

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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MORE MARINES SHIPPED TO NICARAGUAN WAR

WORKERS SUFFER IN COLD; FIFTY DEAD, 3 IN N. Y.

Strikers, Seamen Also Among Victims

One worker was found frozen to death on a bench in Roosevelt Park here and two others died similarly huddled in doorways in New York's first zero weather of the year.

One or two of the three men presumably were among many turned away from the over-crowded lodging houses and public shelters, where hundreds sought protection.

The number of similar deaths and the extent of the suffering among the workers of other centers throughout the United States are indicated by meager despatches on this phase of the cold wave reaching New York yesterday and last night by capitalist press services.

"Prosperity" Pictured. Knowledge that working men have been frozen to death on the streets of New York and other cities brings home forcibly the conditions of life in the United States which President Coolidge and the employing interests are daily attempting to conceal with prosperity propaganda.

The worst suffering was found among the hundreds of thousands of unemployed, very many of whom lack fuel or food or both.

Suffering is known to be particularly keen in many districts where strikes are being conducted against further attempts by the employers to reduce the workers' standard of living below the breaking point, notably in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado.

Death in the Park. An unidentified man about 65 years old was found dead in a sitting posture in Roosevelt Park, at Mulberry and Bayard Sts., by a passing patrolman. Death was diagnosed as due to exposure. Jube Tyler, an 80-year-old Negro, was found frozen dead in a doorway at 211 W. 29th St. A watchman earlier had seen him warming himself at a bonfire in the street.

Albert Gallagher, 50, a Bellevue Hospital gateman, overcame by the cold while on his way home from work at 5 a. m., died in the doorway at 288 Avenue A, where he lived.

Others Frost-Bitten. Others, almost all of them unemployed and without money, were treated at hospitals or public shelters for frozen hands or feet.

Suffering was felt even as far south as Georgia, where many likewise were unprepared for the sudden cold. One dispatch in particular indicates the severity of conditions there. Under a Marietta, Ga., date-line it tells of a broken back suffered by L. C. Hames, a motorman, when his passenger interurban trolley car crashed into an empty car near that city. T. G. Hudson, an electric company worker, was killed instantly. Two other persons were killed and Hames may die. The wreck was due to the freezing not only of the brakes of the car but of the mechanism of the signal lights.

Pilot Forced Down. This dispatch, like all others of its kind, does not tell of the less spectacular effects of the cold suffered by thousands of workers and their families in their thin-walled homes or in wind-swept streets and highways and railroad yards and rights-of-way.

From Dubois, Pa., comes word that Harry G. Smith, employed as an air mail pilot, was forced down in a blinding snow storm in Clearfield (Continued on Page Two)

QUEENS HAS NEW \$1,000,000 GRAFT

Comptroller Charles W. Berry yesterday said he would "investigate" the charges of William Bullick, director of the city affairs committee of the New York county republican committee, that the city of New York is selling water in the fifth ward of Queens borough to a private company for \$15,000, which is being resold for more than \$1,000,000 annually.

Bullick declared that despite the protests of 800 taxpayers the city was allowing its mains to be tapped by Long Island Water Corporation.

Nicaragua War Disquiets U.S. Havana Tools

The Nicaraguan situation is expected to be one of the central issues at the Pan American conference which opens at Havana January 16th. The conference will be attended by Calvin Coolidge, Chas. E. Hughes and Secretary of State Kellogg and Col. Lindbergh will fly there for the opening sessions. Despite this dramatization of the conquest of Latin America by the colossus of the north, and altho most of the delegates at the conference will represent governments in Latin America set up or maintained by the United States, it is expected that a few of the delegates will make at least some protest against murder of Nicaraguans by the United States marines.

Reports from various Latin American countries indicate that the latest attacks on the little army of liberals under General Sandino has aroused a storm of protest thruout Latin America.

An attempt has been made to influence the Mexican government not to take the lead or to take part in protests against American atrocities in Nicaragua.

The Brazilian, Argentine, and Uruguayan delegates to the Havana conference arrived in New York City on board the steamer Western World yesterday afternoon.

The South American delegates will be entertained by the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway on January 6th, it was learned. The delegates will sail for Havana on January 7th.

SOCIALISTS TAKE OFFICE IN READING

READING, Pa., Jan. 3.—An almost 100 per cent socialist administration was sworn into office yesterday by William E. Sharman, retiring mayor. J. Henry Stump, the new mayor. Walter R. Hillinger, city controller, and other new officials, all socialists save Charles H. Kershner, a democrat, who won his office in the council on a very narrow margin in a recount were given an ovation by the small business and professional men of Reading with very few workers present.

The out-going mayor warned the new administration that many improvements ordered by the health department would require immediate attention, thus demanding a large bond issue. This was a hint that the "pay as you go" policy pledged by the socialists would meet with much difficulty. Wreaths of flowers from democrats and republicans significantly adorned the City Hall. A public reception was later held at the Rajah Temple.

In a recent announcement in the Reading Labor Advocate, official organ of the socialists, the statement was made editorially that their responsibilities "will be those of capitalist officials rather than socialist party members."

Thus they give assurance to the little business men, the professional men and the manufacturers in the industrial center of Reading that nothing will be done other than the customary capitalist job of administering the affairs of the city in an efficient manner in order to "win the continued confidence" of their "fellow townsmen."

Queens Sewer Graft Records Stolen; Buckner is Surprised

Investigators of the Queens Sewer graft charges were startled yesterday by news of the burglary during the holidays of the Awixa Corporation, of Islip, L. I., in which vast quantities of records pertaining to sewer construction work in Queens were stolen. The Awixa Corporation handled approximately one-fourth of the \$16,000,000 sewer work in Jamaica, which caused the opening of the present inquiry into the graft which totals \$29,500,000.

Emory R. Buckner, special counsel for Justice Scudder in the latter's investigation, said he was "much surprised" by news of the robbery. He saw no reason, however, why he should participate in the inquiry into the disappearance of the papers, and said he would leave that up to the Suffolk county authorities.

Among the Awixa's most substantial contracts was one for \$638,766, obtained by assignment from the Highway Improvement and Repair Company. It was for the laying of

Increased Miners' Relief Needed as Sickness Spreads

CARLOAD SOUP; 5,000 LBS. COFFEE EASES SITUATION

Donations Will Defeat Danger of Plagues

By A. S. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—A new and terrible menace to the strikers' ranks is sweeping through the barack settlements to which hundreds of additional families are being driven every week by the coal barons. Pneumonia and flu and all the diseases of malnutrition find easy victims in the hungry, thinly clad men and women and children crowded together in their small, unsanitary boxes of rooms, icy-cold this sub-zero weather. They are close, too, with many people in a small space, and the fumes from coal oil lamps.

There is no money for doctors or medicine, and many doctors will not attend strikers without pay, and many company doctors (the only ones available in some mining towns) refuse to attend the families of union men under any circumstances today.

Last of Many Evils. Starvation, cold and now disease—famine conditions deliberately created by the coal companies for a great army of workers, to break down the iron rank and file resistance to the open shop or to get the strikers away from the mines or to kill them off.

A Little Relief. The New Year's shipment of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee following the Christmas shipment of last week, eased up the situation in the camps that could be covered, and aroused hope among the miners that they may not have to go on fighting alone in the year that has just begun, as they had to fight through the greater part of 1927. But (Continued on Page Two)

CONGRESS PEERS INTO S-4 DEATHS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A congressional investigation into the S-4 submarine disaster appeared certain today soon after congress gets back on the job. It seems probable that there will be an investigation by a special committee representing both senate and house rather than by one of the standing committees. The navy department was requested today to take extraordinary precautions to preserve the last records of the victims of the S-4 tragedy.

Representative McClintic (D) of Oklahoma, wrote a letter to Secretary Wilbur, urging that water-tight compartments of the submarine be sealed to prevent the records from floating away when it is raised. "In a Japanese submarine disaster some years ago, where a number of lives were snuffed out, an officer in this submarine before he smothered to death, chronicled his sensations and his feelings toward his country and his fellowmen as he gradually succumbed," wrote McClintic. A copy of this remarkable record is on file at the congressional library.

"HOMES" FOR MINERS; STRIKERS FIGHT FOR UNIONISM



STRIKING MINER GETS 4 MONTHS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—Joseph Lovrich, striking miner at the Lilly Mine, West Broadside, Pennsylvania, was yesterday sentenced to four months in Washington County Jail on charges of assaulting a coal and iron policeman employed by the Vesta Coal Co., subsidiary of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.

Bosses Ally. Lovrich was tried before Squire Schwartz of Centerville, who has reliably served the coal companies by invariably passing heavy prison sentences on miners brought before him. Hundreds of assaults on miners, their wives and children have gone unpunished.

Recently, Mrs. Mary Prasniker, wife of a striking Harwick miner, was attacked by Josen Leskovic, a strike-breaker, on a public highway leading to the post office. Mrs. Prasniker was carrying a baby in her arms and leading her five-year-old son by the hand. Savage Beating. Leskovic suddenly rushed out of the deputy sheriff's shack, where he had been talking to deputies, grabbed Mrs. Prasniker by the neck, and started beating her savagely. The scab then rushed at the postmaster, who had come out to help Mrs. Prasniker, when he heard her cries and jumped in a car waiting by the deputy's shack. When he was finally caught and tried, the company sheriff quashed the case. Mrs. Prasniker is confined to her bed with the injuries she sustained.

Earthquake Shakes Italy

ROME, Jan. 3.—The population of the shores of Lake Nemi are recovering today from a series of nerve wracking earthquake shocks, which continued throughout Sunday and Monday.

While no casualties were reported, the people were panic stricken, fleeing from their homes during the height of the tremors.

Send in Greetings For Special Early

Workers (Communist) Party units, labor and fraternal organizations and individuals are urged to send their greetings at once for the special fourth anniversary edition of THE DAILY WORKER, which will be published Friday, Jan. 13.

The anniversary issue will contain special articles describing the growth of the only national labor daily.

Pittsburgh Calls for Miners' Aid

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—Pittsburgh labor showed its solidarity with the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado by a stirring demonstration here on Saturday night.

Over 500 workers heard the story of the struggle now being waged by the strikers, as told by their leaders. Plans for immediate relief were laid at the meeting. Miner Speaks. Tony Minerich, a striking miner from District 5, Pennsylvania, told of the heroic battles on the picket line, and the brutality of the coal and iron police, recruited from the gangsters of the underworld, and imported into the mining camps to spread terror. Beatings with clubs and shot guns, raids upon miners' homes and murders of militant strikers—these are (Continued on Page Two)

Foreign Seamen Lose Rights by Decision Of U.S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The supreme court today decided that the amended Jones Act does not compel foreign steamship owners to pay seamen one-half wages due upon arrival in American ports regardless of advances made before they joined the ship.

The ruling was made in affirming the Second Circuit Court after six British seamen had libelled the steamship "Archmides," owned by the Lampert and Holt Line, Ltd.

MORE PROOF OF HEARST FORGERIES

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3.—A man with an "American education" was responsible for the forgeries of the forty "official" Mexican documents which have been used by the Hearst newspapers for anti-war propaganda against the Mexican government.

This is the conclusion of Carleton Beals, author of "Mexico: An Interpretation" who has just completed a careful study of the forged documents.

Beals, formerly principal of the American high school here, was at one time on Carranza's personal staff. His conclusions, it is understood, will be forwarded to the senate committee investigating the publication of the documents in the United States. A number of unmistakable evidences that the papers are forgeries, and that the frauds were perpetrated by an American, are cited by Beals who for many years has exposed the aims of the American capitalist who owns oil lands in Mexico.

"The documents were written by one man and on the same typewriter," Beals says. This itself is proof that the documents were faked. Imagine the same typographical peculiarities appearing in authentic documents emanating from several government departments."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Frederick A. Cook, Arctic explorer and Texas oil promoter, today lost his appeal to the supreme court to declare valid a probation order releasing him from federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., on March 17, 1927.

HEROIC DEFENSE OF ARMIES LED BY MINE WORKER

Baffled Invaders Bomb Villages of Peasants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—One thousand marines will leave soon from the east and the west coasts of the United States to reinforce the present marine forces in Nicaragua, secretary of the Navy Wilbur announced this afternoon. Brigadier General Rufus H. Lane of the marine corps left New York today for Nicaragua, the Navy Department announced, on what officials describe as an "inspection trip."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Reinforcements were ordered today to be rushed to the U. S. marines in Nicaragua, who have sustained severe losses during the last week in battles with General Sandino's liberal troops, the army of Nicaraguan independence. Two fresh battalions of marines, of 500 rifles each, were ordered mobilized at once and dispatched to Nicaragua as soon as they can be made ready. One battalion will form at Quantico, Va., and one at San Diego.

"Measures of Precaution." In addition to these reinforcements, orders also have been issued for the realignment of American military and naval forces in Nicaraguan waters, which will permit more rifles to be sent against the liberals.

Marines from the squadron of naval vessels now on duty there will be sent ashore to relieve those marines who have been doing guard duty in peaceful sectors, and the marines thus relieved will be sent to reinforce those in the active zones.

Secretary of the navy Wilbur declared that in his opinion the marine forces now in Nicaragua were "sufficient to meet the situation," but that the additional forces would be sent as an "extra measure of precaution."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Liberal armies under General Sandino have turned the tables on the United States marines and their reactionary Nicaraguan allies. The relief column rushing to the aid of the United States forces which attacked the Liberal army under General Sandino has been cut off and is sending frantic radio appeals for re-enforcements, the navy department has announced.

The message which was signed "Gunner Sergeant Brown" begs for water and hospital supplies and adds that re-enforcements are "urgently needed." One lieutenant in charge of the detachment has been killed, another wounded. The number of rank and file dead is as yet unknown.

MANAGUA, Jan. 3.—Detachments of marines and native guards are being rushed to the aid of United States forces which succumbed to General Sandino's successful strategy and have been surrounded and cut off by Liberal troops on the Sopotilla ridge. Airplanes are being made ready and (Continued on Page Two)

KIDWELL DODGES MOST QUESTIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Resuming the witness stand for the fourth consecutive day in the Burns-Sinclair contempt trial, Edward J. Kidwell, Jr., hung doggedly today to his charge that as a juror in the celebrated Teapot Dome oil trial he had been intimidated by government counsel.

Kidwell's statement that he expected a car as long as a block if Harry F. Sinclair was an acquittal was the principal cause of the Fall-Sinclair mistrial. Kidwell denied that he had ever communicated with George P. Hoover, Sinclair's attorney, before he testified in court that he had been intimidated. Neither, said he, did he have any idea how Hoover knew the facts on which he had based his interrogation of Kidwell.

ORGANIZE AVIATION CLUB POINT PLEASANT BEACH, N. J., Jan. 3.—Headed by Mayor Hankins of this town, seventeen citizens of this section have organized an aviation club.

Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union Expels Opposition Leaders

BRITISH POLICE ATTACK STRIKING BOMBAY WORKERS

13,000 Loom Tenders Leave Textile Mills

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.—Armed police were called out today to break a strike of 13,000 textile mill workers. The strike occurred in the mills of the Bombay cotton manufacturers and is considered the workers' reply to the attempt of the mill owners to increase the number of looms which each worker must tend.

Starvation wages and the terribly long hours in the humid atmosphere of the Indian west coast, laden with lint from the looms, has reduced the workers' vitality to the point where it has become a daily occurrence for workers to collapse at their machines, the strike leaders say.

The present strike follows the long struggle of the Bombay textile workers against the unbearable conditions in the mills. The former strike forced the Bombay mill owners to give up the idea of an immediate slash in wages. When the bosses attempted to clamp the old conditions on the textile workers after their return to the looms the men streamed out of the mills.

Monster mass meetings of the mill workers are reported to be in progress under the auspices of the Workers' and Peasants' Party. Assurances of solidarity are being received by the strikers from the workers in the few mills that are still operating. The leaders declare that the strike will be long and bitter but the spirit of the strikers is equal to the struggle.

Mexican Federals Kill Reactionary

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3.—The last counter-revolutionary band operating in the state of Morelos was defeated yesterday when Ernesto Villareal, reactionary leader, and three of his followers, were killed according to reports received here from Cuatla.

Villareal was captured shortly before the battle and was being taken to Cuatla when a number of his followers attempted to rescue him. Villareal was killed in the battle.

Gibraltar Swim Fails

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 3.—Seasickness and contrary currents yesterday defeated Mercedes Gleitze and Millie Hudson in rival attempts to swim the twenty-seven mile Straits of Gibraltar. This is the second failure of Miss Gleitze, London stenographer, to swim the Straits.

Fake League "Settlement" of Pole Controversy Hit

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (By Mail).—Condemned by the International Workers' Relief, a conference of various working class and liberal and humanitarian organizations took place in Berlin today to discuss the Polish-Lithuanian conflict. Despite the League of Nations "settlement" the danger of a new war still exists, delegates declared.

Among the organizations represented at the conference were the Workers' International Relief, the International Red Aid, the German Communist Party, the Lithuanian Communist Party, the League for the Rights of Man, the International Women's League, the Group of Revolutionary Pacifists, and the Anti-Imperialist League of America.

In his speech the Communist member of the Reichstag, Stoecker declared: "The League of Nations Council has not abolished the differences between Lithuania and Poland; it has only covered them up. Only a formal abolition of the state of war between the two countries has taken place. The League of Nations takes good care not to touch the real essence of the problem, the Vilna question."

"The great imperialist states do not want to and cannot solve the Polish-Lithuanian conflict, because they want to form a bloc against the Soviet Union, and the incorporation of Lithuania in Poland would mean a big step towards this policy of complete encirclement of the Soviet Union. The German government which declared not long ago that it was for the independence of Lithuania, altered its course in Geneva, probably at the instance of Chamberlain, and would now be prepared to tolerate the annexation of Lithuania in return for compensation somewhere else."

"In the Lithuanian-Polish conflict the Second International is in the lap of the imperialist policy. The Polish social-democrats declare openly that they are not prepared to abandon the idea of a union of Poland and Lithuania. In Lithuania a sec-

New Wall St. Job



Arthur Bliss Lane, formerly first secretary of the American embassy in Mexico City, has been appointed chief of the division of Mexican affairs in the state department.

CONTINUE "GOOD WILL FLIGHT" AS NICARAGUANS DIE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Col. Lindbergh landed safely at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, this afternoon at 2:55 (E. S. T.) after flying from San Salvador, according to a cable received by the state department this afternoon.

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 3.—With American marines and bombing planes shooting down liberal troops under general Sandino in the neighboring republic of Nicaragua, Charles Lindbergh left San Salvador this morning on his good-will flight thru Central America. He is headed for Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

When Lindbergh takes off for his next stop, Managua, he will fly close to the scene of the fighting between the American marines and the Nicaraguan liberals who are fighting for the independence of Nicaragua.

9 Communists Are Freed in Exchange

WARSAW, Jan. 3.—Thirty-two Polish prisoners in Soviet Union jails for carrying on activities hostile to the U. S. S. R. will be released in exchange for nine Communist prisoners who were railroaded to long terms in Polish jails.

The trains bearing the prisoners are now speeding to Kolosowo, a border town, where the formalities of the exchange will be carried out.

Workers Must Fight

A representative of the "No. Party Amnesty Committee in Poland" declared: "The victory of Poland over Lithuania would mean for the workers and peasants of Lithuania simply to exchange one fascist dictatorship for another, for in Pilsudski Poland the workers' and peasants' organizations are almost as ruthlessly suppressed as in Lithuania. In Poland thousands of revolutionary fighters are in prison, including the members of the dissolved Independent Peasant Party and of the White Russian Front of the workers and peasants. The Polish imperialists wish to occupy Lithuania in order to be able to attack the Soviet Union from this side also. For this reason the struggle for the independence of Lithuania must be carried on very energetically."

"The great imperialist states do not want to and cannot solve the Polish-Lithuanian conflict, because they want to form a bloc against the Soviet Union, and the incorporation of Lithuania in Poland would mean a big step towards this policy of complete encirclement of the Soviet Union. The German government which declared not long ago that it was for the independence of Lithuania, altered its course in Geneva, probably at the instance of Chamberlain, and would now be prepared to tolerate the annexation of Lithuania in return for compensation somewhere else."

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U. S. OIL BARONS ASK NEW CHANGE IN MEXICAN LAW

Expect New Agreement on Mexican Debts

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3.—Further changes in the newly amended petroleum law are being sought by American oil interests.

Objections have been raised to the provision for the confirmation of pre-constitutional rights in oil lands in the issuance of new concessions.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3.—A new agreement for the payment of Mexico's heavy foreign debts is expected here as the result of conferences between the committee of international bankers and representatives of the Ministry of Finance.

In a memorandum issued recently, the Ministry of Finance declared that it was unable to meet the heavy payments due to the international bankers. A statement of Mexican finances has already been carried to New York bankers by Fernando Diez Baroso and Fernando de la Fuente.

The representatives of the Mexican Ministry of Finance are expected to return here early this month, accompanied by a representative of the committee of international bankers.

According to reports, the Government will appropriate \$15,000,000 which it expects to receive from its petroleum revenues toward payments on its foreign obligations.

Naval Officers to Preach "Good Will"

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Another "good-will" expedition to Latin America is being planned by the United States Government. This time the United States will show its love for its "sister republics" by despatching the Annapolis midshipmen to South America next summer on the annual naval academy cruise.

The midshipmen, who will in later life supply the American navy with its officers and help collect debts for American bankers, will stop at the principal ports of all South American republics bordering on the Atlantic, including Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

20,000 Swedish Wood Pulp Workers Locked Out; Refuse Wage Cut

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 3.—More than twenty thousand wood pulpworkers were locked out this morning after they had made clear their refusal to accept a cut in wages. Negotiations between the workers and employers broke down last night.

The government will attempt to mediate in the dispute, it was learned today.

Soviet Union Buying Rubber to Make Tires

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Soviet Union is purchasing large quantities of crude rubber here, it was learned today, for the manufacture of truck and bus tires.

Most of the purchases are being made in Hamburg.

British Slave Holders Ask for Compensation

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, Jan. 3.—British citizens who were legally recognized as slaveowners before January 1st of this year are demanding compensation as the result of the act abolishing slavery in this protectorate.

Altho the Negroes are legally free most of them are still being held by their former owners.

Believe Bankers Plan Debt Revision Scheme

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—That American bankers are planning a scheme for altering the Dawes plan, advancing a large loan to Germany to put the "debt situation" on a basis and to stabilize European currency is the theory advanced by the Deutsche Bergwerks Zeitung of Dusseldorf.

Hopes the Murder of Nicaraguans Will Aid "Love" of U. S. Power

"I hope this will improve the friendly relations between the two countries," remarked a sarcastic senator who is a well-known critic of some of the Coolidge administration's policies, commenting on the invasion of northern Nicaragua by United States marine corps with the attendant loss of many Nicaraguan and American lives.

WHERE LINDBERGH WILL JOIN OTHER DOVES OF WAR

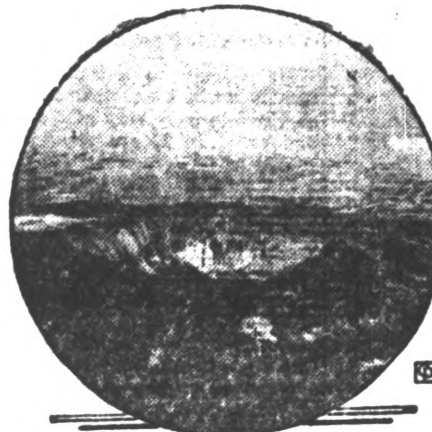
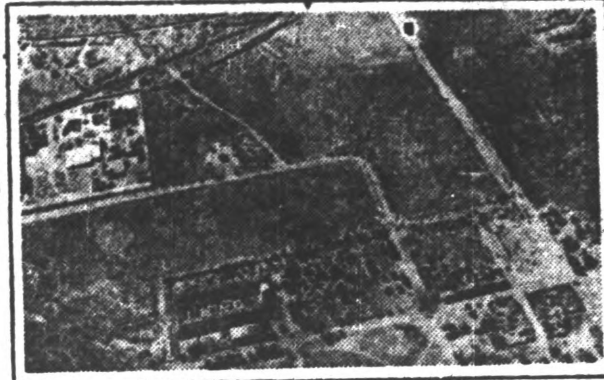


Photo at right shows the flying field at Managua, Nicaragua, which serves as a base for the American planes that are bombing Nicaraguan liberals. Lindbergh will fly to Managua soon. At left, old crater at San Salvador, over which Lindbergh flew.



POLE-LITHUANIAN PACT IS FAR OFF

KOVNO, Jan. 3.—The much-trumpeted agreement between Poland and Lithuania, the basis for which was supposed to have been laid at the Geneva arms conference, has failed to materialize. The possibility that any agreement will be reached in view of Poland's refusal to relinquish Vilna is regarded as very slight in official circles.

A good deal of significance is attached to Premier Waldenaras' statement that he intends to begin negotiations for a Polish agreement only after a draft constitution has been passed. The constitution contains articles declaring the capital of the country to be Vilna.

All traffic across the Polish frontier has been suspended and the situation is virtually the same as before the Geneva arms conference when Premier Waldenaras and Pilsudski pledged to maintain peace.

Young Communists Score Opposition

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 2.—The Central Executive Committee of the Young Communist International has adopted a resolution fully approving of the decisions of the Fifteenth Congress of the All-Union Communist Party and emphasizing the principle that support of the Trotsky Opposition is incompatible with membership in the Communist Party. The principle is applicable to the Young Communist International, the resolution says.

Local organizations of the Y. C. I. are asked to take the necessary steps to purge the organization of all Trotskyist elements.

Say Grayson Plane Sunk Off Cape Cod

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 3.—The crew of the British schooner, Rose Anne Belliveau, reported yesterday that the whir of an airplane motor and then a great splash was heard on the night of Dec. 23, off the coast of Cape Cod, which they believe may have been the end of the Dawn, Mrs. Frances W. Grayson's plane. Because of the storm, Captain Comeau declared it was impossible to render assistance.

PERFECT PARIS-ROME AIR LINE

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The first pilot to fly over a kilometre circuit twenty years ago, Henry Farman, Pioneer French airman, plans to introduce a twelve hour night air service between Paris and Rome. The date will be given out soon.

Defeat the Imperialist War Against Nicaragua

LLENINISM TEACHES US:

"The victory of the working class in the advanced countries and the liberation of the peoples oppressed by Imperialism are impossible without the formation and consolidation of a common revolutionary front."

"The formation of a common revolutionary front is possible only if the proletariat of the oppressing countries supports directly and resolutely the Imperialism of the mother country for a people which oppresses others can never be free."

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

- The Defeat of Imperialist Wars.
- Smashing Government by Injunction.
- Organization of the Unorganized.
- A Labor Party.
- The Defense of the Soviet Union and Against Capitalist Wars.
- A Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party (Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name

Address

City

State

Occupation

Embargo on Planes to Mexico Now Virtually Lifted, Reports State

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The embargo on the shipment of airplanes to Mexico has been virtually lifted, according to a letter which Representative Edith N. Rogers has received from Secretary of State Kellogg.

One of the reasons for the lifting of the embargo was to aid American airplane manufacturers.

Prosperous U. S. S. R. Rouses Fascist Ire

ROME, Jan. 3.—The recent restriction placed by the government of the Soviet Union on Italian imports is reported to have aroused the ire of Benito Mussolini.

Every year Italy purchases thirty million roubles worth of goods in the U. S. S. R. and the unfavorable trade balance is exciting the fascists. As a result the Italian government is believed to be preparing a note of protest against the murder of the Italian consul in Odessa by thugs, and the suicide of the Italian vice consul at Baku.

The protest, however, is expected to be merely formal and the note is understood to be in no sense an ultimatum.

Paris Legion Head Charged With Graft

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Charges of extortion in connection with the hotel bills paid by the American Legionnaires during their jamoree in Paris, will be "explained" by ex-commander Edward Thorn who is leaving here to face an investigation committee in Indianapolis.

The legionnaires claim that the Paris reception committee charged exorbitant prices for their hotel rooms and are demanding rebates totaling thousands of dollars.

The charges, which caused considerable criticism at the time of the convention, were declared at the time to be necessary in order to bring General Pershing and other dignitaries to Paris and to cover the general expenses of the conference.

SEAMEN'S THRILLING TALE

PLYMOUTH, England, Jan. 3.—The American tanker Dartford arrived here yesterday with six of the crew of the Newfoundland schooner Ena A. Moulton, waterlogged in midocean on December 19. The tanker's crew told a thrilling story of two days heroic battle against hurricane to save the men on the Newfoundland.

RUSSIA BETTER, WORKER DECLARES

MOSCOW, December. (By Mail).—Twenty years ago Meyer Greizer left Odessa, as a youth, to go to America. Today he is back in his native land, with the American Trade Union Delegation.

Change Is Great.

"No one can appreciate the great change in the past twenty years," he declared, "as well as a worker in my position, who knew the old Russia of the Czar, the priest and the knout. I well remember the old army and navy, which were used to oppress not only the workers and peasants, but national minorities such as Jews and Armenians and the revolutionary portions of the intelligentsia."

Army, Industry Comradely.

"Now I see, instead of the old police, with their brutal and outrageous behavior, the new militia, a body of clean and courteous young workers and peasants. The new red army and militia is as different from the Czarist army and police, as the bright sunny day is from the black, stormy night."

"The comradely relations of the rank and file soldier with his officers as well as of the factory worker with the director, are a revelation."

"When I return to America, I shall have a great message of what I saw and heard in my land, in our land, the Soviet Union, the beacon light of all the oppressed of all lands."

Hits Rumania Pogroms

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 3.—The recent pogroms in Transylvania are a violation of the Minority Rights Treaty to which the Rumanian government is a signatory, Senator William H. King, a democrat, declared yesterday. The senator was making political capital out of the anti-Semitic atrocities before a large audience of Jewish delegates who had come from all parts of the United States to the Annual Regional Conference of the United Palestine Appeal.

GOVERNING BODY SCORES TROTSKY GROUP CAMPAIGN

Adopts Decision of Its Communist Fraction

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Jan. 3.—In conformity with the decision of the Communist fraction of the Praesidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, the Praesidium at its meeting on December 31st unanimously decided to exclude the following members and deputy members from the Central Executive Committee: Beloborodov, Zinoviev, Itchenko, Kamenev, Rakovsky, Smirnov, Trotsky and Kasparova.

The decision of the Communist fraction which was adopted by the Praesidium, declares that the expelled Oppositionists had been expelled from the Communist Party for a number of acts hostile to the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

Secret Opposition Meetings Are Barred

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (By Mail).—The press publishes a communication from the Leningrad district control commission upon the secret meetings convened by the Opposition during the discussions upon the political report of the Central Committee at the Communist Party congress in Moscow.

These meetings were called to draft the new anti-Party tactic of the Opposition. Safarov, the ex-editor of the "Leningrad Pravda" spoke at these meetings and referred to the declaration handed by the Opposition to the party congress as a "dexterous maneuver" intended to give the Opposition the possibility of winning its national agenda from the Party.

ROME, Jan. 3.—Registered two earth quakes yesterday. No reported, however.

American Troops Are in NICARAGUA

American battleships unload marines in China, Haiti, The Philippines, and other lands of oppressed people.

What does it all mean? How does all this affect American workers? You will find the answer in these interesting books that should be in the hands of every intelligent worker.

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International Press Correspondence

2

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'Organize Youth Into Unions' --- is Conference Call

DELEGATES LAY BASIS OF BROAD YOUTH MOVEMENT

Second Meeting to Be Held Soon

That labor should take steps for the reorganization of the unorganized young workers into the trade unions and for the creation of specific plans to effect this aim, were the conclusions arrived at in a two-day conference on Youth and the Labor Movement held at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, the last two days of December.

A second conference is to be called for New York City in the future. A larger representation is to be secured and the second conference which is to have the cooperation of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York as well as other labor bodies, will seek to set in motion more definite steps for the organization of the young workers.

Countrywide Representation. Over fifty delegates from every part of the country and from a score of trade unions and national bodies journeyed to Brookwood to attend the conference. High in the proceedings were the general testimonies that the officialdom of the organized labor movement was doing nothing to organize the young workers of the country. Delegates from Philadelphia and New York pointed out that these officials were even putting obstacles in the way of such organizing efforts.

The delegates were welcomed by A. U. Muste, director of the Labor College, who began the work of the conference informally by picturing the age old struggle between youth and age. "In every generation," he said somewhat pathetically, "there is a lack of understanding between Youth and Age. This gap has unfortunate results in life in general and constitutes a special problem in the labor movement."

Representative Movement. The young workers' movement is being built up by the youth. In the past it was not sufficient to organize the young workers. It is necessary to bring them into the actual struggle participated in by the older workers and to instill in them a loyalty to working class political and economic programs.

The question of how to reach the youth was one of the chief themes considered by Tom Tippet, formerly a miner but now instructor at Brookwood. Rose Schneiderman, of the Women's Trade Union League, spoke on the relations of the Women's Auxiliaries to the organization problem of the workers. Miss Schneiderman sought to defend the labor officialdom against the charge which had been made that it has sabotaged the work.

Shows How Officials Hinder. Issue was taken on this point by C. E. Miller, representative of the American Association of Plumbers Helpers who gave facts from the experience of the helpers' organization to show that the union officials had not only failed in the task of unionizing the young workers but had actually used methods of open hostility in seeking to sidetrack the efforts of his union.

Miller pointed out that from 25 to 80 per cent of workers in various industries are young men between the ages of 15 and 24. The task of organizing these young workers can in no sense be separated from the main task of organizing the unorganized workers throughout the country. The only difference, he pointed out, is that special methods of reaching and holding these workers would have to be worked out.

Craft Unionism Inadequate. This view was agreed in by Wm. Schmitt, secretary of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Union local of Philadelphia. In order to deal adequately

FIGHTS FOR HIS CLASS



A typical coal miner, fighting for his union, and a living wage. His courage and determination is pitted against union-smashing injunctions, evictions and coal and iron police.

with the problem of the youth, he said, it is necessary to have something more than the pure and simple unionism that fears to deal with anything outside the old routine lest a consideration of economic or social or political problems may in some way undermine their old procedure.

That such a method of organization would have to be adopted was the further outcome of a report given by David Saposs, labor authority and instructor at Brookwood. He gave a detailed analysis from the experience of the French labor movement to show that the American unions could very well profit from the example of their French brothers.

The Way to Organize Is to Organize. M. Budish of the headgear workers' union of New York took a similar position and followed with the slogan that the way to organize is to organize. The craft unions were no longer adequate, he pointed out, to the task at hand. Especially is this true when it comes to organize the basic industries.

Incidentally Budish "brought down the house" by a characterization of a speech by Spencer Miller, Jr., of the Workers Education Bureau, who appeared to miss the point of the conference. Budish said that "it is much preferable to hear a speech by a poor labor man than one by a good college professor."

Another high light of the conference was the charge by Bright of the Bookkeepers and Stenographers Union of New York that two high officials of the American Federation of Labor had ordered his local to "lay off" organizing efforts in the recent drive to unionize the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Labor Fakery's Order Against Organizing. One of these officials cautioned us to remember that the Metropolitan had helped the formation of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company; another of these officials, Bright charged, advised us to seek to reach the workers in the Metropolitan through the National Civic Federation, in which Fiske, the president of the Metropolitan is active and in which well known union leaders are likewise taking a prominent part.

Probably Matthew Woll! One of the officials referred to by Bright is generally supposed by the delegates to be Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L. and acting president of the National Civic

From Historian to Hysterian

By A. BIMBA. (Continued from Last Issue.)

Mr. Oneal thinks that I sin very heavily when I say that the masters of Virginia were very glad when they discovered in Negro slavery a new source of labor power. He wants to know how I know how they felt? Then he calls me a "mind-reader." But unfortunately, Oneal proceeds directly into the same "crime" and reads the minds of our forefathers. He says: "The fact is that the sale of the first slaves in Arrigina (I suppose this means Virginia, though Mr. Oneal is not supposed to commit such a technical crime.—A. B.) was probably accompanied with mixed views of aversion, anxiety, curiosity, fear and a hope that Negroes would prove adapted to the tobacco culture of the colony." There you are. How do you know, Mr. Oneal, that our forefathers had such mixed feelings? Are you not reading their minds also? The only difference between you and me is that I read their minds correctly—that is, economically Negro slavery was advantageous to the ruling class of the colonies and therefore the masters had something to rejoice over—while you are all mixed up when you say that you don't know what the attitude of the ruling class was toward slavery.

In discussing the Constitutional Convention and quoting the speeches of various delegates, I quote the expression of an individual by the name of Kent. Oneal reminds me that Kent spoke at the New York state convention and not at the national Constitutional Convention and that Kent was not even present at the latter. Oneal makes a big issue of this. And I admit that this is a very serious error. Kent delivered his speech at the New York Convention which was called in 1821 to amend the state constitution of 1777, and not at the national convention. From this error Oneal draws the conclusion that I did not even consult Madison's "Journal of the Constitutional Convention." Why he makes this charge I do not know. It seems that he thinks that it is harder to find Madison's book in the library than that of McMaster, which is wrong. Right after the speech of Kent I quote two speeches from Madison's "Journal."

That should have been enough to convince Oneal that I did not disregard this very important source of information on the Constitutional Convention. On the same page of my book I found another technical error which was not noticed by my esteemed critic, that is, the reference after the quotation in the third paragraph, instead of "p. 748" should be "p. 470." I am sure that Oneal would have made a great issue of this had he noticed it. But, you see, again we have proof that even he is not immune from errors—at least from technical ones.

How did it happen that I quote Kent in my discourse about the national Constitutional Convention? Since my attention was called to this very bad error I consulted the original draft of the book, and found that in this chapter I had cut out a few pages of the material dealing with the building of the governments in various states including New York. I had to do it in order to reduce the size of the book. This reduction in the size of the chapter entailed a re-moulding of the entire chapter. And in this process, desiring to have two

or three most characteristic expressions of the delegates at the national convention, by sheer oversight I took, among others, the quotation from Kent, as well as another just previous to that, although they should have followed the second paragraph on page 56. This is how that error crept into the book. Of course, I do not try to excuse myself of the responsibility by this explanation. An error is an error and nobody else but myself is responsible for it. And if Mr. Oneal wants to make a big issue out of it against my book, I say: Go to it, James, exploit it to your heart's content, if you have nothing more serious to do.

But what is important to the readers of the book is the question whether this technical error in any way changes my characterization of the Constitutional Convention. I maintain that it does not change it—not a single iota. One after another, delegates of the convention delivered almost word for word speeches similar to that of Kent, in defense of a strong national government based on property and for the defense of property. One after another they expressed the greatest fear of allowing the masses to exert any influence upon the government. For instance, besides Madison and Dickinson, whom I quote in my book, I find in my cut-out material on the federal convention the following speeches: Roger Sherman of Connecticut, declared (as quoted by Madison in his "Journal of the Constitutional Convention"): "The people, he said, immediately, should have as little to do as may be about the government" (p. 78). Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, said: "The evils we experience flow from the excess of democracy." He "had been taught by experience the danger of the leveling spirit" (p. 78). George Mason of Virginia, could stand the speeches of the other delegates no longer and warned them: "We are, Mr. Chairman, going very far in this business... Do the gentlemen mean to pave the way to hereditary monarchy? Do they flatter themselves that the people will ever consent to such an innovation? If they do, I venture to tell them, they are mistaken. The people will never consent" (p. 105). Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, declared that "an election by either branch by the people was totally impracticable" (p. 120). Gouverneur Morris, of Pennsylvania, said: "Give the votes to the people who have no property and they will sell them to the rich... The ignorant and the dependent can be as little trusted with the public interest" as a child (p. 469). Alexander Hamilton, of New York, was an outspoken advocate of a monarchy. He praised the government of England as "the only government in the world which united public strength with individual security." In every community where industry is encouraged, there will be a division of it into the few and the many. Hence, separate interests will arise. There will be debtors and creditors, etc. Give all power to the many, they will oppress the few. Give all power to the few, they will oppress the many" (p. 182). Hence, Hamilton proposed to give all power to a single individual. "An executive for life has not this motive for forgetting his fidelity, and will therefore be a safer depository of power" (p. 184). And so on.

(To Be Continued.)

DRAMA

A Ghandi Dies With Boots On

Provincetown Playhouse First Production of the Season Misses Fire

"THE PRISONER," by Emil Bernhardt, translated by Alexander Berkman, and produced at the Provincetown Playhouse is one of those Tolstoyan themes, based on the precept, "Resist not evil with evil." A certain revolutionist in Tsarist Russia, just before the end of the world war, decides that "simple things are best and first" (Ghandi's doctrine of the Satanism of western industrial life) and that the Biblical phrase, "thou shalt not kill" was meant literally, and should be obeyed. He convinces a large part of the army, is court-martialed, put in prison in Siberia, and followed as a saint by increasing numbers of people. The success of the military campaign being thus endangered, the Tsar sends General Kamishansky to argue with him, to offer bribes, in vain. Captain Abrastov, the prison warden, egged on by his wife who wants to get back to the bright lights in Moscow, tries to flog him into signing a paper abjuring his views and boosting the war. Abrastov's wife tries to vamp him into signing. All without result.

DOLORES COSTELLO.



Leading lady with John Barrymore in "When A Man Loves," at the Cameo Theatre this week.

Irene Polosova is a girl revolutionist. Berkman & Bernhardt treat revolution as merely a series of attentats. Irene, arguing with Tversky, thumps her breast and exclaims ecstatically, "One bomb, and all is over with the tyrants!" She gives Tversky a bomb, but he refuses to use it, even on the warden, relying on universal love instead to accomplish the end of the system.

Finally in pity for Captain Abrastov who is plainly suffering agonies from the contrary stubbornness of his wife on one side and Boris on the other, Tversky signs the paper—just like that!

Whereupon the captain, doing as any American warden would do, has him beaten to death before he can possibly rescind the signature. But after that the warden, as no warden would do, as warden do only in Tolstoyan theory, suffers a revulsion of conscience and sets free all the prisoners.

This play is founded on a very ancient theory, the theory of non-resistance as a social force, which, enunciated by the various sages of history and legend, by Lao Tze, Buddha, Christ, Tolstoy, and Mahatma Ghandi, makes a peculiarly strong appeal to slaves, has originated a half-dozen great slave religions, very disquieting to the master class of their time, but always sooner or later made to serve the master class, because however heroic its martyrs, and however subversive of older state religions, a theory of non-resistance on the part of the slaves cannot help but leave those who did not care for anything else but themselves in control of the situation. And the masters institutionalize the faith, and make it useful to themselves.

But the theory has a sure-fire emotional appeal in times of trouble and danger—such times as the present. I think that if there were some really great tragic actor to appear, somebody on the same plane as the Mahatma, should he turn actor, that we might have a new religion of Tverskyanism, or more correctly, Bernhardtism. Nothing like that happened at the Provincetown Playhouse. The actors somehow seemed to fail to make the theory grip. The possibilities for a tragic genius are very great; perhaps Harold Johnsrud is not one; perhaps he was uncomfortable in his role as Tversky; perhaps his sup-

porting cast was a little too melodramatic—anyway the thing missed fire. But it's interesting to see Berkman, the man who shot Frick, pulling this thing on us.—V. S.

Broadway Briefs

Walter Hampden will revive his production of "Hamlet," for four performances, at the Hampden Theatre beginning this afternoon.

The music for "The International," the New Playwrights' third production, by John Howard Lawson, which opens on January 12, has been written by Edward A. Ziman. The music is symphonic jazz intended to serve as a background for the play and indicated the dramatic motif.

Butler Davenport is planning to produce Jerome K. Jerome's "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," at his playhouse on East 27th St. "Hamlet" now current at the Davenport Theatre will end its run on January 7.

"Oh, Kay!" the George Gershwin musical comedy, is playing a two weeks' return engagement at the Century Theatre with Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit in the principal roles. The book of "Oh, Kay!" is by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, the lyrics are by Ira Gershwin.

Tilly Losch and Harold Krutzberg, leading dancers of the Max Reinhardt organization, will give a dance recital at the Cosmopolitan Theatre next Sunday afternoon. The program will consist of numbers presented at the Salzburg Festival last summer, including "The Dance of the Master of Ceremonies" from the Reinhardt production of "Turandot."

Trolley Worker Hurt

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 3.—Out of 50 riders, Otto Bellman, motorman and Fred Hultgen were those most seriously injured in a collision of two trolley cars here yesterday.

New Hotels to Rise

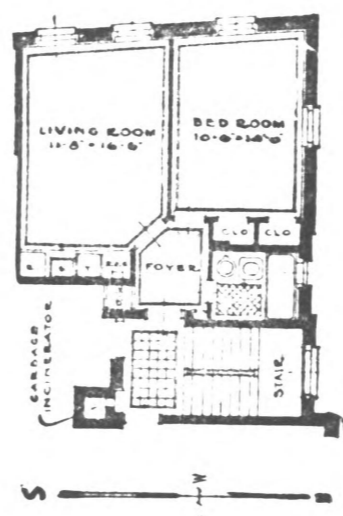
A syndicate headed by Harry Barth, hotel supply man, is planning a \$10,000,000 chain of hotels for those who can pay for hotel rooms in New York and other Eastern states. A dozen hotels already purchased includes the Ritz Tower in New York City.

INFANTS' HOME ADDITIONS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3.—New additions have been made to the Yale Psycho-clinic for infants and young children and infants. An observational alcove with a screen specially adapted for one way vision, segregating the observer from the child's view, thus allowing it to be have naturally, is a feature.

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AMUSEMENTS

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ESCAPE with Leslie Howard

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The Desert Song with Leonard Coely and Eddie Buzzell 2nd Year IMPERIAL THEATRE, 46 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

CENTURY Theatre, 62nd St. & Cent. Park West Mats. Mon. & Sat. 2:30 THE SMART MUSICAL COMEDY OH, KAY

DRACULA "Take it and creep" — Eve. Post FULTON 46 St. W. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30 Mats. Mon. & Sat. 2:30 WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION! Artists' Models National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Theatre Guild presents PORGY Republic 111 W. 42d. Eves. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherrymann Max Reinhardt's Production of "PERIPHERIE" Cosmopolitan Thea. Columbus Circle Eves. 8:15 Mats. Fri. and Sat. at 2:15

THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA Guild 111 W. 42d. Eves. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

4 WALLS::: with MUNI WISSENFREUND John Golden TH. W. 45 St. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Henry Miller's Thea. W. 43 St. E. 8:30 Matinee Thurs. & Sat. Grant Mitchell in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce THE BABY CYCLONE

MUSIC AND CONCERTS SATURDAY, JANUARY 7th. at 5:00 WASHINGTON-IRVING HIGH SCHOOL FLONZALEY QUARTET Tickets at office People's Symphon Concerts, 32 Union Sq., and at den evening of concert

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. THE MERRY MALONES with GEORGE M. COHAN BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

'We Were Chased Out of Our Homes,' Say Miners' Children

Representatives to the Children's Conference for Miners' Relief collected \$50 among themselves and personally pledged \$100 more when nine-year-old Eddy Busolovich told how he and his six brothers, together with the other children of the striking miners of Harmarville, Pa., were "chased out of our homes because our dads wouldn't go scabby."

Representatives to the Children's Conference for Miners' Relief collected \$50 among themselves and personally pledged \$100 more when nine-year-old Eddy Busolovich told how he and his six brothers, together with the other children of the striking miners of Harmarville, Pa., were "chased out of our homes because our dads wouldn't go scabby."

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

Southern Labor Opens Year with Drive Against Bosses

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 3 (FP).—Southern labor begins a new attack new year opens. A Tri-City Conference Board, uniting the trade unions in Durham tobacco and textile center; Greensboro textile and machinery town, and Raleigh, the state capital has been formed, to direct the campaign.

Beginning with the full fashioned hosiery industry and auto repair shops the board plans to follow up with programs for cotton mill, tobacco, furniture and building trades drives. At the second meeting of the board in late January representatives are expected from the unions in Winston Salem, the biggest city in the state, where the sensational cotton workers' strike of last summer occurred.

The new movement, from which much is hoped, is officially sponsored. Preliminary funds were donated by the Durham Central Labor Union and local organizations and the first meeting represented Greensboro and Raleigh organizations as well. John A. Pele, president of the Durham Central Labor Union, is chairman of the board, with Marcus P. Sauls, typographical unionist of Greensboro, as secretary and Alfred Hoffmann, of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, special advisor.

Plan Central Union. As a start the board hopes to organize a Central Labor Union in Greensboro, where 19 local unions are unaffiliated with each other. The first need of Southern labor is united action between the various trades. Employers are well united. Duke money, springing from American Tobacco Co. and controlling the power industry of this part of the South and much textiles, furnishes the leadership for the employers' open shop movement.

North Carolina has some strong trade unionists but their efforts so far have been largely foiled by the formidable opposition of the employers. The Duke interests, having

fought union success in the tobacco factories and textile plants of Durham, recently turned on the building trades unions.

The immense building project at Duke University, that may use forty million dollars, was taken away from a union firm, the George A. Fuller Co., and turned over to Southern Power Co., an open shop subsidiary of Duke Power Co. Though the building trades still have some strength in Durham, the building trades organizations of the state at large are weak, the state representative of the carpenters telling the Federated Press that of the 1,200 to 1,300 members of his brotherhood in North Carolina more than half were in the tourist city of Asheville, in the mountains to the west, and less than half in all the industrial cities combined.

Must Unite. Alfred Hoffmann, the southern representative of the hosiery workers, has given much of his time to the aid of workers in other trades. Last summer he took charge of the cotton workers' strike in Henderson and obtained considerable financial assistance for the strikers from his own Federation and from the Durham trade unionists. But Hoffmann, who is one of the promoters of the new unity movement, realized that there was little hope of winning any substantial victories in North Carolina unless the trade unions were solidified against the common open shop enemy.

With the first of the year the issues of trade unionism will be put before the workers thru newspaper advertising, while organizers for the International Association of Machinists and the hosiery representatives start the drive.

GREENVILLE, Jan. 3 (FP).—Over-production has caused South Carolina cotton mills in this region to go on shorter schedule, closing every Friday noon for the week. This brings average weekly wages down from nearly \$10.50 a week to \$8.00 and \$8.50.

MINEOLA HEARING COMES UP JAN. 5

The hearing on the appeal of nine furriers who were convicted at Mineola, L. I., for their strike activities, will come up in the Brooklyn Supreme Court in Part 2 of the Court of Appeals Thursday morning.

The hearing has been postponed several times at the request of the district attorney of Nassau County. If the appeal is granted a new trial will be obtained for the nine furriers, who have been sentenced to serve from 2 1/2 to 5 years in state prison.

Two Acquitted. The right wingers in the Furriers' Union helped the prosecution at the trial by appearing as witnesses against the defendants in this case, which came out of the successful 1926 general strike. Altho 11 were tried, Ben Gold, manager, and I. Shapiro, chairman of the Joint Board, two of the defendants, were found not guilty.

An open declaration has been made by a member of the Associated Fur Manufacturers that the policy of the employees is to reinstate the 44-hour week in the fur industry.

This statement was made last Friday by Morris Wisoff, a manufacturer of 98 East Broadway, on the witness stand of the Municipal Court. The court had ordered him to pay Jack Gilman, a worker, for the extra four hours he had refused to work when Wisoff announced a 44-hour schedule in his shop last week.

BOSSSES WORRY; BLINDNESS COSTS

Simultaneously with the statement that the "cost to industry" in the United States from blindness resulting from industrial accidents is \$10,000,000 a year comes an announcement from the Bethlehem Steel Corp. of a series of gold awards for the "elimination of waste" in industry through accident prevention.

A total of \$1,750 in awards quarterly is to be given by the corporation to the group in all its plants and subsidiaries making the most progress in this direction. Its employees number 68,000 in steel plants, mines, quarries, shippards and other divisions. If the "cost to industry" through the loss of eye sight is \$10,000,000 a year, the cost to the worker who loses his eyes is not given. The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, which issues this estimate, however, charges that most industrial eye accidents are preventable.

As the New Year opens, the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness reminds the public that 15,000 of the 100,000 blind persons in the United States lost their sight through the hazards of industry—by accidents, eyestrain, or diseases incidental to their jobs.

Chicago Capmakers See Victory Near as Trade Losses Horrify Bosses

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (FP).—Developments in the Chicago capmakers' strike point to a settlement and victory for the union shortly after Jan. 1, it is felt by union leaders. The strike was called against 16 manufacturer association shops after the unionists were locked out. They were locked out as part of a scheme to force the workers back to piecework and sweatshop conditions.

Shortly after New Year's the spring business of the manufacturers will begin and it is believed that then the manufacturers will be forced to retreat from their position. Despite the injunction obtained against the union from Judge Denis E. Sullivan to prevent picketing the association shops have been unable to operate with scab workers. The strikers are holding out strong against the manufacturers. There has been no break in the ranks.

WATCH FACTORIES MERGE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—The Illinois watch factory, founded in 1877, has been sold to the Hamilton Watch Company of Lancaster, Pa., for more than five million dollars, according to announcement of officials. The Hamilton Company will increase its capital stock by five million dollars and continue operation of the Illinois plant.

Read the Daily Worker Every Day

BOSTON TO HOLD GRECHT TO TALK LIEBKNECHT MEET TO PENN. MINERS

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The working youth of Boston will assemble Sunday January 6 at 2:30 p. m. in Faine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton Street, Boston, to commemorate the death of comrade Karl Liebknecht, whom the social betrayers killed for carrying on an effective fight against the imperialist war of 1914. The meeting has been arranged by the Young Workers League of District 1, which has issued the following statement: "We appeal to the working youth to come in masses. Nobody should occupy this date with anything else. Everybody must come and express their solidarity in protesting against the present war danger which is threatening us."

Milwaukee Meeting To Aid Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—A birthday party to celebrate the fourth anniversary of The DAILY WORKER—the militant daily of the American working men is being prepared by the Milwaukee friends of The DAILY WORKER. It will take place on January 14, at Millers Hall, 802 State St. A good musical program is being arranged. Dancing will follow. The friends of The DAILY WORKER are invited to attend and bring their families. Sympathetic organizations are urged not to arrange any affairs on this date.

Unemployed in Work Demand on Broadway

While Broadway was celebrating the arrival of the New Year Saturday 300 unemployed workers led by Mr. Zero appeared on the scene to demonstrate in a body the significance of New Year's Day to them. Starting at the Bowery and St. Marks Place, the army of unemployed marched to 59th St. and Columbus Circle, turning southward then to the New York Public Library and thence to the Bowery, where they spent the night in Zero's "Tub."

N. Y. Aldermanic Board Celebrates New Year in the Right Office

When the New York board of aldermen met to re-elect all officers and "organize" for 1928-29 a committee marched to the office of Mayor James J. Walker to invite him to address the board. But the policeman in front of the mayor's locked door said nobody was in. Neither could the mayor be found elsewhere. The board proceeded to celebrate the New Year without the chief executive. It is pertinent to report that this little social session was held in the finance committee's office. The republicans increased their membership by four seats at the last election. The new board consists of 58 democrats and 7 republicans. In his keynote speech Aldermanic President McKee stressed the fact that the city budget had more than doubled in 10 years.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Jan. 3.—Pilot H. G. Smith, and his Cleveland-to-New York air mail plane have been located at Medix Run thirty miles east of Dubois, Pa., according to word received at the department of commerce this station here this afternoon from the National Air Transport Company, Cleveland, where his plane fell.

REBECCA GRECHT TO TALK TO PENN. MINERS

Rebecca Grecht, who is making a speaking tour in the Pennsylvania coal districts, will address meetings in the following towns: Jan. 1—Arnold. Jan. 2—Allegheny Valley, including Renton, Harmarville, Harwick, Russellton, Rural Ridge. Jan. 7—Rural. Jan. 8, 2 p. m.—Masontown. Jan. 8, 7 p. m.—Uniontown. Jan. 9—Star City, West Virginia. Jan. 10—Brownsville and Daisytown. Jan. 11—Pittsburgh membership meeting. Jan. 12—Avelia. Jan. 13—Penova. Jan. 14—Wheeling, W. Va. Jan. 16—Charleroi. Jan. 17—Pittsburgh. Jan. 18—Rankin. Jan. 19—McDonald. Jan. 20—Washington. Jan. 21—Canonsburg. Jan. 23—East Pittsburgh. Jan. 24—Export. Jan. 25—Hermine. Jan. 26—Yukon. Jan. 27—Greensburg. Jan. 28—Jeannette. Jan. 29—Johnstown.

Philly Children to Send Food to Miners

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 3.—While the gallant struggle for the right to live like human beings goes on in the mines of Colorado, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the children of the miners suffer silently, along with their parents. Food and clothing are sadly lacking. Unable to witness this appalling situation longer without doing their utmost to bring some of the necessities of life to their young comrades of the mines, the children of the Young Pioneer League, the non-partisan schools, and the Lithuanian School called a Children's Miners' Relief Conference, to be held tonight at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust St., Philadelphia.

Detroit Labor Confers On Mine Strike Relief

Detroit, Jan. 3 (FP).—Detroit labor is getting behind the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. A permanent conference for the relief of those miners has been formed here and money is being collected. 52 labor unions here sent delegates to the conference called to form the relief committee.

Seattle Housewives to Aid Colorado Strikers

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 3.—Upon organization in Seattle of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, on Dec. 23, 1927, plans were made to give an entertainment and basket party for the benefit of the striking Colorado miners. The entertainment will take place at the People's Temple, 1819 8th Ave., Seattle, on Friday, Jan. 13, at 8 p. m. The hall has been donated by the local Workers Party, and the Industrial Workers of the World are helping with the program. Music and refreshments are also being donated. All class-conscious workers and class women are urged to make this entertainment a success.

Building Slowing Up

The building boom is definitely over, to judge by the yearend survey of the real estate market issued by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. All the indicators used by the association show a condition of stabilization already beginning to turn downward. Over-building is prevalent in many cities, there is an excess of capital seeking real estate mortgage loans. The report is based on returns from 310 cities.

DEFENSE BAZAAR MARKS NEW YEAR

The nine day bazaar of the Joint Defense Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers, ended early Sunday morning with thousands of workers in attendance at the final ball at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave. and 46th St. The climax was reached at 11 p. m. Saturday, when Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascists, recently discharged from a fascist frame-up in the Bronx County court, entered the hall.

The workers immediately set up mighty cheers of "Long live Greco and Carrillo!" and "Down with fascism!" and applauded the two workers.

Remember Prisoners. Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, then escorted the two workers to the platform while thousands of workers cheered again. Greco then addressed the assembled workers. He reminded them that other class war prisoners are still in prison and urged his listeners to use their power to secure their release. "We must intensify our campaign to free our fellow workers, who have been imprisoned by frame-ups, instigated always by the bosses and their official or unofficial agents," he said.

Carrillo spoke next. He thanked the workers for their support in the movement for the release of Greco and himself. "Five months in jail," he added, "will not stop me from continuing my fight against fascism wherever I see it."

Guests At Banquet. Later in the evening the two workers were guests of honor at a banquet given to them in the Italian restaurant on the balcony.

Early Saturday afternoon in the main floor was cleared of booths to give the merry-makers more room for dancing. As a result of this move, thousands of additional workers were able to welcome the New Year at the costume ball.

Settle For Tickets. An appeal to settle for tickets for the bazaar was issued yesterday by the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square. They point out that the forthcoming appeal on the Mineola cases and the contempt cases against the leaders of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, constitute an immediate problem for which thousands of dollars are needed at once.

DETROIT RAISES DEFENSE MONEY

By LOUISE MORRISON DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—A successful appeal was held on Monday evening, by the Detroit section of the International Labor Defense. It was announced in advance that this would be a Prisoners' Christmas Ball. A replica of a prison cell was constructed. Above this cell was mounted an American Flag with the inscription beneath: "So this is America!" This cell was placed in the center of the dance floor and was used to advertise and sell defense literature. A marriage booth and a divorce court kept up a very lively trade. The purpose of International Labor Defense was brought home to those attending by the decorations of I. L. D. pennants, pictures of martyrs, the jail and forceful slogans of "Build a Shield of Labor Defense Against the Frame-up System," "Remember Sacco and Vanzetti" and others.

About one hundred dollars was made at this affair and will be donated toward the Christmas Fund for Class War Prisoners.

District 7 Announces Important Program of Social Events in Jan.

The following Party activities and social events have been announced by District No. 7. Jan. 2—Polish-Lithuanian anti-war meeting. At 2014 Yemassee, 1 p. m. Speakers: V. Andrusis, editor of "Wilnis"; B. K. Gebert, editor of "Trybuna Robotnicza"; A. Weisbord, district organizer, Workers (Communist) Party, District 7.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Meeting of Executive Metal Trades Fraction. Meeting of Agitprop Committee, at headquarters.

Friday, Jan. 6. 8 p. m.—Support China Meeting. Finnish Hall. Speaker, Max Bedacht, admission free.

Saturday, Jan. 7.—Social and dance by the Young Workers League, 8 p. m., at New Workers Home.

Jan. 14—II Laboratore-DAILY WORKER Ball at Amaranth Hall. Admission 50c.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

CHICAGO LABOR NOTES

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (FP).—Officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor are now preparing arguments to submit before the Federal Radio Commission for a short wave length permit for broadcast station WCFL. WCFL is owned and operated by the Chicago labor movement. A hearing on the short wave permits will be held in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 17. E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Federation, will attend the session to represent the radio station.

Possession of a short wave permit will mean that the labor radio can enter the international broadcasting field as international broadcasting is confined to the shorter waves. In seeking this permit the "voice of labor" will oppose the radio monopoly interests who seek to keep independent stations out of the field. WCFL is already equipped to broadcast over the short wave having developed equipment in its own laboratory.

"This is of greatest importance to the workers," says Nockels. "The case will decide whether labor is to be granted the same air privileges as the monopolists."

Telegraphers, station employes and related workers on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. have won an increase of 3c an hour as a result of negotiations between the management and officials of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The increase, announced this week, is effective from Dec. 1, 1927. Some 6,000 employes are affected. H. C. Kirby, general chairman, and F. E. Cowley, vice president of the O. R. T., represented the workers in the negotiations. A United States mediator also participated.

General Strike Follows Refusal to Pay Cement Workers Wage Increase

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (FP).—When a cement finishing contractor refused to grant a 12 1/2 cent an hour increase awarded by the neutral arbitrator chosen by the unions and employers, a general strike of all building tradesmen was called on four important construction projects.

Men walked off the new laboratory building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, off the John Hancock Life Insurance Co. building, the new Boston Theatre and the Frost Garage.

Elijah Adlow, the arbitrator, had awarded the cement finishers a \$1.37 1/2 rate. The Waterproofing Co. is the offending contracting concern.

COLD PERILS FLORIDA CROPS

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3.—Miami has in the grip of one of the coldest waves it has experienced for several years with below freezing temperatures below tomorrow night predicted. Crops in the district south of Miami and the Everglades were in grave danger today as farmers flooded their truck patches with water as a measure against cold and frost.

DETROIT

Hands Off Soviet South China! Withdraw American Troops From China! Let Us Stand by Revolutionary China!

MASS MEETING

On FRIDAY, JANUARY 6th, at 8 P. M. FINNISH HALL, 5969 14th, near McGraw

Max Bedacht

OF CHICAGO. ADMISSION FREE! AUSPICES WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

MORE WAGE CUTS IN NEW ENGLAND

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., Jan. 3.—A cut in wages affecting over 4,000 workers in the Cheney Brothers silk manufacturing concern here marks another contribution to the increasing list of wage slashes in New England.

Less Workers. The wage cut which for the present is limited to 10 per cent is accompanied also by a reduction in the employment force of the plant. The concern gives as the reason for the reduction that profits are disappearing. This claim, however, is disputed by figures reporting the earnings of the concern which is the largest of its kind in the country.

Wage Cuts No Solution. Wages in the Cheney Brothers plant have been very low but those in other plants according to the announcement are no more than 70 per cent of those paid here. It is expected that the lowering of the Cheney Brothers wage level will result in a similar reduction by its competitors to meet the increased competition.

Conditions for the workers in the textile mills in New England are reported to be worse than at any time since 1921.

FALL RIVER, Mass., (FP).—Eight hundred more textile workers lose 10 per cent of their wages with a reduction in the mills of the Stevens Manufacturing Co., makers of bedspreads, overdraperies and novelties. This is the first visit of the wage cut to the Fall River mills this season. Twenty thousand workers were earlier, cut 10 per cent in Maine, in Manchester, N. H. and in Lowell and Ipswich, Mass. All these workers were unorganized.

Planes Carry Freight

WINNIPEG, Canada, Jan. 3.—One thousand miners, 200,000 pounds of freight including eight tons of machinery and dynamite were transported from the mines near Cache Lake to the end of the Hudson Bay Railway, during the last year, in three airplanes. Six more airplanes will be pressed into service soon.

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Stop the Butchery in Nicaragua!

In all the history of despotism there is no more vile record than that of the government of the United States in Nicaragua. Impudently invading the country, overthrowing a duly constituted government expressing the wishes of the majority of the population, and placing in the presidential chair a puppet president, subservient to yankee tyranny, the Mellon-Coolidge-Kellogg administration has written one of the bloodiest chapters in modern times.

After placing the servile usurper, Diaz, in the place of Sacasa, an ever increasing force of marines and bombing planes has been necessary to keep him in power against the will of the population. After every frightful slaughter the chief butchers, the marine officers, announce that the "bandits" have been subdued and that peace reigns—the peace of the desert, the peace of death. But just so often does life give the lie to such boasts.

The ferocity of the butchery is matched by the admirable heroism of the natives of Nicaragua in defense of the right to exist independent of the imperialist despots.

Henry L. Stimson, who tried to use the customary dirty, contemptible, underhanded diplomacy of the state department to force the population to disarm and supinely submit to dollar despotism, announced his program a success and for his services the Mellon-Coolidge regime has awarded him the job of trying the same stunt on a larger scale against the Philippine islands, where his success will be as brilliant as in Nicaragua.

General Sandino, the mine worker leader of the national liberation forces, is apparently the sole remaining defender of Nicaragua against the ravages of imperialism and is giving a good account of himself. Pronounced hopelessly defeated, the head of a defunct army of ill-equipped workers and peasants with only ancient rifles and machettes, Sandino came back stronger than ever. The marines on foot and the professional cowards who bomb helpless populations from the air, were engaged in the heroic task of "wiping up" what they imagined were the last remnants of the defenders of Nicaragua, when they met with the resistance of last Friday and discovered they were face to face with high-powered machine guns, automatic pistols and dynamite bombs.

Now the state department and the marine officers are issuing denunciatory statements accusing friends of the liberation movement in other countries of equipping Sandino's forces with instruments of modern warfare. Marine headquarters at Managua, Nicaragua, declare they have "information that radical organizations in the United States" are involved. The Hearst papers state:

"The navy department was advised of the origin of the weapons, a strict censorship was imposed against any officer divulging it. It was generally understood, however, that they must have come overland through Guatemala and Honduras since the navy has maintained a patrol of both coasts which would have made it impossible for them to have been received by ship from any European or oriental nation."

Whether the Hearst sheets report the matter correctly is not known, but there can be no question that the article implies in the broadest possible way that Mexico equipped the Nicaraguan nationalists. Certainly if Mexico was in a position to equip the forces fighting against American imperialism it was her duty to do so, as a simple measure of defense, for if the predatory campaign of Wall Street's government in Latin America is not resisted with all power at hand a second canal will be built through Nicaragua in order to have an additional powerful military and naval base from which to carry on ravages against all the southern republics as well as to prepare for another titanic imperialist conquest that will be waged for further redivision of the world between the imperialist powers.

As to the support the Nicaraguans receive from the radicals in the United States, the marine officials are probably infuriated because the Communists have ripped the hypocritical mask off the face of the Coolidge-Kellogg state department and exposed it to the world as a bloody monster. Our denunciatory articles have been used in the southern republics to show the peoples there that the policy of the Washington government is opposed by large sections of the masses of this country whose interests in the fight against imperialism are one with the oppressed semi-colonials who are being murdered wholesale in order that the American plutocracy may realize super-profits from the money they have invested in those countries.

We can and we will aid Sandino and all other fighters against imperialism by waging a determined political fight against it right here on American soil.

In the coming campaign every worker and every impoverished farmer must be so aroused against this murderous government that it will become despised of all. This butchery can be stopped only by the masses here demanding immediate withdrawal of all armed forces from the Southern republics in such terms that no government will dare ignore it.

Macdonald Makes Propaganda in America for the Betrayal of the Indian People

Late in December, 1927, the British foreign office refused to allow Madame Sun Yat-sen to enter India to attend the All-India Nationalist Congress.

Earlier in the year, the official leadership of the British Labor Party supported the tory government's creation of a commission to make recommendations for revising the Indian constitution. On this commission not a single Indian was appointed. But two members of the Labor Party accepted appointments and were supported by Ramsay Macdonald and the rest of the right wing leadership in this united front with imperialist reaction against the Indian people.

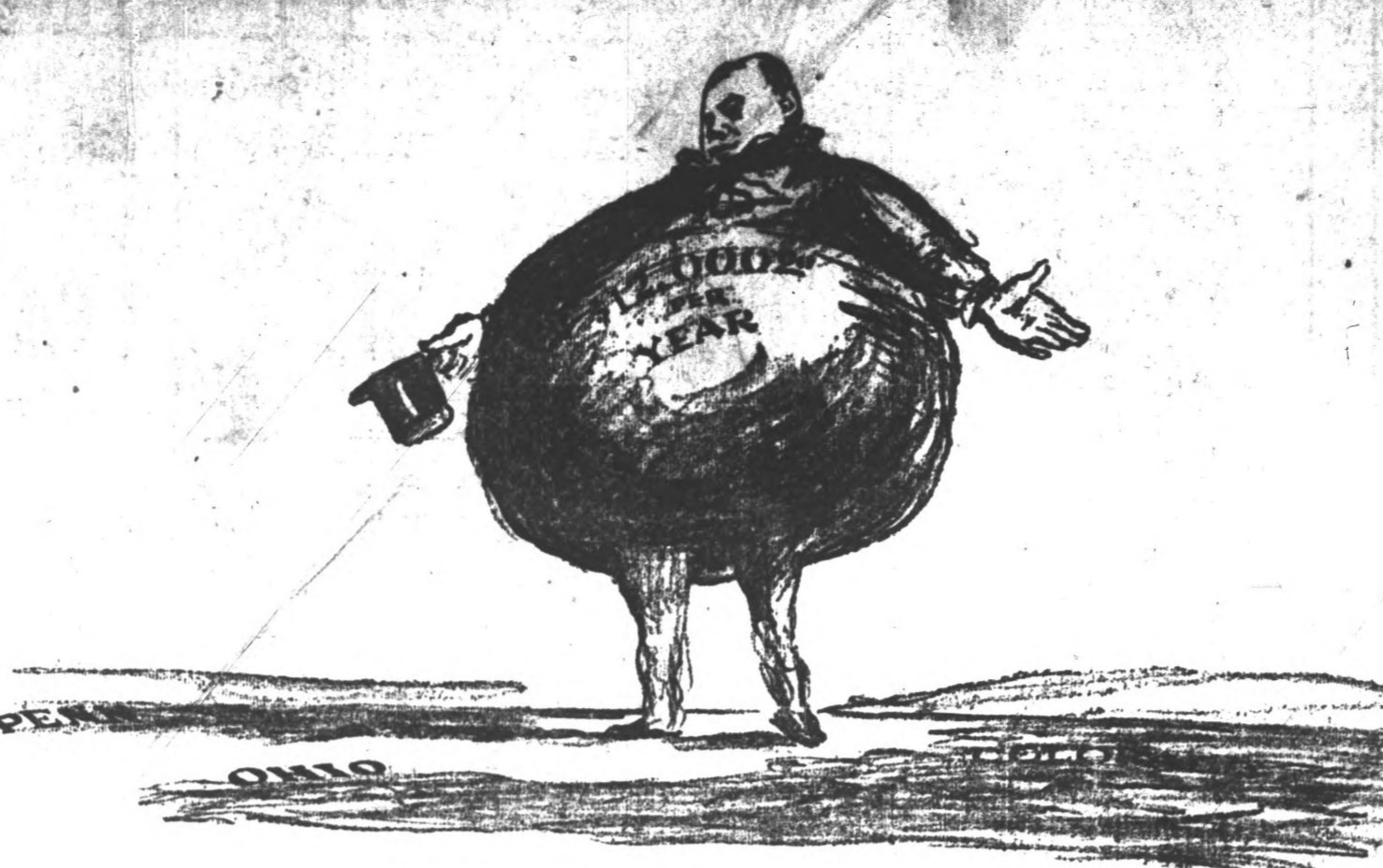
In The New York Nation for January 4, Ramsay Macdonald writes on "The New Indian Constitution." For sheer sophistry and reformist jesuitism this article is hard to beat.

Macdonald takes up the cudgels for a policy which almost produced a split in the Labor Party—that of supporting a government commission which carries out the imperialist tradition of British superiority over all colonial peoples.

Speaking of some criticism leveled in the United States against the official British Labor Party leadership, Macdonald writes:

NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO THE BOSSES

By Fred Ellis



"We welcome the opportunity of giving our collective skill, training and technique to the development of industrial and individual efficiency."
—From the New Year's statement of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

The Problems Facing the Soviet Union

(Article III in the series on the Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.)

By BERTRAM D. WOOD
(Continued from Last Issue)
Pessimism of the Opposition.

UNABLE to analyze correctly class forces in the Soviet Union, believing that the peasants are a counter-revolutionary class, unable to adjust themselves to the fact of stabilization, lacking faith in the constructive powers of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, exaggerating the importance of state aid of successful proletarian revolutions as the only form of aid from the workers of the world, underestimating the other forms of support that the workers of the world can give, terrified by the many and difficult problems raised by the next stage in the building of socialism, underestimating the progress so far made in the building of socialism and exaggerating all of the difficulties faced, denying that state and cooperative industry in the Soviet Union are basically socialist in type (the Russian expression is more exactly translated—"of logically socialist type"), denying that Russia is heading towards socialism and believing that it must degenerate and move backward toward a capitalism unless it intensifies the exploitation of the peasantry to the breaking point in which case the peasants will rise and

overthrow the workers' state unless aid comes from other lands—in any case believing that the revolution cannot long endure and march forward on its own strength but must degenerate and perish unless the revolution comes to a successful conclusion soon in other countries, the opposition has succeeded in terrifying itself into a panic state by its own gloomy prophecies and predictions.

The Line of the Party.
THE party on the other hand neither minimizes nor exaggerates the difficulties faced by the Soviet Union.

It does not give way to despair merely because there are so many difficulties and the world revolution is retarded in its development.

It sets itself to the difficult task of building socialism on the basis of the constructive power of the workers and peasants and its own resources and products.

It does not permit itself to be dazzled by get-rich-quick schemes, by short-cuts to socialism, by proposals which would revolutionize but would give a death blow to the revolution.

Nor does it become panicky and propose demoralized retreats and surrenders.

It declares that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union can and must, by the accumulation of their own slow saving, by denying themselves some things today for the sake

of saving to build socialism tomorrow, by hard work, by sacrifices, by devotion to the cause they serve—by these undramatic means, must and can build up industry to such a stage where the Soviet Union can become an industrial country and where the countryside can also be incorporated in the system of socialized industry.

The program of the opposition and the program of the party on the above questions will be analyzed in detail in future articles. This article I want to close by drawing some lessons for the American workers from the above matters.

A Lesson for American Workers.
WE live in a country where capitalism is still very powerful.

We cannot even speak of a "stabilization of capitalism" in America because American capitalism was not at any time so shaken as to be called "unstable" in the sense that tottering European capitalism was. In fact, America is today the biggest reserve source of strength for world capitalism, and it was largely on the basis of American loans and American aid that stabilization was accomplished in the European countries.

This does not mean to say for a moment that American capitalism is secure for all time, or that it does not face serious contradictions in its further development. But for all its weaknesses and contradictions, what stands out at the present moment is its visible strength and power.

Being a Communist in U. S.
In such a period as this, it is not easy to be a Communist in America.

Those who are not generators of revolutionary energy, those who lack faith in the development of the revolutionary movement and in the certainty of ultimate victory, those who lack the ability to do hard, steady undramatic detail work, the slow building of the foundation of a movement, are of little use in the American revolutionary movement today.

Such elements here also react in one of two ways. Some of them give way to pessimism, skepticism and despair, in which case they often drop out of the movement altogether.

Others propose to give up the revolutionary tasks of the movement and to adopt an opportunistic program. Or they close their eyes to the actual objective situation in the country, and live with their imaginations in the European situation instead of attempting to grasp realistically the American situation and adapt their program to it. Such comrades may make all sorts of ultra-leftist proposals, which might be in order if conditions were as they are in the more advanced European countries, but which are dangerous and worse than useless here in America.

Realistic Analysis and Hard Work.

WHAT the movement needs in this period is calm analysis of things as they are, slow, hard, constructive work on the basis of the opportunities which present themselves and on the basis of the difficulties which we face. The work is not so dramatic, it does not rush from one big success to another, but there are plenty of opportunities for work on a realistic basis.

Opportunities for Work.
We must neither exaggerate the stability and strength of American capitalism nor underestimate them.

We must recognize the difficult conditions which we have to face for work and at the same time we must recognize the tremendous opportunities that the situation in the United States presents to us, particularly in view of the fact that the field is virtually abandoned to us, that there is no other movement in the United States pretending to be revolutionary, that the bureaucracy has openly abandoned the class struggle and the leadership of the socialist party has openly become a tail to the bureaucracy in the American Federation of Labor, that in all America we are the only clear voice speaking for a labor party, the only active force urging and working consistently to organize the unorganized, the only clear fighter against war and against imperialism and that our daily paper, THE DAILY WORKER, is the only American daily paper in the English language that takes a position in favor of militant class struggle.

Tremendous Role of Communist Party.
Once the conditions are grasped as they are and tactics properly developed on the basis of them, it becomes clear that the Communist movement in America has a tremendous role to play in the organizing of the working class industrially and politically, in the saving and strengthening of the unions, in the organization of the unorganized, in the building of a labor party, in the defense of the elementary interests of the American working class, both native and foreign-born, in the organization and development of our class forces, in the building of a party and the raising of its ideological level and the strengthening of its influence among the American masses.

In viewing critically opportunism and ultra-leftism, in the opposition ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it is necessary to eliminate any tendencies to ultra-leftism and opportunism in our own movement. This is one of the important lessons we can learn from studying the problems of the controversy in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Cooperative Delegations and the Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union

It is generally known that the joint British Workers' Delegation proposed, prior to its departure to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to take advantage of the presence in Moscow of labor representatives from nearly all countries, and to convene a Congress of Friends of the Soviet Union. This proposal met with general approval and the Congress was held in the Column Hall of Trade Union House, on Nov. 16, 11 and 12.

Ask Special Conference.
It goes without saying that the cooperative delegations were perfectly free to participate in this Congress or not. However, some of the cooperative delegations—the Czechoslovak, French and Latvian—ad-

ressed a special letter to the chairman of the Centrosoyuz, Comrade Lubimov, asking him to convene a conference of all cooperative delegations in order to inform them about the forthcoming Congress and to discuss the question of the cooperative delegations' participation in it. On its arrival in Moscow, the British delegation associated itself with the three above-mentioned delegations.

The chairman of the Centrosoyuz, Comrade Lubimov, acceded to the wish of the four delegations and convened the suggested Conference for Nov. 9.

(Spain), Paquereaux (France), and (Germany), Krunovsky (Czechoslovakia), Bolgann (Denmark), Karki (Finland), Krumin (Latvia), and Lubimov (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics).

Congress Organization.
Comrade Lubimov opened the proceedings by giving brief information about the Congress, beginning with the initiative of the British workers' delegation and ending with the formation, on the day before, of the "Preparatory Committee" composed of representatives of all countries—representatives of workers, peasants, cooperators, national minorities, colonies and working intellectuals. There were to be two items on the agenda: (1) Report on the economic structure of the Soviet Union; (2) War danger. The foremost task of the present Conference, said Comrade Lubimov in conclusion, is the question of cooperators' participation in the Congress.

Reeves Speaks.
In the discussion which followed, the chairman of the British delegation, Reeves, was the first speaker. He said (retranslated from the German):

"I think that I am voicing the whole British delegation when I say that we would have been very glad to have the resolutions already before us. The British delegation is, of course, in full sympathy with the idea of the Congress itself.

"I understand, of course, that the resolutions must be prepared by the main and not the cooperative delegations, but I should like the final decision on the forms of participation in this Congress to be postponed till the resolutions are to hand."

Growing War Danger.

The next speaker was Paquereaux, chairman of the French cooperative delegation. He said that such a Congress was very necessary, in view of the growing war danger; and that there was no occasion to postpone the decision re participation in it. The resolutions have to be discussed and adopted by the Congress itself, and all delegations have the fullest opportunity to take up any attitude they like to the resolutions.

The British cooperator, Bolgann, identified himself with the opinion of the French delegation. He declared: "I fully agree with Comrade Paquereaux's standpoint. I have conferred with the Finnish and German delegations, who are of the opinion that the resolutions to be laid before the Congress will be drawn up, with a view to providing a common platform. I, therefore, move that Comrade Paquereaux's proposal be accepted, and that the question of participation in the Congress be decided in a positive sense."

Bolgann's Proposal.

After further arguments, the Danish cooperator, Bolgann, made the following proposal: Cooperative delegations agree in principle with participation in the Congress of Friends of the Soviet Union, and at the same time express the wish that they be given an opportunity to familiarize themselves, before the opening of the Congress, with the theses and proposals to be placed before it. This will enable the cooperative delegations to explain their views and to introduce remarks and amendments to the theses and proposals.

When thereupon participation of cooperative delegations at the Congress was put to the vote, it was adopted unanimously.

Bolgann (Denmark) made the following statement in regard to the first item on the agenda:

"On behalf of all delegates of European cooperatives assembled here in Moscow, I thank Comrade Rykov for his report on constructive policy. We, cooperative delegations, have already toured Soviet Russia, and have had an opportunity to see with our own eyes how matters stand in regard to constructive work. I was particularly pleased with everything I saw, because I have been here before, in 1923, the year of serious crises. I declare with the utmost satisfaction that constructive work is proceeding rapidly and rationally. We have visited big cooperative shops, bakeries, schools and factories. All this has convinced us that genuine constructive work is done in all these spheres."

British Impressed.

In addition to Bolgann, the member of the Congress Presidium, Mrs. Tucker, representative of the British Cooperative Women's Guilds, spoke on behalf of the cooperative delegations. Her arguments were as follows:

"Comrade, Chairman and International Friends: It is, indeed, a pleasure and a very real privilege for international cooperators to be with you here to participate in this unique and world history-making celebration. These great celebrations and the information we have received, and what we have seen depicted to us, the wonderful progress you have made in this great nation during the past ten years. The only nation throughout the universe that has real Socialism, cooperation and trade unionism working together as a trinity, has instilled into this great country a new outlook, a new life, and a new system of society. It seems impossible to believe that only ten years ago the women of this country had no economic and no political freedom—and all the workmen had very little indeed. And then to realize today that they have real emancipation among working men and women in Russia."