

## "DAILY" BIRTHDAY FETE, MANHATTAN OPERA, TONIGHT

### BORAH "PERMITS" EUROPE TO USE ARMS ON LATINS

Says Monroe Law Stops Only Their Staying in U. S. Sphere

### Debate War Treaties

Some Senators Want to Openly Claim Empire

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Senate today continued the now routine business of pushing thru the first of the administration war plans, the Kellogg treaties ratification. The fifteen cruiser bill lies ready for adoption as soon as the treaties are ratified.

Senator Borah, chief advocate of the treaty in its present form, spent his time today answering those equally enthusiastic but more tactless imperialists who want the treaties to be adopted with insulting specifications about United States dominance in the Western hemisphere.

Borah made it clear to certain democratic party critics that the U. S. has not always objections to European governments killing a limited number of Latin-Americans, so long as they do not make a practice of it. Apparently it is all right with U. S. for England to occasionally shoot up a town with warships, in the "amicable" collection of a debt, if she does not afterwards apply imperial control to the devastated region. But the insolent assertion of the imperialist Monroe Doctrine of Wall Street control and blood-letting of Latin-America remains in Borah's platform.

If League Intervenes  
Democrats headed by Glass of Virginia, Swanson of Virginia and Caraway of Arkansas attempted to elicit from Borah a statement of what effect would have been created if the League of Nations had intervened in the recent Paraguayan-Bolivian boundary dispute and had used coercive measures under Article X of the League covenant. Borah finally said he thought even the use of coercive measures by Europe in the dispute would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

"Force has been used by other nations several times in South America and there has never been objection by the United States," Borah said. "If the force is used for amicable settlement of disputes and not for the purpose of acquiring power of territory in South America, I do not believe the Monroe Doctrine would apply."

Wants "Keep Out" Sign.  
Senator George P. McLean, republican, Connecticut, challenged Borah's statement that the American Monroe Doctrine is fully protected by the treaty's recognition of the right of self defense and announced his intention of voting for a reservation.

McLean said secretary of state Kellogg had defined self defense as "the right of a nation to protect its territory," and that inasmuch as South America is not legally United States territory the senate should specifically provide a safeguarding clause, recognizing U. S. control there.

Borah disputed McLean's deductions. He argued that Kellogg had not intended to restrict his definition of "self defense."

"If the treaty is ratified we have just as much right to defend or interpret the Monroe Doctrine as we did if the treaty had never been thought of," Borah asserted.

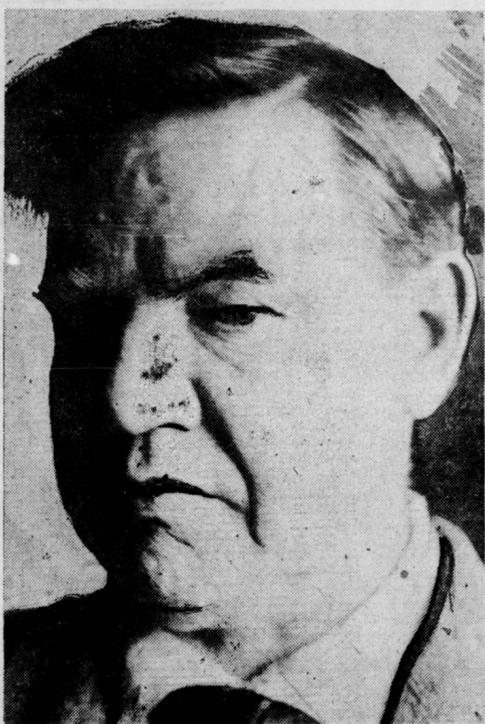
### Jessica Smith to Talk on Women in the Soviet Union Tomorrow Night

After spending a number of years in the Soviet Union studying the life and working conditions of women in the New Russia, Jessica Smith, author of "Women in the Soviet Union," who recently returned to this country, will address the Workers School Forum, 26 Union Square, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, on the same subject her book deals with.

She will include in her lecture the various aspects of Soviet peasant life which she observed during her long stay. A particularly interesting part of her lecture will be the sex and family relations in the workers' republic, the housing question, and various other related subjects.

"Our theory must give an answer to the problems that practice puts to us."—Lenin, Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

### "Bill" Haywood, Whose Memoirs Begin Today



On the back page the Daily Worker begins publication of Bill Haywood's life, written by himself. Subscribe today and do not miss an issue of this wonderful labor history.

### Haywood Memoirs Begin in This Issue of the "Daily"

At last what all have been eagerly waiting for, "Bill Haywood's Book," begins today on the back page of the Daily Worker. The great drama of labor that was Haywood's vivid life should not be missed by anyone, particularly any worker interested in the inspiring struggles of his or her class.

By arrangement with the International Publishers company, the Daily Worker holds exclusive rights to serial publication of this great work of one of the most famous revolutionary leaders of America. Without extra cost, a subscription to the Daily Worker will give you access to this work of Bill Haywood. All who have not sent in subscriptions so far, should do so at once. Those arriving within ten days are privileged to ask for back numbers containing the Haywood memoirs. Do not miss one issue of this wonderful story by delaying a day.

Further, the Daily Worker knows that throughout America are thousands of workers, comrades and fellow-workers of "Big Bill," workers in mine, mill and shop, agricultural, railroad, construction—workers of all kinds, who have been enlightened and inspired by Haywood in the decades of his leadership of the class struggle in America. To them the Daily Worker extends a comradely invitation to write about their own contact with Haywood, how they met him, what he did or said that gave them light and inspiration in practical daily struggle against the employing class.

Style and grammar are not required. No worker need withhold his contribution toward enriching the memory of Bill Haywood among American workers because of poor English or lack of experience in writing. "Big Bill" belongs to the American workers—all of them. His life was for thirty years a story of their struggles. The Daily Worker wishes them to participate in bringing to the workers of the present generation—and those of the future—a realization and a pride in the struggles of the past. Tell of the Haywood you knew!

### Extend the Time for Greetings to "Daily"

The Daily Worker has decided to extend the time during which greetings and advertisements for its fifth anniversary can be sent in. So many telephone calls were received yesterday from workers and workingclass organizations asking for more time that it was decided to make the whole of the following week Daily Worker Anniversary Week during which greetings and ads will be printed. Many workingclass organizations which are meeting over the weekend are planning to assign generous sums to the "Daily" for birthday greetings.

### Four Workers Die in Fire-Swept Tenements Here

#### RIVERSIDE DRIVE JEWELRY VERSUS WORKERS' LIVES

Fire Chief Unworried at Tenement Horrors of Death in Flames

#### "Sweaters; Half Price"

Negro Workers Die for Landlord's Profits

Big headline, front page, yesterday's capitalist papers: "Residents, Riverside Drive, complain firemen steal articles during fires." That's important! Another headline, not nearly so large: "Two tenement fires take tool of lives."

Fire Chief Kenlon much concerned about thievery from the wealthy on Riverside Drive. Lines up 43 battalion chiefs and 14 deputies, to "lay down the law." Some way or another, dead workers in the tenement house fires are "forgotten." The fire chief is not worried about the lives of workers who have to live in tenement fire-traps, but only about the trinkets of the rich.

Death Traps.  
The two tenement fires, early yesterday morning, were at 283 E. Houston St., in the crowded lower East Side, and at 352 St. Nicholas Ave., in the Negro tenement district of Harlem.

On Houston street, off the Bowery, there are literally dozens of ancient fire-traps, filled to overflowing with the families of workers, many of them foreign-born. The blaze that turned the four-story junk-heap at 283 into a roaring furnace and took two lives, could as easily have happened to practically any building in the terrible slum district.

We may guess the reason why it happened at number 283 Houston St. and not at any other number from the following:

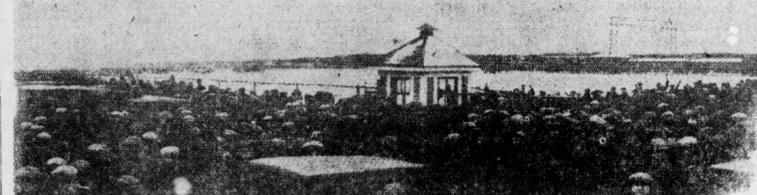
"Fire Sale!"  
The reporter for the Daily Worker was somewhat amazed, when approaching the building, with the ashes hardly cold, to note that the clothing store on the first floor had a big sign up, "Fire Sale," twenty feet long by four deep. Fast work! Must have had advance notice of the fire. Inside, the proprietor was piling stuff in the windows with a pleased sort of look; very much satisfied, evidently, to be selling out "at 50 cents on the dollar."

Up in Harlem, on St. Nicholas avenue, the bleak front of number 352 showed no sign of a fire-escape. Neighbors said that there is a fire-escape in the rear, "but it ain't any good." Just an excuse of a fire-escape. Not to be reached from all apartments. "And at the bottom, there's no way of getting to the ground but just falling off."

Only one of thousands of old fire-traps, rented to Negro workers at top prices. Wooden stair-cases. No central heating. A hundred Negro families in it and adjoining tenements driven out by fire that swept up from the basement and killed James Townes, a waiter, and his wife, Margaret, a housemaid.

Somewhere, the landlord of that whole string of fire-traps is enjoying life. Collects his rent through an agency. Keeps out of sight of the Negro workers whom he robs by proxy.

### Over 30,000 Workers Storm Ford Plant for Work; 500 Hired



Between 30,000 and 40,000 jobless workers shivered in the freezing winter cold, as they swarmed about the employment booth of the Fordson plant of the Ford Motor Co. in a vain search for work. After several of the workers had been overcome by the freezing cold and after hours of manhandling by the police, less than 500 were hired as slaves of the belt. Photo shows a few thousand of the unemployed workers outside the Fordson plant.

### Soviet Pianist Will Portray "1917" at Lenin Memorial

#### POLICE ARREST 40 IN BALBO PROTEST

Demonstrate at Italian Consulate

#### BULLETIN.

Forty Italian workers were arrested late last night while demonstrating against the murderous blackshirt envoy, Italo Balbo, before the Italian consulate at 22nd St. near 4th Ave.

Earlier in the evening they had participated in the protest before the Hotel Biltmore, where Balbo was being feted by city officials.

"Down with Balbo! Murderer! Assassin! Down with Mussolini!" was the defiant greeting shouted by over 200 Italian anti-fascist workers at Italo Balbo, right hand man of Mussolini, as surrounded by a strong guard of Whalens efficient police force, he entered the Hotel Biltmore to be feted by the Walker administration last night.

Long before he was scheduled to appear, uniformed thugs of Tammany swung their clubs threateningly in the vicinity of the hotel.

Immediately Balbo's car pulled up, the demonstrators surged forward. Police, however, swung their clubs viciously, and although the pickets offered a strong resistance, they were forced to retreat through the crowd of spectators.

Italo Balbo, fascist murderer and minister of aviation in Mussolini's cabinet, was given another "warm" reception yesterday afternoon by New York workers. Gathering at 43rd St. pier at 1 o'clock about 100 demonstrators, carrying banners, hissed and booed the instigator of the murder of hundreds of workers as he was entering the new Italian motorship, Vulcania, which arrived here a few days ago. An elaborate reception was given to Balbo on the ship by fascists and city officials.

About 50 police attempted to intimidate the workers and to disrupt the demonstration, but failed.

When Balbo emerged at about 3:30 another demonstration took place. Tom De Fazio, secretary of the committee which is in charge of the demonstrations against Balbo, jumped on the running board of his automobile and held a placard before his eyes until pulled away by a policeman.

The International Labor Defense and the Anti-Fascist Alliance arranged the demonstration.

The Russian revolution of 1917 from the first rumbling outbreak to the overthrow of the czar, the subsequent victory over the bourgeoisie and then the triumphant entry of the workers and peasants into power—all this will be conveyed in music to the many thousands of men and women at the Lenin memorial meeting, Saturday evening, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

#### Composer a Revolutionist.

Jascha Fischermann, noted Russian pianist, and formerly inspector of music conservatories for the U. S. S. R., will offer the special number "1917" by Krushenc, in keeping with the spirit of the demonstration against the growing imperialist war danger. Krushenc, the composer of the now famous revolutionary number, is himself a worker and took active part in the revolution which led to the establishment of a workers' and peasants' republic.

#### Music For Workers.

Fischermann came to America less than a year ago. He was a member of the Moscow Committee on Music in Schools and Conservatories. He speaks with high praise

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### LEADER DROPS THE OPPOSITION

Fishman of Cleveland Writes to C. E. C.

The Central Executive Committee has received the following communication from Comrade M. Fishman, one of the erst-while leaders of the Foster-Bittelman group in the Cleveland District. We herewith reprint the same for the information of the party membership:

"Dear Comrades:  
"As a member of the District Executive Committee and of the District Polcom of District No. 6, I find it necessary, in the interest of party unity, to make the following statement:

"As a former supporter of the Minority of the Central Executive Committee, I sever connections and disassociate myself from the Minority for the following reasons:

"1.—The Minority failed to repudiate the statement signed by Costrell, Aronberg and Cannon, which I believe was one of the ways by which the Trotsky agent

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### FORD PICKS LESS THAN 500 MEN OUT OF 40,000

#### Jobless Freeze All Night; Police Use Clubs; Workers Curse Ford Prosperity

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—I went down to the Ford Rouge Plant seeking work myself. I arrived there at 4 o'clock this morning, and at that time there were at least 5,000 workers already waiting for the employment office to open. By 8 o'clock when the office opened there were between 30,000 and 40,000 workers, although the capitalist papers say that there were 12,000 and some that there were 32,000. This event is occupying the predominant sections of the capitalist newspapers here, every one of them having devoted front-page articles to the thing.

I had the opportunity to interview a fellow who said that he worked in the Ford River Rouge

Plant Employment Office. I inquire in regards to the Ford announcement that he would hire 30,000 men by March 1st. He called it so much bunk, and added that as far as he knows it was impossible for Ford to give work to even 10,000 men, not to even think of 30,000.

As to the huge crowds of workers who swarmed around the Ford employment office here. The line began at 9 p. m. last night. When I arrived at the plant at 4 this morning, two Negro workers were carrying a fellow to a police car. I was able to speak to the two Negro workers and to the worker whom they were carrying and I found out that this worker's legs and hands were completely paralyzed as a result of freezing. His

name is Leon Seegey (his name is mentioned in the Times article). He was able to tell me that he was amongst the first to be in line, having started waiting at 9 o'clock the night before.

The Times and News both say that the men were good-natured and that there were no disturbances except one. This is a lot of boloney, because there were at least a dozen disturbances, and in some cases, the policemen beat up the workers when there was a rush to the line. The workers were indignant and swore like hell, cursing everything from Ford to Coolidge prosperity. The disturbances sometimes developed into sort of semi-riots, for even the News reports one disturbance in which a worker was antagonized by a cop to the extent

that he drew out a knife ready for action. The steel-wire fences around the field, in which the employment office was located, collapsed in several places under the pressure of the jamming and pushing in the crowd.

In addition to this one case, many other workers were seen frozen. The workers were furious in their anger. The workers went without any food or sleep. Many workers, amongst them young and Negro workers, were seen sleeping on the backs of the men that stood ahead of them. When the office was opened, the officials picked out the workers (487 were hired out of all the tens of thousands there), and they were sure to select the huskiest.

—JOBLESS WORKER.

### WORKERS TO JOIN IN BIG TRIBUTE TO FIGHTING PAPER

Many Industries and Nationalities to Be Represented

#### Duncan Dance Program

Lovestone, Foster and Minor to Speak

The Fifth Anniversary of the Daily Worker, central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party and the only workingclass daily in the English language in the world, will be celebrated in Manhattan Opera House, 34th St., west of Eighth Ave., tonight.

The celebration in New York City is the forerunner of similar events throughout the country. Tomorrow the "Daily" anniversary will be observed in Detroit, Friday in Philadelphia, with celebrations in various other cities during the next few weeks.

#### Several Thousand to Attend.

In New York City several thousand workers will join in a tribute to and an expression of solidarity with the paper that has fought for them for five years. Workers of every industry in this city and vicinity, skilled and unskilled, representing every nationality, Negro, white and the races of the Far East—all will be present at Manhattan Opera House at a celebration that promises to be memorable in every way.

Greeting the Fifth Anniversary of the Daily Worker, Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party; William Z. Foster, member of the secretariat; and Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, will make brief addresses.

Greetings from the Communist Parties of the world will also be read.

#### Duncan Dancers.

Arrived here recently from the famous Isadora Duncan School in Moscow, the Isadora Duncan Dancers, under the direction of Irma Duncan, favorite pupil of the matchless Isadora, will perform a special program of revolutionary dances. The 20 young girls, ranging in age from 14 to 18, who compose the troupe, are prize pupils of the school, all children of workers. Their dancing has been acclaimed by critics as marking the creation of a new art in which all the other arts are merged.

The late Isadora Duncan founded her school at the invitation of the Soviet government at the height of the civil wars and the famine years. Thousands of workingclass children have been taught in this school by Isadora herself and by her adopted daughter, Irma, who is carrying on her traditions. Isadora taught these children not only the art of the dance, but imbued them with the ideals of the revolution which had stirred her so deeply.

#### Special Program.

Tonight for the first time outside the Soviet Union this great dance troupe will appear before a workingclass audience. They are here by special permission of the Commissariat of Art and Education to take part in the Daily Worker celebration. The program that they arranged will surpass anything they have presented before. It will open with the International, to be followed by the famous "Impressions of Revolutionary Russia," and concluding with an interpretation of Tchaikovsky's Symphony Pathétique. They will be accompanied by a symphony orchestra.

A few tickets still are left for tonight's great celebration. They can be bought at the office of the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square.

### Greetings Omitted from Today's 'Daily' Printed in Few Days

Because of technical reasons many fifth anniversary greetings from workers and workingclass organizations had to be omitted from today's edition of the Daily Worker. They will all be printed during the next few days during which the anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker will continue.

### PROTEST ARREST OF JOHNSTONE

N.Y. Workers Denounce British Imperialism

A telegram of protest was sent to the British ambassador in Washington last night by a mass meeting in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl., which denounced bitterly the arrest and imprisonment of Jack Johnstone, for speaking against British imperialism in the name of a world federation of anti-imperialist leagues before the Indian Trade Union Council in Djava, India.

The telegram was based upon a unanimous resolution adopted by the meeting in the name of the New York branch of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, the Trade Union Educational League, and the International Labor Defense.

Wm. Z. Foster, national secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, in his speech said, "We rely on the power and solidarity of the workers of the world, to save Jack Johnstone from the death which British imperialism so freely visits upon leaders of the workers in its conquered territories."

Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, said that the greatest need of the present movement was a united front of the workers of this country and the masses of Latin America in opposition to the next world war.

Nearing showing the increasing investment of U. S. capital in Latin America, as well as a tremendous increase in trade.

George Pershing, field organizer of the A. A. I. L., discussed the growing militarization of the U. S. He showed how \$118,000,000 was being spent for the military training camps, officers reserve, etc., besides the millions directly for the army and navy.

### NEW BEDFORD FOR THE C. E. C.

Opposition Defeated by Big Majority

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 4.—At a membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party in New Bedford, the Central Executive Committee of the party was overwhelmingly endorsed by the members who were the leaders in the heroic textile strike last year. The vote for the Central Committee was 30 against one for the Opposition. Eight abstained because of language difficulties, not being able to understand English well enough.

The resolution follows:  
"The membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party of New Bedford, Mass., after hearing the report of Comrade Zelme for the Central Executive Committee of our party, and Comrade Weisman for the Opposition, herewith decides:

"1.—We agree with the Communist International and the Central Executive Committee of our party in the estimation of the conditions in this country relative to the status of American imperialism and the extent of radicalization among the American workers.

"2.—We agree with the position of the C. E. C. relative to its fight against the Trotsky agent in our

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# Reader of Nicaraguan Traitors to Be New Regime's Minister to U. S. Imperialism

## LOGG POUNDS ITAIN, POINTS OLD QUARREL

### League Is Shown As English Idea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Department's publication of the volume of "Foreign Relations," giving the diplomatic correspondence between England and the United States in 1915, before the Street banking influences decided the United States' policy of neutrality, instead of England's, contains an introduction showing exactly why the documents are in the present stage of relations.

The introduction emphasizes that there was more controversy with England over the Congo than with the Lusitania, and it indicates that this quarrel is resumed.

The publication of the correspondence now also strikes directly at League of Nations by proving it was an English idea in the place, and not President Sharp's word for Britain.

The State Department resume of volume says: "The outstanding episode treated in the 'Foreign Relations, 1915,' is the 'Lusitania' incident."

The fifth anniversary of the Daily Worker comes at a moment when the class-conscious workers in struggle against the employers and against the labor bureaucrats have built a new needle trades union based upon the shop, upon the class struggle, upon international solidarity.

It comes in the year of the formation of the National Miners' Union, and the National Textile Workers' Union. These unions of the revolutionary workers that are a promise and hope for the labor movement of the entire country have already demonstrated that only through the class struggle, through a merciless fight against class collaboration policies, through the reorganization of unions on the basis of the shop and industry can the material and cultural level of the workers be raised and the offensive of the employers be checked.

Without a voice that will speak to the millions of workers in this country, without a champion of the interests of these workers in the shops, the capitalist press, the employers, the bureaucrats with their regime of terror would hush up and suppress the fight which the class-conscious workers will make.

The Daily Worker is the voice of the new unions. It is the herald of the struggle to oust the bureaucrats and revolutionize the trade union movement of this country.

Resting upon the support of these revolutionary workers, the Daily Worker will grow more powerful in championing the interests of labor; and the new unions will grow, will add to their numbers, will consolidate the power of these unions in the shops and will at the same time help make more powerful the left wing, the TUEL, in the mass unions that are still controlled by the reactionaries.

The fifth anniversary of the Daily Worker and northern France, I understood him correctly, he believed that compensation for damages by Germany should also be made. After that, he said, he thought that a "league of nations" could be formed to prevent the recurrence of such a war as this, guarantee the respect of established neutrality and the maintenance of the general principles embodied in the Hague conventions, . . . and to punish future infractions and violations. (Van Dyke's emphasis.) He said that in his opinion, if America were favorable to an idea of this kind, her good offices, mediation (call it what you will), would be welcome when the consideration of terms of peace became possible.

### Auerbach to Lecture on "Cartoon" at Bronx Open Forum Tomorrow

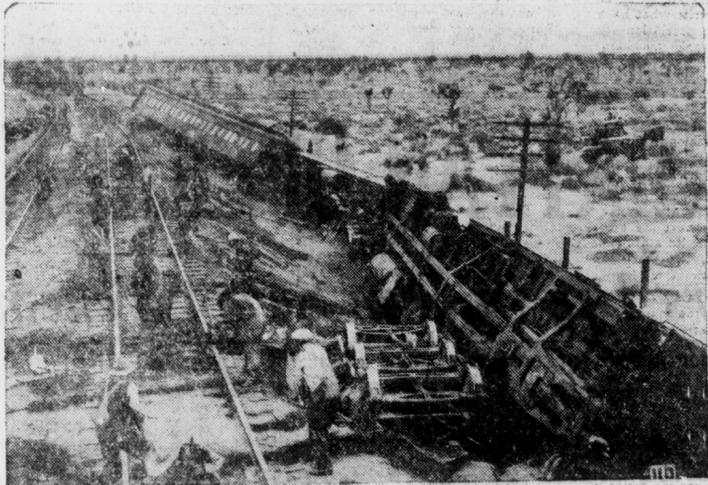
Sol Auerbach, former instructor in philosophy, who was expelled from the University of Pennsylvania last year, will be the principal speaker at the Bronx Open Forum, 1330 Wilkins Ave., tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

He will address the workers on "The Cartoon: The Art of the Revolution," illustrating his lecture with cartoons from various historical and social periods. He will show that the cartoon is the best graphic expression of the revolutionary movement, and that the revolutionary cartoonist is in most cases superior to all others. Contemporary cartoonists, as well as those of the past, will be considered.

Auerbach visited the Soviet Union in 1927, and his lectures on the U. S. S. R. led to his expulsion, a short time later, from his post at the University of Pennsylvania. He is at present on the editorial staff of the Daily Worker.

We demand the immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers and equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours and working conditions for Negro and white workers.

## Thirty Passengers Injured by Defective Track



Picture of wreckage of seven Pullman cars in the desert near Hesperia, Cal. The "Missionary Limited" jumped the track here because of a loose rail. Company officials are circulating the usual "plot" stories to excuse their criminal negligence to hire enough men to properly inspect and repair their tracks.

## District 2, Greets "Daily"; Lauds Service to Workers

The fifth anniversary of the Daily Worker comes at a moment when the class-conscious workers in struggle against the employers and against the labor bureaucrats have built a new needle trades union based upon the shop, upon the class struggle, upon international solidarity.

It comes in the year of the formation of the National Miners' Union, and the National Textile Workers' Union. These unions of the revolutionary workers that are a promise and hope for the labor movement of the entire country have already demonstrated that only through the class struggle, through a merciless fight against class collaboration policies, through the reorganization of unions on the basis of the shop and industry can the material and cultural level of the workers be raised and the offensive of the employers be checked.

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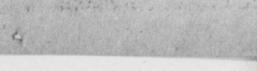
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## POST OFFICE IN SHIPPING FIGHT

### Prohibits British Co. From Carrying Mail

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The U. S. Post Office Department has stepped into the economic war now raging between British and American imperialism, preparatory to the military combat expected soon, and dealt the British Cunard line a heavy blow in the pocketbook.

An arbitrary post office order just issued prohibits mail being sent on any of the three big Cunard ships, the Berengaria, Ansonia and Andania, "unless it is addressed by the sender via these ships." As nobody ever addresses mail that way, the Cunard line loses its trans-Atlantic mail business, a very profitable branch of trade, and American firms get it.

Innocent Mr. Glover, Warren I. Glover, second assistant postmaster general, who has jurisdiction over foreign mail shipments, when pressed for a reason for his order, denied formally that it had anything to do with the shipping war now on—but the only explanation he would make indicated that it had everything to do with the present conflict between the U. S. shipping board and the Cunard line.

He pointed out that on their last trips the Olympic of the White Star line carried 15,000 sacks of mail, and the U. S. liners only 4,500 sacks, and added: "We may recoute all our European mail business," he added. "Beyond this the department has nothing to say."

He explained that by "re-routing" there might be a distinct shift of the mail to American ships.

The Workers (Communist) Party demands unemployment insurance, the amount of compensation to be full wages for the entire period of unemployment, the administration of this insurance to be in the hands of the workers, the cost to be borne by the state and the employers.

Greetings From:

**ROLLIN'S**  
Prescription Pharmacist  
CUT RATE PRICES  
Allerton at Olivville  
Phone: Olivville 9991-2-3

Greetings From:

**SEGUNDO PARDO**  
to the Daily-Worker on its  
Fifth Anniversary  
NEW YORK CITY  
Tel.: Bingham 4710.

Greetings From:

**B. SALTZMAN**  
WATCHES — DIAMONDS  
JEWELRY  
Expert Watchmaker & Jeweler  
Workmanship Guaranteed  
482 Claremont Pkway  
BRONX, N. Y.

Greetings From:

**R. M. G. Restaurant**  
1291 WILKINS AVE.  
BRONX, N. Y.

Greetings From:

**The Cooperative Colony**  
French Cleaners  
and Dyers  
Congratulate the Daily Worker  
on its Fifth Jubilee, and Ask  
All Comrades of the Neighborhood to Patronize Us.  
11 ALLERTON AVENUE  
2700 BRONX PARK EAST

## POLISH GOV'T WANTS MANIU TO JOIN IN PACT

### Says U.S.S.R. Agrees to Include Rumania

BUCHAREST, Jan. 4.—The Rumanian government was reported to have announced today that it had received a communication from the Polish government which stated that the Soviet Union would agree to admit Rumania to the discussions on an anti-war treaty to supplement the Kellogg pact which, the Soviet government declares, if ever passed would be ineffective as a pact for the outlawry of war.

It is stated that the Polish government had asked that Poland, as its ally, be admitted into the negotiations. The Warsaw government has declared itself "interested." It is stated that at the same time Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland should also sign similar agreements with the Soviet Union.

The Maniu government has declared that Bessarabia must be recognized as a Rumanian province before it will enter into a treaty with the Soviet Union.

## SOVIET PIANIST AT LENIN MEET

### Thousands to Honor Leader at Garden

Continued from Page One

of the educational efforts of the Soviet government. "Every young man and woman of the working class is given an opportunity to study music at the various schools and conservatories free of charge," he said. "The institutions are owned and supervised by the government in the interests of the workers." Fischermann declared that appreciation of classical music has reached a higher degree than in most European countries and certainly than in America.

Lovestone, Foster to Sotak. "The Russian masses love good music," he continued. "Concerts which are given free in all the cities of the union are always crowded with young and old. Some of the best artists in the world offer recitals. 'Jazz' such as you have here in America is tabooed in Russia. Folk songs of peasants, and these are increasing in number, are highly popular."

A special musical program will also be given at the memorial meeting by the Freiheit Gesangs Verein. Speakers at the event will be Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and William Z. Foster.

The program at the 5th Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker at Manhattan Opera House consists of the Isadora Duncan Dancers of Moscow U. S. S. R. in a special program of Revolutionary Dances, Symphony Orchestra, Speakers, Tickets \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 now on sale at Daily Worker office. All seats reserved.

Greetings From:

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NEW YORK**

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BANNER OF THE SOCIAL  
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## Walker Greet Fascist Gangster



While throngs of workers booed and hissed, Mayor Walker and Police Commissioner Whalen greet the murder captain of Mussolini. As one fascist to another, Mayor Walker gave Italo Balbo, Mussolini's minister of aviation a fraternal handshake at the city hall reception. Picture shows Walker shaking the hand that wielded revolver and stiletto against the boy Zauboni, smiling in the field who started the massacre at Faenza the words to his blackshirt assassins, "Go and kill, God will choose his own!" In honoring Balbo, Walker and Whalen were merely reaffirming the solidarity with fascism expressed when Mussolini gave Mayor Jimmie a reception in Italy, and decorated Whalen.

## Captain, Scab-Herder, Kills Worker by Sale of Poison Moonshine

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. (By Mail).—Captain Mills, ex-serviceman, at present the proprietor of a restaurant and booze joint in this town, is charged with responsibility for the death of a worker named Thomas Berry.

According to reports, Berry was poisoned with bad moonshine purchased at the Mills establishment on Christmas eve, with the intention of celebrating the holiday. Instead he died on the holiday.

Captain Mills, an infamous herder of scabs, is reported to have been in action in strikes as chief of coal and iron police forces and is known to hate workers who show progressive tendencies. Many are of the belief, that because of this, Mills will be given a clean bill of health by the authorities, and will be permitted to conduct his moonshine establishment, to which his restaurant is only a side line.

## Section 1 Executive Will Meet Tomorrow

A special meeting of the executive committee of Section 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 at 60 St. Marks Pl. All members of the Section Executive Committee must be present.

"The Party is the highest form of the class organization of the proletariat," Lenin. Attend the Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in the Madison Square Garden.

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## MONCADA NAMES SACASA ENVOY TO WASHINGTON

### Led Betrayal to Wall St. in 1927

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 4.—Juan B. Sacasa, who led the revolution against Diaz when he was recognized as president of Nicaragua by the United States Government in 1926, and who later, in company with his general, Moncada, betrayed Nicaragua to Wall Street, is reported to be slated to become the Nicaraguan minister to Washington.

When Henry L. Stimson, now governor-general of the Philippines, promised the so-called liberals that they would be elected into office providing they agreed to United States policy in Nicaragua, Moncada and Sacasa gave up the struggle. Sacasa went to live in Guatemala and Washington, while Moncada remained in Nicaragua to be run into office by the Yankee military forces.

Sacasa has been in constant touch with the United States Government ever since 1926, taking frequent trips to Washington. His appointment as minister to Washington would mean that the head of the "liberal" party would be in constant touch with the Yankee imperialists and be able to direct the puppets in Nicaragua. He was the leader of the "liberals" during the fighting in 1926 and Moncada, who is now president, was one of his generals.

With the beginning of the new year, the statement of Organizer Ellen Dawson reads, larger headquarters are needed from which to conduct the organization drive the union is about to start in Fall River textile mills.

New and heavier wage reductions have been enforced in this city as well as in nearly all New England mill centers. Workers here are demonstrating their readiness to answer the call to unionization.

We demand the immediate abolition of all vagrancy laws; protection of unemployed workers from arrest on charges of vagrancy.

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# OUR PARTY'S PRESS and LITERATURE -- Article by Lenin Published in 1905

(Note—The following article by Lenin was first published in "Novaya Zhizn" (New Life), the first legal Bolshevik newspaper, on Nov. 13, 1905. Wherever Lenin uses the word socialist today Communists would be used.—Editor)

By V. I. LENIN

The socialist proletariat must consider the basic principles of the literature of the Workers' Party, in order to develop these principles and express them in their most complete form. These principles are in contrast with bourgeois customs, with the commercialized bourgeois press, with the individualism of the ambitious adventurers of bourgeois literature and their "splendid freedom," and with the scramble for profits.

In what do these principles consist? Not only that the literature of the proletariat should no longer be a means of enriching groups or individuals, but still more it ought not to express an individual character nor be independent of proletarian control. No more "non-Party" writers; no more literary supermen!

Literary activity should be a part of the whole work of the proletariat. It should be a cog in the great machine which will be put into motion by the whole vanguard of the working class, literature should become one part of the work of the Party, organized, thought out, unified and revolutionary.

"All comparisons limp," says a German proverb. It is so of my comparison of literature with a cog in the machine of the movement. There will be no lack of hysterical intellectuals to yelp in distress at this conception, which, according to them, will debase, will destroy, will "bureaucratize" and make mechanical the free "struggle of minds," free criticism, free, "literary endeavor," etc. Their lament will be nothing but an expression of bourgeois intellectual individualism.

Obviously, literature is the last thing to be treated mechanically; it cannot easily be graded by, or submit to the decisions of the majority. In this matter, one ought, undoubtedly, to allow a great deal of scope for individual initiative, for personal inclination, for inspiration and imagination, in form and content.

All this is indisputable, but it proves only one thing, that the literary side of the Party's work cannot be mechanically identified with the other sides of proletarian activity.

This by no means destroys the truth—incomprehensible and strange as it may seem to intellectuals and bourgeois democrats—that literary work ought to be most strictly bound to the rest of the socialist work of the Party. Writers ought to enter the Party without making any stipulations. Publishing establishments, bookshops, reading rooms, libraries, everything to do with literature, ought to be placed under the control of the Party.

The organized socialist proletariat ought to supervise and control all this work; it should infuse into it the vital spirit of the workers, and in this sphere, should throw off the outlook of the mercenary bourgeois, who see in the writer only the man who sells his writings to earn a living, and in the reader simply a customer who brings in money.

Naturally we do not imagine that this change in literature can be brought about at one swoop; in this Russian literature, which has so long been crippled by an "Asiatic" censorship, and corrupted by an Europeanized bourgeoisie. We are far from expecting any panacea whatever in the shape of decisions and resolutions settling the whole thing in an arbitrary manner. That is not the point. What concerns us is that our class-conscious proletariat should understand that here is a new problem which has to be faced frankly, and everything possible done to solve it.

After having delivered ourselves from the chains of censorship, we do not want to be captives of bourgeois commerce and its relationships. We want to create a press that is freed not only from police control, but also from the influence of capital and from private ambitions, and above all freed from anarchist—bourgeois individualism.

These last words will be an object of derision to the reading public. "Good heavens!" some burning apostle of "intellectual freedom" will doubtless exclaim; "Good heavens! You want to submit to the masses as subtle and so personal a thing as literary workmanship . . . You want workmen to decide, by a majority of votes, high questions of philosophy, science and art. That is the way you express the spirit's freedom to work, which is essentially individual . . ."

Don't be alarmed, my friends!

First of all, this concerns the literature OF THE PARTY, and its place in the Party, of the control of the Party. Every one is free to say and write what he wants without the least restriction. But every voluntary association—and the Party is one of them—is free to expel from its ranks members who use its organization to preach opinions AGAINST the Party. Freedom to write and speak should be as complete as possible. In the name of Free Speech, I should give you the whole right of shouting, lying and saying all that you want to. But in virtue of the freedom of association, you must concede to me the right to maintain or to break my alliance with people who write in such a fashion.

The Party is a voluntary organization, that will inevitably fall in ruins, first spiritually, and then materially, if it does not take care to decide the position of those people who propagate opinions against it. And to fix what is FOR and what is AGAINST the Party, we have the program of the Party as a criterion, its tactical resolutions, its statutes, and finally the experiences of International Socialism, the whole experience of voluntary associations of the proletariat.

Our Party is becoming a party of the masses; we are in an epoch of rapid transition towards an open legal organization, and at this period many useless people (from a Marxist point of view) and perhaps a few who are Christians or other mystics, join us. But we have a strong digestion; we are Marxists, hard as adamant. We shall assimilate all the confusionsists. Partisans of the freedom of association, we still fight unmercifully to purge the Party of confusionist elements.

Furthermore, may we inform our friends, the bourgeois individualists, that their talk about "absolute liberty" is nothing less than pure hypocrisy.

In a society which maintains itself by the power of money, and where the mass of the workers lack the necessities of life, there is no real liberty. Are you free in relation to your bourgeois publisher, my writer friend? Again, are you free in relation to your bourgeois public, which demands from you pornography and prostitution as a supplement to "sacred dramatic art"?

Absolute freedom is a bourgeois or anarchist fiction (for anarchism is a bourgeois theory turned the wrong way round). One cannot live in a society and be free toward society. The freedom of the bourgeois writer, or artist, or actor, is a mask of independence concealing a real dependence upon the money of parasites and *souteneurs*. (those who "keep" them)—Ed.)

We socialists tear aside this hypocrisy and unmask their false standards, not to arrive at a literature "above class" (that will only be possible in a socialist society, in a society without classes), but to oppose to this so-called free literature, which is really allied with the bourgeoisie, a literature openly bound to the proletariat.

This will be a literature truly free, because corruption and ambition will have no place there, and socialist ideals and sympathy with the oppressed will continually bring into it new forces and new groupings.

This will be free literature, for it will not depend upon the biased heroine nor the ten thousand bored and fattened big-brow, but upon the millions and millions of workers, who are the pick of the country, its power and its future.

This will be free literature, which will enrich itself with the latest creations of revolutionary thought, with the experience and living work of the socialist proletariat.

Get down to the job, then, comrades. . . . We have before us a great and difficult problem; we must create a rich proletarian literature, narrowly and indissolubly to the socialist workers' movement.

All the journals, all the periodicals, all the bookshops should immediately harness themselves to the task or reorganizing in order to become the organ of one of the other of the organizations affiliated our Party.

It is only after this work that socialist literature will deserve the name; it is only then that it will be capable of carrying out its tasks; it is only then that even within the framework of bourgeois society, it will be able to free itself from bourgeois bondage and bind itself to the movement of the truly revolutionary class.

## THE NEGRO PAPERS IN CLASS WAR

By CYRIL BRIGGS, Editor Negro Champion.

Of several hundred Negro newspapers and magazines in the United States most are controlled by the rising Negro bourgeoisie. Most of them aspire to be general newspapers, some few are church and fraternal organs. The majority of the newspapers are published weekly, a few monthly.

Of the magazines most are monthlies, two or three appear weekly. There is as yet no Negro daily newspaper, although several attempts have been made along this line, the most notable being an attempt a few years ago by Marcus Garvey.

Just prior to the "War to Make the World Safe for Democracy" a marked change began to manifest itself in the Negro press. Radical publications like The Crusader, The Emancipator, blazed the trail for a more militant economic policy, while The Voice and The Negro World gave expression to a growing racial radicalism, the latter paper also serving as the organ of a futile Zionism.

During the world war a note of bitterness crept into the Negro press to be followed upon the conclusion of the war by a general tone of militancy, which was evident in all but the most servile and reactionary publications. While the war was yet on, radical publications like The Crusader were analyzing and attacking the brand of democracy for which the Allies were seeking to make the world safe. These publications openly encouraged resisting with force all efforts at humiliation and terrorism, with the result that several white mobs met armed resistance to their marauding expeditions into Negro sections. Especially did this happen after the return home of the colored soldiers.

Go Treacherous Road. Their naive hope in the universality of Wilson's democracy shattered by events, Negro editors became more and more militant in voicing their racial demands. Few of them, however, saw the class implications in the racial struggle. Others, like Du Bois of The Crisis, saw quite clearly the class implications but were unwilling to come out openly against those responsible for the theories of higher and lower races and the exploitation and degradation of their race, with these theories as justification, since it was upon the "philanthropy" of this very group that their own status as "leaders" was based. A. Philip Randolph and Chandler Owens, editors of The Messenger, maintained a militant struggle for a while, but with the general betrayal of the working class by the socialist party these two socialists went the treacherous road of their colleagues.

With the steady rise of the Negro bourgeoisie the tendency is toward conservatism on the part of papers such as The Amsterdam News, The Pittsburgh Courier, the Chicago Defender, The Atlanta Independent, The Baltimore Afro-American, etc. It is no accident that these papers are the first to give expression to the growing power of the Negro bourgeoisie. They are all published in the big industrial centers where the bourgeoisie is concentrated. They are among the best edited and most powerful of the Negro press. While tending toward economic conservatism these papers still retain, however, a large measure of militancy on racial demands. Of this group The Atlanta Independent is the most reactionary, the Baltimore Afro-American the least reactionary. In a class by itself is The Negro Champion, the only Negro labor paper in the United States and a

## Soviet Union Seamen Gaining Muscle



Athletics are popular among the Red Sailors. Here is a racing crew ready to start. The men are healthy and happy, and ready to defend the First Workers Republic against any capitalist attack.

## "Daily" Teaching Political Action to American Workers

One of the functions of a Communist paper in America is to convince the American workers that they need a class party. In Europe, even in Asia or Africa, workers are in general up to this theoretical level, at least. They know, and act on the principle, that they need and must have a political party of their own. There the fight is to prove to them that the social-democratic parties are agents of the employers and are run by the misleaders of labor who also dominate thru machine methods the reformist trade unions. The social-democratic parties are needed there by the capitalist rulers to fool the workers, and they are useful to the ruling class insofar as they can capture the feeling of the masses for a workers' party and turn it aside into channels harmless to the present social system.

In America this situation has never generally existed. The American working class, due to the presence until a few years ago of an expanding frontier, with free land to allow any worker to become an "independent farmer" and thus take the pressure off the rest of the workers in the labor market, has had an individualistic outlook politically; has acted on the theory that everybody had a chance to be president if he was capable of it; has therefore followed with rare and not important exceptions, until recently, the class parties of the capitalists.

Class Political Action. Recently, to be sure, the beginnings of a class movement have appeared, and a philosophy of class political action has begun to penetrate the working and farmer masses. To the extent that this is so, we can say that the Daily Worker is responsible. For during these last five years, it is the only daily paper in the United States, published in English, that has advocated this theory.

It has had to fight the official doctrine and all the propaganda agent-tires, militant fighter in all struggles of the workers. Closer to Struggle.

Less important than the first group is the numerically larger group of small town and village papers. This group carries on a precarious existence and its editors are closer to the economic struggle of the masses. While not clearly realizing the class implications of the Negro emancipation struggle, the editors of this group are much more open to revolutionary ideas than are those of the first group. They also reach a larger mass of readers. However, it is the first group that reaches and influences the Negro proletariat, and therein lies its importance. Its columns have been penetrated in the past, but in far smaller measure than is the case with the second group. Both groups are served by four or five news agencies, including the radical Crusader News Service, which occupies a paramount position in the columns of the second group.

What other Communist Party has had to struggle against an attitude like this? And what organ of the party has borne the brunt of this struggle more than the Daily Worker? Day by day it has carried on the uphill task of educating a proletariat of 25,000,000 in the first principles of class political action. Day by day it has exposed the "Reward your friends and punish your enemies" theory of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, showing it up in case after case, as merely a vote-selling, class-collaboration scheme of treachery to the workers.

Through a continual series of articles during the time of the I. W. W. strength, up to 1927, it painstakingly taught the radical workers of America that in every strike, in every labor case in the courts, the political weapons of the ruling class were brought to the service of their economic system, and that the political field is a battlefield too, that, as Marx says, "every strike becomes a political struggle."

The Daily must be continued, enlarged, and its field widened. There is still much of this pioneering work to be done in America.

The central national organ of the trade union movement is the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor. This paper, which should set an example of proletarian honesty for the whole labor press, is, on the contrary, deeply afflicted with all the forms of the corruption which destroys the usefulness of many labor papers and turns them into enemies of the working class. Its columns reek with all kinds of capitalistic propaganda and also with advertisements of the worst labor baiting companies in the United States.

Every monthly issue of the American Federationist contains 20 to 30 pages of capitalistic advertising a large share of which comes from corporations which rank among the rabid "open shop" concerns in the country. For example, in the March, 1927 number, which is typical, we find represented such notorious "open shop" companies and products as Standard Oil Company, Prudential Insurance Co., General Electric Co., American Brass Co., Procter and Gamble, Fleischman's Yeast, National City Co., American Smelting & Refining Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Philadelphia Electric Co., Utility Securities Co., Wrigley's Chewing Gum, etc. These firms expect nothing from the American Federationist as an ordinary advertising medium. What they contribute is so much "hush money," given with the expectation of "softening" union labor's policy towards them. Nor are their investments in vain. The advertisements are handled by a brother of Frank Morrison, who makes thousands of dollars yearly from this source of corruption.

## Dove of "Peace"



Secretary Kellogg, well-known "dove of peace," is leading American imperialism into its war against its British rival. At the same time this "peace-loving" creature doesn't forget to maneuver the various imperialisms into a bloc against the Soviet Union.

## Employers Buy Up the AFL Official Organs

On the Fifth Anniversary of the Daily Worker, the only genuine workingclass newspaper in the United States, the following comment on the corrupt "labor press" by William Z. Foster becomes especially appropriate.

The complete control of these organs by labor bureaucrats, subsidized by boss associations, proves conclusively the vital need for supporting and extending the influence of the Daily Worker.

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

The need of the workers for a press of their own, for their interests, is fundamental. For the workers, surrounded as they are by oceans of capitalist propaganda and confronted with a maze of baffling problems, the existence of a labor press which honestly analyzes the situation, educates the masses, and leads them in their every-day struggles is a life and death question.

But the labor fakers have learned how to sell out to the employers even this basic institution and they are doing it wholesale. One of the most destructive phases of the widespread class collaboration corruption in the American labor movement is the prostitution of the labor press. This assumes the most astonishing forms. It saps the vitality and understanding of the entire labor movement.

Capitalistic advertising is a main high road to the debauchery of labor papers. This, piled on the other influences tending to make the labor papers reactionary, is disastrous. The employers and their political agents contribute huge sums to the trade union journals for advertising. Thus they are enabled to dictate the policies of these organs and to reduce their editors to the most abject vassals. By buying up large numbers of labor papers in this manner the employers inject the poison of their propaganda directly into the veins of the labor movement. The American labor press is tainted with the money of the enemies of the working class. This fact has contributed enormously towards hindering the ideological development of the toiling masses in this country.

National Labor Papers. The central national organ of the trade union movement is the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor. This paper, which should set an example of proletarian honesty for the whole labor press, is, on the contrary, deeply afflicted with all the forms of the corruption which destroys the usefulness of many labor papers and turns them into enemies of the working class. Its columns reek with all kinds of capitalistic propaganda and also with advertisements of the worst labor baiting companies in the United States.

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Local Labor Papers. Thus such labor papers degrade themselves into tools of the capitalist parties and become powerful instruments for the demoralization and betrayal of the workers. See how the Cincinnati Labor Advocate, a typical graft paper, works the game, as reported by a local worker: "The system employed is simple. The politician is approached before an election and told he is down on the list for a contribution of say \$100 or \$1,000. If he doesn't come across he is immediately attacked in the columns of the Advocate. If he shakes down easily he may be approached later for more at regular intervals. If he pays liberally he becomes a 'friend' of labor worthy of the workers' support, no matter how reactionary his record and policies. The 'Advocate,' like other journals of its kind, was once militant for the workers, but now it is an organ of the employers."

But the richest graft of the corrupt labor papers is not the occasional political advertisements but the all-year advertising of mercantile, manufacturing, and other companies. In order to get this the dishonest ones among labor editors abandon the last remnant of loyalty to the workers. Operating this graft has become a regular profession at the present time. The approach to the employers is on an anti-class collaboration basis. The present drive against the left wing in the trade unions is a gold mine for the labor fakers. These grafters fill their papers with violent attacks

## Hoover, High-Powered Salesman, Returns



## The Daily Worker, Always the Champion of Working Youth

By NAT KAPLAN.

The Daily Worker is the fighting champion of the entire working class including its most exploited section, the masses of young workers. The central struggle carried on by the Daily Worker at the present time, the struggle against the danger of new imperialism war vitally affects every one of the boys and girls of the working class in this country. It is the younger workers who are called upon first to give up their lives for Morgan's millions in the event of war, it is they who suffer most from the worsening conditions which are part of the bosses' war preparations.

The Daily Worker is the champion of the younger workers in the struggle against the war danger and the war preparations of the bourgeoisie. This also means that the Daily Worker is a fighter for the most elementary needs of the working class youth, as well as for their most fundamental need, their complete emancipation from wage slavery.

On the Fifth Anniversary of the Daily Worker we can record the in-

creased attention which the Daily Worker has paid to the battles of the young workers and the leader of these battles, the Young Workers (Communist) League. It is no accident that the Daily Worker pays more attention to the young workers' struggles. It has its basis in the new and more important role which the young workers play in production and in the war preparation. In the United States the young workers are one of the main sources of unskilled labor (particularly since the restriction of immigration). There is a fundamental shift of the youth from the farms to the industries, from the white collar industries to the more important industries which greatly increases their importance for the struggles of the workers. In some industries, due to the foreign born composition of the bulk of the proletariat, the youth assume a leading role. This was indicated in the mining and textile struggles. The whole process of capitalist rationalization has on the one hand opened the gates of industry for fresh streams of youth labor and has on the other hand further deteriorated the conditions of the working youth.

Both of these factors can only result in activating larger masses of young workers, in enrolling new streams in the class struggle. on everything progressive in the labor movement. They make war against the honest leadership. They even engage openly in strikebreaking activities. Then they go to the employers, and upon the basis of these attacks, which are their stock in trade, they "shake down" the employers for contributions, either for advertisements or as straight donations. Such contributions run to vast sums yearly. All these papers are rabidly Gompersite. "Old Sam" was their patron saint. They are ultra-patriotic, and blackly reactionary in all things.

A necessity for such graft papers is that they approach the employers in the name of the labor movement. If they, being privately owned, lack the endorsement of the trade unions they simply steal it. Their usual method is to become members of the International Labor News Service, the A. F. of L. news agency, headed by Woll, which accepts the affiliation of any crook paper. Then, palming themselves off as representatives of the unions, these fake papers sally forth to "sandbag" employers for contributions. This frequently brings them into conflict with the labor movement and often results in their denunciation, especially if the local bureaucrats have a graft sheet of their own.

The local press of the trade union movement is corrupted to the core. The A. F. of L. has never made an effort to eradicate this labor press corruption which poisons the very life source of the movement. In the two fat volumes of Gompers' "Seventy Years of Life and Labor" there is not even a mention of the problem, nothing but a slobbering over the "sacred role" of the labor press. The corruption of the labor press is one of the blackest pages of the dark history of the Gompers regime.

## "PUBLICITY" AND RELIEF WIN STRIKE

By F. G. BIEDENKAPP, Nat'l Secretary of the Workers International Relief

The class struggle in the United States is sharpening, the workers in industry as well as on the farms are awakening to the fact that there is something wrong "in the state of Denmark." The reports of the returning labor delegates from Soviet Russia, which show that where workers control the industries and the government, poverty, unemployment and the struggle for existence in general is disappearing, brings to the realization of the workers the fact that the system of capitalism must be abolished.

To destroy the system of wage slavery and to establish a system of production for use and not for profits, under the control of the workers, two outstanding facts must be constantly borne in mind and developed into powerful instruments of defense for the workers and as an instrument of attack against capitalism. One is publicity, and the other is Relief.

When workers go on strike or when they are locked out because of their protest against unbearable conditions both of these factors become all-important. During such times the workers become real active participants in the class struggle and are relentlessly made to feel the sharpened edge of the capitalist sword that penetrates thru their flesh clear to the bone. Capitalism has no conscience and recognizes no authority other than its own. When during such labor struggles thousands upon thousands of workers, their wives and children face death by starvation and exposure, capitalism becomes most vicious and life destroying.

Role of Charity. During such conflicts, boss-controlled relief organizations functioning on the basis of charity are injected into the struggle not for the purpose of bringing relief to the workers, but as a means of breaking the strike. Bosses' tools, known as charity workers, enter the homes of strikers and promise them food for the children on the condition that the members of the family that are on strike become "good boys and girls" and be willing to go back to work as scabs, thus betraying the rest of their fellow workers.

Against this concrete wall of capitalism stands the Workers International Relief and the Daily Worker. Both represent the interests of the working class and fight the battles of the workers on the basis of the class struggle. The Daily Worker, which is owned and controlled by the workers is the only daily press in the English language that challenges the entire capitalist press. Wherever workers struggle the Daily Worker can be found fighting the cause of the workers, speaking the language of the workers and in the interest of the workers.

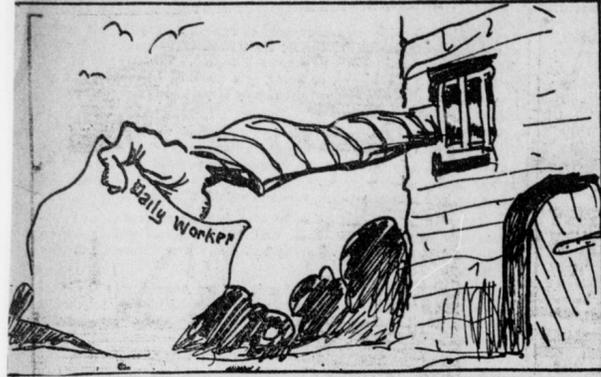
The W. I. R. The Workers International Relief, American Section, is a permanent workingclass organization affiliated with the International organization with headquarters in Berlin, Germany. The W. I. R. is the only permanent workingclass organization that carried on relief in the interest of the workingclass in this country on an international basis. Not only does the W. I. R. provide food and clothing during strikes or lockouts, but also during periods of natural catastrophes when the workingclass needs aid and assistance. The W. I. R. carries on its work on a basis of co-operation from worker to worker, Not only by giving material support but by giving moral support as well. The motto of the Workers International Relief is "Relief to the Workers, wherever the need arises so as to strengthen them and help them in their struggle against capitalism and oppression. More power to the Daily Worker! More power to the Workers International Relief!"

## One-Lung George



The king of England and monarchist head of the British empire for whom are exploited and oppressed a large chunk of the human race, has been having trouble with a bum lung. You read all about it until you were sicker than he was with monarchist propaganda. He lives in a string of palaces and never did a day's work in his life. While hundreds of thousands of British miners are starving to death in hovels working for seven dollars a week, the king draws \$2,500,000 a year. Workers will shed no tears when he joins his cousin, Czar Nicholas.

# FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF "DAILY" MARKS MILE-POST OF MILITANT STRUGGLES AND VICTORIES



One of the ways by which the communists arrested in the raid on 22 Bridgeman convention of the communist Party busied themselves in the Berlin County Jail, as getting out a few sheets high they called "The Daily Worker." They hardly expected at a year and a quarter later, the Party would actually be publishing a real "Daily Worker."

Just before the "Daily" began to

appear, the yellow socialist daily, the New York Call died of anaemia. Some rich liberals were forthcoming with a hundred thousand dollars, and the New Leader, its successor, ate it up in two months, and then also laid down and died.

The third convention of the Party decided in the middle of 1923 to transform the weekly "Worker" into a daily. By the end of the year, after a three months campaign, about \$90,000 was collected and the

"Daily" was a fact. This sum, in view of the fate of the yellow socialist dailies, seemed ludicrously small, and pessimists and cynics scoffed and prophesied a speedy demise for the venturesome young Bolshevik.

Many Party members insisted that the "Daily" would be possible only if the progressive unions went in on the proposition. The labor fakers and yellow socialists were also "wise." But the "Daily" got going

and despite much hard sledging financially, and lots of difficulty with the "authorities," hasn't missed an issue since January 13, 1924.

When the "Daily" was about a week old, it covered its first big trade union job, the United Mine Workers convention at Indianapolis, exposing the rotten betrayals of the Lewis gang, encouraging and aiding the left wing in their struggles against the reactionaries' thugs,

and despite much hard sledging financially, and lots of difficulty with the "authorities," hasn't missed an issue since January 13, 1924.

the "Daily" tripled its circulation. It established a central Party printing plant, which also took care of the Party's theoretical organ and all the publishing institutions. This movement. It bought a building for the printing plant and the national office of the Party, and centralized all the publishing institutions. This was by no means a poor achievement for the lousy infant.

The spark which set afire the Chinese revolution, was the massacre

in Shanghai, of strike demonstrators against murderous textile mill foremen on May 30, 1925. From that time on the Daily Worker gave daily news stories and numerous special articles in support of the Chinese workers and peasants against imperialism and its reactionary tools. The "Daily" was and is the most reliable source of information on the Chinese revolution. It has the advantage of news sources of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secre-

in Shanghai, of strike demonstrators against murderous textile mill foremen on May 30, 1925. From that time on the Daily Worker gave daily news stories and numerous special articles in support of the Chinese workers and peasants against imperialism and its reactionary tools. The "Daily" was and is the most reliable source of information on the Chinese revolution. It has the advantage of news sources of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secre-

ariat, as well as the "Inprecorr" and the Chinese Communist Party.

An outstanding campaign of the "Daily" during 1926 was the Pas-saic strike, in which 16,000 highly exploited wage slaves fought the textile barons, their police, press, courts and labor fakers for over a year. The "Daily" was the one (Continued on next page)



## LENIN, FOUNDER OF BOLSHEVIK PRESS

By A. G. RICHMAN. The article printed elsewhere in this issue by Lenin on "Our Party's Press and Literature," was published during one of the few months part of November and December) 1905, during which he could write openly. The revolution of 1905 ended a temporary letup in the censorship, and this short period, together with a month and a half in 1906, were the only periods during the twenty years between 1892 and 1912 during which Lenin could legally publish his writings.

Bourgeois "Freedom of Press."

Lenin's experiences with the czarist censors are the best possible example of bourgeois "freedom of press." After a dozen years of enforced underground publicist activity, a short period of respite. Then illegality again until the few days of open existence of the Bolshevik press during the period of the second Duma. Suppression until 1912, when the Lena massacre revived the proletarian movement, and Pravda gained semi-legality, then illegality again.

Let us take some of Lenin's pamphlets and books. His first work, "New Economic Movement Among the Peasantry," written in banishment in Samara, was refused publication by the liberal champions of "freedom of speech and press," the Moscow "Yuridichesky Vestnik" (Law Journal). The manuscript was confiscated to the archives of the secret police and did not see publication for thirty years.

All Writings Suppressed.

In 1894 Lenin's "Friends of the People: Who They Are and How They Make War on the Social Democrats" had to be copied by hand and a few hundred copies hectographed, only to be confiscated and buried for the next twenty-eight years. In 1895 his writings exposing the pseudo-Marxist bourgeois ideologists was seized and burned as soon as published. Freedom of press was working overtime. The legally written book, "The Agrarian Question and the First Russian Revolution," could find no publisher, and was issued only after 1917. In 1908 "Marxism and Empirico-Criticism" found a publisher, but the latter soon found himself in jail, and the book was also "arrested" and not published until 1920.

In 1909, the publication of legal literature was an impossibility, and Lenin could write from abroad only for a small four-page monthly. He had to flee with his manuscript of "Marxism and the State," which was not published until years later (in English known as "The State and Revolution"). And so it went until the October Revolution won for the proletariat real and lasting freedom of speech, press and assemblage.

Lenin's Editorial Work.

To take up the newspapers, Lenin was the driving force in the editorial boards of most of the papers of the movement. Every important paper that the Party issued during the quarter century before the revolution was under his direct editorial supervision.

The Petersburg group of social democrats which Lenin organized in the autumn of 1895 decided to issue an illegal newspaper to tie together the economic demands of the workers and the revolutionary political movement directed against czarism. The paper was to be called "Rabocheye Dyelo" (Workers' Affairs). Three quarters of the first number was put together and edited by Lenin. It did not appear, however, because of the arrest of the entire group.

Issuing of "Iskra."

The next attempt to issue an illegal paper was in 1900, when the development of the proletarian movement made possible the publication of "Iskra" (The Spark). The first issue appeared in Muenchen, Germany. It played a great role in the ideological development of the working class movement, particularly in the fight against deviations from revolutionary Marxism.

When Lenin left the editorial board of "Iskra" with the split from

the Mensheviks in 1903, the Bolsheviks had no organ for a whole year, until "Vpered" (Forward) was started in Geneva at the end of 1904. The editors were Lenin, Lunacharsky, Vorovski (who was murdered by a white guard in Lausanne), Olminski and Bogdanov. Only eighteen numbers of this paper appeared, and it was replaced by the illegal paper "Proletarian" in Geneva, in May, 1905. In October of that year, it made way for the first legal Bolshevik paper published in Russia, "Novaya Zhizn" (New Life). Although the paper was supposed to be edited by non-Party writers, the real editor was Lenin. It did not live long either; bourgeois freedom of press saw to that. In December it was suppressed for publishing a revolutionary statement.

After the 1905 revolution, the revolutionary press was again illegal. In the years of reaction, a tendency arose among some of the social democrats to liquidate the illegal work of the Party. To fight these liquidatory tendencies the Bolsheviks and a section of the Mensheviks started the legal "Svesda" (The Star), which appeared in Petersburg from 1910 to 1912. Though a daily at the beginning, this paper appeared later only two or three times a week.

Appearance of Pravda.

With the upward swing of the working class movement after the Lena gold fields massacre—the mass strikes, etc.—this paper was considered insufficient, especially because of the participation of the Mensheviks. On April 22, 1912, appeared in Petersburg the legal Bolshevik daily, "Pravda" (Truth), supported by money collected among the workers. It was persecuted ruthlessly by the government, fines and suppression following with such regularity that in the course of two years the paper had to change its name. "Pravda" was suppressed.

Although Lenin was abroad at this time, he was the guiding spirit of "Pravda," sending exhaustive political directives from Cracow. Alongside of the "legal" Pravda, there appeared from 1909 till 1917 the "Social Democrat," published abroad and illegally circulated in Russia. Under Lenin's leadership the paper carried on a steady campaign, first against liquidatory tendencies, and then during the war with increased energy against the chauvinism of the Majority social democrats. The early issues of this period contained the slogan of the transformation of the imperialist war into a civil war, and the necessity of founding a third international.

Lenin's Return

On March 5, 1917, "Pravda" began publication again after an almost three years' suspension. On April 6, Lenin returned from abroad to the editorial board of "Pravda." During the next 25 days there appeared in the paper 32 editorials from his pen, and a similar number in May. After the July uprising, Lenin was forced into hiding by the chief liberal exponent of "freedom," Kerensky. After the editorial office of the paper was raided and smashed up, the Central Committee decided, on July 5, to issue it illegally.

In the days that followed, "Pravda" could appear only in leaflet form, and later in the month it appeared under the name "Rabochey i Soldat" (Worker and Soldier). It was then forced to change its name to "Proletary," to "Rabochy" and to "Rabochy Poot" (Workers' Path).

On October 24 a gang of officers smashed up the type in the printing plant and sealed the editorial office. Two days later, on Oct. 26, the paper appeared again with the news of the overthrow of the Kerensky government and the victory of the revolution.

Besides the various papers mentioned, which Lenin edited, he contributed to a large number of others. An incomplete tabulation shows that he contributed to over forty magazines and newspapers other than those already mentioned during the twenty-five years after 1895.

## Coolidge and the Dogs of War



Call! Don't be alarmed; they are ordinarily very quiet, making a great noise only when there is money in it. By D. Moor

## World's Largest Body of Unionists Has Big Press

By HARRISON GEORGE. The Red International of Labor Unions, embracing before its Fourth World Congress last March more than 16,000,000 workers of all continents and nearly every country earth, is the largest single labor organization in the world. Its general secretary, A. Losovsky, as a revolutionist under the tsar, went thru the hell of Siberian prisons, then was an exile in France, where he was a worker in many trades and secretary of the Cap Makers' Union.

The press of the R. I. L. U. is most comprehensive in scope. The executive publishes a monthly in five languages. The Social Economic Bulletin by that department covers all vital research. The Cultural Educational department has a complete system of educational work. The Weekly Information Bulletin handles current events. Then there are publications by the Eastern and Colonial sections, the Women's department and Negro department, as well as those by industry put out by the International Propaganda Committees. In America, the R. I. L. U. section is the Trade Union Educational League, the organ of which is the "Labor Unity."

## Church and State in England



By D. Moor

## ELLIS, ARTIST OF THE PROLETARIAT

By A. B. MAGIL

In the early part of the year 1905 twenty thousand Chicago stockyard workers went out on strike. It was a strike against one of the most brutal, most diabolical slavery systems ever devised by American capitalism. Talk about slavery. Twenty thousand workers, most of them foreign-born, were working under conditions that make your hair stand on end—12, 14, 16 hours a day for wages as low as eight or nine dollars a week, working in bitter cold and oppressive heat, in overwhelming stench, in damp, germ-laden chambers, with rheumatism and all sorts of fiendish pains stabbing them all the time.

Twenty thousand of them rose in revolt. One of the strikers was a 20-year-old young fellow named Fred Ellis. He had gone to work in the yards two years before and had gotten a job as trucker. The truckers transported cases of prepared meats from the refrigerators to the cars to be shipped to various parts of the country. They had to keep constantly on the run between the refrigerators and the cars. The temperature in the refrigerators was 5 below zero. Outside in the bitter Chicago winter it was little better. No coat, half-frozen, the wind lashing your face and—speed!

In the summer it meant stepping from 5 below zero into an oppressive ninety-odd, hundreds of times a day. If an exhausted worker slowed up for a moment, whack would go the stick of the straw-boss. The worker would stagger painfully to the trot, the human machine would go thru the motions again. The average work day was 12 hours; pay 16 1/2 cents an hour, \$1.98 a day. Of course they made more. In fact, during the busy season they could clean up quite a pile on Saturday working 18 hours—whether they wanted to or not. Get to work 4 in the morning. Fifteen minutes for breakfast, 30 minutes for lunch, 15 for supper—and 18 solid hours of back-breaking work.

The truckers didn't kid themselves. Each man worked on, knowing he couldn't last, no matter how strong he was to start with. Everybody knew that the average work-life of a trucker was four years. After that he was thrown on the garbage heap. Used up. Next!

The Swifts and Armour's never threw any parts of their slaughtered animals away, no matter how foul and moldy. But a man who had sold his life to them for a few years was thrown away as so much garbage. And there was always a finer, stronger, healthier fellow to step into his place.

Twenty thousand of them in revolt in Chicago in the year 1905. Thru the hot, weary months, thru seven long bitter months they fought on. Scabs were brought in, paid high wages, fed, clothed, lodged, gorged with whiskey. The police and the courts hearkened to their masters' voice. Mr. Swift might be traveling in Europe, enjoying the old masters in the Louvre or the pure, golden air of Florence where so many great men had walked. But he would break the back of the strike. And meanwhile the huge, tireless stockyards worked on as usual, feeding their rotten, diseased meat, flesh and blood, of animals, of human beings, to the country.

The strikers were driven back. Many of the scabs were retained and so nearly everybody was put on part time; you could starve twice as fast now. The truckers had struck for a raise of from 16 1/2 to 17 1/2 cents an hour. A month after they returned they were cut to 15 1/2 cents. Five below in the refrigerators, 18 hours on Saturdays, speed, speed! A man lasted four years and was thru. . . Mr. Swift bought another old master. The air of Florence—ah, one can feel the spirit of Dante himself alive in these streets. . .

I USED to see the sun only on Sundays," Fred Ellis said to me. It was 23 years after, in the office of the Daily Worker in New York

City, and Fred Ellis, staff cartoonist of the "Daily," was being interviewed. "Put 'interview' in quotes. Fred Ellis is too simple, unpretentious a person to be interviewed. He just talked while getting ready to start another drawing. It was unusual for Ellis to be talking about himself. He never does. Now he was talking about himself because he was asked to.

I gaped at what he told me of the life in the yards. "How could you stand it?" I asked.

"I don't know. I just did. You can stand anything if you have to." His eyes were sad.

"It was a miserable life. Like being in jail, only you worked much harder. Two or three times a week we'd go to sleep with our clothes on, too tired to take them off. Sometimes men would get desperate, they'd let fly a hook and—a straw boss would be on the ground with the blood spurting out of him. Men become killers in such a life."

Upton Sinclair has told the story in his great epic of the American class struggle, "The Jungle"—perhaps the only really revolutionary piece of writing Sinclair has done. Sinclair was charged with hysterical exaggeration and falsification of facts.

"What do you think of 'The Jungle,' Fred? Did Sinclair tell it all straight?"

"He didn't tell enough. There were many horrible details that Sinclair never learned."

Working 12 hours a day and more left you little time for leisure pursuits. By eating cheaply and sparingly, buying almost no clothes, spending practically nothing on amusements, Ellis in the course of three years managed to save even out of his miserable wages \$100. He had always liked to fool around with pencil and paper, drawing sketches of things and people. So he decided to stop work and go to art school. He went to the Art Academy in Chicago for two months and then had to quit because his money was used up. That ended his formal art education.

But Ellis was thru with the stockyards. He became a sign-painter, painting large outdoor signs. For 21 years he worked at this trade, being active in his union all the time. He was just one of the hundreds of thousands of rank and file, unknown except to his immediate circle, working in Chicago when he could find work there, traveling to other cities when he couldn't, always hunting the elusive job. He had no contacts with the organized movements of the workers outside of the American Federation of Labor.

Later on Ellis was elected an officer of his union and became a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor. In 1919 the Chicago Federation, then under progressive leadership, launched a weekly magazine, "The New Majority." There were drawings by Art Young and Boardman Robinson in The New Majority, reprinted from the old Masses, with which he was familiar. The thought which he was familiar.

Ellis contributed more drawings and continued to draw for The New Majority while working at his trade.

In 1919, while working on a scaffold on the fifth floor of a building in Chicago, Ellis suddenly slipped, lost his balance, whirled thru dizzy air and landed in a heap on the hard asphalt pavement. Some people die from a fall like that. Ellis was lucky. He lived. He spent six weeks in the hospital and for two years walked with crutches or a cane, unable to work. Ellis was lucky.



Reed, Art Young and Ralph Chaplin. Later Robert Minor came to see him at his home. Minor had just returned from the Soviet Union and he took Ellis over with him to see Bill Haywood. It was Minor, himself a famous working-class artist, who took Ellis under his wing and helped develop his great talents.

"Bob Minor taught me nearly all I know about cartooning," Ellis said.

When towards the end of 1923 the Workers Party decided to launch a daily organ, Ellis did drawings for the campaign for funds and subsequently became a frequent contributor to the Daily Worker and the Liberator. He continued to work at his trade, but he found it increasingly difficult because of his injuries and the psychological effect of his accident had had on him.

"I quit three jobs in a single month," he said, "because I couldn't go up high. I lost my nerve after that five-story fall."

In the summer of 1927 Ellis came to New York to become staff cartoonist of the Daily Worker.

"How do you like working on a revolutionary paper?"

"It's the berries!"

"Wouldn't you like to work for the World or some other capitalist paper and draw a nice fat check and have lots of fame?" I ask half-jokingly.

"No, I wouldn't." Then after a pause: McCutcheon of the Chicago Tribune (he's a \$25,000 a year man) once told a friend of mine that he admires me as an artist, but thinks I'm a damn fool. But then he's a \$25,000 a year man and I suppose that gives him the right to consider me a damn fool."

I asked Ellis what his method of work was.

"That's what I've been trying to discover for years," he said. "If I could find out, it would make things much easier. I suppose it's my lack of academic training. Most cartoonists work according to a definite scheme."

Ellis had to start work on another drawing and so the "interview" was over. Most newspaper cartoonists do one drawing a day and call it a day's work. Ellis sometimes does two, three and more. Nothing that is related to his field is beneath him. Ellis is no prima donna. And he has a fatal weakness: he can't say "No." Labor Unity may need a drawing for the next issue, the Labor Defender may want some pictures retouched, a working-class organization may want a poster for an affair it is running or he may be asked to do a few sketches for a shop paper. It's all in the day's work for Ellis.

The story of the rise of Fred Ellis from stockyards worker and sign-painter to revolutionary artist will not be found in any of the success magazines. Lofty literateurs do not write profound articles on him for the Dial. His name is unknown in the art-haunts of Paris. Plainly, Fred Ellis has no "standing." It is not really the story of a "rise" at all. Merely a change of jobs. Fred Ellis was a worker 25 years ago; he is a worker today. The difference is that now he is a more conscious fighter for his class, fighting where he can be of the greatest good.

Suffice it, that Ellis does have "standing," but with a different class. His drawings have been reprinted in the Communist press of the world and hundreds of thousands of workers have been influenced by them. And that is the only sort of

## DAILY AIDS STRUGGLES IN CHICAGO

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE District Organizer

In the Chicago District—as large as the whole of Germany and then some, and including some of the most important basic industries and some of the largest factories in the country—the Daily Worker has proven itself an indispensable fighting champion of the workers in every battle they have waged. Since its last birthday edition, our paper has rendered magnificent service, especially in the great mining struggles of southern Illinois and Indiana. Even in the smallest camps the militant leading elements of the miners' struggle depend absolutely upon the Daily for keeping in touch with their own fight, locally and nationally, and with what is going on in other sectors of the class war front.

In the Kenosha, Wis., mill strike likewise thousands of copies containing special strike stories were distributed, despite sharp efforts of the police to prevent such Communist strike activity. The arrests of the pickets, their trials and prison experiences were graphically illustrated in our columns and the workers are more and more realizing that here, and here only, is their own paper.

The Daily Worker does not appeal to the workers and serve their interests only in time of strikes, however. In an effort to extend organization among unorganized workers, as for instance among the Yellow Cab drivers, a long series of stories telling them about the conditions of the men, their grievances and the way to fight to redress them, are laying the foundation for organizational work, many copies having been distributed at garage doors. Similar is the case in the stock-yards, where special Daily Worker stories supplement the excellent work done by the shop nucleus bulletins.

There is still much to be done, however, to make the Daily Worker really the proletarian expression that it must become if it is to fulfill its function. There must be much closer contact with the shops, there must be in every mill and workshop a comrade or sympathizer, a "Workers Correspondent," who will keep the Daily Worker constantly supplied with news of happenings in the shop, of the political mood of the workers, of opportunities and efforts to organize the unorganized, etc. Thus far the paper has still altogether too much of a local complexion, instead of being a great national organ of our international movement. All efforts must be made, especially in the districts, but also on the paper itself, to overcome this shortcoming and to make the paper fully equal to its great task and role.

PRODUCES IRON IN BLOOD. MUNICH (By Mail).—Prof. Hans Fischer, after 17 years extensive research work, claims that he has succeeded in artificially producing iron ingredients in blood.

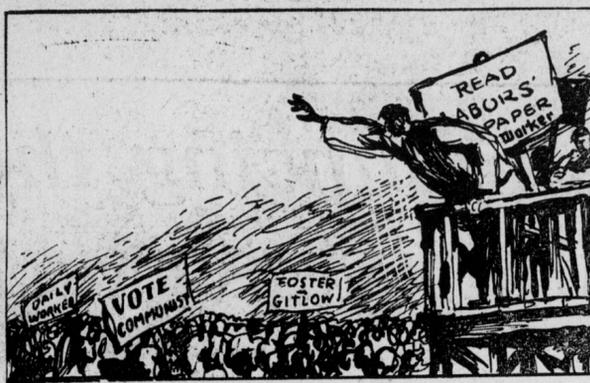
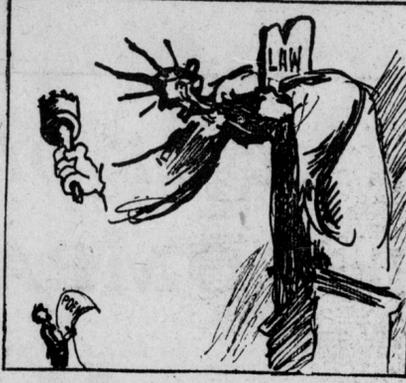
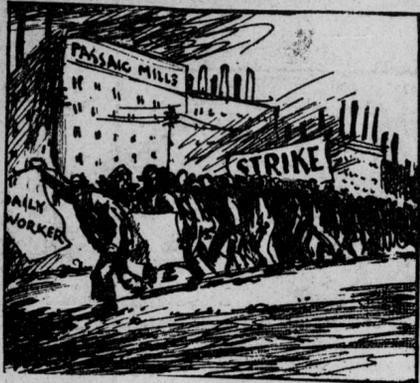
BUILDING WORKERS GAIN. SAN FRANCISCO (By Mail).—Craftsmen in 12 building trades here have won wage increases effective April 1.

"Standing" that means anything to Fred Ellis.

Class consciousness with Ellis is not something that has grown out of intellectual conviction. It is not even primarily an emotional thing. It is a normal function of his being, like eating and sleeping. One can no more pry him loose from his class than one can pry him loose from his heart and lungs without destroying him. And that is why Ellis is such a thoroughly unconventional artist personality. He is an artist who rarely talks about art, who thoroughly dislikes all esthetic pose, who dislikes cant and sham of every kind.

Fred Ellis is a worker, Fred Ellis is one of the greatest working-class artists in the world.

FOR FIVE YEARS THE DAILY WORKER HAS BEEN THE REVOLUTIONARY VOICE OF THE PROLETARIA



(Continued from previous page) paper that fought for the interests of the strikers, that helped to mobilize them for further efforts when it seemed almost impossible to continue the struggle any longer.

In this first important Communist-led strike, the "Daily" showed what it meant to have a militant, class conscious organ to direct the fight. The part played by the "Daily" in the struggles of the left wing furriers, cloakmakers and

coal miners were further confirmation of its significant role. In May, 1927, one of the strongest and most concerted efforts was made by a united front of reactionaries of all types to suppress the "Daily."

One of the editors and the business manager of the "Daily" were arrested and sent to jail. Patriotic societies, labor fakery, the courts and police, etc.—all the hordes of reaction were united in this fight, which came just when the furriers' strike was about to begin, and the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign was in full swing. The latter was one of the most militant the "Daily" ever conducted, and did more to at least postpone the murder of the two labor martyrs, and to arouse the working class, than any other factor.

Capitalism was determined to silence the only militant organ of the class struggle, but the splendid response of the workers frustrated their plans, and the "Daily" emerged victorious. In June, 1928, a grave financial crisis almost shut down the "Daily." It was the closest shave yet. The editors received an ultimatum from

their printers that unless certain debts were paid immediately, the paper would be suspended. For a time whole pages appeared blank white. Despite a reduction in the number of pages, the difficulty continued until the whole membership of the Party and readers of the "Daily" were mobilized. Their splendid response saved the paper, and enabled it to reach its fifth anniversary.

In November, 1928, the special election edition of 300,000 copies which was to go to all parts of the country in the final election mobilization drive, was held up by the post office department in an effort to cripple the whirlwind wind-up to the greatest election campaign the Party had ever run. This was the climax of a campaign of terror against the Communist candidates, arrests of speakers, raiding of meetings, confiscation of literature,

etc. The government authorities admitted that this blow was directed against the paper because it was the organ of the Communist Party. It was defeated by the militant protest and exposure of its purpose by the "Daily." But the 1928 election campaign was the biggest ever conducted by the Party. The "Daily" and Party literature reached hundreds of thousands of workers and put the Communist presidential ticket on the

COMMUNISM IS HOPE OF WOMEN WORKERS

By JULIET STUART POYNTZ.

Communism is the only way out for the working woman. Under the capitalist system she can never solve her problems, can never free herself, as a worker, as a mother, as a woman. On the contrary the growing development of capitalism finds her sinking deeper and deeper in the mire. In the factory she is speeded up and overworked, robbed of the last drop of strength and vitality, paid a mere pittance, not even enough for subsistence. In the home she is bound to the wheel of household drudgery trying to make ends meet for the family with the cost of living going up and the pay envelope shrinking. While the bosses' attack on the workers' conditions, with lockouts and unemployment, threatens her and her children with actual starvation. She brings her children into the world in poverty and anxiety and sees them die in infancy or grow up stunted and underfed to become machine fodder for the factories and cannon fodder for capitalist wars.

Rationalization Victims.

The latest development of capitalist imperialism has opened up a new era of exploitation for working women. The advance of American imperialism abroad, the export of capital into all lands, the competition with other nations for the world market and the mastery of world trade is accompanied by a drive of capitalists in America to lower costs of production, to reduce the standard of life of the American workers, and to break up labor organizations and to crush every obstacle in the path of carrying out their program of complete rationalization of industry in the interest of super-profits.

Working women are the special victims of this rationalization drive of the capitalists. Unskilled and unorganized, they are least able to protect themselves against the bosses' offensive. Wage cuts are the rule in all industries and occupations where women are employed. Their starvation wages are being sheared to the bone. Their hours are being lengthened, and unlimited and unpaid overtime is heaped on their already unbearable working time. Legal limitation of hours long a dead letter, may soon be wiped off the statute books altogether by powerful employers' lobbies and by bourgeois feminist reactionaries.

To the Class Struggle!

The new speed-up in war production falls hardest upon the working woman. Ingenious speed-up systems, standards of production, piece work are being introduced. The traveling belt or "conveyor" brings along the work at ever more rapid pace until the nervous system of the woman worker breaks under the strain. The working woman as she awakes to a consciousness of her terrible position realizes that the capitalist system itself is the enemy and that there is no relief for her, no ease from her terrible burdens except through the class struggle, through a determined attack upon the capitalist system and all its works, imperialism and the rationalization at home.

The interests of the working woman lead out from the shop and the same into the broad field of the class struggle on a national and international scale. Soviet Russia with the new freedom of women workers and peasants in the land of the proletarian dictatorship stands like a beacon star before the eyes of the toiling millions of working women in other lands. Working women in America as in other countries are awakening to world consciousness to a realization of the international class struggle, of the world conflict between capitalist imperialism and Communism. In this struggle the deepest interests of working women and those of their children are involved.

Working women in America must organize to take part in this struggle and take all measures in defense of the Soviet Union, the only fatherland of

working men and working women the world over.

Imperialist Pacifism.

As the conflicts between the imperialist powers deepen and the struggle for world domination grows more bitter, as the hatred of capitalist imperialism toward the Soviet Union grows more intense, the war danger looms ever nearer on the political horizon. Once again as in 1914 and 1916 the imperialists seek to draw the veil of phrases of peace and good-will over their bloody deeds. The fourteen points have faded into ridiculous oblivion. The Kellogg Peace Pact is the new instrument of delusion.

Women, lacking in political experience, isolated in the home, are readiest victims of pacifist illusions. The bourgeois feminists are mobilizing the women's organizations on a nation wide scale in the interests of imperialist pacifism.

State and national conferences of women's organizations with ten million members are being held this winter in support of the Kellogg Peace Pact. All the vast machinery of imperialist propaganda, press, radio, pulpit, movies is being used to put over the Kellogg Peace Pact and the new war. And the women are intended to be the first and chief victims of this campaign of befuddlement and hypocrisy. The working women are for the most part outside the orbit of these vast bourgeois women's organizations, but a determined effort is being made to reach them with the fake peace propaganda. In this effort the socialist party and the American Federation of Labor, the Y.W.C.A., the Women's Trade Union League and smaller agencies are the chief tools of the capitalists. The drive for political domination and misleadership of the working women is increasing daily, as their class consciousness and revolutionary activity develops.

Communists Lead.

The Workers (Communist) Party stands forth as the leader of the working women of America in their struggle against American capitalist imperialism. The isolated, sporadic struggles of women workers so often defeated in the past are now being linked up in a continuous chain, strong and permanent, with the support and guidance of the world organization of the proletariat.

The great struggles in Passaic and New Bedford, in which women workers played a leading role both in numbers and militancy, laid the foundation for the new National Textile Union, the only instrument for the struggle of the slaves of the textile mills, men and women. The women played a part and a heroic part in the struggle to stay and are in that struggle to stay and to help build the fighting union of the future. The women workers in the needle trades have long past the first stage in their struggle. The marked beginning of a series of great dressmakers' strike of 1909 conflicts in which the women workers in the needle trades achieved organization and power.

In the industrial struggle the women workers are drawn under the leadership of the left wing. Deserted and repulsed by the American Federation of Labor, neglected and double-crossed by the Women's Trade Union League, openly betrayed by the socialist party and its trade union bureaucrats, the masses of underpaid unskilled and unorganized women workers are flocking to the banner of the left wing, the militant leader in their struggles.

To Revolutionary Struggle!

In the broader political struggles of the working women of America the Workers (Communist) Party is leading the working women along the only road that leads to freedom—the road of revolutionary struggle. The Workers (Communist) Party is leading the working women of America today to struggle against war danger with all their forces, to resist with all their might the

God Blows the Breath of Life into Adam



—From "The Atheist at the Workbench."

Champion of Negro Equality

By HAROLD C. WILLIAMS  
The Daily Worker is the only fighting English Communist daily in the world which champions the cause of the working class and the oppressed people. Five years ago the Daily emerged as a result of

efforts of the imperialists to plunge America and the world into a new world slaughter, and to join hands with their sisters and brothers of the working class in all other countries for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The Workers (Communist) Party unmask the lying hypocrisy of the imperialists and calls upon the working women to take up the struggle against the bourgeois women feminist and pacifist defenders of imperialism and to raise the slogan of "War on War."

The Workers (Communist) Party as the only champion of the working women, as the only defender of their interests, will rally them to its support.

the growing need among the American workers for a fearless and courageous publication that would fight for the rights of the working class in their struggle against the present capitalist system of exploitation.

The Workers (Communist) Party has demonstrated to the working class of America that only a militant working class organization will be able to lead the struggle against the present chaotic state of affairs, against the capitalist system. The Daily Worker, organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, has been able to live despite the various obstacles placed in its pathway of development by the labor bureaucrats and other agents of capitalism.

The Daily carries the message of Communism to the solid South, where workers are most oppressed, and has emphasized upon the working class the necessity of struggling against the race prejudices established in

WORKERS OF DETROIT NEED DAILY

By JOHN SCHMIES  
Organizer District 7, Detroit

We can proudly state in celebrating the fifth year of our revolutionary daily communist paper that our Daily Worker has become the leader in the struggle of the workers against the bourgeoisie.

For instance, in the center of the automobile industry in Detroit the Daily Worker is looked upon by many thousands of workers in the auto industry as the revolutionary expression of the Workers (Communist) Party which will lead the fight of these hundreds and thousands of automobile workers in their struggle against the open shoppers of Henry Ford and General Motors. During our election campaign 20,000 copies of our Daily Worker were distributed among these workers.

In the struggle of the mine workers against both the labor bureaucracy and the coal barons, the Daily Worker was the only English daily which did and is in the forefront and defends the interests of the miners.

The same holds true in the textile and needle trades industry.

The Daily Worker is leading and directing the struggle against the corrupt and yellow Socialist Party and the labor bureaucracy and is leading successfully the new miners, textile and needle trades union movement. It is the duty of all members of the Workers (Communist) Party and those who are subscribers to the Daily Worker, to make of this paper a stronger weapon in the final struggle against capitalism.

order to divide the races, so that the capitalist class would have little trouble in fighting organized labor.

Negro workers of America, join the ranks of the Workers Communist Party! Fight imperialism wars! Be ready to turn the next imperialist war into a civil war, as the oppressed workers of Czarist Russia did in 1917.

The Tractor Comes to the U. S. S. R. Village



Woodcut by A. Deynelt

New England Values "Daily"

By ALEX BAIL  
Organizer, District 1, Boston

In the New England States we had the opportunity to estimate the importance of the work of the Daily Worker. The workers in New England especially the workers in the textile industry have faced the brunt of capitalist rationalization. Wage cuts and the speed-up are rampant. The reactionary officialdom either openly aided the mill owners through blocking resistance by the workers, or when forced in to struggle by the mass resentment of the workers, took the first opportunity to sell them out, to betray them in the struggle and force them to go back on the terms of the mill owners. This happened in New Bedford, Fall River and other textile centers. In this effort to defeat the rising

militancy of the workers the reactionaries had the support of the whole capitalist press and also of the reformist "Socialists" who did yeoman service for them.

The only force that stood in the way of betrayal of the workers was the left wing and the Communists who fought so bitterly in the long strikes in New Bedford and Fall River. The only weapon in the way of publicity which the left wing and the Communists had was our Daily Worker.

In a few months of struggle the Daily Worker proved the fighting organ of the working class, urging on and stimulating the resistance of the workers, countering the slanders and lies of the mill owners and their agents—the labor bureaucrats and the reformists, stimulating the drive for relief of the suffering textile strikers in New Bedford and Fall River. Now the Daily is actively engaged in the drive to raise funds for the defense of the New Bedford and Fall River fighters (some 700) whose cases are pending before the courts of Massachusetts.

The objective conditions in New England are such that we may expect sharp struggles in the textile, shoe and other industries in New England. In these struggles the Daily Worker must and will take its place as the champion of the workers' interests.

Maintenance of our Daily must be a major campaign of our Party.

FROM MEXICO

Together with its organ "El Luchete," the Communist Party of Mexico sends fraternal felicitations in its own name and in the name of the revolutionary workers and peasants of Mexico to the Daily Worker on its Fifth Anniversary of struggle.

For us, members of a section of the Communist International in a semi-colonial country in constant Communist struggle against the great metropolis of imperialism, the Daily Worker is a fraternal bond uniting us with the proletariat of the United States according to the Leninist principle of the unification of the colonial proletariat with the proletariat of the great imperialist nations.

Your fight against Wall Street, against the leaders of the American Federation of Labor who are tools of imperialism, against militarism and jingoism, and in favor of the world proletariat, in favor of the oppressed Negroes and for proletarian revolution in the United States, is our own fight.

We wish the Daily Worker a long and active life, knowing that your great daily in the English language

BIG GROWTH OF PAPERS IN THE USSR

In the Soviet Union there appear today 559 newspapers, with a circulation of over 8,250,000 copies. This compares with previous years and with the Czarist press as follows:

1913	535 papers	2,500,000 copies
1919	803 "	2,661,189 "
1927	560 "	7,579,609 "
1928	559 "	8,250,200 "

Of the papers now published, one-third go to the villages. For example, Bednota (Poverty), the first mass peasant daily to be published, which is now for the more advanced peasants, circulates in 100,000 copies. The Krestnyansya Gazetta (Peasant Gazette), a popular peasant weekly, has over 1,000,000 circulation. Its firm roots in the masses of the peasants are shown by its large corps of peasant-correspondents, who sent in 697,000 letters to the paper in 1927.

Reaches All Workers

From the point of view of the character of the Soviet press, it can be divided as follows: the leading general-political newspapers are 6 in number, with a circulation of 1,437,000; the economic papers 6, with 112,000 circulation, etc. Of the mass papers, the workers' papers number 59, with a circulation of 1,426,000; the peasant papers 105, with 1,534,000 copies; the trade union papers 9, with 743,000 copies; the youth papers 47, with 407,250 circulation; the Red Army press 77, with a total circulation of 651,000.

One of the most remarkable increases as compared with Czarist times is that of the national minorities. This now numbers 208, with a circulation of 1,008,750. The Czarist government allowed the oppressed minorities practically no papers in their own languages. A few exceptions were in the west. Most of the magazines issued were religious ones.

General Increase

Today, in Ukrainian there appear 55 newspapers and 110 magazines, as compared with 15 previously; in White Russian, 13 papers and 14 magazines, as against 1 before; etc. In 1913, 63 papers were published in 17 languages (excluding Russian), today there are 212 in 48 languages (also excluding Russian). Of these 48, 31 had no papers or magazines before the revolution, and many of them did not even have a printed alphabet then.

Before the revolution the bourgeois press was one of the means of exploiting the workers and peasants, and the virtual lack of a press was a means of keeping in subjugation the 195 nationalities in the country. Today the Soviet press is not only used to lift the cultural level of the masses, but is also a great source for the creative revolutionary energy of the masses.

Negro Committee of Workers Party Grets the "Daily"

We, the most oppressed section of the American working class, erect the Fifth Anniversary of the Daily Worker, as one of the greatest achievements in the history of the World Labor movement.

Exploited Negro workers of America, join the ranks of the Communist Party as the only working class party that vigorously fights Jim-Crowism and ruthless capitalist oppression. The Workers (Communist) Party is the only independent political organization which champions the cause of the oppressed Negro race and of the whole working class.

NEGRO COMMITTEE  
N. Y. District, W (C) P.

understands and aids the Latin American workers and peasants in their struggles against imperialism. (Signed) RAFAEL CARRILLO, General Secretary Communist Party of Mexico.

Here Is First Page of First Number of "Daily" — Not an Issue Missed in Past Five Years

THE DAILY WORKER  
SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1924  
Price 5 Cents

BANKERS SEEK TO PROP TOTTERING GERMANY

Here Is "The Daily"!

In the first issue of the Weekly Worker, Feb. 2, 1926, we wrote, "This, the first edition of The Worker, is the advance agent of The Daily Worker."

Now, in this first issue of The Daily Worker, we join hands with the comrades of the Communist International in declaring that the Daily is but "the forerunner of more revolutionary dailies in other parts of the country."

The Daily has already aroused its enemies. The labor leaders of the established order, joined with the big business interests, the bankers, the merchant princes, the landlords and other profits, in a declaration of the National Civic Federation, seeking to pervert the workers and farmers against it.

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Oil Trust's Open Shop Guilty of Disaster

DEATH FOR 40, INJURE MANY AT PEKIN, ILL.

Nonetheless Concern Sounded Workers Organization

By TOM TAPPY  
The establishment of the oil trust, a monopoly of the oil industry, is a disaster to the workers. The oil trust is a monopoly of the oil industry, a monopoly of the oil industry, a monopoly of the oil industry.

THREE BANKERS GO TO BERLIN



U. S. AIDS WALL STREET DOLLAR PLOT

Great Fear of Labor's Growing Discontent in Europe  
By TOM TAPPY  
The establishment of the oil trust, a monopoly of the oil industry, is a disaster to the workers. The oil trust is a monopoly of the oil industry, a monopoly of the oil industry.

UNITED FARMERS IN BIG FIGHT ON THE MEXICAN TRUST  
McAdoo Unmasked as Original Russian Recognition Foe While Hughes' Plot Falls by Wayside

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UPTOWN BRANCH:  
249 West 34th Street

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PICTURES TELL STORY OF BIG EVENTS IN CLASS STRUGGLE REPORTED BY DAILY WORKER



The first picture above shows the demonstration during the largest of labor. Over twenty thousand workers, gathered in Madison Square Garden, New York, cheered and laughed while the float on which Green, Wolf, and other labor fakers were hanging in effigy, was slowly drawn in funeral procession around the aisles of the hall. Nearby came a hearse bearing the coffin of Sigman, notorious traitor to the garment

workers who had just been driven from the scene of activity to his amusement park out West. The second picture shows Anthony Minerich, left, and Vincent Kamonovich, both officials of the National Miners Union. An attempt was recently made to frame up Minerich for planting dynamite at a church in Pittston just after he had led a strike of 5,000 coal diggers there. The frame-up was too frail to stand, however; a Federal court has

recently re-affirmed sentence against him of three months in jail for calling on workers to strike and picket in spite of a federal injunction in Ohio. The center picture shows a small section of one of the many demonstrations against the Horthy rule in Hungary. Mayor Walker was the delegate of the murderous Horthy regime, while these workers with their signs paraded against them in New York streets and before the Hungarian consulate.

ern State. The Daily Worker, a Negro Worker's paper as much as a white worker's paper, exposes and fights the lynching of Negro and all other forms of race discrimination. The fifth picture at the right of the page shows a workers' demonstration against the Horthy rule in Hungary. Mayor Walker was the delegate of the murderous Horthy regime, while these workers with their signs paraded against them in New York streets and before the Hungarian consulate.

ANGLES OF THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

GOD AND PROSPERITY. A religious outfit in Kansas City sends out go-getter letters with a little savings bank, and "general instructions" on how to save, part of which says: "The one thing you cannot afford to do is to think poor thoughts. Eliminate from your mind all that of lack; don't see it or think it or talk it; cultivate the faith attitude. Look upon all the money you handle as a symbol of universal substance from which our Father has made all things. The Prosperity Statement—all the earth is full of the glory of the Lord and there is plenty everywhere—is to be repeated each time you make a deposit. Let us impress this fully upon your mind. When the required sum of money has been saved, send it to us."

RICKERT AND GOD. "The union label is a religious emblem; it is a religious act to buy goods to which this label is attached, and an act blessed on earth and honored in heaven. God bless the label! And I hope all of you who read this, will carry indelibly impressed upon your mind, the picture of the union label surrounded by angels."—From literature put out by the United Garment Workers' Union of the A. F. of L.

PARTY HARMONY. A certain Mr. Wright, Negro republican ward boss was being interviewed on how G. O. P. discipline worked in Chicago. Mr. Wright said he "removed and appointed" the members of his machine, and "they all act in harmony with me, or they don't stay long."

ARTISTS AND MUDDLES. An artist was hired to repair certain paintings in a convent. When he finished, the holy father, a distrustful fundamentalist, demanded an itemized bill and got the following:

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Items include 'Corrected and renewed the Ten Commandments', 'Put a new tail on the rooster of St. Peter', etc.

PIECES OF PEACE. When Brigadier General Charlie Hughes, of the Standard Oil army, was sitting in the Pan-American "Conciliation" Conference at Washington, bossing the Bolivian troops in the war on Paraguay, our correspondent's memory went back to August, 1926, when 6,000 delegates from churches and peace societies met at Bierville, France, under auspices of the League of Nations, which maneuvered the gathering so that questions of Syria, Morocco, Arabia and China, did not "come up" and a resolution of Asiatics condemning colonization "got lost" and was never even debated.

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Ruthenberg on His Last Trip to U. S. S. R.



SOVEREIGN TY

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN Written for the Birthday Edition of the Daily Worker. Who shall be sovereign? Not the titled bones Of salvaged indiscretions, nor the kings Who sit beside the banquets, where the groans Of proletarians are food for jovial flings. They are in the shadows, and their pet Drooling debaucheries stare, panic-stricken, At every rumour in the winds that set With thunder-showers and shouts that quicken Twilight into morning, night into the red Salute of gladness. We shall be sovereign, we Who shaped the harrowing bed Of sovereignty. Out of the cold grimaces of the rain, Unwelcomed tourists in the land of pain.

Song for the Revolution

By JAMES A. MILLER We are singing a new song Over old graves, over mouldering bones And dusty ruins; a new chant, all enclosing We are dancing a new dance on the mausoleums Of the past. Hear us and tremble, we cease not Nor compromise with fates, We are singing a new song, Dancing a new dance Over the old graves Mausoleums of the past.

Veteran Dies From Brutality of Police

SAN FRANCISCO (By Mail).—John Lynch, a British war veteran, has died in a San Francisco jail, it is alleged as a result of brutal treatment meted out to him by the police of that city. Lynch, wounded eight times in the world war, was found semiconscious on the sidewalk at 16th and Mission Street on November 16, bleeding at the mouth and with a fresh bandage around his head.

And will underwrite the chances That the Christians learn to shoot. 100%. Million dollar notion! Get rich in one breath! Paint one Bedbug Red, White and Blue, The rest will cheer Themselves to death.

Statisticians Prove Pleasant But Obscure

WASHINGTON (By Mail).—The National Industrial Conference Board is a sly bunch of boys. In its report for the past year, it says the outstanding phenomenon in the labor situation is "the marked stability of wage rates and earnings, which since 1923 have fluctuated less than 5 per cent and during the current year have shown a slightly inclining trend." Which is all very well, but which year they have been "inclining" the last year would be interesting, but they don't tell us. Also, the boasted "stability" surely means that wages haven't gone up; so we'll take for granted that the "inclining" means that they have been going down. We demand the immediate removal of all restrictions in all departments for employment, wages, hours and working conditions for Negro and white workers.

EUROPE COMMUNIST PRESS INFLUENTIAL

By SAUL AUERBACH While we observe the Fifth Anniversary of the Daily Worker and prepare ourselves for an even more intensive struggle, we might keep in mind the Communist newspapers in Europe, which have much the same problems to face as we have, and which are the organs of the revolutionary struggle on its European front. Although we know that our struggle is an international one and that workers all over the world are fighting for the overthrow of capitalism, to pick up a copy of "Humanite," the organ of the Communist Party of France, or the "Rote Fahne," of the German Communist Party, or the "Workers' Life" of the English Communist Party, is to become convinced of the unbreakable bond that ties us to our class brothers.

Big Circulation The "Humanite" is the third largest newspaper in France, and is the main working class competitor of all the bourgeois newspapers combined. In the words of a sailor just come to port, "At Marseille, the 'Humanite' is piled up this high on the stands and the sailors buy it like hotcakes."

One can truly say that the "Humanite" is a mass newspaper, fighting for the mass of workers, supported by them, and the bugle call to revolutionary action in France. There is not an event which affects the working class that does not find its response in Humanite. Every struggle of revolutionary workers against speed-up or wage cuts finds expression in the voice of the French masses. The textile strikers in the Lille area welcomed the Humanite with open arms, looking to it for interpretation of events.

Expose Anti-Soviet Plot The machinations of the French imperialists in alliance with the British in preparation for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union are met and combated at every point, in the Humanite. It exposed Briand's maneuvers at Geneva when he tried to excuse the frantic war preparations of the French government by intimating that there was always danger of class war and "invasion" by the Soviet Union. It showed how the French war department trains and finances the armies of Poland and Rumania and welds them into an anti-Soviet bloc. It rallied the workers against the Franco-British naval pact and tallies every move of the imperialists with a cry of "Organization for the revolutionary movement and down with the imperialists!"

The Humanite is so open to all events which affect the working class that its pages seem to be able to mould themselves to every need and demand of the workers, to every attempt on the part of the master class and its reformist allies to further subdue the workers.

Fights "Socialists" The "Rote Fahne" is an equally powerful paper, taking up the fight of the international proletariat on the German front. In the Ruhr metal lock-out, in the shipyard workers' strike, in the Hamburg dock strike, in every major workers' struggle in the factory it has been a guiding post. The German social-democrats, those supporters of German imperialism, the open enemies of militant workers' movements, the allies of the bosses as the Ruhr situation has undeniably shown, are the real enemies of the German working class and the "Rote Fahne" spares no words to express their real role and points out the way the workers must travel.

Against Reformists During the cruiser building campaign of the German government, of which the "socialists" are an integral part, the "Rote Fahne" was the daily written expression of the Communist campaign against the new German imperialism. It never loses an opportunity to rally the workers against reformist leaders in the trade unions, against the war maneuvers of the government, against the attempt to give Wall Street more power as the shock force of the German workers. It rallies its readers—and its readers extend into hundreds of thousands—around the revolutionary movement.

Many Features Besides, the "Rote Fahne" like "Humanite," also carries on its work on the cultural field, training the

Making a Priest's House into a Hospital in the U. S. S. R.



Workers' Press Labor of Latin America Unites

The Far East! How many pictures of romance and mystery are woven in the fancy of American workers around China, Japan, Java? But to the workers of the Far East, there is no romance, and little mystery except that of how they are going to issue and circulate their papers without being caught, tortured and killed. Nevertheless they are issued and circulated, though the lives of many brave men and women have paid in blood for the awakening of their fellow workers. In fact and without doubt, more workers' blood than printers' ink has been used in rallying the masses against capitalist-imperialism. The struggle can only end one way—in victory.

In May, 1927, the trade unions of the Pacific, meeting at Hankow, China, organized the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. It has met the bitterest opposition from both the native capitalists and the ruthless imperialists. Under the nearly insuperable obstacles it has none the less issued monthly reviews for the guidance of its sections. The "Pan-Pacific Worker" is published in Australia, and the "Far-Eastern Review" in China. The Philippine section is beginning a paper, the first real labor paper in that country. As the "PTUS News Service" information comes to America, Earl Browder, an American, is the general secretary.

From Jim Reid On its fifth anniversary let us say to The English voice of the fighting proletarians, The cultivator of healthy, humanistic hate of oppression, The mobilizer of struggling strikers against capitalist cupidity, The organizer of the vanguard of the American section of the Red Army, The torch bearer of the coming Communist world: Long live the Daily Worker!

May an anniversary number of the near future carry the manifestoes of the Communist Commissars from the "Red House of America" directing the progress of the proletariat and peasantry in the building of a world worth while. JIM REID, President, The National Textile Workers Union.

Parliament Halts In Fight Over Tomato

SYDNEY (By Mail).—The Australian parliament and press have split over the question of whether a tomato is fruit or vegetable. Scientists and botanists have been consulted to no purpose. Legislation of national importance has been delayed. The difficulty arose when it was discovered the tariff schedules called tomatoes in pulp form vegetables but charged fruit rates when they were imported in dry concentrated form.

GIANT GROUND SLOTH. NEW HAVEN, Conn. (By Mail). Classified as a notherotherium, believed to have lived a million years ago, the skeleton of a giant ground sloth has been obtained by the Peabody Museum.

NEED DAILY IN NEEDLE UNION FIGHT

By MICHAEL INTRATOR. To workers speaking predominantly a foreign language, particularly those workers in America are endowed with a rich tradition of struggle and have developed their own revolutionary language of the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper and working class fight may not appear to assume a of such immediate importance their struggles as does the in their own language. But is not so. While class-conscious and thoughtful foreign speaking workers all hasten to restate their position that the Daily Worker is important to them, still many could find who are guilty of discounting the immediate, day-to-day struggle against their oppressors and betrayers.

Non-Jewish Needle Workers. This is a fault often found among the militant workers in the needle trades and in the Jewish movement. Differentiation is not advisedly, because the needle trade no longer are entirely Jewish, rapidly growing minority now approaching 50 per cent consist non-Jewish workers.

But in New York the Jewish needle trades workers are predominant numbers and have a powerful voice in their Communist Jewish Freiheit, whose influence and prestige among the Jewish work masses is tremendous. Some of them are therefore inclined to make a mistake of thinking that the Daily Worker is not of immediate importance, but that it serves only to inform readers of how "things are going from time to time."

Such an attitude is wrong. Daily Worker is the only source of information to the tens of thousands of non-Jewish workers in the needle trades workers union, established at the convention a few days ago, gave unmistakable evidence orientating itself strongly on the very thousands of unorganized workers in the industry in New York and out of town.

Rely on Labor. Workers in the labor movement all over the nation and in the of the world rely on the "Daily" not on a foreign language organ for their news on the struggle here. And the needle trades workers struggle especially with the launching of the new amalgamated union, take on still greater national and international significance.

On the other hand the Jewish workers want the enemies of the fight, the police, the judges, the American Federation of Labor fail to know what they want to say them. This alliance of oppressor read and read very diligently, Daily Worker.

If all needle trades workers were to see the poisonous news stories circulated against them by Matth Woll in the numerous weekly organs of the A. F. of L. organization throughout the country, and we on "Daily" staff receive them and them all, they would immediately waken to the vital importance of the "Daily." To give an example: If an obscure local of some union on the basis of a letter from Matth Woll, can vote a financial contribution to Schlesinger and his union wreckers, that is a hurt that could probably have been prevented if member of that local knew the truth from the Daily Worker and put a fight there to prevent a favorable decision.

The revolutionary American organization of the Workers (Communist) Party on its fifth birthday, is a powerful instrument of defense and offense against your enemies, foreign speaking workers! The assistance it renders your struggle is immediate, instant, day-to-day!

It asks, on the celebration of its five years of existence, not only that its financial foundations be reinforced by foreign speaking workers as American speaking workers, but that it be informed and kept in the fight against our enemies. This way the Daily Worker will not only become a more valuable fighting instrument for the workers, but will gain in influence, and subsequently in economic security.

"The Party is strengthened by purifying itself of opportunistic elements."—Lenin, Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

In the Monocular



Austen is the king's, and "The City's" Chamberlain. When the good foreign minister is not busy arranging for war against the U. S. S. R., or trying to be better prepared for war with the U. S. than "our" militarists are, he's intensely occupied with the effort to screw his eyelids down on his monocle and his tax collectors down on the natives in the colonies.

Illinois Mine Fakers Sell Out to the Boss

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. (By Mail).—The Fishwick-Lewis company union outfit has gone the whole hog in class collaboration. Jointly with the mine owners, these fakers have set up a committee to "study conditions" created by coal loading and conveying machinery. This means in plain English that the fakers are working with the owners to speed up production and put still more miners out of work.

Wall St.'s Treasurer



"Handy Andy" Mellon who doesn't trust "yes men" as head of the treasury. He does the job himself. How handily may be seen from the way he fixed the income tax returns recently, handing out millions to all the companies he or his friends own. Andy also owns big booze factories, and therefore "regulate" prohibition.

LOW WAGES IN SAW MILLS. WASHINGTON (By Mail).—The United States Labor Bureau survey of 319 sawmills in which 59,000 workers were employed, showed that the average full-time work week is 56.6 hours and the average wage per week \$21.

"The Party is the highest form of the class organization of the proletariat."—Lenin. Attend the Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

*Greetings*

FROM THE

**“PROLET COS”**

to the Fifth Anniversary of the

**Daily  Worker**

*In Our Work of Building a Workers' Cooperative  
and Establishing a Workers' Cafeteria We Rely  
on the DAILY WORKER for Support.*

*We Pledge Our Devoted Support to the “Daily”*



**Prolet Cooperative Stores, Inc.**

26-28 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

# GAS! A WAR EPISODE OF 1940

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN.  
 Note: The first part of this story appeared in the Daily Worker some time ago and aroused a great deal of interest. The second installment is published here.

This section of the story depicts the damage to life, mainly to the life of the workers, that a gas attack in the future imperialist war may conceivably cause. The story is a little flight of imagination, but a picture of what inevitable discoveries in the realm of gas production.

The first installment of this story described the helplessness of a big city whose protective measures against a gas attack, such as radio detectors locating the position of enemy planes, have been rendered useless by means of a new scientific device acting from the distance. The military authorities spread a cloud of smoke over the city to make it invisible from above. However, at a late hour, an enemy machine stops in the air at a height of 10,000 feet above the center of the city and sends torpedoes filled with poisoned gas to the various sections of the city.

In the center of the city, in the towering skyscrapers, everything was ready for the attack. There was an underground chamber in every house, with room enough for all its residents, in the wealthy sections of the city the chamber had the appointments of a luxurious living room—with bright electric lights, beautiful tapestry on the walls and soft chairs thrown about in poetic disarray. The air, as a rule, was good, for the ventilation was arranged to allow the air to come through winding underground tubes and to sift through special metal nets which would not allow the gas to pass through.

At the signal "Gas"—a signal given rapidly and with precision in every story and every hotel room—the inhabitants of the houses or hotels rushed to elevators which brought them to the underground chamber. There was a strained expression on people's faces; mothers hugged their children uneasily, and at times a comic interlude would take place when a man in night clothes, half asleep, would dash about without knowing his whereabouts. As a rule, however, the inhabitants of the well-to-do apartment houses experienced no panic; they knew that everything was provided for according to the last word of science, and that there was hardly any danger.

Less comfortable was the situation in private houses even when they were located in the well-to-do sections of the city. Not every house had a gas-proof chamber. Not every house-owner was willing to spend the necessary sum for protective measures. Here the rule was one underground chamber for several neighboring houses. In case of an alarm it was necessary to run over the streets to the place of safety, carrying the little ones and exposing one's self. It was late fall and the air was blighting cold. Running over unprotected spaces gave the feeling of utter helplessness.

WORST of all was the protection in the poor sections, especially in the suburbs where most of the shops and factories were located and where a large proletarian population was concentrated. A police regulation required the provision of one safety chamber in every house of five stories or over, and at least of one chamber for every block, but the house-owners interpreted the law as meaning five stories besides the basement, and the police were in no hurry to correct this error. Neither was there any hurry shown in arranging safety places in every block, the contention being that sometimes it was easier to turn a corner and run into another street than to run to the end of the same block—and thus the order remained half-suspended in the air.

There was not much comfort in the factories either: not everywhere did the owners have either space or desire to build safety chambers, especially in far-flung plants where work was going on in various shops scattered over a large area. Thus it happened that the number of victims of the gas attack of that night grew in direct ratio to the distance from a central area.

The number of victims in the center was also incomparably larger than on previous occasions. The gas spread with extraordinary rapidity. It had been compressed in the torpedoes under terrific pressure; released, it rushed in every direction. It did not rise very high, however, but slowly, from a height of 1,500 feet, it sank to the ground floating from street to street. So rapid was the onrush of the gases that many failed to save themselves after the alarm had been issued.

In the Bristol Hotel, on the ninth story, a group of young men and women were celebrating the wedding of an officer who was home on a five days' furlough. It was not considered good form in high society to arrange public entertainments during a war crisis and so no official wedding ball was held. A friend of the bridegroom had invited only the closest friends of the young couple into his rooms in the Bristol Hotel. When the alarm was sounded, the assembled guests were dancing to the tune of a saxophone and two drums. Everybody was intoxicated. A few had noticed the signal and halted, but the host himself an officer, waved his hand saying: "Plenty of time. Never be

lamed at an alarm." In a minute the gas flooded the rooms. Nobody coughed, nobody checked, as was the case during former attacks. The gas had no unpleasant smell. The guests felt a slight dizziness, and they were soon unable to move. In less time than it takes to count twenty their blood was congealed. Everybody was dead.

The hall remained as brightly lit as before. On a very low chair between two marble Venuses the newly married couple remained seated—the holding her hand. The young man was in military uniform, the girl in a white frock with a light pink pattern. The poses of both remained unchanged, only the color of their faces became bluish. At the table, one hand on a bottle of red wine, the host was seated. In the middle of the hall a few couples remained leaning one against the other—the pose they instinctively took when they became dizzy. Some fell down looking like exhausted revelers fallen asleep in the midst of a hilarious feast. In the doorway, his back to the door post, the butler was standing, a young man with an oval face and smoothly plastered black hair. The man held a tray of fruit in his rigid hand. On the table, in the very center, a blond-bearded man sat laughing; his teeth glistened; his lips were still red; his face was puckered with merry wrinkles; in his uplifted hand he held a glass of wine. It looked as if he were pausing in the midst of a lively and witty toast. Next to him stood a Negro musician holding his drumstick ready, as if waiting to burst into a tornado of music as soon as the speaker has finished his remarks. Both were dead. The flowers on the table were black; the leaves of the plant scorched.

THERE was not a house, even in the well-to-do sections of the city where there was not a number of dead. A nurse had fallen asleep at the bedside of a sick child; when she was awakened, she ran in a panic to the stairs instead of taking the elevator. Before she could reach the ground floor, she was dead. So was the child in her arms.

An old scientist was absorbed in a chemical experiment in the eighth floor of the Chemical Institute. The laboratory apparatus was in operation. The grey head of the scientist was bent over the interesting experiment; every atom of his attention was riveted to the remarkable changes that were taking place in the little red-hot stone mortar. The old man failed to hear the alarm signal.

The day found him blue in the face, bent over an extinguished stove. In a corner, behind a low enclosure, the guinea pigs with whose blood he had been experimenting, lay dead. There were houses in which the people were asleep and could not hear the signal. They remained motionless. There were some that were walking in the streets while the alarm was being sounded, although there was a strict military order forbidding civilians to leave their houses after 7 p. m. without a military passport. Still there were men and women in the streets and most of them had no time to reach a place of safety; they remained fixed wherever they happened to be.

Nevertheless the majority of the population remained alive in the well-to-do sections of the city. In the poor sections and in the suburbs the number of victims was incomparably larger. Here the alarm appliances were not so well installed and far from working accurately. Many perished before they heard the signal; many did not reach the safety chambers. Worst of all, information from the central telephone station reached the suburbs, as a rule, much slower than the center. It was due to this that by the time the warning finally reached the suburbs, the inhabitants of entire houses were already dead. Many

## Champion Exploiter



Henry Ford is all out of breath from his efforts to catch up with General Motors, but this doesn't prevent him from devising new schemes for squeezing out of his thousands of slaves the last atom of energy. He is the great speed-up expert of the United States.

## Furniture Workers' Great Need Is Industrial Union

By ARNOLD ZIEGLER.  
 (Furniture Worker.)  
 GRAND RAPIDS (By Mail).—During the last five or six years the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, through their local organization in the various furniture centers such as Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chicago and Rockford, Illinois; Jamestown, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, have been carrying on an ever more vicious campaign of driving down the wages and worsening the conditions of the 170,000 workers in the industry.

A typical example of this campaign is to be found in Grand Rapids, Mich., which is known as the "Furniture Capital of the World" and where 15,000 workers in the 60 or more furniture factories produce around \$70,000,000 worth of furniture annually, and get back in the form of wages only 20 per cent of this vast wealth which they produce. Here the already insufficient wages of the men are being driven still lower and the mothers and the children yet of school age are forced to go to work in the factories and stores in order to bolster up the family income to meet the cost of living. This has the further effect of reducing wages in general and adding to the unemployment of able-bodied men.

Lengthen Working Day. Along with these reductions in wages comes an attempt to lengthen the working day. The 9 hour day which was won through the 1910 strike has already given way to the 10 hour day in some of the largest factories and other factories have in effect a 10, 11, and 12 hour day. Safety chambers were not constructed according to the best technical requirements because the owners tried to economize; as a result several hundred chambers failed to offer protection to the crowds assembled. A subsequent investigation established that the chambers could withstand the ordinary gases but were unable to give protection against the new lethal gas. The workers, however, doubted this explanation. There were safety chambers where from thirty to fifty families had gathered, young and old, well and sick; all of them were petrified at the very moment they were rejoicing over their escape. There were chambers into which the gas penetrated slowly; the people gathered in such places died by degrees, as if succumbing to uncontrollable drowsiness. At first the victims thought they were suffering from lack of air. When the truth finally dawned upon them, some were about to rush into the streets; others warned them against this venture. A fist-fight ensued—and so, with hands uplifted and faces distorted in anger, they all succumbed to the rigidity of death.

To Be Continued

## SOLIDARITY!



By William Gropper

## Anthracite Labor's Coming Battleground

By PAT TOOHEY  
 Reports from the anthracite territory in the hands of the National Miners Union indicate that once again anthracite miners have been whipped into line by the anthracite companies, aided faithfully by their trusted agents within the United Mine Workers of America and certain "independent" unions.

The recent strike of the miners of the infamous Pennsylvania Coal Company, which was aimed at driving out the oppressive contractor system of mining, is at an end, and the miners have again suffered defeat. These recurring gigantic struggles of the anthracite miners; the condition of murder and gangsterism prevailing in this region against the faithful leadership of the rank and file miners; its basic causes and a perspective for the an-

## Head of the Red Army

## Head of the Red Army



The armies of capitalist governments fight for control of the world, and each government takes especially those territories which are coveted by men who come from the capitalist class and are bitterly opposed to the workers. But in the Soviet Union there is a workers' and farmers' government, and the head of the Soviet armies is the proletarian worker, Voroshilov, whose picture appears above.

during their busy seasons as workers get straight time for this overtime, although a few years ago all factories paid time-and-a-half for all time over 9 hours.

The vast majority of the workers in the industry are paid on the piece-work or "bonus system" basis. Through these systems, workers are forced to toil like mad-men in order to get a wage higher than the average paid. But these high wages don't last long. At the first opportunity a slight alteration is made in the piece-rate and this provides an excuse for "readjusting" the piece-rate to the point where the workers get the old low average wage although they are still working at the same mad rate of speed.

The A. F. of L. These and many other problems such as health dangers confront the furniture workers and can and must be solved in a collective manner. Organization is necessary, but who is going to organize us? The American Federation of Labor which has given organizational jurisdiction over the furniture workers to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has shown by its actions during the past 16 years that it does not care to organize the furniture workers.

Secret Agreements. The Hutchinson leadership in the Carpenters Union actually has a secret agreement with the manufacturers associations not to organize the mill-workers. For glaring evidence of this, read carefully the full-page advertisement of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association on page 22 of the October 1928 issue of "The Carpenter," official organ of the U. B. C. J. A.

In January 1927, a furniture workers' organization drive was being pushed through by the militant rank and file of Local 1330, the furniture workers local in Grand Rapids of the U. B. C. J. A. Considerable success was being made with the employers of the G. and R. Showcase Co., which employs about 4,000 workers, but as we had no full time officials in the local we sent the general office for an organization. But did he address any union meetings or mass meetings of furniture workers? No. He had a private conference with one or two reactionary officials in the union after which he met secretly with the management of the Showcase Co. No report was ever made to the union by him or the general office, and the only way that we knew that he had been here was the report of the president that he had went over to see the management of the company.

Call To Action. Since then no pretense of help has been made by the general office, but they have more than once threatened to take the charter away from the local union because of militant speeches made by the members. "The Furniture Worker," a militant little monthly paper put out by the local union, was starved out of existence last spring by lack of funds due to the heavy per capita tax drain by the general office.

Members are dropping out of the local faster than they can be recruited. The membership, which was once around 3,000, has gradually dropped down to about 180 members. Militant and progressive furniture workers claim that if a general strike breaks out in the furniture industry, as will inevitably happen in the near future, that Local 1330 will be expelled, and all the forces of the general office will be used to sabotage and sell out the strike, as A. F. of L. officials have done in New Bedford and Paterson to the textile workers, in Bayonne to the oil workers, in Milltown to the rubber workers, and in many other instances.

Militant Paper Killed. Fellow Furniture Workers: The reactionary leadership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will not organize us, but will try to betray us. We must build local mass conferences of furniture workers, followed later on by a National Conference for the formation of a big National Furniture Workers Union, which will have a fighting program and leadership, capable of organizing and rallying the 170,000 toiling furniture workers of this country in a militant fight against wage-cuts, piece-work, speed-up systems, lengthening of hours, health dangers and child labor, and to turn the offensive of the bosses against the workers, into a mighty offensive of the toiling furniture workers against the greedy bosses.

thratic region should be examined a bit.

Even though the miners have again been defeated, this by no means signifies a victory for the anthracite companies, for the miners will slowly go about building their defense for another big struggle in the near future. The basic reason of the recurring defeats of the anthracite miners, in practically all of their struggles in the past 20 years and longer, is that the miners have been cursed with a string of fakers, charlatans, and coal company agents as "leaders", who, at the critical moment betray the miners to the companies. This condition has characterized the struggles of the anthracite miners for years and years.

Concentrated Industry This anthracite region, located in the northeastern corner of the Cossack-ridden state of Pennsylvania, embracing a territory of some 480 square miles, is truly one of America's basic industries. The industry, considered very compact from a geographical point of view, in contradistinction to the widespread bituminous industry, averages an annual tonnage production of 75,000,000 tons, produced at a tremendous cost of human life. The anthracite product is largely a domestic fuel, utilized chiefly in the eastern United States, more particularly and to a greater degree in the Atlantic seaboard states. In this corner of Cossack Pennsylvania is located the greatest anthracite coal deposit in the world.

Militant Traditions Historically, this region is a famous battleground of the struggling miners. I differ, therefore, with the writers who have stated "as compared with the miners of the bituminous fields, general militancy and the determination to struggle amongst the rank and file of the anthracite miners is not a tradition."

The anthracite is a landmark of miners' struggles. It was here that the first beginnings, the first attempt, the first success in the organization of a mine-workers' union was initiated. In the year 1849, which to the earliest attempt as yet recorded, John Bates, working miner, entered the field and organized the first miners' union. In 1864, John Sney founded the Workingmen's Benevolent Society of Carbon County. Other small independent miners' unions of that period had their inception in the anthracite territory.

Gigantic struggles have been waged by the anthracite miners. It was this region where the Molly Maguires were found and thrived. The Lattimer massacre, the long strikes undertaken to establish union organization, the tremendous sacrifice of life for the cause of unionism, etc., sufficiently disproves the "lack of tradition" struggles of these miners. Then, considering the many and bitter struggles of recent years, to the remembrance of even the youngest of us, completely disproves the argument that these miners aren't traditionally militant.

These long and bitter fights of the anthracite miners are really parts of a fundamental struggle—against capitalism itself. The capitalist mine owners will realize this and are conscious of it, but apparently the miners are not conscious of it, their perspective largely centering on the realization of elemental, everyday, necessary reforms regarding wages, hours and working conditions only. The miners do not see the deeper, the fundamental aspects of the struggle; which the employers all too well do.

The wage rates are lower and the working conditions of the anthracite miners are considerably worse than that of the bituminous miners. Excepting the mines where mechanization has already penetrated, the system of mining anthracite is as primitive and medieval as when Bates organized his men. Under the individual operator, private ownership scheme of mining, the difficulties of mining anthracite are considerably greater than in bituminous mining. Consequently, no uniformity of wage scales or working conditions exist in any part of the region.

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Compiled and Edited by MARCUS GRAYMAN

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100 authors.

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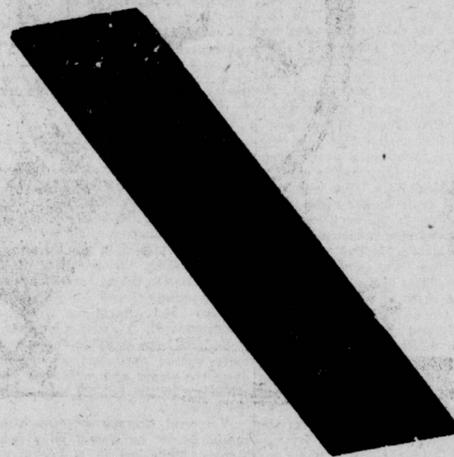
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By JOE MITTELMAN. "A paper is not merely a collective propagandist and collective agitator. It is also a collective organizer."—Lenin.

Organize Sales. "One of the chief duties of the Communist nuclei must be the effective and systematic distribution of Communist literature."—Lenin.

Experience teaches us that the best results can be obtained if we visit a given factory or trade union meeting, concentrating on it regularly on the same day every week.

Teach Correspondents. A very important role in the life and growth of our "Daily" is played by the workers' correspondence.

When an article is written about a certain factory, it is the duty of the Party units and the Daily Worker clubs, to see that every worker in that factory gets a copy of the Daily Worker.

Every reader of the "Daily" must be an advertiser of it. The Daily Worker must be read in every place where there are workers. It must be read in the subways, in the restaurants, in the parks, etc.

Under our banner, for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

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SOCIALIST PARTY—MODEL 1929



Farmers Getting Poorer; Tenancy Steadily Grows

By VERN SMITH. Lincoln's theory of the relations of wage labor and land ownership was true, in the main, in his day, say the middle of last century.

No More Frontiers. The writer has had the advantage (advantage at least for purposes of this article) of living thru the last frontier. There ain't no more.

More Intensive Farming. The population increased, farmers planted orchards and truck gardens, farms grew smaller, and there were still wage workers, mostly from the East, from the cities too.

Staff of Ukrainian Workers Daily Greets The "Daily Worker"

As a member of the American labor press family, the Ukrainian Daily News is adding a congratulatory tribute to the five years of existence and activity of the Daily Worker in the labor movement and in the struggles of working people.

Under our banner, for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

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FARMERS OF NORTHWEST HAIL 'DAILY'

By ALFRED KNUTSON, Organizer Agricultural District. The Daily Worker is not yet much circulated in the farming section.

Those farmers who take the Daily Worker are well satisfied with it. They like it better than the Milwaukee Leader.

I mention the Milwaukee Leader for the reason that this paper has not a few subscribers in some of the farming states and its influence upon the farmer is not good, since it is anti-revolutionary, anti-Soviet and does not unmask those so-called farm leaders who are masquerading as progressives.

Long live the Daily Worker.

Mining Camps Won By 'Daily'

By I. AMTER, Organizer District 8, Cleveland. During the miners' struggle, the Daily Worker did yeoman service.

FROM CANADA. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Daily Worker we send you our revolutionary greetings.

LONG LIVE THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY! LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL!

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"Daily" Calls on Workers for Sacco-Vanzetti

"Our Only Hope of Life in Comrades Outside," Say Sacco and Vanzetti. THE DAILY WORKER. STRIKE! TODAY!

Defeat the Murderers of Sacco, Vanzetti. START MARCH ON BOSTON TODAY TO PROTEST PRISON.

Paper issued just before the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, calling on workers to strike in protest, and displaying the martyred workers' declaration: "Our Only Hope of Life is in the Comrades Outside."

Life of Sacco, Vanzetti in Upton Sinclair's "Boston"

BOSTON. By Upton Sinclair. Two volumes. Albert and Charles Boni, \$5. Reviewed by SENDER GARLIN.

"BOSTON" is a novelized version of the life and death of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. As a novel crowded with vital, interesting portraits of contemporary America, "Boston" is easily the most impressive book of the year.

In this book Sinclair adopted a unique method. Using contemporary newspaper accounts almost verbatim wherever it suited his purpose, he discarded them from time to time and created fictional characters and incidents whenever he found it more desirable.

Here is found the story of the Galliani anarchist group in New England, of Vanzetti's strike activities, the deportations of A. Mitchell Palmer, the shyster lawyer from Stroudsburg, Pa., the story of how Andrea Salsedo, the Brooklyn printer, was done to death by Department of Justice agents; the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti, their farcical trials, the countless legal appeals of their lawyers, the world wide working class demonstrations demanding their release, and their subsequent execution in the electric chair at Charlestown Prison, after a group of senile academic wretches had placed their seal of respectability on the murder of the two Italian immigrant workers.

"Boston" is a sweeping book in its wealth of details and in its sharpness of characterization. Sinclair is apparently familiar with the minutiae of the life of the parasitic leisure class, and his satire on their 'conspicuous consumption' sparkles throughout the book.

Someone once said that Upton Sinclair has spent the past 25 years trying to convert the bourgeoisie to the proletarian revolution.

This approach is the keystone of "Boston." There are chapters in the book which contain what are apparently devastating attacks on the capitalist system. Yet the entire atmosphere of the novel reveals a social democrat in a pitiful attempt to persuade the intellectual members of the master class that their class had better "go slow" if they want to avoid a violent shift in power to the submerged, despised proletariat.

Does this seem unconvincing? Then consider for a moment the incredible shabbiness of the plot in this novel of two of the most shirking spirits of this generation:

The entire book is centered about the gentle person and fluttering activities of "Granny," Mrs. Josiah Thornwell, 70-year-old widow of a plutocrat who was twice governor of the august Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Tired of the surroundings in which she has spent most of her life, "Granny" takes the bus to Plymouth, and gets herself a job in the cordage factory there. A fellow-boarder in the Italian family where she has rented a drab little room is Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

The aged Mrs. Thornwell has a niece and her name is Betty. The lass is rather a pleasant sort, and is in the throes of George Bernard Shaw and the Modern Library series. She is a student at Radcliffe (the female branch of Harvard), and has become exposed to some of the pseudo-liberalism of a young instructor, "Granny" and Betty are great pals, and Sinclair makes them represent a coalition of the two progressive wings of the older and younger generations.

"Granny" finds Barto Vanzetti a gentle, poetic fellow. And how happy she is that he and his friends do not actually manufacture bombs, but rather read Dante in the original!

Of the middle-headed, infantile, and stupid Defense Committee, Sinclair makes heroes and martyrs. Of the petty, spiteful Mary Donovan, he makes a modern Joan of Arc. And Sinclair gushes with gratitude whenever he records the fact that some sheltered son or daughter of the bourgeoisie actually turned a hair to aid in the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Stop and think what this means—Henry," exclaimed "Granny" to her wealthy lawyer son on one occasion—"the breakdown of our legal system."

TOILERS OF MINNESOTA LIKE PAPER

By PAT DEVINE, Organizer District 9, Minneapolis. The Daily Worker played a very big part in the election campaign of our district way up here in the Northwest.

Part in the election campaign of our district way up here in the Northwest. Fifteen thousand copies were distributed, and from reports received from the outlying sections, made more impression on the workers and farmers than any other literature. One incident worthy of comment happened at the socialist meeting with Norman Thomas as speaker.

Our comrades were posted at the hall door and gave a daily to every member of the audience. It so happened that the issue distributed contained that splendid cartoon of Ellis' depicting the corrupt religious aspects of the S. P. campaign. Anyone looking into the hall would have sworn it was a communist meeting.

A whole sea of dailies with screaming headlines denouncing the S. P. was all that could be seen. The situation was so serious, Mr. Classes the S. P. silver-tongued orator, was compelled to make an announcement as follows: "The paper you are all reading is not the organ of the Socialist Party (as if the audience didn't know), by some misadventure our paper hasn't arrived and I can't understand how this paper came here." Needless to say the S. P. meeting was ours so far as propaganda was concerned.

In our work among the Citizen Military Training Camps the Daily Worker played a prominent role. So far we have not yet secured the results deserved in increased circulation but with well organized activity this will come.

District 9 sends revolutionary greetings to our fighting daily. We remember comrade Lenin's words: "The press is our best agitator, educator and organizer." The Daily has fulfilled that role. We will endeavor to broaden its influence.

Soviet Film on Detroit Screen

DETROIT, Mich. (By Mail).—An unusual all-Russian bill is now being presented by the Motion Picture Guild at the Little Theatre, headed by the first feature-length Soviet comedy shown in this country "Three Comrades." This is the hilarious burlesque of capitalism and Communism that recently created so much discussion during its four weeks' run on Broadway. It was produced by Solovkin of Moscow, makers of "Czar Ivan the Terrible," etc., and directed by Alexis Popov.

"Three Comrades" concerns two young lads, Akhrov and Makhov, who invent a machine that they believe will revolutionize the soap industry. Their attempts to focus the attention of Soviet officials upon their invention, and their rivalry over the love of the beautiful Dasha furnish the major portions of the fun. The humor behind "Three Comrades" is said to be entirely different from the American brand being more restrained and naive. Beautiful scenes of rural Russian life are also said to be incorporated in the film.

Accompanying "Three Comrades" on the bill at the Little Theatre is "The Armored Cruiser Potemkin," the famous film that Douglas Fairbanks, Fannie Hurst, Max Reinhardt and others have claimed as the "greatest motion picture ever made." It is a record of the Black Sea revolt of 1905, and is principally noted for its contributions to cinema technique and photography. The usual house features and a program of surrounding short subjects complete the unusual bill at the Little Theatre, which will be continued for only one week.

An Old Betrayal

Morris Hillquit, corporation lawyer, coal company shareholder and boss of the socialist party, is not a new hand at the betrayal game. Hillquit is a strong believer in his brand of "socialism"; he has found it an unusually profitable business.



WASHINGTON, (By Mail).—State regulation of the price of gasoline is unconstitutional, the United States Supreme Court decided today in two cases appealed by the State of Tennessee, which by statute in 1922 proclaimed that the sale of gasoline was a "public service" and created a board to fix price limits. The court held these entire act invalid.

Leads Capital's League



Aristide Briand, prime minister of France and president of the League of Nations, is pictured above trying to look pleasant. It seems to irritate his facial muscles—even more than our readers. Preparing for the next world war, and trying to keep count of how many times he's filled in the breach as prime minister, keeps him hopping around. He began his career as a "direct action" Socialist, years and years ago. But the first chance he got he called out the troops to break a railroad strike.

EDITORIAL STAFF, UKRAINIAN DAILY NEWS

For a Workers-Farmers Government  
To Organize the Unorganized  
For the 40-Hour Week  
For a Labor Party

# Daily Worker

Against Imperialist War  
For the Defense of the Soviet Union  
For Freedom of All Political Prisoners  
For the Overthrow of Capitalism

## GREETINGS!

**T**HE DAILY WORKER is five years old to-day. On the occasion of its Fifth Birthday the Daily Worker sends greetings to our comrades of the Workers (Communist) Party, to the workers in the mines, mills, factories and shops, to the toilers producing the immense wealth of this country, to the valiant fighters in the cause of labor who are now languishing behind prison bars in capitalist dungeons.

To all unit, section, city and district Daily Worker Agents, to all loyal comrades who are standing on guard and are helping to build the Daily Worker into an organ of

mass struggle, we send our heartiest greetings.

The Daily Worker enters its sixth year in a most important period in American labor history. A period that is marked by attacks upon the standards and organizations of the workers. In a period when another world war may break out almost any day, and when new attacks are being prepared against the Soviet Union.

In this period, the Daily Worker, the expression of the organized Communist movement in this country, the only movement that is capable of providing the workers

with a program and leadership, must be strengthened and built into a powerful mass paper capable of mobilizing the working class to beat back the attacks of the bosses, and lead them in the struggle for the final overthrow of capitalism.

The Daily Worker greets you, comrades and fellow workers. The Daily Worker feels confident that you will always stand on guard, that you will continue to give it your support, that you will repulse every new attack and new danger that the Daily Worker may be confronted with as you have done in the past.

The Daily Worker needs your help every day of the year. The Daily Worker calls upon you to become one of its regular builders by getting new subscribers and readers, by sending in a regular weekly or monthly donation to its Sustaining Fund.

The Daily Worker, entering its Sixth Year, pledges to struggle harder, to do its utmost to become of even greater use to the workers in all their struggles.

Greetings!  
Long Live the Daily Worker.  
Long Live The Workers (Communist) Party.

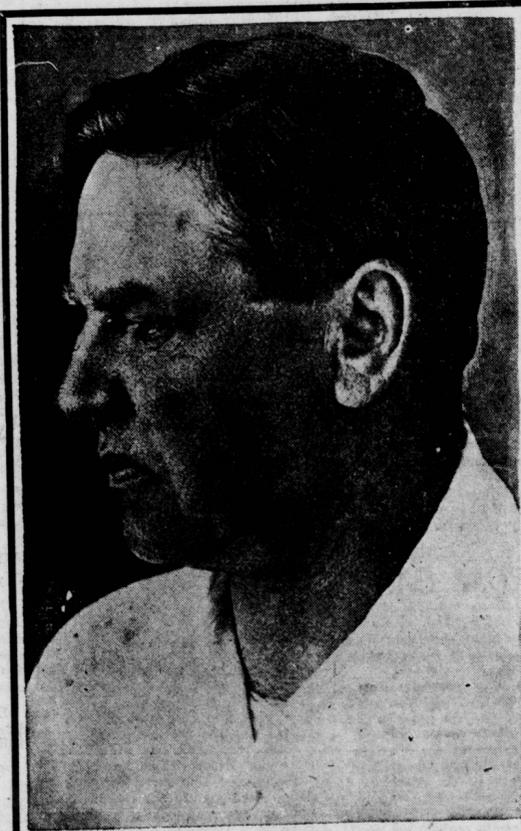
## Beginning Today—Bill Haywood's Memoirs

An incomparable drama of class struggle, is the life story, written by himself, of "Big Bill" Haywood, for nearly thirty years the most militant figure in the American labor movement.

Interesting as any novel ever written, it reveals the life of the old "Wild West" among cowboys, Indians and "hard-rock" miners through the eyes and understanding of one who sees human society in the light of imperialist development with its great cities, factories, conveyor systems, mass production and class war.

Haywood's Book will live in literature for ages, as its writer will be more known and honored in the future than in the past. His picture of his boyhood among the Mormons, the hardships of Western life, his life as a child wage slave, his youth and early manhood as a metal miner in Utah, Nevada and Idaho during the last century, is in itself the essence of working literature.

More interesting are the accounts Haywood gives of his meeting and connections with such figures as Debs, Gompers, DeLeon, Borah, and so on, with the intimate accounts of Haywood's bloody battles with Colorado troops, his secret battle with private detectives, his trial for murder of a governor of Idaho, and how he rose to a position of importance in the international labor movement.



Life of Haywood

William Dudley Haywood, born at Salt Lake City, 1869. Began life as a worker at the age of 9; miner, cowboy, homesteader in Utah, Nevada and Idaho. Joined Western Federation of Miners, August 1896, at Silver City, Idaho. Elected on W. F. M. executive, 1898; elected W. F. M. Secretary-Treasurer, 1900; in 1905 led in organization of I.W.W.; Feb. 17, 1906, kidnapped at Denver, taken to Idaho with Moyer and Pettibone of W. F. M., tried for murder of Es-Governor Steunenberg, acquitted; active officer Socialist Party till 1912, expelled by right wing; S. P. delegate 1910 Copenhagen Congress; I. W. W. organizer Lawrence Strike 1912, and many others; elected Secretary-Treasurer I. W. W. 1914; arrested 1917, September, Federal Government, charges seditious conspiracy; tried 1918 with 100 other I. W. W., sentenced 20 years Leavenworth; released on bonds July 28, 1919; joined Communist Party of America, 1920; went to Soviet Union March 1921 as political refugee; active in Kuzbas colony developments, international labor defense, transferred from American C. P. to Communist Party of Soviet Union 1927; intimately interested in Communist International and Red International of Labor Union; died May 18, 1928, at Kremlin Hospital, Soviet Union.

No one, whether he or she esteem knowledge of the labor movement or of literature to be first in importance, can be without the contents of "Bill Haywood's Book."

By special arrangements with the International Publishers, only the Daily Worker will carry Haywood's wonderful memoirs in serial form. The first serial begins elsewhere in this issue.

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