the workers did not respond to the calls and slogans of the Trade Union Educational League. Upon further questioning of the comrades I learned that in this shop of over 350 workers 50% of whom are Italian speaking and the other 50% Jewish speaking, only about 25 read the Freiheit and only three read the Italian left wing paper, Il Lavoratore.

Too Much For Granted.
Our comrades in this shop have no doubt taken too much for granted. They actually believed that in a factory of 350 workers and only 33 reading the left wing press, that they have the bulk of the shop behind them. No doubt the influence of the left wing and the Communists in this shop is much larger than the actual readers of the left wing press, this is due to the fact that even many of the workers who read the bourgeois and right wing press recognize that the left wing is the only group that has a constructive program for the industry, and that Beckerman is ruining the union, but these workers who are not sufficiently conscious to read the left wing press can not be relied upon in all occasions to stand behind the left wing.

Getting Readers—A Daily Task.
I cite the above as very important, because these comrades have not made a systematic effort to secure readers for our papers. The comrades in all factories must consider the getting of readers and subscribers to our press as one of the most essential tasks in their every day work. Not only must we secure more readers for the Freiheit and Il Lavoratore, in that shop but we can and must get readers for THE DAILY WORKER as well. Particularly the younger workers must be induced to read THE DAILY WORKER, since these workers can in most cases read enough English to read THE DAILY WORKER.

In the needle trades shops our comrades often neglect to appeal to the shipping clerks, office help, etc., simply because the union does not organize them. We must get after these workers and win them over for the trade union movement, and by explaining to them why they are not organized, and that the left wing stands for industrial unionism and that we favor the organization of the workers in the factory, we can also win them for the left wing. Even

Imperialism—The Last Stage of Capitalism

By N. Lenin

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before they are organized these workers can be of great service in the struggle between the right and left wing forces in the shop.

"They Are Mostly Women."
When pressed to the wall as to why only three workers out of 175 read the Italian left wing paper one of the comrades came forward with the explanation that most of the Italian workers are women. Unconsciously this comrade betrayed a mistaken attitude toward women workers—a non-Communist attitude. This attitude is usually not expressed in opposition to work among women, but rather it is expressed through passivity in this field.

It may be true that in many instances it is more difficult to organize the women workers than it is the men. This situation has its roots in historical development of both women and the woman in industry. But on the other hand the Passaic strike like many other battles are an indication of how even elderly and illiterate women can fight once they are aroused and have confidence in the cause they are fighting and in the leadership of that struggle. A more recent example and more at home was the storming of Antonini's office by the Italian women members of Local 48 of the I. L. G. W. U.

Reach Them All.
Our comrades must pay special attention to the work among women in the shops. In this particular shop the comrades must not be content even if they secure a majority of Jewish workers. This narrow attitude must be fought. If our comrades cannot speak Italian they can bring the Italian left wing press into the shop, as they can bring the press of any other language that they do not speak. In the case of the Amalgamated there is no doubt that unless the left wing wins a majority of the Italian workers they cannot hope to oust the present right wing leadership.

Caution—But Not Inactivity.
One comrade stated that due to the terrorism of the Beckerman machine which removed from the job every worker even suspected of distributing literature, it was impossible for the nucleus to distribute much literature in that shop. He went further and said that "we could not do anything until we have Beckerman on the run in the union." This comrade forgets however that in order to have Beckerman on the run in the Amalgamated we must win over the masses in the factories.

To win the masses in the factories we must face the dangers even for the loss of jobs. Of course we must do everything possible to avoid persecution. We must be extremely cautious, but at the same time caution and terrorism must not become an excuse for inactivity.

WORKERS PARTY CONFERENCE IN NEWARK LAID BASIS FOR MUCH MORE ACTIVE WORK; FOUND CONSIDERABLE SUCCESSFUL ACTIVITY ALREADY

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—The conference in the New Jersey sub-district of the Workers (Communist) Party held in Newark on Sunday, January 30, prepared the field for more intense work in the trade unions, for organizing the unorganized, and for the building up of the party organization.

Reports Heard.
Reports were made to the conference by representatives of the city central committees and the sub-district and by the representatives of the district, comrades Weinstein and Krumbain, as well as the representative of the youth, comrade Gerbert.

The reports showed that the work in New Jersey has become more advanced and that in most of the cities, particularly Passaic, Perth Amboy and Elizabeth, very good work has been done in attempting to organize the unorganized and in trade union activities. Passaic showed the greatest progress in building up mass organization but it was pointed out that the party membership must be doubled there before complete satisfaction can be expressed.

Constant Progress.
In Passaic, Perth Amboy, Elizabeth and Paterson the Party is showing greater vitality, more consolidation and a greater ability of undertaking the general, all-around tasks of Party work. Weaknesses were pointed out in the activity in Hudson county and in Newark, to which the attention of the sub-district and district has been called in order to keep these cities in step with the progress being made in the rest of the sub-district.

Set Up Shop Nuclei.
The conference unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of establishing shop nuclei in each of the cities in the big factories in addition to the present street nuclei that exist and in this connection for the establishment of one shop paper in the near future in each city.

Watch Details.
The conference also declared for more systematic recruiting of membership and building up of well-functioning Party units by greater attention to the detail tasks which this work involves, and building up of women's, Negro, and youth organizations.

The conference expressed the fact that we must not be satisfied merely with the first beginnings that had been made in organizing the unorganized; that further progress must be made through more systematic colonization in such cities as Elizabeth,

Find a Way Out.
There can always be found ways and means of conducting the work in the shop, and the distribution of literature. It can be done by dropping benches and many other ways. Also comrades not working in that factory can be secured to distribute literature.

Furthermore, every comrade must build a corps of sympathizers around him who have confidence in him and who will not only take from him literature but who can also be used to get contact with other workers. Our comrades must develop the habit of personal contact and personal agitation. Going home with different workers every evening, speaking to them about their home and family problems, you will get a sympathetic hearing on the other questions you will take up with them.

Did Not Know Who Were TUERS.
The biggest surprise of the evening was yet to come. None of the comrades knew exactly how many members of the T. U. E. L. were in the shop. In order to get this information they said they would consult the organizers of the T. U. E. L. groups of the various locals. It is obvious that when the nucleus does not possess such elementary information it cannot carry on systematic work, that it cannot recruit members for the party. Not only should the comrades of every nucleus have a list of the members of the left wing but every reader of the party and left wing press as well as every sympathizer should be known to the nucleus. The nucleus should have the records of these workers.

Attention To Detail Work.
I did not cite the above facts because this nucleus is the worst one in the district. By far not. I cited these facts to show that in spite of the fact that the nucleus consisted of comrades all active in their union, their fraction and in the T. U. E. L., and in spite of the fact that it met more or less regularly and paid dues, the nucleus failed to pay attention to some of the most elementary details of party organization work. I cited these cases because in a large measure this deficiency holds good for the entire party. These comrades who are very active in the Amalgamated failed to do the most elementary work in their shop to mobilize the workers against the bureaucracy and for the left wing. The lessons from the above are quite obvious to every party member and to every left wing worker. Only by paying attention to our elementary and detail tasks will we be able to mobilize the masses in the struggle against the bosses and against the right wing leaders.

OFFER FORD ONE BILLION DOLLARS FOR HIS FACTORY

So Testifies Prentiss; Ford Refused

(Continued from page 1).
States bonds, and sight drafts, amounted to \$3,065,559, while on July 1, 1919, these had increased to \$253,801,500. During these periods current liabilities increased from \$911,606 to \$103,362,539.

Based on the efficiency of the management, and the popularity of the product, stock in the Ford Motor Co. was worth \$10,200 per share in 1913," Paul Clay, vice president of Moody's Investors Service, testified. "By efficiency of the management," Clay probably was referring to the "speed-up" system, so highly developed by the Ford personnel engineers.

Government Sues For \$36,000,000
The valuation placed by the minority stockholders in their income tax return was \$9,409. The original tax paid by the minority stockholders was on a basis of \$3,547 per share. If the government valuation stands, the defendants must pay \$36,000,000 more taxes.
Dr. David Friday, economist, characterizing the Ford business as the "eighth wonder of the world," placed the value of Ford stock on March 1, 1913 at \$12,000 a share.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Henry Ford's plant and trade are worth a cold one billion dollars, according to expert testimony given today in the case of the government's tax suit against Senator Couzens and associates who sold their stock to Ford, and perhaps undervalued it to the government. Last month, according to the witness his firm, Hornblower and Weeks, offered Ford a billion for his firm, and were refused.

Business Secrets Out.
The Couzens tax case court room today became a whispering gallery for the weird tales of high finance. John W. Prentiss, of New York, one of the partners in the investment banking concern of Hornblower & Weeks, told of towering fortunes, scraped up from the millions of common and mostly poor people, who buy some patented article "cheap."

Woolworth's "five and ten" stores, the business of dispensing "Castoria" and "Syrup of Pepsin," he mentioned with respect. Their product may be humble, but the rake-off is fine. They are magically growing, modern big business.

But Ford Is First.
But, says Prentiss, Henry Ford eclipses them all. His car may seem cheap to the buyer, be that as it may, but there is a rattling fine profit in that same "cheap" car. His firm, so he swore on the witness stand, offered Henry Ford half a billion dollars for his outfit in 1916, and Henry Ford paid for the lunch, and laughed at him.

In 1925 he tried to get hold of enough stock from Edsel Ford to control, but Edsel consulted with the old man, and laughed at him too.

Price Goes Up.
Then within the last thirty days, Hornblower and Weeks offered Henry and Edsel a round one billion dollars for the Ford Motor Co. He did not say whether that was laughed at. Probably it is sacrilege to laugh at one billion dollars. But Ford did not sell.

Other profits of big automobile business were revealed by Prentiss. His firm bought into the Chevrolet and bid for a share of the Dodge plant. He said the Dodge Company earned \$17,000,000 in 1923 and the Chevrolet made big money too.

A Whopper of a Trust.
Prentiss explained that had Ford accepted the billion dollar offer a syndicate of the most powerful banks in the country would have been formed to finance it.

The valuation of the Ford plant in 1913 was only \$250,000,000, Prentiss said, but if the property could then have been bought for \$750,000,000 it could have been capitalized at a billion dollars, through the public offering of \$20,000,000 shares of stock, and still afforded a moderate profit on the investment.

Any high grade American industrial concern, Prentiss said, is figured to be worth ten times its average annual earnings over a period of years. Thus, as Ford's earnings were estimated at \$100,000,000 annually, the Ford concern was figured by the bankers to be worth a billion dollars.

"CONTRIBUTIONS OF MODERN SCIENCE TO HISTORICAL MATERIALISM," SUBJECT OF LECTURE SUNDAY AT WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM

The Workers' School Forum announces for this Sunday night, February 6, at 8 P. M., a lecture on, "The Contributions of Modern Science to Historical Materialism." The lecturer is Bernard J. Stern, who is a lecturer in sociology and the author of various articles and books on topics in his field. He will take up the recent developments in biology, psychology and sociology and the light they throw on the question of historical materialism. His lecture is to be followed on the following Sunday, February 13, by a lecture by Louis Fischer on the subject "Oil and Imperialism." Fischer was for several years the Russian correspondent of the Nation and has spent much time in various oil storm centers of Europe. He is the author of a book with the same title as his lecture.

Big Crowd in Frisco Hear About Leninism On Problems of Today

By E. ETTLINGER
(Special to THE DAILY WORKER)
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., (By mail)
—Over five hundred workers crowded to the door of the Workers' Center at 225 Valencia Street in honor of the third Lenin memorial anniversary. The keynote of the meeting was the struggle against American imperialism, the application of Leninism to the problems of the American workers.

Lenin Against Imperialism.
The two speakers, E. Levin and E. Owens, dealt with the tremendous necessity of struggling against American imperialism, the strongest section of capitalism today. Levin took up the role of Lenin and the Communist International and pointed out that the Comintern under the leadership of Lenin considers as one of the most essential tasks the struggle against imperialism and the unity between the exploited colonial masses and the industrial workers of the imperialist nations.

Lenin, the Labor Leader.
Owens dwelt upon the role of Lenin as the leader of the working class, and the necessity of using Leninism as the weapon of the workers in their struggle against capitalism.

In addition to the above two speakers, the Young Workers' League speaker emphasized the necessity of drawing the youth in ever greater numbers into the struggle. A unique feature of the program was the reproduction of two of Lenin's speeches on the phonograph.

Big Crowd.
This meeting, the most successful held by the Workers' Party in San Francisco in recent months, will do much to draw the party nearer to the masses and will be the beginning of an energetic anti-imperialist campaign to mobilize the masses in opposition to the program of American imperialism.

Spanish Newspaper in Rage Because French Expose Bribe to Krim

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The semi-official newspaper La Nacion today attacked the French newspapers for their recent campaign regarding Tangier. La Nacion indignantly denied the accusations of the French newspapers that Spain offered Abd-el-krim, exiled Moroccan leader, millions of pesetas for financing his war against the French forces in Morocco. The paper also denied the charge that Primo De Rivera was acting as a tool of Premier Mussolini, carrying out the latter's wishes in reopening the Tangier question.

All Want Africa.
The question of who shall own north Africa, with its valuable grain lands, within easy colonizing distance of all Mediterranean European countries and its valuable iron ore mines, is a vexed one.

It was one of the causes of the world war. France claims it on account of the great Napoleon's exploits in Egypt, and the little Napoleon's conquest of Algeria. Spain claims it because of nearness, and ancient relationships through the Moors. Mussolini frankly states one of his predestined tasks to be the re-establishment of the empire of the Caesars, which included all North Africa, Egypt, and France and Spain as well. There have been frequent intrigues, and charges of conspiracy among the Latin nations who colonize in Africa.

Wicks Talks in Harlem.

The Harlem Open Forum starts this Sunday, 8 P. M., at 81 E. 110th St., Feb. 6, and every Sunday thereafter, at 8 P. M. H. M. Wicks is the first speaker; he will talk on "Whither China." The second speaker will be A. Markoff on "Whither Russia." On Feb. 20, Alex Schwartz will talk on the "Evolution of the Family." On Feb. 20, John Ballam's subject will be "The Significance of the Passaic Strike." The Forum is under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

DRAMA

Russian Revolutionary Drama at Yiddish Art Theatre

"Her Crime," a new spectacular drama based on the Bolshevist revolution in Russia, by M. J. Olgin, will have its premiere performance at the Yiddish Art Theatre tonight. The piece will have a cast of 100.
Olgin, author of "Her Crime," spent several years in Russia since the war, as correspondent for the "New York Freiheit," on the staff of which he is at present an editorial writer. Olgin's drama presents a historical picture of the forces behind the overthrow of the Russian czar. A student of Russia for many years, his book, "The Soul of the Russian Revolution," has won for him an international reputation as an historical writer. Maurice Schwartz will play the leading role in "Her Crime."

BROADWAY GOSSIP
Miss Zoe Akins has just completed a new play called "The Furies," a jazz nocturne, in which Billie Burke will be featured.

S. L. Rothapfel announced last night that his new theatre, the Roxy, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-first Street, would open in the first week of March with Gloria Swanson's first United Artists production, "The Love of Sunya," which is based on Max Marcin's play, "Eyes of Youth."

The complete cast for the American Laboratory production of Clemence Dane's "Granite" will include Arthur Sircom, Frances Wilson, Herbert V. Gellendre, Blanche Tancock, George Macready and Robert H. Gordon.

"Ostrich," another play by Martin Brown, will be the opening bill of Albert Players at the Brooklyn Little Theatre, 122 St. Felix Street, next Tuesday evening.

Kilbourn Gordon will soon place in rehearsal a melodrama, written by himself and Chester De Vonde.

Helene Chappy will succeed Wanda Lyon in "I Told You So" when the Sam Bernard musical comedy moves from the Royale to Chani's Theatre next Monday.

A special performance of "The Ladder" will be given at the Waldorf Theatre next Monday evening for the Fellowship of Faiths.

David Wallace, former director of the Actors' Theatre and now co-producer of "Lady Alone," will shortly produce "Stolen Blondes," a comedy by George Kraft, a Chicago newspaper man.

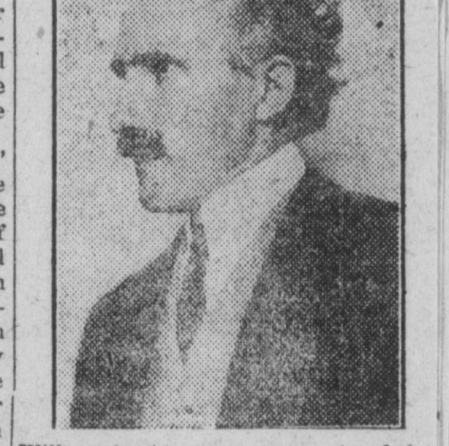
"Pinocchio" will be the next production of the Children's Saturday Morning Theatre, opening at the Princess Theatre on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock. It will be played on four successive Saturdays.

A new play by Hatcher Hughes, called "Honey-mooning on High," is to be presented shortly by Max Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Performance and Dance

Given by the
Russian Workers' Mutual Aid Society of Chicago
Sunday, February 6, 1927,
at Walsh Hall, 1014-24 Noble St., Cor. Milwaukee.
"The Way to Happiness"
A new play in four acts, just received from U. S. S. R., will be presented under the leadership of the well known Russian actor, A. Pakhatov.—Dancing after the program, beginning at 5 p. m.—Tickets in advance 60 cents, at the door 75c. Kissin's Union Orchestra.

Arturo Toscanini



Will conduct two more concerts of the Philharmonic, tomorrow night and Sunday afternoon, at Carnegie Hall.

Brown by arrangement with Mary Kirkpatrick; Reginald Sheffield, Carroll Humphries, J. C. Nugent and Bully Quinn are in the cast. Mr. Hughes is the author of "Hell Bent For Heaven," Pulitzer prize play.

AMUSEMENTS

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One Dollar and Ten Cents sent to LEON HAUSMAN "BOLSHEVIK" POST OFFICE BOX 187 ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY secures a copy of "BOLSHEVIK" in English for the present. Translations may be had at a later date.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

CHURCH REPORT ON ROCKEFELLER RAILWAY STRIKE

Communities Protested Attack on Labor

WASHINGTON (FP).—Report upon its investigation into the causes and incidents of the long strike of the locomotive engineers and firemen on the Western Maryland Railroad is to be published about Feb. 15 by the joint committee of the Federal Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Communities Protest.
This report will deal with the aggressions of President Byers of the road—which is a coal-carrier—against the brotherhoods of its employees, the consequences of its virtual lockout of the union men on its engines, and the response of the communities along the line of the road to the wrong done the workers and these communities by the company's anti-labor policy.

One feature that presumably will not be included is the latest trick of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., largest stockholder in the Western Maryland, to avoid public scorn for his offense in refusing to have the company make peace.

Rockefeller Hides.
Rockefeller has run to cover in this instance, as in various earlier cases, by selling some of his stock, without losing actual control of policy.

In the Western Maryland case, as in the case of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. of a dozen years ago, and in the case of Consolidation Coal, Rockefeller began by brazen denial that any wrong had been done the workers. Then, when the facts were thrust upon his attention—the people of Cumberland, Hagerstown and other points along the road holding meetings and having their municipal officials and clergy appeal direct to Rockefeller at New York—he pleaded that he did not own a majority of the stock. Finally, he has been made so uncomfortable in his pretenses that a stock-selling flurry has been staged in Wall Street, and he has cashed in on the higher price created for Western Maryland and for Wheeling & Lake Erie.

Still the Boss.
But Rockefeller has not sold his interest in Consolidation Coal nor in the Davis Coal & Coke Co., which furnish the Western Maryland with the biggest share of its freight revenues. Wheeling & Lake Erie gave him an outlet northward and the Western Maryland an outlet to sea-board for his coal. Over the Western Maryland he has shipped, despite the strike of the past two years, the huge volume of coal that fills his contracts with the Italian government.

How much stock in each road Rockefeller has handed over to the market, while the shorts in that stock were being pinched, is not known. That he sold enough to endanger his power to dictate the labor policy of the Western Maryland is not believed by the strikers or the railroad finance experts in Washington. Rockefeller remains responsible for the lockout of the brotherhoods on the Western Maryland, as he is for the anti-union policy of Consolidation Coal.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

NEARLY TWO BILLION FOREIGN INVESTMENTS LAST YEAR; "MODERN METHOD OF CONQUEST" RAPIDLY SUBDUED GERMANY, SOUTH AMERICA

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

The rapid extension of American capitalist domination over the world stands out in reports on the record capital flotations of 1926. According to Vice-president Max Winkler of Moody's Investor's Service, American foreign investments during 1926 reached a net total of \$1,906,705,101. This brings the grand total investment of U. S. capital in foreign lands, exclusive of loans by the government, to \$13,252,000,000.

Shows Private Deals.
These figures are somewhat larger than those reported by the Commercial & Financial Chronicle because they include not only news securities publicly offered but also issues placed privately with American investors, direct American purchases of foreign property not involving the public offering of securities, the acquisition of foreign securities already outstanding and the purchase of foreign internal issues. The Chronicle reckons publicly offered foreign securities at \$1,145,099,740 in 1926, \$1,086,160,500 in 1925 and \$968,570,320 in 1924, a total of \$3,227,830,520 in 3 years.

Modern Conquest.
Woodrow Wilson pointed out that such financial penetration of foreign countries was the modern form of conquest. Winkler says: "Just as the Napoleonic wars brought about a transfer of the financial hegemony of the Netherlands to London, the world war appears to have been responsible for the shifting, for the time being at least, of the financial supremacy from the classic center of finance to New York."

Using The War.
Before the United States openly entered the war New York financiers saw that it offered them an opportunity to make New York the financial capital of the world. With \$3,515,000,000 invested in Canada, \$3,837,600,000 in Europe, \$4,814,000,000 in Latin America, \$1,086,000,000 in countries outside these spheres, and the total growing at an increasing pace, they are well on their way.

The following table shows the distribution of 1926 foreign investment to governments and municipalities and to corporations:

American foreign investment in 1926	Gov't, State & Municipal	Corporations
Europe, except Germany	\$187,252,000	\$189,524,680
Germany	87,460,780	348,395,550
Total Europe	274,712,780	537,920,230
Canada	130,882,122	357,219,500
South America	263,057,970	139,630,950
Central America	10,920,000	104,421,880
U. S. Territories	8,881,000	2,547,599
Miscellaneous	19,779,000	56,732,100
Grand total	\$708,232,842	\$1,198,472,259

Taking Over Germany.
American capital is pouring into Germany, especially into German steel and utility corporations. The \$348,395,550 of American capital which went into German corporations in 1926 follows \$203,229,500 in 1925, making a total of more than \$550,000,000 in two years.

Print Weird Legends About Cantonese in Swedish Canada News

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CORNING, Sask., Canada, Feb. 3.—The Swedish Canada News, a paper absolutely loyal to the pretensions of the imperialists in this dominion, and willing to betray and misinform Swedish immigrants for the sake of Canadian and British capitalists, publishes long editorial articles against the Cantonese uprising in China.

Wilds Romantic Pen.
Drawing heavily on his imagination, the editor of the Swedish Canada News represents Dr. Sun Yat Sen and General Chiang-Kai-shek as two dime novel tricksters, rousing the fanatical Chinese to follow them by posing as gods, and working miracles by slight of hand.

Opposite of Fact.
The absurdity of this tale would be apparent to anybody who could even read the complaints of foreign missionaries that the Kuomintang have no more regard for the native religion than they have for Christianity, but disregard all religions altogether. However, the Canadian Swedish paper thinks to take advantage of the limited information of readers who come to the Swedish language bourgeois papers for information. The Communist Ny Tid will explain the facts to such as do not read English.

Brooklyn Teachers Meet Feb. 7.
The February meeting of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Teachers Association, Oswald Schlockow president, will be held at the Unity Club, Bedford avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn, on Monday, February 7.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

From the Logging Camps.
Editor, DAILY WORKER—As one of the many victims of the logging industry, in the Northwest, I deemed it for the best interests of the workers who work in the logging and lumber industry to relate some of my experiences. I was twice injured last year and the last time my knee was badly hurt, which took it several months since, I am still far from being able to work normally.

It is not my fault for the injuries received. The work is one of the most hazardous and anyone, no matter how cautious, may expect to be hurt most any time. It will, of course, take a long time to explain this part of the matter. But what I want to complain about is the fact that under the compensation laws of the state of Washington, the companies are required to report the accidents at once, yet it took the Clemence Logging Company more than 4 months before they reported to the department of labor and industries. In the meantime I had to pay myself for medicine and other care in connection with the hospital attendance. Finally I received a compensation, the sum of \$46 for living expenses and \$4. Altho even under

this compensation law, which is a bosses' protective law, I am entitled to more than that, but the commissioner seems to delay the matter instead of helping, which is his duty. It is rather plain that the department of labor in this state, instead of helping the injured workers, are playing the boss's game.

For my part, I wish the workers would get wise in the logging industry and organize and fight for their rights as men should, instead of depending on the department of labor and boss's compensation. Although I could hardly stand up, the state doctor advised me to do light work and I was forced to work part of the time in order to earn my living.

The state paid doctor of the department of labor told me, or tried to tell me, that I was sick of tonsillitis and that that was responsible for my suffering of rheumatism and that that had to do with the injury received. On the other hand the private doctor in Seattle not only laughed at such nonsense on the part of the state paid doctor, but sent a letter to the state department informing them that it was not a case of tonsillitis but one of injury received.—ALEXANDER KEMMUS, Seattle, Wash.

Do You Want a Good Daily Worker? Then Be a Correspondent

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
What happened in your shop today? Are your working conditions good, bad, or worse? What is your union doing? Are you having an organization campaign?

If you sat down tonight and wrote us a story about these things you'd be a first-rate, on-the-job workers' correspondent. But for some reason, the workers have grown lazy recently and we are missing our former regular reports from the various battle lines.

Suppose in a war the reporters forgot to send news back to the papers, or suppose they only wrote a story once every six months—and all the time the war was going on, men were being killed, cities bombed, warships blown up! What sort of newspapers could be printed—when all that people cared about was the war?

That's the way THE DAILY WORKER is left when its correspondents forget their jobs. Field news has to be suspended. THE DAILY WORKER can't afford to send an investigator out to your town to see what is happening—either to you, or to the mill, and mines and factories.

THE DAILY WORKER needs its whole corps of worker correspondents to be actively collecting news in every city and town of the country. How else can this workers' paper know what the workers are doing, except when great masses of them are engaged in some national event like a strike which attracts wide attention? For the everyday story of the worker on the job, and the story of what he is doing little by little to better his conditions—or what the conditions are under which he works—THE DAILY WORKER must rely on the worker correspondents.

Those who send in stories here will not only be filling a place on THE DAILY WORKER, but they will be preparing themselves to establish a factory or shop newspaper when conditions in their industry permit. Acting as a DAILY WORKER correspondent is a training, not only in writing simply and clearly, but in observing and in gathering information. There is no time like the present for beginning anything worth while. Watch today and tomorrow for a good story, if you haven't one in mind. Then write it just as you would tell it to one of your friends. Don't try to be literary. The greatest writing is simple. Don't express personal opinions, or describe your feelings. Give us news.

Remember, write on one side of the paper only, and if possible use a typewriter.

Syrian Insurgents Again in Damascus

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 3.—Reports of fighting between the French occupation forces and the rebellious tribesmen in Syria continue to filter in here. The insurgents today were reported to have entered Damascus, where active street fighting ensued.

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

CAPMAKERS OUT 100 PER CENT IN BOSTON STRUGGLE

Furriers Promise Help; Youth in Forefront

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The striking capmakers' headquarters are throbbing with life and enthusiasm. Picket committees report that the result of the call for the strike had been a 100 per cent walk-out. Every shop had been protected by the early-morning pickets.

After the various committees reported at a recent mass meeting, I. Beckman, organizer of the Boston furriers, spoke. Recalling the part that the capmakers had taken in helping the furriers to win the 40-hour week and increased minimum wage, he offered the financial and moral support of his union. "My speech will be short," he said, "because I am not well, but I feel it an honor to have been called as the first guest to address the striking capmakers and I know yours will be a winning fight."

Call for Veteran.
A loud call then came from the strikers for Morris Widrow, a worker veteran, who was the virtual organizer of the Capmakers' Union in Boston 25 years ago. His comparisons between the conditions of the workers then and now entirely burst the bubble of workers' prosperity in the last decade. He showed that 25 years ago, when workers had very little, there was still a vestige of humanity even in the bosses, which is completely extinct in the modern profit-hungry "magnates," as he facetiously called the "cock-roach" employers.

Bosses Careless.
Widrow caused much merriment in recounting daily encounters with foremen and employers, with which all capmakers are familiar, pointing out in each case how unconcerned the bosses are wherever workers' interests are involved.

Encouraging Reports.
Bob Glover, Sharpe and other rank-and-file members spoke, all voicing the same sentiments of co-operation and unified effort, offering themselves and all they have to win this fight.

The spirit of the workers is very high, and they seem to enjoy the idea of a bit of a vacation from the grinding of machinery.

The Youth to the Front.
An encouraging feature is the enthusiasm of the young workers. They are in the forefront at picketing, and add much to the liveliness of the picket lines. As a result of their activities, other young workers, unused to strikes, and uninformed, have begun to see what it is all about, and to leave the struck shops. Shippers and packers especially are coming out every day, and joining their fellow workers on strike.

The young are discriminated against in the capmaking industry. The season is short for all workers and the pay averages \$30 a week for adults, and even less for young workers. The seven per cent increase demanded will come in handy.

Furniture Rubbers Stick Together to Run Out Pace-maker

(By a Worker Correspondent)
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 3.—In the rubbering department of a furniture factory here, the boss recently came to the men with an important job of radio cases to get the finishing process. "Rub this furniture out," said he to the men, all on piece work, "and we will make a fair price for the work."

The men set to work, tacitly agreeing to set a moderate pace. But there was a pace-maker in the crowd, one individual who slapped his part of the work through in much less time than the others took.

Solidarity Wins.
The foreman, commenting on this, set the price of the job at \$1.75, whereas the others, at time rates, would have got about \$2.50.

The men immediately protested, one went to the boss to demand for all of them at least \$2.25, and another organized them together for a walk out if necessary. The boss yielded, and also agreed to fire the professional speeder.

No Appropriation for Envoy to U. S. S. R.

An attempt was made by Representative La Guardia (D.), of New York City, to provide an appropriation for an American diplomatic representative in the Soviet Union during the final reading of the bill making appropriations for the Department of State. Mr. La Guardia urged that the Soviet Government be recognized. His amendment was defeated.

REACTION ADMITS ITS MAN GRAFTED PAINTERS' MONEY

But Official Accountant Shields \$26,000 Thief

Twenty-six thousand dollars was stolen in a period of 19 months by Charles Koenig, former secretary of the New York District Council of Painters.

This was the report of Certified Accountant Doyle, who had been engaged by George H. Hedrick, president of the Brotherhood of Painters, to examine the official records of the district council, and to investigate the charges of Painters Local 905, that huge sums of money, belonging to the treasury of the council, had been stolen by Koenig, the financial secretary, and Philip Zausner, the day secretary of the council.

Shows Big Graft.
Doyle's report states that he investigated the books of the council, and that in the 19 months from January, 1925, to September, 1926, 1637 new members were admitted with an initiation payment of \$75 per member. Of this number, 37 names had been entered as honorable members, at the rate of \$5 per head. This netted Koenig the neat sum of \$2,520. Only 275 men were recorded as having paid the full amount of \$75, the bulk of the candidates, though having paid the full amount, were entered as having paid much less, and, according to the certified account, netted the grafters a nice income of \$23,000.

Headquarters Admits It.
This total falls far below the amounts which are missing, according to the public accountants of Falk, Dvorkin & Co., who had been engaged by Local 905, but nevertheless, coming from a man who had been appointed by the Painters Headquarters of Lafayette, Indiana, the admission of the actual graft is staggering.

The report was read at the regular delegate meeting of the district council. No sooner had he finished reading his findings, than Doyle immediately switched his position. He praised the neatness in which the books had been kept, and offered the suggestion, that the council accept the offer of Koenig, that it should bear one half of the money that was stolen by him, so that Koenig would return to the council \$12,000, and let the case rest. Doyle, assuming the role of a dictator, stated that this must be accepted, that the whole affair must be settled within the council and must not be permitted to go to the courts, and that the matter should not even be submitted before the various local unions.

Won't Cover Up.
In this he was, however, severely rebuked by the progressive delegates, and was told, that Koenig and his co-partners had stolen the funds belonging to the membership at large, and that his report would therefore have to be submitted to each local. The delegates were seriously insulted by the suggestion, that, having stolen \$26,000 from their organization, Koenig would now "generously" agree to repay half of that amount, and then go away, a free man. A demand was made that he be brought to court, like the criminal that he is.

Doyle Shields Grafters.
At this demand, Doyle, who is a former business agent for the Brotherhood at Buffalo, and also a notorious floorleader at the Painters' conventions, became furious, and stated that Koenig would never go to jail, that the bonding company had already demanded his extradition and arrest, but that he, Doyle, would shield him.

A motion was made then that Doyle's report be referred to the various local unions so that the membership of the whole district should decide whether such an offer is satisfactory, and whether the grafters shall go free. The motion carried, and within a week, each local must vote on this report, and must turn in their vote to the district council not later than Feb. 10, when the council will hold its next meeting.

Was Communist Hater.
It will be recalled that during the last three months in 1926 these charges of graft, made by Local 905, were referred to by headquarters as a lot of dirt thrown out by the Communists in order to win the election of their candidate to the council. The man most implicated in fraud, Phillip Zausner, was again running for the office of day-secretary. He had been the real boss for over eight years, and had built a powerful machine around himself.

However, his game of graft had been played so openly, that nobody took him seriously in his declaration of innocence. Altho he polled a big vote in the December election he was beaten by the progressive opposition candidate, Thomas Wright. Zausner and Koenig accumulated during their reign of office much property and real estate. Zausner is now in business selling paint, but the members are not thru with him yet.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

The Manager's Corner

"LIEBER WENIGER ABER BESSER"
(Rather less but better)

In these words Lenin expressed a principle which is basic in the building up of a strong revolutionary movement. It is a principle which is totally at variance with the entire ideology of capitalism. The same principle may be fittingly applied to the question of the press.

The chief claim of the average capitalist paper, of which it boasts and on the basis of which it claims the right to the patronage of the workers, is the fact that it gives quantity. The average capitalist paper weighs far more than THE DAILY WORKER. It contains more pictures. It contains more articles. It has more writers. It contains more features. Its selling cry is, "We have MORE than the others."

But when this mass of material is made up of the fifth of the Browning case, attacks on labor, and matter tending to confuse and mislead the minds of the workers, then surely the boast of quantity becomes an empty one, something to be regarded by the workers with misgiving rather than approval.

The DAILY WORKER, on the other hand, is limited to six pages. But within that limited space is included the really important news of the day. A worker has neither the time nor the inclination to wade thru the mass of unnecessary, irrelevant and stupid material which finds its way in the columns of the capitalist press. He therefore seeks a paper which shall pick out for him that which is worth reading, which shall give him far more than the news itself, a correct interpretation of the events of the day. For this reason THE DAILY WORKER is slowly but surely establishing itself with the discriminating reader as a paper worth reading not for its voluminousness, but rather for the quality of its news and views.—BERT MILLER.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE MUST GROW TO CARE FOR CASES OF PERSECUTION SURE TO COME IN NEW YEAR OF UNION ACTIVITY

By PAT DEVINE.

A close study of experiences of the working class of the world shows that during the past year conditions for the workers have been gradually getting worse and worse. In Europe the workers are rapidly being driven down to the coolie level.

Great Britain was the scene of the most gigantic class conflict since the Russian revolution. The inevitable result of capitalism was openly manifested, viz., the workers on one side, the employers on the other, each demanding that the other submit to their terms. During that momentous struggle many workers were thrust into prison because of their working class activities. As a result of these imprisonments the British workers have realized the urgent need for organizing a definite body for the protection of prisoners and their dependents.

Italy Writhes.
Italy has also passed through fire during the past year. Mussolini, the personification of all the employing class forces of suppression, has been riding rough-shod over the workers. One had only to show signs of being a man to find oneself thrust into prison and compelled to suffer the most horrible torture. There also the workers have seen the necessity of forming a defense body.

Hungary Suffers.
In Hungary the brutalities of the Horthy regime make one shudder. Indiscriminate arrests are made and inconceivable tortures are perpetrated on the unfortunate prisoners. The outstanding case of that valiant and sincere champion of the workers, Rakosi, demands the attention of all his lot had not the labor defense in of us. Death would have been Budapest and all over the world demonstrated its indignation against that devilish attempt to crush the voice of the workers. Rakosi lives today because of the organized indignation of the working class under the banner of international labor defense.

Martyrs in America.
One could take all the countries in the world and show how necessary the question of defense is to a militant working class. For lack of space let us consider America just now.

Today almost 100 workers are lying in the penitentiaries of America. Passaic is an outstanding example of how the bosses go to work. As soon as the strike showed signs of becoming a really serious challenge to the employers all the forces of the state were lined up against it.

Mass arrests were the order of the day. As usual those who were thought to be the leaders responsible for the strike were thrust into jail. There was shown the need for a definite organization to protect working class fighters. Because of the lack of attention given to the whole question of defense, 11 courageous workers, who fought the workers' battle, are still languishing in jail. Comrades, one outstanding lesson of Passaic is the necessity of concentrating on defense!

Sacco, Vanzetti Case
Then there is the famous Sacco and Vanzetti case. The international labor defense has been most active in the fight to save the lives of these two valiant working class martyrs. Not only in America, but in every country in the world, the workers have vigorously protested against this unprecedented frame-up. Nobody seriously believes Sacco and Vanzetti committed the murder for which they are charged. There is a flagrant case of anti-working class prejudice. Thanks to the wonderful response from all sections of the workers, these two comrades are alive. If our agitation abates ever so little they will go to the chair.

Catch Poll for Benito.
Another most important question facing the American working class is that of political refugees. In years gone by the United States was considered a refuge for the downtrodden and oppressed of the world over. Well can we remember the pratings of our politicians that "America, the most wonderful country the world has ever known, is so different from the European and other countries, we are free

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Moving In on China.

Out of the maze of assertions, denials and counter-denials coming from the foreign and state departments of Great Britain and the United States, one fact stands out clearly: The imperialists of both countries are using the pretext of protecting their nationals in Shanghai in an effort to crush the revolutionary movement in China, the preliminary to a new attack on the Soviet Union.

Great Britain has 20,000 troops on the way to China and the United States government is rushing warships under sealed orders to the Orient.

The officials of both governments have words of peace on their lips, but they are keeping their powder dry. The honeyed words are used to deceive the Chinese people and the masses in the imperialist countries. But the words of capitalist statesmen should fool nobody.

The imperialist powers are determined to hold their grip on China, by force if necessary. They refuse to recognize the Nationalist government, the only responsible government in China. Great Britain dickers with the Cantonese while she rushes her battle cruisers to Shanghai. When the Cantonese break off negotiations, owing to the landing of hostile British forces on Chinese soil, the British blame the Soviet government for the rupture. The imperialists blame the Soviet Union for rebellion in China. They blame the Soviet Union for trouble in Morocco, in Latin America, and wherever the subject peoples strike for freedom. But there were uprisings of subject peoples before the Soviet Union was conceived of. There will be uprisings until the last imperialist power is wiped off the map.

The Wall Street Gold Dust twins in Washington, Coolidge and Kellogg, insist that the United States will not follow a policy of joint action with Great Britain in China. But the following paragraph from an editorial in the New York Evening Post shows why Coolidge and Kellogg are deceiving the masses:

"We may say in Washington, for reasons of state, that our policy must not be one of joint action with Britain, but on the waterfront and barricades at Shanghai there can be no doubt that American marines and British bluejackets would be standing shoulder to shoulder as they have done before. After all it was an American sailor who went to the aid of the British in Chinese waters with the sound and simple statement, 'Blood is thicker than water.'"

Here we see the policy of Wall Street mirrored thru the reactionary Evening Post. "For reasons of state" the administration insists that the United States will not act jointly with Britain but will be with Britain on the Shanghai barricades.

"Blood is thicker than water," undoubtedly, but much water has passed under the historical bridge since the Boxer rebellion and four hundred millions of Chinese are able to do some blood letting, too. The imperialists face a different China today to what they encountered when the international forces of the imperialists marched to Peking. If they essay a similar march today they will meet, not an aggregation of disorganized individuals, led by brigands, but a powerful cohesive force that strikes with the might of the greatest reservoir of man-power that ever met an invading army in all human history.

The capitalist vultures might well keep this in mind. But the task of defending China must not be shouldered by the Chinese masses alone. The workers of all lands and particularly the workers of the United States and Great Britain must rally to the assistance of the workers and peasants of China. Should the interventionists win in China, it will mean a temporary setback to the revolutionary movement on a world scale. It will mean another link forged in the imperialist chain around the Soviet Union, a prelude to a concerted attack from east and west against the workers' republic, and the signal for a new assault on the standard of living of the workers in all countries.

The American workers must organize "Hands Off China" committees. The slimy imperialist tool Calvin Coolidge must not be permitted to use the naval and military forces of the United States to crush the Chinese revolution.

Kellogg pretends to be in favor of arbitrating the Nicaraguan question. Dr. Sacasa, the liberal president, expressed his willingness to participate in a conference under the auspices of Kellogg and Latin-American diplomats. But Kellogg will have none of it. He would not recognize Sacasa if all Nicaragua and his wife voted for him. Here is "self-determination of nations" with a vengeance.

Aimee McPherson arrived in Chicago wearing a beautiful fur coat that cost enough money to keep The DAILY WORKER going for three months. It pays to boost Jesus nowadays. No sackcloth and ashes for our modern evangelists.

The Italian socialist labor leaders have suddenly discovered that fascism is just about what they always wanted under the name of socialism. The socialists of the state of Indiana came to the same conclusion with reference to the Ku Klux Klan when 95 per cent of them joined the hooded order. Fortunately for yellow socialism the Hoosier editor of the New Leader was nearer to Abe Cahan than to the grand dragon at Indianapolis when the exodus started. What a first class kligraph he would make?

The British foreign office denies a breaking off of negotiations between its agent O'Malley and Eugene Chen. They simply stopped negotiating!

Henry Ford is reported to be worth \$2,000,000,000. Not that he could be boiled down for more glycerine than the average hobo, but he owns and controls that much worth of property. Did Henry accumulate all this wealth by saving his nickels and dimes? He did not. He amassed it by learning to exploit hundreds of thousands of workers.

Get Another Subscriber for Your DAILY WORKER.

Marxian Social Science

War in Barbarism

By EMANUEL KANTER and ALEX SCHWARZENFELD

We have already learned in the article "War in Savagery" that peace was the condition of savage society. It was shown that the savage primitive Communists held their property in common; that there were no classes, no poor, no rich, no slavery, no oppression of man by man or of woman by man. They shared their food and often their wives, according to the custom of hospitality. We also know that there was no greed among them, for they had not yet learned the value of property.

They were honest and truthful, for as yet they had no reason to steal or lie. They were in the Golden Age of humanity, as the ethnologists and poets tell us, when the warrior, the priest, the judge and the exploiter did not yet mar the natural communism then prevailing.

In a later period, that of Patriarchal Barbarism, when hunting and food-gathering, by means of which the savage lived, were supplemented by a primitive kind of agriculture (gardening), i. e. when the mode of production and the tools of production were further developed, the primitive peacefulness was still little disturbed. For even then the means of production were communal, and society was still classless; so that the division into rich and poor, into exploiters and exploited was unknown.

Under normal conditions peace generally reigns. Honesty and truthfulness and hospitality (the sharing of food) still exists, as Morgan has shown in his "Ancient Society" and "Houses and Households" among the American Aborigines. Of course when natural forces cause such a people, as the Iroquois, for example, to migrate from their original habitat and to seek a home elsewhere they are apt to come in conflict with other tribes, whose territory they may attempt to occupy. But since there is no desire to make private property of the land but to use it to hunt on, in order that they might not starve, an agreement is easily reached.

The Iroquois formed a confederation, a league of nations. "One of its avowed objects," says Morgan, "was peace, to remove the cause of strife by uniting their tribes under one government, and then extending it by incorporating other tribes of the same name and lineage." This condition of peace was later disturbed by the intrusion of the civilized French and English.

Yet it can be said without fear of contradiction that under normal conditions, when the tribal communal life is not disturbed by external forces, peace prevails in the Patriarchal Barbarian tribes. On this point Mr. Powell, of the classical school of Anthropology, says (of the North American Indians) that "their accumulations were not so great as to be tempting; accordingly battle for plunder, tribute and conquest was almost unknown."

As soon as humanity develops out of the hunting stage into the pastoral, as soon as cattle, the first means of production, to become private property, is appropriated by the males of the tribe and used for their own enrichment, then the peace of primitive society is disturbed.

The first victims of this change in the material conditions of society were the women. The men expropriated and robbed the women of their rights and privileges that savagery and patriarchal barbarism had granted them. If prior to patriarchal barbarism woman was the equal of man, now she was subjected and subordinated. The women as a whole composed the first class to be exploited. But since no class in society willingly accepts a subordinate position, since no class meekly submits to being robbed and expropriated and "enslaved" we find the women, wherever they were able, as in Asia Minor, in South America, and elsewhere, rising in revolt against the men, and fighting them to the death. In one case, in Africa, they even succeeded in overcoming the men and enslaving them.

But since in the majority of cases (when the patriarchal tribes were changing into patriarchalism) the women were unarmed, they could put up no effective opposition and had to accept more or less meekly their subjection. An unarmed class is always at the mercy of an armed class. That is why the Leninists always insist on arming the proletariat, as in Russia, for if unarmed they will be "enslaved" and subjected, as were the women of old.

The introduction of private property in cattle transformed the happy-go-lucky and freedom-loving hunter into a warrior, a seeker after private property, and an enslaver. For the first time in the history of the human race man began to lie and steal and rob. He now wished to get more and more, not so much by work as by exploiting and robbing. For he found that he could accumulate property more easily by treachery and stealing and by exploiting others. So that now the men of the cattle-tribes went out on the warpath, they went out to steal from other tribes. And this form of activity, the source of the first primitive accumulation, disturbed the peace of humanity.

It was the birth of private property, the desire to get more and more, that made a warrior out of the hunter and herdsman. Do you not see that when man was launched on his property career he began to shun labor, to oppress women, to rob his fellow-man? Do you not realize that now for the first time in the history of our race, lying and stealing was of importance? Do you not see developing before your very eyes the passion of greed? The savage and patriarchal barbarian was altruistic, unselfish and communistic in his daily life; but the Patriarchal Barbarian, the man who made cattle his private possession, became selfish and greedy; he became a liar and a thief, he became a lover of war!

We must also realize that when the Patriarchal Barbarian subjected woman and began to accumulate private property, when he began to enrich himself at the expense of others it was necessary for him to be able to leave his wealth on his death to his children. In order to accomplish this it was necessary for him to guard his wife (or wives) and his daughters; it was necessary for him to compel them to chastity. If in primitive times—in Savagery and early Barbarism—woman had the right to have

intercourse with anyone who pleased her, especially before she was married, in Patriarchal Barbarism the man deprived her of this right. She must now be virtuous and chaste and true to her husband, but he of course could still do as he pleased in sexual matters.

It was the introduction of private property that compelled woman to be chaste and virtuous. It was not due to the fact that she is by nature superior to man in these matters. Originally woman was just as promiscuous as man, but since man needed to know who his children were, in order to will his property to them, he forced the woman to be virtuous. In later civilized times, in Rome for example, he had the right of life and death over her. He could kill her if she had relations with another man.

However, we must remember that since in the period of Patriarchal Barbarism the land was not yet private property, for civilization had to be reached before that could take place—the wars of these tribes were not real "wars." That is to say, since the men had not yet learned how to use the land to enrich themselves, they did not go out to conquer the land of other people. They did not fully understand that it was profitable to enslave other men in order to become rich. They merely had a faint inkling of this truth, but only in Civilization was it put into practical application.

The contention that only booty and tribute raids existed in Patriarchal Barbarism, and no true wars, is supported by many authorities. Nieboer, in his "Slavery as an Industrial System" says that "among the Ama Xosa and Ovaherero the chief object of warfare is cattle stealing." The Masai of Africa, supposedly a very warlike tribe, are merely cattle thieves. In these fights very little blood is shed and few are killed. The same may be said of the Beni Amer, the Somal, the Mairs and most other cattle tribes.

The Abipones, says the missionary Dobrizhoffer, curse a victory if one of their men are killed. In Africa the Watutura cease fighting as soon as a few men are slain. During two years of warfare, says Spike, between the great chief of Munda and a petty chief only six men were killed. And Thomson (Through Masai-land) tells us that even the "warlike Masai" spill little blood and slay few in their "wars," which are nothing but cattle raids.

These few cases are sufficient to show that Patriarchal Barbarism merely sows the seeds of war. It cannot develop these seeds into real war because the land has not yet become private property, because the state, the armed power of the ruling class, of the exploiters, has not yet organized a special army.

It is only on this basis that real war can exist; that it is possible for the exploiters to make war on other peoples in order to secure more and more land, more and more slaves by means of which to enrich themselves. In the next article we will demonstrate how civilization, by making the land a private possession and by founding a state, scourges humanity with war and divides society into classes, the rich and the poor. We will show that war and capitalist civilization are Siamese twins; that capitalist civilization is the system of War par excellence.

(Next article tomorrow.)

A POUND OF SLICED BACON

By JOEL SHOMAKER

A long time ago man found a wild animal he named swine. The beast was a cloven-hoofed mammal that did not chew the cud so he was not considered fit for human food. The Jews and Mohammedans forbade the use of swine flesh in cooking. Even to this day many people refuse to eat of the swine.

Civilization converted the swine into a domesticated hog. That gave the animal entrance to the various fields and marts of commercialism. The hog now feeds in the fields, roots in the pastures and rides to market on railway trains. He is a very important brute for he helps to grease the wheels of commerce.

The farmer has adopted the hog as one of his favorite pets. He feeds the animal on corn, peanuts and field peas, because these foods contain much protein and fat. When the hog reaches the age of maturity he is given transportation to the big city. At the slaughter-yard the hog sounds the last life call.

No part of the fat hog is cast into the waste heap. The packing-house directors cash in on the hair, hide and hoofs. The main body supplies pork, bacon, hams and lard. The head gives material for cheese. The ribs are sold as spares. The back-bone finds a ready market among certain epicures.

Man was puzzled on what to do with the hog-blood and squeal. That problem was soon solved. The blood was stirred into tasty puddings. The squeal was canned, to be used as air and parlor propaganda, to prove to the world that the farmer, who owns hogs is the richest man on earth—the robber of the workers.

My feet recently led me to a retail meat market. I did not go for bacon for the very good reason that I do not eat pork in any form. I was just a plain investigator. I knew the

working people were paying more than they could afford for the necessities of life. So I listened in.

A woman with sad eyes peered into the meat show-case. She was looking for something for lunches for the workmen in her family. There was a mental struggle going on in her brain. The wrinkles in her face seemed to sink deeper into the flesh. She fumbled for her pocket-book. She moaned and mumbled words.

"Let me have a pound of sliced bacon," the voice almost whispered. "Yes, ma'm," said the smiling salesman, as he quickly tossed a few thin slices of very thin meat on the scale table.

"How much?" the woman slowly asked.

"Sixty cents, please," the clerk replied, without flinching.

"My lord," said the woman, turning to me for sympathy.

"Well, you know the price of hogs is way out of sight," the butcherman suggested, as he rubbed his hands together.

"I don't know so much about that," I butted in, without even having so much as an excuse for talking. "The price on live hogs, at the Chicago stockyards, range from seven to thirteen cents per pound. From those prices must be deducted the profits of buyers, freight and selling expenses, so the farmer does not get very much money for his hogs after all."

"The farmer never gets anything for his hogs, corn or anything else," said the boss, who had suddenly appeared on the scene. "The farmer don't know he is alive. He is a dead number. We might just as well forget that he is alive. He works every day in the year and turns his products over to the city buyers. They beat him out of his eye-teeth. He stands for it. Let him plug along

as he always has, with nothing but grovel."

"When will this boosting of prices on the necessities of life come to an end?" I asked, rather abruptly.

"The present conditions will not end, but will get worse and worse, so long as big corporations continue to control the buying and selling prices of everything," the clerk fairly breathed, in a confidential way.

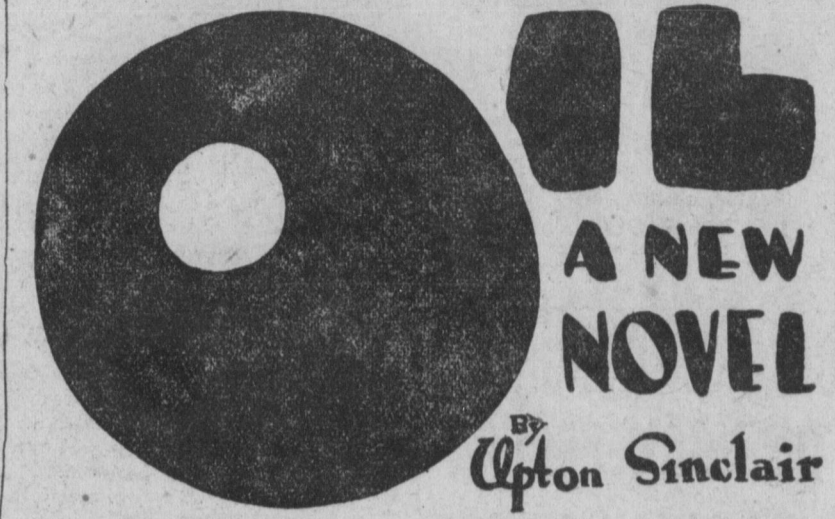
The woman tucked her little package of bacon in a small hand-bag and slowly paced the floor to another stall in the public market.

The meat-cutter took up his saw and knife. The boss of the place passed into another part of the shop. I went on my way to inspect other stores where the lives of men, women and children are being sacrificed on the altars dedicated to the high cost of living.

The same old story comes from every food distributing point. The high cost of distribution under the capitalist system is responsible for the unrest, hunger, idleness and general ill-feeling among the people who pay the bills.

Who are the payers of bills? The farmers who produce the raw material, the workers who convert the raw material into finished products and the consumers, who buy and pay for the marketable products of the farmers and workers.

The manufacturer, wholesaler, transportation agency and the retailer who completes the line of distribution, do not worry about bills. The business pays their bills. The people pay the bills that create and maintain the business. The business must pay rent, insurance, taxes, salaries and good profits or the business ceases to be a profitable business and comes to an end.



CHAPTER XIX THE PENALTY

The billboards of Paris broke into universal ecstasy: "Schmolksky-Superba Présente l'Etoile Américaine, Viola Tracy, dans La Couche d'Or, Cinéma-Mélodrame de la Société en Huit Reels." There were pages in the newspapers, "Première Production sur le Continent d'Europe"—Schmolksky was doing the job in style. "L'Etoile" herself was coming all the way from California; and Bunny motored to Havre to meet her, and oh, how happy they were, a second honeymoon, with the old disharmonies forgotten. He drove her back to Paris — no, almost to Paris, she must board a train outside the city and make her entrance according to schedule announced in the newspapers. There were the shouting thousands, the cameras, and the reporters, including those whose duty it would be to cable the stirring news back to New York and Angel City.

The world grows one, and it is the "cinéma-mélodrame de la Société" that is doing it—which is to say the world grows American. The premier here in Paris was the same as a premiere in Hollywood, except that the crowd made more noise, and sought to embrace its idol, actually imperiling the idol's life. There was a double reason for excitement, because the man who had played the leading part was no common movie actor, but a real prince from Roumania, who had been visiting in Southern California, and had yielded to the wiles of Schmolksky and become a star for a night. Now here he was in person, on his way home to Roumania—having traveled on the train and the steamer with Vee, so Bunny learned. A tall, lean young man, not very handsome, but used to attention; courteous, but easily bored, wearing a quizzical smile, and reluctant to be serious—until he heard Bunny express some sympathy with the murderous and blasphemous reds! After that, he preferred the company of Bunny's sister.

When the Paris premiere was over, Dad got him a touring car of royal proportions, and they motored to Berlin, Bunny driving, with Vee by his side, and Dad on the back seat with his secretary and a chauffeur for emergencies. It was all just as grand as their tour to New York; perfect roads, beautiful scenery, humble peasantry standing cap in hand and awe-stricken, servants rushing to wait upon them at every stop. All Europe owes us money, and this is how it pays.

And then Berlin—"Erste Auf-fuehrung in Deutschland, Schmolksky Superba angekündigt," etc. And the crowds and the cameras and the reporters—the world was one. This had been enemy country less than six ears ago; but did any ex-soldiers in uniform take station at the theatre entrance, and forbid American films to set too high a standard for the native product? They did not; and Bunny smiled, remembering his remark to Schmolksky, "Vae victis!" and the latter's reply, "Huh?"

They went on to Vienna. It is a poor city now, and hardly repays the advertising, but there is still magic in the name, and it counts with the newspapers. So here was another premiere, less noisy but more genial. Vee and her lover were a little bored now; she had had the last great "kick" that she could get out of life. When a star has had her continental tour, and has got tired of it, she is an old-timer, blasé and world-weary, and life from then on is merely one thing after another.

The person with gift of perennial childhood was Dad. He enjoyed each premiere as if he'd never seen the others, and he would have liked to go on to Bucharest, where her majesty the queen—herself a genius at advertising—was to attend the first showing, in honor of Prince Marescu. But another attraction kept Dad in Vienna—the spoils had followed him! His friend, Mrs. Olivier had given him a letter to a wonderful medium, and they went to a seance, and Vee was told about the patent medicine vendor who had raised her in a wagon—the very phrases this man had used to the crowd. By golly, if it was a trick, it was certainly a clever one!

There was only one cloud on this second honeymoon, and Bunny kept it hidden in his own soul. There were "youth" papers in both Berlin and Vienna, and he considered himself bound to call at their offices and invite the rebel editors to lunch, and send home letters for Rachel to publish. In Vienna was a paper in the English language de-

voted to the defense of political prisoners; it was a Communist paper, but so well camouflaged that Bunny didn't realize the fact, and anyhow, he would have wished to meet the editors. He was still making his pitiful attempt to understand both sides—even here in Central Europe, where the Socialists and the Communists had many times been at open war.

In this obscure office in a working class part of the city Bunny came upon a ghastly experience. There was exhibited to him a creature that had once been a young man, but now was little more than a skeleton covered with a skin of greenish-yellow. It had only one eye and one ear, and it could not speak because its tongue had been pulled out or cut off, and most of its front teeth had been extracted, and its cheeks were pitted with holes made by cigarettes burned into it. Likewise all the creature's finger-nails had been torn out, and its hands burned with holes; the men in the office bared its shirt, and showed Bunny how the flesh had been ripped and torn by lashes this way and that, like cross-hatchings in a pen and ink drawing.

This was a prisoner escaped from a Roumanian dungeon, and these scars represented the penalty of refusal to betray his comrades to the White Terror. Here in this office were photographs and letters and affidavits—for this kind of thing was being done to thousands of men and women in Roumania. The government was in the hands of a band of ruling class thugs, who were stealing everything in sight, selling the natural resources of the country; one of the biggest of Roumanian oil fields had just been leased to an American syndicate, possibly Comrade Ross had heard of that? And Comrade Ross said that he had. He didn't add that his father was in on the deal!

This victim of the White Terror was from Bessarabia, a province taken from Russia under the blessed principle of self-determination. It was inhabited by Russian peasants, and the natural struggles of these people for freedom were met by slaughtering or torturing to death not merely everyone who revolted, but everyone who expressed sympathy with the revolt. Nor was this a sporadic thing, it was the condition prevailing all along the Russian border, a thousand miles from the Baltic to the Black Sea. All these provinces and countries, inhabited by Russian peasants, had been taken from the reds and given to the whites. And so you had this situation—on the eastern side of the line the peasants had the land and the government, they were free men and women, making a civilization of workers; while on the other side they were serfs at the mercy of landlords, robbed of the fruits of their toil, and beaten or shot if they ventured a murmur. It was impossible to prevent peasants from one side crossing to the other; and the contrast between the two civilizations was so plain that no child could fail to understand it. So the class struggle went on all the time, a hideous civil war, of which no word was allowed to leak to the outside world.

Left to themselves, this landlord aristocracy could not survive a year. But they had world capital behind them; they got the munitions with which to do the slaughtering, or the money to make the munitions, from American big business. Yes, it was America which kept alive this White Terror, in order to collect interest on the debts, and to come in and buy up the country—the railroads, the mines, the oil fields, even the great castles and landed estates. Would not Comrade Ross tell the American people what bloody work their money was doing?

Bunny went away with the question on his conscience. Would he tell, or wouldn't he? Would he begin by telling his darling of the world? Would he mention that the young Prince Marescu, whom she so greatly admired, was the son of one of the bloodiest of these ruling class thugs?

All the time Bunny was driving his darling through winding passes amid the glorious snow-covered mountains of Switzerland, he was not happy as it was his duty to be. He would have long periods of brooding, and she would ask, what was the matter, and he would evade. But then she would pin him down—being shrewd, like most women where love is concerned. "Is it those reds you've been visiting?" He said, "Yes, dear, but let's not talk about it—it isn't going to make any difference to us." She answered, ominously, "It is going to make all the difference in the world to us!"

(To Be Continued.)