

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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ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE SCORES CUBAN JAILING

OHIO BOSSES' WAR COUNCIL HELD FOR DRIVE ON UNIONS

County, State and Federal Agents Discussing How to Fill Coal Fields With Gunmen Horde

"Stirring Time Soon," Says Sheriff, Ready to Evict Miners and Start Scabbing

By AMY SCHECHTER.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 20.—"A crisis is approaching in Eastern Ohio coal fields," declared a joint council of war of county, state and federal authorities meeting at St. Clairsville, Ohio, for discussing the means of supplying armed forces to back the attempt of coal operators to open up scab mines in sub-district five. Charles Wise, president of the Belmont Commissioners, demanded that Governor Donahey dispatch troops immediately to his county, claiming that county funds are inadequate to provide a force large enough "to keep order in the fields."

Sheriff Hardesty declared he feared a "stirring time," particularly when the eviction order issued by Federal Judge Benson Hersh goes into effect April 1.

"Unless we have a much larger force, the public can look for most anything," the sheriff told the conference.

Strikesbreakers Quit. One hundred and fifty scab coal leaders at the Ross Valley Mine of the Hooper Coal Company near Adena, Ohio, have walked out, following the change from straight day wages of \$5 to a tonnage basis of 55 cents a ton.

Arrest Women. Three strikers' wives were arrested at the Somers Mine of the Wheeling Township Coal Company near Adena, on a charge of trespassing on mine property, for gathering along the road to the mine and shouting "uncomplimentary" remarks, according to the deputies and two men who were on their way to work on steel tipples under construction to replace the wooden tipples burned down some time ago. An attempt to resume operations is planned when the new tipples are completed.

Mine Officials Busy. Mine officials are circulating work blanks among the Somers strikers, trying to persuade them to return at the 1917 scale. Preliminary picket lines are forming at Neff's No. 7, Dillea No. 1 and other mines in the sub-district where preparations for opening are under way. There is talk of a series of mine marches around the sub-district.

TAX COLLECTOR SHORT \$35,000

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 20.—Carl H. H. Meyer, a Riverside resident, announced today that he would seek out Governor Trumbull next week and ask the appointment of a special prosecutor "to rush a case against Silas D. Ritch, former tax collector, who is alleged to have been short some \$35,000 in his accounts with the town of Greenwich. Meyer's appeal to the governor follows an appeal to Loren Willis, assistant state attorney of Fairfield County, and to Henry D. Rite, town prosecutor, for the prosecution of Ritch. Both failed to act.

Exposes Class Agencies at Injunction Hearing

The nature of the capitalist courts and what the workers may expect from them was the subject yesterday of the most stirring hearing yet held by the Industrial Survey Commission. Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney, appearing for the International Labor Defense, in reduced sharp issues of fundamental interest to the labor movement in an inquiry into injunctions.

"A class war exists in society," Brodsky testified after several others had been called. "The courts, judges, commissions, bodies of investigation, exist and function only as supporting agencies of the dominant capitalists now in control.

No Illusions. "In supporting this bill to limit the use of injunctions in labor disputes we are under no illusions that the workers can secure permanent relief or justice in capitalist courts. Nor do we intend to convey the impression

COLORADO BOSSES FEAR UNIONIZING

Terrorized Over Possible Organization Spread

(Special To The Daily Worker.)

By FRANK PALMER.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 20.—Unable to terrorize strikers in the coal industry, bosses, militia and sheriffs have themselves become terror-stricken over the possibility of organization also spreading to sugar and steel, the state's other two great industries.

Militia Head for Sugar Bosses. Colonel Newlon, adjutant general of the militia, made a sensational speech before the sheriffs Thursday, in which he pictured a catastrophe lurking in efforts of the I. W. W. to organize the sugar workers. The Great Western Sugar Company bosses admit they fear the same thing, in newspaper interviews. This company has been exploiting Mexican workers for twenty years, through the low prices they are paying farmer beet growers, and paying dividends averaged.

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2 RELEASED IN BOMB FRAME-UP

Due to obvious lack of evidence against them, Judge Taylor in Kings county court yesterday directed the jury to acquit three of the five Latin American workers charged with placing a bomb near the Brooklyn courthouse on Sept. 6, 1927.

The action followed a motion by defense counsel after the prosecution had rested its case. The men freed are Joseph Roa, Eugenio Fernandez, and Victor Fern. Jesus Silva and Julian De Hoyos are the remaining defendants.

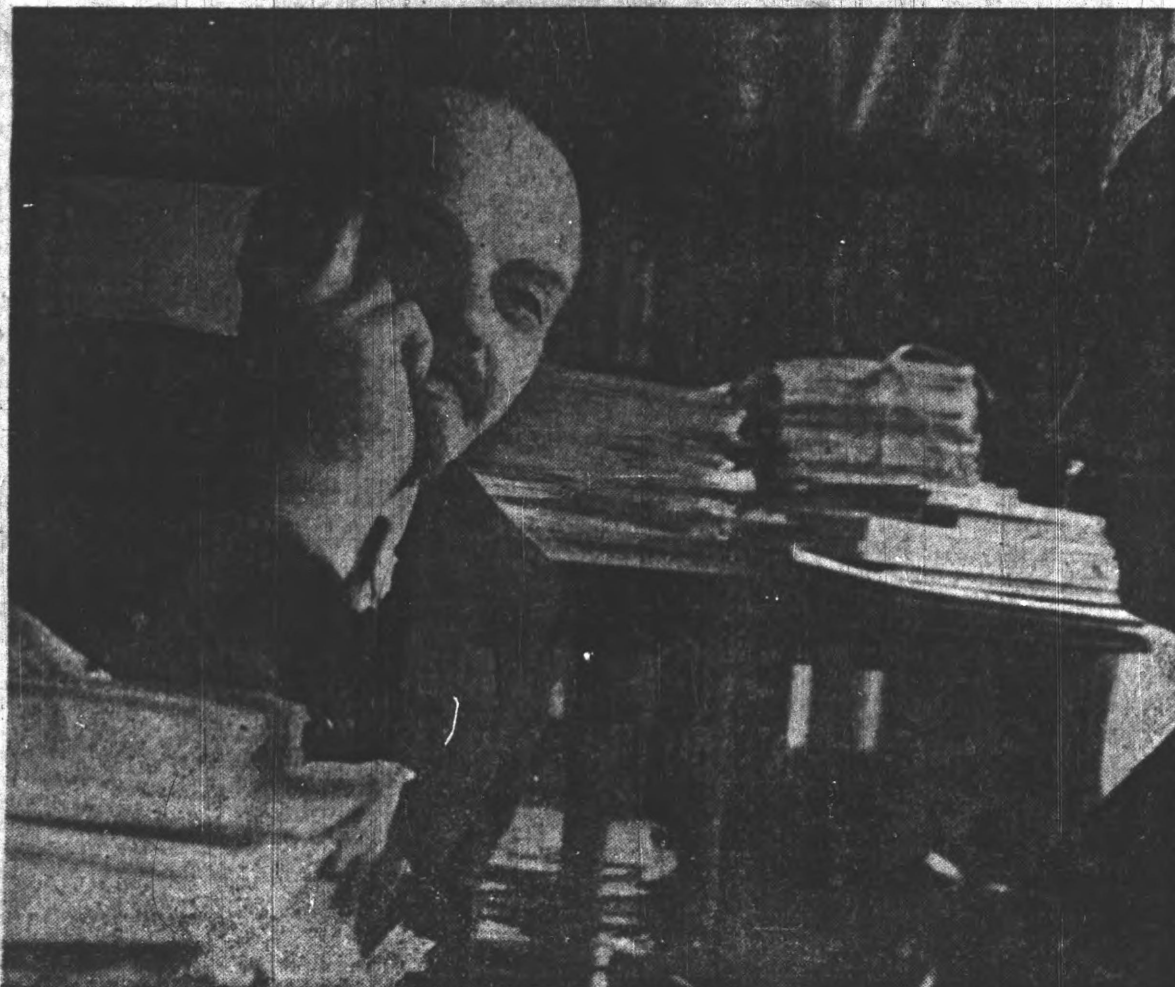
Evidence in defense of these two men will be heard beginning Monday morning. Their lawyers will prove, they promise, that the so-called "bomb equipment" said to have been found in their Brooklyn rooms by detectives, were in reality material for the making of toys.

that we believe, that the bill, even if passed, will have the effect claimed for it. But because the bill, weak and mild as it is, still makes some gesture at fighting the injunction, we must take a positive stand on it."

The hearing was called at the instance of the New York State Federation of Labor. The Industrial Survey Commission was formed to investigate conditions in industry.

Representing the State Federation at yesterday's hearing were John Sullivan, president, and John M. O'Hanlon, secretary. This group will be first to testify.

Lenin, the "Mountain Eagle" of the Labor Movement



Born April 10, 1870, died January 24, 1924, Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, later known to the world as Lenin, became the greatest historical figure of the time, the world's greatest labor leader, the greatest master in the science of revolution. Tonight at Madison Square Garden, New York City, and at hundreds of other meetings throughout the United States during the next few days, as in every city of the civilized world, the memory of Lenin is celebrated with mass demonstrations. (The above is an unusual photograph of Lenin in conversation with the bourgeois novelist and ex-socialist, H. G. Wells.)

Lenin, the Mountain Eagle

By JOSEPH STALIN.

(This incisive characterization of Lenin is a chapter from Stalin's "Theory and Practice of Leninism" accidentally omitted from the English translation. It is published for the first time in this country.)

I FIRST became acquainted with Lenin in 1903. This acquaintance, it is true, was not personal but developed by means of letters. But it left an indelible impression on me which has not left me during the whole period of my work in the party.

I was at that time an exile in Siberia. My acquaintance with Lenin's revolutionary activity from the nineties and especially after 1901, after "Iskra" began to be issued, led me to the conviction that we had in his person an unusual man. In my eyes at that time he was not simply the leader of the party; he was in fact its creator, because he alone understood the inner nature and the immediate needs of the party. When I compared with him the other leaders of our Party, it always seemed to me that his co-workers—Plekhanov, Martov, Axelrod and others—stood lower than Lenin by a whole head, and that Lenin, in comparison with them, was not simply one of the leaders, but a leader of the highest type, the mountain eagle, knowing no fear in battle, and boldly leading the party on along the untried path of the Russian revolutionary movement.

This impression penetrated so deeply into my soul that I felt the necessity of writing about him to one of my close friends who was at that time living in emigration, requesting his opinion. Within a short time, being already in exile in Siberia,—that was at the end of 1903—I received an enthusiastic reply from my friend, and a letter, simple but profound in content, from Lenin, whom my friend had evidently made acquainted with my letter. Lenin's note was comparatively short, but it gave a bold and fearless criticism of the whole plan of work of the party for the next period. Only Lenin was able to write about such complicated things in such a simple and clear manner, so concise and so daring, when every phrase not merely speaks but shoots. This simple and bold note strengthened my conviction still more that we had in the person of Lenin the mountain eagle of our party. I cannot forgive myself for having abandoned this letter of Lenin's, as well as many others, to the

flames, according to the custom of the underground workers. From that time began my acquaintance with Lenin.

Lenin's Simplicity. I MET Lenin for the first time in December, 1905, at the conference of the Bolsheviks at Tammerfors (in Finland). I hoped to see the mountain eagle of our Party, that great man, great not only politically, but also, if you like, physically, for Lenin presented himself in my fancy in the form of a giant, stately and imposing. What then was my disappointment when I saw nothing but an ordinary man, smaller than the average in height, differing in no way, literally in no way, from ordinary mortals...

It is taken for granted that a "great man" usually must come late at meetings in order that the members may await his arrival with palpitating hearts, and just before his appearance warningly murmur: "Sh-h!... quiet... he is coming." What then was my disappointment when I discovered that Lenin had come to the meetings before the delegates, and, skulking somewhere in a corner, was carrying on a conversation, the most ordinary conversation with the most ordinary delegates to the conference! I cannot deny that this seemed to me somewhat of an infringement of necessary rules.

Only afterwards I understood that this simplicity and modesty of Lenin, this striving to remain unnoticed, or, at any rate, not to become conspicuous and not to emphasize his high position—that this is one of the strongest traits of Lenin, the new leader of the new masses, the simple and ordinary masses of the deepest depths of humanity.

His Logic. TWO speeches of Lenin at that conference were remarkable—on current events and on the agrarian question. Unfortunately they have not been preserved. They were inspiring speeches, arousing the stormy enthusiasm of the whole conference. The usual strength of conviction, the simplicity and clearness of the argumentation, the short phrases, understandable by all, the absence of posing, the absence of fancy gestures and phrases for effect, for making an impression—all this distinguished the speeches of Lenin from those of the ordinary "parliamentarian" orators. But at that time it was not that characteristic of Lenin's speeches which charmed me. What charmed me then was that irresistible strength of logic in Lenin's speeches which, a little coldly but thoroughly, takes possession of the audience, gradually electrifies it and then takes it, so to speak, completely prisoner. I remember what many of the delegates

said at that time: "The logic of Lenin's speeches is like a mighty tentacle, which seizes you from all sides with pincers, and from the embrace of which it is impossible to extricate yourself; either you surrender or resign yourself to complete ruin."

I believe that this peculiarity in the speeches of Lenin is the strongest characteristic of his oratorical art.

No Wimpering! THE second time I met Lenin was in 1906 at the Stockholm Congress of our party.

Every one knows that at this congress the Bolsheviks remained in the minority, suffered a defeat.

That was the first time I saw Lenin in the role of the vanquished. Not by one iota did he resemble other leaders who whimper and become dejected after a defeat. On the contrary, this defeat transformed him into a condensed bit of energy, filling his supporters with inspiration for fresh struggles, for future victory.

I speak of Lenin's defeat. But what was this defeat? We need only observe Lenin's opponents, the victors at the Stockholm Congress—Plekhanov, Axelrod, Martov and others; they were little like actual victors, for Lenin, in his unsparring criticism of Menshevism, beat them to a pulp. I remember how we Bolshevik delegates, huddled together, looked toward Lenin, asking his advice. The talk of some of the delegates betrayed weariness and dejection. I remember how Lenin, in answer to such talk, caustically said through his teeth:

"Don't whimper, comrades! We are certain of winning, for we are right." Detestation of the whimpering intellectuals, faith in his own strength, faith in victory—that is what Lenin spoke about with us. We felt then that the defeat of the Bolsheviks was only temporary and that the Bolsheviks were bound to win in the near future.

"Don't whimper in case of defeat"—this is the characteristic in the activity of Lenin which helped him to rally round himself an army, devoted to the end, and confident in its strength.

No Haughtiness! AT the next congress in 1907, in London, the Bolsheviks became the victors. That is the first time I saw Lenin in the role of the victor. Usually victory turns the heads of other leaders, and makes them arrogant and haughty. Most often in such cases, they begin to celebrate the victory, to rest on their laurels. But not by one iota did Lenin resemble such leaders. On the contrary, just after the victory he became especially vigilant and alert. I remember how

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SECTION IN THIS COUNTRY ATTACKS MACHADO ARRESTS

League Representing Latin-American Movement Demands Withdrawal of Marines

Ask Release of Zoltan Weiss Who Cabled News of Machado Terror to Daily Worker

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—A demand for the immediate withdrawal of United States marines from Nicaragua and for the discussion of United States intervention in Nicaragua at the Pan-American conference was cabled to the Havana meeting by the All-American Anti-Imperialist League whose headquarters are in Mexico City.

The Mexican section of the League sent the Havana conference a similar protest against United States intervention in Nicaragua after a large mass meeting at which speakers denounced Wall Street aggression in Latin America.

U. S. Section Hits Arrests. Protesters against the wholesale arrest of workers by the Machado regime, the United States section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, with headquarters in New York city, has sent the following cable to Guerrodo Machado, president of Cuba:

"We energetically protest against the order for the arrest of Zoltan Weiss, who cabled the New York DAILY WORKER information that the Cuban government has arrested 200 people in connection with the Pan-American conference. Machado, a Puppet. "We protest further against all these arrests and particularly against the deportation of Hundecourt and the delegation of the Union Patriotique of Haiti who intended demanding action against United States domination in Haiti. "Your conduct proves that the Cuban government is a Coolidge agent in the conspiracy to smother

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A. F. L. INJUNCTION MEET FEBRUARY 7

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 20.—A conference to fight against the use of injunctions to break strikes was called yesterday by the American Federation of Labor for February 7, to be held in Washington.

Representatives of all unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have been invited to participate in the move to obtain legislative action against granting of injunctions hitting labor. Bills dealing with this subject will have their first Congressional hearing on the day the conference will open.

Calhoun Speaks Sunday in Philadelphia Forum

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Arthur Calhoun, instructor at Brooklyn Labor College and author of "The Worker Looks at Government," will lecture at the Workers Forum, 1626 Arch St., this coming Sunday, 8 p. m. His subject will be "The Possibility of a Farmer-labor Alliance in the U. S."

Sandino's Brother Loses Job for Nicaragua Talk

For his activity, apparently, in pleading the cause of the Nicaraguan independence movement led by his brother, Augusto Sandino, Socrates Sandino has lost his job with the Metropolitan Engineering Co., 1215 Atlantic Ave., where he was employed as a machinist.

Yesterday, at the offices of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, of which Manuel Gomez is U. S. secretary, Sandino told reporters that his brother was prepared to sacrifice his life if it would aid in making public "the crime now being committed against the Nicaraguan people."

Sandino, who is 29 years old, and who has been in the United States for a year and a half said that when he was discharged he was told that it was because of "slack work." "How many lost their jobs at the same time?" he was asked. "Two workers," Sandino replied.

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Organized Labor in the East Takes Note of the Shadow of Depression

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS IN N. Y. SURPASSES 1921

Central Bodies Acting on Wage Cuts

By ESTHER LOWELL (Fed. Press).

Unemployment and wage cuts are the two big issues now confronting eastern labor. Overhanging even the interboro injunction challenge to organized labor's legal existence are these twin menaces to the actual existence of trade unions.

Greater unemployment than December 1921, the winter of severe depression, is reported for New York state. Employment dropped 20,000 in factories alone during December, 1927, a 2 percent drop over November as compared with 1 percent for the country as a whole.

Central Bodies Act.

While New York unions are not yet acting on unemployment, neighboring central bodies of Passaic, N. J., and Boston, Mass., are going ahead with conference plans. By checking the total waiting list at the federal employment office with reports of business agents from local unions, Paul Fuller, director of Workers Education for Passaic, estimated nearly 22,000 workers jobless in his district. Though most are textile workers, one of the three carpenters' locals has only 200 of its 1400 members working.

Fuller expects secretary of labor James J. Davis, representatives of business, banking and manufacturing at his conference Feb. 4-5. The Workers Education Bureau, Passaic section, under Fuller, sponsored the conference, which is endorsed by the central body and building trades council.

Conferences Called.

Boston's idle total 80,000, the central labor union estimates. Navy yard workers, metal workers, building tradesmen, shoe makers and others are seriously affected. Boston's unemployment conference, March 4, is under supervision of the Trade Union College with the central body's cooperation. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, representatives of the chamber of commerce, welfare agencies and industrial engineers' society are being invited.

Unemployment and wage cuts are sure to receive attention at the Philadelphia Labor College's conference Feb. 28-29 on "How to Organize the Unorganized." Committees from the United Textile Workers local unions are conferring now with employers at 10 Wilton carpet mills which announced 10 per cent wage cuts this week.

Strikers Out 7 Weeks.

In Fall River, Mass., cotton textile workers are expecting a general 10 per cent wage slash, following acceptance—under protest—of such a cut by 4,800 workers at the American Printing Co. Most of the organized workers are in the independent American Federation of Textile Operatives, which is opposed to general strikes in the industry.

First strikers against New England textile wage cuts, the 100 Ipswich mill workers at Gloucester, Mass., are to have special financial help from the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, part of the United Textile Workers. The hosiery strikers have been out 7 weeks.

Labor Sports Union to Hold Meet in Detroit

DETROIT, Jan. 20, (FP).—The Labor Sports Union's second annual indoor athletic meet scheduled for Detroit Jan. 28-29 has out of towns interest from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Waukegan and Duluth and seven entries from Detroit. The home entries include Electrical Workers No. 58 with a boxing star and basketball team. The Carpenters and Streetcar Men are also represented by their boxers. There will be the customary track and indoor field events and gym teams will compete. National headquarters of the Labor Sports Union are at 453 North Ave., Chicago.

Calles' Daughter Flies

Thomas Arnold Robinson with Mrs. Robinson, daughter of President Calles of Mexico, and Alicia Calles, Mrs. Robinson's sister, will be passengers in a non-stop flight to Havana in a Sikorsky amphibian plane. They are scheduled to hop off tomorrow.

LINDSEY OFFERS DEBATE

Judge Ben E. Lindsey of Denver, champion of the companionate marriage idea, has challenged Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and Dr. Delden P. Delaney, pastors who assailed companionate marriage in sermons, to debate the subject with him. "Most of the marriages performed by Dr. Fosdick and other pastors are companionate because the couples practice birth control," said Judge Lindsey.

Experts Say This Monoplane Will Establish New Endurance Record



Aviation experts say this new Fairchild monoplane, equipped with a collapsible wing, will set a new record for remaining in the air. Meanwhile air mail pilots continue to lose their lives flying in old style planes which the government will use because of its contracts.

Lenin Memorial Meeting to be U. S. Labor's Greatest

(Continued from Page One)

Soviet Union in 1917. It will be accepted as a symbolic gift in the name of the Workers Party by Jay Lovestone, executive secretary.

Speakers at the meeting will be Lovestone, J. P. Lau, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, M. J. Olin and John Williamson. William W. Weinstein will act as chairman.

The commander of the S. Rankin Drew Post of the American Legion earlier this week began plans looking toward the deportation of unnamed Communists and the stoppage of tonight's meeting. A later letter to THE DAILY WORKER from the

office of the post, however, indicated that the plans had been abandoned.

Nearly 2,000 members of the United Council of Workingclass Women will march on the Garden carrying banners and slogans. Many unions will go to the hall in a body. Calls have been issued by the Furriers Union, the International Labor Defense and other organizations urging their members to take a mass part in this demonstration. The Garden doors will open at 6 P. M.

Twenty-six ticket stations scattered throughout the city report that the demand for tickets continues to pour in.

COLORADO BOSSES FEAR UNIONIZING

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aging 50 per cent per year on all money ever invested in the company since the formation of the corporation.

Organization Progresses. Newlon and the bosses admit that the organization of these workers, many of whom go to the coal mines during the winter, has made progress, and that such an organization would have the bosses at its mercy because the best work has to be done at the exact time needed or the crops would be ruined.

Huge Profits. While Newlon and the others claim to be protecting the farmer, the fact is that profits of about ten millions a year are at stake for local and Wall Street capitalists. Many workers demand fifty per cent increases. The present pay is frightful.

Factory Workers Organizing. The Federated Press makes public the fact that workers in the sugar factories are also organizing in the L. W. W. which is even a more strategic point because the sugar mills must work every hour or the whole process would be ruined.

After the Longmont raid where the militia arrested ten, it is reported that 100 joined the L. W. W., most of them workers in the sugar factory there.

Steel Mills Not Immune.

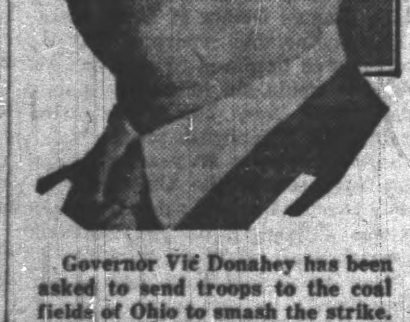
The Pueblo sheriff added "horror" to the situation by reporting that the L. W. W. are organizing the steel works. Coal, sugar and steel have been open shop, company union, low wage paying, slave driving industries, with the usual Rockefeller ruthlessness in the coal and steel industries and similar policies in the sugar industry.

States Attorney Defends Murders. District Attorney Hawley attacked the verdict of the coroner's jury, holding that the state police are guilty of the killings in Walsenburg and the attack is final proof that the murderers will not be brought to justice. Rockefeller still rules.

Asked to Break Strike

While it is freely admitted that the withdrawals around El Chipote are in the nature of a strategic move.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20.—A "blue hour dance" is arranged by the Young Workers League, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 8 p. m., at Carpenters Hall, 135 and Kinsman St. Admission 50 cents.



Governor Vic Donahey has been asked to send troops to the coal fields of Ohio to smash the strike.

SANDINO FIRED FOR WAR VIEWS

Brother of General Exposed Imperialism

(Continued from Page One)

men and the questions and replies were interpreted by a friend.

Not With Villa. Yesterday Sandino gave the lie to the printed reports in American newspapers that his brother, Augusto, had been with the army of Villa in Mexico. "How can that be?" he asked, "when in 1911, my brother was still a boy in school. That is the same kind of absurd and malicious gossip that describes my brother as a bandit and an outlaw."

His brother, Sandino said, had always an intense interest in the political destiny of his country. "Even when he was a student in what resembles your American high school, he was extremely interested in politics and economics. He was also very fond of philosophy, spending long periods in this study," Sandino said.

Represents People.

The young Nicaraguan said, in answer to a question, that his brother is being attacked in the American capitalist press because he represents the Nicaraguan people against the American investors in his country. "His deeds are the reverse of the qualities pictured by the press," he said.

"The Pan-American Conference?" Sandino said cynically, "even if there were discussions on the subject of Nicaragua, the financial and military power of the United States would refuse to loosen its hold on my country."

Sandino said that he was confident that his brother is alive, and did not believe the rumors that he had been killed by U. S. marines. In reply to another question, he said that he did not think that his brother would evacuate El Chipote, inasmuch as that region is mountainous and provides an excellent cover for the military operations of his army.

Asked what his immediate plans are, Sandino replied: "Just now I am trying to find a job."

Mothers Oppose Plan To Transfer Children

Mothers of the children of Public Schools 19 and 50 in the Williamsburg section will attend a mass meeting Tuesday to protest against the plan of the board of education to convert School No. 50 into a junior high school. This conversion would mean transferring the children of this school to four or five other schools farther away from their homes, according to letters received by the DAILY WORKER from many of the mothers. It would mean also that 17 classes would be transferred from School No. 19 to School No. 50, the letters say. The mass meeting will be held at the school building at Keap and E. 3d Sts., Tuesday at 8 p. m. Many of the mothers are planning to voice their objections.

Two Killed Working at Dangerous Trade

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Signalman Jeremiah Murphy, 48, of Winchester, was instantly killed and his assistant, Thomas Hanley, 35, of the same town, was probably fatally injured today when they were struck in the East Somerville yard of the Boston & Maine Railroad by a Portland Me., to Boston express train. Signalmen have a high fatality rate.

FILLS CONBOY'S PLACE.

James Starr has been chosen by the executive of the United Textile Workers' Union to fill the office of secretary-treasurer vacated by the death of Sara Conboy. Starr is from Paterson, N. J. He took charge in Passaic, N. J., when the U. T. W. came in during the 1926 strike started under leadership of Albert Weisbord.

SHOE WORKERS ON STRIKE; TIE UP HAVERHILL SHOPS

6,000 Out to Protest Arbiters' Wage Cut

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 20.—Thirty-seven shoe factories are completely closed down and industry in general here is paralyzed as a result of a strike which began yesterday when over 6,000 workers remained away from work. The men at the meetings of their local unions had voted not to accept the recent decision of an arbitration board that their wages be reduced from 10 to 35 per cent.

The agreement between the Manufacturers' Association and the General Council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union provided that wages be fixed by the arbitration board supported by both. In calling the strike the local unions had gone over the heads of their national officials whose sanction had to be obtained before a strike call is issued.

Man Seeks Job as Penn. Executioner

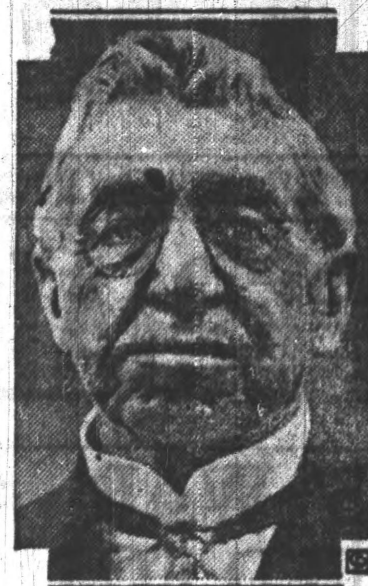
HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—Stating that he is an expert electrician and citing his two years of service in the army during the war as appropriate experience, a resident of Pennsylvania applied for Robert Elliott's job of executioner there, according to Governor Fisher. The applicant's name was not disclosed.

The job of executioner is one of the best paid public jobs to be had, it was learned. The rate for each person electrocuted is \$200. When more than one job is done a day, however, only \$150 is paid for additional executions. Elliott is hired by three states for work of this type, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Finnish Women In Rally To Get Aid for Miners

CONNEAUT, Jan. 20.—The Finnish Working Woman's Club has issued a call to several organizations here to take part in arranging an entertainment and rally for miners' relief and succeeded in getting the Conneaut Finnish Educational Club, the Social Democrats and the Widows' Benefit Club to arrange a program and a rally. This was held at the Workers' Hall and proved a success. The sum of \$85.84 was collected. This money was sent to the miners' strike areas in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Colorado.

Advices Farmers' March



Jacob S. Coxey, who led an army of unemployed in a march on Washington in 1894, told an Oklahoma convention of farmers that a march of 100,000 tillers of the soil on Washington would force farm relief.

RUMOR SMALL TO TAKE SMITH JOB

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Rumors circulated in Chicago and Springfield, Illinois, today that Governor Len Small contemplated resigning, and, with succession to the governorship of Lieut. Gov. Fred E. Sterling, would be appointed to fill the seat made vacant by the senate's action in excluding Frank L. Smith, Illinois senator-elect.

Small's extraordinary juggling with state funds, by which he made \$2,000,000 dollars which the courts ordered him to return, and which he has not returned, and other high handed acts, have made his position in Illinois politics insecure. The senate term would last six years.

Truck Driver Sues

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 20.—The suit for \$50,000 of Thomas Hurley, a truck driver of New York City, against the Public Service Railway Company for injuries received when Hurley was thrown from his truck at Erie ferry, due to the defective condition of a trolley switch, is now being tried. The front wheels of his truck were swerved when they struck a defective "frog" in a rut, Hurley charges, and he was thrown under the wheels, crushing his ankle.

ARREST SOCIETY PET.

Henry Griggeri, 38, who posed as a golf expert and instructed wealthy women in the sport, was convicted yesterday in General Sessions Court of receiving \$10,000 worth of Chinese antiques stolen from Fo Wah & Co., this city. Another indictment has been returned against him for having in his possession \$170,000 worth of paintings stolen from the Higgs Galleries.

DEVINE FINDS GROWING LABOR PARTY FEELING

Unemployment Very Bad in Middle West

HAMMOND, Ill., Jan. 20.—Pat Devine, National Field Organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party is now touring the district of Illinois, including the States of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Comrade Devine reports that everywhere he visited when he spoke about the labor party prospects or at least a united labor ticket in the 1928 elections, he was heard enthusiastically. Particularly does Devine say that in Hammond and South Bend the workers are very enthusiastic about the labor party and the membership of the Workers (Communist) Party there was mobilized for real activity in connection with the Labor Party campaign.

Comrade Devine also reports a great deal of unemployment in this district and that party members are taking steps to organize real unemployment activity.

Comrade Devine has already visited the cities of Hammond, Peoria, South Bend, LaPorte, East Chicago, etc.

Comrade Devine will visit the southern Illinois district on the following dates:

January 19—So. Illinois subdistrict.
January 20-21—St. Louis.
January 22—West Frankfort.
January 23, 29, 30—Springfield.

Carpenter Killed

WEST NEW YORK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Orazio Cirigliano, 41, of 54 Ellsabeth St., New York, was crushed to death yesterday morning between the side of a barge and a pier in the New York Central marine repair yards, where he was a carpenter. He leaves a wife and eight children. Cirigliano was stepping from the pier to the barge when the boat swung away from the stringpiece, causing the worker to lose his balance. Waves swung the boat against the pier.

Watchers Discharged

Complaints against Benjamin Eisenberg, Abraham Engel, Salvatore Scialfani and James Lombardi made by Jacob Panken, socialist party member defeated for reelection as justice of the municipal court last November, have been dismissed. Panken charged that the men, employed as watchers in a polling place at Stanton and Forsythe Sts., were absent and that the tally sheets were missing.

U. S. WANTS RAKE-OFF.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20.—Elinor Glyn, sex novelist and movie scenario writer is being sued for \$3,700 income taxes, which the government charges she failed to pay from 1922 to 1925.

LENIN-RUTHENBERG DRIVE



From Lenin Memorial Day to Ruthenberg Memorial Day

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(Enclosed find \$1.00 for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

Ramsay Macdonald Tries to Prevent Anti-Imperialist Strike in India

URGES COUNTRY CO-OPERATE WITH TORY COMMISSION

Plans for Boycott and Strike Being Made

LONDON, Jan. 20.—In an effort to forestall the proposed strike and boycott with which the Indian National Congress and the India Trade Union Congress have threatened to greet the arrival of the Simon Statutory Commission, Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, has issued a "message to India," urging Indian nationalists to accept the commission and to work with it.

The "imperialist tendencies of Ramsay MacDonald" were attacked several days ago in a telegram to the Workers' Weekly from an Indian nationalist, Lal, president of the All-India Trade Union Congress. In his telegram the Indian labor leader declared, "All classes of India are dismayed by the betrayal by the Labor Party, MacDonald and Company have written a shameful page in the history of both nations."

MacDonald and a considerable section of the British Labor Party have supported the Simon Commission in spite of the protests of Indian nationalists. The Labor Party is represented on the Commission, which the Indian leaders declare "can only register the wishes of the imperialist bourgeoisie."

The Commission which will arrive in Bombay on February 3rd will be greeted by a general strike. The Indian National Congress, the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union and other trade union organizations are making plans for a nation-wide walk-out.

BRITISH CRUISER COLLIDES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The British cruiser Calcutta and the Italian tankship Antares were damaged in a collision in the Aegean Sea off the Greek coast, said a Central News dispatch from Athens this afternoon.

Two members of the crew of the Antares were killed. The Calcutta was towed to Piraeus by the warship Ceres.

MacDonald Aids Die-Hard Imperialist India Policy

By C. R. ROY.

Mr. MacDonald proved once more a treacherous leader to the labor movement of England and India. Mr. MacDonald has proved once more that he and his followers are imperialists. The Labor Party of England has made a disastrous mistake in supporting the Simon Commission. This commission which is appointed by the imperialists is going to decide what kind of home rule should be given to Indian people. Mr. MacDonald and his party say that in supporting this commission they will be able "to serve the best interests of the masses of India."

Lord Birkenhead and his die-hard brothers have no reputation to lose in India. But what are we to think of the performance of Mr. MacDonald? He has tried to run with the hare and hunt with the hound. He asked that the relative status of the bodies—the Simon Commission and the Committee of the Indian Parliament—should be defined. He pleaded for "an equality of status." Mr. Baldwin in his reply did not definitely say no but politely suggested that this could not be done.

Mr. MacDonald's next suggestion was that the Simon Commission should have an Indian commission sitting with them. Sir Simon presiding over the joint sitting of both, and the Indian representatives having exactly the same rights and status. The prime minister in his reply said much about friendship and equality but as to the particular suggestion of the ex-premier he said that he would leave the commission to determine its own procedure. Mr. MacDonald, who is supposed to be the leader of the working class, was contented with this kind of answer.

So Lord Birkenhead praised Mr. MacDonald and Mr. MacDonald praised Lord Birkenhead for the latter's very liberal ideas and sincerity. We do not know what Mr. MacDonald wanted to deceive by this high-sounding nonsense. If his object was to tickle the vanity of the Indian nationalist leaders he must be disappointed by this time as there is unity in boycotting this commission.

If he wanted to deceive the leaders of the Indian trade union movement he must be miserable as the

Silk Hats and Flowery Words at Havana Can't Hide Nicaraguan Blood



Here is a photo of Calvin Coolidge (silk hat and all) snapped with members of the presidential party en route to Havana for the Pan-American conference. The gent with the whiskers and the righteous look is none other than Charles Evans Hughes, who heads Wall Street's delegation to the conference. Other members of the party were Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and Morgan J. O'Brien of New York.

SOCIALISTS AID POINCARE POLICY

Pravda Brands French Congress Chauvinist

MOSCOW (By Mail).—In dealing with the congress of the Socialist Party of France, the "Pravda" points out that the congress has shown clearly "the contradictions inside the Second International whose parties try to outdo each other in opportunism and nationalism."

"The narrowest nationalism and chauvinism of the French social democracy was exposed at this congress. As the speech of Paul Boncour shows, the French social democrats place themselves on the side of French capitalism in the questions of the evacuation of the Rhineland and reparations, and this brings them into conflict with the German social democrat."

"With regard to home policy, the Socialist Party of France has shown itself to be a purely petty-bourgeois radical party which rejects the united front with the working class in favor of the block with the left-wing bourgeoisie."

"Having regard to such an attitude, it is clear how much value is to be attached to the phrases of the French socialists concerning international democracy as a guarantee for world peace, for now as before they support Poincare, i. e. war."



Poincare, French Tory

7 U.S. Workers Drowned When Dupont Bridge Plunges Down in Panama

PANAMA, Jan. 20.—Seven American workers were instantly killed when a steel shell in which they were working plunged into the water of the East Bay, pinning them under a depth of fifty feet.

The men were steel workers, employed in constructing the DuPont bridge when their section of the structure slipped. The scaffolding dropped on them as they fell, crushing them under the surface. Most of the workers were from Minnesota. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

PEASANT BALL TO AID CHINA FIGHT

"We Chinese are determined to have a united China free from foreign intervention," declares Choy Yun Peng, well-known Chinese entertainer, who will perform real Chinese magic at the Chinese Peasant Carnival, at the Manhattan Lyceum, Friday evening, January 27th.

"I am happy to do anything that I can to aid the 'Hands Off China Committee' which is aiding the struggle for a free China," Peng said.

The Hands Off China Committee has arranged for the decoration of the Manhattan Lyceum in real oriental fashion. John C. Smith's Negro jazz band will furnish the music for the costume ball which will close the oriental fiesta. Tickets for the ball are on sale thruout the city. They are 75 cents in advance, 99 cents at the door.

FINDS COOLIDGE SPEECH 'EMPTY'

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—Reaction in Mexico to President Coolidge's Havana speech has not been favorable, to judge from newspaper comment and expressions heard in political circles.

Excelsior's comment upon the speech is typical. This newspaper declares that President Coolidge had failed to take advantage of his opportunity to tell the Latin American Republics that their hope for a union "based upon love, truth and political guarantees" would be realized. Excelsior called the speech "empty at the bottom."

The CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK is a financial institution where all workers may keep their savings with the full confidence as to its security.

The Citizen's Savings Bank advertises in the Labor Press and therefore all workers should patronize this bank with their savings.—Adv.

Chinese Peasant CARNIVAL

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Freethink Office, 29 Union Square.
National Vegetarian Restaurant, 1500 Madison Ave.
Rapport & Kessler Book Shop, 1310 Southern Blvd., Bronx.
Chinese Workers' Alliance, 11 Bowery.
Hands Off China Committee, 25 Union Sq.—Room 40.
Washington Sq. Book Shop, 27 W. 4th St.

GERMAN TEXTILE WORKERS FIGHT FOR 8-HOUR DAY

750,000 Mill Hands Are Involved in Struggle

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

BERLIN. (By Mail).—Germany's 750,000 textile workers are struggling back painfully toward the 8-hour day, lost in the deflation year of 1923. Despite the resistance of the powerful Textile Workers' Union, cotton and woolen mill workers, in common with nearly all other German unionists were thrown back to the 9 and 10 hour day. Since then the heavy impositions of the Dawes plan, born entirely by the workers, have prevented a rapid march back to the shorter work day.

Through hundreds of strikes, textile workers have advanced in the past 4 years until now the majority have the 51-hour week. But 37,000, however, have regained the 46-hour week won during the revolution while a quarter million still toil the full 54 hours.

Win Increases.

The past year has been favorable, marked by wage increases of 10 to 25 per cent, but even so, women earn but a dollar a day and men average \$1.25. The union membership has stood stationary around 800,000.

In a beautiful new building in Berlin the Textile Workers' Union maintains its headquarters. No union building in America is so beautifully decorated and few so spotlessly clean. German efficiency and method stand out, too. The union's library, highly specialized, numbers 10,000 volumes and complete files of important trade papers. In the economics division 300 labor and textile papers are on reference and a corps of young women work at clipping, indexing and filing every important scrap of information of use to the union.

Maps and Books.

Colorful maps show the nine union districts of Germany and special symbols mark out important divisions of the industry—linen, rugs, silk, cotton Saxony, with 100,000 union members, is the strongest.

Arrests 22 Communists



Admiral Horthy, head of the white terrorist regime in Hungary, which has arrested twenty-two Communists in a new reign of terror. Horthy, who fears a revolt of workers and peasants, has been charged with receiving arms from Mussolini in violation of the treaty limiting Hungarian armaments.

HORTHY POLICE SEIZE WORKERS

Start New Terrorism as Labor Unrest Grows

Twenty-two Hungarian workers have been seized by the police, according to despatches from Budapest. The workers are charged with Communist activities. The police accuse the arrested men of "illegal" attempts to overthrow the Horthy terrorist regime by organizing the Hungarian workers in Communist units.

Further arrests are threatened and it is believed that the Horthy government is prepared to carry out another ruthless repression of the workers. Unrest among the Hungarian working class, characterized by the number and intensity of the strike struggles carried on during the last year, despite the most brutally open measures of oppression, jailing, murdering and torturing, has caused the Horthy dictatorship to attempt to wipe out the workers' leadership.

MEXICAN PRIEST HEADS TERRORIST TRAIN-WRECKERS

Federal Troops Halt Reactionary Plot

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20.—A number of reactionaries were killed yesterday when federal troops frustrated an attempt to wreck a passenger train southward bound for Guadalupe, reports from Mazatlan, state of Sinaloa, declare. The counter-revolutionists were headed by a priest named Salas.

The religionists attempted to burn a bridge near a tunnel when federal forces arrived. A number of other bands of counter-revolutionaries have been broken up by federal troops operating in the district, the reports state.

Federal troops in the state of Jalisco are rapidly dispersing bands terrorizing the state. General Amaro, secretary of war, left for Jalisco several days ago to take charge of the campaign. He was accompanied by General Alvarez, chief of the presidential staff.

Carol to Start Drive For Return at Jassy

PARIS, Jan. 20.—A movement to secure Prince Carol's return to Romania will be launched at Jassy, January 29.

This information was brought Carol today by an emissary from Bucharest.

According to the courier, the movement will begin with a convocation of the Peasant Party and will be followed by similar meetings in other sections of Roumania.

Norway Cabinet Quits As Country Goes Left

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Norwegian cabinet resigned today said a central news dispatch from Oslo.

The cabinet's resignation resulted from the October elections in which the labor party gained a decisive victory.

I Love My Family...

...and I try to give them all their little hearts desire.

I HAVE always realized since my marriage 5 years ago that it is my duty to provide my family with all the necessities of life... and my aim was always to keep them happy and comfortable.

I have budgeted my income so that all of us could enjoy a bit of luxury here and there.

On Christmas Day I try not to forget those whom I hold dearest to my heart...

... Yet, as it usually happens with

me, a few weeks before Christmas I make up my Gift List every year...

... Then, I pause... and find myself short of cash... I cannot include everybody on my Gift List.

... Well, let me tell you, that is the saddest moment of my life... a tear fills each eye and I sigh with regret. But this situation is not going to take place during the year of 1928.

... Because I have joined a Club that obligates itself to take care of this situation in a most perfect manner.

I Have Joined the Citizens Savings Bank Christmas Club...

... Now, I know that when December rolls 'round, I'll have plenty of money for Holiday spending... Extra cash so that I can buy plenty of Gifts for my dear ones... extra cash to the tune of \$250.00.

You, too, can make your family happy... by joining this Christmas Club. Join it today... The Club is now open for the New Year... Pay any amount you want weekly, as shown at the right.

Open daily 9 to 3
Saturday 9 to 1

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Begin Today!

Pay 25c a week and get \$12.50
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Pay 2.00 a week and get 100.00
Pay 3.00 a week and get 150.00
Pay 4.00 a week and get 200.00
Pay 5.00 a week and get 250.00
Pay 10.00 a week and get 500.00
Pay 20.00 a week and get 1000.00

(Pay for 50 weeks)

LENIN, MOUNTAIN EAGLE --- STALIN WRITES OF GREAT LEADER

(Continued from Page One)

Lenin instantly impressed upon the delegates:

"First of all, don't be carried away by victory and don't be proud; secondly, clinch the victory; thirdly, despatch the enemy for he is merely vanquished, but far from being dead."

He caustically ridiculed those delegates who thoughtlessly asserted that "Now it's all over with the Mensheviks." It was not difficult for him to prove that the Mensheviks still had roots in the labor movement, that it was necessary to struggle with them understandingly, in every way avoiding an overvaluation of our strength and especially an undervaluation of the strength of the enemy.

"Don't allow victory to turn your head." This is the peculiarity in the character of Lenin which helped him to judge soundly the strength of the enemy and insure the party against possible surprises.

Stern Adherence to Principle.

LEADERS of a party must not fail to esteem the opinion of the majority of their party. The majority is a strength with which the leaders cannot afford not to reckon. Lenin understood this no less than every other leader of the party. But Lenin never became a slave to the majority, especially when that majority was not based upon principle. There were times in the history of our party when the opinion of the majority or the momentary interests of the party came into the conflict with the fundamental interests of the proletariat. In such cases Lenin, without hesitation, stood absolutely for principle against the majority of the party. Moreover, he was not afraid in such a case to come literally alone against all the rest of the party, as he expressed it, "the policy of adherence to principle is the policy of the party."

The following two illustrations are especially characteristic of this attitude:

1. In the period of 1909 to 1911, the party, shattered by the counter-revolution, passed through a period of complete disintegration. This was a period of lack of confidence in the party; an epidemic of desertion not only on the part of the intellectuals, but also to some extent of the workers; a period of renunciation of underground work; a period of liquidationism and decomposition. Not only the Mensheviks, but the Bolsheviks as well, produced a whole series of factions and tendencies, broken away to a large extent from the labor movement.

You all know that it was during this period that the idea arose of complete liquidation of underground work and of the organization of workers into a legal liberal Stolypin party. Lenin was then the only one who did not succumb to the general contagion and held aloft the banner of our party organization, rallying the dissipated and shattered forces of the party with marvelous patience and with unheard of tenacity, fighting against any and every anti-party tendency within the labor movement, defending the party principle with unequalled valor and perseverance.

We all know that in this struggle for the party principle, Lenin afterward proved himself the victor.

2. The period from 1914 to 1917, the period of the heat of the imperialist war, when all or nearly all social democratic and socialist parties



JOSEPH STALIN.

succumbed to the general madness of patriotism and gave themselves up to their native imperialisms. This was the period when the Second International lowered its banner before capitalism, when not even such people as Plekhanov, Kautsky, Guesde, and others withstood the wave of chauvinism.

Lenin was then the only one, or nearly the only one, who raised a resolute fight against social-chauvinism and social pacifism, who exposed the treachery of the Guesdes and Kautskys, and who branded the halfheartedness of the wavering "revolutionaries." Lenin knew well enough that he had an insignificant minority behind him, but that was of no decisive importance to him, for he knew that the only true policy, the only one which could succeed, was the policy of consistent internationalism. He knew that the policy of stern adherence to principle is the truest policy.

In this struggle for the new international, Lenin proved himself the victor.

"The policy of stern adherence to principle is the truest policy"—this is the formula with the aid of which Lenin took by storm new "unassailable" positions, capturing the best elements of the proletariat for the cause of revolutionary Marxism.

Faith in the Masses.

THEORETICIANS and leaders of the party, though knowing the history of the people, though thoroughly acquainted with the history of the revolution from end to end, are yet sometimes afflicted with one shameful sickness. This sickness is a fear of the masses—lack of confidence in the creative ability of the masses. This gives rise to a certain aristocratic attitude on the part of the leaders towards the masses, who, though not experienced in the history of the revolution, are yet called upon to break down the old and build up the new. The fear that the spontaneity of the masses may run wild, that the masses may "destroy more than is necessary" the desire to play the role of governors, endeavoring to "teach" the masses from books, but not wishing to learn from the masses—these form the basis of this type of aristocratic leadership.

Lenin represented the exact contrary of such leaders.

I don't know of another revolutionary who believed so deeply in the creative power of the proletariat and in the revolutionary strength of purpose of its class instinct as did Lenin.

I don't know another revolutionary who so unsparringly flattered the self-satisfied critics of the "chaos of

revolution" and of the "bacchanals of the self-initiated action of the masses" as did Lenin.

I remember how, during one conversation in reply to a remark of one of our comrades that "After the revolution normal order must be established," Lenin sarcastically remarked: "It's too bad if people who want to be revolutionaries forget that, in history, the order most nearly approaching the normal is revolutionary order."

Hence the scornful attitude of Lenin toward all those who endeavored to look upon the masses, to learn to understand their activity, to study attentively the practical experience of the struggle of the masses.

"Faith in the creative power of the masses"—that is the characteristic in the activity of Lenin which makes it possible for him to understand its spontaneity and direct its movement into the channel of the proletarian revolution.

The Genius of the Revolution.

LENIN was born for the revolution.

He was verily a genius of revolutionary outbursts and the greatest master of revolutionary leadership. He never felt so free or so exuberant as during the time of revolutionary shocks. I certainly don't mean by this that Lenin approved equally of every revolutionary shock, or that he always and under all conditions stood for revolutionary outbursts. Not by any means! I merely mean that never did the ingenious perspicacity of Lenin manifest itself so fully and so precisely as during a revolutionary outburst. In the days of the revolutionary upheavals, he literally bloomed, became clairvoyant, foresaw the movement of classes and the probable zigzags of the revolution, seeing them as though they were in the palm of his hand. Not without cause was it said in our party circles that "Titch can swim in the waves of the revolution like a fish in the water."

Hence the astonishing clearness of the tactical slogans and the "bewildering" boldness of the revolutionary projects of Lenin.

I recollect two especially characteristic events illustrating this peculiarity of Lenin.

1. It was the period before the October revolution when millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, driven on by the crisis at the front and in the rear, demanded peace and freedom; when the military leaders and the bourgeoisie were preparing a military dictatorship in the interests of the "war to the end"; when all so-called public opinion, all the so-called socialist parties were opposed to the Bolsheviks, treating them as German spies; when Kerensky was striving

to drive the party of the Bolsheviks underground—and had already partially succeeded; when the whole of the army of the Austro-German coalition, still strong and well-disciplined, confronted our tired and disintegrated army and when the West-European "socialists" remained in blissful coalition with their bourgeois governments in the interests of "war to complete victory."

What does it mean to raise a rebellion at such a moment?

To raise a rebellion in such a situation means to stake everything on one card.

But Lenin did not fear to risk it, for he knew, he saw with his own clear-sighted vision, that the uprising was unavoidable, that the uprising would succeed, that the uprising in Russia would set in motion the masses of the west, that the uprising in Russia would transform the imperialist war into the civil war, that the uprising would bring forth a republic of Soviets, that the republic of Soviets would serve as the bulwark of the revolutionary movement of the whole world.

You all know that this revolutionary forecast of Lenin's was realized afterwards with marvelous exactness.

2. In the first days after the October revolution, the Council of People's Commissars tried to compel the treacherous general, Commander-in-Chief Dukhonin, to discontinue war activities and open negotiations with the Germans for an armistice. I remember how Lenin, Krylenko (the future Commander-in-Chief) and I

went to the General Staff in Petersburg to negotiate with Dukhonin.

The moment was a painful one.

Dukhonin and the staff categorically refused to fulfill the order of the Sovnarkom (Council of People's Commissars). The whole commanding apparatus of the army was in the hands of the staff. As far as the soldiers themselves were concerned, it was uncertain what the twelve millions would say, held in subjection by the so-called army organization that was bitterly hostile to the Soviet power.

As you all know, the uprising of the Junkers was then maturing in Petersburg. Moreover, Kerensky also was attacking Petersburg. I remember how after a few moments Lenin's face was illuminated with a kind of unusual light. It was clear that he had already made his decision.

"Come to the radio station," he said. "It will serve our purposes; we will remove General Dukhonin by a special order, appoint Comrade Krylenko in his place as Commander-in-Chief, and appeal to the soldiers, over the heads of the commanding staff, to surround the generals, to discontinue war activity, to get in touch with the Austro-German soldiers, and to take the cause of peace into their own hands."

That was a leap into the unknown. But Lenin did not fear this "leap"; on

the contrary, he looked forward to it, for he knew that the army wanted peace, and that it would obtain peace, sweeping away on the road to peace each and every obstacle; for he knew that this method of gaining peace would not fail to affect the Austro-German soldiers and that it would unleash the desire for peace on all fronts without exception.

Who does not know how this revolutionary forecast of Lenin's was also realized afterwards with absolute exactness?

Perspicacity amounting to genius, the ability swiftly to grasp and devise the inner meaning of events taking place—this is the characteristic of Lenin which helped him to frame the correct strategy and clear line of conduct in the various windings of the revolutionary movement.

Firetrap Catches Many On Top Floors; Scores Endangered by Flames

When a fire broke out in the four-story tenement house at 120 East 113th street yesterday, police and firemen found great difficulty in rescuing scores of men, women and children imprisoned by it.

Like thousands of similar houses occupied by workers, fire escape facilities were so primitive that many were forced to charge through the flames to save their lives. Many were entirely trapped by huge flames and were rescued after their shouts were heard from the windows.

Many were overcome by smoke fumes or badly hurt by the flames and had to be carried to the street.

Typographical Union to Demand 1 Year's High School for Apprentices

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (EP).—The Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and the Franklin Association of employers are notifying all shops that the rule requiring at least 1 year of attendance in a standard high school will be strictly enforced in the case of all candidates for apprenticeship.

"We find there are many boys with 4 years' high school education eager to become apprentices," says organizer L. J. Corlas of the union. "We shall therefore insist on the rule in the union contract."

WALKED 40 YEARS, STOPS POOR HARRISON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Having walked 120,000 miles in his 40 years of service as a mailman here, Thomas Christy, 71, will retire today. He is still poor.

TONIGHT! Lenin Memorial Meeting

LENIN SAID:

We cannot wriggle out of an imperialistic war, we cannot have a democratic peace, but only a peace by violence, until we overthrow the power of Capitalism.



Madison Sq. Garden

Doors Open 6 P. M.

Mass Revolutionary Pageant—1,000 in Cast—Proletarian Ballet—Freiheit Singing Society—200 Voices—Members of the New York Symphony Orchestra

Speakers: JAY LOVESTONE—P. T. LAU—WM. Z. FOSTER
ROBERT MINOR—M. J. OLGIN—JOHN WILLIAMSON.
WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE, Chairman.

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14th St.
21 East 110th St.
350 E. 51 St.
101 W. 27 St.

BROOKLYN
Co-operative House, 2700
Bronx Park East.
Women's Council Cloakmak-
ers, 1259 Boston Road.
2075 Clinton Avenue.

BROOKLYN
764 — 40th Street.
Max Snow Drugstore, 48 —
120 Ave.
London Vegetarian Restau-
rant, 225 No. 4th St.

CONY ISLAND
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LONG ISLAND
1 Fulton Ave., Middle Village
STATEN ISLAND
Mass Drygoods Store, 1000
Catharine Ave.
PATERSON, N. J.
2122 104 Fair St., Paterson
3 Montgomery St.
PASSAIC, N. J.
Workers Club, 27 Dayton Av.

AUSPICES:—WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, DIST. 2.

Help Empros, Our Greek Daily

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party appeals to all Party members and all workers to help maintain the Greek daily paper, Empros, that now finds itself in a very difficult financial situation. The Workers (Communist) Party calls particularly upon those sections of our Party and those workers who form part of the Balkans to come to the aid financially of the Empros.

Empros was established as a daily paper six months ago in response to the great need for a daily paper to organize the struggle of the Greek masses in this country. The Greek section of the Communist Party although very small numerically is one of the most active sections of the Party and is participating in very important mass work.

Win 48-Hour Week.
The Greek section and Empros have been instrumental in helping to organize the Greek fur workers. Through aid it was possible to establish a 48-hour week in the fur industry.

The Greek section of the Party and Empros are the center for organization of the tens of thousands of Greek workers in the food industry throughout the United States and these workers are an important factor in any organization among the food workers in this country.

In the present strike in the Colorado coal fields there are many Greek miners who are on strike and they are among the most militant in that area. One of the Greek militants, Nick Spanoudakis, was one of those killed in the encounter in the Colorado mines a few weeks ago.

Paper Needed.
It is also important to maintain the Greek Communist paper, Empros, as a daily, because of the situation in Greece. The Greek government is a tool of British imperialism, and Brit-

ish imperialism is today trying to organize the Balkans into a group in order to fight against the Soviet Union. They are, therefore, using the most terroristic measures against the Greek Communists and the Greek members of parliament have been thrown into jail, charged with treason. Empros has helped a great deal in this struggle to mobilize the Greek masses in this country against the Greek government as well as carrying on its task in the American class struggle.

There is no other labor paper in the Greek language in the United States. It is, therefore, necessary to assure the existence of Empros.

Must Aid Financially.
The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon all workers and particularly those of the Balkan countries to come to the rescue financially of Empros and to do everything possible to tide over this crisis so that Empros may go on and live and carry on the struggle for the organization of the unorganized, for a labor party, for the protection of the foreign-born, and to give all possible assistance to the Communist Party of Greece and other Communist Parties in the Balkans.

Empros is particularly important to us today since it is necessary to group together into a Balkan Federation all the left wing elements of the United States that can become a powerful force in the struggle of the Balkan masses against war and against the maneuvers and machinations of the British imperialists to throw the masses of the Balkans into a war against the Soviet Union. Comrades, fellow-workers, let us help save Empros. Let us help carry on the struggle among Greek masses.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.



International Press Correspondence

2

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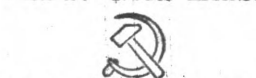
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Some Mass Meetings in Honor of Lenin Already Held, Many Others Follow

CROWDS GATHER TODAY IN SCORES OF TOWNS IN U.S.

Information reaching The DAILY WORKER from the numerous mass meetings arranged by the National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party to commemorate Lenin day indicate that the crowds will be of record size this year. Already cheering masses of workers have assembled in Seattle, Washington; Pueblo, Colorado; Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; and at the Hungarian Workers' Club in the Bronx.

Benj. Gitlow is the main speaker in the Colorado section; O. Carlson and A. Fialerman spoke in Seattle; Anthony Bimba and Juliet Stuart Poyntz were the principal speakers in Boston. Meetings still to come are as follows:

Newark—Friday, Jan. 27, 8 p. m., New Montgomery Hall, Montgomery and West St. Olga, Bert Miller and Frankfeld, speakers.

Paterson—Friday, Jan. 20, 8 p. m., Carpenters Hall, 156 Van Houten St. Loveston, Markoff and Ehrlich. Passaic—January 29, 8 p. m., 27 Myer Ave. Lifshitz, J. O. Benfall and Harvey.

Perth Amboy—Sunday, Jan. 22, 7:30 p. m., 308 Elm St. Markoff and Clarence Miller.

Jersey City—Jan. 29, 2 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St. Nesin, J. O. Benfall and Platt.

Stelton, Jan. 29, at 8 p. m. Pageants, musical numbers by orchestras and workers' singing societies will be a part of the Lenin memorial programs in the various cities.

An amended list of meetings throughout the country follows:

Pennsylvania.

Scranton, Jan. 29, 7:30 p. m.

Eric, Jan. 22, 2 p. m., Forward Hall, 25th and Peach Sts. James Saunders.

Arnold, Pa.

Ambridge, Jan. 29, 2 p. m., Croatian Hall, 339 Merchant St. Max Bedacht, Rebecca Groch.

New Kensington, Jan. 29, 2 p. m., Umbria Hall, 1714 3rd Ave. Max Bedacht.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 3 Miller St. Max Bedacht.

Plymouth, 7 p. m., Jan. 21.

Chester, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m. Feinstein, Oswald.

Luzerne, Jan. 22, 2 p. m., Italian Hall, 206 Oliver St.

Hanover, Jan. 22, 7 p. m., Christ Hall, E. R. Stevens.

Fittston, Jan. 23, 7 p. m.

Wilkes-Barre, Jan. 25, 7 p. m.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, Labor Institute, 510 Locust St., 8 p. m. James P. Cannon, H. M. Wicks, Herbert Benjamin, Mary Adams.

Reading, Jan. 29, 7 p. m., Reading House Hall, 612 Franklin St. H. Benjamin.

Bethlehem, Jan. 22, 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 1163 E. Mechanic St. H. Benjamin.

Allentown, Jan. 28, 7 p. m., 121 N. 3rd St., Slovak Hall, H. Benjamin.

Daisytown, Jan. 22, 2 p. m. Jome Theatre, D. Maters, speaker.

Baltimore and Washington.

Baltimore, Jan. 29, 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 2509 E. Madison St. J. P. Cannon.

Washington, Jan. 30, 8 p. m., Playhouse, 1814 N. St. N. W., J. P. Cannon.

Indiana.

Gary, Jan. 21, 8 p. m., Turner Hall, George Maurer.

South Bend, Jan. 22, 8 p. m., German Hall, Prairie and Indiana Ave., L. Fisher.

Hammond, Jan. 22, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, Karl Cowl.

Kilns.

Illinois.

Springfield, Jan. 22, Pat Devine.

Waukegan, Jan. 22, 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave. John Edwards.

Iowa.

Sioux City, Jan. 24, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 6th and Pearl Sts. Gitlow.

Wisconsin.

Superior, Jan. 22, 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, Fifth and Tower Ave., Tom Watkins.

Milwaukee, Jan. 22, afternoon and evening, Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut, Arne Swaback.

Kenosha, Jan. 29, 8 p. m., at the German-American Home, Karl Schliker.

Flint, Jan. 29, John Schmeis.

Pontiac, Jan. 22, 8 p. m., Wayne Hall, Wayne St. Vera Buch.

Grand Rapids, Jan. 22, 8 p. m., Workers' Circle Hall, A. Goetz.

Muskegon, Jan. 22, 2 p. m., 487 Hughart St., corner Southern Ave., A. Goetz.

Minnesota.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 22, 2 p. m., Carrels Hall, 12 E. Superior St., Wm. Watkins.

Virginia, Jan. 23, 7 p. m., Workers' Opera House, Wm. Watkins. Jan. 22, 7:30, Commonwealth Hall, 435 Rice St., N. H. Tallentire.

Minneapolis, Jan. 22, 2 p. m., Humboldt Hall, Humboldt and Western Ave., N. H. Tallentire.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

Huge U.S. Investments Used to Exploit Labor

By LELAND OLDS

The overseas army of American investment dollars extends the financial empire of Wall Street to an ever increasing pace, according to the report of the U. S. department of commerce on foreign capital issues publicly offered in the United States in 1927. The rate at which these dollars overran the cheap-labor provinces of the world in 1927 exceeded any previous conquest in history.

The report shows that during 1927 American underwriters publicly offered foreign capital securities of a total par value of \$1,574,500,575. The department estimates that in addition to these foreign investments publicly offered in the United States \$330,000,000 was privately invested abroad in privately taken foreign issues, in short term credits and in the

direct investment of American capital abroad. This means that the grand total of American dollars sent abroad in a single year is rapidly approaching the \$2,000,000,000 mark.

The 14-year total of \$11,641,798,344 would undoubtedly be raised to \$15,000,000,000 if all foreign investments other than those publicly offered could be included. Max Winkler of Bertron, Griseom & Co., in a statement prepared for the foreign policy association placed the total at the end of 1926 at \$13,000,000,000.

The report as a whole shows the rate at which capitalist dollars are emigrating, seeking the world over for opportunities to exploit cheap labor. In many instances they are providing the machinery for the foreign competition that will eventually undercut American standards.

FORCES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES—INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

SIGMAN ORDERS PICKETS JAILED

As a result of the recent announcement by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, that he intends to begin a so-called organization drive, Ruth Honingsfeld and Mike Carozzo, members of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, were sentenced Thursday afternoon, to serve five days in the workhouse by Magistrate Alexander Brough, in Jefferson Market Court.

Arrested While Picketing. Instead of building the union by organizing thousands of unorganized dressmakers, it is pointed out, Sigman's "drive" consists merely in trying to reorganize those dress shops whose workers support the Joint Board. This was proved when the Rose Dress Company, at Sigman's suggestion, ordered its workers to register in his union. The workers answered this with a strike.

The arrests took place when the workers were picketing the shop earlier in the day.

Three thousand dressmakers meeting at Webster Hall Thursday listened to speeches by leaders of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. It was pointed out to the assembled workers that Sigman's drive is merely an attempt to collect dues.

The speakers were Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board; Julius Portnoy, treasurer, and Rose Wortis of Local 22, Charles S. Zimmerman presided.

The right wing meeting held at the same time at Bryant Hall was attended by less than 30 people.

BANK STRIKE IS STILL IMMINENT

The committee of five elected by the Bookkeepers', Stenographers', and Accountants' Union at Monday's union meeting to call a strike in the Amalgamated Bank, were to meet with officials of the bank yesterday and demand that Harry Rubin, discharged for union activity be reinstated, it was learned last night.

The committee also decided to go ahead with its arrangement to compel Rubin's reinstatement, if the bank refuses the demands of the committee.

Rubin was discharged the first of the year for his activity in promoting the union among the bank clerks.

The executive board of the local called the 78 clerks employed in the bank to a meeting Wednesday evening to "discuss" the question of the discharge of Rubin.

Only five workers attended. They resented the attitude of the union officials who cross-examined them as to their attitude toward the calling of a strike, it is reported.

"I did not know until recently that I was a member of the union," one of the workers told the union heads. Another bank employee said that the reason the majority of the workers did not respond to the meeting call was that they considered the union officials detectives for the bank.

The union officials thereupon repudiated the strike vote taken at Monday's meeting.

Bill Aimed at Solons Introduced in Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A bill aimed at members of the legislature who hold other state, county or city positions, has been introduced in the legislature by Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier.

The measure would compel the secretary of state to publish once each year a complete list of state, city, county, town and village employees. In offering the bill, Cuvillier said he had information that at least 16 senators and assemblymen are ineligible to serve in the present legislature under a strict interpretation of the constitution. These legislators, according to Cuvillier, are holding other state, city, county or village positions.

Discrimination Against Teachers Is Protested

Discrimination in raising the salary of highly paid officials at the expense of thousands of teachers of the kindergarten to 6B group who are the lowest paid teachers in New York, was protested by Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers' Union, in a letter to Joseph Miller, Jr., secretary of the board of education.

"The union regrets that no real effort was made to meet specific injustices complained of when the schedules were originally proposed."

GREEN DODGES MINERS' RELIEF FIGHT INJUNCTION

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has refused to act in behalf of the destitute families of the striking miners, it was revealed last night when delegate R. E. Castle of the Photo Engravers' Union read before the Central Trades and Labor Council a letter which he had received from the American Red Cross.

Before reading the letter, the delegate asked if there had been any reply to a letter previously sent to Green in which it was requested that the federation president call upon the Red Cross to help the starving miners. Green has entirely avoided the issue, it was disclosed. "No reason was given but it was understood to be fear of offending those 'higher up'."

Delegate Castle then led a reply to a letter he had himself sent to the Red Cross asking for such aid. The reply which was couched in flowery language, nevertheless, stated that the Red Cross would in no way concern itself with relieving the destitute miners.

The miners' unions last year contributed over \$200,000 to the Red Cross for its relief activities. Many more hundreds of thousands have been contributed by other workers of the country.

Calvin Coolidge is the honorary president of the Red Cross.

WILLIAMSPORT, Ind., Jan. 20.—The Warren County State Bank, in the heart of the Ku Klux Klan state was closed yesterday. The announcement on the door stated: "Closed and in the hands of bank examiners."

SHIPLACOFF WON'T FIGHT INJUNCTION

Declaring that there are only two ways to fight injunctions, either by sending gangsters against the bosses or by themselves getting injunctions, A. I. Shiplacoff, manager of the Pocketbook Workers' Union, at a meeting in the Rand School last Wednesday answered the union membership who had condemned him for applying for injunctions instead of organizing the workers to fight the bosses.

Disregards Workers. Disregarding the progressive workers who advocated the mass violation of injunctions, Shiplacoff complained that hiring gangsters was too big an expense, and insisted on continuing his policy of facing the employers with legal wits.

In spite of the serious unemployment problem facing the workers who are already overburdened with a sixty-dollar tax and heavy dues, Shiplacoff announced the intention of the union to buy a building for \$100,000, instead of making an unemployment fund.

To Oppose Shiplacoff. Nominations for officers also took place. Louis Eisner, a charter member, was nominated to oppose Shiplacoff in the coming elections for manager. Altho Shiplacoff recently announced his retirement, the realization that \$150 a week jobs are quite scarce, is responsible, it is believed, for his acceptance of the nomination.

MAY RELEASE TWO CLOAK WORKERS

Positive information, though unofficial, was obtained last night that the sentences of Anton Romarchuck and Joseph Perlman, cloakmakers confined in Sing Sing prison for over a year for their activities in the successful 1926 cloakmakers general strike, have been shortened in a commutation signed by Governor Smith.

Many Imprisoned. Perlman and Romarchuck are the last to be freed of the many cloakmakers imprisoned for their strike activities. The Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union has carried on a continuous campaign to obtain freedom for these workers, many of whom are heads of families, despite the right wing forces in the union, whose intrigues and provocations during the trials last summer, provoked heavy prison sentences for the unionists.

Out Soon. It is expected that Romarchuck and Perlman will be out some time during the coming week end. This would save them from serving six more months of their sentences of eighteen months.

It was learned yesterday that the union is planning a big reception for the two workers, altho its definite form was not yet decided upon.

Foreign Born Council Organized in Yonkers

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A Yonkers Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers has been organized by Jeannette D. Pearl, field organizer. Local headquarters have been established at 210 Proctor Building.

A mass meeting has been arranged for Sunday, Jan. 29 at Krug Hall, at 8 p. m. The speakers will be Congressman James M. Fitzpatrick, Dr. Paul Bauerberg, Rev. W. L. Caswell, S. W. Del Bullo, Irvin S. Klein, Dr. George M. Stockdale, John A. Ungewerky and Jeannette D. Pearl.

A local conference will be held Feb. 12 at Krug Hall to which all labor, civic, fraternal and religious organizations have been invited. A Slovak mass meeting will be held Sunday, Feb. 5, at the Holy Trinity Auditorium.

Lenroot, Once Progressive, Heads Power Trust Lobby

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (FP).—Irvine L. Lenroot, renegade progressive, is directing the power trust lobby before the senate committee on interstate commerce, in hearings to determine whether the senate shall create a special committee to investigate power trust financing and power rates, and whether the power combine is making heavy investments in corruption of public officials and candidates. His client, the Joint Committee of National Utility Assn's, claims to represent \$17,000,000,000 of capitalization.

Yet it was only a few years ago that Lenroot played a different role in the lobby drama. The Senate was considering an alien property bill in which a foreign firm was interested.

Its local counsel was Hoke Smith, former senator from Georgia. Smith sat beside Senator Overman of North Carolina on the floor, and handed to Overman a number of proposed amendments to the bill. Lenroot, seeing this performance, walked over to Smith and told him that unless he, Smith, left the chamber immediately, he would be exposed by Lenroot forthwith. Hoke Smith got up and left. This incident was recalled by many correspondents when Lenroot appeared on the floor, in the very footsteps of the man whom he had driven out, and plying his trade of hired persuader for big money.

Fight Power Investigation. Chairman Gattle of the Wisconsin state commission has appeared before the senate committee on this power inquiry resolution, and announced that the National Association of Public Utility Commissioners was solidly arrayed against any attempt by Congress to inquire into matters within the jurisdiction of the states. He then asserted that 91 per cent of the

Independent Firms Sign Up with Local 41, ILGW. The independent firms in the pleating and tucking trade have renewed their agreements with the union, according to M. Taft, manager of the Tuckers', Pleaters' and Hemstitchers' Local 41 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Yesterday afternoon the Fairview Tucking Company, which held out the longest, renewed the agreement which expired January 15, 1928.

The demonstration of loyalty to the union made by the workers, when the union called a one-hour stoppage last Tuesday, convinced five of the six employers withholding recognition from the union to change their minds the next day, the sixth giving up yesterday.

Daily Worker Chapel Donates to Miners. The DAILY WORKER chapel of J. T. U. No. 6, has donated \$10 to the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway.

GREETINGS from PETALUMA, CALIF.

S. Nitzberg
I. Weitzman
M. Raport
J. Hintar
J. Leen
G. Goss
D. Libehitz

GREETINGS from NUCLEUS No. 303 CLEVELAND, OHIO

GREETINGS from William R. Jones W. McKinley

GREETINGS from Frank Peterson A. M. Peterson

GREETINGS from SHOP NUCLEUS 1 BALTIMORE, MD.

GREETINGS from NUCLEUS 24 CLEVELAND, OHIO

GREETINGS from NUCLEUS 24 CLEVELAND, OHIO

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GREETINGS from NUCLEUS 24 CLEVELAND, OHIO

REPLIES TO DOS PASSOS ON "INTERNATIONAL"

DEAR JOHN DOS PASSOS:

I regret very much that my review of "The International" did not please you, and regret even more that you sent me a letter with the request that it be published. I regret the publication of your letter, not because you cast aspersions on my talents as a dramatic reviewer, but because you force me to divulge a few of my real thoughts about Lawson's play and about the policy of the New Playwrights Theatre toward reviews in THE DAILY WORKER.

In general, it seems to be the policy of your theatre that merely because you announce yourself as a labor theatre or advertise one of your plays as a Communist play, that therefore Communists are under a strict moral obligation to like everything you produce. This policy of yours is to me the most "revolutionary" aspect of your organization, because it departs from every principle of criticism in bourgeois, liberal, and Communist groups. Because a theatre calls itself bourgeois or patriotic or liberal does not render it immune to the criticism of Joseph Wood Krutch, Woolcott or George Jean Nathan. And this holds true of every intellectual or artistic expression in every class of society.

If there were times that the Politburo of the Russian Communist Party could afford to criticize some of the policies of its leading members who were tried and proved Communists, certainly a DAILY WORKER reviewer can reserve to himself the right to criticize a play which its advertising labels as Communist.

You may be surprised that I raise the whole question of Communism in connection with Lawson's play.

You apparently keep a double system of bookkeeping. If we criticize a play on account of your ideas you say we are too rigid; we should not expect a play to be a Communist thesis. But if we shut our eyes to certain obvious nonsense in the play, from our point of view, and criticize it for its technical confusion, you say we don't know anything about technique—we are "caricatures," "half-hearted," and then ask us to support the play for its "Communist" content.

I suppose that by "expert" dramatic reviewers you mean people who like the play, because I notice that gentlemen esteemed as expert critics for the bourgeois press took an awful whack at the play for its technical weakness. In fact, to judge by your opinion issued today, the only expert dramatic reviewer writing in New York is the gentleman who writes for the "Morning Telegraph," since he alone furnished you a quotable sentence. It seems to me that if a reporter for a racing sheet can like your play, that a reporter for THE DAILY WORKER can dislike it; and if you have anything against my technique, I can then resort to your own form of apology and beg you to forgive me on the ground that I am a labor reviewer.

I like your theatre. I have great faith in it and in its ability to grow into a mass theatre, even a labor theatre, even a revolutionary theatre. I am more interested in what the New Playwrights are doing than in the activities of any other theatre in the United States. But your group is like every political, social or economic group. It can grow only through a healthy regard for the criticism of the audience it appeals to. For us, especially, intentions and past services are of secondary importance. Every act and every piece of work must be judged on its own merits and must be defended on the basis of its internal logic and not by pointing to wound stripes, croix de guerres, or love for the working class.

My review did not indicate my real feeling (and, incidentally, that of some other people). It is that the play is based on misconceptions of the nature of the world revolution and of the key-figures who dominate its operations. Many of the scenes in the play which I liked best seemed to me irrelevant.

You say, "obviously our theatre is not Communist or definitely tied up with any section of the labor movement." At the time I wrote my review, you attempted to create the precisely opposite impression. You ran advertisements in THE DAILY

WORKER, announcing "The International" as the "first Communist play to be produced in an American theatre." Besides, if, as you now assert, the play is burlesque, I then suggest that you had better get actors who speak their lines with less passionate earnestness.

However, I see that you want to have it coming and going. The play is supposed to be not only a burlesque and melodrama and a broad cartoon but "a very personal and subjective emotional outburst expressing one man's feelings under the impact of our world today." In which case why don't you permit another one man to try to express a few impersonal, objective, and unemotional observations about something rather a little smaller than the whole world today?

Granted that the technique in "The International" is interesting and significant, what would you have me do if I am convinced that Lawson has employed it poorly in this particular play? (The opposite, incidentally, was true in his "Processional" and "Loud Speaker.")

Your remark that I seem "to imply that the New Playwrights' Theatre is a bogus enterprise," is certainly not justified by anything I said in my review.

Now, if you had advertised the play as a fantasy by John Howard Lawson, all right! But if you are at liberty to advertise it as a Communist play, then I am at liberty to disagree. Besides, tho I am only a newspaperman I know enough of the history of dramatic criticism to know that every serious playwright from Aeschylus to Eugene O'Neill has his plays criticized on the basis of his ideas. If John Howard Lawson wishes to be exempt from this criterion, I wish he would announce it publicly, in which case I will attend his future plays in the same spirit in which I attended Edna Ferber's musical play, "The Show Boat."

Actors' Company Union Contract Is Exposed

Exposure of a contract recently negotiated between the Hollywood motion picture producers and the actors' section of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, a company union, is made in the current issue of Equity, organ of the Actors' Equity Association, the actors' bona fide union.

The council of the Actors' Equity Association dissolved the Los Angeles executive committee of the Equity last December for permitting its members to negotiate with the producers thru the company union rather than thru the Equity.

The new contract does not provide for compulsory arbitration between the producers and actors and permits the producer to dismiss actors for petty reasons, according to Equity. It also permits the producer "to demand 24 hours a day for 6 days, or a maximum of 240 hours of labor for one week's pay," Equity charges.

Pacifist Is Silenced On College Campus

CORNWALLIS, Ore., Jan. 20.—The Methodist Church of Cornwallis recently was thrown open to Kirby Page, pacifist, after faculty pressure had been brought to bear resulting in the cancellation of his engagements to speak on the campus of the Oregon State Agricultural College, according to information sent the American Civil Liberties Union by Roswell P. Barnes of the committee on militarism in education.

Two professors who had planned to have Mr. Page address their classes were advised to cancel the arrangements. They complied, as did also a committee composed of the Y. M. C. A. secretary, the Y. W. C. A. secretary, and two student pastors, who had arranged for the meeting on the campus. Many students attended the meeting in the church.

It is charged that persons connected with the college not only secured cancellation of Mr. Page's engagements to speak but made every attempt to suppress news as to how and why the cancellation took place.

The New Plays

"DEB LEBENDE LEICHMAN" (The Living Corpse) by Tolstoy will be put on Monday night, at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, as the final production of the Reinhardt season. Moisai and Helene Thimig will play the leading roles.

"CARRY ON," a new play by Owen Davis, will open at the Theatre Maque on Monday, with Berton Churchill, Beatrice Terry and Flora Sheffield in the cast.

"WE NEVER LEARN," by Daisy Wolf, at the Eltinge Theatre Monday night, with Estelle Winwood, Elizabeth Risdon and Charles Froelich in the cast.

"CAPONSACCHI," by Arthur Goodrich and Rose A. Palmer will be revived by Walter Hampden Tuesday night at Hampden's Theatre.

"THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND," a comedy by Robert E. Sherwood at the Playhouse Wednesday night with Roland Young heading the cast.

"SO AM I," a comedy by C. M. Selling, from the Italian by Camillo Scialoi, will open Thursday night at the Comedy Theatre. The cast includes: Betty Linley, Vernon Steele, Louise Carter and Walter Kingsford.

"THE MYSTERY MAN," a melodrama by Morris Ankrum and Vincent Duffy at the Bayes Thursday night.

"77 BOWERY," by Edward Locke, Thursday night at Wallack's Theatre.

DRAMA

Arliss as the Jew of Venice

Superb Performance of One of Most Difficult of Shakespearean Roles

It has been said that Hamlet is actor-proof; even the worst actor can get something out of the melancholy Dane. But Shylock, next to King

Lear, is the most difficult part written by the Bard of Avon. None but the most resourceful and technically trained histrionic artist ought to assay the role. The number of first rate Shylocks of the past century can be counted on the fingers of one hand—with some to spare. Booth, Irving, Mansfield have stood alone as successful Shylocks—until Monday night George Arliss unquestionably took his place with them.

His performance was vastly superior to the recent performance of David Warfield, whose Shylock never seemed to rise above a caricature of an East Side pawn broker, and far transcends the performances of E. H. Southern or Robert B. Mantell.

Of the Shylocks of Booth and Irving this reviewer can rely only upon the reports of their contemporaries. Of the great Shylocks only the performance of Richard Mansfield—sardonic, cynical, scholarly, technically masterly—is within our memory.

In the scene where the Jew denounces the Christians as slave holders and hypocrites, Arliss was reminiscent of Mansfield, while his utter dejection at the close of the trial scene before Portia sounded a note of despair that cannot be surpassed. Most actors overdo this scene and have recourse to grotesque wailing or ranting. No such note marred the performance of Arliss.

The achievement is particularly noteworthy inasmuch as it is the first Shakespearean role Arliss ever acted since he became a star, although he had long years of Shakespearean training in British companies before he first came to America as leading man for Mrs. Fiske in a series of Ibsen plays.

The play itself is of historical interest, because it is one of the few well-known plays written by Shakespeare that has for its chief roles characters other than royalty or nobility. The loan-monger is depicted as an unscrupulous, revengeful creature, while the merchants are portrayed as of a higher calibre, although they are berated for their slave-holding practices in satiric lines placed in the mouth of the Jew. Shakespeare, the feudal dramatist, takes as his theme a struggle between the merchant capitalists and the loan-mongers—both a part of the rising bourgeoisie—and makes a play of it. His sarcastic references to each of these new classes reveals the contempt in which tradesmen and money lenders were held by the declining nobility of the feudal system.

Usually "The Merchant of Venice" is a dull play because of the inability of modern performers to handle it. In the hands of George Arliss and his company, however, it is one of the best productions now on Broadway.

Next to the performance of Arliss was that of his leading lady, Peggy Wood, only recently a musical comedy star. Her interpretation of Portia placed her, at one stroke, in the front ranks of American actresses. Always an excellent actress, the role of Portia gives her an opportunity to display some of her remarkable talents to better advantage than heretofore.

As Antonio, Leonard Wiley, was rather stilted and seemed somewhat uncomfortable in Shakespearean regalia, while the Bassanio of Murray Kendall was far from convincing, probably also owing to his unfamiliarity with Shakespearean roles. Also effective was the work of Hope Cary as Jessica, the daughter of Shylock.

The weak points in the presentation at the Broadhurst Theatre are conspicuous because of the high standard of the cast in general. Arliss is not one of those stars who surrounds himself with fourth-raters in order that he may shine more brilliantly, but has always appeared with the most competent support available. His "Merchant of Venice" is no exception to his practice.

—H. M. W.

The noted Scotch comedian, Harry Lauder, begins an engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday night, January 30. This is again to be his farewell tour.

The Shuberts will bring Mitzel back to Broadway during the week of January 30, in her musical comedy, "The Madras," which has been on tour since April. Maurie Rubens wrote the music.

MUSIC

American Opera Will Present Cadman's "Sunset Trail" This Tuesday

Charles Wakefield Cadman's "Sunset Trail" will be given its local premiere by the American Opera Company Tuesday evening, on a double bill with Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci." The same bill will be repeated, with several changes in cast, on Thursday and Saturday evenings. Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" will open the week Monday evening and be repeated on Wednesday evening and on Saturday afternoon. Gounod's "Faust" will be given Wednesday matinee and on Friday evening. Frank St. Leger and Eugene Goossens will conduct next week.

"The Sunset Trail" was given its first operatic presentation in Rochester last December under the direction of Vladimir Rosing. The text is by Gilbert Moyle and has altogether to do with redskins. Clifford Newdall, George Fleming Houston, John Gilbert and Frederik J. Roberts are the principal singers.

PHILHARMONIC.

Bernardino Molinari conducts the Philharmonic Orchestra for the last time Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall and turns over the baton to Arturo Toscanini who will direct through the remainder of the season, which ends on April 1. Mr. Molinari's program consists of Rossini's Overture to "Tancredi," Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Correll's Suite, opus 5, Martucci's Novelletta, Debussy's L'Isle Joyeuse, Verdi's Overture to "I Vespri Siciliani," and Wagner's "Tannhauser" Overture.

Toscanini opens his season at Carnegie Hall Thursday night, with the following program: Overture to "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte," Sinigaglia; Symphony No. 2, Brahms; Pastoral D'Ete and Pacific 231, Honegger; and the "Enigma" Variations of Sir Ed-

SHIRLEY VERNON.

Plays at 46th Street Theatre.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION (8th St. and Astor Place) At 8 o'clock

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22nd MR. JOHN COWPER POWYS "The Soul of Man in 1927."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24th MR. T. SWANN HARDING "A Scientific Challenge to 'Abolitionists'."

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27th MR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN "The Psychology of the American Public—The Psychology of the Generation Which Made Baruch Possible."

ADMISSION FREE. Open Forum Discussion.

Muhlenberg Branch Library (209 WEST 22nd STREET) At 8 o'clock

MONDAY, JANUARY 22nd DR. HELEN D. LOCKWOOD "Tools and the Man—The American Pioneer: Whitman and Mark Twain."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25th DR. SCOTT BUCHANAN "Mathematical Thought—Algebra: From Measurements to Equations."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26th DR. E. G. SPAULDING "Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer—Are Individuality and Personality the Same?"

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28th DR. RICHARD P. MCKEON "Some Questions for Plato—The Captivity of this Body: How is Thinking Relevant?"

Tomorrow Night 8 o'clock H. M. WICKS will speak on "THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE"

A study of American Imperialism in Latin America; the political scene in Havana; and the purposes of the Wall Street delegation to the Pan-American conference.

At the WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM 105 East 14th Street Admission 25c

NEXT SUNDAY: Herbert Sam will speak on "When War Comes."

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street & Second Ave. SUNDAY, JANUARY 22nd

5 P. M.—Lecture "Class Country," by Michael Lewis.

7:15 P. M.—Am. Int. Church Dr. E. B. Chandler—Bible Civilization and World Religion.

8:30 P. M.—Forum John Haynes Holmes on "Tenderness and the Present Situation in India."

Tomorrow night at 8:30 sharp E. JACOBSON will speak on "Modern Literature as an Anti-Revolutionary Force"

BRONX OPEN FORUM 2075 Clinton Ave. (near E. 180 St.)

NEXT SUNDAY—A. Steinman will compare "Moscow and Geneva."

Under the auspices of the BRONX WORKERS' SCHOOL.

"Interference" at the Empire Theatre passed its hundredth performance this week. The English melodrama will continue at the Empire until January 30, when it moves to the Lyceum Theatre to make way for Pauline Lord in "Salvation."

ARTURO TOSCANINI.



The noted Italian conductor will conduct the Philharmonic, opening his season with the orchestra Thursday night at Carnegie Hall.

ward Elgar. The program will be repeated on Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

Sunday afternoon, January 29, the orchestra, under Toscanini, will play at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch will make his second and final appearance as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra this Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium. Immediately following, the orchestra will start on a two weeks' tour under the direction of Walter Damrosch. Sunday's program will include: Symphony in C major, Haydn; Third Symphony in C minor (The Divine Poem), Scriabin; Nocturnes, Debussy; Overture, Academic Festival, Brahms.

John Erskine will appear with the New York Symphony as soloist at two of its four concerts. The tour will take in twelve cities: Northampton, Schenectady, Utica, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Ann Arbor, Buffalo, Baltimore and Wilmington. The next concert in New York will be in Carnegie Hall Friday, February 10, with Walter Damrosch beginning his four weeks' period as guest conductor.

Music Notes

Mildred Dilling, harpist, will give her recital at Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening.

This Sunday evening, at the Gallo Theatre, the Fay Foster Trio will give a concert of costume songs and ballads, assisted by the Harry Fagin String Quartette.

Leon Goossens will make his debut in an Oboe recital at the Guild Theatre this Sunday afternoon.

Szigeti will give his violin recital Monday night in Carnegie Hall. The program includes: Sonata in A Major, Tartini; Sonata No. 11, Albert Russel; Sonata in C Major, Bach; a group of Roumanian folk dances and a composition by Paganini and Mil-hand.

The Stringwood Ensemble will give its only local recital at Town Hall Tuesday evening. It will present the Beethoven clarinet trio in B flat major, the Taneliev string quartet No. 2, the Goossens suite, impressions by Mitja Stillman and Prokofieff's sketch on Two Jewish Themes.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
A FOLK PLAY
BY DUROSE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD
REPUBLIC THEATRE, West 42nd St. Eves. 8:40
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 23
THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
EUGENE O'NEILL'S
MARCO MILLIONS
Week of Jan. 30: "THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA"
Week of Feb. 6: "MARCO MILLIONS"
WEST 52nd ST. Eves. 8:50
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE TUESDAY EVENING
JANUARY 31, at 8:30
RUDOLPH H. WURLITZER Presents
PROFESSOR LEO
THEREMIN
In His First American Concert Demonstration of
"MUSIC FROM THE ETHER"
The music is produced by free movements of
the hands, without touching an instrument.
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RECITAL MGT. ARTHUR JUDSON
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Author of "Processional"
Struggle for Wealth — Oil — War — Love
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Winter Garden Eves. 8:30, Mats. 8:45
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Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherryman

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, W. 58 St.
LAST WEEK 4 WALLS with Muni Wisenfreund
Boston, Feb. 26—Phila. March 5

WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S
ESCAPE "W. H. LESTIE"
Theat. W. 45th St. Eves. 8:40
Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:40

Broadhurst Theatre, W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE ARLISS
IN THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

ANTI-WAR
The ENEMY
ASTOR Theatre, B'way at 46th St.
Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30.
ERLANGER'S Theatre, W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN

Music and Concerts

PHILHARMONIC
MOLINARI, Guest Conductor.
Carnegie Hall, This Sun. Aft. at 3:00
Rehearsal—Beethoven—Correll
Martucci—Debussy—Verdi—Wagner.
TOSCANINI, Conductor.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eves. Jan. 26, 8:30
Friday Afternoon, Jan. 27, at 2:30
SINIGALLA—BRAHMS
ROSEGGIER—ELGAR
Arthur Judson, Mgt. (Steinway)

N.Y. Symphony
Ossip Gabrilowitsch Guest Conductor
MECCA AUDITORIUM
Tomorrow (Sunday) Aft., at 2
Box Office open 11 A. M. tomorrow
HAYDN, Symphony in C. SCHUBERT,
The Divine Poem; DEBUSSY, Nocturnes
and Preludes; BRAHMS, Academic Festival
Overture.
Tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway
Hall, 115 W. 57th St. GEORGE HEN-
GLER, Mgt. (Steinway)

SZIGETI
Only N. Y. Recital This Season.
(Baltwin)
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eves. Jan. 24, 8:30
GITA
Gradova
Pianist, Only N.Y. Recital. (Steinway)

Stringwood
ENSEMBLE
Concert Mgt. Danz Mayer, Inc.
Steinway Place
40th STREET THEATRE, Sun. Eves.
Jan. 22, at 8.
ANNA
Robenne
Assisted by ANATOLE VITTAZ
NICOLAS KOPCHIKOFF of the Piano,
Concert Management Daniel Mayer, Inc.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS
AMERICAN OPERA COMPANY
1st N. Y. Season, RENO IN ENGLISH
GALO WITZ, Eves. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
54th W. of B'way. PHONE COL. 1140.
Mon. Wed. Eves. Sat. Mat. 2:30
Tues. & Fri. Eves. Wed. Mat. 2:30
Thurs. & Sat. Eves. Mon. Mat. 2:30

Anna Robenne, the Russian dancer,
will give a program of variety at the
48th Street Theatre this Sunday eve-
ning. She will be assisted by Ana-
tole Vittaz, former dancer and
Nicolas Kopchikoff, pianist.

TURN YOUR EYES TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

By JAY LOVESTONE

One of the most important events in the life of the Workers (Communist) Party and an occasion of basic importance for the entire American labor movement, is the coming full meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party. This Plenum is of infinitely more importance than most of the full meetings of the Central Executive Committee meetings held to date.

The country is face to face with a severe economic recession. The statistics of the employers' agencies and the government do not give the real picture of the dreadful conditions to which millions of workers are now subject. In America there are no un-

employment statistics. We can only conjecture at the real extent of unemployment. But the situation is apparently so acute, that even the conservative Boston Central Labor Union is compelled to admit that there are, in the city of Boston, at least 50,000 unemployed in addition to the normally unemployed mass of workers. Chicago has longer bread lines than at any time since 1913. New York lodging houses are more crowded than ever before.

The primary question to be dealt with at this Plenum of the Central Committee will be the economic recession in the country and the tasks growing out of it for the workers.

Crisis Demands Action.
The severe crisis in the trade unions, the challenge of the big capi-

talists to the very right of trade unions, even of craft unions, to exist, will be among the main problems dealt with by the Central Committee in its deliberations.

The question of labor party will receive most thorough consideration. For some months, the party has been laying the basis for an energetic campaign for a Labor Party or at least a United Labor Ticket in 1928. Reports of the field organizers will be forthcoming and a discussion will be held on a very concrete basis. Every District in the country will be represented at this Plenum. The Party's participation in the 1928 elections will be carefully prepared.

The problem of the increasing war danger, the murderous assault of

American imperialism against the Nicaraguan masses struggling for freedom from the clutches of Wall Street, the sinister plans being laid by the imperialist gang to destroy the revolutionary movement in China and to fasten upon the Chinese people a regime of militarists and imperialists serving as agents of big business will be dealt with in a most thorough manner by the reporters at the Plenum.

Unions Main Question

Naturally, the trade union question will be the central question examined by the comrades from the field and the Political Committee. The report of the Political Committee will deal at length with the role of American

imperialism, and such basic problems confronting the workers as the present economic recession, the tasks of building a Labor Party, the best methods of fighting the war danger and liquidating the illusions of pacifism, the question of the united front in relation to such organizations as the Socialist Party, the I. W. W., and labor organizations in general, as well as the development of the Party's activities among the Negro masses and the women workers.

The Youth problem will be reported on at length by the representative of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

A special feature of the deliberations of the Central Committee meeting will be a detailed report on the

struggle of the Trotskyist Opposition to the policies of the Communist International and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, policies which have been endorsed unanimously by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

Special Conference

At the conclusion of the Plenum, there will be held a special conference on organization and agitprop work. Here the practical activities of the Party will be discussed in detail and plans laid for intensification of Party work.

Since the convention, the Party has gained over 1,000 new members. This is especially welcome in the face of tremendous difficulties confronting the Party. It is interesting to note

that the Socialist Party, at the same time, has been losing the few members it once pretended to have. The gain of new membership is growing every month. The dues payments for this month are now much higher than at any month since reorganization, despite the fact that the unemployment situation is weighing down heavily upon our Party ranks. The Party already has practically as many members as it did on the eve of the reorganization. In the Workers Clubs, in which the Party's influence is decisive, we now have from two to three times as many members as we previously had in the Party as a whole.

Members of the Party in good standing will be admitted to the sessions of the Central Committee.

Labor Houses and Big Contractors' Profits Cause Storm Wreckage

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Ohio was checking its losses today resulting from the tornado-like storm that swept through the southern part of the state late yesterday.

One person, A. R. Kruger, a salesman, is known to have been killed. Property damage is estimated at close to a million dollars.

The freak storm cut across the Kentucky line and carried destruction into the interior of that state. A score of persons were reported injured in the Louisville district. No fatalities occurred, but property damage was high. Poor construction of workers' homes and public buildings built by contractors suffered most.

Diamonds and Whisky

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Fifty million dollars worth of diamonds is annually smuggled into New York port by an international smuggling ring, as well as liquor and other commodities, Assistant Secretary Seymour Lowman of the treasury reports.

Lowman had denied Rep. Fiorello LaGuardia's charges regarding the wholesale import of liquor under the protection of cancelled customs stamps. Because LaGuardia persisted in giving considerable publicity to his evidence, Lowman was forced to investigate.

No Amnesty for Workers

The amnesty for military prisoners which has been announced with great pomp in Bucharest does not effect the status of any imprisoned workers or peasants, reports from the Rumanian capital state. Many of the Rumanian political prisoners are peasants who have been jailed for attempting to take over portions of uncultivated land. Others are workers and peasants who have resisted the government's terror in the provinces.

THEY STILL SMUGGLE

Four hundred thousand dollars worth of liquor was seized aboard the trawler Standard Conster in the Arthur Kill yesterday by a coast guard patrol boat.

Must Build Labor Party to Fight Strike-Breaking Government

By A. JAKIRA

"So long and to the extent that I can speak for the government of the United States, I will use the power of the government to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the open shop."

THESE were the words of Attorney General Daugherty when he applied for an injunction against the Railroad Shopmen in 1922. Daugherty outlined the policy of the United States government towards organized labor and the Open Shop. This policy remains in force to this day.

One need not point to Colorado where all modern methods of warfare are used by the government against the striking miners, where miners are slaughtered like cattle, just because they would not submit to slave wages and working conditions.

State Helps Employers Out
As in Colorado, the government is openly and brazenly taking the side of the operators in the bituminous war in Pennsylvania and Ohio. We will let ex-Governor Pinchot, who was until recently himself part of this governmental machinery, expose the role of the government in this strike.

At the A. F. of L. Conference in Pittsburgh on Nov. 14, Pinchot had the following to say on this subject:

"There has been little attempt by the government in the United States to harass employers in labor disputes, but there has been much bludgeoning of labor. . . . In strikes and suspensions in the mines before my time, the State took the side of the employer as a matter of course."

Sheriffs As Agents of Open Shoppers
The present bituminous strike, or rather lockout, was declared on April 1st. While the representatives of the Miners' Union were still sitting with the coal operators at the round table in sunny Florida negotiating a new agreement, the sheriffs of Allegheny and Washington counties, with the full knowledge of the coal operators and under their direct orders, were busy posting proclamations prohibiting union mass meetings near the mines and stopping all mass picketing. Sheriff Abbot of Washington County, it is worth while noticing, was elected to office on the Republican ticket as a "friend of labor."

Phil Murray, Vice President of the

United Mine Workers of America, in a speech at the A. F. of L. Conference in Pittsburgh, had the following to say about the State Police and the coal strike:

"State policemen are manning every strike-breaking mine in Western Pennsylvania, and the same is true of Central Pennsylvania. Many of them live in company houses and ride around in the automobiles of the superintendents. They ride their horses among women and children, they arrest people and hale them before local magistrates, testify against them and do everything that is done by strike breakers to hamper the mine workers' organization."

Considering that Murray is one of the most reactionary labor leaders in this country, his remarks need no further comment by us. It is worth while adding that the hordes of the state police, better known as the Pennsylvania Cossacks, invaded not only the organized fields of Western and Central Pennsylvania, but they also marched into the unorganized fields of Fayette County to sound a warning to the coke miners that no sympathetic strike will be tolerated.

The "Yellow Dogs"

Even a more striking illustration of the role of the government as a union-breaking agency in the present coal struggle is the institution of the Coal and Iron Police, better known as the "yellow dogs." They receive their authority from the governor of the state, but are being paid by and are directly responsible to the coal operators. They are the private army of the employers, authorized by the government and used in a most brutal manner against the workers.

The Courts—Tools of the Coal Operators

The role of the judicial branch of our government in this great industrial dispute is best illustrated by the sweeping injunctions issued against the union men, both in Western and Central Pennsylvania.

The injunction of Federal Judge Schoonmaker is a model of class justice in America. This injunction practically outlaws the United Mine Workers of America. It goes a step

further. It even restrains the National Surety Company from supplying bonds to the various miners who

Instructions for Lenin Meetings

To all Lenin Memorial Arrangements Committees,
To all district organizers, city organizers, etc.:

All comrades responsible for the arrangements and conduct of the Lenin memorial meetings throughout the country will please note the following decisions of the National Organization Department:

1. At all Lenin memorial meetings the principle speaker must make the appeal for membership. The Lenin memorial meeting is a starting point for the Lenin Memorial and Ruthenberg Memorial Membership and DAILY WORKER Drive that will last from Lenin Memorial to Ruthenberg Memorial, March 2nd.

The appeal must be made on the basis of the activity of our Party in various campaigns. Every effort must be made to see to it that the appeal is well organized in advance, the application cards are distributed, and that they are collected before the end of the meeting.

Special emphasis must be given to the fact that all those who are unemployed or on strike will be admitted without any initiation fee.

2. DAILY WORKER DRIVE.
There must be at least one of the speakers or an additional comrade who is not on the regular list of speakers who shall make an appeal for The DAILY WORKER as part of the general drive for The DAILY WORKER and take up an appeal for subscriptions.

The Central Executive Committee expects all comrades to cooperate in carrying out the above tasks.

ORGANIZATION DEPT.

are being daily dragged into court.

The injunction issued recently by Judge J. M. Langham of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, to the Clearfield Coal Corporation even prohibits the display of signs warning the strike breakers that a strike is on. It prohibits the miners to sing or to gather outside the church.

The courts are assisting the operators in evicting the miners and serve as a shield to protect the crimes of the deputy sheriffs, the yellow dogs and state police.

Labor Party Must Be the Answer
Governor Fisher himself is a director of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company, the leader in the present war against the United Mine Workers, is controlled by the Mellon interests, who also control the government of this country. One is not surprised, therefore, that the present bituminous coal strike has again demonstrated that the government, both executive and judicial, local, state and federal, is on the side of the employers and is against the workers.

The only answer the workers can give to this question is to build a party of their own and completely and decisively repudiate the old parties. The policy of the A. F. of L. in "rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies of labor" only plays into the hands of the Open Shoppers and must be repudiated. Sheriff Abbot of Washington County, who was elected on the Republican ticket as one of the numerous "friends of labor" was the first one to issue the order against the miners. Governor Pinchot, another "friend of labor" did nothing to abolish the "Yellow Dog" institution. According to Pinchot himself, during his regime "the state kept in the middle of the road" doing nothing to protect the interests of the workers, while the operators were still allowed to keep their army of private gunmen and thugs.

Workers Learning.
In several mining communities the workers have learned a lesson. They finally realized that their good Republican heads were being clubbed during the coal struggle by good Republican state policemen and they were being jailed and ordered evicted

Chicago Forum Calls Bosses Feudal; Sees Fascist America Soon

CHICAGO, Jan. 20. (FP).—Serfdom of labor with feudal overlordship by the employer is the main trend in industrial relations today, it was agreed by two of the three speakers at the Chicago Forum Jan. 15.

John Frey, secretary of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, declared that unless labor is conceded the right to organize freely, and this does not seem to be the case, the employer will become the unquestioned ruler over the workers.

Harry G. Clarke, a Cleveland industrial engineer representing the capitalists, contributed nothing to the discussion except the abstract argument about rights.

It appeared from the discussion and questions that industrial democracy is hardly considered among even the dreams of present day America, but that some sort of employer fascism will prevail in this country before long.

False Arrest Charged

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Rather than pay a poll tax of \$2.65 several months ago De Witt Sellie of Avon went to jail. After 5 hours of prison life Sellie decided to pay and was released. Now he is suing the tax collector and deputy tax collector for \$10,000 each, charging false arrest and abusive treatment.



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Beethoven: Quartet in D Major, Op. 18, No. 3.
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5003P Light Cavalry—Overture
5004P Dream & Autumn—Charming Waltz
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27022P Ukrainian Lyric Song—S. F. Sarmatiff, Comedian
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20070P Kirpichiki—Diva Arshina Sten
20070P Krutik—Verdina—Vale Sivozait
20051P Pleas Arrestanta—Hoffnotchki
20084P Ach, Zatehem Etn Notch—Harmushka
20085P Weshavianskiy—Pochovanyj Marsh
20086P Bek ty Dolia, Moya Dolia
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4000P Ez zashim—Firm svobodny Rossii
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Why We Honor Lenin

TODAY the advanced sections of the workers in all countries of the world assemble in monster meetings to do honor to the memory of Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, whose name, because of the necessity to evade the czarist police was changed to "Lenin." Vladimir Ilyich Lenin is now honored by the conscious working class of the world as the greatest figure of the present historic period, as the leader of a mass force which is in the course of transforming by its victorious struggle the entire character of human civilization.

In honoring Lenin we do not worship a dead man, nor aimlessly ponder over memories of deeds and events lost in the shadows of the past. In Lenin's memory we honor a concrete form of living action of today.

We honor Lenin today because it is thru the theoretical and concrete teachings of Lenin, and thru the continuation of the actions of which he was the leader, and thru the great world organization of revolution of which he was the creative genius, that we can bring the working class into the revolutionary action which will give it the rulership of the world and thus the power to create a new and higher civilization.

We honor Lenin because only by living action can Lenin be honored.

We honor Lenin because the word "Lenin" means, in concrete application, the support of the American workers for Sandino in the heroic stand of the Nicaraguan workers and peasants against United States imperialism.

Because "Lenin" means in concrete application of the term to the minds of the masses of the world today—the support by the entire world of toilers of the Chinese revolution.

Because Lenin can be honored only if we throw ourselves into the most energetic support to the last ditch of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Colorado mine workers against both the open enemies and the traitors who are officials of the Miners' Union.

We honor Lenin because Lenin can be honored only by tirelessly, doggedly, optimistically, and in the end successfully fighting thru to a complete and undisputed victory of the cause of Labor thruout the world on an international scale as well as in each separate country.

To honor Lenin means, in terms of action, to organize the entire organizable working class into powerful and treason-free labor unions, and to bring these into action, not solely for partial victories in isolated disputes, but also to support and to be the foundation of the political struggle for complete victory which means the overthrow of capitalism. To honor Lenin means to fight at every ditch and every cross-road, in every shop, mine and factory for every inch of disputed ground in the day-to-day struggle of Labor against capital—even the pettiest dispute over the most "trivial" matter.

Translated into action, the honoring of Lenin in the tens of thousands of mass meetings which are occurring in the world today means the rallying of millions of workers and farmers to defend their own cause in its living embodiment as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. It means to defend the toiling masses of the world against the coming imperialist war, to rally those masses to transform the coming imperialist war into a war between the classes for the purpose of liberating the oppressed classes and the colonial peoples from the rule of the imperialists—the creation of still more socialist soviet republics on the ruins of capitalist states.

To honor Lenin today means to bring tens and hundreds of thousands of partly conscious workers to understand and repudiate the treachery of the social-democratic parties which are agents of the bourgeoisie in the ranks of the workers.

To honor Lenin today means to build the organization of which Lenin's strong hand laid the cornerstone—the Communist Party.

It means to guard as the priceless and indispensable treasure of the working class, the revolutionary theory and practice of Marxism—the life-giving revolutionary culture and tactics of struggle which is Marxism-Leninism.

To honor Lenin is to defend this indispensable and invincible weapon of the workers' revolution from all comers—no matter who they may be, whether the social-democrats who lie and intrigue openly for the bourgeoisie against the working class, or whether the renegades who lose confidence in the revolutionary cause and try to undermine the Party and the International of Lenin from within, as the Trotskyists try.

Honoring Lenin today means adhering unflinchingly to the revolutionary theory, practice and organization of Marx and Lenin—which is and can only be embodied in the great world party of revolution—the Communist International.

Honoring Lenin today means untiring work for the realization of his teachings in three decisive fields of Communist theory and practice:

Struggle for the union of the oppressed colonial peoples and the working class of the imperialist nations for the overthrow of world imperialism.

Struggle for the building of the unions into organs of revolutionary struggle—as weapons of the whole working class and as major instruments of the proletarian state power.

Struggle for the alliance of the workers and farmers against the capitalists and their government.

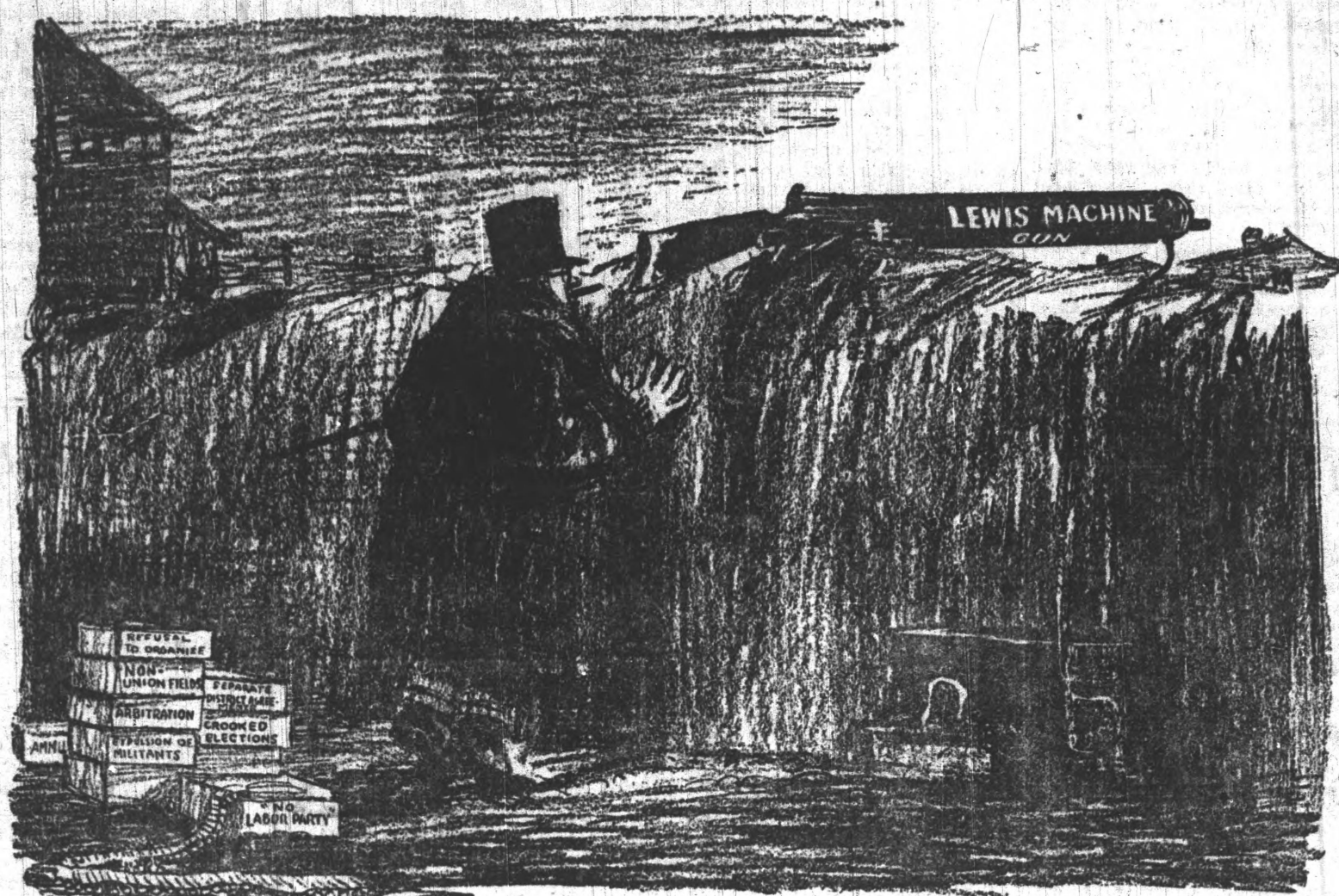
To honor Lenin is to fight unceasingly for these objectives, to turn these instruments to the political struggle, the revolutionary struggle for the liberation and the victory of the masses, Long live the memory and the work of our leader, our teacher, our fighter, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin!

Long live his revolutionary party—The Workers' (Communist) Party of America!

Long live the international of Lenin—the Communist International!

And only in action can Lenin be honored.

THE "LEWIS" GUN



Not only machine guns but expulsions of militants, created elections and separate agreements are the operators' weapons against the miners.

By Fred Ellis

SPARKS from the NEWS

THERE is a strike of 9,000 shoe workers in Haverhill. The strike is of greater importance than its numbers would indicate. First of all, this strike is part of a movement of resistance to wage cuts. This movement is making headway in certain industries under very difficult conditions. Secondly, the strike is a revolt of the rank and file of the workers, not only against the wage-slashing attempts of the employers, but also against the destructive, traitorous practices of the official labor leadership.

It is interesting to note that the attorney for the union is a Boston socialist, Mr. Bereak. Mr. Bereak is supposed to defend the interests of the workers. He is now working overtime to prevent the workers from striking. In a bit of advice given by him to the workers the other day when they went out in protest against the wage cuts, Mr. Bereak told them substantially as follows: "The ice is too thin, you can't go skating. The water is too cold, you can't go fishing. The only thing you can do is stay on your job. Don't strike."

Small wonder then that the Haverhill "Gazette," a capitalist paper, calls upon the workers to carry out the advice of their counsel. It is a basic fact, in reality an axiom of the class struggle today, that the fraudulent Socialists are not prepared to fight for even the smallest measures making for the alleviation of the conditions of the workers. It is not only that they are unable to fight for the revolution, this in itself, of course, condemns them as enemies of the working class—but they are not ready to do anything at all which makes for the mobilization of the workers in struggle against the capitalist class and its government. This is an undeniable feature of the socialist party today. The socialist party has dropped every pretence of excuse for its speaking as a party of the workers, even in the most limited sense. In every struggle in the labor movement today it is lined up with the forces of reaction against the working class. Particularly is it bitter against the militant, conscious section of the workers. Mr. Berger and his company cannot revive the corpse. The socialist party is declining in membership, according to the official admission of its national committee. Its best days are gone. Its remaining days are few—even as a skeleton organization of old, retired radicals.

REPRESENTATIVE of the war, state and navy departments, in addressing the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Washington the other day, let the cat out of the bag. They told the whole truth about the scheme of peace compacts now being pushed by agents of American imperialism. The secretary of war, Davis, and Admiral Scowcroft bluntly told the bourgeois congregation of women, that preparations are being made above peace pacts. They said that "moderate preparedness" is a better guarantee against war than even the peace compacts.

Here we have the kernel of the whole question. We have maintained that the more the bourgeoisie talk about peace treaties and peace conferences the more they are actually at work laying the basis for impending imperialist war. These gentlemen, representing the three arms of American capitalist aggression, told the ladies as they are. They admitted the "limitations" of the brand peace plan much more than one would expect them to admit in the face of the present errors of American imperialism to have a special treaty with France in order to separate it from Great Britain.

But these henchmen of Wall Street also have a sense of humor. For instance the Secretary of War Davis said that the military men are the last ones in the world to want war. Their object "is to restore peace when it has been lost. Their whole purpose is to end war as rapidly and as quickly and as effectively as possible." Now we have it.

There is a real division of labor amongst the imperialists. The bankers and manufacturers are the ones who lose the peace conditions. They are the ones whose interests in clash with the class interests of other imperialist powers bring about war. The technicians, the engineers, the scientific managers, all these men, they are the ones who do the dirty work in the laboratories. That is, not the real dirty work yet. The dirty work of killing and being killed is left to the workers and not to the Davises and the Wilburs or the Morgans.

Certainly, the exploiters want to restore peace as speedily as possible. But the workers are the ones who pay the price. That is why the restoration of peace often is cheap for the capitalists. Mr. Davis and his cohorts forgot however, that the workers also are learning something from the art and disasters of war. They are learning that the only way to end an imperialist war is to turn it into a civil war and overthrow the capitalist system and the imperialist clique which is responsible for the imperialist wars which murder millions of workers.

—JAY LOVESTONE

Lenin Speaks to Peasant Deputies

(The following is an open letter to the delegates of the All-Russian Soviet of the peasant deputies. The first All-Russian Congress of Peasant Deputies was held on May 17, 1917.)

By V. I. LENIN.

COMRADES, peasant deputies;

The Central Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (Bolshevik) to which I have the honor to belong, wished to give me authority to represent our Party at the Peasant Congress. As until now, illness has prevented me from fulfilling this commission, I take the liberty of addressing this open letter to you, in order to greet the All-Russian Union of the Peasantry and briefly point out the far-reaching differences of opinion which separate our party from that of the "Social Revolutionaries" and of the "Mensheviks."

These deep-reaching differences of opinion concern three highly important questions, those of the land, of war and of the national construction. The whole land must belong to the peasants. All landed property must be handed over to the peasants without any compensation. This is clear. The question in dispute is: Shall the peasants take possession of the land at once, without paying rent to the landowners and without waiting until the National Assembly is called, or shall they not?

Our Party holds the point of view that the peasants should adopt the former plan and recommends that peasants settled in a district to take possession of the land at once, to carry out these measures as systematically as possible, in no circumstances to permit any destruction of property and to use every effort to increase the production of grain and meat, for our soldiers at the front are suffering terribly from hunger. The National Assembly will work out the final laws with regard to the soil. Preliminary regulations must, however, be made by the local organizations at once, before the spring-sowing; for our provisional government, the government of the landowners and capitalists, is postponing calling the Constituent Assembly and has not yet announced a date for which it will be summoned.

The provisional measures can only be taken by the local organizations. The cultivation of the fields is absolutely essential. The majority of the resident peasants will know how best to administer and work the soil systematically. This work must be managed by them in order to improve the provisioning of the soldiers at the front. For this reason it is out of the question to wait until the Constituent Assembly is called. We do not in any way dispute the right of the National Assembly to determine in detail the final laws regarding the handing over of the land to the whole people and the forms of its administration. For the time being, however, now, this spring, the peasants on the spot must themselves take the initiative. The soldiers at the front can and must send delegates to the villages.

Further, a close alliance between the urban proletariat and the poorest peasants (semi-proletarians) is necessary if the whole land is to be placed in the hands of the workers. Without such an alliance it is impossible to defeat the capitalists, but

unless they are defeated the transference of the land into the hands of the people will not remove the distress of the people. The soil cannot be eaten, and it is impossible, without money, without means, to get hold of tools, cattle and seed for sowing. The peasants must not put their trust in the capitalists nor in the rich peasants (for they are capitalists too) but only in the urban proletariat. In alliance with the latter, the poor peasants can insist on the land, the railways, the banks and the factories being recognized as the property of all workers. If, however, we are satisfied to hand over the land to the people, misery and distress will not be abolished.

In some districts of Russia, the workers are introducing a kind of supervision (control) of the factories. This supervision on the part of the workers greatly benefits the peasants, for in this way production is increased and the products become cheaper. The peasants, to the best of their ability, support this action of the workers, and refuse to believe the calumnies spread by the capitalists against the workers.

The second question is that of the war.

This war is a war of conquest. The capitalists of all countries are carrying it on in order to make conquests and to increase their own profits. This war can and will bring nothing but destruction, horror, devastation and brutalization of the working people. The party of the class-conscious workers and the poorest peasants, that is our party, condemns this war; it is above supporting the capitalists of any country, it is attempting to bring about an end to the war as quickly as possible by overthrowing the capitalists in all countries, by kindling the proletarian world revolution.

Ten of the ministers in our present provisional government belong to the parties of the large landowners and capitalists, six to the parties of the "Narodniki" (socialist-revolutionaries) and the Mensheviks. In our opinion, the Social Revolutionaries and the Mensheviks are committing a serious and fatal mistake in taking part in the government of the capitalists and altogether being prepared to support it. Men like Zeretilli and Tchernov hope to persuade the capitalists to put an end to this criminal war of conquest as soon as possible. The leaders of the Narodniki and the Mensheviks are in error; for in reality, they are helping the capitalists to prepare a new offensive against Germany, that means they are helping to prolong the war and to multiply tenfold the terrible sufferings of the Russian people caused by the war.

WE are convinced that the capitalists of all countries are deceiving the people, they promise an early and a just peace and nevertheless prolong the war of conquest. The Russian capitalists, who were supreme in the old provisional government and who have the new government in their hands, even refused to publish the secret predatory treaties concluded by the former czar, Nicholas Romanoff with the capitalists of England, France and other countries; treaties from which it is evident that it was intended to rob the Turks of Constantinople, the Austrians of Galicia, the Turks of Armenia, etc. The provisional government has recognized these treaties and is continuing to recognize them. In the opinion of our

Party, these treaties are just as criminal as are those of the German imperial capitalists and their bandit Kaiser William and his accomplices.

The blood of the workers and peasants shall not flow in order that these predatory aims of the capitalists may be realized.

This terrible war must be terminated as soon as possible—not by a separate peace with Germany but by a general peace, not by a peace concluded by the capitalists but by one forced on the capitalists by the working masses. There is only one way to do this, that of transferring the whole power of the state into the hands of the Soviets of the Deputies of the Workers, Soldiers and Peasants in Russia and other countries. Such Soviets alone are capable of putting an end to the frauds of the capitalists and of preventing the capitalists from prolonging the war.

This brings me to the third and last question I raised, that of the form of government.

RUSSIA must be a democratic republic. Even the majority of the landowners and capitalists agree to this, they who were always in favor of the monarchy, but have not realized that the people of Russia will never admit of the monarchy being reestablished. The capitalists are now exerting every effort to make the republic as similar as possible to the monarchy, so that at any given moment, the monarchy can be restored (we have examples enough of this sort of thing in many countries). For this reason, the capitalists wish to maintain the staff of officials who are above people and under the command of generals and officers. Unless, however, the generals and officers are chosen by the people, they will certainly be recruited from the class of capitalists and landowners. This we know from the experiences of all the republics in the world.

Our Party, the Party of class-conscious workers and poorest peasants, is therefore aiming at a different kind of democratic republic. We aim at a republic in which there is no police hostile to the people, in which all officials from the highest to the lowest, are elected and are liable to be dismissed at any time if the people demand it, their salary not being higher than the wages of a skilled worker. We demand that even the officers in the army be elected and that the standing army which is alien to the people and is commanded by a class which is hostile to the people, should be replaced by a general arming of the people, by a people's militia.

We aim at a republic in which the whole power of the state, from top to bottom, belongs exclusively and entirely to the Soviets of the Deputies of the Workers, Soldiers and Peasants.

The workers and peasants from the majority of the population. The power must belong to them but not to the landowners and capitalists.

The workers and peasants from the majority of the population. The exercise of power and the administration must be entrusted to their Soviets and not to the officials.

These are our views, comrades, peasant delegates! We are firmly convinced that experience will soon show the broad masses how wrong is the policy of the Narodniki and Mensheviks. The masses will soon learn from experience that the salvation of Russia, which is on the edge of a precipice just as are Germany and the other belligerent countries, that the rescue of the peoples tortured by the war cannot be achieved by working in common with the capitalists but only when in the power of the state is transferred into the hands of the majority of the population.

Death All in the Day's Work in the Anthracite

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., (FP) Jan. 20.—When the colliery whistle sounded the morning call to work, Walter Kazier, together with nearly 150,000 other hard coal miners, yawned, chasing away sleep. Boiling coffee sent an aroma through the house. Going to the kitchen he found a wife, still sleepy, packing his tin can and filling his bottle. For Kazier was a miner and it was nearly time to leave for work.

Kazier heard the gumboots of many miners squeal along the gray pavement as he beat his own way to the Luke Fidler Colliery, as he had done for many years. Some lamps moved through the dull mist, for the mornings in winter are heavy gray. Miners were carrying their mine-lamps, dimly burning through the gloom.

But all this was usual to him, and he never noticed it. Never thought more of his wife, or of his eight children, left at home. Thought nothing of the hulking breaker, and when he huddled himself upon the cage, one of ten other silent miners whose coal-lamps were fastened about their breasts with safety pins, he was dropped into the mine. It was the day's most ordinary incident, and Kazier, like the others, never noticed that.

While Walter Kazier, now 55 years

old, and near the end of the rope, was working away at his breast of coal, things seemed normal. They were normal, too, and the fact that a few tons of rock loosened from the reef above him and crushed him to death, was normal too. For our idea of what "normal" is, varies from place to place.

So Walter Kazier lay under a pile of heavy sulphur rock, just as dead as any miner could be, and a few hours later his fellows got him out. Walter's normal day was ended forever. The news ran up and down the gangways, reaching into the breasts. "Old Walter is killed." "Killed is he? Too bad!" murmured the lamps that groped in darkness.

Kazier's body was brought home to his wife and eight tots. Just another normal item in the year's anthracite budget!

The same day Emil LeFague, 33 years old, of Shenandoah, was crushed to death under a fall at the Locust Mountain Colliery.

DISCIPLINE FOR "MAJOR."

Charged with representing himself as an aviation major, and cashing worthless checks thereby, Hamilton Gill, 30, said to have made and lost a fortune in Wall Street, has been held in \$2,500 bail before U. S. Commissioner Epstein in Brooklyn.