

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

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## ORDER U. S. NAVY TO STARVE REBELS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEMAND THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT GET OUT OF NICARAGUA!  
NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO!  
HANDS OFF CHINA!

TAKE UP THE FIGHT AGAINST THE IMPERIALIST WAR WHICH IS THREATENING AND STOP IT THRU THE UNITED FORCES OF THE WORKERS AND FARMERS!

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



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

### Congress Told of 'Big Stick' Rule In Nicaraguan War

BULLETIN.

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

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

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

Defends Occupation.

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

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

Slap at Mexico.

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

Ignores Mexican Rights.

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

(Continued on page 2.)

### GREEN DODGES STAND AGAINST U. S. IMPERIALISM

Goes to Council Meeting in Florida

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

Green Remains Silent.

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

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

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

Cringing to the Catholics.

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

Mexican labor and its government are alike charged with having helped Sacasa, the Nicaraguan liberal president. Therefore clerical influences are thrown against Sacasa. President Coolidge knows that by his campaign to establish an anti-Mexican regime in Nicaragua he is pleasing certain extreme clerical leaders in the United States. Coolidge wants to beat Al Smith in the presidential race of 1926, and he hopes by his Latin-American war to divide the catholic vote.

Auto Drive is Up.

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

(Continued on page 2.)

### Borah and Kellogg Scrap Over War Policy



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

### CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 2.)

### CANTON MOVES TO TAKE OVER FOREIGN AREAS

Fall of British in Hankow First Step

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

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

Redeemed to China.

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

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

Demand Hong Kong.

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

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

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

### MEETING HERE TONIGHT TO FIGHT LAWS AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

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

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

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

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

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

### REED CONFUSED BY IDENTITY OF CAL'S SPOKESMAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

Senator Overwhelmed.

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

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

### CLOAKMAKERS TO GO AHEAD WITH VOTING

Shop Chairmen Issue Strong Manifesto

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

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

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

Sigman Ignores Action.

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

(Continued on page 5)

### 6 Killed, 18 Hurt in Moscow Train Crash

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

# AGAIN POSTPONE PASSAIC STRIKE PRISONER TRIAL

## Jersey Justice Fears Exposure of Violence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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

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

Fourth Postponement.

Judge Joseph A. Delaney, of the Passaic county court of common pleas, in Paterson, where the trial of the six men held in Passaic county jail, was scheduled to start January 10, dismissed the jury for a week, and postponed the trial until January 18. This is the fourth postponement of the cases of the six textile strike prisoners in the Passaic jail. Trial was first set for October 5, and then postponed to November 15. The next dates which were set and postponed were December 13, December 29 and January 10. Tony Pochino, Joseph Bellone and Charles Current are the three men who are to be brought up first when and if the trial finally gets under way.

\$50,000 Bail.

The five men in the Bergen county jail were arraigned in December on the indictments brought against them, but January 13 is the first date that has been set for their trial, although they were arrested back in September. They are held on \$50,000 collective bail. The six men in Passaic county jail are held on \$210,000. The enormous amount of the bail has made it impossible so far to get the men released on bonds.

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

## Passaic Striker in Serious Condition.

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

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

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

## Distribute \$600 Among Prisoners' Families.

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

## Force Involuntary Receivership on the Bauer Cab Company

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

Continental Oil company filed for unpaid claims totalling \$5,500 and Murray B. Lower, insurance agent, for \$689.57 unpaid premiums on cabs and accessories.

Cab drivers for the Bauer company recently went on strike.

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

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

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

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 10.—Eighty delegates of the Kuomintang Party of North America, Chinese national revolutionary organization, representing fifty-two branches with 14,996 members, have deliberated in annual convention here for five days.

Adopt Manifesto.

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

Special Meeting.

This is a special convention of the branches in America, called by order of the central committee of China for the purpose of electing officers for 1927; for devising ways and means of financing the party; for making any necessary amendments; and for the purpose of discussing and formulating definite plans for strengthening of a united Chinese republic by means of education and by economic development of China.

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

Get Greetings.

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

Strong Government is Aim.

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

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

the aim of Dr. Sun and the Kuomintang.

Sun's Principles:

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

Nationalism.

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

Political Democracy.

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

Economic Democracy.

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

Quote His Last Words.

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

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

(Continued from page 1)

arms from going to Dr. Sacasa's forces.

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

Forgets Facts.

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

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

People Support Liberals.

Coolidge's cock and bull story about the "legality" of the regime of Adolfo Diaz (a director, by the way of an American mining company) hardly jibes with the undisputed fact that the liberals have control of most of the country and have the meager forces left to Diaz entirely bottled up in the capital, Managua, relying solely on American military assistance to save him.

The fact that the liberals have been able to rally the population behind them to do this certainly signifies the lack of support that Diaz is receiving from the citizens of the country.

Protest Statements.

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

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

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

Never Got 3 Million.

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

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

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

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

Doesn't Know Bankers.

Professing undue ignorance about the manner in which international finance is conducted, the president talks as if he had never heard of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co. and J. & W. Seligman who have floated numerous Nicaraguan loans in this country.

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

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

Hits Mexico Throat.

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

Makes Caraway Almost Swear.

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

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

The president's senatorial critics were not silenced, either.

"I can't comment, I've quit swearing," said Senator Caraway (D) of Arkansas, another administration critic.

Prosecutor Talks Much.

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

## LABOR PARTY OPPONENT IS MADE TARGET

### Johannsen Meets with Audience Barrage

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

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

"All Politicians are the Same."

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

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

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

"Capitalists Like Johannsen."

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

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

Will Wake Up Worker.

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

Cites Mexican Crisis.

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

## Green Dodges Stand on U. S. Imperialism

(Continued from page 1)

proposed attempt to organize 500,000 automobile workers.

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

Oil Witnesses Homesick.

Washington lobbyists hear that Harry M. Blackmer and J. E. O'Neil, Standard Oil subsidiary officials who fled to Europe during the Teapot Dome scandal inquiry, are sick of exile in Paris. They are sought by the government as witnesses to the payment of \$320,000 in Liberty bonds to Albert Fall thru a dummy corporation formed for that purpose in Canada, in the forthcoming trial of Sinclair and Fall.

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

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

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

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

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

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

"The state department (at Washington) took advantage of a revolutionary outbreak in the north province to propose to President Zamor that he be kept in power provided he would sign a convention turning over the customs houses to American control. The president refused to compromise the independence of Haiti and resigned. On Dec. 10, the newly chosen president was formally presented with a similar proposal by the American minister in Haiti, and again the proposal was turned down." See U. S. "Haiti Hearings", pp. 5-6.

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

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

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

"Charges of brutality have been made against the American occupation in Haiti. Over 8,000 'practically unarmed Haitians' have been killed by American marines, according to one observer (see Johnson, "Self-Determining Haiti", p. 12.)

# NEW QUOTAS ON IMMIGRATION TO PROVOKE BATTLE

Congress to Hit Cut on Germans, Irish

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

## Quotas Cut.

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

If carried out, the new alignment, based on the ratio of national origins as found in the 1920 census, would make Germany the heaviest loser with a reduction from 51,227 to 23,428 and the Irish Free State, the second heaviest loser, with a reduction from 25,567 to 13,892. Other nations facing reduced quotas include Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, and Switzerland, beside Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

British Gain Increase.

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

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

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

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

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

## THE CHICAGO ROOMING HOUSE POPULATION, 650,000 LIVE IN SOME 12,000 ROOMING HOUSES

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

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

## At Least One Set Too Many.

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

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

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# U. S. ARMADA HEMS IN ARMY OF DR. SACASA

## Coolidge War Policy Goes Forward

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The vanguard of the American special fleet organized for service in Nicaragua, reached their destination as the chain lockers of the destroyers Borie and Edwards were paid out and anchors cast at Puerto Cabezas, the headquarters of the rebels under Dr. Sacasa. They steamed out of Hampton Roads four days ago for a record run under full speed orders. Close on their stern, the cruisers Cincinnati and Marlborough head a flying wedge of more destroyers conveying the transport Argonne with an unknown complement of landing troops.

Rush Arms to Diaz.  
On the Pacific side, fast boats are rushing consignments of arms and ammunition from California ports to the beleaguered forces of the Diaz government surrounded in their capital, Managua, by the victorious liberal army. A blockade of both coasts by American warships is preventing

## REPEAL OF LAW MEANS THAT JUGO-SLAVIA IS FRIENDLIER TO SOVIET

BELGRADE — The cabinet has decided to repeal the Extraordinary Defense of the Realm act which was passed in December, 1924, and was directed chiefly against the Communists, and under which Stephen Raditch was sent to prison. Raditch has since been released, his son-in-law, August Koshutich, is a member of the present cabinet, but the law has been allowed to remain.

Its repeal means a closer affiliation with the Union of Soviet Republics.

## Pittsburgh to See Passaic Picture on Thursday Thru C. L. U.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Passaic strike film, which made a big hit throughout the country will be shown here Thursday, Jan. 13, 7:30 p. m., at the Moose Auditorium, 628 Penn. Ave. Admission is 50 cents.

The picture is shown under the auspices of the Central Labor Union and is receiving the wholehearted support of the organized labor movement of this city. No worker or person friendly to labor can afford to miss the opportunity to see this splendid picture of the Passaic strike.

## SHOWDOWN NEAR ON SCRAP OVER BIG NAVY PLAN

### Navy Partisans to Ask Three Cruisers

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A showdown on President Coolidge's policy toward Central America may overshadow an anticipated fight against his navy program when the new \$324,000,000 naval appropriation bill reaches the floor of the senate, it was learned today.

Would Stop Warships.  
Opponents of American intervention south of the Rio Grande were threatening today to inject the issue into debate on the navy bill by an attempt to forbid the use of American warships and American marines in behalf of the Diaz faction in Nicaragua. This could be accomplished if the senate were willing to forbid the use of naval appropriations for that purpose.

Want 3 Cruisers.  
The senate naval affairs committee met this morning to begin consideration of the bill, which the house passed Saturday after upholding the president's "small navy" program. As the measure reached the senate, it provided \$23,350,000 for increased

# Worker Correspondence

## WORKERS' FIGHT IN PASSAIC NOT YET COMPLETED

### 6,000 Mill Workers Are Still on Strike

By LEON BLUMENFELD.  
(Worker Correspondent)  
PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 10.—The great epoch-making labor struggle in Passaic is by no means at an end. This despite the report in a number of newspapers to the contrary. Garfield, Botany, Passaic Worsted and Dundee, which comprise the more important mills have already settled, more or less favorably. The partial victory for the strikers merely signifies that 50 per cent of them will eventually go back to their jobs, whereas the remaining 50 per cent are still out. The Forstmann-Huffmann company, the biggest of them all, has not yet come to decent terms with its employees.

6,000 Still Out.  
At this very moment there are 6,000 men, women and children in Passaic who are on strike. They are fighting for a principle that has for centuries been disregarded by the all-potent scions of power. These workers are human. Yet an outsider would be forced to think different, judging by the harsh tactics they are subjected to. How long the worker must submit to this is a question of how soon he acquires the rights that are due him. Picket lines will continue to be formed until justice has been given. Hired men with guns and hidden weapons, cut-throat dogs and long prison terms cannot frighten him. He is marching right on!

Not a Local Fight.  
This fight of the textile strikers is not a local event. It is a fight for unorganized workers the world over. To allow such a state of affairs to continue would be a distinct blow to organized labor and would make way for a continued use of such atrocities against organized labor in the civilized state of New Jersey in these United States.

## Gary Editorials Full of Nauseating Bunk

By a Worker Correspondent.  
GARY, Ind.—An attentive reader of the editorial page of the Gary Post-Tribune will inevitably notice that the editorials seldom touch upon questions vital to the residents of the city or the state.

As an example, let us consider the editorials of today (January 4, 1927). The first one philosophizes on the menu of the queen and king of England. The workers will probably read the first few lines, which will make their mouths water, and will turn in disgust to some other page.

How to Use a Fork.  
The second editorial is on "Good Form and Geography," bringing out a very important conclusion that "etiquette and good form seem largely a matter of good form!"

The third is on "Changing Vacation Time"—this tonic which is a closest approach to something that would interest the reader is taken from the Newcastle Times.

Then comes "Eat Your Bunk and Laugh," which is an addition to the bunk contained in the previous three. Last comes the "Sea Doctor's Testimony"—more bunk.

Real Money for This Stuff.  
Someone is paid for writing bunk editorials for the Gary Post-Tribune in order that the citizens of Gary shall not by chance dwell on real problems, the conditions in the steel mills, the housing conditions, the questions of rent and taxes, the rule of the ku klux klan, corruption in politics, racial questions, and so and so forth.

The lovers of bunk will continue to read the Gary Post-Tribune. Intelligent workers and citizens of Gary will read THE DAILY WORKER.

## Christmas Is Over; Employment Offices Swamped by Jobless

LILLIAN GREENSWEIG  
(Worker Correspondent)  
NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The employment offices are again swamped with applicants who were employed as extras during the Christmas rush. But there is no work for them. The holidays are over and so the prosperity illusion.

These workers will have to wait for the next Christmas season to get employment. All of them may not get jobs again, since every day brings with itself improved manufacturing methods, consequently less need for human labor.

Steady unemployment grows. The bosses don't mind this a bit, for they will use this for lowering wages. It also affords them every chance to sift out those workers who do not work fast enough, as well as the "discontented" and "trouble makers."

Only the organized workers enjoy security on the job. The employment sharks do not like unions either—it spoils their business.

## PASSAIC STRIKE DISTRICT TO SHOW GRATITUDE TO DAILY WORKER; BEHIND WORKERS' PRESS BALL AT GARFIELD

By VERA BUCH.  
(Worker Correspondent)  
PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 6.—The workers of Passaic know the service rendered them by the workers' press, that is, by THE DAILY WORKER and similar papers in foreign languages, and they are now getting behind THE DAILY WORKER drive with a monster Workers Press Ball which is to be held Saturday, Jan. 15th, at Belmont Park Hall, Garfield.

Know Real Friend.  
The strike taught the workers which newspapers are their friends. In times when to other papers the strike was a source of sensational news merely, THE DAILY WORKER pointed out its real and deepest significance. When the bosses' newspapers distorted the strike, THE DAILY WORKER told the truth. It gave out news when other papers had grown tired and neglected or sabotaged the struggle.

Many a worker who could read English became a regular reader or subscriber of this splendid workers' newspaper. To those who read foreign languages, the Elore, the Tribune, Rabotnyca, the Laborator, the Freiheit, the Volkzeitung, the Novy Mir came to have the same value.

Will Show Gratitude.  
Therefore the workers are paying a debt of gratitude when they arrange for a splendid ball for Jan. 15, by which they hope to raise at least \$250 for THE DAILY WORKER fund. There will be a first-class speaker at this ball to explain the meaning of the workers' press for the workers. There will be the best of music and some surprises which will not be announced yet.

With the slogan: "The Workers' Press Helped Passaic, Let's Help the Workers' Press," all working class organizations in the city are at work to make this affair a huge success.

## Unorganized Labor at Great Disadvantage in Tacoma in Fight with Business Interests

By a Worker Correspondent.  
TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 10.—Tacoma is at present governed by a commission of five members, fairly typical of the commission plan city governments which replaced the old systems modeled after state governments. But it is not altogether adapted to present day needs, so a commission of fifteen is drafting a new city charter.

Labor has no official representative among the freeholders. One man, member of the Typographical union, had the endorsement of the labor council, but the workers failed to elect him. One man, Homer T. Bone, who received by far the largest vote, is very friendly to the workers, and four or five more are mildly so. The business interests possessing the class consciousness which the workers lack, elected several representatives who are fighting to the utmost for their class interests.

### Municipal Ownership.

The city owns a municipal railway serving the industrial district (a private line serves all the rest of the city), a power plant and the waterworks. The sale of light is a city monopoly, but the sale of power is not. The city cannot make a long term contract with any business desiring large supplies of power, at a reduced rate based on quantity service. One reason for needing a new charter was to remedy this. But, it appears that either the state laws must be changed or a new and favorably supreme court decision must be had. At present, the city is severely restricted in the extent to which it may compete with private business.

The government of a capitalist state exists for the protection of private business—and the government of this state knows it. Any one familiar with local conditions knows that not ten members of the legislature, nor one of the supreme court, would do anything to offend the private power interests. They have been carefully selected.

At present the city employs large amounts of day labor. Not only is there the usual paving, grading, water main and sewage construction, but the rapid extension of municipal electric utilities requires much labor. There was some trouble when the Cushman dam was being built, but the city finally paid the Tacoma wage scale. This hiring of day labor directly by the city, interferes with the profits of contractors. This is true,

not only of Tacoma, but of other cities and of counties also.

### Contractors Oppose Day Labor.

And the contractors object to interference with their profits. They are conducting a campaign of thoroughly dishonest propaganda, claiming that day labor is expensive and contracting for projects is not. Contractors of the Pacific northwest held a convention at Vancouver, B. C. (where most business groups hold their conventions since it went wet again) and laid their plans. When the 1927 legislature convenes at Olympia they expect it to pass laws which they want—and it probably will. They want a law that on all public work bids must be called. This will prevent day labor at union wages being employed direct and not only make more profits for contractors, but give them additional advantage in trying to reduce wages.

The contractors, their representatives in the legislature, and their representatives among the Tacoma freeholders drafting a new charter, are thoroughly class conscious and are fighting for their interests. Organization and class consciousness, possessed by the contractors, will win the victory for them. Lack of these two things will cause the workers to lose. And, as present, the workers seem blind to their interests and their needs.

There is one other group putting up a strenuous fight for special privileges. The ex-soldiers. They demand that in all civil service examinations ex-soldiers must be granted a preferred place, a higher rating. They will not win all they ask for. But they will win part of it. They have organized and fought for what they want. They win. Labor, unorganized, enslaved by the lies of class-collaboration, loses.

### Business vs. the Workers.

The business interests want a city manager, but will probably be unable to put it over this time. They feel that that is a more efficient method of having the city look after THEIR interests. It is. It is even less responsive to the people than the present system of delegated government. Seattle and Victoria, B. C., have recently refused the city manager idea. But organization will win in the end, and again the business interests will have one more shackle on the worker. Of course, a city manager could act in the interests of the workers. But of course, he will not. Like judges, preachers, editors, statesmen, etc., he will be carefully selected.

## Los Angeles Council Says Those Who Don't Wish to See Woman Garbed in Axle Grease May Look in Opposite Direction

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—While Mrs. Charlotte Moore Schoemmel who arrived here from New York was announcing that she would not wear any bathing suit in the Catalina channel swim, the city council issued a statement in which it declared that it was without jurisdiction to keep the contestants from entering the swim clad only in an axle grease bathing suit.

The council's action was taken following the receipt of a communication last Monday from Robert M. Smithers, Los Angeles resident, in which he demanded that the council take some action to ban the axle grease suit "on moral grounds and also to protect the swimmers from the giant barracuda."

On the recommendation of the committee, the communication was filed without further consideration. Mrs. Schoemmel, mother of two children, was emphatic in her defense of the axle grease bathing suit. "There is nothing immodest about it," she declared. "A ten pound suit of axle grease is really more modest than the one-piece bathing suit now commonly worn."

### Pest Danger Not Immediate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—The present situation in regard to the invasion of Illinois by the European corn borer does not constitute an emergency and there is at present no need for alarm, state director of agriculture, S. J. Starnard, declared today. The borer has been expected in this state for some time and steps will be taken to combat it, Starnard declared.

The situation cannot become serious within two or three years at the earliest, he said.

### Hyena Has Twins

PERU, Ind., Jan. 9. — A hyena which has just given birth to triplets was the center of attraction at a circus winter quarters here. The baby hyenas are believed to be the only ones ever born in America. They weigh about a pound each. Both mother and the youngsters are doing well. The babies now about 12 hours old, must stay in a dark room for 12 days.

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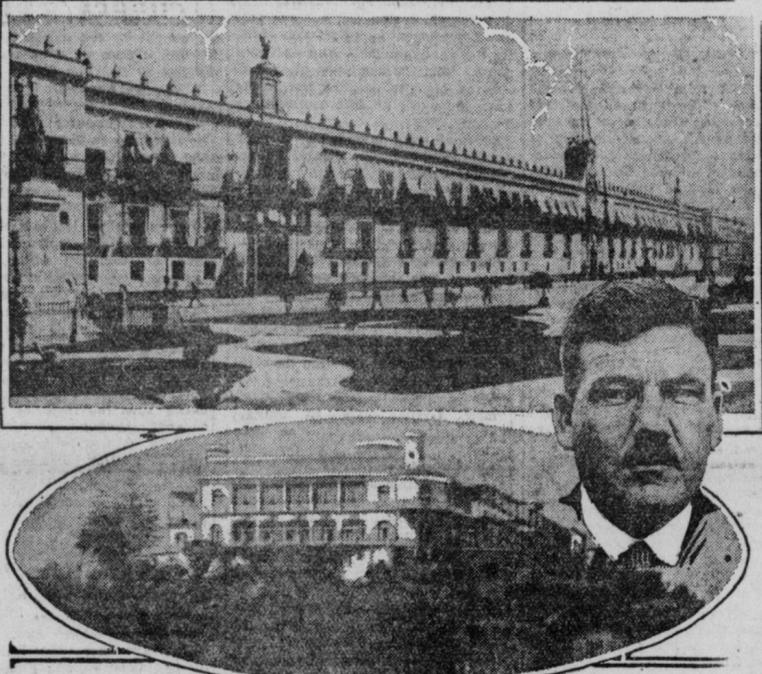
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## Calles Applies Oil Laws Despite Bullying by U. S.



Above are shown, Chapultepec Palace, Calles' official residence, the Mexican capital, and an inset of President Calles, who has ordered the Mexican attorney general to prepare the cases and proceed against Doheny, Standard Oil, and the interests who have refused to abide by the oil laws and have called on Coolidge for armed aid.

arms from reaching the liberals. Organize Battalion.  
From San Diego come dispatches telling of the mobilization of an expeditionary battalion under Brig. Gen. Smedley Butler, who has orders to stand by for moving instructions. Hampton Roads is reported to be in a state of war-time activity as further ships clear their decks for sailing orders.

Coolidge and Kellogg Provoke Mexico.  
By LAURENCE TODD,  
(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Provocation of the Mexican nation and government is the latest step taken by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg in their program of seizure of Nicaragua in order to set up and maintain there a regime hostile to the Mexican liberal government.

Following the cabinet meeting of Jan. 7, Kellogg told the press that "There is no doubt that Mexico sent these (military) stores to the Sacasa forces." When asked whether Mexico had not equal right with the United States, under international law, to ship arms to whatever political group in Nicaragua she chose, Kellogg replied that "Under ordinary circumstances, yes; but under existing conditions it would be a most unfriendly act."

Provocative Phrase.  
The phrase "most unfriendly act," used by the foreign minister of one country regarding the government of another, is seldom used unless the minister is ready for an ultimatum or war.

Kellogg attacked Sen. Borah, who issued a statement saying that if the United States were going to intervene at all in Nicaragua it should send arms to Sacasa, who is the constitutional president, and not to Diaz, who is a rebel even though Kellogg has recognized him. Borah charged that Diaz is maintained in office only by force of "foreign arms."

The Evarts Policy.  
President Coolidge, thru his mythical spokesman, repeated to the press his claim that he is simply protect-

ing American lives and property in Nicaragua. He read the declaration made by Secretary Evarts in 1878 with reference to intervention on the Mexican border as being his own rule of policy. This declaration was that governments must first protect lives and property, else they are "worse than useless," and the United States would not permit its citizens to be injured thru their neglect.

Senators Wheeler, Norris, LaFollette and other progressives are agitating at the capitol for an immediate discussion of the raid on Nicaragua and the threat of a war of conquest of Mexico. Editors on magazines and newspapers are bombarding the White House with questions as to the legal pretenses for the Nicaraguan expedition.

strength for the navy, but no funds for building three cruisers authorized in 1924. It carried \$19,000,000 for naval aviation and a \$200,000 appropriation for a new dirigible, which the president had opposed.

The "big navy" men of the senate meanwhile planned to reopen the fight for an American navy equal to the 5-5-3 ratio of the Washington arms conference. They will seek the senate's consent to the immediate construction of the three light cruisers, which the house rejected.

Civil War Veteran Dies.  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—Miles S. Bennett, 86, formerly of Savannah, Illinois, a veteran of the Civil War, died here today at the National Soldiers Home, of which he had been a member nine years.

## TWO SPECIAL ISSUES!

TWO Special Editions of THE DAILY WORKER are in preparation. They must be given wide circulation. They will be issued incidental to the Third Anniversary of the starting of THE DAILY WORKER, Jan. 13, 1924, and to commemorate the death of Lenin, Jan. 23, 1924.

But these special editions will do more than commemorate these events. They will be dedicated, in addition to great issues now confronting the workers of America and of the world.

THE BIRTHDAY EDITION: It will be dated Thursday, Jan. 13, and will contain special material on the Sacco-Vanzetti case that is now on appeal again in the Massachusetts state supreme court, while demand is being made for a congressional investigation of the frame-up activities of the department of justice in this case. This month is due to see another crisis in this case. This special issue will help arouse workers everywhere as to its importance.

THE LENIN EDITION: This edition, dated Saturday, Jan. 15, will be dedicated to the working class struggle against imperialism. It will be an Anti-Imperialist War Edition. It will deal with the present situation in Mexico, Nicaragua and China from the Leninist viewpoint and constitute a valuable educational weapon in rousing labor for the war against war. It must receive a wide distribution.

Order bundles of both these issues. Send in the orders today at the rate of three cents per copy; \$3 per 100.  
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The three other courses are in Elementary Economics, Elements of Political Education, and American Imperialism, all worthwhile. American Imperialism will study the present position over the rest of the world, and how it controls the working class. Elements of Political Education will be based on the splendid text book, "Elements of Political Education" recently translated from Russian and published by The DAILY WORKER. Some chapter headings are: Fundamental Concepts of Political Economy, Development of Capitalism up to the Epoch of Finance Capital, The War and the Fate of Capitalism. The course in Elementary Economics will be based on a simple pamphlet, and is intended to supply at least a minimum of knowledge on Marxist Economics. This course is indispensable; no worker can fight his battles intelligently unless he is equipped with this knowledge.

These courses furnish real training for the class struggle. Every worker of Chicago should avail himself of this opportunity.

### Schedule of Classes.

The following classes are being formed:  
 "Problems of Labor Movement with Particular Reference to Chicago," Monday night. Teacher Swaback.  
 "Elementary Economics," Tuesday night. Teacher, L. Fisher.  
 "Elements of Political Education," Wednesday night. Teacher, W. Simmons.  
 "American Imperialism," Thursday night. Teacher, M. Shachtman.  
 "American Labor and Political History," Friday night. Teacher, R. Cooper.

### Classes in English.

Monday night, 1902 W. Division street, teacher, L. Reiseroff.  
 Thursday night, 1806 S. Racine avenue, teacher, L. Beidel.  
 All classes meet at 19 S. Lincoln St. except the classes in English which will meet as stated. Dates of classes in English may be changed by mutual consent of students and instructors. The fee is \$1.50.

## VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR GOLD'S "STRIKE" RECITAL AT LENIN MEMORIAL HERE

Volunteers to take part in the mass recital of Michael Gold's "Strike," stirring proletariat play, that is to be given at the Chicago Lenin Memorial meeting, are wanted. Rehearsals will be held on Thursday from 7:30 o'clock to 8:30 o'clock, and on Sunday morning from 10:30 o'clock to 12:30, at the Russian School, 1902 West Division street. Volunteer workers who want to take part in the recitation are urged to appear on these days. The Lenin Memorial will be held in Chicago on Jan. 23.

## Newark Party to Give Dance to Raise Funds for Workers' Center

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—On Jan. 15, the Workers (Communist) Party of Newark will make the first attempt to raise money for headquarters and a workers' center here. A dance will be held that night at the Slova Workers' Home, 22 West St., the proceeds of which will go toward the building. Every worker in the city feels the need for such a center where they will be able to meet, spend an evening reading, listening to lectures, or other recreations. Good snappy orchestra music will be provided for the affair and an interesting program has been arranged. Tickets are 50 cents.

## Benjamin Explains New Government Role at Workers' School

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—"Uncle Shylock, Incorporated," a study of the present role of our government, will be given by D. Benjamin, assistant director of the Workers' School of New York, on Friday, Jan. 14, at 8 p. m., at 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y. Arranged by the Young Workers (Communist) League, Bronx section.

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

## Build the Front Against Wall Street

The call of the Workers (Communist) Party to worker and farmer organizations of this country for united action against the Wall Street policies of the American government is manifested in the imperialist attacks on Nicaragua, Mexico, and China puts the question squarely before American labor.

There can be no two opinions as to the significance of these events. In the most brazen and undisguised way the American government is following the instructions of Wall Street and is attempting to suppress the movements for emancipation in Latin-America and in China. In Nicaragua, Kellogg and Coolidge are supporting with armed force the reactionary puppet of Wall Street, Diaz, against a rising tide of popular revolt. And the reason is brazenly announced. We must maintain the security of American investments.

This move against Nicaragua is in part also a demonstration against Mexico which is fostering and supporting all movements in Latin-America against United States imperialism. Mexico is threatened and even more so threatened with armed force because it has dared to limit the exploitation carried on by American oil companies, American mining companies and American land companies controlled by the great Wall Street banks.

Intervention in favor of Wall Street's investments is also being planned in China as is evidenced by the concentration of American warships in that quarter. The victorious progress of the Chinese national revolution towards emancipation from the yoke of imperialist oppression has frightened Wall Street and caused it to worry about the regular flow of its profits from the exploitation of China. So again Coolidge steps forward to protect his masters, the Wall Street bankers, and American armed forces are dispatched to be used when necessary against the awakening Chinese masses.

This situation is full of menace for the American workers and farmers. Who will be called upon to fight the battles of Wall Street in Nicaragua, in Mexico and in China if not they? If the imperialist greed of Wall Street, supported and served by the Wall Street government, plunges us into a new imperialist war, who will stand the sacrifice of lives and suffering if not labor?

The cause of the Nicaraguan and Mexican and Chinese people is the cause of American labor. Their enemies are our enemies. The imperialists that exploit and oppress them are the same capitalists that conduct the wage cutting, open shop union smashing drives here at home. In fighting the Wall Street policies of the government we are fighting our own bosses. It is one battle on two fronts.

## NEW YORK LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING WILL BE MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION OF SOLIDARITY AND MILITANT UNIONISM

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—When the progressive workers gather in the new Madison Square Garden, 50th street and 8th avenue, on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, to commemorate the death of Nicolai Lenin, it will be more than to pay tribute to the leader and guide of the Russian Revolution, and beloved master of the workers of the world. This year the Lenin Memorial meeting has more significance to the workers of New York than at any other time since 1924.

Never before in the history of the New York labor movement have the progressive workers of this city been subjected to such bitter and vicious attacks on the part of the enemies of labor as at the present time. The general onslaught against militant trade unionism and the policies of class struggle which is now being carried on in the United States has been centered on New York, particularly against the needle trades workers who have been following a left-wing leadership.

### Immense Meeting.

To these workers, as well as to all progressive workers of this city, the

Lenin memorial meeting this year signifies an opportunity for a mighty demonstration of working-class solidarity and support of a Leninist program of struggle against the bosses and the reactionary labor bureaucracy.

Reports from all sections indicate that the New Garden will be filled to capacity. The rank and file among the workers here are determined to show their opposition to the red-baiting campaign directed against the Communists and all militant fighters in the New York labor movement.

### Prominent Speakers.

The most prominent revolutionary labor leaders are scheduled to address the meeting, among them C. E. Ruthenberg, William Z. Foster, Scott Nearing, Moissaye J. Ugin, J. Louis Engdahl, and others.

An excellent musical program has been arranged. Admission is 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Tickets may be had in advance at the headquarters of the Workers Party, 108 East 14th street, Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place, and at all other party papers.

## A Suggestion for the Upbuilding of The Daily Worker

A worker correspondent in Afton, Minnesota, sends in the following suggestion for other workers to increase the number of readers of The DAILY WORKER: He writes:

"I have been trying out a little plan to teach progressive friends with The DAILY WORKER, and I thought I would pass it along to you. "The thought comes to me that there are a great number of progressive workers who would become readers of The DAILY WORKER if they came in contact with it. So here is how I make use of my DAILY WORKERS. I write this note on the top of page one: "Please hand me to a progressive friend." I then hand these marked copies to my personal progressive friends, with a request that they pass it on to another friend. "This has started some of my friends to read The DAILY WORKER. Some have sent in for extra copies; others have ordered books, and still others have started to talk about a real Farmer-Labor party.

## ANTI-LYNCH LAW, DEMAND OF 1500 NEGRO DELEGATES

### N.A.A.C.P. Hears of the Year's Toll

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Withholding of the Federated Trade Commission appointment from Governor Thomas G. McLeod of South Carolina is asked of President Coolidge by the 1500 delegates to the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Gov. McLeod is charged with failing "for family reasons" to proceed against lynchers of three Negro workers at Aiken. Walter White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., who personally investigated the case, blamed McLeod for the lack of action. White gave the governor the names and addresses of persons involved in the lynching—some of them local officials.

### Congress Apathetic.

More work for the passage of the federal anti-lynching bill was urged upon the delegates by White. "Congress is apathetic about lynchings," he declared, "but it is very much interested in baseball scandals. The race problem in this country has resolved into the saving of the bodies of blacks and the souls of whites," he added. Louis Marshall, known for his knowledge of constitutional law, praised White for the Aiken investigations in the course of his address to the meeting.

Failure of the senate to take action on the federal anti-lynching bill is "one excellent and reasonable explanation" of the increase in lynching during 1926, James Weldon Johnson, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, stated in connection with the organization's report. "While there was a threat of a federal law, with consequent jurisdiction of federal courts over this crime, the lynchers hesitated," Johnson states.

### Notice of No Interference.

"When the United States senate refused even to discuss the Dyer anti-lynching bill, that was equivalent to serving notice on the lynchers that they could pursue their pastime virtually unmolested. So far only one lynching, and that one in Georgia, has been visited by punishment at the hands of the law."

Lynchings in 1926 very nearly doubled the number in 1925, the N. A. A. C. P. report shows. Against 18 lynched in the United States in 1925, 33 were mob victims in 1926. Florida leads with eight; Texas follows with five; Mississippi with four. Three each are scored against both Louisiana and Tennessee; one against Kentucky, New Mexico and Virginia. Three of those lynched were white; one was a Navajo Indian; and there were two women among the remaining colored victims. One of those lynched had been ordered acquitted by the presiding judge at his trial. One in Texas was shot by white officers while manacled. The majority of lynching victims are usually colored workers and small farmers.

## 12-YEAR OLD OMAHA GIRL HELPS KEEP THE DAILY WORKER; SAVES PENNIES TO MAKE XMAS DONATION

The following inspiring letter has been received by The DAILY WORKER, revealing a spirit that means our paper cannot fail:

"Dear Comrades: My father has taken The DAILY WORKER for quite a while now. I love to read it and sometimes I wonder what all the readers would do without The DAILY WORKER. I wouldn't be surprised that some readers think the same.

"Sometime ago I heard my father tell my mother that he would like to present a gift of a few dollars to keep The DAILY WORKER up. I did not say a thing to my parents and started saving as much as I could. I had exactly \$5.00 on Christmas eve. I am sending you the \$5.00 hoping that I will be able to do much more for you in the future. I am only 12 years, going on 13.

A young comrade,  
 "BEATRICE BROWN, Omaha, Neb.  
 "P. S. A happy birthday to The DAILY WORKER and many of them. Beatrice Brown."



## Who Was Spartacus?

MORE than two thousand years ago, the most powerful country of that time spread itself where today the land of Italy exists—the Roman empire.

In this land, where the power was in the hands of the rich patricians and where the unfortunate plebians were oppressed, ruled for centuries a slavery which was a disgrace to man.

Each time the Roman legions (soldiers) conquered some new land, the inhabitants, who were called "barbarians" by the Romans, were not only made slaves, but they were forced by the Roman rulers, for their pleasure and to satisfy the needy plebians, to fight one another in a great circus before hundreds of thousands of people. These fighters, who were compelled to fight one against the other, even if they were brothers, were called "gladiators." They were trained in special schools in the art of killing one another and the owners made lots of money from the human blood that was shed.

ONCE, in Rome, during the reign of the bloody consul Sulla, a memorial incident occurred in the Roman Coliseum, before the eyes of more than a hundred thousand people.

In the arena of the Circus, more than thirty gladiators on either side fought their bloody fight. One, by his strength, daring and courage, had drawn the attention of all upon him. He fought like a lion and defended himself from the combined attacks of a dozen enemies, and at last, many times wounded, he left the fight as the VICTOR!

The multitude, astounded at so much strength and bravery, shouted, "Long live Spartacus!" "Freedom for Spartacus!" For that was his name. Sulla dared not oppose the will of the people and he gave to the brave gladiator his freedom.

But Spartacus would not accept his freedom whilst his brother remained a slave and was compelled to kill his comrades for the entertainment of the duped plebians and bloody patricians. So he began to prepare a revolt of all the gladiators against the powerful might of Rome!

FOR years Spartacus and his friends went from one school to the other. And in other different disguises, they risked being arrested and killed and prepared their brother gladiators for a determined struggle for their freedom.

One dark and rainy winter's night, Spartacus and his friend Oknone crept into the great gladiatorial school in which about 10,000 gladiators were being trained.

Earlier they had been divided into ten groups, so that all that remained now was the capture of the weapons, which were kept in an armory guarded by Roman soldiers. The gladiators had nothing but their empty hands, but they believed in the victory of their cause and indeed they had no other way. For them it meant freedom or death!

They flung themselves on the guards and seizing their torches they forced them to flee. Only five hundred gladiators were successful in leaving the town and under the leadership of Spartacus they occupied a hill in the neighborhood of the town and there planted the red flag of revolution.

Twice the Roman troops attempted to take the hill. The first time they were beaten back by the gladiators who flung stones down upon them. The second time a division of the rebels allowed themselves to be driven with great difficulty down the hill, then they surrounded their attackers and destroyed them.

Spartacus was responsible for this war strategy. He alone never lost his head and called his men continuously and with obstinate bravery to the struggle, for he believed in the success of his cause.

After he had gathered thousands of slaves under his flag, he descended into the plain and spread fear and dismay amongst the Roman patricians. These sent their most capable generals and their best legions against Spartacus, but all proved themselves helpless against these "barbarians," who fought for their freedom.

FOR ten long years Spartacus and his fellows carried on the struggle against the might of Rome. Thousands of gladiators who had fought for their freedom, perished. Spartacus himself died the death of a hero in the unequal struggle against the more powerful army. Almost all the gladiators and many, many slaves were killed.

MORE than two thousand years ago have passed since then. The rich do not like anything to be written about Spartacus. One can find in no history book a section devoted to this great man. This comes from the fact that the struggle Spartacus started continues today, though in a somewhat different form. Then slaves, who could be bought and sold like chattels, fought. Today, proletarians fight, who are bought by the capitalists and at the first chance flung on the streets and left to starve.

In Russia the workers have flung off the yoke of the rich. They have built a workers' and peasants' government.

In Germany in 1919, the workers stood before the same fight. The leaders of this struggle were the Communist workers, who had already, on the outbreak of the revolution in Berlin, fought on the barricades and carried the name of Karl Liebknecht, who is known all over the world amongst class-conscious workers as that of the Modern Spartacus. He too, like Spartacus, died at the hands of his enemies. It was at the end of the famous and heroic revolt of the workers in Berlin known as "Spartacus Week," when he was taken unarmed and cruelly murdered by the officers of the German government.

This name Spartacus is holy for all fighters in the cause of freedom and it arouses the fear of all exploiters. We young Communist comrades will take it with pride and we will show that we are worthy to bear the great name—"Spartacus!"

### LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.

- BOSTON—Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Jan. 23rd, 2:30 p. m. S. Bloomfield speaker.
- CHICAGO—Northwest Hall, North Ave. and Western, Jan 16th, 8 p. m. Zam, Williamson, Bedacht, speakers.
- NEWARK—Sunday, Jan 23rd, 7:30 p. m. Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th street, near Springfield Ave.
- PITTSBURGH—Sunday, Jan 23rd at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.
- HAMMOND, IND.—January 16th, Sunday at 10 a. m., Workers Hall, 1059 Wallace Road.
- GARY—Saturday, Jan. 15 at 3 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 215 W. 12th street.
- CLEVELAND—Br. 2—South Slav Hall, Gammet, speaker. Br. 1, Freiheit Hall, Gammet, speaker. Br. 3, Hungarian Hall, Amter, Gammet, speakers.
- BUFFALO—January 22, 8 p. m., at Workers Forum Hall, 36 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Esman.
- WASHINGTON, D. C.—January 14, 8 p. m., at Playhouse, 814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Darcy.

## WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

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 "Interesting. . . it is full of facts young workers ought to know."

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

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

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# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

## UNION HEADS FACE FURTHER GRAFT CHARGES

### New York Local Adds to Those of International

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Charges going beyond what International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Vice-President H. H. Bronch made against 17 officials of Local 3 New York have been preferred within the local by members.

Collecting funds now for their defense is one of the new charges made among the 29 counts on which the local members arraign their officers. Refutation of the accused officials' claim in court that the international was after their treasury is included under another charge of misrepresentation.

#### Five Affidavits.

Affidavits containing the charges of local members are filed in connection with the court action of Joseph A. Lynch, Local 3 member, who is seeking to have the 17 accused officials enjoined from using the local union's money. Lynch tells in his complaint that the local officials have already been tried by the international and found guilty but their removal has been held up by court action instituted (in violation of the union constitution) against the international officers.

#### Try to Judge Selves.

Reading of the charges without President O'Hara picking, as presiding officer, his judges is asked by the union complainants. The four local members making the charges also ask their fellow members that the officers be not allowed to try themselves "as they have in the past." They ask that the charges be read at the next local union meeting and action taken. Signers of the charges are Jacquin Diza, Hugh Morgan, John J. Mullin, Sr., and Thomas A. Bennett.

#### State Funds, Charge.

Besides repeating similar charges of bribery to those preferred by the international, the local members add that the accused officials have "stolen certain records belonging to the local union in order to try to cover up their guilt."

## Horseshoers' Union Controversy Over; Fitz "In" All Over

The controversy that divided union horseshoers in Chicago a number of years has been amicably adjusted and so journeyman horseshoer John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is again in good standing in the International Union of Journeyman Horseshoers. Fitzpatrick sided in the split with the faction that prohibited boss horseshoers from having active membership in the local. The peace pact confirms his stand.

He had maintained good standing in the American Federation of Labor during the years his local was outside the fold by membership in the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

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## Cloakmakers to Go Ahead with Voting

(Continued from page 1)  
tions to be held until he had "finished what he had set out to accomplish," the manifesto declared. In view of this attitude, the committee of 85, authorized by the resolutions of the mass meeting, decided to hold elections in Locals 2, 9 and 35 as the only means of settling the dispute in the union in a democratic manner.

The Manifesto.  
The manifesto to the workers contained the following:

"Brothers and Sisters, Cloak and Dressmakers: Our union which was built thru struggle and sacrifices of thousands of workers, cannot and must not be destroyed because of the personal ambitions of individuals. Our union, which is maintained and financed with our hard earned money, cannot be dominated by one ambitious person. The cloak and dressmakers, who have suffered to build a union, must be the ones to dictate its policies and decide who its leaders shall be.

Did Sigman and his supporters ask the consent of the workers when he threw our union into the civil war of a year ago, a war which meant untold suffering to the workers and brought our union to the brink of ruin? Did the Perlesteins, Feinbergs and Sigmans ask the members at that time whether they wanted war? No—they brought about the war; they had nothing to lose. Did Sigman ask the cloak and dressmakers NOW whether we want war? NO—like a tyrant he decided to make war on the membership and our elected officers, with the result that our whole union is on the point of being shattered into fragments.

Fears Membership.  
"Sigman and his general executive board accuse our legally elected officers of incompetence and treachery. Why not turn them over to the judgment of the members? Sigman is afraid to permit the thousands of cloak and dressmakers to pass judgment on the leaders of the joint board. Why is he afraid to come to the meeting at the request of a thousand shop chairmen? Why does Sigman have to print full page advertisements for weeks in succession for the workers to join his union for 50 cents, if the cloak and dressmakers are with him? Why does he have to send committees to the shops to threaten workers that they must register or they will be stopped from work? Why does he send hired gangsters to mortally wound the workers if they refuse to join him in splitting activities? Why

## C. F. L. DELEGATES FORCE ENDING OF RADIO CONTRACT

### Preacher Hits 40-Hour Week Over WCFL

Preachers who buy time on labor's radio and then knock labor's aspirations when they broadcast will get the hook, as the Rev. Simon Peter Long of Wicker Park Lutheran church, Chicago, has discovered.

Anti-Laborite Gets Control.  
Long had a contract with WCFL, radio station, for an hour each week at \$75 the hour. He used most of the time for more or less legitimate religious purposes, including sermons, sacred music, prayers and not forgetting the collection. The collection was fervently solicited via the other and quite a number of radio fans who had tuned in responded with remittances to the pastor by mail.

Hit 40-Hour Week.  
Waxing bolder, Long ventured to use his time on the labor radio to attack labor aspirations for the 40-hour week. This proved his undoing.

Delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor protested vigorously in regular meeting against this abuse of a labor enterprise. Labor circles became agitated and finally the Wicker Park Lutheran church was officially signed off WCFL for good. Its contract was cancelled in accordance with the provisions in it for such revocation.

Yet another church, which also contracted for time, has not transgressed. Its contract remains unimpaired.

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

LOS ANGELES, ATTENTION!

## A Memorial Meeting

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does he have to go to the bosses and make all sorts of promises to them, if the workers come to register at the international office?

Knows Decision.  
"Does the joint board ever employ such methods? The joint board leaders have declared time and again that they want to submit the leadership to the judgment of the members of the union thru a referendum vote? Sigman and his general executive board know what the decision of the membership will be and therefore refuse to submit the question of leadership to a general election.

Is Treason.  
"Brothers and Sisters! An act of high treason that cannot be equalled in the history of the labor movement is now being perpetrated on our union. With the aid of the bosses, by threats, force and terrorism, Sigman wants to force his leadership on our union.

"If we are real union men and women this must never happen. The thousands of cloak and dressmakers must be aroused to protest and action against the pogrom in our union! Force, threats and terrorism must not beat us into submission. We must offer an iron wall of resistance against the hirelings of Sigman when they come to our shops to force us to submit to their registration. Leaders who can maintain themselves by force cannot be tolerated by us. Mussolini rule cannot be permitted in our union. The cloak and dressmakers cannot and will not recognize the 50 cent union. The Cloak and Dressmakers' Union will be built and maintained by the cloak and dressmakers, together with their chosen leaders.

Will Hold Elections.  
The shop chairmen's council, authorized by the shop chairmen's meeting, will carry thru elections for officers in our union, and only those elected will be entrusted with the affairs of our union.

"Let us forge an iron chain of all the cloak and dressmakers about the shop chairmen council. Let us support and recognize our present legally elected officers of the joint board until the new elections. Let us go to victory over the dark forces that would split our union in order to rule it. Let us all together, with united strength, frustrate the attempt of Sigman to dominate our union by brutal force.

"Long live the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union led by the membership!

"Shop Chairmen's Council of Cloak and Dressmakers."

## GREEN ANSWERS BUILDERS ASS'N ON 5-DAY WEEK

### Hits Argument Shorter Day Is "Extravagant"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — (FP)—President Green of the American Federation of Labor defends the five-day week program adopted at the Detroit convention, in an editorial in the American Federationist for January. He replies to a resolution adopted by the National Association of Building Trades Employers in which they determined to oppose the shorter work week "as a patriotic as well as an economic duty." They also depicted it as an extravagance-breeding device.

"Why should higher standards of living be regarded as extravagance by the building trades employers?" he asks. "Without higher standards of living, how would our increased productivity be absorbed? Our industrial organization rests upon the principle that high wages are compatible with low production costs. Labor thinks the construction industry should frankly face the problem of doing its part toward social progress. Labor is confident that the financial difficulties involved could readily be met if the construction industry finds more economical ways of financing.

"Labor is not making the immediate introduction of the five-day week an issue in any industry. It asks each industry and each employer to consider this new standard, to determine what are the obstacles to the five-day week under present conditions, and to accept the cooperation of trade unions in removing such obstacles. How can rejection of this proposal be either a patriotic or an economic duty?"

## To Build "Cost" Hospitals

Plans for the construction of five hospitals and one of the finest dispensaries in the country, all to serve the public "at cost" or whatever patients can afford to pay, were announced by Irving S. Cutter, dean of the Northwestern College of Medicine.

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Strikes—Injunctions  
Labor and Imperialism

## ANTI-INJUNCTION MOVE STARTED BY NEW YORK UNIONS

### Smith to Be Held to Legislature Speech

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.  
NEW YORK (Jan. 10.—Delegates from New York labor unions, assembled at the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council in Beethoven Hall, united in a three-fold move to stop granting of injunctions to bosses in labor disputes, to eliminate company unions, and to boycott so-called "labor" judges who double-crossed the Tammany Hall labor leaders, who endorsed them at the last election.

Shea Initiated Action.  
This action on three important labor problems resulted from the passage of a resolution presented by P. J. Shea, organizer of the Street Car-men's Union here, protesting the issuing of an injunction by Supreme Court Justice Delahanty. Shea's union was enjoined, together with all its sympathizers, from organizing the "raction employees on the Interborough Rapid Transit and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit systems, now members of company unions.

Demand Federation Action.  
The resolution demanded that the legislative committee of the N. Y. State Federation of Labor immediately confer with Governor Smith and draft a bill to be presented to the legislature that will place on the statute books the paragraph in his annual message that referred to the injustice done to workers by indiscriminate handing out of injunctions by prejudiced judges. Thru this resolution, labor leaders hope to pin the governor down to legislation on this retreat from his former stand on injunctions, his action in enjoining thru a subordinate Tammany judge, the recent strike of the New York cloakmakers being still fresh in the memories of the unionists.

Venetski Supports Resolution.  
In a speech that won the sustained applause of all the delegates, Emma Venetski, delegate from Local 22, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, endorsed the resolution, and pointed out that she had offered a similar one seven weeks ago. "Seven weeks ago," she said, "I presented a resolution which was adopted, demanding that this body petition the State Federation to call a delegate conference of all local unions in the state to plan ways and means of carrying on an aggressive campaign against injunctions and company unions. This conference was never called.

"I predicted then that such injunctions would be issued against other workers. This last one is the most drastic of all." Delegate Venetski concluded.

Frayne Urges Boycott.  
Urging the friends of labor to boycott the judges, endorsed by labor leaders in the last election, who have since issued injunctions against workers, Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the New York State Federation of Labor, added his endorsement to the resolution in a speech that outlined the program of the State Federation on these issues.

New Sigman Ally.  
Ike Cohn, delegate from the United Garment Workers Union, revealed his union as a new ally to the Sigman forces in their fight against the left wing and the Communists in the I. L. G. W. U. He inquired if a communication had been received notifying the Central Trades that delegates from four locals of that union were not entitled to seats, having been expelled by the international.

Secretary Coughlin, in reply, stated that no such communication had been received. Thereupon Cohn, in a charged manner, sat down and the meeting proceeded.

Enemies United.  
This completes the united front against progressive unionists by bringing together Abraham Beckerman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Thomas Rickert of the United Garment Workers, ordinarily arch-enemies.

Asks About Workers' School.  
In the minutes of the executive committee, read by Secretary Coughlin, mention was made of a communication received from the American Defense Society, requesting the council to furnish information about the Workers' School.

When Coughlin said he filed the letter, not being able to comply with the society's request, Abraham Ledkowitz, delegate of the Teachers' Union, jumped to his feet demanding to know why he had not been consulted on the matter, being the chairman of the council's committee on education.

## STATE SOLONS TO FIGHT ON LABOR COMMITTEE HEAD

### 8-Hour Law and Injunction Coming Up

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The legislative reference bureau is busily engaged in drafting bills for members of the 55th general assembly, and a regular deluge is certain with the return of the lawmakers Jan. 18. Speaker Robert Scholtes has announced that the roll will be called for introduction of bills with the return of the house members, and similar action is expected in the senate.

Fight With Labor Committee.  
A lively fight has developed over the chairmanship of the house industrial affairs committee to which will be referred bills to be introduced repealing the anti-injunction law and the woman's eight hour bill which will again make its appearance. Labor advocates would like Rep. R. G. Soderstrom of Streator, a union printer, at the head of this committee, while the manufacturing interests are lobbying for Rep. Thomas L. Fekete, Jr., of East St. Louis or Rep. Ralph H. Hoar of Elgin.

See Election Laws.  
A number of radical changes in the election laws of the state is certain to be suggested. Rep. Dave McClugage of Peoria will present two bills, one of which provides for the filling of vacancies on senatorial committees, and the other requiring senatorial candidates to file nominating papers at the state capital. As the law now stands these candidates can file with the clerk of the county in districts lying wholly within one county. Outside of Cook, but three districts are affected—the 18, Peoria county; 39, La Salle county, and the 49 in St. Clair county. Under existing law there is no means of filling a senatorial committee vacancy.

Change Municipal Law.  
Another change to be urged by McClugage will be amendment of the city election law to permit registration of voters to stand indefinitely, except for changes necessitated by removal or death, and new voters. "There is no reason why a voter who has lived in a precinct forty years should be required to register every two years," McClugage said.

## Express Company Head Pleads Poverty Before Wage Arbitration Board

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—In presenting his case against the granting of a wage increase of 12 cents an hour to employees of the American Railway company, Lewis R. Gwynn, vice-president of the company, told the board of arbitration that such an increase would cost the company \$19,257,240, annually.

He produced statistics designed to show that the company could not afford the increase, that the express workers were now getting enough in proportion to the cost of living, and that they were not doing as much work as in former years.

Sixty-five thousand workers will be affected by the decision of the arbitrators.

## Railmen in Southeast Take Vote on Strike

RICHMOND, Va.—Conductors, trainmen, and yardmen in the railroads in the Southeastern territory are taking a strike vote. The vote is being taken at the request of the executive committee of the unions involved, with the approval of L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

"Ma" Pardons 27.  
AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 10.—Twenty seven full pardons and three restorations to citizenship were announced by Governor Mirian A. Ferguson. These bring Mrs. Ferguson's clemency total to 3,112 for her two-year term, which expires at noon, Jan. 18.

## WELL, WHO WOULDN'T "SMILE EASILY" WITH MILLION DOLLAR HUT?

NEW YORK.—An order of preference has been signed by Supreme Court Justice Tierney in the suit brought by Doris Duke, fourteen-year-old daughter of the late James B. Duke, and chief heiress to his estate of \$60,000,000.

Miss Duke has sued the estate to compel the delivery to her of the New York residence of her father, valued at \$1,000,000.

Miss Duke is tall for her age and very slender. She has reddish, bobbed hair and blue eyes. She smiles easily.

She has been educated by private tutors, and she has in addition a French maid, Fanny Renaude. Her principal tutor is a French woman also. Miss Duke plays the piano, but is not known to have any other accomplishments. She is fond of motoring.

Send in a Sub to The DAILY WORKER today.

## The Manager's Corner

### Lenin Would Ask for Subs.

If Lenin were alive today to attend the huge meetings which are being arranged thruout the country, in his honor, he would make it a point to emphasize among other things the importance of building up a large circulation for The DAILY WORKER, the revolutionary organ of the American workers.

Particularly at this time he would show how far-reaching and valuable is an English newspaper for the revolutionary movement. In his emphatic way, he would show what a powerful weapon our Daily will become against the combined forces of reaction and opportunism in the labor movement during the present struggle.

With the country on the verge of entering upon new imperial invasions into Nicaragua, China and perhaps Mexico, with the possibility of war, in all its frightfulness, we surely must build up that revolutionary agent, which will carry the message of proletarian resistance against imperialism.

The coming Lenin memorial meetings must mark a distinct forward step in the life of our paper. To the masses of workers demonstrating their tribute to Lenin and to the movement for which he stands we must point out that there is no better way of honoring his memory than by joining the party of which he was a member, and by becoming a reader of the paper, which is the organ of Leninism in America.

The DAILY WORKER Builders will be busy at the Lenin memorial meetings. In fact, they have begun to organize now. A well-arranged scheme will be formulated for securing a subscription from each member of the audience, who is not already on our mailing list. Communist brains are working on the proposition now. Results will show later.

BERT MILLER.

## Mexican Consulate Will Defend Rights of Its Nationals; Mrs. Spencer Moves to Have Morales Admitted to Bail; Consul-General Backs Defense

The Mexican consulate in Chicago is prepared to defend the rights of its nationals in the territory it serves. It has been especially stirred by the recent happenings at Melrose Park, which have been reported in The DAILY WORKER. Vice-consul Amador is very deeply moved at the case of Agustin Morales, now in Cook county jail, having been bound over to the grand jury, on no evidence, for the murder of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl of Melrose Park.

Mary Belle Spencer, Morales' attorney and the lawyer for the consulate, has served notice on the state's attorney William J. Lindsay to fix the amount of Morales' bail. A man under a charge of murder can be admitted to bail only if there is slight evidence of guilt. The law reads that if there is definite evidence of strong presumption of guilt, no bail can be allowed. But to pass on such an application, the judge must hear evidence to ascertain whether or not the case is one where bail may be granted.

By this move, Mrs. Spencer expects to show up at once on what slight grounds Morales is detained. The judge must pass on the application, or a writ of habeas corpus will stand, on the ground that the defendant is being deprived of a legal right.

Judge Lindsay has set ten o'clock today as the hour for hearing the application. In the meantime, he has a transcript of the testimony of the two hearings of the coroner's inquest and is going over the evidence.

In the event that he admits Morales to bail, the Consul-General of Mexico in New York stands prepared to put up the bail in any amount the court may call for. This is strong evidence that from now on the Mexican government is prepared to demand for its nationals in this country the rights to which they are entitled, believing that only so can it obtain for them the respect and dignity that is due a citizen, however lowly, of the Republic of Mexico.

The Mexican Consul-General in New York is financing Morales' defense and Mrs. Spencer will fight the case of the defendant into and thru the last ditch.

## Birthday Issue Out This Week!

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

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

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

## HERE'S MY DOLLAR, COMRADES,

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

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Address.....

City.....

State.....



# THE DAILY WORKER

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE {  
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290

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## What About It, Mr. Green?

According to a Federated Press dispatch, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, took up with President Green of the American Federation of Labor the question of protesting against the action of the United States government in invading Nicaragua in behalf of the reactionary tool of American imperialism and of the threat of war against Mexico indicated by the recent statements of Coolidge and Kellogg and the provocative display of force in Mexican waters.

We have already commented on the death-like silence of President Green during this crisis. The small town baptist is not one who is accustomed to hiding his light in a barrel. He is ever ready to blurt his rotarian puerilities against Russia and the revolutionary movement everywhere. He waxes eloquent in drawing false pictures of life under Soviet rule and poses as one of the foremost champions of freedom. Why is Green as dumb as a mute on the question of Washington's bullying of the Latin American countries?

President Green cannot draw the red herring of religious conflict across the trail of American intervention in Nicaragua as he tried to do in his statement on the conflict between the fascist catholic church and the progressive Calles administration. The issue in Nicaragua is as clear as crystal. It is between the elements who demand Nicaragua for the Nicaraguans and those who would sell Nicaragua to the Wall Street money barons. The Coolidge administration is supporting the Wall Street tools with warships and bayonets. What has Mr. Green to say? Nothing.

It is a sad commentary on the depth to which the officialdom of the A. F. of L. have descended in their subservency to big business that, while bourgeois politicians are raising their voices against the brutal policy of oppression followed by the snivelling occupant of the White House, there is not a word of protest from the headquarters of the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. council meets this week in the sunny city of St. Petersburg, Florida. The eyes of the American working class will be upon their deliberations. A war against Mexico is a certainty unless the hands of the Wall Street puppets in Washington are stayed. This war will arouse the deepest indignation in the hearts of the American masses. President Green and his executive council may yet come to realize that the A. F. of L. has no millionaires in its rank and file.

Every local union of the A. F. of L. should urge the executive council to at once issue an immediate warning to the government: "Hands Off Nicaragua!" "Hands Off Mexico!"

## A Fallen Angel

Flushed by his victory in the United States court over those who would punish him for peddling government property to his friends, Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior in President Harding's cabinet, suggested that he might confound his enemies by running for election to the United States senate from New Mexico on the republican ticket next year.

When the news reached the senate lobby there was another scurrying for gas masks and disinfectants. Our senators—those of them who have not been caught in the quizz—are extremely virtuous nowadays and most of them are willing to crash party lines in their haste to hurl bricks at those who would bring the chamber of millionaires into disrepute. Several senators immediately predicted that Fall would no sooner be in than out again.

If Fall sets out to win the senatorial toga from the natives of New Mexico in all probability he will be successful, unless the opposition has heavier artillery and can afford to travel on its belly, in the language of a great general. Money and guns are almost as invincible in that part of the country as in Chicago. If the Latin American countries had a sense of humor they would keep the wires burning with constant threats of invasion unless our elections ceased to infect the western hemisphere with the habit of surrounding elections with the glamor of battle. Let us suppose that Editor McGee runs against Fall and falls dead before Fall's bullets! Would not Calles be justified in not recognizing the Fall election on the ground that it was won by force and violence? Of course, Calles is too much of a gentleman to interfere in our family affairs and in addition there is practically no Mexican capital invested in New Mexico.

It is getting to be so now that our senators are kept busy trying to fumigate the senate. There is a regular army of odoriferous senators-elect on the way. Smith from Illinois will inject himself into the August assembly and is promised the bum's rush. But Smith may play the role of Mother Goddam in "The Shanghai Gesture" and tell a few little stories about those who feel like taking the air when he approaches the clerk's desk to take the oath.

And no sooner will Smith either be seated or booted than Mr. Vare of Pennsylvania will roll his glue barrel into the chamber. There will be another chorus of indignation and another bum's rush. If this kind of thing keeps on, by the time Fall's turn comes around he may have a majority of the votes in his own pocket.

American democracy is indeed a sweet-smelling flower. It is rather amusing to watch a set of capitalist flunkies and hypocrites defend their own political corruption by rending the fox whose tail got caught in the farmer's trap.

The Britons in China are said to be humiliated over the action of the Cantonese in chasing their forces out of Hankow. The fact that the hitherto despised Chinese were able to give them the "bird" will have an effect in India and Egypt not conducive to the health of British capitalist interests there.

After three years THE DAILY WORKER is still on the job and as busy as ever. "We are poor, but we are honest" and the fact that we never expected to be rich until we have our editorial offices in the Times Building enables us to grin at hardships.

If thieves could agree, honest men would be doomed. The Japanese press is against co-operation with the British in China. The Japanese ruling classes have their own axes to grind.

# NICARAGUA TO FOLLOW PANAMA—THE EAGLE HOVERS OVER MEXICO

By THURBER LEWIS.

WANTING A SECOND CANAL, THE UNITED STATES PROCEEDS TO TAKE NICARAGUA—THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND ROOSEVELT'S BIG STICK—TO MAKE THE CARIBBEAN AN "AMERICAN LAKE," MEXICO MUST BE SUBDUED—LATIN AMERICA CONGEALS FOR RESISTANCE—THE WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE THE NATURAL ALLIES OF THE VICTIMS OF IMPERIALISM.

PANAMA is a little country stolen from the United States of Colombia because the United States of America wanted to build a canal thru it. Nicaragua is a country a little farther to the north that the United States also wants to build a canal thru. So the United States is taking Nicaragua.

This is not the whole story with regard to either Panama or Nicaragua, but the example of Panama serves to show that the business of taking countries is not new to the United States.

The complete story is very involved. The United States wants Nicaragua for military, economic and political reasons. These are important enough reasons for any capitalist country like the United States to save its conscience with.

### Military.

THE military reasons are the proposed new isthmian canal; the United States naval base in the Bay of Fonseca; the completion of the Pan-America railway, the Nicaragua leg of which has not yet been built; and the use of Nicaragua as a base of operations for the defense of the Panama Canal.

### Economic.

THE economic reasons are that American bankers already control finances of the country and need a government that will do what it is told; mines, oil wells, timber resources and fruit plantations are owned by American firms; the new canal and railway are also of economic importance to United States interests; and secure control will make Nicaragua an ideal country for the further export of capital by New York bankers.

### Political.

THE political reasons are that the United States must be assured of a willing government in a country thru which it intends to build an essentially military canal and one so near to another important canal; control of Nicaragua assists the United States in checking the spread of the Mexican anti-imperialist spirit thruout the rest of Latin-America; and the country offers a political and military base for the acquisition of other Latin republics when the time is ripe.

This explains why a little country with a population smaller than that of Detroit or Cleveland and slightly larger in area than New York state can become so important.

### II.

AMERICAN interference in Central America is an old story. The present armed invasion of Nicaragua by United States marines is only the latest evidence of an adventure upon which the United States embarked many years ago. It begins with the Monroe Doctrine.

"The American continents, by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European powers," said President Monroe on Dec. 2, 1823, to

## THE WHY OF WAR WITH MEXICO

THE war-like attitude of the United States being displayed in the recent moves of the state department, both diplomatic and military, raises the question of just how much American capitalists have at stake in Mexico.

It goes without saying that most of the American investment in Mexico is owned or controlled by the international bankers of New York City at whose disposal the United States government under the last four or five presidents has placed its diplomatic power and its armed forces in practically every section of the world. This is particularly true of Latin America where the various administrations have obligingly landed marines at the behest of whatever capitalist group desired "protection" of acquired interests or an opportunity to extend them.

Robt. W. Dunn, in his book, "American Foreign Investments," estimates American interests in Mexico at \$1,280,000,000.

The investments are divided as follows:

Government Bonds .....	\$ 22,000,000
Railroads .....	160,000,000
Mining and Smelting .....	300,000,000
Oil lands and refineries .....	478,000,000
Wholesale and retail stores .....	50,000,000
Manufacturing .....	60,000,000
Plantations and timber .....	200,000,000
Banks and electric utilities .....	10,000,000

Oil is seen to be most important. The value of the Mexican petroleum industry is estimated at over one billion dollars. Including pipe lines, land and equipment, Dunn estimates that United States interests control 57.7 per cent of this. The leading American oil companies there are Standard Oil, the Doheny group and the Mellon group.

the "Holy Alliance" of European monarchists.

U. S. Balliwick.

FROM that time on, the territory to the south has been considered the backfield of the United States. It wasn't many years after that the Mexican war was fought and another state added to the union at the expense of Mexico. It wasn't much longer before Spain was kicked out of her last stronghold in the Caribbean and that sea made an "American lake."

At the time when the United States, under Roosevelt in 1903 and 1904, took over the Dominican Republic and stole Panama from Colombia, a reformulation of the Monroe Doctrine was found to be necessary. In his annual message in 1904 Roosevelt declared:

"Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in the loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the western hemisphere the adherence of the

United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing of importance, to the exercise of an INTERNATIONAL POLICE POWER.

### The Big Stick.

THIS was called the policy of the "Big Stick." Events in Nicaragua show it to be very much in force. The Monroe Doctrine and the "Big Stick" are the high spots of the political background of American expansion to the south.

The economic basis of the Mexican war, the first aggressive move of the United States towards the equator, was the desire of the slave states of the south to acquire new territory for the growth of the trade in flesh. The southern aristocrats even hoped for the annexation of Mexico and the

West Indies not to speak of other territories in South America.

This was not to be for the Negro slave traders, but it is still dear to the hearts of their successors, the traders in wage slaves and dollars. The events since the Spanish-American War have seen a steady growth of penetration, economic, political and military that gives sign of stopping no place north of the Straits of Magellan.

### Latin-America Balks.

THIS is duly resented by Latin-America. Very few Spanish Americans have been fooled by the Monroe Doctrine. They may not have minded it so much in 1823. But with its Rooseveltian amplification and all that has transpired in the passing years, it is hard not to see its true meaning.

A famous Argentine publicist, Manuel Ugarte, epitomized the attitude of Latin-America towards the United States in an open letter to President Wilson just prior to his inauguration in 1913:

We desire that Cuba be freed. We desire that Nicaragua be permitted to become the arbiter of her own destiny. We desire that the abominable injustice committed against Colombia be rectified. We desire freedom for the heroic peoples of the Philippines. We desire that Panama be conceded the dignity of a nation. We desire that Mexico should not continually see the sword of Damocles of intervention suspended over her flag. We demand equality; we demand respect; we demand, in short, that the Stars and Stripes cease to be a symbol of oppression in the New World.

The words of Senor Ugarte, uttered in 1913, are more true today than ever as a picture of the resentment of Latin-America towards the encroachment of the big northern power.

### Every Nook and Corner.

THERE is not a country in Latin-America in which the power of the United States is not felt. Since the war, since the United States ceased to be a debtor nation and had fabulous sums of capital for export, the bankers of New York have put their fingers into every nook and corner of the continent. Sugar, coffee, fruit, mining, oil, lumber and most important of all, money trusts and companies with headquarters for the most part in New York have worked their way into the economic and political life of all twenty republics in Latin-America some of them controlled outright.

Revolutions and counter-revolutions have been started and stopped at will. In Central America and the Caribbean, marines have been landed to control the course of elections or for complete occupation. In South America the hand of the bankers works in devious ways. The granting or withholding of a loan, of itself, carries with it great political power. Venezuela dances to the tune of American banking firms and Bolivia is owned part and parcel.

(Concluded tomorrow.)

## The January Workers Monthly

A concrete analysis of the tasks of the American revolutionary movement and of the American Communist Party from the Leninist viewpoint is the subject of the leading article (Bertram D. Wolfe, Towards Leninism) in the January issue of the Workers Monthly just off the press. As the author points out very clearly, the leading position of American imperialism in the scheme of world economics and politics of today as well as the recent developments of the most modern forms of rationalization and class-collaboration in this country have made the United States the center of the attention of world capitalism and of the world labor movement, reformist and revolutionary. This places a very serious responsibility upon the American workers and especially upon the American Communists which they can meet only thru a better understanding and a more direct and concrete application of the principles of Leninism. Comrade Wolfe sketches briefly the chief problems and tasks of the approach towards Leninism in this country.

Another phase of Leninism is discussed by Max Bedacht (Position and Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) in an excellent article explaining the fundamentals of the late controversy in the ranks of the Russian Communist Party. The article is by no means a narration of the events of the struggle; it is a fundamental analysis of the basic problems of the Russian revolution and post-revolutionary development from the point of view of Leninism. It should be read and studied by every Communist and every advanced worker.

Very noteworthy in this issue is the article on the agrarian situation in this country by J. Louis Engdahl (Peasantry or Power) which explains in a very clear way the recent developments in the farming situation in America, reviews the various manifestations of the farmers' movement in the last period of time, and throws considerable light on the relations of the government to agricul-

ture. The article closes with an analysis of the perspectives facing the American farmer in connection with independent political action and the class struggle.

The offensive against the left wing in the trade unions is commented upon and examined by William Z. Foster (The Struggle in the Needle Trades) who explains the recent right wing activities in the needle trades unions from the point of view of the advancing tide of company unionism, whether initiated in an open form by the bosses or in a hidden form by the right wing bureaucrats. From Comrade Foster's analysis of the situation in the needle trades conclusions are drawn as to what the tasks and activities of the left wing must be in order to save and vitalize the trade union movement.

Another phase in the development of the American trade union movement is touched upon by Earl R. Browder (The Five-Day Week). The movement for the five-day week is brought back by Comrade Browder to its economic basis, the unexampled increase in the rate of productivity in industry. The author also points out very effectively the relations of the recent victory of the New York Furriers, the A. F. of L. and Ford to the movement for the five-day week.

Among the shorter articles the outstanding one is the presentation of the problems facing the VII Enlarged Executive of the C. I. written by John Pepper before the Plenum opened and interesting now to compare with the actual work of the Plenum. The analytical and statistical articles—by L. Plot on the Youth and the Labor Movement and the article on the situation of the Soviet Economy on the Ninth Anniversary—present valuable material for use and for reference.

An interesting feature of this issue of the Workers Monthly is the article by E. Kantor (Civilization—An Historical Category) in which the exact scientific meaning of the oft-misused term "civilization" is discussed. Together with the editor's



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Also Bunny reviewed his threat about Annabelle. "You tell Verne, with my compliments, I'm going to lay siege to his girl, and take her to that meeting. I'll tell her he's trying to keep her in a golden cage, and that'll make her go; and if ever she hears the full story of those political prisoners she'll make Verne wish he'd known when to quit!" Dad could hardly keep from grinning. Poor old man, in his secret heart he was proud of the kid's nerve!

Whether Dad used the argument about Annabelle, or what he said, this much is history—two days after Vernon Roscoe arrived from Washington in his private car, carrying in his own hands the precious documents with the big red seals of the department of the interior, the district attorney of San Elido county appeared before Superior Judge Patten, and entered a "nolle proes" in the eight criminal syndicalism cases. So Vee Tracy got back her ten thousand dollars, and the seven oil workers were turned out half-blinded into the sunshine, and Bunny postponed his premier appearance in the role of that ill bird—whatever may be the name of it—which is reputed to foul its own nest.

### III.

Bunny got the news before it was in the papers, and he hastened to take it to Paul and Ruth. Paul had got work as a carpenter, and they had rented a little cottage on the rear of a lot, not too expensive. Ruth had started her nurse's course in one of the big hospitals, and Paul had got some books, and there was a little paradise transported to a working-class part of Angel City. And oh, the happiness that shone in Ruth's face when Bunny came in with the news! And then the strange mixture of anguish and pride, as Paul spoke: "It's good of you, son, to have taken so much trouble, and I do appreciate it; but I'm afraid you won't think me very grateful when you hear what I'm going to do with my freedom."

"What is it, Paul?"

"I've decided to join the Workers Party."

"Oh, Paul!" Bunny's face showed dismay. "But why?"

"Because I believe in their tactics. I always have, ever since my time in Siberia. I waited, because I didn't want to hurt the strike; and after I got arrested I couldn't do anything without compromising the other fellows. But now it won't hurt anyone but myself, so I'm going to say what I know."

"But Paul! They'll only arrest you again!"

"Maybe so. But this time they'll arrest me as a Communist, and they'll try me that way."

"But they've already convicted so many!"

"That's the way an unpopular cause has to grow—there's no other way. Here I am, an obscure working man, and nobody pays any attention to what I think or say; but if they try me as a Communist, I make people talk and think about our ideas."

Bunny stole a look at Ruth: a pitiful sight, her eyes riveted upon her brother, and her hands clasped tight in fear. It was so that she had looked when Paul was going off to war. It was her fate to see him go off to war!

"Are you sure there's nothing more important you can do, Paul?"

"I used to think I was going to do a lot of great things. But the last few years have taught me that a working man isn't very important in this capitalist world, and he has to remember his place. A lot of us are going to jail, and a lot more are going to die. The one thing we must be sure of is that we help to awaken the slaves."

There was a pause. "You're quite sure it can't come peaceably, Paul?"

"The other side has the say about that, son. Do you think they were peaceable during the strike? You should have been there!"

"And you've given up hope for democracy?"

"No, not at all! Democracy is the goal—it's the only thing worth working for. But it can't exist till we've broken the stranglehold of big business. That's a fighting job, and it can't be done by democracy. Look at the boobs that Eli has got in his tabernacle, and imagine them setting out to get the best of Verne Roscoe!"

Bunny could not avoid a smile. "That's exactly Verne's own statement."

(Continued tomorrow.)

note the article provides a problem for much consideration.

A continuation of Heinz Neumann's valuable discussion of the recent Ultra-Left offensive in the Comintern (Ultra-Left Menshevism), the editor's review of two recent outstanding Marxian publications, Jay Lovestone's discussion of another notable work of the American revolution, and the usual quota of striking reviews conclude the enumeration of the content of what is certainly an unusually rich number—both in quantity and in quality—of the Workers Monthly.