

The Daily Worker Fights:
For the Organization of the Un-organized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40-Hour Week.

Vol. IV. No. 7.

H. S. SHAFER
BOX 150
GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW YORK N. Y.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE late Mr. Robert Brindell, bona fide labor leader, left a sizeable fortune to his survivors, so much that the United States has filed an income tax claim of \$200,919 against his estate. It looks as if this business of being a bona fide labor leader is almost as fruitful as being a movie idol. We had a labor leader here once who expressed his regret that he did not devote his financial genius to a more lucrative pursuit. He only succeeded in putting a paltry half million away. "Had I gone into the real estate game," he groaned, "I would have at least \$3,000,000 salted by now." Still we must admit that most of our labor fakers manage to feel contented on half a million.

MOBS are dragging American women thru the streets of Foo Chow and it should not be surprising if our secretary of state opened up another bag of "red plots" in order to convince the easily-convinced senators that there is a conspiracy between the Workers (Communist) Party and the Cantonese to assassinate American missionaries. Kellogg is too busy with Latin-America just now to go to bat for "civilization" in China. It is also quite possible that Uncle Sam is not particularly anxious to pull John Bull's chestnuts out of the fire.

THE Chicago Daily News had a cartoon last Tuesday on the Chinese question. A pig-tailed Chinaman was represented biting a hand labelled "Christianity." A bowl of rice supposed to represent "China's Progress Thru Education" did not seem to appeal to the Chinaman's appetite as much as did the missionary's hand. "Biting the hand that feeds him," was the caption. As a matter of fact, the poor, doubly-exploited Chinese masses have been feeding the missionaries in the past and all the other capitalist agents that have been employed by the foreign imperialists to dig the brains out of the people so that the task of exploiting them would be simpler.

SO we are going to have a "general strike" in New York. Really, it's a surprise to us, and it also convinces us that we should never again indulge in rash predictions. How often have we stated that the right wing leaders of the A. F. of L. are opposed to a general strike on principle? Such is not the case. The socialist leaders of the needle trades, aided by the bureaucrats of the Central Trades Council have called on the workers in New York City to quit work for one hour today as a protest against the Communists. We are not told what hour was selected but it would not surprise us to learn that it is between twelve and one o'clock.

THIS strike is sanctioned by the press, by the employers and by the police. It never occurred to the reactionaries to call a strike against the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti or the imprisonment of Tom Mooney. They are opposed to strikes that would benefit the workers or strikes with some laudable political aim as those mentioned. The only object the labor fakers have in the trade union movement is business. To save their jobs they are determined to go to any extreme to keep the unions out of the hands of the radicals. They will not succeed.

WHEN a southern senator made acid comment in the senate on the well-known efforts of the catholic church to involve the United States in a war with Mexico, senators who depend on the catholic vote for election.

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SMITH RAPS AT SENATE'S DOOR, BATTLE IS ON

Insull's Man Scored for Fraud

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The senate engaged in a turbulent debate this afternoon over the question of administering the oath of senator-designate Frank L. Smith, of Illinois.

Smith's friends urged that he be given the oath and be investigated afterwards. His opponents wanted his credentials referred to the senate elections committee without giving him the oath and keeping him outside the senate door meantime.

Deneen Presents Credentials.
The Smith fight formally opened when Senator Deneen (R) of Illinois presented the senator-designate's credentials and asked that the oath of office be administered to him at once. Deneen asked the senate to grant Smith the oath so that he might part.

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A. F. OF L. ISSUES CALL FOR AUTO UNION PARLEY

No Reply to Charges of Furriers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 19.—A conference of heads of unions having jurisdiction over various departments of the automobile industry has been authorized by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session here. The conference will deal with the problem of organizing the industry and will be held in Washington.

The automobile industry is the third largest in the country and employs more than a million workers, not including those employed by distributing agencies nor in maintenance work in garages. The fact that the industry is growing steadily and that it is dominated by non-union, or so-called American plan shops has long been a thorn in the side of organized labor.

Other considerations which influenced the federation are the high degree of specialization and the steady growth of mass production within the industry, which they charge tends to increase the output of the workers without a corresponding increase in their pay.

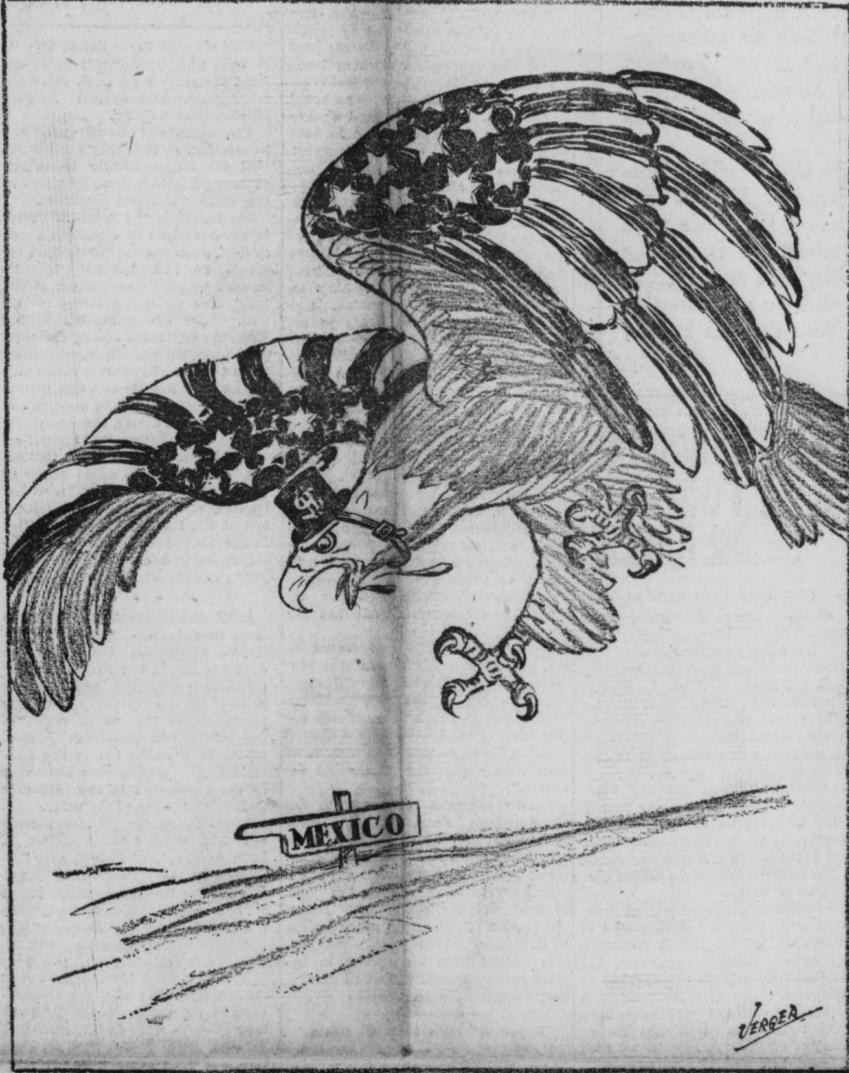
May Waive Jurisdiction.
While President Green did not say just what course would be followed at the Washington conference, he said that officials attending it would be principally from fields closely allied with the automobile industry, such as the pattern makers, metal polishers and machinists.

These trades, he said, probably would consider organizing in the various large automobile plants, waiving jurisdiction temporarily to permit greater expansion among employees of such plants.

Some labor leaders are known to favor a policy of building up independent organizations of employees within the large automobile plants to

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THE BIRD OF PREY



FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM IS LENIN SLOGAN

Huge Mass Memorials in All Cities

"Against imperialism" epitomizes the spirit of this year's Lenin Memorial observances throughout the country. At a time when the United States armed forces are entrenched in Nicaragua, held at strategic points for an invasion of Mexico and being massed for use against the nationalist aspirations of new China, Jan. 23rd, the date of Nicolai Lenin's death, takes on a special character.

Nicolai Lenin laid the basis of the struggle against imperialism. The honoring of his memory at this time is a pledge of solidarity with the oppressed people who are now victims of Wall Street's imperialist policies.

Third Observance.
It is in this spirit that huge meetings are arranged for Jan. 23, or con-

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Notice to Daily Worker Readers

ON and After Monday, January 24th, The DAILY WORKER will be published in New York and will appear each morning on the news stands in New York City and vicinity and also in the principal cities of New York state, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania. Readers and supporters of The DAILY WORKER are urged to bring this to the attention of their newsdealer and convince him of the necessity and value of handling The DAILY WORKER every day.

The new edition to be published in New York will be improved in many ways. First of all, New York City as a whole has vastly improved news facilities, being practically the news center of the world. Secondly, we will be better able to get first hand information of the struggles in and near New York, not only in the needle trades, but also in the mining, textile and manufacturing industries which are located in the immediate vicinity.

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

We have also secured the assurance of the co-operation of a number of well-known writers who will contribute to The DAILY WORKER as soon as it reaches New York. Among them in addition to our present staff will be Scott Nearing, Bertram D. Wolfe, Benjamin Gitlow, Albert Weisbord, Robert W. Dunn, V. F. Calverton, Michael Gold, Simon Felshin, Joseph Freeman and many others. Plans are under way for publishing daily the cartoons of the following well-known radical cartoonists: Robert Minor, Fred Ellis, H. Gropper, Hugo Gellert, K. A. Suvanto. This is but a brief list of the interesting features which the new edition of The DAILY WORKER will include. In spite of the addition of new features, the price of the paper will remain the same, 3c on weekdays, 5c on Sundays.

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"Arbitration" Is Mere Preparation for Bigger Crisis

Take Advantage of Mexican Internal Strife to Kill Home Opposition

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg has made a formal statement that he will "welcome" arbitration of the Mexican dispute. This statement comes at a time when the opposition to the administration policy is at its height, and, more important, at a time when the Mexican government is beset by armed reactionaries under the banner of the church while the Mellon-Doheny-Sinclair oil interests press their claims in court towards a crisis that probably cannot break for several weeks.

It is only the extremely gullible who do not see the reason for Kellogg's arbitration talk at this time. First of all, the state department can afford to make noble declarations while the Calles government is in the midst of an internal war with the catholic hierarchy and reaction, and while the oil cases are being disputed in the courts. It is good diplomacy to talk peace while your enemy is in difficulty and there is no immediate danger to home interests.

Allay Opposition.

It also serves the purpose of taking the wind out of the sails of the senate and house opposition while it allays the indignation of innumerable prominent persons who have communicated their dissatisfaction with the Coolidge-Kellogg invasion of Latin-America.

Nor is the fact that harmless arbitration talk with regard to Mexico draws attention from the unrestricted rape of Nicaragua still being carried on by Admiral Latimer's armed forces in that country. These are the things that may be seen thru the white veil of "peace" being drawn over the none the less sordid maneuvers of the imperialist servants of Wall Street in Washington.

Democrats Split.

While the administration thus attempts to maneuver out of the unseemly position it has held the past weeks, the so-called democratic opposition has fallen to the ground and resolved itself into a pre-convention struggle over the admissibility of running a catholic, namely Al Smith, for president. This is revealed in the heated three hour debate in Tuesday's session in which the belligerents were catholic democrats and protestant democrats. In the meantime the administration looked on gleefully in the knowledge that the democrats were split and that the foreign issues are being displaced by home campaign issues.

Nevertheless, the charges made by Senator Heflin, of Alabama, that the Knights of Columbus have raised a million dollar fund for the purpose of raising war feeling against Mexico have left their mark.

Defend Church.

Catholic senator-after catholic senator, mostly from Heflin's own party, rose to defend the "noble catholic church" and merely to deny that the million dollar K. C. fund will be used against Mexico. Senators Bruce, Reed of Missouri, Ashurst and Walsh rose one by one to belittle talk of the war and defend the Knights of Columbus.

The republicans, for the most part, staid out of the debate. It was clear to everyone that the speeches against Heflin being made by members of his own party, was objective support to the administration's Mexican dealings. The so-called "insurgent" republicans were silent.

Nicaragua Drowned Out.

The question of Nicaragua is being drowned out. The marines are still there. The merciless blockade of the Sacasa liberals still continues.

NEEDLE WORKERS UNITE AGAINST NEW EXPULSION

Protest Against A. F. of L. Ouster of Furriers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Jan. 19. — A great demonstration of all the workers of New York to express their solidarity and protest against the illegal and undemocratic policy of the A. F. of L. in expelling the entire joint board and four locals of the I. L. G. W. U. and officers of the furriers' union, has been called by the joint board of the cloak and dressmakers' unions and the joint board of the furriers' union. The demonstration will take place on Thursday, January 20, after work, and is expected to fill six meeting halls.

Against Traitors.

"Raise the mighty arm of class solidarity against the spies and traitors of the labor movement," is the slogan of the meetings which will be held at the same time as meetings called by the international. The campaign of vilification and frame-up before the entire labor movement of America against the progressive leadership of the furriers and the garment workers will be fully exposed.

A "maneuver to fool the workers" is seen by C. S. Zimmerman, manager of the dress division of the joint board, in the announcement of the international that conferences with the sub-manufacturers in the dress industry have been broken off without arriving at an agreement.

Fool Workers.

"This is a mere maneuver to fool the workers into thinking that the international is bargaining for a good agreement," Mr. Zimmerman said. "We have reliable information that they have practically reached an agreement which gives away to the employers several important points. The best proof of the dishonesty of their statement is that they cannot

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Minnesota Farmer-Labor Conference Takes Firm Stand Against American Imperialism and for Independent Political Action

"IMPEACH KELLOGG!" IS DEMAND OF BIG MINNESOTA FARMER-LABOR CONFERENCE MEETING AT ST. PAUL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—Impeachment of Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul corporation lawyer and former United States senator, from Minnesota, was unanimously demanded by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Conference meeting here. The farmer-labor ticket last November received a quarter million votes. The resolution that sets forth the position of the conference on the whole question of imperialist aggression in Latin-American countries is as follows:

HIT PUPPET PRESIDENT, DIAZ.

"BE IT KNOWN, that the national administration, thru Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, has flagrantly violated the sovereignty of Nicaragua thru interference by armed invasion with the internal affairs of that nation and has set up a puppet president in opposition to the duly elected chief executive, and is rendering every assistance that the naval forces of the United States can give to sustain the imposter Diaz in

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By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE Farmer-Labor Conference held in St. Paul, January 17 and 18, marks a big step forward for independent political action for the class interests of the workers and farmers. The conference repudiated all propaganda that the Minnesota workers and farmers were ready to go back to the policy of picking good men on the republican and democratic tickets. It took an uncompromising position against American imperialism. It declared for a movement forward to build a national labor party for the 1928 presidential election.

Conference Is Representative Gathering.

The conference was called by the legal state central committee of the Farmer-Labor Association, the state committee of the Farmer-Labor Association, three legislative boards of the organizations of railroad workers and the state committee of the Non-Partisan League. The final report of the credentials committee showed something over 200

delegates present, representing trade unions, farmers' organizations, co-operatives and other workers' and farmers' organizations.

During the last election campaign, which culminated in November, a certain group in the Farmer-Labor Party, led by one Quigley and supported by Emil Holmes, who had won the Farmer-Labor Party nomination for lieutenant governor, and a number of lawyers, small business men and politicians had raised the issue of the liquidation of the Farmer-Labor Party and led a movement back to the democratic and republican parties, with the object of substituting the non-partisan policy of picking "good men" on the old party tickets in the primaries for independent political action. The conference in a certain measure was called to answer these deserters and to devise the ways and means for strengthening the Farmer-Labor Party.

The mood of the workers and farmers of Minnesota was indicated in the fact that the delegates sent to the conference were those committed

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MINNESOTA WORKERS AND FARMERS TAKE FIRM STAND IN FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—The firm and determined stand of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Conference held here declaring for independent political action was as follows:

FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

"WHEREAS, the past experiences of the workers and farmers with the republican and democratic parties have proven conclusively that both these parties are the servants of the special privileged interests which profit from the labor of the workers and farmers; that these parties use the legislative power to place the burden of taxation upon the workers and farmers to the benefit of the specially privileged interests; that they refuse legislation for relief of the farmers, who face a crisis in the agricultural industry resulting in part from the exploitation of the railroads, marketing combinations, the food trust, grain elevators and banks; that they manipulate the tariff for the profits of the special

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FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM IS LENIN SLOGAN

Huge Mass Memorials in All Cities

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tiguous dates in all important cities of the country. It is the third observance of the great leader's death.
The largest possible halls are being secured and the raising of the slogan of anti-imperialism is attracting exceptional interest among the workers who feel a natural alliance with the exploited victims of the new colonial aspirations of American finance.

Huge N. Y. Meet.
The huge new Madison Square Garden in New York, capable of seating a veritable city of people, will be none too large to accommodate the thousands of workers who wish to do honor to the memory of the great revolutionist, Lenin, and to express their opposition to the invasion of Latin America and China. C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Foster, Scott Nearing, J. Louis Engdahl, Mossay Olgin are among the speakers who will address the great mass meeting on Saturday, January 22nd. Chicago observance will occur on Sunday, Jan. 23rd, at Ashland Auditorium, one of the largest of Chicago halls, with an exceptional feature of interest on the program: "Strike," a remarkable mass recitation by Michael Gold. Max Bedacht is the principal speaker.
In Detroit on January 23rd William Z. Foster and Rebecca Grecht will be the chief speakers at several meetings, necessitated by the cancelling of the contract for the armory by the local commandant.

Other Meetings.
Cleveland's meeting will be in Moose Hall on January 23, with Ben Gitlow as the main speaker. Other meetings are listed as follows:

- JANUARY 20.**
ROCHESTER, N. Y., 580 St. Paul St. PROVIDENCE, R. I., J. P. Cannon.
- JANUARY 21.**
HARTFORD, Conn.
BOSTON, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
LOS ANGELES, Calif., 8 p. m., Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Albert Weisbord.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Stone's Hall, Livingston and Parsons Aves. Ben Gitlow.
- ROCHESTER, Minn.**
JANUARY 22.
NEW YORK CITY, Madison Square Garden, Ruthenberg, Engdahl, Nearing, Foster, Olgin and Weinstone.
- TOLEDO, Ohio.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Odd Fellows' Temple, Ben Gitlow.
- NORWOOD, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin, Jay Lovestone.
- JANUARY 23.**
WASHINGTON, D. C., Playhouse, C. E. Ruthenberg.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., W. F. Dunne.
PASSAIC, N. J., 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave., A. Markoff.
BUFFALO, N. Y., 2:30 p. m., Workers' Forum Hall.
GARY, Ind., 2 p. m., Bedacht.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., 7:30 p. m., 308 Elm St., Pat Devine.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jay Lovestone.
CHELSEA, Mass., J. P. Cannon.
CHICAGO, Ill., Ashland Auditorium, Max Bedacht.

- BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 8:00 p. m.
- NEW HAVEN, Conn., 2:00 p. m.
- DETROIT, Mich., 2:30 p. m., Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th St., and New Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry St., W. Z. Foster.
- CLEVELAND, Ohio, Moose Hall, Ben Gitlow.
- JANUARY 24.**
CHISHOLM, Minn.
- JANUARY 25.**
SUPERIOR, Wis.
- JANUARY 28.**
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., C. E. Ruthenberg.
- PATERSON, N. J., 8:00 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, Bert Wolfe.
- NEWARK, N. J., 8:00 p. m., J. J. Balam.
- DULUTH, Minn.
- HANCOCK, Mich.

Detroit Memorial Meetings to Have Added Features.
DETROIT, Mich.—The cancellation of the Army for the Detroit Lenin Memorial Meetings by the military authorities will result in two huge meetings instead of one.
At a special membership meeting of the party over 200 were present and plans for two successful Lenin demonstrations completed. Twenty-five thousands leaflets announcing the new halls will be distributed and every

On and After January 24

THE DAILY WORKER will open its New York office at 33 First Street, New York. All communications relating to subscriptions, bundle orders of the Daily Worker, Workers Monthly and Sunday Worker, and literature orders should be sent to this office.

The office of the Daily Worker Publishing Company will continue at 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. We will maintain our printing plant as formerly and all orders for printing and any letters relating to printing should be sent to the main office—1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

possible form of publicity is being put out. The splendid enthusiasm and determination shown by the members of the party is a fitting reply to the attack on the party by the Detroit militarists.

Arrangements were made to have Foster and Rebecca Grecht appear at both of the meetings and additional halls have been secured for the expected overflow crowds.
The huge painting of Lenin now completed will be shown at both halls. A number of first-class additions have been made to the musical program.

In addition to the Finnish Workers' Band, Ukrainian Workers' Chorus, Pioneer Chorus and Stefan Kozakewitch, baritone, the following additions have been made: The Finnish Workers' Chorus, the Yugoslav Workers' Orchestra and two leading baritone singers whose names will be announced shortly.
The meetings will take place at 2:30 p. m. Sunday, Jan. 23rd, at the Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th St. (near McGraw) and the newly completed Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry Ave. (near Russell). The admission to the meetings is 25c.

The several thousand tickets already sold for the Armory will be accepted at the two new halls.
Banquet for Foster.
A left wing banquet has been arranged for Wm. Z. Foster for the evening of Jan. 23rd at the Jewish Labor Temple, 9179 Delmar Ave.

Lenin Meeting in Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.—The Lenin Memorial Meeting will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Sunday, Jan. 23, 8 p. m. William F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER and a Young Workers League member will speak.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

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tion hauled the southerner over the coals. Those indignant senators, catholic and protestant, indulged in fervid praise of catholic patriotism and denied that the Knights of Columbus had any designs on the peace of Mexico.

EVERYBODY who reads the papers knows quite well that the K. of C. raised a million dollar fund to equip the reactionaries in Mexico with arms with which to overthrow the Calles administration, but neither the capitalist press nor the politicians dare antagonize the powerful catholic political machine by telling the truth about the situation. None, with the exception of blatherskites like Sen. Hefflin of Alabama, whose courage can be attributed to the fact that he depends on the K. K. vote for his seat in the senate.

IN all probability the matters at issue between the United States and Mexico will be submitted to arbitration. Washington was unable to find a reasonable excuse for declaring war on the southern republic. The task of subjugating Mexico would be a costly one and Wall Street, perhaps, decided that the brandishing of the big stick may have served the purpose of making the Mexican government listen to "reason."

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

A. F. OF L. ISSUES CALL FOR AUTO UNION PARLEY

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be absorbed later by regular labor groups.

No Reply on Furriers.
President Green said he probably would not return to New York until after Feb. 1, to confer with the authorities there regarding the report of the Woll committee charging Communist dominance and bribery of the police in the furriers' strike.

Neither Mr. Green nor any other member of the executive council would comment on criticisms of the report made by Ben Gold, head of the joint board which directed the strike, or Joseph Ryan, president of the Central Trades Union.

The council members declared themselves ready, however, to turn over to the authorities all the information they have collected regarding the graft charges and to co-operate in every way.

Announcement has been made here of the resignation of Charles Moyer, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smeltersmen with headquarters in Denver. President Green stated that new officials would be chosen at a convention of the organization now in session in St. Paul.

The resignation of Moyer comes as the climax to a long period of internal struggle during which the union membership has dropped from 4,000 to 6,000.

Four Miners Killed in Explosion That Wrecks Mine at Caples, W. Va.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.—Four miners were killed when an explosion wrecked the central mine of the Pocahontas Coal company at Caples, W. Va., according to word received here by D. J. Parker, superintendent engineer at the U. S. bureau of mines.
Parker ordered the crew of the mine rescue car at Weston, W. Va., to hold themselves in readiness for a call to Caples.

Needle Workers Unite Against New Expulsions

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make public the points upon which negotiations failed.

Condemn Gangsterism.
A membership meeting of cloak and dress locals filled Manhattan Lyceum over flowing on January 17. Continued gangsterism of the international was condemned at the meeting. The latest atrocity inspired by Sigmanism occurred on Thursday when Harry Grossinger of Local 2 and P. Greenberg of Local 35 were brutally attacked by members of the "Frenchy" gang. This gang has been riding thru the garment section for days, and wherever it can single out a group of isolated pickets or workers loyal to the joint board, it attacks, leaving its helpless victims to be care for by passersby. Grossinger and Greenberg were attacked while they were picketing the G. and E. Dress shop. The gangsters escaped.

Respond to Bond Issue.
The protest of workers of the entire organized labor movement of America against the policy of expulsion of members of unions for alleged political beliefs and the terrorist methods now being used by Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U. to en-

SWAMP KELLOGG WITH DELUGE OF SHARP RIDICULE

Press Criticism of His 'Red' Scare Mounts

WASHINGTON—(EP)—Not since Mitchell Palmer attempted to terrorize the American public by his "red raids" and fantastic stories of bomb plots into making his president has a cabinet officer come under so heavy a fire of press ridicule and spoken contempt as has Secretary Kellogg with his "Bolshevist Alms" document, offered in explanation of his Nicaraguan-Mexican attacks.

Thick and impervious as is the skin of the former corporation lawyer, the printing in the Congressional Record of editorials from leading metropolitan newspapers, condemning his excuses and questioning his mentality, has made an impression. Kellogg now wants the country to understand that in that secret meeting with Sen. Borah's committee he told the history of Nicaraguan intervention. He even claimed that he did not know that his "red scare" document was to be made public.

There was no comfort for Calvin Coolidge in the editorials dealing with Kellogg's literary effort. The New York World was cruel enough to analyze it, starting off with the sentence: "Contemptible as the document is in its spirit, its purpose, its substance and its reasoning, it is necessary to pause over it and analyze the character of the evidence on which the secretary of state has put his seal."

Nor could Coolidge be flattered by the inferences contained in this sentence in the Baltimore Sun's editorial: "For we doubt seriously whether ever before in the history of this nation has the head of the state department appeared in public in a state of such utterly indecent intellectual exposure."

Finally comes a cablegram to the Pan-American Federation of Labor from Secretary Trevino of the Mexican labor movement, quoting his letter of protest to Kellogg, in the name of his organization, against the "lack of truth in your declarations before the foreign relations committee of the U. S. senate." Trevino says that Kellogg quoted from his speech in the Mexican chamber of deputies in a way that distorted its meaning.

Sugar Workers Earn 40 Cents
BATAVIA, Java—(EP)—In the sugar industry in Java the mills are up-to-date and fully equipped with the latest machinery, driven by electricity. All waste is eliminated—the refuse from the cane being used as fuel. Workers are paid 40c per day and meals are provided at 2c each. The workers generally have 5 meals daily at a cost of 10c. The hours of labor are 9 per day.

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Socialists Propose An Amended Slavery for the Victims of Imperialism

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THE socialist party has at last issued what purports to be an official declaration on U. S. imperialism's aggressions against Mexico, Nicaragua and China.

The contents of the statement are interesting, in that they further reveal the milk-and-water liberalism of an organization that still strives to sail under the name "Socialist."

For instance, the Socialist Party, in the homeland of American imperialism, demands the "immediate revision of the unequal treaties against which Chinese anger is rising." The Chinese national revolution, under the leadership of the Kuomintang, is demanding the complete abrogation of all these treaties. Thus the Socialist Party, which still claims to be a party of social revolution, demands less than the Chinese nationalists. In fact, the American, British and Japanese imperialists would be very happy if the Cantonese revolutionists would agree to the mere revision of the "treaties" imposed under the guns of warships and at the points of bayonets. But this is not the first time that the Socialist Party has acted as a propaganda agency of the imperialists.

It is also of great interest, however, to note that it took the socialist officialdom more than two weeks to act in the Nicaragua-Mexico-Chinese situation, and that the product of the collective brain appears, not in the official organ of the party, The American Appeal, issued in Chicago, but in the New Leader, published in New York City as the expression of the Hillquit-O'Neal-Cahan wing of the party.

It was during the Christmas week-end that Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, appointed dictator over Nicaragua by the Coolidge-Mellon-Morgan regime in Washington, began landing the marines, loyal imperialist soldiers, on the shores of the Central American republic. But the New York socialists were so busy, bolstering up the reactionary attack on the left wing and the Communists in the needle trades, that the New Year's week-end passed and half of January was gone before the socialists finally issued their statement in the Saturday, Jan. 15th, issue of The New Leader.

This emphasizes again that the socialists have three centers around which they gravitate. The national office is still maintained in Chicago, evidently for lack of initiative to dump it elsewhere. The local socialist movement in the nation's second city has disappeared. But the Chicago office is very clearly isolated from the other two centers, that maintained by the socialist congressman, Victor L. Berger, in Milwaukee, and the eastern group that takes its leadership from Abraham Cahan and his Jewish Daily Forward. The Chicago editor writes his own views on American intervention in Nicaragua, Berger is silent both in congress and in his paper, while the New York clique has finally issued the statement signed, "The Socialist Party," in which the plea appears that:

"Every lover of peace, as well as every lover of American honor, must be profoundly concerned to oppose the ruthless policy of economic imperialism backed by the use or the threat of force upon which the Coolidge administration has embarked."

This appeal would doubtless include Coolidge, Kellogg, Latimer and even J. Pierpont Morgan, himself, since they all claim to be "lovers of peace." Coolidge said so in his speeches at Kansas City, dedicating a memorial to the victims of the last great slaughter, and also at Trenton, N. J., commemorating the victory of the colonists in the revolutionary war of 1776. The whole plunderbund is also strong for "American honor." That is why, they claim, a great section of the American navy is now hemming in Nicaragua along both its western and eastern coasts, to "protect life and property" in the name and for the glory of American honor.

But this is only to be expected from the socialists who prefer the capitalist state of the profiteers to the Soviet State of the workers and farmers (see testimony of Louis

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Lenin Memorial Meeting

and

New York Daily Worker Welcome



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WORKERS! DEMONSTRATE! ATTEND THE LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS! FULL LIST ON PAGE TWO! HELP FIGHT IMPERIALISM!

Fight U. S. Imperialism! Build the Labor Party!

(Continued from page 1) to maintaining the Farmer-Labor Party as a party of the workers and farmers. So strong was this sentiment that not a single voice was raised during the conference for any other policy than that of building a party which would fight for the interests of these two economic groups and represent them in the struggle against the two old parties.

Build the Farmer-Labor Movement.

The resolution on the main issue of independent political action, which is printed in another column, does not only decisively repudiate the deserters from the Farmer-Labor Party and their policies. It brings out more clearly than has been done heretofore in the statements of the Farmer-Labor Party that it must be a party which fights for the class interests of the workers and farmers. In the past there has been a strong third party current in the Minnesota movement, that is, that the party should be a general opposition party in which lawyers, small business men and professional men would play their role, and in the leadership these groups played an important part.

While the support of these groups is not repudiated, the resolution is decisive in declaring that the party must fight for the class interests of the workers and the farmers.

A second resolution, of great importance, relates to the building of the Farmer-Labor Association. The laws of Minnesota narrowly limit the form of organization of the legally organized Farmer-Labor Party. In order to overcome the difficulty which this creates the Farmer-Labor Association has been organized as a directing force within the legal Farmer-Labor Party. The Farmer-Labor Association is based upon the affiliation of the units of the workers' and farmers' organizations of the state, thus creating the organization basis for the exercise of their influence upon the policies and candidates of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The conference adopted a resolution calling for the strengthening of the Farmer-Labor Association and recommended that the association hold a convention in March of this year for this purpose.

A further step in the same direction is contained in a resolution demanding that all candidates on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket conduct their campaign on the basis of the platform of the Farmer-Labor Party and not on issues which they may personally favor, which has been one of the evils of the Farmer-Labor Party campaigns in the past. All candidates are also expected to designate themselves as Farmer-Labor Party nominees, even when the election is non-partisan in accordance with legal provisions.

Move for National Labor Party in 1928.

The conference took steps for the formation of a national labor party for the 1928 presidential election. It recommended that the Farmer-Labor Association initiate a conference of all existing bona fide farmer-labor parties and that in this conference the Farmer-Labor Association take a stand for a movement to build a national party.

The resolution declares that the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party cannot achieve its full strength without the support of a national movement along the same line, and therefore these steps are necessary. There was some sentiment in the conference against this move, but this was swept aside by the overwhelming support of the delegates and the resolution was finally unanimously adopted.

The Struggle Against American Imperialism.

The position taken by the conference in relation to the invasion of Nicaragua, the threats against Mexico, the mobilization of American naval forces in Chinese waters is of particular importance in view of the present crisis, threatening to involve this country in a new war. It indicates the attitude of the American workers and farmers toward the imperialist policy in support of Wall Street investments followed by the Coolidge administration.

Three resolutions were adopted on this question. The first denounces the policy of Coolidge and Kellogg in relation to Nicaragua, Mexico and China and brands it as contrary to the interest of the workers and farmers. This resolution defends the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics against Kellogg's charges, and declares these charges to be merely a smoke screen to hide the action of the government in support of American and foreign investors. The second resolution calls upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to join the fight against American imperialism by rallying the organized workers against it. The third supports the stand taken by Senators Wheeler and Borah and Representative Huddleston in congress in relation to the invasion of Nicaragua and calls upon them to take a similar stand against the threatening war against Mexico and imperialist intervention in China.

The conference, in these resolutions, has sounded a keynote which the workers and farmers throughout the country may well follow, and undoubtedly these resolutions will have an important influence in building a powerful movement against American imperialism.

Nationalization of the Railroads.

A legislative program was adopted by the conference,

MINNESOTA SUPPORTS MOVE FOR LABOR PARTY IN THE 1928 ELECTION

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—The move for the Labor Party in 1928 was supported by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Conference in a resolution adopted as follows:

"Whereas, Farmer-Labor Parties and parties representing the political movement of the farmers and workers exist in a number of northwestern and southwestern states, and

"Whereas, The harmonious working together of these parties with a common program will greatly strengthen the movement in the interest of the workers and farmers. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this state conference recommends to the Farmer-Labor Association Convention the calling of a conference of representatives of the Farmer-Labor Associations of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, the Progressive Party of Idaho and Illinois, and the Farmer-Labor Party of Oklahoma and any other progressive movements willing to subscribe to the principles and declarations of our bonafide Labor Party, with the view of working out a common program of action in the interest of the farmer-labor political movement, and be it further

"Resolved, That this conference favors that the Farmer-Labor Association of Minnesota take a stand in this Northwestern Conference that it takes the initiative in calling upon the workers' and farmers' organizations of other states to develop the movement for independent political action by building state farmer-labor parties with a view of laying the foundation for a national party and a national ticket and campaign in the 1928 elections."

calling for the nationalization of the railroads with workers' control, against the renewal of the charter of the Federal Reserve system and for issuance of all money by the treasury, for a bank guarantee law which will safeguard the farmers against bank suspensions, for reclassification of the taxation so as to relieve the workers and farmers and increase the taxes of the railroads and mining corporations, against the proposed state constabulary law, with a number of other similar demands in the interest of the workers and farmers having relation to the situation in Minnesota.

The seating of Emil Youngdahl as a member of the state legislature was demanded. Youngdahl, a former member of the Workers (Communist) Party, had been counted out in the election. A recount showed he had been elected over his opponent, Rutledge, who had been seated in the legislature. Rutledge was ousted but Youngdahl was not given his seat. The question is now pending in the Minnesota supreme court.

Attempts to Separate Workers and Farmers.

There was an undercurrent in the conference which, while it did not come into the open upon the floor of the convention, nevertheless aimed to separate the farmers from the workers in the farmer-labor movement. This move was led by so-called representatives of the farmers, lawyers, small town bankers, etc., but was not supported by the bona fide farmers themselves. It unquestionably represented a flank movement on the part of groups who are against a party fighting for the interests of the workers and of the farmers.

It expressed itself in opposition in committee meetings to a resolution calling for direct affiliation of workers' and farmers' associations with the state organization of the Farmer-Labor Association, in place of thru county organizations. The supporters of this resolution argued that such direct affiliation would greatly strengthen the Farmer-Labor Association. The opposition raised the cry that it would put the farmers at the mercy of the workers in the conferences, because there were so many more units of workers' organizations.

Rather than give the enemies of the Farmer-Labor Party a weapon thru which they could separate the farmers from the general movement, and possibly organize them separately on the basis of non-partisan action, the supporters of this resolution withdrew it.

A Movement Toward the Left.

The results of this farmer-labor conference may be summarized as a movement toward the left by the Minnesota workers and farmers—that is, a movement for a more definite fight for their class interests.

Coming at a time when the general labor movement is going toward the right it represents a fresh new wind blowing which undoubtedly will have an influence outside of Minnesota. The development of the Minnesota farmer-labor party along the lines laid down by this conference will make it a real, effective fighting movement for the workers and farmers. The fact that the conference was unanimous in all its decisions, and attempts to side-track it from its main work of strengthening the farmer-labor party by minor attempts to create an anti-Communist scare were promptly squelched, indicates that a healthy period of growth lies ahead of it.

Endorse Building Farmer-Labor Association As Workers' and Farmers' Organization to Direct Farmer-Labor Party

THE legal Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota is controlled by state laws limiting the organization form. In order to crystallize the influence of the workers and farmers inside the legal party, the Farmer-Labor Association, with which the workers' and farmers' organizations are affiliated, has been organized. The Farmer-Labor Conference endorsed the building of the Farmer-Labor Association in the following resolution:

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this conference believes the Farmer-Labor Party can be best strengthened and maintained as a party of the workers and farmers thru building as the guiding and directing organization of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Farmer-Labor Association, and that the Farmer-Labor Association should be built up thru the affiliation of all workers' and farmers' organization with it, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this conference calls upon the Farmer-Labor Association for an immediate, energetic campaign for affiliation of all units of workers' and farmers' organizations and for the holding of a state-wide conference of the Farmer-Labor Association in March, 1927, before the adjournment of the Minnesota state legislature."

For Independent Political Action

(Continued from page 1)

privileged interests and to place more burdens upon the workers and farmers; that they refuse legislation for adequate compensation to workers injured in industry, and to safeguard the lives and health of the workers; that they use the executive power and the judicial power thru injunctions to make ineffective the struggles of organized labor for higher wages and working conditions; that the power of the government in their hands is used to back the great Wall Street banking houses in their imperialist exploitation of other countries, creating the danger of new wars in which the workers and farmers are called upon to fight for the profits and investments of special privileged interests, and

"WHEREAS, the workers and farmers of the State of Minnesota and farmers of Minnesota to organize the Farmer-Labor Party in order to carry on the political struggle for their interests and against the exploitation of the specially privileged interests which the government of state as well as that of the nation serves when in the hands of the republican and democratic parties, and

RECEIVED QUARTER MILLION VOTES

"WHEREAS, the workers and farmers of the State of Minnesota have shown their approval and support of the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party by electing Henrik Shipstead to the United States senate in 1920 Magnus Johnson as United States senator in 1923 and numerous representatives in the state legislature in various elections, and in the last election supported the Farmer-Labor Party with more than a quarter of a million votes, thus indicating their determination to carry on the political struggle in their interests thru independent political action, and

"WHEREAS, a small group of former supporters of the Farmer-Labor Party, made up of persons whose record shows that they have no interest in the struggle of the workers and farmers, have in recent months deserted the Farmer-Labor Party, and have called upon the workers and farmers to give up the Farmer-Labor Party and return to the bankrupt policy of supporting candidates on the ticket of the republican and democratic parties, which have proven themselves the enemies of the workers and farmers. Now, therefore, be it

DENOUNCE RENEGADES AND DESERTERS

"RESOLVED, that this conference of representatives of the workers' and farmers' organization of the state of Minnesota denounces these persons who would lead the workers and farmers back to the republican and democratic parties as betrayers of the cause of the workers and farmers and repudiate their policies as in the interest of the special privileged interests; and be it further

"RESOLVED, that this conference calls upon the workers and farmers of the state to stand by the great achievement they have made in building a party which represents their interests; and to answer these deserters by building a stronger and more powerful organization of the Farmer-Labor Party, which will be able to carry on the struggle against the special privileged interests, represented by the republican and democratic parties, until the power of the government is wrested from the hands of these interests and a Workers' and Farmers' government is established in this state and in the nation."

Demand Impeachment of Kellogg

(Continued from page 1)

office against the wishes of a majority of the people of Nicaragua and the rights of the duly elected President Sacasa; and

"Be it further known, that in order to justify the outrageous course taken, Secretary of State Kellogg has charged without warrant or proof that representatives of the Soviet government are working thru the Mexican government to foment antagonism to American intervention in Nicaragua, thereby threatening the present and future interests of the United States in Central America. Facts show that this charge has been made to bolster up an infamous proceeding in Nicaragua and to arouse prejudice against Mexico in the interests of American and other foreign investors; and

"Be it further known, that this proceeding is calculated to destroy the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Latin-American countries, and is fraught and periled with violent conflict and war in view of the dangerous and unjust course pursued by Secretary Kellogg. Be it

SEND PROTEST TO WASHINGTON.

"Resolved, that this state conference of Farmer-Labor and other progressive forces of Minnesota in meet-

ing assembled at St. Paul on this 18th day of January, 1927, thus hereby register a vigorous protest against the course taken by the state department in this matter and petitions congress to impeach Frank B. Kellogg, that he may be tried for violation of his trust and removed from office; be it further

"Resolved, that copies of this protest be sent to the president of the United States, to the president of the senate, to the speakers of the house of representatives, and to United

Walker and Olander Are Re-Elected Heads of Illinois State Federation

John Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor since 1913, has been re-elected without opposition by organized labor at a recent state-wide election, it was announced at headquarters of the federation.

Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer since 1914, also was re-elected without opposition. Other officers elected were:

Vice-Presidents—Earl Tomers, Belleville; Robert G. Fitchie, Chicago; G. B. Connors, Chicago; Thomas Kelly, Stretator; Emil Reinhold, Decatur; Joseph W. Morton, Chicago; Mary McEnery, Chicago; Waldo Cross, Peoria; N. J. Whalen, East St. Louis.

Auditors—Phil C. Sauer, Belleville; Peter Donnelly, La Salle; Mary Haney, Chicago.

Tellers—Agnes Johnson O'Connor, Chicago; Peter Zink, Belleville; Fernaws Bernard, Westville.

States Senator Shipstead and United States Representatives Wefald, Quayle, Carss and Kellar."

DEMAND ACTION BY A. F. OF L.

"Whereas, the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor is affiliated with the Pan-American Federation of Labor, of which the American Federation of Labor is a part, and

"Whereas, at the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor and at the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor which followed it, pledges of brotherly aid and co-operation were made to the labor movement of Mexico and Latin-America, and

"Whereas, the Coolidge administration, acting in accord with the wishes of Wall Street, the leader of the open shop movement in the United States, has sent battleships and marines to aid a dictator in Nicaragua against the duly elected head of the Nicaraguan government, and

"Whereas, the constitutional government of Nicaragua is supported by the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, and

"Whereas, at the same time the American government in support of the same Wall Street interests is threatening Mexico and sending American warships to China, and all these governmental actions carry the threat of a new imperialist war in support of Wall Street investments; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that this Farmer-Labor Conference calls upon the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that it protests emphatically against the invasion of Nicaragua, the threats against Mexico, and intervention in China, and calls for the immediate withdrawal of American military and naval forces from these countries; and be it further

"Resolved, that the conference calls upon congress to pass the Wheeler-Huddleston resolution, also supported by Senator Shipstead, now pending for the withdrawal of American naval forces and marines from Nicaragua."

WITHDRAW U. S. MILITARY FORCES!

Resolution adopted at the state conference Jan. 17 and 18 in St. Paul of the Farmer-Labor Association heartily endorses the action of Senators Shipstead, Borah and Wheeler, together with Representative Huddleston, in their efforts toward securing the withdrawal of the American military forces from the territory of Nicaragua, and we also urge that the same influence be used towards refraining from interference into internal affairs of China and Mexico.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

SMITH RAPS AT SENATE'S DOOR; BATTLE IS ON

Insull's Man Scored for Fraud

(Continued from page 1) participate in senatorial activities until his case is finally settled. Deneen drew out of the musty files of the senate a score of precedents in which senators-designate and senators-elect were given their oaths even though election contests were filed against them.

Frank's Virtues. "In the case of Colonel Frank L. Smith there is no charge that he lacks the qualifications specified in the constitution. He is thirty years of age, is a citizen of the United States and has been for over nine years, was an inhabitant of the state of Illinois when appointed, and has never violated the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment. Therefore under the precedents he is entitled

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TROOPS CLOSE IN ON WARRING CHURCH LEADER

Capture of Archbishop Momentarily Expected

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 19.—The Mexican war department has issued a bulletin saying that Archbishop Orozco y Jimenez has been entirely surrounded by federal troops in the hills of Jalisco and that the capture of the churchman and his followers may be expected momentarily.

The chief of staff of the army, Gen. Jose Alvarado has answered a pastoral letter issued by the catholic episcopate several days ago declaring that the hierarchy has nothing to do with the revolts in the outlying states.

Proof of Connivance.

Alvarado declares he has positive proofs that the clergy not only fomented the rebellious bands of marauders who are attempting to consolidate a force of revolutionary proportions against the Calles government, but that prominent members of the clergy have conspired with reactionaries towards this end.

The mere fact that one of the foremost archbishops in Mexico has himself taken up arms and that the leader, Capristan Garza, of the largest catholic lay organization has declared himself "provisional president" is conclusive enough proof of itself that the clergy is an intimate party to the present reactionary revolt—this is the opinion of prominent Mexico City papers.

Go to Court.

Most of the American oil companies who are involved in the dispute over the Mexican oil laws have filed injunctions at Tampico, seeking to restrain the government from interfering with production while the cases are carried thru the courts. No interference with oil activities have been reported so far.

Practically all of the foreign companies outside the big American Mellon, Doheny, Sinclair and Standard Oil concerns, all American firms, have complied with the requirements of the laws.

Workers! Attend the Lenin Memorial Meetings!

to take the oath of office," said Deneen.

Deneen stressed the precedent established in 1849 when the senate gave the oath to Major General Shields, whose election by the state nois. He quoted Stephen Douglas at length defending the seating of Shields, whose election by the state legislature had been contested. Douglas demanded that Shields be sworn and the contest investigated afterwards. The senate then gave Shields his oath, Deneen said.

Stain of Fraud.

"Fraud in the election," Senator Reed of Missouri said, "puts its stain on these credentials."

Senator Borah (R) of Idaho, asked him whether he thought the senate had any power to judge of Smith's qualifications until the Illinois man actually became a member of the senate. Reed said it was the first time the distinction ever had been raised.

Replying to Reed, Senator Bingham (R) of Connecticut, declared the Missouriian "had been led astray." He declared the framers of the constitution did not intend to give congress unlimited power over its membership. He said the states had intended to keep the supreme power in their hands over their representatives in congress.

Cites Nye Case.

The "most recent precedent" was called to the senate's attention by Senator Shipstead (F-L) of Minnesota. He referred to the case of Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota, in December, 1925, who was denied the oath of the office for two weeks until the senate voted to seat him.

No Hope For Him.

The day's debate indicated no material change in sentiment in the senate against Smith. A poll showed that the oath would be denied him by a vote of about 48 to 37, with his credentials from Governor Small of Illinois going to the elections committee for investigation. In the meanwhile, Smith would be denied admittance to the senate.

Chicago Workers

TURN OUT FROM SHOPS AND FACTORIES

to the

Lenin Memorial Meeting



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'CLASS PEACE' IS MENACE TO LABOR-WEISBORD

By a Worker Correspondent.
SEATTLE, Jan. 19.—"The selfishness of 'key' workers in dominant industrial nations has been used to crush their fellows of more backward countries as well as the unskilled in their own."
This, directed particularly at skilled wage earners of America, was the point around which Albert Weisbord, Passaic strike organizer, mustered his forces in a scathing attack on the theory of "class peace," delivered before a capacity audience at the Eagle's Auditorium here.
"The working class of America has not yet abandoned class collaboration as a principle," he said. "Until this theory of class peace is destroyed and the doctrine of class struggle permeates the mass mind we shall have our Coolidges, our Fords and Greens, our cowardly American Federation of Labor and social-democratic advocacy of an impossible inter-class harmony, our confusion of issues and ideas which cannot disappear, except with the obliteration of class lines."

Church and Atheists Work Together in L. A. Anti-War Conference

By L. P. RINDAL, (Worker Correspondent).
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19.—Thirty delegates, representing various organizations, including the Workers (Communist) Party, attended an anti-war conference here. The conference formed a temporary organization, electing Rev. E. P. Ryland, member of the Church Federation, chairman, and Queen Silver, secretary of the Devil's Angels, atheist organization, secretary. Thus church and atheists are working together on this. James Eads How, Ryland and Editor Russ were chosen for a committee to draft resolutions and plan another meeting.

Argentine Farmers Demanding Relief

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 19.—Farmers of Argentina are demanding aid from the government as low prices are bringing hardships. The government, it is reported, is working on a plan for financial relief.
Prices have been declining in wheat, the principal product, for some time and the tendency is still downward.

LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.

BUFFALO—January 22, 8 p. m., at Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Essman.
BOSTON—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Jan. 23rd, 2:30 p. m., S. Bloomfield, speaker.
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.

We will send sample copies of the DAILY WORKER to your friends—



Paterson Members of Party Show Interest in Russian Situation

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 19. — The situation in the party in the Soviet Union was the subject of discussion at the monthly general meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party here. Comrade Markoff came from New York to make the report and a lively discussion followed which showed that the members in Paterson are interested in the opposition and majority in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
A significant feature of the Paterson meetings at the present time is that many members of the old language branches "who couldn't speak English" are forgetting that now and are joining in on the discussions.

PARTY AND Y. W. L. NUCLEI.
Call at the District Office, 19 South Lincoln St., for Lenin Memorial leaflets and posters for distribution.

MICHIGAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES have interfered with

DETROIT LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

by cancelling Detroit Armory.

MEETING TO BE HELD IN TWO HALLS

West Side: FINNISH LABOR TEMPLE 5969 14th (near McGraw) seating 1500
East Side: NEW WORKERS' HOME 1343 E. Ferry (near Russell) seating 1500

Speakers at both meetings:
WM. Z. FOSTER, REBECCA GRECHT AND WALTER TRUMBULL.
First class musical program. Admission 25 cents.

MINNESOTA FARMERS ARE FORCED TO MAKE LIQUOR TO STAVE OFF STARVING

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HOLDINGFORD, Minn., Jan. 19.—Farmers in this section are being forced to make moonshine liquor in order to stave off starvation. So many are doing this now that the price is forced down so that even this is bringing little relief.
One farmer, whose farm and crops were seized by a Little Falls bank, was forced to "sell" his property although it was mortgaged by the bank. The bank prosecuted him, but the jury would not convict.

Navy Fight Up Again as Senate Provides for Three Cruisers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Appropriation for the three navy cruisers, which was defeated in the house navy bill at the request of Pres. Coolidge, has been included in the senate navy department supply bill. The senate bill provides for the initial amounts necessary to construct the battleships that formed the center for heated debate in the house several weeks ago.
This action on the part of the senate will be the signal for another debate on the navy armaments. It is seen as another direct slap at Coolidge on the navy question.

Mexican Consulate Reports Unemployment Among Its Nationals

The Mexican vice-consul, Armando C. Amador, is authority for the statement that many Mexicans in the Chicago district are out of work because of slack business conditions, and that in very many cases, to his personal knowledge, the Mexicans who are at work are very generously helping out their less fortunate countrymen.
Amador states that he is quite sure the unemployment among Mexicans has no political significance and that they are not in any way discriminated against because of the controversy between the two governments.

Rolled Up Wrestling Mat.

SEATTLE, Jan. 19.—In the corridor of the Labor Temple a group of union men were standing around waiting for a meeting to begin. On the floor was a padded wrestling mat rolled up.
"What is that," asked a man coming up to the group.
"That's the A. F. of L. in the class struggle," came the answer from a left wing machinist, "a soft place for the class-collaborationists to light on."

Capture A. W. O. L.'s After 12 Years.

PARIS, Jan. 19. — Theophile and Felix Barthalon, aged 43 and 45, who deserted the French army more than 12 years ago have been captured by gendarmes. Since mobilization in August, 1914, right after which they escaped, the two brothers have been living in the mountains near Cap. They were captured after hot pursuit in the peaks, when their whereabouts were discovered.

Remember Lenin! Young Comrade Section Join the Pioneers!

WHO IS LENIN?

What Does He Mean to the Workers and the Workers Children?



LENIN was the organizer and leader of the Russian workers in the fight against the Czar, the landowners and the capitalists.
LENIN told the workers that in order to win freedom from their oppressors they must unite with the farmers and overthrow the Czar's government (which was a government of the rich) and set up their own Workers and Farmers Government.

LENIN formed the Russian Communist Party, the Bolshevik Party, made up of the most intelligent and bravest of the Russian workers. This party lead the Russian workers and poor farmers in the fight against the rich landowners and bosses.

WHEN the war broke out Lenin and the Bolshevik Party told the workers that the war was for the benefit of the bosses and that the workers must not fight against workers of other countries who were brothers. Lenin said the workers should fight against the bosses and their government.

IN the year 1917 the workers overthrew the Czar and then the bosses and set up their own government, Lenin was made head of the government. The new government gave factories to the workers, the land to the poor farmers and stopped the war.

THE bosses and landowners of Russia, together with the bosses and rich men of other countries, hated Lenin very much because he had led and was leading the workers against them. So they hired some wretches to try to kill Lenin. In August 1918 Lenin was shot and seriously wounded. But he was very strong and soon recovered. He went back to work but he grew worse. Finally, in January 1924 he died.

LENIN was the greatest leader the workers and poor farmers of the world ever had. Now he is dead. But he left us his teachings on how to fight the bosses and free ourselves. We must follow the way of Lenin! Lenin lives in the hearts of every honest and militant worker, and workers child! Hold aloft the flag of Lenin!

Here's a New Puzzle

Can you tell us what places these are?

1. A place where all the workers went on strike to support the miners but went back to work because their leaders betrayed them.
 2. A place where workers went out on strike and are now winning because they had leaders who were faithful to the workers.
 3. A place where the workers are being oppressed and murdered with the help of a black shirt organization which is the tool of the bosses.
- Write your answers to the Young Comrade Section, Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill.

GET A SUB.

Join the Ranks OF THE Daily Worker Builders

in the Lenin-Drive for

25,000 subscriptions

Win a Valuable Prize

BEGINNING with January 21, 1927, Lenin Memorial Day, the drive for 25,000 subscriptions for The Daily Worker is on. This drive will last until April 23 (Lenin's Birthday). 25,000 subscriptions for the Daily Worker will place the Daily Worker firmly on its feet and help to bring the message of Communism to thousands of workers whom it has never reached before. Many valuable prizes will be offered for the builders who secure the best results.

Prizes To The Daily Worker Builders

The following prizes are offered to those securing subscriptions from others:

For 5 annual subs (or \$30.00 worth) a copy of "Red Cartoons for 1927" and \$2.00 worth of literature or \$3.00 worth of literature altogether. Free choice of titles. Or a bronze statue of Karl Marx worth \$5.00.

For 10 Annual Subscriptions (or \$60.00 worth) \$5.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

For 20 Annual Subscriptions (or \$120.00 worth) \$10.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

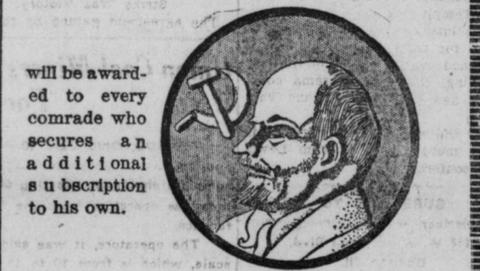
For 50 Annual Subscriptions (or \$300.00 worth) \$25.00 worth of literature. Free choice of titles.

A bronze medal of Lenin for the record subscriptions secured in each city obtaining 25 new subscribers or more.



of Communist literature with a handsome bookcase to the comrade with the best record for getting subscriptions in the entire country.

A Daily Worker Builders' Button

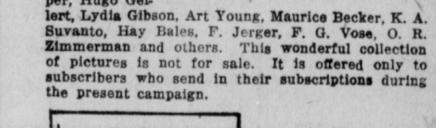


will be awarded to every comrade who secures an additional subscription to his own.

Prizes To Be Awarded

To New Subscribers in Connection With the Daily Worker Drive for 25,000 SUBSCRIPTIONS

EVERY new subscriber sending in a year's subscription will receive a copy of the new edition of "Red Cartoons of 1927," with full page reproductions of the work of the following noted artists:
Fred Ellis, Robert Minor, William Gropper, Hugo Gellert, Lydia Gibson, Art Young, Maurice Becker, K. A. Suvanto, Hay Bales, F. Jerger, F. G. Vose, O. R. Zimmerman and others. This wonderful collection of pictures is not for sale. It is offered only to subscribers who send in their subscriptions during the present campaign.



Little Red Diary 1927

EACH new subscriber for a half year will receive a copy of the LITTLE RED DIARY of 1927, the valuable little book of dates for the year, containing useful information for workers. This publication is not for sale.



PRIZES for CITIES and DISTRICTS

A BANNER will be given to the best city in each district.

A \$100 RADIO



of the latest and most improved model to the best district in the country.

NOTE: Credit will be given for all subscriptions to the Sunday Worker, Workers Monthly (Communist), Communist International, Inprocor, Young Worker, and Young Comrade.
All subscriptions should be accompanied by cash. Special offer cards will be printed for each special day or occasion, like Lenin Memorial, etc.
There should be full co-operation between comrades working for the foreign language papers and those working for The Daily Worker. Comrades will receive whatever allowances are approved for subscriptions to the foreign language papers. Comrades soliciting for the foreign language press should push The Daily Worker, and are entitled to credit, just as well as other comrades.
The prizes mentioned above are all reasonable offers. We are offering no gold bricks. We are planning to award them at the May 1 Celebrations throughout the country.
A special effort should be made to secure Annual Subscriptions. Short term subscriptions are costly to us and do not help to give The Daily Worker a steady list of readers.
Renewals will be credited as new subscriptions.

QUOTAS

- District 1. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island. \$1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.
 - District 2. New York City and vicinity—part of New Jersey. \$6,000 worth of subscriptions or 1,000 annual subscriptions.
 - District 3. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Western New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D. C. \$1,500 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.
 - District 4. Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, Pa. and the Western part of New York State. \$900 worth of subscriptions or 100 annual subscriptions.
 - District 5. Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. \$1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.
 - District 6. Cleveland and the State of Ohio. \$900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.
 - District 7. Detroit, the State of Michigan and Eastern Indiana. \$1,800 worth of subscriptions or 300 annual subscriptions.
 - District 8. Chicago, and Illinois, Lower Wisconsin, Missouri, and Lake County, Ind. \$3,000 worth of subscriptions or 500 annual subscriptions.
 - District 9. Minneapolis, Upper Wisconsin, Michigan (Upper peninsula), Minnesota. \$1,600 worth of subscriptions or 250 annual subscriptions.
 - District 10. North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa. \$450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.
 - District 11. Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming. \$250 worth of subscriptions or 45 annual subscriptions.
 - District 12. Oregon and Washington. \$900 worth of subscriptions or 150 annual subscriptions.
 - District 13. California. \$1,200 worth of subscriptions or 200 annual subscriptions.
 - District 14. New Mexico, Arizona, Texas. \$150 worth of subscriptions or 25 annual subscriptions.
 - District 15. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. \$450 worth of subscriptions or 75 annual subscriptions.
- District Agents should set quotas for the various cities on the basis of the number of party members, Daily Worker subscribers and sympathizers.

DAILY WORKER
23 First Street, New York

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

ORGANIZE SACCO-VANZETTI FIGHT IN LOS ANGELES

By DAVE RAPO
(Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 19.—With 38 delegates representing 24 organizations, of which 14 are unions, a Sacco-Vanzetti conference was held Sunday, Jan. 9, at the Labor Temple. This enlarged conference was called together by the existing Sacco-Vanzetti Conference organized by the International Labor Defense some time ago.

The new conference elected new officers and started work on a broader scale, especially among the trade unions of the city.

In the report of the past activities of the conference it came out that many mass meetings, picnics, and open air meetings had been held. Thousands of petitions were forwarded by many organizations and individuals to the governor of Massachusetts demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

A sum of \$477 was collected, of which \$300 was sent direct to the Boston Defense Committee. \$155.30 spent for halls, advertising, leaflets, etc., and \$21.70 was turned over to the new conference.

Among the newly affiliated organizations are large local unions of painters, carpenters, machinists, plasterers, and others; the Anti-Fascist Alliance, some Mexican workers' organizations, I. L. D. branches, Workmen's Circle branches, etc.

The conference elected an executive committee of twelve which will meet every Sunday morning at twelve at Labor Temple.

A resolution is being prepared to be sent for endorsement to all local unions and central bodies of the city demanding that the supreme court grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Only the workers can prevent this judicial murder," stated Tom Lewis at the conference.

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SIGMAN TACTICS IN CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE EXPOSED AT CHICAGO MASS MEETING BY HYMAN OF JOINT BOARD

Before one of the largest meetings of cloakmakers and garment workers in the city of Chicago, gathered to hear the facts on the situation in New York in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board of the cloakmakers and dressmakers in New York, presented the story of the attempt of the rightwingers, under the leadership of Sigman, to gain control of the union and oust the left wing leadership. Schoenhofen hall was packed for the meeting, 1000 workers being present.

Sigman "Too Busy" to Come.

Sigman, who was invited by the Chicago joint board to attend and present his side of the case, did not show up, and instead wired that he was "too busy."

The meeting was held despite repeated attempts of Chicago right wing gangsters to break it up. An attempt to have the use of the hall denied the joint board was frustrated when the plot was discovered in time. Right wing gangsters were present at the meeting, but the meeting was so overwhelmingly left that they did not dare make a move toward disruption when the speaking was under way.

"Exposes 50 Cent Books."

The 50 cent "registration books" being given out by Sigman, who has told the workers they will be freed from their past dues, is a trick, Hyman pointed out. The joint board, he said, is now in debt for about \$700,000 and this money will have to be paid some time. Sigman's plan is to have the workers leave the ranks of the left wing, using the cancelling of back dues as a bait, and when they are once in, assess each member at least \$25 to pay the debts. This will amount to as much as the dues, Hyman said.

Replies to "Illegal" Charge.

Replying to the charge of the Sigmanites that the cloakmakers' strike was "unconstitutional and illegal," Hyman reminded the right wing that all during the strike Sigman was a member of important committees, and that Sigman's supporters were on all committees.

Strike Was Victory.

The agreement gained by the joint

board thru the strike was a decided victory, Hyman declared. The concessions won from the bosses were greatly in excess of the recommendations made by the governor's commission. Of course, he said, the agreement was not in every way what the workers could desire, but taken as a whole, it was satisfactory and the workers were the winners.

Tells of Tactics.

Hyman recalled some of the strategy used by the right wing to discredit the left leadership and to bring defeat of the strike to gain their end. At first the right wing, he pointed out, pretended to be "radical" and pressed for demands from the bosses which they knew were impossible. They asked for these demands to make victory impossible. They attempted to place the strike leaders in such a position, he said, so that they could not compromise with the bosses in anything, and thus prolong the struggle.

Sigman Prevented Settlement.

At one time during the strike victory was near, Hyman said, but the chicanery of the right wing was such that they egged the bosses on to resist the strikers and thus prevented the ending of the strike until it was finally brought to a close.

Issues Challenge.

Hyman challenged Sigman and his followers to submit the question of leadership in the New York joint board to the membership, as the left wing and impartial elements have advocated. Hyman declared that the left wing was willing to let the rank and file decide whether they should be continued in power.

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

CHURCHES TALK OF SOLUTION TO LABOR PROBLEMS

"Money Is God-Given," Says Baptist

This is "industrial week" in many Chicago churches. The clergy are discussing the question "The Church and the Labor Problem" under the auspices of the Chicago Church Federation and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The motive of most of the speeches delivered is that the church and the labor movement should co-operate to solve industrial evils.

Davis, Yale, Urges Cooperation.

One of the chief speakers brought here is Jerome K. Davis, head of the Yale University social service department. Speaking at First Unitarian Church, south side, he said that the church should approve of and co-operate with the existing system of unions. "There are bad labor leaders in certain unions," said Davis, "but there is no more reason for rejecting the union system on that account than there would be to reject the public school system because there are bad principals."

"In New Haven, where I live, there are women working full time for \$9 a week. Anybody with sense knows that such wages are unjust and a menace to good morals."

"Money God-Given."

Rev. John W. Elliott, director of social education of the American Baptist society, speaking at Garfield Park Baptist Church, affords a sample of other "attacks" on the problem by the preachers. "Life, time, talents, personality, and money are God-given," says the reverend.

Negro Workers Told Race Problem Really Is Class Struggle

The race problem is more a problem of class struggle," William Thomas told his audience at the American Negro Labor Congress Open Forum this week. "We need to organize ourselves as workers," he emphasized, "to fight our common enemy, the capitalists. For that we have to fight as workers, regardless of color."

Thomas warned the Negro against bosses who stirred their race prejudice against unions so they would not join. "The ultimate step of amalgamation of unions is amalgamation of races," he said.

An interesting discussion was held. The Open Forum is held every Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock, at 3518 S. State street. Admission is free.

Employe "Ownership" of Stocks Shown to Be Slight Quantity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Only 4.26 per cent of the stock of the 20 largest corporations that have tried to let stock to their employes is owned by these workers, according to a study made by Princeton university. The telephone trust has sold only 5 per cent of its stock to its employes, who have paid in \$80,000,000.

Garland Fund Takes Over I. W. W. Press

The American (Garland) Fund for Public Service has come into possession of the printing plant of the Industrial Workers of the World thru foreclosure of machinery mortgages held by it. This action was taken, a former I. W. W. official states, to best protect the interests of all concerned.

N. Y. Int'l Woman's Day Meeting for March 8th

International Woman's Day will be celebrated in New York on March 8, 1927, at Central Opera House, 67th Street near 3rd Avenue. There will be an interesting variety program. Sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange anything for that day.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.
TONIGHT.
6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner; Hazel Nyman, accordion; Anna Boehm; Lucky Wilbur; John Ude.
9:00—Superior Dramatic Players.
10:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo entertainers.

Wattenberg Speaks on Jewish Colonization Progress in Russia

The story of Jewish colonization in Soviet Russia will be brought home to the Jewish population of this city in a report to be delivered by Dr. Elias Wattenberg, who has just returned from an extensive trip in the new colonies. The report will be given at a mass meeting, Thursday, Jan. 20, at Mirror Hall, Western at Division.

Was Delegate.

Wattenberg was one of the few American delegates at the world congress for furthering Jewish colonization in Soviet Russia, held at Moscow in November. He represented the "Icor" Holding corporation, an organization having for its aim the creation of funds for financial, credit, and other assistance to the Jewish colonists in Soviet Russia.

At the congress in Moscow representatives of the Soviet government pledged the fullest support of the government in the work of alleviating the economic stress of the Jewish population thru the settling of large numbers of Jews on land. The work has been going on a large scale during the past two years when over 100,000 Jews of the small towns of the Ukraine and White Russia have been settled. This colonization movement of the Jewish people in Soviet Russia has stirred the deepest interest and sympathy among the Jews all over the world.

Women Urged to Make Articles for Bazaar in Chicago, Feb. 25-27

Mrs. Ella Brown, wife of Bishop William Montgomery Brown, has offered her aid to put over the \$10,000 workers' carnival bazaar in Chicago. Comrade Brown has written to the committee in charge in Chicago from her home in Gallon, Ohio, offering to sew articles for display and sale at the bazaar.

The bazaar will be held at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, on Feb. 25, 26 and 27, for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER, the Jewish Daily Freiheit and part of the proceeds will be given to International Labor Defense for its work. Thruout the hall will be distributed a number of booths which will contain thousands of articles, large and small, and among them will be the handiwork of Comrade Brown, whose offer was accepted promptly by the committee.

Women comrades and sympathizers are urged to emulate this example by contributing articles of their own handiwork to the bazaar. They are urged to get together in little groups and in this manner co-operate to the benefit of the three working class institutions that will gain from the success of the bazaar.

Federal Employment Bureau Reports Many Workers Out of Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Part time operations are generally in effect in the major industries, reports Francis I. Jones, director general of the U. S. employment service. Jones, however, predicts that the workers will soon be recalled, adding a Coolidgean touch to an otherwise gloomy report.

"The automobile factories and accessory plants have laid off thousands of employes, maintaining small forces only for inventory purposes," he reports, continuing, "It is expected that many of these workers would be recalled in January."

He reports a decline in employment in Illinois industries. Metal and machinery plants were noticeably affected, he said. Clothing manufacturers curtailed production.

Gebo Miner Dies.

GEBO, Wyo., Jan. 19.—William Knowles, member of the United Mine Workers of America, is dead here. Members of the union mourn the death of this worker. His death was due to heart disease and to lung trouble, contracted from working in the mines. He was 35 years old. A wife and two children survive him.

Knowles had been a check-weighman, but two weeks before his death lost that job in a union election by a few votes.

For Your Lenin Library:
LENIN AS A MARXIST
By N. Bukharin
The Present Chairman of the Communist International.

This splendid analysis of Lenin and his place in the field of Marxism is written by N. Bukharin, who is considered one of the leading living Marxists of the present day. The book is not a mere personal tribute to Lenin. It is rather an attempt to analyze Lenin's contribution to the principles of Marxism. The book treats the following phases of the subject: The Marxism of Lenin; Lenin's Theory and Practice; Problem of Imperialism; Lenin on the State; Lenin and the Peasantry; The Theoretical Problems Awaiting Us.

On sale now at 40 cents a copy, attractively bound in paper.
Daily Worker Publishing Co.
On and after January 24, 1927, our Literary Sales Department will be located at 39 East First Street, New York N. Y.

The Manager's Corner

"IT IS BETTER TO BE A SOCRATES WITH A HEADACHE, THAN A PERFECTLY HEALTHY PIG," said Dr. Jesse F. Williams of Columbia University at a health conference held recently. The professor has uttered a profoundly stimulating thought, a thought which will jar some people uncomfortably.

Marx has pointed out that the dominant ideas of a given period in society are the ideas of the ruling class of that particular period. Society today, for instance, is governed by the ideas of the bourgeoisie. This is seen on every hand, whether it be in the movies, literature, manners, dress or the thousand and one elements that enter in the life of the day.

The main purpose of the bourgeoisie is to free himself and his family from all cares of this material world, to establish a life of physical comfort and ease at the expense of someone else. The more lavish this comfort and ease becomes, the more ostentatious and showy it is, the higher is the place of the individual in bourgeois society. And so the capitalist press, which is merely an echo of the voice of the bourgeoisie, caters strongly to the physical and personal wants and whims of its readers; and, on the other hand, plays down the important element, the broad, social problems, which are of greater importance to society. For, in the long run, a newspaper should be essentially an organ of society, and should consciously cultivate the idea that its readers are first and foremost members of society, with a definite responsibility to it. The capitalist press on the contrary is full of cures, beauty hints, get-rich-quick stories and the like, each making its appeal to self-love and the anti-social qualities.

If every worker became a Socrates with a headache as a result of his thought upon the things which count, the real problems which are facing his class, then indeed the exploiter would soon find how uncomfortable it is to be a perfectly healthy pig.
BERT MILLER.

"Singing Jailbirds," Dramatization of I. W. W. Harbor Strike, Next Production of N. Y. League

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—"Singing Jailbirds," Upton Sinclair's impressionistic play of the I. W. W. harbor strike in California, will be the second production of the Workers' Drama League here. Rehearsals have already begun under the direction of Jasper Deeter, formerly director of the Hedgerow Theater near Philadelphia and now with the Provincetown Players of New York.

Is First Production in U. S.

This will be the first production given "Singing Jailbirds" in America, altho it was written several years ago. The Provincetown group was on the verge of producing it at one time. It was produced by laborites in England, where it was received with acclaim. Among the stirring scenes in Sinclair's play are a series of wobbly mass scenes in which many of the famous wobbly songs are sung. The play will also give the Drama League artists, Hugo Gellert, Louis Lowzowick, William Gropper and Lo Hartman, an opportunity to introduce modern impressionist scenery.

Still Playing "Boob."

The league is still giving occasional performances of its first play, Karl Wittfogel's "The Biggest Boob in the World," a labor farce. The production of the workers was lauded by many New York dailies.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Comrade Julius Lerssein

is sought and is urgently called by Dorothy Isaacson, 1124 Richmond Street, Chicago Ill. Tel. Armitage 6157.

WHITHER RUSSIA?

WHAT ARE THE FACTS ABOUT THE SOVIET ECONOMY?

- How does production in industry compare with industrial production?
- What is the tempo of development of the Soviet Economy?
- What is the role of private capital in the Soviet Economy?
- What is the direction of development of the Soviet Economy?

These questions are answered with tables, figures and charts in:
The Soviet Economy on the Ninth Anniversary

One of the articles in the

JANUARY LENIN ISSUE

of

THE WORKERS MONTHLY



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RUSSIAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT WRITES OF SOVIET NATIONALITIES

Here is another letter from a Russian worker to his comrades in America, in which the interesting problem of many nationalities in Russia is discussed. This is one of a series of letters being published by THE DAILY WORKER as part of the program of developing closer contact between the workers of the world by means of direct worker correspondence.

DEAR COMRADES: The U. S. S. R. unites a great number of nationalities. All these nationalities in the czar's time were crushed by heels of the great Russians, who thought that only they were human beings. The other nationalities were not considered as men, and they were treated accordingly.

A weapon for oppressing a nation was the use of ignorance. The czar's government did not wish even to think about schools in Turkestan or Siberia. One "culture" was allowed; that was religion, industriously planted by the bribed crowd of priests who led the people in the opposite direction to the class struggle.

THE most oppressed were the Jews. They were forbidden to enter the capital towns and the large cities. In the schools they were not admitted. The government and the police did not protest against the persecution which the Jews had to suffer. On the contrary, it is an established fact that the initiators of the pogroms were the police and the ministers.

Czar Used Race Hatred. This enmity of one nationality toward another was used by the czar's government as a weapon to fight the revolution. It excited the people against the Jews, thus the czar hoped to distract the attention of the Christians from the revolutionary movement thru the pogroms of the Jews. The massacre amongst the tribes in the Caucasus was the route by which the czar's government saw a way to escape from the revolution. But the people's conscientiousness became victorious and the czar, with his whole clique, was overthrown.

Caused Difficulties. FROM the very beginning the Soviet government met difficulties in dealing with the national question. It was necessary to use great efforts to convince the quarreling peoples that their struggle each against another is absurd. Even at present the matter is not quite settled. But about this I shall mention later on. The greatest

difficulties were in this: that in certain regions in the boundaries of one government reside several groups of different nationalities. Such an obstacle was overcome in the following way. Each of the nationalities was granted autonomy.

How They Are Solved.

In each republic, or in each autonomous district, the official language has to be the language of the respective nationality. The books, the newspapers, the schools and government offices must use the language of the nation to which the republic or the district belongs. But it is impossible to strictly distribute all the nationalities in the districts and in the republics accordingly.

For instance, in the Ukraine reside many Jews, Germans and Russians. But here also a solution had been found. While in Ukraine the Ukrainian language is the principal language, there are in many Ukrainian towns Jewish courts of justice. The professional unions are using a language according to the majority of their members.

Raises Culture.

So it can be seen that the Soviet system in settling the national question, is securing the rising of the cultural level of the nationalities. Towards this direction at present the Soviet authorities are aiming their main efforts.

In all of the most remote parts of U. R. S. S. appear schools. Even where the religion forbids the literary education (as do the Giliaks) now schools can be seen. It proves that the cultural level of the small nationalities has been raised.

Many Books Now.

Thanks to the enormous effort of the Soviet government, every nationality has books and school books printed in their own language. But most important, every representative of every nationality can obtain a high school education. How could he think

about it in the czar's time, when the lack of knowledge of the Russian language tied him to his village? At present there are even in remote places institutes, and in Moscow and in Leningrad there are faculties in the universities for the eastern nations. We can see now in our universities the Samoeds, the Giliaks and others. This was never dreamed by anybody 10 years ago. Thruout the republics there is a close net of schools for the national minorities.

BUT not all remnants of the cursed czar's time are done away with. For instance, the unkind treatment and persecution by the czar's government forced the Jews to reside in the towns and to undertake a trade or small tool shops. The Soviet government wants to turn them from the trade toward labor, and therefore is giving them land, hoping to make of them agriculturists. This campaign has had great success. Thousands of the Jews applied for land. The immigrants are getting land, they are loaned money and all necessary help with which the government is able to attend these newly created peasants. The experiment was a good one, and the Jewish peasants, in their management, are on the same level as are the Russian peasants.

Gypsies Aided.

THE nomad gypsies have won also. It is well known that, being oppressed and turned out by everyone, they were forced to beg and to steal.

Now they are enjoying autonomy. There are schools for the gypsies as well as in the cultural centers.

It is true that many who do not understand the significance of the national division begin to criticize it. They say that it is unnecessary that every nation has to use its own language. They say that the common language must be the Russian language.

That we have many languages in the U. S. S. R. does not matter. But the cultural level will be high.

With comradely greetings,
M. Ivanov.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!



The above is the title-head of a shop paper in Germany that is published by the German workers. Worker correspondents contribute the stories and worker-editors edit the paper.

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 BERT MILLER

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290 Advertising rates on application

Lenin As Philosopher

By D. Kvitko



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To Bunny that seemed a pathetic thing about the Socialists. Take a man like Chaim Menzies; he had the long vision, the patience of the elderly worker; with ages of toil behind him, and ages ahead of him, he did not shrink from the task of building an organization. But he was never allowed to finish the building; the masters would knock it down overnight; they sent in spies, they bribed the officials and sowed discord, and in time of strikes their police and gunmen raided the offices, and jailed the leaders, and drove the workers back into slavery. So here was a curious situation—the masters in their blindness working as allies of the Communists. Verne and his oil operators and the rest of the open shop crowd saying to the working people, "No, don't listen to the Socialists, they are a bunch of old fogies, the Communists are the fellows who can tell you."

One thing Bunny had felt certain about—the workers ought to determine their tactics without bitterness and internal strife. But now he was beginning to doubt if ever that was possible. The dispute between the two factions was implicit in the nature of the problem. If you believed in a peaceable transition, your course of action would be one thing, and if you didn't so believe, it would be another thing. If you thought you could persuade the masses of the voters, you would be cautious and politic, and would avoid the extremists, whose violent ways would repel the voters. So you would try to keep the Communists out of your organization, and of course that would make them hate you, and denounce you as a compromiser and a class collaborator, and insist that you were in the pay of the bosses, who hired you to keep the workers under their yoke.

And then the Socialists would counter with the same charge of bribery. Chaim Menzies never failed to declare that some of the Communists were secret agents paid by the bosses to split the movement, and expose it to raids by the police. Bunny, of course, knew, from talk he had heard among his father's associates, that these big business men had elaborate secret agencies for the disrupting of the labor movement. And these agencies would work either way; they would hire old line leaders to sell out the workers, calling off strikes, or calling premature strikes that couldn't win; or they would send in spies to pose as reds, and split the organizations and tempt the leaders into crime. Incredible as it might seem, the government secret service, under that great patriot, Barney Brockway, was up to the neck in such work. At the trial of one group of Communists the federal judge presiding remarked that apparently the whole direction of the Communist Party was in the hands of the United States government.

Bunny was always having the beautiful dream that his friends were going to be friends with one another. Now he took Rachel to call on Paul and Ruth; and he liked them so, and they must share his feelings. But alas, they didn't seem to! Both sides were reserved, and avoided talking politics as carefully as if they had been visiting at the monastery. But Bunny wanted them to talk politics, because of his own inner debate, and he felt that they were members of the working class, while he was only an outsider. Perhaps one might convert the other; but which one he wanted to be the convert, and which the converted, it would have been hard for him to say.

Bunny questioned Paul, and learned that he had given up his carpentry job—the Workers' Party was paying him a small salary to give all his time to organizing. Paul had met Joe and Ikey Menzies, the young "left wingers"; and Bunny told about how he and Rachel had helped to put Ben Skutt out of business at the trial. How he wished the Socialists and the Communists might work together like that, instead of making things easier for the enemy.

(To be continued)

lage, where elections were taking place to the peasant committee of the Mutual Aid Society.

From conversations I gathered that the relations between the peasants and the patron are good. The only complaint is that he does not visit them often enough. This is not so easily remedied. There are 72 villagers. It is not possible to visit them all.

LENIN is usually extolled as a great leader, as a far-sighted revolutionist, as the incarnation of Marxism in practice. As for his merits in the theoretical field of Marxism, they are so immense that he may be considered as one of the greatest theoreticians of Marxism. Such works as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "State and Revolution" (this "booklet," since its appearance, has been a thorn in the side of the leaders of the Second International and of the anarchists) are of unusual breadth and insight.

Lenin realized that there is no sharp line of demarcation between theory and practice, that they are links of the same chain of life. The great leader was therefore far from being indifferent to what philosophy Marxism is to hold, for theory is not divorced from life, from human activity, but it cuts into it and directs its march, since it is a reflection of objective reality. A correct philosophy, in his opinion, must of necessity lead to successful struggle just as a correct hypothesis leads to practical discoveries.

Yet Lenin was so much engrossed in "practical" questions that even such abstract work as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" had a definite relation to the state of affairs of the Russian Marxists at the period of 1906-1908.

After the revolution of 1905 was drowned in the blood of the workers, a part of the Russian intelligentsia, disappointed in social life, took to the "evaluation of values" of culture. The interest in one's own soul, sex and God superseded social interest. This resulted in decadence in literature, mysticism, and idealistic wanderings in philosophy. This spirit of pessimism and decadence infected many Russian Marxists. Beginning to question themselves about the future of the Russian and international labor movement, they went on to question the philosophy of Marxism. In social and practical affairs they still adhered to Marxism, but its philosophic part they began to regard as "obsolete" which had to be "revised" or changed.

In the philosophic circles of the west there was in vogue at that time the empirio-critical philosophy (which takes as its starting point the elements of "experience" and "criticism"), disregarding the question as to the reality of spirit and matter, and to this fashion all philosophical revisionists resorted as to the last word of philosophical wisdom. Some of the representatives of this tendency were renowned men of science, but in philosophic matters they were quite confused. The philosophic reactionaries were shrewd enough to realize that their discredited idealistic philosophy (which does not regard matter and force as ultimate reality, but Spirit or Mind, that is, a divine element) would regain its position, if certain representatives of science could be made to join their hand wagon. It became imperative to ornament and perfume the philosophy of priesthood so that it would not have the ill smell of the church.

Disguised under a verbal cloak of a new terminology, the idealists thought they would pass unnoticed. They would simply have to declare themselves adherents of the doctrine of "pure experience" (that is, to repudiate metaphysics or the search after what is not given us in "experience," namely, the essence of matter). They would have to insist that we can deal only with real elements of what is experienced (we may remark in passing that the American product pragmatism is very much akin to that empirio-critical tendency). The prestige of science which is supposed to reflect objective reality will then be undermined, degraded to a mere utilitarian set of rules and not at all to a body of laws applying to the universe. Therefore the claim of the scientists that science operates in a material world, subject to causality, has no theoretical validity. We have a right to seek "real" life elsewhere than in science, namely, in the realms of religion, for since faith is a part of experience which "satisfies" the religious person, since it yields results and promises a future life, it has a legitimate right to existence and

priesthood may be given the benefit of the doubt.

The bourgeois professors knew very well whether such philosophy leads. Only a few Russian Marxists were naive enough to fail to detect the eclectic trap contained in that philosophy.

Lenin, with his characteristic clarity of vision, saw that the road of such a philosophy leads to the church. He therefore took upon himself the immense task of examining the foundations of that philosophic tendency and looking for its origin. He found that this "new" philosophy can be traced back as far back as Bishop Berkeley's (1685-1753) idealism (a theory which makes every manifestation of life depend upon God, and declares the material world to be a phantom). He proved that in the "new" teaching there are elements of "skepticism" (a philosophy which refuses to answer the question as regards the objective reality of matter and spirit but takes the immediate data of consciousness as the only reality known), the founder of which was David Hume (1711-76).

In 1908 in the volume "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" Lenin proves that this confused philosophy is but a revival of played out theories. For such a research philosophic sagacity coupled with a thorough knowledge of the subject-matter was needed. It was essential to possess the ability to steer clear thru a sea of details; not to lose oneself in the labyrinths of science. Lenin had to show the relation between science and philosophy, and to analyze them from the standpoint of dialectical materialism or the so-called orthodox Marxist method. And the philosophic part of Marxism is by far not a finished product.

As it is well known, Marx, the diligent student of philosophy, could not spare time to write about it, for the foundation of political science and scientific socialism took up all his attention. Therefore we meet in his works only scattered statements about philosophy itself. This task Engels took upon himself. In his "Anti-Dühring," "Feurbach" and the article

"Historical Materialism" he expounded the fundamentals of dialectical materialism. But neither could he spare the time to go into details. We therefore meet quite often in their works a statement so pregnant with ideas that more than one volume could be written on it.

With this dialectical measuring rod Lenin approached the deviations of the Marxists on the philosophic field, showing into which camp they are being led. In this work ("Materialism and Empirio-Criticism") the whole versatility of Lenin's mind reflects itself. Here is the agility with which he delves into the philosophic depths, the thoro mastering of the subject-matter, his brilliant polemical style, his erudition. The scientists he attacks with their own weapon (science) and shows how the latest discoveries confirm the truth of dialectical materialism. But all this he did, not by merely repeating the Marxist theses, but by enriching and developing them thru the latest discoveries on the field of science, for Marxism is not a dogma but a live method, whose truth must be revealed and applied in all ramifications of knowledge. Therefore, the ability to apply dialectics in philosophy, as well as in social questions, by far exceeds the construction of some mechanical system, where only terminology is changed.

Lenin never pretended to found a new system: In fact, he never tired of repeating that he was simply a disciple of Marx and Engels. But if we compare his power of thought and his theoretical achievements with the pretenders to the philosophical throne, then the "follower" of the dialectical materialism certainly contributed more to philosophy than the philosophers of both old and new systems. That the bourgeois world has ignored his theoretical works may be explained by the fact that one of the weapons of bourgeois defense is silence. As for the proletarian world it is beginning to recognize in Lenin a thinker of first magnitude, as it has already acknowledged his incomparable genius of leadership.

Wall Street Whips Its Agents Into Line

The essentially imperialist character of the democrat party leadership, differing little if any from that of the republican party, has made itself clearly apparent in the clash over American policy in Mexico.

Southern democrat planters and northern middle class republican spokesmen, to put the division in its crudest form, are lined up against big industrialists and bankers of both north and south. The division takes place also along religious lines—northern catholics splitting with southern protestants on the Mexican question.

Heflin, a southern democrat and a protestant; Wheeler, a northern democrat and a protestant; Borah, a northern republican and a protestant, are in opposition to Walsh, a northern catholic democrat, and to Reed of Missouri, a protestant, both leaders of the democrat party.

But the religious division serves only to obscure the real issue. The forces aligned for and against aggression in Mexico and Latin-America are divided on the basis of economic interests. The cotton growers of the south, whose enterprises are not yet dovetailed into the rising industrial structure that is being erected in that section, on the foundation of coal, iron and water power in close proximity to each other, see little benefit for themselves in the southward drive of Wall Street imperialism. Like the middle class agricultural, trading, small professional and industrial elements of the north, the southern democracy, especially with a market crisis on its hands, feels disinclined to share the additional taxation burdens of militarism.

But the Wall Street leadership of the democrat party, in which must be included Reed of Missouri, in view of his speech in support of Coolidge and his attack on the Coolidge critics, has got its instructions. Reed said, according to dispatches:

... in the difficult situation that now presents itself I do not propose to interfere with the efforts of the executive. . . . I do not want to weaken his hand in the efforts he is making. . . .

Reed, like Walsh of Montana, also rose to the defense of the catholic church. Walsh, including his rosary beads, is owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining company—a subsidiary of Standard Oil.

The acceptance of the resolution providing for arbitration of the Mexican dispute, presented by Robinson, democrat from Arkansas, by Kellogg, and the statements of democrat leaders defending the catholic church and criticizing the opposition to the Wall Street-Coolidge program, means two things:

1. That Wall Street has decided that the time is not yet ripe for more open aggression in Mexico and Latin-America. It has sounded out popular sentiment and discovered that progressive increase of forcible measures will get little popular support and that it risks raising a serious religious issue which would tend to weaken its control.

2. Wall Street has served notice upon the democrat party leaders that the democrat opposition has gone too far in its criticism of Coolidge on the Mexican question and encouraged popular disapproval.

On a question of such importance to imperialism as the use of armed force to compel obedience to its mandates, Wall Street is unwilling to allow thirst for office and opportunity to score points for the 1928 campaign to develop into open and continued criticism during the course of which many unpleasant truths might be told.

Both democrat and republican parties are instruments of Wall Street and this fact has not been shown more clearly for a long time than by the sudden change of front in the senate on the part of democrat leaders. Its sham opposition turns into support of Wall Street the moment it gets instructions.

The labor movement, the workers and farmers of America, can easily make a serious mistake by taking the arbitration proposals accepted by Kellogg as the end of aggression in Mexico and Latin-America. They are nothing of the sort and are intended only as a means of allaying popular discontent until Wall Street can better organize its forces.

The demand for withdrawal of all armed forces from Latin-America must continue. The threat of war has not disappeared; it has merely been concealed for the moment.

Organization in the Auto Industry

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has authorized a conference of union heads to consider organization of the automobile industry.

The conference will be held in Washington, D. C., and is to include representatives of all unions having jurisdiction over various departments of the industry. The jurisdictional issues which will arise at the conference assure that it will be wrecked if they are allowed to determine its policy and program.

The jurisdictional disputes between national and international unions wrecked the steel organization campaign and they will effectually prevent any substantial organization of the auto industry unless the unions pool their interests.

The automobile industry can be organized if the campaign begins on an industrial basis and no jurisdictional disputes are permitted to interfere with the main objective—the establishment of a powerful union in the industry.

Such a campaign will enlist the loyal support of thousands of militant workers who will take but little interest if it degenerates into a struggle between union heads for jurisdictional rights.

The left wing of the labor movement will watch closely the coming conference in Washington and is already prepared to give its complete co-operation for a genuine organization campaign.

Russian Workers "Patrons" Over Peasants

By ALEXAI POGONTCHENKOV

Moscow Worker Correspondent

THE alliance between the urban workers and the peasants is one of the most important conditions for the final victory of the Soviet system and for socialist structure. In order to bring about this alliance in the best way possible, factories and workers' organizations accept patronage over a given village, rural, district, etc. The aim of such patronage is on



COMRADE KOSIAKIN

Village Correspondent of Mary, Riazansky Gub., U. S. S. R., one of the students sent to college by the peasant paper Krestianskaya Gazeta.

ants, (the workers of the given factory, for example, make the "adopted" districts a present of a tractor) on the other hand, it aims to raise the ideological level of the peasants. The workers send agitators to the villages, supply the one hand, to render economic assistance to the poor and middle peasantry them with books, papers, and arrange cinema and theater performances, install radio receiving stations, etc.

Borodin Rural District.
 Our factory is patron of the Borodin rural district. Here there are 72 villages with 12,000 inhabitants. We have been the patron of this district for more than a year.

The workers' correspondents' circle decided to see whether everything was going well, and appointed three to make a journey to the district.

When we arrived at the little village we knocked at a little house that nestles under the high walls of a monastery. This is where the Communists live, 6 in all. These fellows are workers in this country district—a co-operative worker, agitator, secretary of the rural district executive committee and others.

"Oh, it is you, the Moscow comrades!"

We go in. The others, still very sleepy, begin to wake up. While the samovar is warming in the kitchen, we begin talking.

"Why have you got joined up to a monastery for?"

"Look here, don't you get any wrong ideas. Surely you are not afraid we youths are also monks?" We laughed.

"There is no longer a monastery here now, but an agricultural commune. Things are going well, and the farm is tip-top."

"Well, how do you manage, and who runs things?"

"Things aren't so bright here. We have elected a Soviet for form's sake, but in reality it is the superior who make everything go round."

"Why do you look so surprised?"

"It's impossible to do anything else, old fellow. If we were to put the screw on the monks, we might get in a mess. For, after all there are many who are still believers. We are arranging things so that they themselves give it to their monks and priests in the neck."

"Well, how do you do this?"

"It's done in this way. We have talked with many monks and they are already saying this sort of thing: "We work like horses," they say, "and we are ill-treated. We have no clothes and nothing to eat, we never hear of meat, and have to put up with cucumbers and a bit of cabbage."

"They are grumbling. Once there is discontent, this is just where agitation comes in. We do not dawdle, but get on with the job, and shake them

up a little. We tell them what a commune is, and what it should be like. Formerly they used to turn a deaf ear. Now they are beginning to listen more attentively."

"Well, where shall we go now, and who is going?"

The tasks are distributed amongst us. I had to go to a distant village, to collect material about an agricultural artele organized among the poor peasants, and to see the attitude of the peasants towards the Soviet system, the workers, and our patronage committee.

A frosty wind cuts the face like so many needles. Fir trees cast a bluish tint, and the gaunt aspen woods look dark and threatening. There is nothing to disturb the quiet but the sleigh sliding over the frozen snow.

Every now and then we run behind the sleigh to unbend our frozen limbs. At last we arrive at tiny village. The street is empty.

Commune Makes Progress.

We call at the house of the chairman of the agricultural artele. They will move to new quarters in the spring. In the meantime they stay in the village. The chairman relates:

"We are 11 families, 36 workers, in all 63 people. We till the land collectively, we are introducing the 7 crop system. We have 118 dessiatins of land, 52 dessiatins tilled. We have already bought 7 ploughs, 4 iron harrows and a 4-horse power threshing machine. We have ten horses and 16 cows. We intend to use 4 dessiatins of land as an experimental field on

which we will work under the guidance of the agronomist. This will be profitable for us and for the people. We will learn thereby. Good varieties of seed are highly valued and we will gradually go over to the higher forms of cultivation. If we succeed in getting credit in the spring we will buy a tractor. Our patron must help us with respect to credit."

"Comrades, why are you so hard on the priests?" said his mother, a woman of 60.

"How are we hard on them?"



COMRADE MIASZOV

One of the oldest Worker Correspondents of the Building Trades of Saratov, U. S. S. R.

"You have taken away the land from the priest."

"Since he does not till the land what use is it to him? You did not have enough land, so we gave it to you."

"But you are paying him for his services and that should be enough for him. How much do you have to pay him for a wedding?"

"Six roubles."

"What a lot. This should be enough for him."

She agreed with us about the priest, but began to bother us with god, and to tell us how it will be in the other world.

"The first to enter the kingdom of heaven, will be the czars, then the priests, then gentry, and last of all the peasants."

"Well, what about us Communists, where will we go?"

The old woman was taken aback, she demurred and then said:

"You . . . you will go to hell."

We burst out laughing.

"Well, when we get there we will set up a Soviet government."

The old woman looked at us, and agreed.

"Right you are, I am sure you will set up your Soviets there," and she cackled.

From there we went to another vil-

Soldier-Writers "Going to Press"



A group of Russian soldier-correspondents "going to press" on the wall-newspaper that contains news of the members of the Red Army and of the workers. The wall-newspaper is one of the most popular methods of distributing information in the Soviet Union. They are edited by the workers themselves.

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Read the Resolution Adopted Unanimously by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Conference Meeting at St. Paul. It Appears on Page One Today!