

ORDER U. S. NAVY TO STARVE REBELS

Demand Passage of Wheeler-Huddleston Resolutions That United States Get Out of Nicaragua

ARCH-JINGO HEARST SOUNDS DRUMS FOR NEW WALL-ST. WAR

Congress Told of 'Big Stick' Rule In Nicaraguan War

SENATOR WHEELER has introduced in the senate and Representative Huddleston in the house of representatives a resolution calling upon President Coolidge to immediately withdraw the American marines from Nicaragua and the American warships from the Nicaraguan ports.

While these resolutions make the basis of the demand that the United States is violating international law thru its intervention, and not the fact that the government is playing the "dollar diplomacy" game of the Wall Street interests, the workers' and farmers' organizations thruout the whole country should immediately adopt resolutions and wire their demand to the congressmen and senators from their states, demanding the passage of the Wheeler-Huddleston resolutions.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has sent to congress a special message endeavoring to justify his use of American warships and marines in Nicaragua on the ground of the special interests of the United States in the new canal route thru Nicaragua and because Mexico has furnished arms to the liberals supporting Sacasa. According to the president it is alright for the United States government to permit the shipment of arms to the usurper Diaz and to use American marines and warships to support him, but it is all wrong for Mexico to permit the shipment of arms to Sacasa.

Stripped of its specious arguments the president's message is an open declaration for the use of the armed forces of the government to protect the Wall Street investments in Nicaragua and wipe out any resistance to the continued exploitation of Nicaragua by these interests.

THE fact that Mexico is made the target for the attack of the president is simply propaganda to help justify the attack on that country, because of its enforcement of the Mexican constitution against the American oil and mineral interests. The president is ready to intervene in Mexico, as he has intervened in Nicaragua, to maintain the exploitation of Mexican resources and the Mexican people, on terms satisfactory to Wall Street.

The president's determination to continue the rape of Nicaragua, coupled with the attacks on Mexico, create even a more serious threat of this country becoming involved in an imperialist war in which the lives of the American workers and farmers and the wealth they produce will be sacrificed for the super-profits from the imperialist domination

of these countries by Wall Street and its government at Washington.

At the same time the rushing of American warships to China create another similar situation in the Far East in which there is the same danger—an imperialist war to fight for the investments and profits of the Wall Street bankers.

Thus there is being created a new powder-magazine which in blowing up will hurl the workers and farmers of this country not only into a war against Nicaragua and Mexico, but in which there are the potentialities that the history of 1914-1918 will be repeated with the great imperialist capitalist nations lining up for a new trial of strength as to which group of capitalists shall enjoy the juicy plums of imperialist exploitation of the undeveloped countries of the world.

THE only force which can stop the United States from sliding into a war against Nicaragua, Mexico and China, with a threat of greater war developing out of these aggressions in the interest of Wall Street are the workers and farmers of this country.

Now is the time to stop this development by calling a halt on the president's Wall Street policies in Nicaragua and Mexico. An overwhelming demand by the workers' and farmers' organizations of the country for the passage of the Wheeler-Huddleston resolutions for a withdrawal from Nicaragua will make plain to President Coolidge and Wall Street, that they have forces at home to reckon with in carrying on their imperialist aggression.

Every workers' and farmers' organization should immediately demand the passage of these resolutions and wire their demand to the congressmen and senators from their state.

They should unite to form conferences of workers' and farmers' delegates to carry on the struggle against the threatening war.

DEMAND THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT GET OUT OF NICARAGUA!
NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO!
HANDS OFF CHINA!
TAKE UP THE FIGHT AGAINST THE IMPERIALIST WAR WHICH IS THREATENING AND STOP IT THRU THE UNITED FORCES OF THE WORKERS AND FARMERS!



William Randolph Hearst, who following out his war-mongering policy begun with the assistance his papers gave to the provoking of the panish-American war has these many years been crying for intervention in Mexico. In the last weeks his twenty odd papers in all sections of the country have been again raising the cry of a southern invasion with front page articles by Hearst himself leading the field for blood and thunder honors.

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — Secretary of State Kellogg declared this afternoon that Admiral Latimer had been given powers to stop food supplies, as well as ammunition, from reaching the liberals in Nicaragua. The food blockade, with its resulting starvation of children, as well as men and women, was one of the weapons used by world imperialism against the Union of Soviet Republics in an effort to crush the Bolshevik Revolution.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — Emphatically restating the Rooseveltian doctrine of the "Big Stick," President Coolidge sent a lengthy message to congress today on the Nicaraguan and Mexican questions that rivals in historic significance the famous 1904 message of President Roosevelt declaring the intention of the United States to exercise an "international police power" over Latin-America.

The message in no way explains the presence in the Caribbean waters of 15 first class ships of war for service in such a small country as Nicaragua but makes it clear thru the usual veil of diplomatic verbiage, that the United States considers itself the unquestioned arbiter of Latin-American destiny.

Defends Occupation.

"Deploping" the necessity for sending troops to Nicaragua, the president reaffirms the policy of the United States that has resulted in armed intervention (not to speak of Haiti, San Domingo, Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua on previous occasions) and makes it doubly clear that the Nicaraguan occupation is part of the offensive now being launched against Mexico.

"The proprietary rights of the United States in the Nicaraguan canal route," says the careful message, with the necessary implication growing out of it affecting the Panama Canal, together with the obligations flowing from the investments of all classes of our citizens in Nicaragua, places us in a position of peculiar responsibility. I am sure it is not the desire of the United States to intervene in the internal affairs of Nicaragua or of any other Central American republic. Nevertheless it must be said that we have a very definite and special interest in the maintenance and order of good government in Nicaragua at the present time and that the stability, prosperity and independence of all Central American countries can never be a matter of indifference to us.

Slap at Mexico.

"The United States cannot, therefore, fail to view with deep concern any serious threat to stability and constitutional government in Nicaragua, tending toward anarchy and jeopardizing American interests, especially if such a state of affairs is contributing to or brought about by outside influences or by any foreign power."

Ignores Mexican Rights.

The president claimed he had "the most conclusive evidence that arms and ammunition have been on several occasions shipped to the revolutionists in Nicaragua. Boats carrying these munitions have been fitted out in Mexican ports," ignoring entirely the privilege of Mexico as a sovereign nation to ship arms anywhere it pleases under international law and also ignoring the fact that at present the United States is shipping arms to President Diaz and preventing

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GREEN DODGES STAND AGAINST U. S. IMPERIALISM

Goes to Council Meeting in Florida

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, has gone to St. Petersburg, Fla., without saying a word for publication concerning the Mexico-Nicaragua war which the Coolidge administration has been bringing on.

Green Remains Silent.

Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen's Union tried to get Green to make a public protest, preferably by going to the White House and telling Coolidge that the organized labor movement of this country is in complete sympathy and harmony with the labor movements of Nicaragua and that of Mexico, against whose cause the American armed forces are moving. Green chose instead to wait and consult with his council.

Optimists saw in this silence a possible plan of consulting in Florida with emissaries of Nicaraguan and Mexican labor. In order to get the latest possible information with which to make an appeal for peace and non-intervention.

But others pointed out that by the time the council had discussed the issue the seizure of Nicaragua would have been completed, and an incident might have been provoked in Mexico that would furnish a pretext for the American fleet to seize the Tampico oil district. The oil field, after all, is goal toward which Coolidge and Kellogg are sailing.

Cringing to the Catholics.

The situation faced by Green in his council is not easy because certain of the members are hostile to further affiliation with Mexican labor on account of its support of the campaign to separate church and state in Mexico. Hence Green will not take the strong stand taken by Samuel Gompers as to sympathy with Mexican national aspirations as against the imperialism of Washington and Wall Street.

Mexican labor and its government are alike charged with having helped Sacasa, the Nicaraguan liberal president. Therefore clerical influences are thrown against Sacasa. President Coolidge knows that by his campaign to establish an anti-Mexican regime in Nicaragua he is pleasing certain extreme clerical leaders in the United States. Coolidge wants to beat Al Smith in the presidential race of 1928, and he hopes by his Latin-American war to divide the Catholic vote.

Auto Drive is Up.

Next in dramatic interest to the Latin American war, among the subjects before the council at this January meeting, is the approach to jurisdictional waters by the various international unions involved in the

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Borah and Kellogg Scrap Over War Policy



Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, is seen leaving a conference with Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg whose present policy of aggression against Nicaragua and Mexico Senator Borah has declared against. Borah has said that "foreign interests" alone make it possible for the puppet President Diaz to maintain himself against the liberal rebels under Dr. Sacasa whom Borah thinks ought to be recognized.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WASHINGTON has promised cooperation with the other powers to "protect" its nationals in Shanghai. This lends color to the suspicion that England took advantage of Washington's troubles in Latin-America to exact an agreement from the United States for a more benevolent attitude against China. Stories of looting by Chinese are increasing. Anybody who knows anything about how news is made will understand that there is probably not a scintilla of truth in those reports. In the meantime, the Chinese are getting along nicely with the task of getting rid of the foreign imperialists.

ARTHUR BRISBANE is in disagreement with his boss, William Randolph Hearst over the bullying of Nicaragua and Mexico. While Hearst shrieks that Coolidge's hands must be unshackled, Brisbane is busy placing a

sharp tack on the presidential chair. Brisbane declares that Mexico has as good a right to support the liberal Sacasa as the United States has to support the reactionary Diaz. This disagreement is indicative of the great wave of protest that is arising thruout the country over Coolidge's brutal assault on the rights of smaller nations.

IT is rather significant that at the time those lines are written there is not a peep from the officials of the American Federation of Labor against the latest Wall Street invasion of South America. It is not so very long since President Green officiated at laying the keel of a battleship. That keel will some day be cutting southern waters on its way to collect Morgan's bills or steal new oil wells for Rockefeller. Internationally, the re-

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CANTON MOVES TO TAKE OVER FOREIGN AREAS

Fall of British in Hankow First Step

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A far-reaching movement by the Cantonese nationalist authorities to take over all foreign concessions thruout China was seen in London today as the interpretation to be placed on the statement of Eugene Chen, foreign minister of Canton, that the British concession at Hankow has "ceased to be a piece of unredeemed China."

In this statement, cabled to London, Foreign Minister Chen explained the nationalists' attitude toward the foreign population of Hankow, following the taking over by them of administration of the British concession there.

Redeemed to China.

"The extension of nationalist control over the British concession in Hankow," Minister Chen cabled, "is in itself the most ample guarantee that the lives and property of British and other nationals in the concession shall and must be protected by my government."

"While the concession remained under purely British control it was not the duty of my government to attend to the protection of foreigners there. But now that the concession ceases to be a piece of unredeemed China, my government regards the effective protection of Englishmen and other foreigners in Hankow as a vital interest of the nationalist China."

Demand Hong Kong.

The London Daily News said the real significance of Minister Chen's message rests on the implied intention of his government to recover as soon as possible, and without waiting for laborious negotiations, control of all foreign concessions in Chinese territory.

A message from Shanghai today said the Cantonese intend to demand the return of Hong Kong, holding British subjects at Hankow as hostages until this is an accomplished fact.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send in their addresses.

MEETING HERE TONIGHT TO FIGHT LAWS AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

The Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers will hold a conference of representatives from all trade unions and workers' organizations, tonight at Machinists' Hall, 113 South Ashland Blvd., for the purpose of organizing the struggle locally against the danger of anti-alien legislation now pending in congress.

The conference will start at 8 o'clock. Scores of unions have already elected delegates to the conference. Max Orlovski, secretary, announces, and many others will be represented by their officials.

The conference will discuss ways and means of combatting registration and deportation bills, which may be passed by congress any day. It is declared.

The Chicago council is affiliated with the National Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born Workers.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

REED CONFUSED BY IDENTITY OF CAL'S SPOKESMAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Rising to a question of "personal confusion" Senator James A. Reed (D) of Missouri, this afternoon appealed to republican leaders to tell him whether President Coolidge and the White House spokesman are the same individual or whether "there is a third party" who speaks for both.

Senator Overwhelmed.

Reed said he was overwhelmed with confusion when he read the morning newspapers, telling how both President Coolidge and the "president's spokesman" had announced that the United States would use its every resource to defend American lives and property in foreign countries.

With rich sarcasm he asked the republicans to say whether "it is true that President Coolidge stands beside the president's spokesman, stands behind the spokesman, or stands inside the spokesman, when the spokesman speaks."

CLOAKMAKERS TO GO AHEAD WITH VOTING

Shop Chairmen Issue Strong Manifesto

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—In a manifesto issued to all dress and cloak makers, the executive committee of 50 cloak shop chairmen and 35 dress shop chairmen, asked the support of the membership in their plans for holding impartial general elections in Locals 2, 9 and 35.

At the same time requests were sent to the joint board and to the executive boards of the various locals for their approval of the plans, which will place arrangements for the elections in the hands of the committee of 85 shop chairmen, with an impartial body, such as the American Civil Liberties Union to oversee the election and insure it against fraud. The executive board of Local 2 has already approved the plans. It speaks for its membership of 10,000 operators.

The manifesto reports to the workers on the activities of the shop chairmen's committee since its election at a mass meeting of cloak shop chairmen last week told of how a meeting to which only shop chairmen were admitted was arranged and representatives of the joint board and international asked to present their point of view on the "internal war that is splitting our union."

Signan Ignores Action.

Altho Louis Hyman and others appeared to speak for the joint board, President Morris Signan of the international refused to attend even when requested by a committee sent from the meeting. At a later interview, Signan told the shop chairmen that he would not permit the regular election.

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6 Killed, 18 Hurt in Moscow Train Crash

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 10.—Sixteen persons were killed and eighteen injured when a train on a siding near Moscow, jumped the track in the path of an oncoming express train. The express ploughed thru the derailed cars.

NEW ORLEANS LABOR PROTESTS AGAINST U. S. NICARAGUAN INVASION

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Protests against the "attitude of the state department in its conduct of relations with Mexico," and the intervention of armed forces in Nicaragua was sent to Senators Joseph E. Ransdell and Edwin S. Broussard Wednesday by the New Orleans Council of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Students Protest.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 10.—Protests against the American policy in Nicaragua were voiced at a meeting held here last night under the auspices of the "Anti-Imperialistic League," a students' organization. Several speakers, among them the Socialist Deputy Perez Leiros, severely assailed the "imperialistic policy" of the United States.

AGAIN POSTPONE PASSAIC STRIKE PRISONER TRIAL

Jersey Justice Fears Exposure of Violence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 10.—The machinery of Jersey justice which last September violently went into action in support of the police efforts to break the big textile strike for the mill owners, is displaying a marked reluctance to bring to trial the eleven strikers who were arrested in the fantastic police bombing plot and held in exorbitant bail—as high as \$50,000 in the case of two of the prisoners.

The cases of Adolph Wisniewsky, Joseph Toth and Nicholas Schillack which were set for January 13, are again postponed, according to Alexander MacLeod, counsel for the Joint Committee for Passaic Defense. The reason given by the prosecutor was that the court interpreter was sick. These men are three of five strikers prisoners held in the Bergen county jail. No date has been set yet for the trial of the other two, Thomas Regan and Paul Kovac.

Fourth Postponement.
Judge Joseph A. Delaney, of the Passaic county court of common pleas, in Paterson, where the trial of the six men held in Passaic county jail, was scheduled to start January 10, dismissed the jury for a week, and postponed the trial until January 18. This is the fourth postponement of the case of the six textile strike prisoners in the Passaic jail. Trial was first set for October 5, and then postponed to November 15. The next dates which were set and postponed were December 13, December 20 and January 10. Tony Pochino, Joseph Bellene and Charles Current are the three men who are to be brought up first when and if the trial finally gets under way.

\$80,000 Bail.
The five men in the Bergen county jail were arraigned in December on the indictments brought against them, but January 13 is the first date that has been set for their trial, although they were arrested back in September. They are held on \$80,000 collective bail. The six men in Passaic county jail are held on \$210,000. The enormous amount of the bail has made it impossible so far to get the men released on bonds.

These eleven prisoners, together with several other strikers arrested at the same but subsequently released, were the victims of brutal police third degree methods at the time of their arrest.

Passaic Striker in Serious Condition.
PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 10.—Paul Kovac, one of the eleven textile strike prisoners who has been held without trial for over three months, spent his New Year in a padded cell. Kovac has been suffering since September with three broken ribs given to him by the police during the third degree which followed his arrest.

Just before Christmas, Kovac's condition grew so serious that he was removed to the Hackensack General Hospital. After a few days there he was taken back to jail, where, according to the sheriff, he went out of his head and had to be confined in a padded cell. He was kept there for several days, then returned to his cell—weak, pale and quiet but obsessed with the notion that he will never get out of jail alive.

It is feared that Kovac's health and reason will both be permanently impaired if he is not released from jail soon. The bail for which he is held is \$15,000. He has a wife and three children, who are frantic at his condition.

Distribute \$600 Among Prisoners' Families.
PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 10.—More than six hundred dollars was distributed to the families of the eleven textile strike prisoners by the Joint Committee for Passaic Defense during the Christmas holidays. The General Relief Committee of the I. W. W. sent \$275, the I. L. D. \$275, Arthur Garfield Hays \$40, the local Ukrainian I. L. D. branch \$55.

Force Involuntary
Receivership on the
Bauer Cab Company

The \$1,500,000 Bauer Cab Co. and Bauer Taxicab Manufacturing company were thrown into involuntary receivership today in two simultaneous actions in circuit court. Chicago Title and Trust company was named receiver.

Continental Oil company filed for unpaid claims totalling \$5,500 and Murray B. Louser, insurance agent, for \$469.57 unpaid premiums on cabs and accessories.

Cab drivers for the Bauer company recently went on strike.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a complete copy of The DAILY WORKER.

KUOMINTANG CONVENTION ISSUES MANIFESTO TO AMERICAN PUBLIC; REAFFIRMS SUN YAT SEN PROGRAM

By PAUL C. REISS
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 10.—Eighty delegates of the Kuomintang Party of North America, Chinese national revolutionary organization, representing fifty-two branches with 14,000 members, have deliberated in annual convention here for five days.

Adopt Manifesto.
The convention adopted a manifesto addressed to the people of America explaining the aims of the party. It reaffirmed Dr. Sun Yat Sen's life of labor to make the Chinese people a free people. It emphatically denies that the present movement and party is "red" as the American public has been led to believe by the press.

Special Meeting.
This is a special convention of the branches in America, called by order of the central committee of China for the purpose of electing officers for the purpose of devising ways and means of financing the party; for making any necessary amendments; and for the purpose of discussing and formulating definite plans for strengthening of a united Chinese republic by means of education and by economic development of China.

No delegates attended from Mexico and Canada on account of immigration restrictions.

Get Greetings.
Greetings were received by the convention from the Workers (Communist) Party of America, from The DAILY WORKER, Young Asia, Chicago, and numerous other organizations.

Strong Government is Aim.
"The aim of the Kuomintang party is to establish in China in a fair way a strong central government under the democratic principle set forth by our beloved leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen," says the manifesto.

"The unification of all the people by means of education and the economic development securing better communication and transportation, better interstate commerce, etc. This was the aim of Dr. Sun and the Kuomintang.

"The easiest and surest way to eradicate all foreign misconceptions in regard to the Kuomintang movement is to present Dr. Sun's 'three principles,' the manifesto says. The principles are summarized, as follows:

Nationalism.
1. Assimilation of the five peoples of China—Chinese, Mongolian, Manchurian, Mohammedan, Tibetan. 2. Security of equal treatment of the Chinese people from all the nations of the world.

Political Democracy.
1. Assurance of the right of the people to vote. 2. Assurance of the right of the people to the powers of initiative, referendum, and recall.

Economic Democracy.
1. Establishment of a compromise between labor and capital. 2. Attainment of economic equality through political measures. 3. Equalization of the right of the people to own land. 4. Right of the government to own public utilities. 5. Responsibility of the government to develop the means of communication, transportation, manufacturing, and the promotion of mines; improvement of conditions of the laboring classes through legislation and education; lessening the danger of famine by the improvement of agricultural pursuits by scientific methods and fostering the idea of the conservation of food.

Quote His Last Words.
The manifesto quotes the last words of Dr. Sun, which were in part: "Forty years I have labored to make the Chinese people a free people. My work is unfinished. I leave it to those who believe in liberty, equality, and the brotherhood of man. With my forty years of experience, I finally realize that in order to accomplish this purpose we must awaken the mass of people and co-operate with all peoples who are treating us on an equal footing."

granted in perpetuity to the United States the exclusive proprietary rights necessary and convenient for the construction, operation, and maintenance of an oceanic canal.

"The consideration paid by the United States to Nicaragua was the sum of \$3,000,000. At the time of the payment of this money a financial plan was drawn up between the Nicaraguan government and its creditors which provided for the consolidation of Nicaragua's obligations.

Doesn't Know Bankers.
Professing undue ignorance about the manner in which international finance is conducted, the president talks as if he had never heard of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co. and J. W. Seligman who have floated numerous Nicaraguan loans in this country.

"The bonds held in the United States are held by the public in general circulation and, so far as the department knows, no American bankers are directly interested in the Nicaraguan indebtedness.

"There is no question that if the revolution continues American investments and business interests in Nicaragua will be very seriously affected, if not destroyed. The currency, which is now at par, will be inflated. American as well as foreign bondholders will undoubtedly look to the United States for the protection of their interests."

Hits Mexico Throat.
In conclusion, the message takes a parting shot at Mexico, warning that country that the only nation which has a right to intervene in the affairs of Latin America, is the United States. Thruout the document, a veiled hostility towards Mexico drives one to the conclusion that the message is as much directed against the country south of the Rio Grande as it is an explanation of the presence of an American armada in the Caribbean of such proportions as to arouse even the most conservative elements of the nation to protest.

Makes Caraway Almost Swear.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Coolidge's defense of his Mexican-Nicaraguan policy in his special message today did not allay the criticism that has met it in congress.

Republican applause met the message in the house, but the democrats in bloc sat silent, and a few minutes later Rep. Romjue (D) of Missouri made a speech declaring "a war with Mexico may be touched off, and conditions do not justify war."

The president's senatorial critics were not silenced, either. "I can't comment, I've quit swearing," said Senator Caraway (D) of Arkansas, another administration critic.

Prosecutor Talks Much.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Warning to the gangsters of southern Illinois was voiced today by U. S. District Attorney Walter Provine in announcing that the Shelton brothers, notorious for their warfare with the Berger faction, would go on trial here Jan. 24 for alleged participation in the robbery of the U. S. mail at Collinsville.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

LABOR PARTY OPPONENT IS MADE TARGET

Johannsen Meets with Audience Barrage

Anton Johannsen, member of the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who supported the traditional A. F. of L. attitude in the West Town Forum debate on "Is an American Labor Party Desirable?" must have felt like a corrupt senator-elect undergoing a senatorial investigation when the audience at Mid-City Odd Fellows Hall auditorium finished with him Sunday evening. Johannsen debated against a labor party.

When the formal speeches were over and the audience was given the privilege of asking questions, a veritable barrage of interrogations fell upon Johannsen.

"All Politicians are the Same."
Johannsen declared that a labor party was not desirable because "all politicians are the same, it doesn't make any difference what they are: republicans, democrats, socialists, Communists, or what, they are all alike."

"Workers should confine themselves to building up their organizations," he said. "Have less faith in politics, and more faith in organizations."

"The workers should leave politics alone, no good comes from it," Johannsen asserted. "I have heard the noise about the British Labor Party, but I haven't heard any of its achievements." He cited what he called the failure of the labor party in San Francisco and the LaFollette campaign to show that labor parties cannot succeed and do the workers more "harm than good."

"Capitalists Like Johannsen."
"Johannsen is in exactly the state of mind that John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan want the labor leaders to be in," answered George R. Kirkpatrick, who spoke for the labor party. "They are perfectly delighted to hear him spread this propaganda against politics. His attitude is 'we surrender—we don't want politics,' and then the employers make all the rules. Of course, the workers are ignorant of politics. It has been the policy of the A. F. of L. to keep them ignorant. Johannsen's philosophy is a hopeless one."

Labor must use both its arms—industrial strength and political strength, said Kirkpatrick. "The workers should do more than organize industrially, they should organize politically. To do the one without the other is using only half its power."

Will Wake Up Worker.
"A labor party will make the worker wake up and respect himself," he said. "It will make him conscious of the things that are going on. If we have a labor party, say of 5,000,000 workers, it would positively excite the working class, they would think more, they would fight more, they would go forward to victory. Politics today is so corrupt and so dominated by the capitalist class, that now millions do not vote at all. Instead millions of workers forget about politics, and let the employers do what they wish with the government."

Cites Mexican Crisis.
Kirkpatrick mentioned the Mexican Labor Party as an example, and said, "Within ten days from now, I venture, the United States will be going to war with Mexico. What would be the effect if we had an American Labor Party now, and it issued a proclamation declaring that American workers would not fight against their brothers across the border?" There was much applause at this.

Green Dodges Stand
on U. S. Imperialism

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proposed attempt to organize 500,000 automobile workers.

Executives of the international unions are divided as to whether they should surrender jurisdiction to an industrial union of workers in this industry, even for a year. The council is expected to request them to yield, in order that a beginning may be made on the organizing fight. It is seen that from three to five years will be required to make any serious headway in this job. Mass production, mass capital and mass credit now dominate the automobile field, and nothing short of mass human resistance will establish a dam of unionism against the autocratic current that flows from Ford and General Motors. Nobody on the labor side is just now confident of early success, but the older men see that unless the fight is made on the offensive the unions will soon have to wage an expensive campaign of defense in the territory they now hold.

Oil Witnesses Homelick.
Washington lobbyists bear that Harry M. Blackmer and J. E. O'Neil, Standard Oil subsidiary officials who fled to Europe during the Teapot Dome scandal inquiry, are sick of exile in Paris. They are sought by the government as witnesses to the payment of \$20,000 in Liberty bonds to Albert Fall thru a dummy corporation formed for that purpose in Canada, in the forthcoming trial of Sinclair and Fall.

Let No One Be Fooled By Fake "Protect American Lives and Property!" Cry

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

"SILENT CAL" COOLIDGE at the White House, and "Nervous Nellie" Kellogg from his office as secretary of state, join in the announcement that "the government" will protect American "lives and property" in Nicaragua or Mexico with the same energy that it invoked for the same purpose in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

The American populace is supposed to cheer this thread-bare appeal for the protection of "lives and property," especially at this moment, whether it concerns Nicaragua, Mexico or China.

The specific instance of Haiti, however, indicates that the only lives in jeopardy are the lives of the natives. Thousands of Haitians were murdered outright as an incident to the American invasion of the island republic. Similarly with property, it was the property of the Haitians that was stolen by the American invaders.

Here are two paragraphs taken from Page 136, of "Dollar Diplomacy," by Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman, showing the close and harmonious relations between the banking interests and the armed forces of their United States government in the plunder of weaker peoples. This unity of action is described as follows:

"The state department (at Washington) took advantage of a revolutionary outbreak in the north province to propose to President Zamor that he be kept in power provided he would sign a convention turning over the customs houses to American control. The president refused to compromise the independence of Haiti and resigned. On Dec. 10, the newly chosen president was formally presented with a similar proposal by the American minister in Haiti, and again the proposal was turned down." See U. S. "Haiti Hearings", pp. 5-8.

"One week later a contingent of United States marines landed in Port au Prince (see U. S. "Foreign Relations", 1915, p. 476) proceeded to the vaults of the National Bank of Haiti, and in broad daylight forcibly seized \$500,000 and carried it aboard the gunboat Machias. The money was transported to New York and deposited in the vaults of the National City Bank. THIS MONEY WAS THE PROPERTY OF THE HAITIAN GOVERNMENT AND HAD BEEN DEPOSITED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF PAPER CURRENCY. Haiti at once protested against this violation of her sovereignty and her property rights and requested an explanation from the United States. NONE WAS EVER GIVEN." See Current History Magazine, v. 15, p. 886, U. S. "Haiti Hearings", p. 6, U. S. "Foreign Relations", 1915, pp. 499-500.

So there is a wealth of evidence, in the Haiti case alone, to show who violates property rights. The role of bandit and common thief becomes respectable, from the capitalist viewpoint, when it appears in the uniform of Wall Street's marines. The National City Bank of New York is a Morgan-Rockefeller institution. Thus the flag follows the financiers.

But at what cost in lives and human suffering. Not the lives of American financiers. Nor are the casualties ever very heavy among their well-armed Hessian soldiery. Facts out of the experience of Haiti are cited again. The sordid, bloody picture of the slaughter of Haitians has often been told. "Dollar Diplomacy" gives a rather matter of fact picture as follows:

"Charges of brutality have been made against the American occupation in Haiti. Over 3,000 'practically unarmed Haitians' have been killed by American marines, according to one observer (see Johnson, "Self-Determining Haiti", p. 12).

According to an American recently returning from a visit to Haiti in 1920, "if the United States should leave Haiti today, it would leave more than a thousand orphans and widows of its own making, more banditry than has existed for a century, resentment, hatred and despair in the heart of a whole people."

Conditions somewhat similar to the road law enforcement in Haiti were recently exposed by The DAILY WORKER in Peru. The story of Haiti does not stand alone. It is the story of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, of all the Latin American countries of the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, and of every other victim of Wall Street imperialism, in greater or lesser degree. Today it is Nicaragua, Mexico and China.

The imperialist robbers and hangmen speak as if the property and lives of the subject peoples really belonged to them. They are learning that they have no vested interests that they cannot take at the point of gun or bayonet. And the oppressed peoples are learning to fight back. Just as important, the working class in the United States, the imperialist homeland, is learning to turn its back upon the imperialist demand that labor fight its battles.

Let no one be deceived by the imperialist appeal for the "protection of lives and property."

NEW QUOTAS ON IMMIGRATION TO PROVOKE BATTLE

Congress to Hit Cut on Germans, Irish

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The new immigration quotas, which will become effective July 1 this year, will provoke a new battle in congress, it appeared, because of the reductions proposed for the quota allotments from Germany, Ireland and the Scandinavian countries.

Quotas Cut.
The new quotas, which cut the total immigration for the next fiscal year to 153,541 aliens instead of the 164,667 admitted this year, will be proclaimed by President Coolidge on April 1.

If carried out, the new alignment, based on the ratio of national origins as found in the 1920 census, would make Germany the heaviest loser with a reduction from 51,227 to 23,428 a year; the Irish Free State, the second heaviest loser, with a reduction from 28,567 to 13,862. Other nations facing reduced quotas include Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, and Switzerland, beside Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

British Gain Increase.
The greatest quota increase will go to Great Britain, including Southern Ireland, with an increase from 34,007 to 73,039. Austria, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands and Russia also will have their quotas increased.

The work of building a highway from Port au Prince to Cape Haitien was in charge of an officer of marines, who stands out even in that organization for his "treat 'em rough" methods. He discovered the obsolete Haitian corvee and decided to enforce it with the most modern marine efficiency. The corvee, or road law, in Haiti provided that each citizen should work a certain number of days on the public roads to keep them in condition, or pay a certain sum of money. The Occupation seized men wherever it could find them, and no able-bodied Haitian was safe from such raids, which most closely resembled the African slave raids of past centuries. And slavery it was, too, temporary. By day, or by night from the bosom of their families, from their little farms or while trudging peacefully on the country roads, Haitians were seized and forcibly taken to toll for months in far sections of the country. Those who protested or resisted were beaten into submission. Those attempting to escape were shot."

The quotation is again from Johnson's "Self-Determining Haiti."

These atrocities resulted in a brief revolt led by an educated and cultured Haitian, Charlemagne Peratte, who had been forced to work in convict clothes on the streets of Cape Haitien. The revolt was crushed and Charlemagne Peratte was killed. "Not in open fight, not in an attempt at his capture," but "while standing over his camp fire, he was shot in cold blood by an American marine officer who stood concealed by the darkness, and who had reached the camp thru bribery and trickery." A protest lodged by prominent Haitians with the senate committee of inquiry into the occupation of Haiti in 1921 declares that the American occupation "is the most terrible regime of military autocracy which has ever been carried on in the name of the great American democracy."

"The Haitian people, during these past five years, have passed through such sacrifices, tortures, destructions, humiliations and misery as has never before been known in the course of its unhappy history."

According to an American recently returning from a visit to Haiti in 1920, "if the United States should leave Haiti today, it would leave more than a thousand orphans and widows of its own making, more banditry than has existed for a century, resentment, hatred and despair in the heart of a whole people."

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CONGRESS TOLD OF "BIG STICK" RULE IN THE WAR ON NICARAGUA

(Continued from page 1)

arms from going to Dr. Sacasa's forces.

The president reviewed at length the incidents that led up to the present situation since the election, in 1924 of Carlos Salazar and Dr. Juan Sacasa as president and vice-president respectively of Nicaragua. His review might have been compared word for word with the numerous stories of recent events issued by the U. S. puppet President Diaz at the instance of the American chargé d'affaires at Managua, Lawrence Dennis.

Forgets Facts.
Supporting Kellogg's contention that Diaz was chosen president in a constitutional manner, Coolidge summed up this phase of the revolution with the mere statement that the congress that elected Diaz was a constitutional gathering with full powers in saying this he ignored three things: First that at the time of his election, Diaz was the military dictator of the country, at the head of the conservative army and that the liberals had been entirely suppressed for months in advance.

Second, that Admiral Julian Lazimier's ships were already in Nicaragua at this time and had established the first of the "neutral zones" that have since been proven to be directed against the liberals. Third, in stating that Dr. Sacasa was out of the country and was therefore not able to take over the presidency by reason of his succession rights as vice-president, President Coolidge ignores the well-known fact that Dr. Sacasa was forced to flee for his life.

People Support Liberals.
Coolidge's cock and bull story about the "legality" of the regime of Adolfo Diaz (a director, by the way of an American mining company) hardly jibes with the undisputed fact that the liberals have control of most of the country and have the meager forces left to Diaz entirely bottled up in the capital, Managua, relying solely on American military assistance to save him. The fact that the liberals have been able to rally the population behind them to do this certainly signifies the lack of support that Diaz is receiving from the citizens of the country.

Protest Statements.
It is only with regard to the admittedly precious "American industries" and enterprises in Nicaragua that the president waxes frank.

"For many years Americans have been living in Nicaragua developing its industries and carrying on business."

"The United States has occasionally been obliged to send naval forces for their proper protection. In the present crisis such forces are requested by the Nicaraguan government."

Never Got 3 Million.
He also admits that the \$3,000,000 "paid" for American canal rights to Nicaragua were never received by the government but were given to bankers who held notes against the government.

"In addition to these industries, the government of Nicaragua, by a treaty

granted in perpetuity to the United States the exclusive proprietary rights necessary and convenient for the construction, operation, and maintenance of an oceanic canal.

"The consideration paid by the United States to Nicaragua was the sum of \$3,000,000. At the time of the payment of this money a financial plan was drawn up between the Nicaraguan government and its creditors which provided for the consolidation of Nicaragua's obligations.

Doesn't Know Bankers.
Professing undue ignorance about the manner in which international finance is conducted, the president talks as if he had never heard of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co. and J. W. Seligman who have floated numerous Nicaraguan loans in this country.

"The bonds held in the United States are held by the public in general circulation and, so far as the department knows, no American bankers are directly interested in the Nicaraguan indebtedness.

"There is no question that if the revolution continues American investments and business interests in Nicaragua will be very seriously affected, if not destroyed. The currency, which is now at par, will be inflated. American as well as foreign bondholders will undoubtedly look to the United States for the protection of their interests."

Hits Mexico Throat.
In conclusion, the message takes a parting shot at Mexico, warning that country that the only nation which has a right to intervene in the affairs of Latin America, is the United States. Thruout the document, a veiled hostility towards Mexico drives one to the conclusion that the message is as much directed against the country south of the Rio Grande as it is an explanation of the presence of an American armada in the Caribbean of such proportions as to arouse even the most conservative elements of the nation to protest.

Makes Caraway Almost Swear.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Coolidge's defense of his Mexican-Nicaraguan policy in his special message today did not allay the criticism that has met it in congress.

Republican applause met the message in the house, but the democrats in bloc sat silent, and a few minutes later Rep. Romjue (D) of Missouri made a speech declaring "a war with Mexico may be touched off, and conditions do not justify war."

The president's senatorial critics were not silenced, either. "I can't comment, I've quit swearing," said Senator Caraway (D) of Arkansas, another administration critic.

Prosecutor Talks Much.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Warning to the gangsters of southern Illinois was voiced today by U. S. District Attorney Walter Provine in announcing that the Shelton brothers, notorious for their warfare with the Berger faction, would go on trial here Jan. 24 for alleged participation in the robbery of the U. S. mail at Collinsville.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

OF CHICAGO'S POPULATION, 650,000
LIVE IN SOME 12,000 ROOMING HOUSES

The Chicago Rooming House Association is authority for the statement that there are 700,000 rooming houses in the United States, the proprietors of which cater during a year to some 30 million guests, or almost one-third of the population of the country. It is pointed out that there are some rooming houses in the country containing as many as 250 rooms, as large as a good-sized hotel. The association was organized nine years ago to protect the interests of the rooming house keepers.

In Chicago there are estimated to be 12,000 rooming houses, with an invested capital of \$150,000,000 operated by 50,000 people and catering to approximately 650,000 guests. The annual outlay for maintenance, replacements, and supplies is set at \$25,000,000.

The association will seek legislation, giving the proprietors more of the protection accorded inn keepers with respect to liens.

At Least One Set Too Many.
UNION CITY, N. J.—Rival officers, trying to fill the same official positions, is the situation here. It developed because a republican mayor and a democratic council insisted on appointing rival sets of officers. Most of the offices in the city hall are in a state of siege.

The only business transaction on the first day of the fight was the marriage of a middle-aged couple.

Why Not Become a
Worker Correspondent?

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

actionary officials of the trade unions are working hand in hand with the imperialists. Nationally they are the tools of whatever capitalist government comes to terms with them and locally they are cogs in the political machines that exist to loot municipalities.

JIM TULLY, the ex-hobo writer, sold a series of alleged personal sketches of Charlie Chaplin to the Pictorial Review, undoubtedly for a handsome sum. Charlie, who needs every penny he can spare to feed two batteries of legal sharks that are raiding his bank account thru the medium of a divorce battle, sued the magazine for damages and asked for the next sum of \$500,000 as a substitute for his injured reputation. Besides being temperamental, Charlie is also a thrifty soul. Had he not been thrifty he could have saved himself a lot of divorce court proceedings.

WHY should potential gunmen join the police force when they can pull down \$15 a day using a gat for whatever purpose their employers may have in mind. A Chicago gunman draws more in straight salary for two days' work than an American soldier drew for a month's fighting in France. Besides the salary there are pickings which may boost the warrior's stipend to \$25 a day. A local cab company's officials, jealous of their rights and not holding the intelligence of the stockholders in high esteem are alleged to have engaged the services of fifty of those soldiers of fortune to intimidate the stockholders at two annual elections. The heaviest artillery won as usual. This is a tough city in a highly "civilized" country. Strange that Mexico or China does not threaten to send an expedition here to make the United States fit for association with civilized countries.

WHILE American warships are churning the waters of the Caribbean and naval flotillas are making hostile demonstrations against China, statesmen are parrotting plans for world peace. The most ferocious brigands are taking the lead in announcing their good intentions. Briand, the scourge of Morocco and Syria, Lloyd George, who turned the Black and Tans loose on Ireland and William Randolph Hearst, the world's champion jingo, have major roles in the chorus. What these boys would like is a combination imbued with the same purpose as the league of nations to preserve peace among the big bulls so the latter could settle down to gobble up the weaker nations.

"FOR myself I can work, I can fight. My husband, he hates it more than I do; he is more proud. Yet he will work too." This admission was wrung from the agonized heart of a former member of the Russian aristocracy, Mme. Sonia Strandem, who is now living in Chicago, a hospitable city, where any czarist parasite can crash thru the pages of the capitalist papers provided he or she succeeds in getting a "gold-coaster" to give them an introduction. Its tough on anybody to work at times. Being too lazy to work is quite understandable, but being too proud to earn a living is a cat of another color. What a rotten social system that breeds such a disease!

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BORAH SAYS 'WE HAVE NO RIGHT IN NICARAGUA'

Thinks Sacasa Is Only President

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A conference today between President Coolidge and Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, failed to shake the Idahoan's opposition to intervention in Nicaragua.

"We have no business in Nicaragua," said Borah, as he left the White House.

"Backing Wrong Horse." He further expressed the opinion that the state department is "backing the wrong horse" in the troubled little republic.

"In my opinion," continued Borah, "Dr. Sacasa is the constitutional president of the country and should have been recognized under the five-power Central American treaty."

Dr. Sacasa is recognized by Mexico, while the state department recognizes Adolfo Diaz, and has dispatched warships and marines to support his regime and to prevent Sacasa from getting arms from Mexican sources.

Made Own Treaty.

"So far as the Nicaraguan treaty is concerned, we made it with ourselves," Borah continued. "We sent marines down there in 1911. They killed 150 Nicaraguans and set up a clerk for an American corporation as president. It was with this president we negotiated the Bryan-Chamorro treaty."

Borah scouted the state department's contention that the Sacasa revolutionists are menacing American lives and property.

Got Letter.

"I have just received a letter from a business man who has been in Nicaragua for 17 years," said Borah. "He has all his interests in the very heart of the territory controlled by Sacasa. He says he has never seen or heard of any American property being seized or damaged, and no American lives have been taken in the present revolution, nor have any American lives or property been threatened by either side down there."

"We have no business in Nicaragua."

Borah declined to discuss his conference with Coolidge.

LOS ANGELES WORKERS TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF DAILY WITH BANQUET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—Readers and friends of THE DAILY WORKER will gather here at a banquet on Saturday, Jan. 15, to celebrate the third anniversary of the establishment of the only militant working-class daily newspaper in America. The affair is expected to be one of the biggest events arranged by Los Angeles militants and will mark a new high point in support of THE DAILY WORKER in this section.

The banquet will be held at 8 o'clock Saturday night at the Co-operative Center, 2708 Brooklyn avenue. A plate dinner will be served. The banquet will cost \$1 per person.

An elaborate musical program has been arranged for the evening and well known speakers will talk. Everyone is invited to attend this affair.

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CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)
A small section of the American working class listens to us. But there are deserts in South America also, and American soldiers drawn from the loins of the working class may be pointing their toes to the mid-day sun one of these days and their lips may be longing for a drink of lemon pop while their minds dwell on the question: Who the hell are we fighting for?

THE lads who fought in the world war and survived know what this is all about. I have yet to meet the returned "hero" who did not realize that he was a sucker. Yet Kellogg will get "heroes" to fight against Mexico, if war there will be. And it looks almost like a certainty. American capitalism, full of champagne and vinegar needs expansion. "Our" banks are bursting with gold. South America is "our" sphere of influence. There, profits can be made so that the daughters of our ruling classes can marry impetuous European aristocrats and afford the luxury of half a dozen divorces a year.

WHAT right has the United States to interfere in Nicaragua? Only one. The United States has the power to interfere and get away with it. At least for the time being. That is what counts. But power is not eternal. That is, power exerted by any particular class is not everlasting. The czar of Russia once had power to send Lenin into exile. And Trotsky, Zinoviev and Stalin. But it did not last forever. Neither will the power that is now behind Coolidge's threats to South America. The people of the "backward" countries are organizing. Look at China, Syria, Egypt and the Latin American countries! The Chinese are just now in the front of the fray and leading the vanguard against imperialism. Watch China! India will soon raise the standard of revolt and the imperial Britain will bite the dust. Egypt will follow. Then the colonies of France, Holland and the United States will step into line. This may be considered a pipe dream, but the dreams of the optimist are usually more real than the skepticism of the pessimist.

IS it surprising that world capitalism should hate the Soviet Union? The law of self-preservation is reckoned to be the first law of nature and it looks that way. The capitalist system does not want to die. The capitalists and their parasites do not want to go to work. They find plenty of excuses to justify their existence. They can hire plenty of professors and writers to prove that without them the world would go to devil. And, as long as the masses can satisfy the desire for food, clothing and a place to sleep, plus other little things that are usually regarded in connection with the noble aim of perpetuating the species, they will allow the capitalists to rule the roost. But when the belly begins to play a drum solo on the back-bone and the slave cannot afford to even think of the current Police chorus, there will be a different tale to tell.

CAN the threat of war against Mexico be stifled? It is doubtful. The American Federation of Labor officialdom is a servant of Wall Street. Therefore it will not be possible to mobilize the full power of the American labor movement immediately against militarists. It is now possible to see how the strings that made the catholic agents in the American Federation of Labor hop were pulled by the Vatican. "William Green turned against Mexico ostensibly because Mexico fought the catholic church. That was not the reason. It was because Wall Street gave orders to Green that it was preparing for a break with Mexico unless the Calles government surrendered to American imperialism. Calles refused to surrender."

THIS war against Mexico and the liberal forces of Nicaragua is as shameful a piece of bullying as was ever pulled off in any section of the world. There is only one position for the American workers and farmers to take. That is a policy of unalterable opposition. Wall Street is out to conquer South America, but the buzzards will have the pleasure of picking many capitalist bones during the struggle. Our bourgeoisie will be making the merry spots in London, Paris and Berlin while the sons of the working class will be dodging the bullets and suffering all the other hardships that are inseparable from war.

Young Lives Taken in Grade Crossing Crash

SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 9.—Four persons are dead, three are not expected to live, and fifteen others are being treated in hospitals today, following a grade crossing accident near here. The tragedy occurred when a Great Northern passenger train bound from Superior to Minneapolis crashed into a street car carrying 23 passengers.

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GUN ELEVATION ON U. S. SHIPS BRINGS PROTEST

Violation of Treaty Is Charged

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The old controversy over gun elevations has been revived here by reports of an American congressional resolution to increase the elevation of guns on old United States warships.

Violates Treaty.

The admiralty apparently is unconcerned but the foreign office is prepared to protest that such a step would be a violation of the entire spirit of the Washington treaty. One admiralty official pointed out that, from the practical viewpoint of the most modern school of gunnery experts, the limit of accuracy of big gun fire had already been reached before the Washington conference and added range would only mean a further loss of accuracy.

Diplomats Worry.

The diplomats, however, while admitting that the question has not yet assumed practical importance, insist that any alteration of the American elevation would be a distinct contravention of the Washington treaty.

Coolidge and Kellogg Are Urged as Targets

(Continued from page 1)

dangerous places to protect the oil interests. The American people ought not to be played with in this connection. It is a shame on this government, this senate, this congress and this president."

Started by Hearst.

The administration was defended by Senator Edge (R) of New Jersey who said the present policy had protected the American lives and property. The debate came when Wheeler read into the record a statement by William Randolph Hearst praising the administration's policy.

The Coolidge administration is "deliberately and consciously driving toward war with Mexico," Representative Huddleston (D) of Alabama, charged on the floor of the house today.

Not Casual.

"These quarrels with Mexico over land and oil laws are not just casual," he said. "These actions in Nicaragua are not just casual. They are only done for a purpose and that purpose is war."

Huddleston declared that business interests which seek great profits in Mexico are behind the war movement. "They are augmented," he said, "by certain ecclesiastical forces who believe they have been abused."

Huddleston denounced "this false and contemptible statement that Mexico is a Bolshevistic nation," which was carried in some newspapers after a state department conference.

Coolidge Wants War.

"That was not accidental, it was deliberate, and it seems impossible that any official would do such a thing," he said. "There isn't doubt but that President Coolidge has yielded to the forces that want war with Mexico."

The administration of Admiral Latimer in Nicaragua was declared "outrageous" by Huddleston, and President Diaz of Nicaragua, who is being aided by the United States, is a tool of New York financial interests, he said.

Latin-America Will Fight.

"I fear that a war with Mexico will be so terrible that the sister nations of Mexico in Latin-America will feel that they cannot longer submit to a bully and an overlord in the western hemisphere," he declared.

N. Y. Dressmakers Want Agreement with Joint Board

(Continued from page 1)

methods to force their control upon the workers."

His Fascist Methods. The meeting was presided over by Anthony Ramaglia, who recently suffered a similar attack. It unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the "fascist" methods of the International, and pledging those present to "refuse any financial support to the International, which would only use the workers' money for attacks like this upon the workers themselves."

Ettore Frisina, Giovanni Di Gregorio, Enea Sormenti, Francesco Coco, Charles Zimmerman, Ben Gitlow and Nino Caprafo were other speakers at the meeting. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of Italian workers held in some time.

JOIN THE ARMY AND LEARN HOW JONAH WAS SWALLOWED BY A WHALE

HONOLULU—A pennant will be given by the wife of the commanding officer of the 27th Infantry, stationed at Schofield Barracks, to the company which sends the greatest number of men to the Post Bible School.

Kalinin Speaks to the Farmers

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—At the first Jewish peasants' congress of the Soviet Union held in November at Odessa, Comrade M. Kalinin spoke in the name of the government.

"I doubt whether in any other country there is a possibility for a Jewish peasants' congress," began Comrade Kalinin. "It is characteristic for our country; the only country in the world where all nationalities and races have full possibility for development."

No Oppression Now.

"Czarism tried to assimilate the Jews by force and for that reason persecuted them. The Soviet state does not oppress any nationality and therefore does not care to assimilate the Jews. The Soviet state strives to liberate the working masses of all nationalities from all forms of oppression, including national oppression."

"The October revolution which brought freedom to the laboring masses at the same time hit hard the main material base of the Jewish population; hit the Jewish poor living in the cities and villages by small trading."

Praises Jewish Culture.

"The Jewish population as an average is quite cultural, and should take its place in the upbuilding of our proletarian state."

Discussing the success of the Jewish laboring masses in agriculture, Kalinin said: "The success that we have in populating the Jews on land are microscopically small. It cannot be otherwise. The creation of a national territory with an agricultural base is a great undertaking. Agriculture does not provide immediate success. All great undertakings require great efforts."

Is Next Problem.

"A great problem faces the laboring Jewish masses: to turn a majority of the Jewish population into an agricultural mass, into farmers, and thereby preserve its nationality. The government can not spend large sums for that purpose, but it is providing some money and is granting land. While selecting the land we took in consideration the habits and peculiarities of the Jewish people. The land that was granted needs much effort and investment. If we would grant this land to some other nationality, we should not have enough funds to make it a self-

sustaining concern. While granting this land to the Jewish people we are aided somewhat by the Jewish capitalists from the bourgeois countries. There are such interesting coincidences of conflicting interests.

Why the Capitalists Aid.

"Our own Jewish capitalists we safely liquidated economically. The Jewish capitalists abroad feel somewhat guilty before the Jewish poor, which is similar to the relations felt by our former nobility to the peasants. If the Jewish capitalists believe in god, they are attempting to gain for themselves a place in heaven not far from Moses, and if they will not part with some of their money, they will be asked in the 'other world'—'What did you do while the Jewish people were creating their future, creating its own national territory?' That is the reason why they are giving money."

Soviet Union is Fatherland.

"It is impermissible for the Soviet Union that from a proletarian country the Jewish laboring masses shall go somewhere else to look for their future. (Applause). The Soviet Union should be the homeland of all the laboring masses, including the Jewish, and a greater homeland than any Palestine. (Great Applause)."

"The Jews and the Russians have a superstition that the homeland of the Jews is not Russia but Pal-



Kalinin speaking at the first Jewish Peasants' Congress at Odessa.

estine. The Jewish people lived for a thousand years on the territory of Russia. The Jews, just as much as the Ukrainians and the Russians, have a right to consider the Soviet Union as their fatherland—their socialist fatherland. We are not afraid of national supremacy (oppression) because by building their own future the Jewish people are at the same time building the future of the Soviet Union. The Jewish people who are tilling the land in Crimea are not competing with anybody, but are creating new riches for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

"Agricultural labor—creative labor—will finally bring about full equality of the Jewish people in all phases of labor."

Is the Beginning.

"So far the Jews have a small fatherland, just one volost (county), but they have the territory, the beginning. (Great applause). In all phases of public life, politics, science, the Jews take a proper place. I have no doubt that also in agriculture they will not take the last place.

"The government considers of great importance the settlement of the Jews on land, and I may say in the name of the government, that if the foreign capitalists will cease to help in this, the Soviet government will help as much as possible to settle the laboring Jewish masses on land."

BIG POTASH RING UNITES FRANCO-GERMAN INDUSTRY

LONDON.—A huge industrial merger of great economic and political significance is soon to be added to the already long series of combines that have arisen in Germany in the recent period of the revival of imperialism. Following the dye-stuff, the steel and other industries, most of the potash mines are now to be combined into one company.

The strength of this new combine comes from its raw material monopoly rather than from its control of patents and special processes, as is the case in the dye-stuff and steel combines.

International in Scope.

It is especially noteworthy that this potash combine does not limit itself to Germany but includes much of the French potash mines. To conclude the arrangements on this huge international cartel a series of conferences have been arranged in Paris.

This monopolist venture is being financed from London, by a city bank with large German connections. It also has the unofficial support of the German government.

It is expected that this new combine will co-operate closely with the recently formed dye combine. This is important particularly in view of the fact that the dye-stuff combine has had little control over potash.

International Workers' Unity Only Answer.

This new move of German and French capitalism has obviously great international significance. The inclusion of French and German concerns in so important an industry as potash provides one of the economic bases for the recent friendly approach between Germany and France. The development of an international cartel of such dimensions, moreover, increases many times the power of French and German capitalism in its offensive against the French and German working class and points out again in more concrete terms to the workers, not only of France and Germany but of the whole world, the burning need for International Trade Union Unity.

French Militarism Frees French Officer Slayer and Convicts Victims

BERLIN.—An example of such excesses of militarism as even the old kaiser's army could not match has recently come up in a case of a French officer in the army of occupation martial after he had shot one German citizen and wounded another. The German who was so unfortunate as to escape death as well as other Germans concerned in the case received sentences of two years' imprisonment.

The greatest indignation is expressed in the German press which seems to forget the unsavory details of German militarism, old and new. The German ambassador to Paris has also made representations on this head. Among the working class, French and German, sentiment is being aroused for the evacuation of all German territory occupied by French armies.

Prospective Bridegroom, After Spending Freely, Pinched for Issuing Rubber Checks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO—John J. Michaelson, suave young Chicagoan, is in the city prison on charges of passing worthless checks amounting to between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Michaelson was arrested after an orgy of spending in preparation for his marriage to Miss Paula Blenio, after a whirlwind courtship. Charles Blenio, his fiancée's brother, had arranged for a farewell dinner, follow-

ing which the couple was to have gone to Reno to be married. Blenio was notified of Michaelson's impending arrest just before the dinner. He persuaded officers to postpone it. Michaelson was taken into custody as he sat in his car awaiting Miss Blenio and her sister, who was to accompany them.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

SAYS MELLON IS REAL INFLUENCE BACK OF WOODS

And Back of Mellon is Pittsburgh Coal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon was named today before the senate interstate commerce committee as the "real influence" behind the appointment of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania, of the interstate commerce committee.

Voicing strong opposition to Woods' appointment, on the grounds that he had been associated with Pennsylvania coal interests, Senator Goff (R) of West Virginia, declared that Mellon, who has an interest in the Pittsburgh Coal company, was "more responsible than any one else" for the appointment.

Opposition to his appointment grew after revelations that he holds more than \$400,000 in railroad and industrial stocks and bonds. Woods, a former American ambassador to Spain and Japan, recently acted as campaign manager for Sen. George Wharton Pepper in the \$3,000,000 Pennsylvania senatorial primary.

Woods Recommends Self.

Woods said he talked with Mellon as to his qualifications for the office. He did not discuss the lake cargo coal case, which is now pending before the commission, he said. "I did not know the case was pending," Woods declared. He assured the committee that if his appointment were confirmed he would not participate in the lake cargo case, nor in future phases of it. "I should consider it in bad taste," he said.

Woods declared he did not seek the appointment; it "came out of a clear sky" to him when Senator Reed (R) of Pennsylvania asked him to take the place.

The committee inquired into Woods' activities as campaign manager for Senator George Wharton Pepper in Pennsylvania's recent \$3,000,000 senatorial primary. Woods denied that he acted as "boss" of the combined campaigns of Pepper and John S. Fleher, who won the republican nomination for governor. He admitted he had acted as "moderator" between the two factions when each became suspicious of the other group, but knew nothing of the money collected or expended on behalf of either.

Down With Tips, Up With Whippersnappers Cry.

NEW YORK.—Tipping shuns go in the ultimatum of James C. Shanessy, president International Journeymen Barbers' Union. "The union head is urging all members to fight tipping to death and raise wages instead. Tipping debases the ethics of barbering. Shanessy holds, and drives patrons to home and safety razors."

Another Shipment Just Arrived

of the

"COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL"

Official Organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Principal Contents

of Vol. III, No. 4 of Nov. 30, 1926.

COMRADE TROTSKY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Trotsky's whole career as a revolutionary is analyzed in relation to the discussions in the Russian Communist Party.

AN ANGEL'S DILEMMA.

J. T. Murphy reviews Mr. Norman Angell's book, "Must Britain Travel the Moscow Road?"

SUCCESSORS OF THE CANTON ARMY. By Tang Ping Tschan.

HEROES—SENTIMENTALIZED.

Principal Contents

of Vol. III, No. 5 of Dec. 15, 1926

BRITAIN'S BALANCE SHEET FOR 1926.

A full and searching analysis of the breakdown of British capitalism, and of the probabilities ahead.

FROM MARXIAN TO MALTHUSIANISM.

By S. Smolal.

The "Marxist" left wing of the Second International adopt "Birth Control and Emigration" as their main slogans!

NOTES OF A TRADE UNIONIST. By A. Lovovsky.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

A WEEK'S WORK IN THREE AND ONE-HALF HOURS; FINE FOR THE BOSS, BUT HELL FOR THE WORKERS

This article is reprinted from "The Harvester Worker," the shop bulletin distributed at the McCormick Works by the shop group of the Workers (Communist) Party.

It shows how the bosses of the workers' life in industry can be used to add trade union organization and build shop committees which are the preliminary steps to trade union organization.

In the November issue of the Harvester World, an organ of the International Harvester Company, the company boasts of its newly developed speed-up and lowering of cost in the making of farm implements, such as mowers. Cyrus McCormick, Jr. states that the new plans are working smoothly. It can do some work now in 3 1/2 hours that formerly took a week! "Production is coming off the chain," he declares, "at a daily increasing rate. (Our emphasis.) "Mowers are mowers now in three hours and thirty minutes after the pouring of the molds in the foundry. This is spectacular speed when it is considered that formerly a week or more elapsed from foundry to warehouse."

The Harvester World points out that: "Smoothly and effectively, step by step, the plant organization is taking up new motions, new routings and new ideas of uninterrupted manufacture and translating them into new standards of production per hour or per day and new standards of quality." (Our emphasis.)

These quotations from the company organ and from the vice-president of the International Harvester Company are themselves convincing evidence and proof of what The Harvester Worker has declared all the while to the workers. Work is speeded up terrifically; profits increase enormously. But wages are lowered steadily. The workers are ground more and more into a miserable state.

"New standards of production per hour or per day" is just scientific or polite language for lower piece rate or hour wages. Another polite name for this wage-cutting and speeding up of the workers is "the development of quantity production and low-unit costs." So the speed-up system, with wage cuts and lower standards of living for the mass of workers now becomes the rule all thru the McCormick works—in the tractor and truck plants and in the tool or implement factories.

These improvements mean of course greater profits and dividends for the McCormick family and the few other large stockholders. But for us, the Harvester slaves, it means that the company is going to suck the last drop of blood and energy out of us. It means that soon hundreds more will be thrown on the scrap heap as unemployed workers. Or, perhaps, the company will be good to us and say, that if you will quietly and nicely accept another wage cut, we will let you work a little longer. These improvements in production are used to make worse the conditions

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

PHOTO WORKERS BEGIN CAMPAIGN OF ORGANIZATION

Nationwide Drive Goal of Union

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 9.—The Photographic Workers Union of America, Local 17830, is planning a nationwide campaign for the organization of all photographic workers throughout the country. Organization of all the photographic workers in this city will be the first step in the campaign, to be followed by a broadening of the movement as time goes on. New members are being enrolled at every local meeting here.

To Organize Contractors' Shops. At the present time an organization campaign to unionize the contracting shops is on. In these sweat shops the workers toil at piece work, and with great difficulty average \$15 to \$20 a week. About eight such shops are in this city, each employing from six to twelve workers under the most unsanitary conditions.

It is also planned to tackle the amateur finishers' shops where high school boys and girls are employed at \$10 a week, depriving a full grown man of a job. These youngsters take these jobs on the promise of "learning the business" but they never do, being kept at school work.

Baum Tells of Plans. In an interview with THE DAILY WORKER, Louis A. Baum, secretary of the union, went with great detail into its plans for the future.

"We intend to appear soon before the Central Trades and Labor Council and ask for their assistance in our campaign for the organization of the photographic workers," said Baum.

"We plan to have all union-made photos bear the union label and all union studios display a union sign so all can see it."

"It is our hope to start shortly a nationwide campaign, and we desire the help of photographic workers in all parts of the country in this drive. They should write me care of the union office, 352 Brook Ave., New York City: in this manner we will be able to centralize organization work."

Henry Rossman is president of the union, and Harry Cohen, financial secretary.

Pan-American Labor Hits 'Nervous Nellie' Kellogg's Policies

WASHINGTON—(FP)—The Pan-American Federation of Labor believes that the secretary of state committed an error in recognizing the government of the "directing head" of Gen. Chamorro, Adolfo Diaz, says an official statement by that organization on the Nicaraguan tangle.

Santiago Iglesias, Spanish-language secretary of the P. A. F. of L., in this declaration of attitude, reviews the protest made by Samuel Gompers in 1923-24 the activities of William Green in 1925, and the memoranda sent to Washington by labor organizations of Central America, in support of the liberal-labor movement in Nicaragua. It declares that both Dr. Sacasa and his agent, Dr. Vaca, held conferences with President Green since the Chamorro revolt, seeking aid in restoring constitutional government in their country.

Recognition of Diaz, the statement says, "has caused unnecessary ill-feeling against the moral prestige of American democratic institutions, all over the world, because such recognition was useless, unjust, and inimical to the people of Nicaragua and of the United States."

It asserts the constitutional right of the Sacasa government and says the P. A. F. of L. urges the United States to withdraw its action and give its endorsement to the constitutional regime of Sacasa. It announces that a communication to this effect was sent some time ago to President Coolidge and to the state department. This plea was made, it says, in the interest of peace and better understanding in the western hemisphere, for the protection of the rights of all peoples, and in accordance with the sentiments of the labor movements of the American continents.

Bakery Pickets Get Stay of Sentence. NEW YORK—(FP)—Stay of sentence was automatically granted on the appeal of Charles Solomon, International Bakery & Confectionery Workers' union counsel for the nine members of Local 87, fined a total of \$750 and given sentences of 10 to 30 days. The workers were found in contempt of court under a two-year injunction against their picketing non-union shops and groceries.

CALIFORNIA GAG LAW TAKES TOLL OF 504 ARRESTS

Syndicalism Statute Hit by A. C. L. U.

NEW YORK.—By maladministration the criminal syndicalism law in California has often been converted into an instrument of "injustice and oppression," it is asserted by Dr. George W. Kirchwey of the New School of Social Research, formerly dean of Columbia University Law School and warden of Sing Sing prison, in a survey of workings of the law, published today by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The law itself Dr. Kirchwey describes as "a concrete expression of war psychology." Trials in criminal syndicalism cases he attacks as "in many instances characterized by methods calculated to bring serious reproach on the administration of law in California. There are cases in which the trial judge made himself the mouthpiece of the prosecuting attorney and in which the prosecuting attorney was at his worst. Judged by its works, the syndicalism act must stand condemned."

Mob Law "Justice." Prosecuting attorneys in syndicalism cases, according to Dr. Kirchwey, who lectured on criminology in the University of California in 1925, "conducted the prosecutions with all the vindictiveness and the unscrupulous regard of orderly and lawful procedure which is described by Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard as the spectacle of press, public, and prosecutor in full cry in a man-hunt."

The survey is the first maneuver of the American Civil Liberties Union in the campaign of its California committee for the repeal of the anti-syndicalism law. Since its passage in 1917 the law has kept more political prisoners in California than in all other states put together, according to the union, and has plastered on California the reputation of being the most intolerant state in the republic. The weakness of the statute, Dr. Kirchwey asserts, is proved by the fact that reversals were secured on one-half the cases appealed to higher courts.

Communists and I. W. W. Hit.

The full brunt of the law was felt by the I. W. W. and the Communist Labor Party of California. It was passed, Dr. Kirchwey states, "as the result of a mass fear that had no basis in fact. We find nothing to justify the dread that engendered it. That part of the community which was responsible for the law and its enforcement took far too seriously 'the lunatic fringe' of the labor movement in California." Dr. Kirchwey labels members of the Communist Labor Party "largely idealistic, pacifistic types, who were opposed to any kind of violence." Most prominent of criminal syndicalist convictions from this group was that of Charlotte Anita Whitney, Oakland civic and suffrage leader. Her appeal from a one to fourteen-year sentence for mere membership in the Communist Labor Party was argued before the United States supreme court last March and is waiting decision.

"A man may advocate burglary or robbery or murder or malicious destruction of property without fear of the law so long as he does not aim to accomplish 'a change in industrial ownership' or 'any political change,'" declares Dr. Kirchwey, attacking the loose phrasing of the statute. As a result of this looseness, he asserts, the law has been used "in a spirit of panic, as a weapon of class hatred, and as a cover for private malice and vengeance."

Charges Against 531. According to Dr. Kirchwey, 531 people in California were charged with syndicalism and 504 arrested. More than half of these, 292, were dismissed without trial. Of 264 tried 164 were convicted. Appeals were taken in 114 cases. Half of the decisions were reversed and others are still pending.

"The picture," says Dr. Kirchwey, "is one of sudden immense activity following immediately on the enactment of the law with a complete cessation of effort within the short space of five years." Dr. Kirchwey challenges the constitutionality of the law on two grounds. He charges that it violates constitutional clauses guaranteeing equality before the law since it discriminates only against advocates of industrial or political change, and that it makes mere membership in a proscribed organization a crime. He charges also that criminal syndicalism trials were unduly prolonged, that judges and juries were biased and that "irrelevant and prejudicial evidence was admitted."

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ATHEISM

will mail its first annual report, comprising six pages of reading matter, and other literature FREE to interested people. Dues \$1 a year. Organizers wanted. Write to Freeman Hopwood, General Secretary, P. O. Box 483, City Hall Station, New York City.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN HOLDS IMPORTANT CONGRESS

LONDON, Dec. 24 (By Mail).—A hundred and twenty delegates, coming mainly from all the most important industrial districts, attended the Fourth National Congress of the Young Communist League of Great Britain at Sheffield last week end.

In his opening address, Comrade William Rust dealt with the situation before, during and since the general strike, paying particular attention to the role played by the so-called "left wing leaders" of the movement.

Alluding to the attacks to which the league has been subjected by the Baldwin government, he declared that "imprisonment and persecution could not deter young Communists from carrying on their work unflinchingly."

Receive Greetings. Fraternal greetings were received from the I. C. W. P. A., the Y. C. L. of Germany and Canada, the N. A. C. of the I. L. P. Guild of Youth, from Alex Gossip and the E. C. of the minority movement.

An emergency resolution, outlining the slave terms imposed on the miners, showing the impossibility of observing them, and explaining the tasks of the labor movement in regard to the young miners was carried unanimously.

Amid thunderous applause, Comrade Springhall, who has just recently been released after his second term of imprisonment, presented an emergency resolution on China.

"We must," he said, "assist our Chinese comrades to establish a free, independent and united China." The resolution was unanimously accepted.

Comrade Gallacher, who conveyed the Communist Party's greetings and report on the political situation received a tremendous ovation. He dealt with the world situation, emphasizing that "particularly important was the danger of a new imperialist war. All signs at present show that the capitalists are preparing for this and that it would be much more frightful than the last."

The report of the league executive committee showed the league's activity as: Active participation in the

general strike and lockout, organization of young workers' conferences, sending the young workers' delegation to Soviet Russia and the establishment of the "Weekly Young Worker"—its weaknesses being organizational and in education work.

The discussion on organization which followed showed the importance attached to this question.

In considering the "Capitalist Crisis and the Young Workers," the congress devoted itself to the task of overcoming the difference between the league's membership and its influence.

An interesting incident took place when a special welcome was given to seven of the delegates who had suffered terms of imprisonment—followed by a report on behalf of the young workers' delegation to Soviet Russia, given by Bob Edwards of the I. L. P. Guild of Youth.

Workers' Russia. Conditions of labor, the educational system, the trade unions and the political prisoners in Georgia were dealt with while comrade Edward's declaration that "only by building a united front of young workers' organizations could we go forward in the struggle against capitalism," aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

A representative of the Young Communist International addressed the congress and stated that "in its discussion, in the types of delegates present, in the questions discussed and its splendid fighting revolutionary spirit, the congress showed that in Great Britain we have a Young Communist League worthy of taking its place in the front ranks of the international."

On this note the congress closed.

Detroit Y. W. L. Honors Liebknecht at Memorial Meeting on January 16

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 9.—The Young Workers (Communist) League, district seven, has arranged a Liebknecht memorial meeting for Sunday, Jan. 16, at 8 p. m. in Carpenters' Hall, 935 Alker Ave., near Oakland. Admission is 25 cents.

There will be a program and enjoyable speakers will be Sam Darcy, national secretary of the Y. W. (C) L., Walter M. Trumbull, district organizer of Dist. No. 7, Y. W. (C) L.; Alfred Goetz, representative, Workers (Communist) Party.

Friends are requested to come and bring their friends. The Y. W. L. is engaged in the task of building the league in Detroit to proportions never before reached. With the help and support of friends this is possible.

LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.

BOSTON—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Jan. 23rd, 2:30 p. m., S. Bloomfield speaker.

CHICAGO—Northwest Hall, North Ave. and Western, Jan. 16th, 8 p. m., Zam, Williamson, Bedacht, speakers.

NEWARK—Sunday, Jan. 23rd, 7:30 p. m., Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th street, near Springfield Ave.

PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan. 23rd at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.

HAMMOND, IND.—January 16th, Sunday at 10 a. m., Workers Hall, 1059 Wallace Road.

GARY—Saturday, Jan. 15 at 3 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 215 W. 15th street.

CLEVELAND—Br. 2—South Slav Hall, Gammet, speaker. Br. 1, Freiheit Hall, Gammet, speaker. Br. 3, Hungarian Hall, Amter, Gammet, speakers.

DETROIT—January 9th at 2:30 p. m., at So. Slav Hall, 18th and Chouteau Ave., Schachtman, speaker.

Scott Nearing Asks a Question

SCOTT NEARING puts it neatly. "New York bankers talk to one another through the WALL STREET JOURNAL and the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. New York manufacturers and merchants maintain a long list of daily papers through which they propagate the idea that they want the New York masses to absorb. The coming of THE DAILY WORKER to New York gives the English speaking workers their only chance to keep in touch with the labor movement through a daily labor paper. Will the New York workers not show at least as much solidarity in the support of THE DAILY WORKER as the business men show in the support of their papers?"

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

Upton Sinclair: "Interesting. . . It is full of facts young workers ought to know."

Freeman Hopwood, Secretary, American Association for Advancement of Atheism. "The Challenge of Youth is a gem. It is one of the best things for propaganda that I have ever seen. I handed it to a Catholic youth and he finished it during the afternoon at work. Another took it with him to the six-day bicycle race and read it all there. The simple style is effective. I hope it is sold by the thousands."

John Kasper, Prize Winning Communist Literature Agent. "I want to congratulate Comrade Darcy for putting out a real pamphlet, The Challenge of Youth. It is a book that a League member could go out and sell with pride. This book is real, the best book the League ever put out. That is the way to write for the young worker. Keep it up."

SEND US YOUR ORDERS: Single Copy 15c, Bundles 10c
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Enclosed please send \$... for the CHALLENGE OF YOUTH by Sam Darcy. Please send it to:
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FURTHER DELAY OF THE A. F. OF L. AUTO CAMPAIGN

Jurisdictional Clash Prevents Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—(FP)—Further months of delay of the organizing campaign promised by the American Federation of Labor for the automobile industry is now seen by the officials in direct touch with the job. This delay is based primarily on the jurisdictional issue.

More Talk. When the Detroit convention last October called for an organizing campaign it asked the international unions in the metal and wood industries to yield jurisdictional claims in this field. A conference of executives of the international unions, held in Washington in November, decided that the executive council must first make formal requests upon the executive boards of these organizations. That step is to be discussed and probably will be taken by the executive council at its January meeting in St. Petersburg, Fla. Then the executive boards of the various unions must be given time to deal with the request.

Next April—Maybe. Assuming that all replies are received before the A. F. of L. executive council meets again in April, the council will at that time determine whether the replies are nearly enough unanimous and are sufficiently definite in favor of a temporary industrial organization of automobile workers, to justify a serious attempt to enlist union members in Detroit and other motor factory centers.

Free Speech Test Is Held at Passaic as Police Stop Meetings

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 9.—With the aid of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Polish Branch of the International Labor Defense held a free speech test in Ukrainian Hall, Passaic, N. J., George Collins of the Fellowship of Reconciliation represented the union. No police appeared and the heretofore forbidden meeting ended peacefully.

The free speech test followed the action of Passaic police in barring three meetings arranged by the Labor Defense for the Rev. Masur of Detroit. Mr. Masur is touring the country for the Labor Defense. His lectures were barred because Polish patriots in Passaic are alleged to have complained that he would "attack God and the state." His subject is "Political Prisoners in Poland."

Worker Dies from Exposure. AUBURN, Nevada.—William Welch, 57, a woodchopper, died while being taken to the county hospital, from exposure to the cold. He was employed on the Dolce ranch and an investigation showed that he had been inadequately protected by only one blanket, altho he had been ill for some time.

NOW READY! LITTLE RED LIBRARY No. 10

CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S. S. R.

Rights of the Trade Unions in the U. S. S. R.
By V. Yarotsky.
Social Insurance in the U. S. S. R.
By N. Yekovsky.

This little booklet is intended as a manual for American workers containing in the form of adopted laws all of the demands that they themselves must fight for in the United States. But it also shows what can be done in the way of protection of labor in a country where a child labor law cannot be declared unconstitutional because it interferes with profits. In Russia child labor is judged not from its effects on profits but on the health of the children.
Published by the
DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Paper Box Strikers in High Spirits; Union Contributions Help Relief Work

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A concert and dance were enjoyed by the paper box strikers when Joe Magazine with his Columbia Jazz Band played to a crowded mass membership at their meeting hall, the Church of All Nations, 9 Second avenue. The spirits of the workers are high and the gaiety was of the greatest when the chairs were moved back and dancing began. The strike is known to many as "the flappers' strike," and they certainly can dance.

Contributions toward the relief work of the union are coming in in increasing numbers. The union gave a party to the children of the strikers yesterday, with the co-operation of Mrs. J. Sergeant Gram, at the Peace House, Fifth avenue and 110th street. The 300 children who came with their parents were highly amused and learned something about the strike their mothers

and fathers are putting up for decent working conditions in the paper box industry.

The following contributions were received and made possible the payment of relief checks to the girls, which had to be held back on Christmas, due to lack of immediate funds: International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, \$50; Upholsterers' International Union, Local 76, \$12; United Neckwear Cutters' Union, \$50; Fur Dressers' Union local, \$250; Local 2163, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, \$10; Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief (Clarina Michelson), \$100; United Workers' Co-operative Association, \$63; Branch 301, Workmen's Circle, \$25; Branch 245, \$11.50; Branch 144, \$3; Branch 20, \$10; Branch 173, \$2; Loyover Progressive Society; Branch 177, Workmen's Circle, \$10.50.

Congress Idles as Longshoremen Die

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Leonardo Dorastadina was killed when a packing case containing an automobile struck the ladder on which he stood in the hold of the Peruvian Line steamship Spurina. The case was one of many being lowered into the hold. The worker was guiding cases downward into place when the one struck him. Another longshoreman was badly cut on the back by the corner of the case. These workers are unprotected by any compensation law, since the supreme court held them maritime workers and the federal congress has not enacted legislation pending which would cover such cases.

We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends—send in their addresses.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS
According to a new and more economical system of newsstand distribution, THE DAILY WORKER will be on the stands by noon each day. Watch for it.

Pittsburgh Will See Passaic Strike Film

PITTSBURGH—This city will have an opportunity to get a close-up on the historic eleven month Passaic Textile Strike with the showing in this city on January 13 of the sensational motion picture of that stirring and dramatic struggle.

The picture will be put on at Moose Auditorium and will run continuously from 7:30 to 12 o'clock.

It is in seven reels, and of the mass drama type. In fact, it has been favorably compared with "Grass," a mass drama which scored a signal success a few years ago. Its grand mass movements, stark realism and sustained continuity make the Passaic picture a mass drama of outstanding interest and dramatic appeal.

Auspices Organized Labor. The showing is under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union and has the backing of the entire labor movement in Pittsburgh. All proceeds from the showing will be sent to the General Relief Committee of Local 1603, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, to support the strikers in their fight against the five mills which still refuse to recognize the union. Of the five original struck mills, four have settled, including the powerful Botany mills, but five still refuse to concede their workers the right to organize and do collective bargaining.

CLEVELAND LABOR MEETS TO FIGHT ANTI-ALIEN ACTS

Conference Called for Protest on Jan. 13

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 9.—A conference of representatives of all labor and progressive organizations has been called by the Cleveland Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers to protest and lay plans to fight against the proposed anti-alien legislation by congress. The conference will be held Thursday night, Jan. 13, at 7:30 o'clock in the Insurance Center building, 1783 East 11th street.

A meeting of editors of foreign language papers was held on Jan. 4 and a huge publicity campaign has been launched as a result among the foreign born. Protest meetings are to be arranged in the various neighborhoods and a monster mass meeting will be held soon at Grey's armory.

A fund of \$1,000 is to be raised by the committee to further the work.

The council is endorsed by the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and Harry McLaughlin, president of the federation, is a member of the advisory committee of the council.

Says Labor Must Fight Bills Aimed at Foreign-Born

That the bills for registering and fingerprinting aliens are likely to be rushed thru congress in its closing hours next March is feared by Secy. Max Orlovski of the Chicago council for protection of the foreign-born. Orlovski, who is on the district executive board of the machinists' union says:

"Chicago labor must voice its protest against the bills in such a manner that the sponsors will not dare bring them out of committee. Their silence now is rather a sign of danger to labor than of security."

The Aswell, Johnson and Holaday bills are particularly vicious, he says, placing the happiness of every alien at the whim of government officials. These bills have been condemned by the Detroit and Atlantic City conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

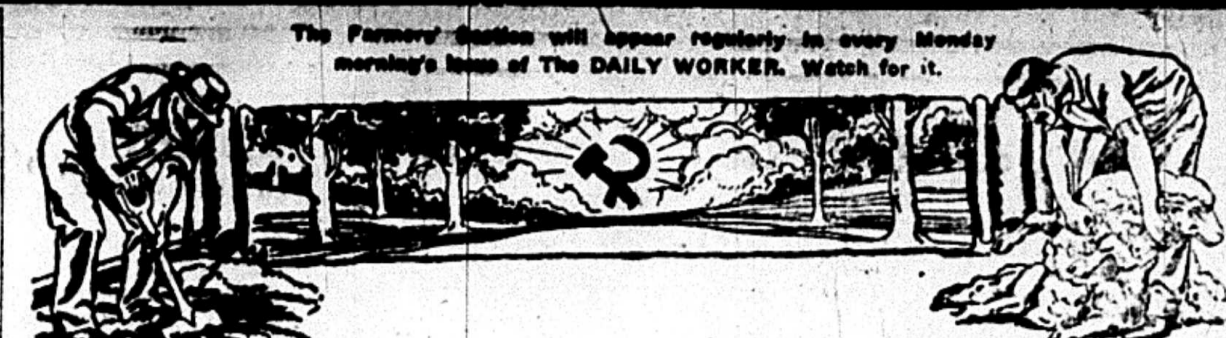
Tacoma Hears Griffin Speak in Lieu of Flynn

TACOMA, Wash.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was billed to speak here on the Pasco strike on Dec. 29. She was sick and unable to appear, but thanks to C. R. Griffin, the meeting was a success anyway.

Griffin will be remembered as one of the I. W. W. leaders who were sent to Leavenworth in 1917 after the trial under Judge Landis in Chicago. He has been doing active work for the I. W. W. in the northwestern states lately.

He made a fine speech, dealing first with the Pasco strike. Then he spoke on the I. W. W. discussing Sacco, Vanzetti, Mooney, Billings, the Centralians, and other victims of the frame-ups of the capitalist class in their war on the workers. He stressed the need of class consciousness, organization, and the united front of all the workers.

Those who were disappointed by not hearing more news of Pasco, because of Miss Flynn's illness, will be able to hear it from Albert Weisbord, leader for many months of the Pasco strike. He will speak at 8:00 p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 11, at Eagles Hall, E St., near 13th, in Tacoma.



BIG DEFLATION IN FARM PROPERTY GIVE FARMERS ECONOMIC GRIEVANCE

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

While record-breaking profits have been boosting the property of industrial capitalists to unheard of heights, while the wealth of these multi-millionaires has been swollen by an orgy of stock dividends, deflation has brot the value of the American farmer's capital down 30 per cent to a level whose real worth is 10 to 20 per cent below pre-war. This is the significance of the U. S. department of agriculture's report that farm real estate values on March 1, 1926, averaged 30 per cent lower than on March 1, 1925, and that they are still shrinking.

The slump in farm values, according to the report, has hit the grain and livestock states of the middle west hardest. There have also been severe declines in several mountain states and in certain cotton states. Here is solid economic foundation for the spread of radicalism among farmers of these sections.

"It is estimated," says the report, "that the average value of farm real estate per acre in the United States on March 1, 1926, was \$74.47 compared with \$107.89 on March 1, 1920. Figures for some of the key states reflect the shifts that have taken place in different regions. In Massachusetts the average value of farm real estate per acre increased from \$100 to \$109 between 1920 and 1926. In Iowa on the other hand there was a decrease in the same period from \$255 to \$155. In Georgia there was a decline in the same period from \$57 to \$20 per acre; in South Carolina from \$74 to \$45; in Montana from \$42 to \$25, and in California from \$210 to \$180."

The depreciation of the farmers' capital in Iowa, Montana and South Carolina amounts to approximately 10 per cent. In Georgia the shrinkage amounts to 47 per cent of the value in 1920. Comparing the real value of the farmer's land today with the pre-war value the report says:

The figure for the country as a whole means that in a single year more than 103,000 farmers lost their farms because they went broke. If we include the forced sales on account of delinquent taxes averaging 1.1 per 1000 farms, the number of farmers losing their farms on account of bankruptcy amounts to 130,000. Such forced sales in the Dakotas and Montana ran from 6 per cent to 7 per cent of all farms.

Proper Case of Alien Exclusion; Send Mr. Corn Borer Back Home

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 9. — The European corn borer has invaded Illinois.

The first specimen was found on a Kankakee county farm near the Indiana line and advised to P. A. Glenn, chief inspector of the state agricultural department from Washington, where it was sent for absolute identification, confirmed the presence of the pest.

W. H. Flint and Dr. T. H. Frison of the state natural history survey have been conducting an extensive search in Kankakee county for further evidences of the corn borer without success, it was declared.

Authorities declare the pest will do little damage for several years, in which time it is hoped the invasion may be stopped.

Co-Ops Collecting for Mine Victims

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—(FP)—More than \$1,000 has been subscribed by various cooperative societies for relief of widows and orphans of the Michigan iron miners lost in late disasters. The mine accidents have cost some of the Michigan cooperatives staunch members. The entombing of 60 miners near Ishpeming cost the Consumers Cooperative Association of that town many members, the cooperative boarding house its part time manager and two boarders.

The cooperative boarding house at North Lake lost its part time manager in the Barnes-Hecker disaster. Relief is coming from cooperative societies made up chiefly of workers in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, New York, Illinois, a miners' coop in Dillon, Va., Ohio, etc. Donations may be sent direct to Jalmar Nukala, relief chairman, care of Ishpeming Cooperative Store, Ishpeming, Mich., states the Cooperative League New York headquarters.

Russian Council to Meet.

There will be a meeting of the Russian Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born on Sunday, the 16, at 1902 W. Division street.

All Russian organizations are urged to send delegates to this meeting and become acquainted with the work which it intends to do.

Send in a Sub to The DAILY WORKER today.

GARY RESTAURANT WORKERS MAKING GAINS FOR UNION

Outcome of Drive Rests with Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 9.—With a few additional restaurants signing the union agreement, the campaign to organize the restaurant workers is continued by Local 241 of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers of Gary.

Solomon's restaurant, located on 6th Ave. between Broadway and Washington, was picketed. The picketing revealed a widespread feeling of sympathy for the efforts of the union among the residents of Gary.

Teacher Pledges Aid.

A public school teacher approached the pickets and said, "I will not patronize this place any more, since the union is refused recognition. I am a school teacher and I will tell other teachers not to eat in this place. I am a member of the teachers' union myself."

Workers With Them.

Workers passing by expressed themselves briefly but strongly: "Stick to your shift, boys!" "We are with you, boys!" "That's right, step on them, fellows!" "You ought have done it long ago!"

Some of those who came out of scab places told the pickets: "I did not notice this place is picketed. I will not eat here any more."

The boss was trying to put up a brave front coming up to the window and grinning at the pickets. But his face grew more serious as the time wore on.

Service Depends on Workers.

With the sympathy of the workers and residents of Gary back of the union the success of the organization campaign rests with the restaurant workers themselves.

What we need is more getting together, more meetings of the workers, more solidarity; more of a friendly approach to those of the workers who have not yet made application to join the union.

Join!

Every worker knows where the Labor Temple is located. There is no need to wait until some one approaches you to join the union. Look for the union yourself.

Ask for Brother Parlee or Brother Foley, the international representative and the business representative of the union; they will advise you.

Let's go and build strong!

LAUNDRY WORKERS IN 'FRISCO WORK UNDER SLAVE-DRIVING CONDITIONS; UNION FIGHTING BOSS EXPLOITATION

By a Worker Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9. — The laundries have been able to speed up the workers by playing one against the other with the hopes of steady work and by keeping them continually under the threat of being fired if they protested against the slave-driving conditions. The following is a fair example of how the workers are handled.

Get Half Overtime.

When the workers put in three hours overtime they are paid for only half of the time! If there are any protests threats are hurled against the head-worker by the superintendent. The superintendent is not satisfied with paying the workers under the union scale, but tries by all ways and means to rob the workers of what is due them.

Slave Drivers Paid Well.

In one of the laundries the head-washer gets \$55 per week, not because he does more work than any other head washer, but because he is a better slave driver and cusses the workers right and left. Knowing that the union is a strong weapon in the hands of the worker, he tries as much as possible to bring in non-union men and pays them under the scale.

Health Conditions Bad.

The washing machines and wringers are not connected to drains and the water streams all over the place. Most of the workers suffer rheumatism and all kinds of disease because of these unsanitary conditions, while the bosses pile their profits sky high.

Girls Treated No Better.

The girls in the laundries are treated no better. Mangle girls get \$19.50 per week. The girls don't last long on the job because in the speed up system two mangies do the work formerly done by three. The tricks played on the girls are varied. They are hired Monday and laid off Thursday even though the week calls for a full week employment. The markers, the most dangerous work in the laundry, get only \$29.50 for sorting all kinds of diseased dirty clothes. Forty-eight hours is a week's work according to the union regulations, but these girls work often from 10 to 12 hours a day during the rush periods.

The workers in the laundries are now putting up a strong campaign against these violations of union conditions and the unsanitary conditions in the shops.

Polish Women of a Textile Town Learn How to Run a Council and Aid Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Some twenty-odd women sit around a red hot stove in the corner of a dimly lighted hall. It is a meeting of the Workingwomen's Council in Wallington, New Jersey. They have more members, fifty altogether. Where are the others? Well, one has young children to mind, another a cranky husband, another is tired. It is hard for women to come out to meetings.

A God-forsaken hole, Wallington. Streets of mud, scattered frame houses, half a dozen stores, a population of Polish workers. Only once Wallington got on the map. That was when in Passaic and Garfield, those towns seething with the struggle of the textile slaves, strikers' meeting halls were closed. Wallington offered a place for mass meetings. Generally Wallington is outside of things, on the outskirts, a backwater of life and of the strike.

A Meeting in Action.

The women are jolly tonight. They are planning a Christmas ball (that's Russian Christmas) which will be held here in their own town and where all the workers can come. All want to talk at once. The chairman, an active young woman with bobbed hair, less backward than the others, raps on the table. "Slouchaete, kobity, she says in Polish. "Kapuista y hot-dogs we will have. We must get committee to serve them. Katie—you!" The woman designated grins sheepishly, twigs her fingers. "Me? No, I no smart enough. Some one else!" They try another. This one has five young children at home, and they think she can be there to serve hot dogs. At last they got the committee for the hot dogs and all else necessary.

Next to the chairman sits the secretary, a beautiful young woman of nineteen, holding a sleeping baby. She herself has the face of a wide-eyed, rosy child. A fine girl, withal. She is not a striker, but a striker's wife, and she understands the strike from A to Z. She is also the secretary of the union block committee in her district (she being the only one who can write English). "If only I didn't have such a young baby," she tells you wistfully, with a childish pout, "I'd be the first one on the picket line every day, you bet."

They Know What Strikers Are.

They are nearly all textile strikers, these women. The strike has joggled them out of their sleep, their backwardness; brought them together. They wear the round woolen caps, the shabby, shoddy coats you see everywhere here. Broad Polish faces, simple, open faces, marked with toil and struggle. Some of them are still a little puzzled at the meeting. All this talk about "order of business" and committees for this and that—they haven't quite got on to that yet. They were organized in September. At first they said, "Let's win the strike first. Then afterward we will think about Women's Councils." But now they have seen that the Women's Councils have helped a great deal to win the strike, and so they support them.

Switchman Discusses Papers for Workers

(By a Switchman Correspondent.)

The December 8 issue of "The Bosses' Voice" which is fooling the workers thru its name, "Labor," comments very strongly upon the fact that The DAILY WORKER is short of funds. If The DAILY WORKER was forced upon the workers in the same manner that "Labor" is forced upon the railroad workers who are members of the so-called standard organizations, it would not be asking for donations. There are thousands of railroad workers who receive this paper, not because their local lodges are compelled by the officers of the Grand Lodges to remit the annual subscription price for each member.

Labor does not beg, it takes by force.

The copy of Labor which I have was given to me by a Brotherhood member who had not unfolded it yet. When he handed it to me, he remarked: "Here take this scabby sheet. I know that you like to look it over for reasons of your own. I will not have it in my home to poison the minds of my children. I listened to its doctrines too long."

Railroad men have stood still for thirty years. There are hundreds of railroad workers in Chicago that can see no difference between Labor and the Chicago Tribune, they both champion the same cause.

While I am not a Communist, I cannot see how a worker can be represented by a democrat or republican. None of their candidates are workers, nor do they associate with workers. It is my opinion that representatives usually represent their associates.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.



The next issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents will be out next Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

All who understand the Russian language are invited to attend.

Prolet-Tribune is issued regularly every month.

Sheboygan Comrades Do Well; Pledge More

Editor, DAILY WORKER: This is a small city, about 35,000. Most of the population is German, with a few other nationalities. Among them are about 200 Croatians. There are a couple of fraternal societies, one educational and dramatic club, and a Jugoslav fraction of the Workers' Party with 12 members. And it is worth noticing that these few comrades are in full control of every society and organization and are working to the best of their ability for the working class.

We have obtained subscriptions to Radnik and The DAILY WORKER. We have distributed literature to the amount of \$80. Now we have raised \$40 for "The Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund." This is a very small sum of money for such a big work that our party has undertaken, but when we consider the kind of people we are dealing with and the small group we have to do the work, we believe that the comrades in Sheboygan are doing well. There is promise of better work in the future.

Fraternally yours,
M. Muzewick,
Sheboygan, Wis.

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Birthday Issue Out Next Week!

On January 13, 1927, there will be a Special Birthday Number of The DAILY WORKER in honor of our Third Birthday. The issue will be devoted to special articles, pictures, stories and a full account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We can think of no better service to which to put our Special Birthday Issue than to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We can think of no better way of celebrating our birthday than by making a strong plea for their freedom. We are asking that our readers place their names on the Honor Roll in this special issue to indicate their support of Sacco and Vanzetti as well as their support of the only daily paper which is waging a real fight for their freedom. Send in your dollar for your greeting NOW!

Working class organizations may secure advertising space at \$100 per page.

Pin your dollar to the blank below and mail it to The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., before January 10, 1927.

HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

to greet The DAILY WORKER on its third birthday, for which you will please enter my name on the Honor Roll in your Special Birthday Edition.

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Table with subscription rates: By mail (in Chicago only) \$8.00 per year, \$4.50 six months, \$2.50 three months; By mail (outside of Chicago) \$9.00 per year, \$5.00 six months, \$3.00 three months.

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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Hearst the War-Monger

That "virile American," William Randolph Hearst, whose activities range from the publishing of the most degraded and vicious newspapers in the world to "educating" movie actresses, has come out in support of the Wall Street-Coolidge policy in Nicaragua and Mexico.

Hearst's papers have baited Mexico consistently. They supported the bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1913, the invasion of Mexico in 1916.

Back in 1898 Hearst sent Frederic Remington to Cuba to get pictures of "Spanish atrocities." Remington could find no material of this kind and cabled Hearst to this effect. It was then that Hearst sent the message now famous in newspaperdom.

"You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war." Hearst is said to own one million acres of land in Mexico and for this reason it is clear that his desire for a "firm policy" towards Mexico has a purely business basis. A multi-millionaire himself, he specializes in war-mongering: and appeals to the lowest jingo instincts.

Hearst's papers, with their tremendous circulation, are a menace to the American masses. Their imperialist role is obvious in the present acute situation. More sly and unscrupulous than the other capitalist sheets, Hearst builds up a huge circulation by advocating meaningless reforms and then floods the millions of readers with the special propaganda of Wall Street.

Hearst is a cowardly and conscious plotter against the lives of the American working class and the workers and peasants of Latin America. His papers should be boycotted by the American labor movement and he himself, in line with the suggestion of Congressman Huddleston of Alabama, should be lined up with President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg, Elbert H. Gary, the Rockefeller and Morgan males, and a few hundred of the other wealthiest parasites and made to stage their own invasion of Mexico in Nicaragua unassisted.

The sudden cooling of their patriotic fervor would send the mercury down below zero for hundreds of miles around.

The working class press must do its level best to counteract the war madness Hearst is trying to engender. The weakness of the working class press is most apparent at a time like this when the issue of peace or war hangs in the balance. But it is in periods such as this that the working class feels most the need of a powerful and militant press and can be rallied to workers' papers which speak fearlessly and clearly in exposing the monstrous conspiracy which has been organized by and for Wall Street and its government—which Hearst supports.

Greetings to the American Kuomintang

The American section of the Kuomintang Party now concluding the sessions of its annual convention in Los Angeles can be of inestimable support to the people's liberation movement in China of which it is a part. It can aid the revolutionary struggles of its mother party in two principal ways: First, by rendering material and moral aid and support by mobilizing the Chinese population in America behind the liberation movement, and second, by joining with the revolutionary workers' movement in this country in the struggle against American imperialism.

The United States has posed as the friend of China. An earnest of this friendship was given in the form of returning the Boxer indemnities to educate Chinese in this country. But the friendship that the United States has displayed towards China with one hand has been more than counter-balanced by the imperialist scheming and grabbing that the United States has been guilty of in common with the other powers who have their claws in China.

The manner in which the United States has consistently maintained an attitude of hostility towards the Kuomintang government of South China should dispel, if it exists in the minds of Chinese residents in this country, all thought of assistance or even neutrality on the part of the United States when the Canton government is finally prepared to assert its complete sovereignty in China.

In greeting the American section of the Kuomintang THE DAILY WORKER pledges to continue its work of exposing American imperialism in the Far-East and upholding the movement in China that is carrying out the doctrines of the great revolutionist Sun Yat Sen, to whose memory the American Kuomintang dedicated its work at the Los Angeles convention.

Presidential Warfare

The sole power to declare war is vested in the congress of the United States. But this mandate of "our fathers" has been put aside so often that our well-meaning friends will have another occasion to gasp with horror if Coolidge and Kellogg decide to land troops in Mexico, or any place else in Latin America to "protect" American oil and dollars.

The great "war president," Mr. Wilson, has done a great deal for dollar diplomacy not only in the matter of material aid but also in the legal matter of precedents.

If any person with the illusion that the constitution means anything asks Kellogg what right he has to send troops to Latin America and thus put the United States in a position of war without the consent of congress, he will doubtless remind the person that President Wilson took Vera Cruz in 1914 and sent General Pershing into Mexico at the head of a large body of troops in 1916. He will, if he wishes to go further back, make note of the fact that President Roosevelt took Panama on the quiet and that a two-year campaign was conducted against the Filipinos without a declaration of war. But perhaps the best precedent he can fall back on is Wilson's private war against the Soviet Republic in 1919.

It doesn't require a vote of congress to make war on Mexico if Coolidge decides to make it. And for that matter who knows that congress, as it is at present constituted, won't sanction such a war? The democrats? Well, Wilson was a democrat.

A Popular Movement Against Militarism and Imperialist War Can Be Built

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WALL STREET and its government is preparing to force upon the United States a policy in Mexico and Latin-America for which it cannot get popular approval. It is a policy of waging war without a declaration of war.

Secretary of State Kellogg, caught in a deliberate and particularly sly attempt to poison the minds of the American people by means of a lying story for which the state department itself dare not take responsibility, now takes refuge behind the phrase "not compatible with public interests" when asked to prove his statements.

This device, used by every tyrant and war-monger, is like the flag, a cloak for conspirators against the lives and liberties of the masses. THE La Guardia resolution has forced Wall Street government somewhat more into the open but it has the weakness of all such documents, written by middle class spokesmen, which start with the premise that American government is correct in protecting American capitalist interests if they exist in colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The Coolidge administration has taken advantage of this weakness and now states boldly, and backs up its statement by a further use of armed force in Nicaragua, that it intends to maintain its position of arbiter of the destinies of the Nicaraguan people by every means necessary for its purpose.

Its excuse is the right of way for a canal purchased in 1916 for \$3,000,000.

WHAT we are witnessing is the extension of the conquest of Latin-America designed to encircle Mexico as the first step to smashing its leadership of the anti-imperialist movement in Latin-America.

There is the further reason that, having secured the Panama Canal and

thus divided Latin-America into northern and southern zones, American imperialism intends now to control all approaches to the canal. The next step will be to control the approaches to the approaches and so on until all Latin-America is a Wall Street colony.

THAT such a policy cannot be carried out in Latin-America without war, goes without saying. Just as Great Britain has warred on the Egyptian people and other nationalities in the Suez Canal zone, beginning her bloody occupation of Egypt with the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, so does American imperialism begin a new phase of its conquest of all territory contiguous to the Panama Canal zone with the forcible overthrow of the popular government in Nicaragua and the armed occupation of its capital.

All this has been done in the face of popular opposition, but an opposition which lacks coherence, and in which the organized labor movement, the most effective force in this situation, has as yet taken no important part. The Communist Party alone has a clear program for combating American imperialism aggression which, with its danger of war, is a joint menace to the masses of the United States and Latin-America.

STILL another danger inherent in the Latin-American policy of Wall Street is its threat to the living standards—wages and working conditions—of the millions of low-paid workers engaged in the production of raw materials in the United States. In 1926 alone there was invested in South and Central America a total of \$518,031,800. Speaking of these investments Moody's Investor's Service says:

An interesting feature of Latin-American financing during 1926 is the trend of American capital into South and Central American enter-

prises, ESPECIALLY TO COMPANIES ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS. (Emphasis ours.)

Imperialism not only seeks fields for capital investment at rates higher than can be obtained at home but also sources of supply for raw materials which CAN BE OBTAINED CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BE PRODUCED AT HOME.

FOR a small privileged section of the working class this means participation in the profits of imperialism. For the great mass of the workers it means a more bitter struggle for a decent livelihood.

The danger of war and the threat to the living standards of workers engaged in production of raw materials—these are two main reasons for their duty to their comrades in the colonial and semi-colonial regions, to demand an uncompromising struggle by its leaders against the march southward by the American ruling class and its war machinery.

WE can be sure that no other sections of the population except the workers and exploited farmers will raise any real and sustained opposition to the Coolidge program. It is possible, however, to establish, on the basis of a struggle against such arrogant imperialism, a united front against Mexico, a united front of workers, farmers, liberal intellectuals and middle class elements which feel the pressure of militarism. In opposition to the Wall Street-Coolidge program of aggression.

Such a movement can have as its slogans, "Hands off Mexico and Latin-America," "Self Determination for all Latin-American Peoples," "Withdraw all gunboats and military forces from Latin-America," "Neutralization of the Canal Zone," "Wall Street investors shall not risk our lives for their dollars," "No gunboats for Wall Street,"

"Bankers fight their own battles," "The Monroe Doctrine is a Wall Street weapon," etc.

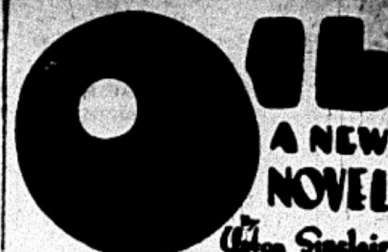
THE open aggression against Nicaragua and the less violent but just as determined and deadly pressure on Panama, all show the necessity for a broad popular movement to trace and expose the secret conspiracies of the state department and organize resistance to them.

I do not believe that any great numbers of the American people can be stirred to a high pitch of patriotic fervor by the prospect for war on the Latin-American republics. But many of these imperialist adventures which can culminate only in a war of major proportions can be carried out now by the professional military forces at the disposal of the state and war departments. The feeling that there is no immediate danger on the part of great numbers of the American masses in itself is of the greatest assistance to the imperialists.

BUT the world war came as the result of a series of imperialist adventures which made it inevitable but which were tolerated by the masses because it did not affect them directly. The capitalist class learned many lessons from the world war but the masses have yet to learn this one elementary lesson, the lesson that "every act has its logic," and that little wars breed big ones.

A UNITED front of all elements opposed to imperialism war will tend to dissipate the inclination to dismiss the danger to the American masses as far in the future and fix attention, not only on such events as the invasion of Nicaragua and the clubbing of Mexico but on the continuous extension of militarization in the United States and the gradual but rapid spread of the internal activities of the war department.

A popular movement against militarism and imperialism must be built.



A NEW NOVEL. Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.

These were all ranch fellows, outdoor men, that had worked in the sun all their lives, and grown big and bronzed and sturdy; but now they were bleached white or yellow, dirty and unshaven, with sunken cheeks and hollow eyes. Jack Dugan was coughing; just as his wife had said, and there was not one healthy-looking man in the bunch. If Bunny had been able to say to himself that these men had done some vile deed, and this was their atonement, he might have justified it, even while he questioned what good it would do; but they were there because they had dared to dream of justice for their fellows, and to talk about it, in defiance of the "open shop" crowd of big business men!

Bunny had sent them some books—they were allowed to have books that didn't look radical to very ignorant jailers, and provided the books came direct from the publishers, so that they would not have to be searched too carefully for concealed objects such as saws and dope. Now they wanted to tell him how much these books had helped, and to ask for more. And what did Bunny know about their prospects of getting a trial? Had he seen Paul, and what did Paul think? And what about the union—was there anything left of it? They were not allowed any sort of "radical" paper, so they were six or seven months behind the news of their own world.

Bunny came out into the sun shine with a fresh impulse of desperation. His father was half sick, but even so, his father must have this burden of pain dumped onto him! The last time they had discussed the matter Dad had said to wait, Vernon Roscoe would "see what he could do." But now Bunny would wait no longer; Dad must compel Vernon to act, or Bunny would take up the job himself.

He drove his father back to Angel City, and learned that radicals had organized a "defense committee," and there was to be a mass meeting of protest, at which funds would be raised for the approaching trial. Paul was to be the principal speaker—despite the fact that it might cause his half privilege to be cancelled. When Bunny got that news he served an ultimatum on his father: the meeting was to take place the following week, and unless Vernon had acted in the meantime, Bunny was going to be one of the speakers, and say his full say about the case.

Dad, of course protested. But it was one of those times when his son surprised him by failing to be "soft." Bunny went farther than ever in his desperation. "Maybe you feel I haven't any right to behave like this while I'm living off your money, and perhaps I ought to quit college and go to work for myself."

"Son, I've never said anything like that."

"No, but I'm putting you in a hole with Vernon, and it would be easier if you could say I'm not living on you."

"Son, I don't want to say any such thing. But I do think you ought to consider my position."

"I've considered everything, Dad—considered till I'm sick at heart! I just can't let my love for any one person in the world take the place of my sense of justice. We're committing a crime to keep those men in jail, and I say Vernon has got to let them out, and if he don't, then I'm going to make it hot for him."

Vernon was on his way back from the east, and Bunny demanded that he should phone the district attorney his wishes; he might phone the judge, too, if he thought necessary—it wouldn't be the first time Bunny would water. If he didn't do it, then Bunny's name would be announced as one of the speakers at that mass meeting. Upon Dad flashed the memory of that terrible meeting of Harry Seager's; he saw his beloved son publicly adopting that sea of angry faces and uplifted hands and lungs of leather!

(Continued tomorrow.) Kenosha Will Have Concert and Dance Sunday, January 16. An interesting performance, concert and dance will be given next Sunday, Jan. 16, by the Russian Workers' Mutual Aid Society of Kenosha, Wis. Chicago actors will participate. The affair will be held at Tatra Hall, 17 N. Main St., Kenosha. Beginning at 3:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 35 cents, at the doors 50 cents.

To Diamias Ormiston Case. LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 -- The indictment charging Kenneth G. Ormiston with criminal conspiracy in the Aimee Semple McPherson case will be dismissed when Ormiston appears for arraignment in superior court. It was reported at an apparently reliable source at the district attorney's of-

Calles Addresses the Mexican People

The text of President Calles' message to the Mexican people on New Year's furnished to THE DAILY WORKER by Arturo M. Elias, consul-general of Mexico at New York City, was as follows:

FOLLOWING the practice established last year, I again take advantage of the opportunity provided by New Year's Day to send cordial greetings to the Mexican people and deliver a direct message concerning the general situation of the country as well as the work accomplished and the tendencies followed by the executive.

The adoption of methods and systems for the development of our natural resources and the defense of our just national rights—methods and systems with which the most civilized countries of the world have successfully strived for their economic and political independence and their prosperity and full development—have aroused, because of suspicion and opposition attached to every innovation, internal and external difficulties; and the policy of strict compliance with the enforcement of the fundamental laws of the country have necessarily started the action of antagonistic forces.

Domestic Agitation Falls. "Fortunately, the points of controversy abroad have been dealt with thru channels and by means of calm, technical discussion. The domestic agitation and opposition have not succeeded in disturbing fundamentally the public peace we are enjoying, the government being able to comply strictly with all its obligations at home and abroad without the least obstacle to the task of reconstruction that I planned since I took charge of the administration.

"Thus, in spite of numerous and complex handicaps, which are all of political or social character, the financial stability of the country has been placed upon a sounder basis during the past year by means of a strict policy of economy and administrative honesty.

"The educational program for 1926 was carried out beyond its original limits.

"All of the agricultural schools which had been planned were duly completed; irrigation projects in several zones were finished and others begun and plans for those to be constructed during the new year have been fully prepared; the selection, mobilization, outfitting and equipping of military forces have been continued and the work of reorganization for efficiency in other departments has made progress.

Goal is Economic Betterment. "Thus we are striving, thru the united action of all, for the economic betterment of the country and the social and moral uplift of the Mexican people, which constitutes the most earnest aim of my administration.

"Unfortunately, those purposes of redemption and economic and social betterment of the great masses of people, without detriment to the just guarantees and prosperity of the wealthy classes, thru lack of understanding, or bad faith, or natural ill-feeling of selfish interests, have been interpreted as expressions of a pro-

gram of social disintegration. "A rancorous press campaign has striven to represent Mexico as the follower or supporter of exotic forms of government and a disseminator, at home and abroad, of political and social systems wholly strange to our environment, and our tendencies.

Mexico Has Its Own Problems. "Firm as I am in my conviction that truth shall necessarily come to light, I have continued serenely in my task without heeding the calumnies and the insults hurled upon me. I have confined myself to state, whenever the opportunity came, that our problems, similar in their nature to those of all peoples in a stage of formation, present in Mexico a phase of our present condition for the consideration of which it would be illogical to resort to the exotic measures of which we are accused, and the usefulness of which in social environments different from our own is not for me to comment.

"For I am well aware that they are not applicable to the conditions of our country, nor do they fit our political organization or the unalterable policy of my administration. Due to the unavoidable resistance of the antagonistic forces and interests mentioned above, a natural result has been the arousing abroad of unjustifiable mistrust notwithstanding that up to this day no harm has been done to any material interests thru the policy adopted by this government, notwithstanding that I have repeatedly expressed my purpose not to interpret the constitutional laws of

the country in any manner that would injure legitimate interest established in Mexico when those laws were enacted.

Capital Must Obey Laws. "On the other hand, I am willing, naturally, to accept the decisions of the supreme court in cases arising from a conflict of interests, and I insist that only an insidious propaganda of inimical interest and the natural distrust of capital have been able to restrict or delay the benefits accruing from co-operation between Mexico and the other countries, whose moral energies and capital shall always be welcome in our country with the sole restriction of respect to our laws and the sole limitation that the external collaboration must not become an absorption, in prejudice to our national interests.

The Church's Gross Untruth. "I also wish to avail myself of this opportunity to repeat, ten months after the catholic hierarchy began its opposition to the Mexican laws, what I stated at the beginning, which has not been modified thru the attitude, seditious and rebellious at times, of the clergy: That my administration does not intend, nor has it intended, to oppose the legitimate exercises or development of any religious activity; that matters of faith or creed or dogma are absolutely outside the action and purposes of my government; that I hold the same sincere respect for all expressions of conscience or religious beliefs; that it is a gross untruth framed up by the clerical reaction that the government has endeav-

avored or desired at any time to destroy or combat any religious faith.

"Regarding this matter, as well as the others which have been the object or origin of opposition to law, or of obstacles to the reconstructive work of my government, I have succeeded in preventing the activities of our adversaries from turning us aside from our course of strict conformity to the law, and I have maintained myself upon a level of perfect serenity, without allowing the course of doctrine and law followed and ordered by me to be obscured by passionate feelings, or by a spirit of retaliation or by political ill-will.

Thanks National Army. "The co-operation of the other administrative powers and the valuable assistance of order and respect afforded by the national army have made and shall make it possible for the country to succeed in honorably going thru a season of true hardship and trial.

"Notwithstanding the criminal machinations to alter peace and the insinuation made to army officers to pervert the noble aims of this national institution, the preserver of the security and honor of the country, all of its members have continued to this day in perfect discipline within the limits established by law, and my government firmly hopes that they shall thus continue for the prestige of the army and of the republic.

"But should the interests and hatreds intent upon reopening a new era of internal disorders, succeed in staining with the tarnish of treason and nobility of all the institutions of the country, my government is absolutely certain that the guilty shall receive an immediate and just punishment.

"In order to attain an extensive material and moral development of the country as well as a true collective prosperity, I asked in my message of January 1, 1925, for the earnest co-operation of every Mexican, who, forgetting ill feelings or personal ambitions, and with his thought bent upon the welfare and prosperity of Mexico, would wish to be with us.

"The passionate feelings and ancient hatreds stirred in the last year by conscienceless or malicious persons or by mere puppets in the hands of domestic or foreign interests would perhaps now render utopic a similar general call.

Call For Co-operation. "But having in mind above all the welfare of Mexico; it is my wish to insist on such a call that all those who are still able to emancipate themselves of malevolent influence, and those who through generosity, or patriotic feeling are able to free themselves of the heavy burden of prejudice, selfish interests or hatreds, come to us and willingly accept as legitimate the aspirations of the rightful upliftment of the masses of our country, for which we have always struggled and are ready to struggle always, being convinced that only the welfare of the great masses of Mexico can establish the basis of a definite organic peace and promote the prosperity and development of the Mexican nation."

Our Challenge Answered

DEAR COMRADES: This DAILY WORKER "poverty" is a terrible thing. I shudder in fear, impatiently waiting how it will end. Could it be that in the land of education, intelligence, that one can be forgotten who so bravely spoke and is so willing to speak against all oppression and tell the working masses of their heavy positions?

No one ever did but THE DAILY WORKER! It led us in splendid battle, willing to lead if we are true for its needs of life. We all know that it had no other purpose, and never will have, except to defend those who must work for a living, protect the unfortunate behind the iron bars—workers who dared to say a word against the meanest exploitation of toiling humanity in smelter, mines and hundreds of other dugouts. No other press has whispered a word of any successful idea for the working class but THE DAILY WORKER!

All of us know by this time the conditions under which THE DAILY WORKER is struggling for its own existence. Can we simply forget and say: THE DAILY WORKER has made important maneuvers, taken a hand in all labor struggles, showed the way out to a better future?

Dear comrades, wherever we are, we must make it one of our first obligations, not only to wait till we are asked for a little donation for our Daily, but always be ready to give assistance because it is for us, and that is the only way we can help ourselves.

I don't want to challenge anyone nor do I want to be praised. It is my entire conviction that without our Daily we would be forced to do things that we do not want to do, but we now have a Daily, and we should work and make it more powerful than ever. Come along, comrades, whoever you are, we all need THE DAILY WORKER.

Yours in the class struggle, Geo. Rupert.

Lost Without It!

DEAR COMRADES: I herewith send you my renewal for one year for THE DAILY WORKER. I would feel lost without THE DAILY WORKER on the farm for it is just as good as a life saver for a poor farmer. I send you one dollar (\$1.00) for your Third Birthday and in honor of my youngest son for he is also three years old. On the same day I will send \$1.00.

There is more real news in THE DAILY WORKER in one day than there is, in a capitalist paper in a month.

Hoping you the greatest fighting spirit for freedom. A Comrade, Chas. Johnson, Ashland, Wis.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn now in the perker correspondent's class.

Mexico City, Jan. 1, 1927.