

U.S. NICARAGUA WAR RAGES

HEARST EXPERTS ADMIT DOCUMENTS ARE FORGERIES

Stunt by Publisher Who Feared Denunciation

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The special senate committee investigating the alleged Mexican "documents" published in the Hearst newspapers today were told by experts employed by the publisher himself that they were fraudulent.

Hearst said he engaged the experts at the request of the committee, and the report to the investigators was made by William A. Deford, Hearst's lawyer. This device was resorted to by Hearst it is understood, in an effort to anticipate denunciation of the fake Sheffield Testifies.

During the same session James R. Sheffield, former ambassador to Mexico, also testified. Sheffield lost his job as a result of "indiscretions" in permitting to be made public instructions for the U. S. state department relative to anti-Calles propaganda in Mexico.

"Not Genuine."

One of the handwriting experts, Elbridge W. Stein, of New York City, said:

"All the disputed signatures of P. Elias Calles (President of Mexico) are, in my opinion, unquestionably not genuine.

"The three disputed signatures of L. Montes de Oca (Minister of Finance) are, in my opinion, unquestionably not genuine.

"There is some evidence that thirty-nine of the disputed documents were (Continued on Page Two)

Hoover No Socialist

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—Indignant denial was made by William Hard, newspaper man and confidential adviser of Herbert Hoover, possible presidential candidate for 1928, that the latter was even slightly guilty of "socialist" tendencies. Labor leaders here stated that Hoover's record proved it.

Paderewski in Legion

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Ignace Paderewski, Polish pianist and former fascist premier, was made an honorary member of the American Legion by the local post on his return to America after two years' absence. His first concert on his return was given here last night.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NATION GROWING

The State of Virginia is studying means to find employment for 25,000 jobless in the region of Richmond. Baltimore is checking the accuracy of an estimate that 20 per cent of her workers are without jobs.

These facts developed in discussions in the annual meeting in Washington during the past week of the American Economic Ass'n. which were noticeably affected by the shadow of unemployment—present and prospective. In various ways a number of speakers voiced the same belief—that unemployment now existing in the United States is largely due to the increased efficiency of business processes, through which many workers are thrown aside as being no longer necessary to production. The number of workers in industry falls while the production curve rises.

George Soule, of the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York, told the meeting in its final session that it was "a disgrace" that in view of the competitive character of our industrial society there has been provided no adequate national system whereby workers displaced from their jobs by these advances in efficiency are not placed in other jobs, and given unemployment benefit payments during the period of their compulsory idleness.

Other speakers cited regional unemployment crisis, and the chronic shortage of employment in coal and certain other industries. One economist said he feared that world conditions would bring wholesale depression and unemployment to the United States within five years, and that the government would not have made any preparation to meet this crisis.

Eight Warships Leave Boston as Harbor Strike at Corinto Shows Masses in Southern Republic Oppose American Raids

THESE MEN ARE TARGETS FOR U. S. BOMBS IN NICARAGUA



These are some of the Nicaraguans, led by the mine worker Sandino, who are leading the struggle for the independence of their country from the domination of the U. S. imperialists. Despite the fact that their army is small and their equipment inadequate, they are refusing to endure the rule of Diaz, the puppet placed in office by American capitalists.

The U. S. War department is rushing additional marines to Nicaragua in an effort to annihilate the liberal forces. Since Col. Henry L. Stimson, Coolidge's agent, announced that "peace" has been established in that country, nearly a thousand Nicaraguans and large number of U. S. marines have been killed in numerous battles.

117 COAL MINERS JAILED IN COLO. IN RAID ON HALL

Workers Aroused Over Attack on Strikers

By FRANK L. PALMER.

(Special to The Daily Worker.) CANON CITY, Colo., Jan. 4.—Further wholesale arrests by state police today aroused new spirit of loyalty among strikers. One hundred and seventeen were arrested this morning in a raid on the Industrial Workers of the World hall in Walsenburg. The hall is reported wrecked by state police who claim to have found clubs with the letters I. W. W. on them in red.

Other Arrests.

Eight others were arrested in Canon City and East Walsenburg when police invaded a picketing meeting.

Efforts of Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. to reopen mines have failed. Only 12 men have returned to work out of 114 reported anxious to scab despite picketing.

The Industrial Commission is to meet here Tuesday. It will be characterized by sensational evidence that Pikeview, the biggest mine in the Colmany months without scales, paying orado Springs region, had operated its men by guess work. This charge by strikers is upheld by city ministers and professors who are staunch in their friendship to the men.

Expect New Drive.

Strike leaders are confident that neither a new drive in the southern fields by the coal operators nor the strikebreakers' tactics by the state government in their endeavor to break the morale of the men will not succeed, but will only arouse a new storm of protest among the workers.

A big mass meeting will be held here tonight. The armory was rented but Col. Newlon cancelled the arrangements. The state police have announced that they will arrest any speaker who takes the platform, among whom will be John Wesley Baker, a theological student, and Winifred R. Moers, a Denver University student.

Plan to Rationalize The Coal Mines at the Expense of the Workers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.— Bills to legalize the merger of bituminous coal mines into one huge trust, have been introduced into the Senate and House by Senator Copeland and Representative Jacobstein of New York.

The bills would make lawful but voluntary the organization of the bituminous coal barons into a co-operative producing and distributing combine, the announced purpose of which is the savings to be effected.

It is believed, however, that the move is part of the rationalizing process forced upon the capitalists in the face of the increasing economic depression.

Sigman Meeting Ends in Battle; Dove of Peace Killed

One dead pigeon and several black eyes were the casualties resulting from an installation meeting held at Webster Hall Tuesday night by the dual Operators Local 2 established by the right wing in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

When 2 white pigeons were let loose at this meeting the conflict that has been going on in the ranks of the right wing of the Cloakmakers Union broke out into the open.

President Sigman himself had come to install the newly elect-officers. Just as soon as Sigman had finished introducing the new chairman, the doors opened and two white pigeons flew upward as a large bouquet of white flowers was brought in. They were brought in by a section of the right wingers who want peace in the union. The bouquet and the doves had ribbons attached calling for peace when one of the pigeons perched on the platform near Sigman, a supporter of his snatched at it. Those who brought the bird ran in to save it, and in the general free-for-all that followed the poor pigeon was torn to pieces, eyes were blackened and one of the door guards fainted.

CAB MEN REPORT FULLER BOASTS OF DULL NEW YEAR SACCO EXECUTION

"The dearest New Year's in the history of our trade," is the way taxi drivers are characterizing the holiday season which has just passed.

Canvasses made by a reporter of The DAILY WORKER with the view of ascertaining at first hand what these workers have received as their reward for the unusually strenuous activities during the holiday seasons, reveal that the taxi drivers have suffered a serious set back in earnings.

Lean Holiday.

New Year's eve, ordinarily a "harvest" night for the cabmen, passed with almost no increase over usual nightly earnings. When asked for an explanation of the fact taxi drivers were uniform in that the present wave of unemployment and lowered wages are responsible.

One taxi driver in Brooklyn reported that four-fifths of his riders traveled a distance of less than one mile. Tips are exceedingly small, another stated. The mileage covered during the average daily run, one driver pointed out, has risen to the record of over one hundred miles.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Self-righteousness in connection with his part in the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti pervaded the whole annual message delivered yesterday by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller to the Massachusetts legislature.

At the same time he admitted that legal reforms are advisable to avert "difficulties forced upon us in the year 1927 by zealous defenders of persons convicted of murder."

Fuller praised, without mentioning them by name, his advisory committee which joined with him in his determination to carry out the death sentence against Sacco and Vanzetti.

Several years ago this average was less than fifty.

Cabmen now operate for a shift of between ten and fourteen hours daily. Average earnings are between five and eight dollars a day. Most of them are compelled to work seven days a week in order to earn a living. The 53,000 taxi drivers in the city have been left unorganized by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

NATIONWIDE ANTI-FRAME-UP DRIVE ON

Plans to open a nation-wide campaign against the anti-labor frame-up system are now being completed with the announcement of a coast-to-coast speaking tour by James P. Cannon, national secretary of International Labor Defense, according to the national office of the organization at 80 E. 11th Street, New York City.

The subject of the speaking tour will be "The American Frame-up System," and will deal with every phase of this American institution which has become particularly infamous since the noted Sacco-Vanzetti case. Cannon will deal with the history of the frame-up system as used against the labor movement in this country since the days of the Haymarket Martyrs, tracing its development through from that to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, the Mooney-Billings case, Centralia, the Michigan Communist trials, the Sacco-Vanzetti case and the most recent

frame-up in the Greco-Carillo case. The mechanism of the frame-up system will be revealed and its effects on the labor movement indicated.

Well Known Organizer.

This will be the first tour of James P. Cannon, who is well-known as a labor organizer, speaker and writer, since his national tour in 1924. The tour will not only open the campaign against the frame-up system, but will also be combined with a subscription campaign for the Labor Defender, the official organ of the International Labor Defense. It is planned to give a free trial subscription to the Labor Defender with every ticket of admission bought for a meeting at which Cannon speaks.

Furnishes Legal Defense.

The International Labor Defense has been actively engaged in the past two years in furnishing legal defense and arranging protest and publicity campaigns on a national and interna-

IRT, BMT WORKERS AT MASS MEETING ON INJUNCTION

Hear Renewal of Pledge to Fight Corporations

Several hundred I.R.T. and B.-M.T. traction workers forced their way through an almost equal number of company spies and spotters to attend an organization mass meeting last night at the New Harlem Casino.

The determination of these workers in appearing repeatedly at these meetings at the greatest risk to themselves, was the subject of admiration on the part of other trade unionists who attended the meeting.

Workers Doubtful.

The workers applauded the announcements by the speakers that the injunction would be "fought to a finish," but it was distinctly noticeable that such promises did not bring forth the enthusiasm they had called for at previous meetings.

This change is attributed to the fact that the workers in the beginning took such statements to mean that the A. F. of L. organizers were prepared to violate the anti-labor restraining orders and have had doubt cast on their confidence by the continued delay in legal proceedings.

Leaves Out Unorganized.

The principal speaker was Edward F. McGrady, organizer of the A.F.L., who delivered a lengthy address tracing the history of the Federation efforts for the workers, without touching upon the large unorganized masses in the basic industries.

Neal Sherry, a member of the executive board of the United Mine (Continued on Page Five)

LONG GREEN FOR 50 CENTS.

Roy Green, 18, who pleaded guilty to robbing Leo Shapiro of 50 cents in a hold-up, has been sentenced to serve from seven and a half to 15 years in Sing Sing prison by Judge Adel in a Long Island City court.

Rush Planes from Managua Against Sandino's Liberals

Marines Murderers, Says Former Secretary of Navy, Josephus Daniels

More U. S. Troops Sail from Canal Zone in General Move to Front

MANAGUA, Jan. 4.—With more United States marines and battleships rushing to Nicaragua, Corinto stevedores who walked out yesterday as a protest against American intervention still refused to unload ships in spite of the attempt of the National Guard, led by United States officers, to break the strike. The Diaz government is rushing strikebreakers to Corinto.

Altho the strikers are demanding a wage increase, the walk-out is primarily intended as a protest against the recently-launched campaign against the liberals led by General Sandino.

NICARAGUAN WAR PROTEST TONIGHT

The mass slaughter of the national liberation forces in Nicaragua will be protested tonight at a mass meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St. at 8 o'clock.

Also Discuss China Revolt.

Originally arranged to discuss the magnificent revolt of the workers of Canton, China, and to protest against the torture and murder of citizens of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by the imperialist agents of the Nanking government, tonight's meeting is to also include the Nicaraguan question because of the provocation of open warfare by the armed forces of the Mellon-Coolidge-Kellogg government.

A demand will be made that no more marines be sent to defend American investments in Latin America or any other part of the world and that those forces already there be instantly withdrawn.

The speakers at the meeting will be H. M. Wicks and Wm. F. Dunne of The DAILY WORKER; M. J. Olgin, editor of the Hammer and P. T. Lau of Philadelphia, an official of the Hands off China Committee. William W. Weinstein, district organizer of the Party, will be chairman.

SEWER RECORDS THEFT UNSOLVED

No progress has been made, officials in charge admitted yesterday, in the investigation into the theft of documents relating to Queens sewer work from the offices of the Awixa Corporation, of Islip, L. I. The company handled about one-fourth of the \$16,000,000 sewer work in Jamaica, which caused the opening of the present inquiry into the graft which totals \$29,500,000, and of which Maurice Connolly, borough president of Queens, is said to be the principal beneficiary.

Amza W. Biggs, former Suffolk county sheriff, assigned as detective in the case admitted that so far no "clues" have been found. Acting District Attorney Alexander Blue and several special investigators also admitted that they have no contribution to make in solving the theft.

Blue's boss, District Attorney Hildreth, left for Bermuda for a mid-winter vacation the day the robberies were committed.

Functionaries at former U. S. Attorney Buckner's office were quick to point out yesterday that Justice Townsend Scudder in charge of the investigation, has the power to subpoena any records that he needs and has "no need for burglary."

Only Western Port.

Corinto is the only western port of Nicaragua suitable for sea going vessels and the strike threatens to tie up supplies and shipping for an indefinite length of time. The steamer Panama, bound for Venezuela, was unable to unload its cargo. The government is reported to be rushing strikebreakers to Managua.

Widespread Feeling.

Corinto has always been known as a Liberal stronghold and the stevedores' strike is believed to represent a widespread feeling not only among the Liberal elements in the town, but especially among the Nicaraguan workers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The navy announced today that the U. S. gunboat Tulsa, carrying 11 officers, 154 bluejackets and 26 marines, sailed from Balboa, in the canal zone, for Corinto, Nicaragua, this morning.

The cruiser Rochester, flagship of Rear Admiral Sellers, left Balboa yesterday, carrying 23 officers, 500 bluejackets, and 150 marines.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—A tense atmosphere reminiscent of the World War hovered over the docks of Boston today when two battleships, five fleet destroyers and a mine layer steamed out of this port for southern waters.

The ships which left were the destroyers McFarland, Sturtevant, Overton, Putnam and J. K. Paulding, the battleship Florida, the battleship Utah and the mine-layer Ogala.

Altho the Navy Yard formally announced that the warcraft are bound for winter war drill in Hampton Roads, it is believed that they will eventually head for Nicaraguan waters. Short leaves were suddenly cancelled and the telegraph, telephone and messengers were used to round up the seamen.

The destination of the mine layer Ogala was known to be Nicaragua. Her orders were to proceed to Hampton Roads to take aboard 33 officers and 433 men to steam to Nicaragua.

Calls Troops Murderers.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4.—The Nicaraguan conflict today was characterized as "a crime and stain upon our country," by Josephus Daniels, former secretary of the navy.

"I think it is a crime and a stain upon our country," Daniels said, "that the lives of these brave soldiers, who are doing their country's bidding, should be sacrificed for a cause tainted with dollar diplomacy."

"Troops of a nation which goes to war for money or dollars are not warriors, but murderers."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.— A drive by Democratic and Republican "insurgents" for the withdrawal of American marines from Nicaragua was launched in the senate this afternoon. A resolution, charging President Coolidge with "imperialistic tyranny" in using the marines in Nicaragua and providing for their immediate withdrawal, was introduced by Senator (Turn to Page 2, Column 1)

Nanking Reactionaries Make Bid for Support of American Imperialists

POINT RIGHT WING LEADER AS ENVOY TO U. S.

Workers Arrested in Canton

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.—In an effort to win the support of the United States, the Nanking Government announced the appointment of C. C. Fu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, as a special envoy to Washington. The decision follows the declaration of the Nanking officials for friendly alliances with Great Britain, the United States and the Nanking Government's break with the So-Union.

C. C. Fu belongs to the right wing of the Kuomintang. V. Scöng, brother-in-law of Kai-shek was appointed Minister of Finance, to succeed Sun Fo. Chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ANTON, Jan. 4.—Fourteen workers were arrested here yesterday in a house search by the right wing authorities. Eight hundred dollars were confiscated.

Fighting between Generals Chang Kwei and Li Chai-sum is still going on in the vicinity of the city.

How Fascists Wane
OSLO, Norway, (By Mail).—The Norwegian Fascist Party, which was very weak, has been virtually dissolved due to internal conflicts.

Indian Masses Plan to War on New British Commission

By G. K. LUHANI.

BOMBAY, (By Mail).—The British Government has appointed a commission "to inquire into the working of the Indian Constitution." The commission has been charged eventually to put before the "Imperial Parliament" tentative proposals of legislation "establishing, extending, modifying or restricting the degree of responsible government (in existence in India now)."

The "Indian Constitution" in question introduced by the Government of India Act of 1919. It provided for a definite time within which the constitution was to be revised by some commission. This has been set up now. The appointment of the present commission is thus an integral part of a policy.

At the precise moment chosen to give the commission into life is highly significant.

Eye on Election.

The British government was under "Constitutional" obligation to give effect in 1927 to that part of the Government of India Act of 1919 which provides for the setting up of the committee of revision. Under the terms of the act, it could have postponed the appointment of the commission for another 2 years, that is, the end of 1929. As a matter of fact, the repeated demand of the right wing of the Indian nationalists for appointment of the commission before the date fixed in the Act of 1919 had up till now met with a refusal.

Surviving at this decision, the British government was certainly induced by "various reasons" arising out of inter-party politics in England as well as the internal situation of India. It must have been anxious to forestall the possible verdict of an approaching general election which may take place within the next few years, oust the conservative party in office and thus throw the burden of "deciding the whole future of India" entirely on the less worthy leaders of the Labor Party or a Labor-Labor Coalition. It also must have been in mind the steady revolutionization of the masses in India and the importance of the present phase in the evolution of the political relations between the Indian bourgeoisie and British imperialism.

But there is still another consideration which must have weighed more than any other. It is the necessity of securing the flank in India in the coming war against the USSR with political preparation of which the present government of England practically confounds its "raison d'etre." On account of the necessities of the day of aggression against the Indian masses, the conservative cabinet has chosen the present moment to bring before the eyes of the Indian bourgeoisie the promise of political independence in the shape of "this most important royal commission."

The left wing of the nationalist movement of India has been as a matter of principle denying the coming of the "Imperial Parliament" in England to determine the constitution of India. It has been asking "the inherent and inalienable rights" of Indian people to determine the character and tempo of their political independence without reference to

Hungarian Fascist



The nations of the Little Entente are protesting the smuggling arms from Fascist Italy into Fascist Hungary. The shipment of arms is believed to have been agreed upon in a secret treaty negotiated by Count Bethlen (above) with Mussolini.

Smuggling of Arms To Hungary Scored

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—Considerable alarm is expressed here as the result of the discovery that Italy is secretly shipping arms to Fascist Hungary. Observers point to the recent visit of Count Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary to Italy, where he negotiated a secret treaty with Mussolini. The running of machine guns from Italy to Hungary is a violation of the Treaty of Trianon.

BRITISH ARREST 20 INDIANS FOR HITTING TORIES

Armed Police Used to Break Mill Strike

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Twenty Indians were arrested today in what police allege is a plot against the British Government in India, according to reports received here.

Armed police are still on guard at the textile mills in Bombay where 13,000 workers walked out in a demand for an increase in wages. Large mass meetings are being held by the strikers to protest against working conditions which strike leaders term intolerable.

The movement against the British India Statutory Commission is growing rapidly. Following the call of the India Nationalist Congress for a one-day strike and a boycott of the commission, numerous mass meetings have been held in cities throughout India to protest against the commission.

Lindbergh Will Avoid Scene of Mass Murder Of Nicaragua Liberals

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 4.—In flying for Managua, Charles Lindbergh will avoid the Ocoatl district where American planes are attacking the poorly-armed troops of General Sandino, liberal leader.

Lindbergh was warned against flying near the Ocoatl region, where his plane may be the target for liberal fire.

MacDonald Guarded From Hungry Miners

PORTH, Rhondda, (By Mail).—Two hundred police were drafted into Porth Saturday to protect Ramsay MacDonald from a hostile demonstration of unemployed workers.

Unemployed miners and other workers paraded thru the streets of Porth all afternoon carrying banners with inscriptions like, "Sacco and Vanzetti die for workers, MacDonald dies with executioners." MacDonald's policy is the same policy that starves the children in the miners' lockout.

Persons were carefully scrutinized at the MacDonald meeting and those persons who were known to be active in the labor movement were barred from the hall. A demonstration of unemployed workers was stopped in front of the hall.

Dutch Fearing Revolt In East Indies, Hand Out Sap to Natives

AMSTERDAM, (By Mail).—In an effort to curb the growing unrest of workers and peasants in the Dutch East Indies, which resulted in an armed revolt last year, the Volksraad of the islands has passed a bill for its own reorganization providing for slight increase in native representation.

Representatives of oil, banking and shipping interests in the Volksraad fought the bill which is generally regarded as a sop to the natives. The bill has to be ratified by the Dutch parliament.

Russian White Guards For Grain Conspiracy

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.—Found guilty of having joined a counter-revolutionary conspiracy to break the government's grain monopoly, five employed in the State Bank were sentenced to execution by the supreme court. Three of them were members of White Russian families.

The court recommended that the Central Executive Committee commute three of the death sentences to ten years' in prison. Two of the counter-revolutionaries will be shot.

Plan Boycott

Finally, at a conference of all the Nationalist Parties, the policy of boycott has been adopted as a reply to the "insolent challenge" of British imperialism. It however, remains for the Indian National Congress which is meeting in its annual session in December to give a more official character to the campaign of boycott and realize it organizationally. The situation created in India now is certainly rich with revolutionary possibilities. The only safeguard against their degeneration into reformist compromise is an energetic and concerted action by the Nationalist left wing and the Workers' and Peasants' Party to orientate the whole anti-imperialist movement towards the vast exploited masses and find in their revolutionary organization the sure "sanction" for coercing British imperialism into submission to the fundamental demands of the Nationalist revolutionary movement.

ON WAY TO SHOOT NICARAGUAN LIBERALS



The American Empire is extending its war against the Nicaraguan liberals. Picture shows U. S. marines boarding transports enroute to the Latin-American country. Frantic efforts are being made by the American capitalists to maintain the tottering government of Diaz, their puppet.

REPORT SINKING OF USSR VESSEL

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—According to unconfirmed reports from Constanza received here the U. S. S. R. steamer Ogoza carrying 200 persons went down in the Black Sea. The steamer sprang a leak in a heavy storm off Novorosick and went down. Other vessels arrived only after the disaster had taken place. A despatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Bucharest also reported that the Ogoza had foundered.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Italian tanker Clituno is reported to have gone down in the Black Sea when it struck a reef near Constanza.

Population of USSR Shows Big Increase

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Population of the Soviet Union as of January 1, 1928 is estimated at 149,600,000, a gain for the year 1927 of 2.2 per cent. According to the last census, the Soviet Union population on December 17, 1926 was 146,400,000. It is characteristic of the industrialization which is going on in the U. S. S. R. that the estimated increase of the urban population on the basis of complete data for the first six months is 4 per cent, while the expected gain for rural population is only 1.8 per cent. It is shown in the 1926 census that the number of persons gainfully engaged was 73,836,000. This figure was expected to increase 2.1 per cent and to reach 75,394,000 by January 1, 1928.

According to classes of occupations, the yearly largest gains are expected for the number of persons engaged in construction (9.8 per cent), trade (4.3 per cent) and small-scale industries (4.0 per cent).

Peonage for Jobless Workers Part of De Rivera's New Scheme

The latest scheme of the de Rivera government for reclaiming Spain's waste lands and at the same time isolating the jobless workers who are causing unrest in the larger cities, is to colonize them in the arid tracts, despatches from Madrid state.

Under the terms of the government's plan, the de Rivera regime would keep absolute control over the colonists by a system of strict government loans reducing to virtual peonage the slightest slackening agricultural on the part of the colonists would mean the transfer of the lands to more productive hands. De Rivera is reported to have said that this will make "for greater national stability."

Berlin-N. Y. Phone

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Negotiations are under way for trans-Atlantic telephonic communications between Berlin and New York. It was announced today. Communications will cross Dutch and Belgian lines.

Order a Bundle of The DAILY WORKER

For the January 13th Meeting and for Distribution. Put in your order NOW for the special Anniversary Edition of The DAILY WORKER. Special Articles, Special Features and News Dispatches. Order must be received before Tuesday, January 10th in order that proper arrangement should be made. The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York, N. Y. I enclose \$..... for..... copies of the Fourth Anniversary Edition of The Daily Worker. Must be mailed from New York not later than..... Name..... Street..... City..... State..... Rates—\$1.50 per hundred copies.

15 Latvia Communists Arrested; Celebrated USSR Capture of Riga

RIGA, Latvia, Jan. 4.—Charged with holding a meeting to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the capture of Riga by the Bolsheviks, fifteen members of the Latvian Communist Party were arrested today. Two employees of the Soviet Trade Mission were among those arrested.

Greet Pole Victims Freed in Exchange

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.—Political prisoners freed from Polish jails by an exchange with the Soviet Union were enthusiastically greeted here by representatives of Communist and trade union organizations and the International Red Relief. A number of members of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party were included among the victims of the Pilsudski regime.

The exchange of prisoners was effected at Kolosowo, a border town.

Greeks Recall Minister To Turkish Government

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Greek government has recalled its minister at Ankara, despatches from Athens report. The Greeks are dissatisfied with the Turkish interpretation of certain clauses annexed to the Treaty of Lausanne it is reported. The Athens government has announced its intention of filing its grievances with the League of Nations of the Hague Tribunal and has notified the Turkish minister at Athens of its Greek intentions.

Spain's Fascists Plot

MADRID, Jan. 4.—The work of giving Spain an officially fascist government is being carried forward by Primo de Rivera, assisted by a committee composed of six Conservative ex-ministers. De Rivera's plans call for a monarchy the actual work of government is to be carried out by a governor, council of nobles selected by the crown and a council of the governor's personal appointees. It is understood that the proposed governor is to be Primo de Rivera.

Defeat the Imperialist War Against Nicaragua

LENINISM TEACHES US: "The victory of the working class in the advanced countries and the liberation of the peoples oppressed by Imperialism are impossible without the formation and consolidation of a common revolutionary front. "The formation of a common revolutionary front is possible only if the proletariat of the oppressing countries supports directly and resolutely the movement for national independence of the oppressed peoples against the imperialism of the mother country for a people which oppresses others can never be free." The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for: The Defeat of Imperialist Wars. Smashing Government by Injunction. Organization of the Unorganized. A Labor Party. The Defense of the Soviet Union and Against Capitalist Wars. A Workers' and Farmers' Government. Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party (Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City) Name..... Address..... No. St. City State Occupation..... (Enclosed find \$1.00 for initiation fee and one month's dues)

STRIKE INCREASE ALARMS BRITISH SHANGHAI POLICE

Walk-Outs Officially Listed as Crimes

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.—Strikes are classified as crimes in the report of the police commissioner of the International Settlement here who issued a report yesterday on the crime wave in Shanghai. Strikes in Shanghai have shown a considerable increase lately.

After reporting that there were "twelve armed abductions, 137 robberies and twenty-three strikes in November," the Commissioner declares: "From the criminal point of view, November was the most serious in police records, labor troubles, strikes, intimidation, murder, armed robbery and armed kidnapping having increased to an alarming degree.

"If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, the impression will soon be created that a state of anarchy exists in Shanghai with which the police are unable to cope. . . . Present crime is due to a number of reasons, among which is the fact that the Chinese authorities are . . . unable to deal with unauthorized labor unions, intimidators and agitators who have bases outside the settlement."

Arrest Reactionaries In Mexico for Plot on Life of Gen. Obregon

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.—A band of reactionaries have been arrested in Guadalajara on the charge of plotting an attempt on the life of General Obregon, according to reports received here. The attempt was to have been made when Obregon came to Guadalajara.



January 21 Is Lenin Memorial Day

For this day, for individual reading—for books to give to your shop-mates—for Communist Party units—

For Lenin Memorial Meetings

we present this special list of books and other items. Some of these are being offered at special prices.

- ABOUT LENIN LENIN—His Life and Work—J. Yaroslavsky. 25c LENIN—The Great Strategist—A. Losovsky. Paper 5c LENIN AND THE TRADE UNIONS—A. Losovsky. 15c LENIN, LIEBKNECHT, LUXEMBURG—Max Schachtman. 15c LENINISM VS. TROTSKYISM—Stalin—Zinoviev—Kameney. 5c

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Workers Party Starts National Training School, Feb. 1.

TO SPEND \$5,000 FOR EFFICIENCY OF COMMUNISTS

Carefully Select the Students; Fine Course

The Workers' School today issued a statement on the National Party training courses, to be run for a period of three months in New York under the auspices of the school, beginning February 1. In the statement the school explains how it hopes to finance the students and the courses. The matter of railroad fare, maintenance of the student, the matter of text-books, return fare, etc., is discussed.

The budget of the school contemplates an expenditure of about \$5,000 for this purpose, part of which shall come from the school, part from the districts, and part from the individual students.

The statement of the school on the selection and financing of the students follows:

The outstanding difficulty in the selection of the right kind of student will be the problem of their maintenance for three months, during which time they will not be able to earn any money. To meet this problem, the following procedure has been worked out by the Political Committee.

Every district is expected to provide the railroad fare for the student selected. This must be done by arranging a send-off for him in the form of a dinner or a dance or both. The proceeds of the affair is to go to the payment of the fare of the student and where possible and necessary an additional sum toward his maintenance.

Maintenance and Text-Books.

The students are also expected to raise such sums as they can by loans and the national office will make an effort to supply those students who require it with the sum of \$10 a week for expenses.

Lodging, breakfast and in some cases supper will be arranged at the houses of comrades of the New York district who volunteer to supply these necessities.

Comrades who are able to contribute money to help in the payment of the ten-dollar a week contribution to the expenses of the students or who can help in the purchasing of text-books should communicate at once with the Workers' School telling what sums they are prepared to contribute.

Return Fare.

The district is expected to raise the round trip fare and not merely the fare one way.

The above arrangements for the expected mean a budget for the Workers' School of about \$5,000, and therefore contributions from comrades and sympathizers capable of aiding with substantial donations are urgently needed. For example, a donation of \$300 will provide the most necessary text-books for all students. A donation of \$120 will provide the \$10 a week maintenance money for a single student. The donation of \$10 will keep a student for one week, and a donation of \$25 will provide him with text-books.

Each district should try to get one or more comrades in the district to supply the funds to meet all the needs of their chosen representative at the training school.

Selection of Students.

Questionnaires are being sent to all districts for filling out. The D. E. C. of each district is empowered to make the selection of candidates, whose names and qualifications and records will then be submitted to the national agitprop and organization department for final selection.

Comrades should be selected on the basis of the following qualifications: 1. Activity. This should take first place, because it is not the aim of the Workers' School in general or of the Party Training School in particular to give information and education for their own sake, but for the sake of their use and application in the class struggle, and a comrade who has been inactive, however studious and well read he may be, is unfitted for study at the national training school.

2. Previous training and previous reading. While the major emphasis is laid upon activity, still all comrades selected will have to have a certain minimum of previous training if they are to benefit from a course of this nature.

Once they are selected, students will be immediately given a reading list for further study, so that when they come to the training school all comrades will be expected to have a certain amount of basic reading already accomplished.

Examination of Students. The courses will open with a brief examination of the students, based upon this minimum reading, and comrades whose preparation is obviously inadequate, so that they will not be able to keep up with the work, will not be submitted to the school.

Nevertheless, every point will be stretched in favor of the active comrades without great theoretical pre-

NEW YORK LABOR BACKS MINERS



A. S. Embree and "Flaming Milka" Sablich, Colorado mine strike organizers were among those who told of the present struggle at the New York mass meeting. Picture shows William F. Dunne, of The DAILY WORKER, speaking to a crowd which filled Central Opera House. Sitting left to right on the platform: Fred Biedenkapp, national secretary of Workers' International Relief; Milka Sablich, C. E. Miller, Robert W. Dunn, Solon De Leon, A. S. Embree, and Edwin Markham, 85-year-old poet.

YOUNG WORKERS' CLASSES PROVE GREAT SUCCESS

Covering every field of Young Communist activity, the Agit-Prop department of the Young Workers (Communist) League, District 2, New York, concluded on Friday night its intensive training course for League functionaries. Organizational problems, literature work, factory work, general industrial work, sports work, anti-militarist activity, agitation and propaganda, children's work and activity among opponent organizations were thoroughly covered and discussed, many new suggestions and methods coming up in the course of the discussion by the members of the class.

The class in organizational problems, led by John Williamson, district organizer of the YWL, centered its attention on the work in which the YWL is, the driving force, and the internal life of the League. Under the latter subject there were many suggestions to brighten the internal life of the League in order to decrease the tremendous turnover in membership.

The class, led by Comrade Dubinsky, district literature agent, then discussed literature work. The "Young Worker" had to be distributed to the youth by new ways, it was decided.

"Factory Activity." Discussing the industrial work of the League, Comrades Miller and Frankford both stressed the necessity of slow patient building of shop nuclei. "Factory activity" instead of the old slogan of "factory campaign" is the correct line.

Rubinstein showed the necessity of building a youth workers' sports movement in this country and pointed out how necessary it was for each section of the League to send a few comrades into some of the neighborhood sports clubs. Comrade Winter, in the class on anti-militarist activity, stressed the necessity for intensification of League work in this field at this time when the conflicts of the various imperialisms and their attitude towards the USSR make for serious war danger. Methods of extending the work were discussed by the comrades.

aration as against theoretically well-prepared comrades who have not done the requisite amount of activity and who have not the requisite experience. Districts should keep this in mind in making their choice.

Further information on any of the matters involved can be gotten by writing to Jack Stachel, national organization secretary, or Bertram D. Wolfe, national agitprop director. Inquiries concerning funds, fare, maintenance, and the duties of the districts and the individual in this connection, should be addressed to Comrade Stachel. Inquiries concerning preparation, courses, bibliography, etc., should be addressed to Comrade Wolfe.

Study Time. The students' afternoons will be left free for study in the library of the Workers' School and the evenings with the exception of Tuesday and Thursday are free for attending meetings of committees, of units, mass meetings, etc.

Certain recreational activities are also planned in connection with the school, such as seeing the environs of New York, visiting factories, museums and other places of interest, and one or two affairs.

Any comrade interested should apply to his district organizer and should send a duplicate of his application with a statement as to his activities, previous training, and his reason for desiring to take the course, to the National Agitprop Director of the Workers Party, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

From Historian to Hysterian

By A. BIMBA.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

I have to touch briefly a few minor points raised by Oneal, such as that about the number of members of the United States Supreme Court at various stages of its development (I did not write a complete history of the supreme court in which there would have to be pointed out the number of its members at various periods; it is sufficient to state that we have a supreme court of nine members appointed for life under the constitution which was adopted in 1787), or his disagreement about absentee landlords, or about democracy, or his accusation that I am supposed to have taken passages from his book and expropriated them for myself, or quoted his quotations and made references as if they were taken from original sources. I can only say that it seems to me that Mr. Oneal, after appropriating for himself the title of a "pioneer" historian, worked himself into hysterics and throws charges right and left without taking any responsibility for them. I absolutely deny that I have expropriated either Oneal's book or his material without giving him the credit for it. In one place he condemns me for using some of the sources which had been used in his book, and in another place he condemns me still more strongly for not using some of the sources used by him, such as Schlesinger.

Among numerous quotations and references, in several places there is an error in the assignment of authorship. For example, a quoting from Ghent is assigned to McLaughlin, and of a lengthy quotation from Oneal the first two paragraphs are assigned to McMaster. For these very obvious technical errors which may happen, and often do happen, in any book, Oneal calls me a plain "pilferer" or "thief." I wonder if my critic could explain what the pleasure or purpose would be in stealing matter from one author and giving it to another.

Lincoln and the Civil War. On this question Mr. Oneal disagrees with me very strongly, as, of course, he has a right to do so. He thinks that I am too severe on Lincoln's policies during the war. He says I am wrong in criticizing Lincoln for not issuing the Emancipation Proclamation much earlier and not appealing to the Negro masses to rise against their masters. Such a step, in his opinion, would have brought a calamity to the northern cause. Therefore, says Oneal, "As between Bimba and Lincoln one has little difficulty in choosing."

I do not want to repeat my opinion on the Civil War. I only wish to give Mr. Oneal another choice besides that "between Bimba and Lincoln." For instance, Karl Marx strongly supported the northern cause and helped it to the best of his ability. But that did not prevent Marx from criticizing the north for the conduct of the war. In 1863, in a letter to Engels, Marx

READING FORMS UNIT OF PARTY

READING, Pa., Jan. 4.—A unit of the Workers (Communist) Party has just been formed here by Pat Devine, national organizer now on a tour. About 15 joined as charter members.

The organization of the unit at this time is considered significant especially in view of the recent election of socialists here on a platform of "honesty and lower taxes."

Good Prospects. Commenting on the formation of the Workers' Party organization here, Devine said:

"There are great prospects in Reading, as well as in the rest of Pennsylvania, for a real labor party campaign for the 1928 elections."

The new unit formed here consists of important trade unionists and others active in the labor movement in Reading. At the first meeting plans were laid for real activity.

wrote: "The Northerners were from the very beginning dominated by the representatives of the border slave states who also pushed MacClellan, that old partisan of Breckinridge, to the top. The South, on the contrary, acted as one from the very first. The North itself has transformed slavery into a military force for the South, instead of turning it against it. The South leaves the productive labor to the slaves and could thus lead its entire fighting force unhindered into the field. It had a unified military leadership. The North did not. That they had no strategic plan was clear from all the maneuvers of the Kentucky army after the conquest of Tennessee. In my opinion all this will finally carry on the war seriously and resort to revolutionary means and cast aside the domination of the people of the border slave states. A single nigger regiment will have a remarkable effect on the Southern nerves."

"The long and the short of the matter seems to me to be that such wars must be conducted in a revolutionary manner and that the Yankee have hitherto tried to carry it on constitutionally." This opinion of Marx is opposed to the opinion of Oneal. Hence I say: As between Oneal and Marx one has little difficulty in choosing.

(To Be Continued.)

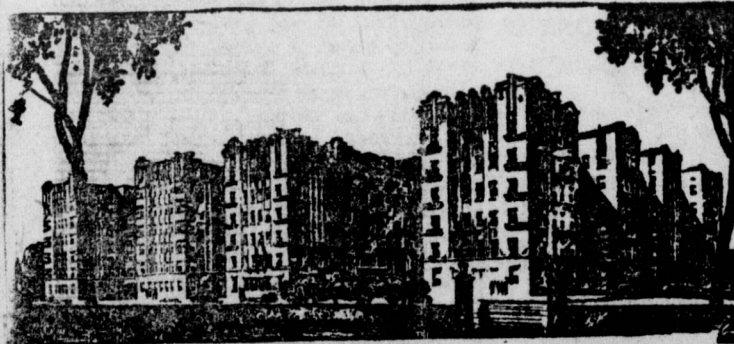
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DRAMA

JULIA SANDERSON

"Lovely Lady"

New Municipal Show Opens at the Sam H. Harris Theatre

"LOVELY LADY," the new Shubert musical comedy at the Sam H. Harris Theatre is a pleasant surprise in that it is not nearly as maudlin and sentimental as its title suggests.

As it proceeds one does have the feeling that it is not the sort of activity a civilized society should see carried on without reprimand. Yet if it must be done, to provide relaxation to the vast intellects of the commercial world, it could scarcely be done with more cunning and competence. It arouses that odd delight that is awakened by an expertly conducted murder.

In some respects it is the usual New York musical comedy with its rows of educated legs, its chorus representing three or four generations, its songsters selected for their beauty and terpsichorean talent, its unostentatious chorus boys, its expensive and dazzling stage settings that appear on the verge of collapse, and its bedroom scene where disaster is imminent but never occurs.

But there is something more. The line of the plot is taut and the situations are crisp. The old Broadway predicaments have a touch of new life and the comedy appears quite fresh dolled up with a little imagination and subtlety.

Edna Leedom, the star, has a sufficiently alert mentality to appreciate and create humor and she works hard enough to be rewarded with a steady stream of tumultuous laughs.

The Chester Hale chorus girls are sufficiently smart and wiggly to satisfy the demand. Jules Epailly, the sardonic dancer, who treats his female partner with coldness, not to say scorn, is a fun provoker.

The book was written by Gladys Unger and Cyrus Wood from the French play "Dejeuner de Soleil." The lyrics were by Cyrus Wood and the music by Dave Stamper and Harold Levey.

Metropolitan Opera Tenor Says Voice Surpasses the Violin

THERE is a saying that the violin is the king of musical instruments, and in a way perhaps this is so. But Paul Althouse, tenor of Metropolitan Opera holds a contrary view.

Mr. Althouse defers to the violin, and declares that from great fiddlers he has learned much about singing. "To hear a fine violinist is to learn how a legato may be acquired," declared the broad shouldered tenor. "But," he added, "the voice as a musical instrument has advantages over the violin."

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH 45 St. W. of E'way Eves. 8:40 Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents John Galwan's New Play
ESCAPE with Leslie Howard

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

DRACULA See It Now Creep—Eve Post
FULTON 46 St. W. of E'way Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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

Bernard Shaw's Comedy **THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA** Guild Th. W. 52d. Eves. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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

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



In "Oh Kay," George Gershwin's musical comedy at the Century Theatre.

The statement was interesting, so we waited for the tenor to proceed. "You see," explained Althouse, "the advantage of speech rests with the human singing voice. Does that suggest something to you? Yes? Well, because of that fact the singer can do more than give his hearers a melody; he can tell them a story, and the story is always the life of the song."

"Don't forget that" warned Althouse, and peered carefully into the face of his interviewer to be certain that his warning was understood. "Just think of the advantage the musician has who can enunciate a beautiful poem, while at the same time a lovely melody is being sung."

"Singers who strive to give the public all they can are mindful of the advantage they possess in having the capacity to link speech to their music. And the people are coming more and more to demand enunciation which can be clearly and easily caught, and a pronunciation which is correct."

That is why the violin—king of musical instruments in some important respects—has to play second fiddle to the singing voice."

Mr. Althouse will appear in joint recital with Doris Niles, Nina Tarasova and Sasha Jacobsen at The DAILY WORKER Fourth Anniversary celebration on January 13 at Mecca Temple.

Defense Bulletin Out For New York District

The New York section of the International Labor Defense has just issued its official organization publication—"The Labor Defense Bulletin," a six page mimeographed bulletin with an illustrated cover design, edited by Rose Baron, secretary of the local section.

The Defense Bulletin is to be issued monthly, Rose Baron announced, and is being distributed free of charge. It contains all the news of the activities of the International Labor Defense in New York City.

The January issue of this bulletin carries news items and reports on the Greco-Carrillo case, the arrest of seven workers in Newark on Nov. 13 who were trying to hold a meeting to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and the fight to free four New York workers who were recently arrested for distributing anti-injunction leaflets.

AMUSEMENTS

Chinn's W. 45 St. Roynce—Last Week GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS
Mon. Matinee, Wed. & Sat. Nights
"MIKA DO"
Mon. & Fri. Eves., Wed. Matinee
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Tues., Thurs. Eves., Sat. Matinee
"IOLANthe"

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

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30. Mats. Mon. & Sat. 2:30.
WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION!
Artists Models

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of E'way Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"
By Bayard Veiller with Rex Cherrymann
Max Reinhardt's Production of
"PERIPHERIE"
Cosmopolitan Th. W. Columbus Circle Eves. 8:15 Mats. Fri. & Sat. at 2:15.

4 WALLS Entrancing Play of American Life
with MUNI WISENFREND
John Golden Th. W. at 38th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7th, at 8:00 WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
FLONZALEY QUARTET
Tickets at office People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Sq., and at desk evening of concert.

Standing of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League

Table with columns: Division, P, W, L, D, S, Ag, Points. Rows include Hungarian Workers, Bronx Hungarian, Scandinavian Workers, etc.

Results of Jan. 1 Games.

Table with columns: Division, P, W, L, D, S, Ag, Points. Rows include Scandinavians vs. Hungarians, N. Y. Eagle vs. Bronx Hung., etc.

Schedule for Jan. 8.

Table with columns: Division, P, W, L, D, S, Ag, Points. Rows include N. Y. Eagle vs. Freiheit, Red Star vs. Armenians, etc.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

China Protest Meet. A China protest meeting will be held tonight at 8 p. m. at Irving Place and 15th St., by the Workers (Communist) Party.

Miners' Relief Meeting. A miners' relief meeting will be held Jan. 8 by the Upper Bronx Branch of the Young Workers League at 1472 Boston Road at 8 p. m.

Subsection 1B. All members of Subsection 1B should report Saturday and Sunday for miners' relief duties at either the Jewish Workers Club, 35 E. Second St., or the Jewish University, 126 E. 16th St.

Members Expelled. The district executive committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League has expelled H. Gifter, 573 E. 141st St., member of the Lower Bronx unit, for persistent and habitual absence from unit meetings and his further refusal to acknowledge or respond to the letters of the unit, the district organizer or the district executive committee.

Party Conference Friday. The monthly conference of all unit, section and subsection organizers will be held Friday at 8 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St. Jack Stachel, national organization secretary of the Party, will report on the Lenin-Ruthenberg membership drive. Supplies and final instructions for the miners' relief movement will be given.

Section 2. An enlarged meeting of the executive committee of Section 2 will be held Friday at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. All subsection and unit organizers are expected to be present.

Y. W. L. Dance Sunday. The Young Workers League of Williamsburg will give a comradeship and dance Sunday at 29 Graham Ave., Brooklyn. The playlet, "Oscar Sapp," will be presented.

SS IAC Unit Organizers. All units of SS IAC must hold special meetings this week to take up the question of miners' relief and distribution of leaflets. All members must assist in the tag day collection Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 7 and 8. Stations are at 35 E. 2nd St. and 126 E. 16th St.

Liebkecht Memorial Meet. The Young Workers League will hold a Liebkecht memorial meeting Friday, Feb. 3, at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

ARRANGE LARGEST LENIN MEMORIAL

The Lenin Memorial Committee, 799 Broadway, in a statement issued yesterday, urged all workers who are desirous of attending the Lenin Memorial meeting at Madison Square Garden, January 21, to secure tickets as far ahead of the date as possible.

Get Tickets Early. The Memorial Committee's statement read in part: "The fourth annual Lenin Memorial promises to be the largest memorial meeting ever held in New York. Arrangements are being made for workers to come to the memorial meeting in bodies from their shops and union headquarters. In the past it has been a very easy matter to fill any auditorium with workers anxious to pay honor to the memory of Lenin. We therefore urge all who intend to come to the memorial meeting to get their tickets as soon as possible. Delay in so doing might result in certain workers being deprived of seeing the mass proletarian pageant, as it is doubtful whether many tickets will be on sale at the door."

Ticket Stations. Tickets which cost from 50 cents to one dollar, the committee announced, may be had at the following stations: Manhattan, Workers Party, 108 East 14th St. Jack Stachel, national organization secretary of the Party, will report on the Lenin-Ruthenberg membership drive. Supplies and final instructions for the miners' relief movement will be given.

Recover S-4 Bodies. On board the U. S. S. Bushnell, off Provincetown, Mass., Jan. 4.—The bodies of three men were recovered late this afternoon from the sunken submarine S-4. The bodies were recovered by divers. Salvage operations were halted for the day, although they may be resumed tonight. One of the bodies had a signet ring on a finger of the left hand. Another body was that of a heavily built person.

Y. W. L. Dance. The Young Workers League, District 2, will hold a dance Saturday, Jan. 14, 1928. Lenin Memorial Meeting. A Lenin memorial meeting will be held at Madison Square Garden Saturday, Jan. 21.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Youth Committee. All members of the Youth Committee for Miners' Relief are urged to report Saturday and Sunday at the following stations: Bronx, 1472 Boston Road; Harlem, 81 E. 110th St.; Downtown, 136 E. 24th St.; Williamsburg, 29 Graham Ave.; Brownsville, 122 Osborne St.; Bath Beach, 1940 Benson Ave. and Room 1027, 156 Fifth Ave.

Women Meet. An important meeting of women delegates of the recent Women's Conference for Miners' Relief together with the functionaries of the United Councils of Workingclass Women will be held Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place for the purpose of mobilizing immediately for miners' relief and of organizing a greater women's conference for miners' relief later in the month. Juliet Stuart Poyntz will report on her recent trip to the Pennsylvania strike district.

An important meeting of the Esplanade Laborist Group will be held Friday at 8 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St. All workers who are interested are welcome to attend.

Metropolitan Soccer League. The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will hold a ball and athletic exhibition Saturday, Jan. 14, at Bronx Lyceum, 170th St. and Third Ave.

"Moscow and Geneva." Alexander Bittelman, member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, will lecture on "Moscow and Geneva" at the Harlem Workers Forum, 81 E. 110th St., Friday at 8 p. m.

Junior Nature Friends. The Junior Section of the Nature Friends will visit the quarries at White Plains next Sunday. They will meet at the E. 180th St. station of the Boston and Westchester Railroad (downstairs) at 8:30 a. m. Those who will participate are asked to bring ice skates.

Miners Leaflets Ready. The miners' relief leaflets will be ready at 6 o'clock tonight at the office of the Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, Room 233. Representatives are to report at once for their quota.

Hat Blockers' Union Hit by Injunction

The Millinery and Straw Hat Blockers' Union, Local 48, is forbidden by a new injunction to picket or call strikes against Federal Hats, Inc., 32 West 39th St. The injunction is temporary and was issued by Judge Crain of the supreme court, Part 1, Tuesday.

The employer had applied for the injunction on the ground that he had just opened his business and had employed no workers. Despite proof that the company was an old one, the judge granted the injunction. The union is preparing evidence that the firm has periodically changed its name and address to avoid union conditions, according to the union.

Three Children of Fur Worker Burn to Death

NEWARK, Jan. 4.—Three children of Michael Angelo, a fur worker, were burned to death in their home, 143 Somerset St. this morning. They are John, 15; and his sisters Anna and Irene, nine and five.

Dorothy, three years old and Antoinette, other children of Angelo, survived the fire. Antoinette saved herself by jumping from an attic window to the roof of a porch and then to the yard. Dorothy was brot to safety by her father who took the other three children were following them.

WORKER KILLED IN SHOP BLAST

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Three firemen and two workmen were injured, one of the workmen fatally, today when two explosions rocked the Palmer "3 price" Varnish Company's factory at 270 Chestnut street here.

John Westervelt, Paglineo and a third workman were on the first floor of the plant filling drums with lacquer from the central storage tanks, through a huge pipe extending from the upper floor and the roof down to the first floor. One drum was filled and a workman started to trundle it out, leaving Westervelt and Paglineo alone in the room. Two more drums were filled in his absence but before he returned there was a sharp report that was heard for several blocks.

When firemen entered the smoke-filled room they saw Paglineo lying prone, unconscious, and Westervelt, blinded and writhing with pain, twisting off the valves to stop the flow of lacquer from the main tanks. The firemen had been there only a short time when the second drum blew up with a terrific noise. They were spattered with burning lacquer.

GOVERNOR HAS HOLIDAY

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—Governor Moore resumed his duties here yesterday after a holiday vacation, hunting in Canada.

Wolfe to Talk on Will Durant Friday Night

Bertram D. Wolfe, national agit-prop director of the Workers (Communist) Party, will talk on "Will Durant's Story of Philosophy" tomorrow night at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St.

This talk is part of the symposium on "Social Forces in American Literature" being conducted by Joseph Freeman and Floyd Dell.

Commenting on the lecture, Wolfe said: "A discussion of this book has been included in this course because it is typical of the series of 'outlines of knowledge' of which there has been an epidemic recently."

Sablich to Talk

Milka Sablich, Colorado strike leader, will address two meetings this week end. She will speak at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., at a meeting arranged by the Jugoslav section of the International Labor Defense Saturday at 8 p. m. The other meeting will be held Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at 715 E. 138th St. by the Lower Bronx section of the Young Workers League.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER! Read the Daily Worker Every Day

IRT and BMT Workers at Mass Meeting

(Continued from Page One) Workers gave a detailed picture of the suffering and hardships being undergone by the striking miners in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. He referred to the relief which has been undertaken in behalf of the suffering mine workers but failed specifically to state the extent to which the A. F. of L. has undertaken such relief efforts.

John Sullivan, president New York State Federation of Labor, spoke.

Other speakers included, P. J. Shea and J. H. Coleman, organizers for the Amalgamated. The workers were urged to join the union if they had not already done so. About forty new members signed up, it was announced.

The hearing on the injunction application by the Interborough against the 3,000,000 workers of the Federation, will take place on January 23.

U. S. TAKES GLUCK'S PROFITS

Alma Gluck, opera singer, has lost a suit to recover \$6,595 paid the government under protest as excess profit tax in 1917. She contended that talking machine record royalties should not be considered taxable when earned prior to the tax law enactment, altho paid her after the law was put on the books.

4TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

"DAILY WORKER"

Fri. Eve., Jan. 13 Mecca Temple

8:15 P. M.

55th ST. and SEVENTH AVE.



Nina Tarasova COSTUME RECITAL of RUSSIAN GYPSY GEORGIAN Folk Song Interpretations

Sascha Jacobsen VIOLIN VITUOSO

Paul Althouse METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR

The Musical Event of 1928 FOUR FAMOUS ARTISTS



Doris Niles in Oriental and Russian Dances

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Secrecy at Pan-American Conference

Fearful that it will be openly challenged for its ruthless invasion of Nicaragua and its systematic butchery of the masses demanding freedom from its tyranny, United States imperialism, through its delegation at the Pan-American conference to convene in Havana January 16, demands that the sessions be held behind closed doors. This demand is to be made because of the fear that some of the representatives of the Latin American governments will place on the agenda the whole question of American frightfulness against the Southern republics. The Cuban delegates, representing a government subservient to Wall Street, will aid the yankee butcher try to conceal his bloody fists. But, fortunately, there are sections of Latin America not yet subdued by dollar despotism and they may endeavor to use the conference as a forum from which to draw up a devastating indictment, recounting the dirty, underhanded, two-faced diplomacy of Colonel Stimson and the crimes of the United States armed forces against Nicaragua.

This contemptible government, dripping with blood and filth, dare not permit the real facts of its despotism become known at a time when it is posing before Europe as an apostle of peace. The Coolidge-Kellogg proposal for secrecy at the Pan-American Conference makes this government particularly ludicrous in view of the fact that the sessions of the council of the League of Nations are, at least to all appearances, open even though preliminary diplomatic intrigue is carried on in secret.

The exalted rhetoric of Charles Evans Hughes, Henry P. Fletcher and the rest of the American delegation will sound hollow indeed before the echo of the bombardment of Nicaraguans has ceased to reach through the forests and mountains.

It will be as ridiculous as was the peace twaddle of Aristide Briand when the French legions were storming Damascus upon defenseless villages in Morocco. Still more absurd is the exchange of pacific gestures between the bloody imperialism of France and the gory murderers at Washington who constitute the Wall Street government, at a time when both countries are inventing new devices of frightfulness to use against weaker nations.

The American masses should rise in indignant fury and demand that the veil of secrecy be ripped from the hypocritical faces of the imperialist delegation at Havana. Mass demonstrations against American imperialism should be held simultaneously with the conference and encouragement sent to Latin-America to defy dollar despotism and use the conference to build up a bloc of anti-imperialist nations that will scourge the armed forces of Wall Street and their diplomats from their countries.

"Socialist" Prospects in Reading

The newly elected socialist party officials have been inaugurated into office as the city administration of Reading, Pennsylvania. Some very interesting prospects are in sight.

Prior to their inauguration the Reading Labor Advocate, official organ of the socialists, published a lengthy editorial forecasting the course of the new socialist administration. According to that editorial the socialist party office holders intend to do precisely as similar administrations have done in the past, that is, forget all their talk of speaking in behalf of the working class and proceed to act as capitalist officials.

One of the fundamental principles of socialism, taught by Karl Marx, the theoretical founder of the Communist movement, consists in recognizing the fact that the capitalist state is the supreme organ in this society for the suppression of the working class. A political party, claiming to speak and to act for the working class must, when it takes office, clearly demonstrate by its actions that its presence in office is not for efficiently applying the machinery for working class suppression, but using their position of momentary control of that machinery to the extent of its ability in the interest of the working class.

But the Reading socialists do not intend to carry out that principle. Instead they announce, through their official organ, the Labor Advocate, that they intend to betray the workers who elected them. To quote:

"Whether they (the socialists) like this system or not, they realize that capitalism is still the order of the day. What is more, they understand that their responsibilities will be those of capitalist officials rather than those of socialist party members. . . they will do everything in their power to give honest and efficient administration of public affairs.

However, they feel that in spite of their role as capitalist officials they can do something for the workers, such as seeing that street improvements in working class sections receive as much consideration as the thoroughfares of aristocratic neighborhoods. "And most important, perhaps, police brutality will not be permitted against workers when strikes occur." Concluding their statement of policy the "Advocate" says:

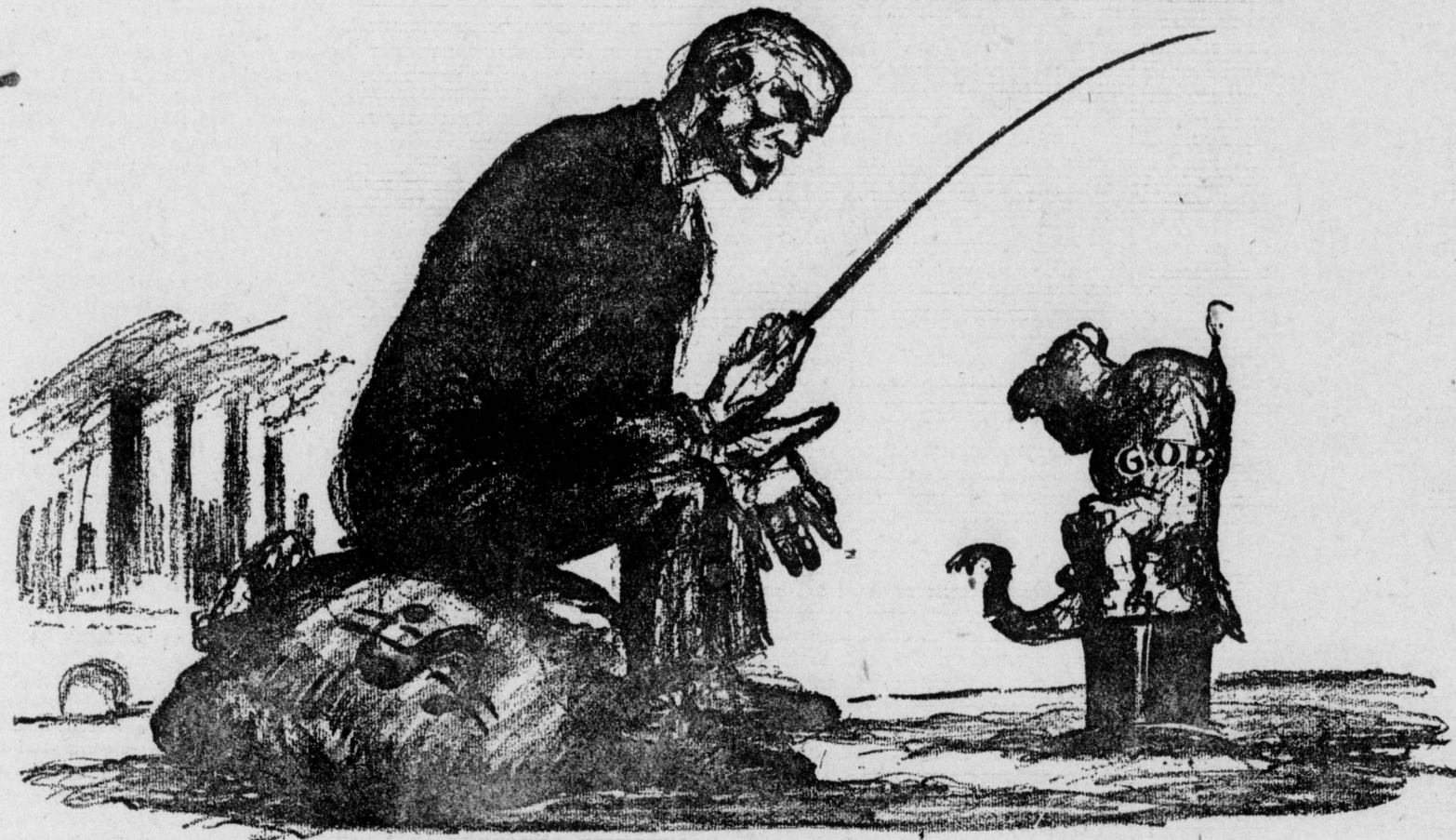
"These are some of the things the socialists of Reading can and will do. They are things which are neither socialistic or capitalistic, but plain common sense activities and rulings which will win them the continued confidence of their fellow townsmen."

This has, at least, the virtue of being a frank statement of what has heretofore been socialist party practice in most instances where they gained control of a municipality, though not all socialist administrations have enunciated their theory. Rather they have concealed their practice under the most high-sounding phrases.

The socialists in office are going to show themselves not working class representatives, but capitalist officials. They will endeavor to win, not the confidence of the workers whose interests are antagonistic to those of the capitalist class, but to win "the continued confidence" of the small bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and inevitably, the giant corporations who own the industrial city of Reading, by proving to the "taxpayers" that under a so-called socialist rule their affairs will be "efficiently administered."

It is precisely such policy that has resulted in producing nests of vicious reaction in dozens of cities that at one time had "socialist" administrations. Schenectady, N. Y., New Castle, Pa., and many other places once under control of the socialists are among the most reactionary towns in the country, and their decline as militant working class centers dates precisely from the ascendancy of the yellow socialists who tried to prove to their cap-

NOT A CANDIDATE



"Why should I perform for this animal when he performs for me," soliloquizes Andrew W. Mellon.

Brief Sketch of Pablo Manlapit's Activities

By AMADO DINO.

(Well-known Filipino Nationalist.)

YOU do not know the fighting spirit of the Filipino until you know Pablo Manlapit!

He was born in Lipa, Batangas, Philippine Islands, some 36 years ago. No silver spoon in his mouth when he was born, and lived not the life of gilded youth; and it was well these were so; the result was much in favor of the molding of his character. At this writing there is this fair build of a man, less than six feet tall, middle-aged, healthy, robust and ever-pleasant in his attitude toward life whatever the circumstances are.

Years ago, when he was dallying with his schoolmates in a public school in Tondo, Manila, not one of them knew that some day, in a foreign land, this classmate of theirs was going to be a dominant figure over a situation fraught with difficulties caused by the exploitation of the masses, by graft and merciless treatment of the poor laboring strangers by the powerful interests in Hawaii. The test of a man's courage and character comes at a time when a crisis is at hand. In the peaceful, care-free pastimes of the youthful students, young Pablo had no chance to reveal his gift for leadership. But later in his manhood, he passed the acid test and showed the courage and the fighting spirit characteristically Filipino.

On Sugar Plantations.

In February, 1910, he shipped to Hawaii as a common laborer. He was only nineteen years old then. For three years he worked in the sugar plantations. It was during that period that he realized the inadequacy of wages paid the laborers working in the plantations. The laborer, for a hard day's work of ten to twelve hours—for twenty-six days (rain or shine)—was paid the meager wages of only \$20.00 per month! Certainly, not commensurate with the labor performed. This aroused his sense of justice and the urge to ameliorate the existing conditions became implanted in his heart. He began to prepare himself for the service of his countrymen who were in servitude to the big-moneyed men of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Within the next few years he applied his time to the study of law. In December,

1919, he passed the bar examination and in the same month obtained the license to practice law in the district courts of the Territory of Hawaii.

His first program was to put himself to task, starting the agitation to increase the wages of the laborers. It was his first big fight, and a big fight at that; and the people of the Territory began to take notice of him. Laborers of all nationalities were involved. The outcome was successful, gaining fifty per cent increase in wages for the laborers. At that time there were 20,000 Filipino laborers in the Territory and 25,000 Japanese. The wages increased from \$20 to \$30 per month.

Bosses Betray Workers.

It did not last long, however. The machinations of the sugar planters' officials undermined this new wage scale and before long, about eleven months—it was reduced to \$26 a month. That, of course, drew the ire of the Filipinos. Manlapit again was prevailed upon by his countrymen, who were virtually the bestialized victims of the exploiters. In the meantime, Manlapit, aside from his law practice, busied himself in organizing the high wages movement. George Wright, outstanding American in the labor movement in Hawaii, volunteered his services to the newly-formed organization. The Filipinos, in recognition of his sympathetic attitude towards the movement, elected him to be co-chairman with Mr. Manlapit. All officers of this body gave their services free, with no remunerations whatsoever from any sources, except traveling expenses and per diems when on duty.

To solidify the strikers and to make the plans concrete, Manlapit published a weekly paper, "Ang Bantay," as the organ of the High Wages Movement. It was published in Tagalog and in English, mostly in the former.

New Demands.

The year 1924 was the year of the crisis. Manlapit was determined to recover for the laborers what had been gained in the previous strike. He started the active campaign to support the movement. Within a short time he had gathered ten thousand bona fide signatures of Filipino laborers in the different plantations to the petition which contained the following requests:

1. Minimum basic wage from \$1.00 per day to \$2.00 per day.
2. Eight hours to constitute a day's work.
3. Time and a half to be paid for all overtime work; double time for work on Sundays and holidays.
4. Equal compensation for men and women engaged in the same kind of work.
5. A proportionate increase in the wages paid to skilled and semi-skilled employees.
6. Abolition of all forms of "bonus" based on the price of sugar or on the number of days worked each month.
7. Recognition of the principle of collective bargaining and the right of employes to organize for their mutual benefit and protection.

Faced Handicaps.

Notwithstanding these handicaps, Manlapit, fully conscious of the righteousness of his cause and fully confident of support pressed the fight on. He made trips to the different plantations in the interest of the movement.

On April 1st, 1924, the strike began—after a persistent struggle of one whole year, with all the hardships and sufferings attendant upon a situation of the like. By April 10, the Inayuda baby was evicted from the hospital in Waipahu, owned by the Oahu Sugar Company, member of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. The baby belonged to a couple who supported the strike. The father was out of work and the baby was seriously ill in the hospital. The fact that it was a striker's baby was enough to bring about eviction of the infant from the Sugar Planters' Hospital. It was quite against the ethics of the medical profession to execute an order of throwing away a dying baby from a hospital, the affiliations notwithstanding. But as it turned out later, the doctor ordered the baby out, turning a deaf ear to the pleadings of the parents. The baby died.

Try to Get Manlapit.

"Ang Bantay" published a brief item regarding the case. Now the sugar planters' men saw their chance to "get Manlapit." By hook or by crook they were going to get him. Their stool-pigeons had had their feed. On that account Manlapit was accused of criminal libel. On April 22nd he was arrested. His arrest was the culmination of the long-drawn struggle between the oppressed and the oppressors, labor and capital in Hawaii.

When he was sent to prison on May 29th, 1925 the strike collapsed. The reason was obvious. There was no leader. The sentence was from two to ten years of hard labor. And he was eligible for parole by January 5, 1927, on condition that he left the territory of Hawaii for the Philippines. This imprisonment of his has been the live topic of all the newspapers in the territory and even in some remote parts of the world.

Details of Frame-up.
It was learned later that those who

testified against Manlapit were hired by the sugar men for the purpose; that they were promised fat sums in addition to their fare to the Philippines if they could only lie in order to have Manlapit convicted. The affidavits of these men have been obtained by Mr. Manlapit's friends in the Philippines when the paid men in question reached the homeland and squealed after having discovered that they were cheated by the plantation men by giving them only \$100 each instead of \$15,000 as was originally promised each one of them.

When the time for his parole came, Manlapit was not released, because he did not want to leave for the Philippines. Under the same offense prisoners have been paroled without any conditions attached thereto. But Manlapit's case has been an exception. It was well-known throughout Hawaii that he was discriminated against; that the sugar bosses, including the governor were doing their best to retain him in prison; to release him only should he agree to leave the territory; for he was their most dangerous foe. As the Honolulu Advertiser, leading newspaper in Hawaii, said in one of its editorials, ". . . a feeling has been created in the mind of the public that Manlapit has been discriminated against; that unfair parole conditions are being forced upon him."

Finally he agreed to leave the territory for the mainland. (U. S. A.) The warden testified to his excellent deportment while in prison. Parole was granted last August 13, after the petitions from different labor organizations in the United States, from congressmen and other persons in the United States last August 19th.

Speaking in U. S.

Ever since his arrival in Los Angeles he has been occupied in delivering speeches before different organizations to which he was invited. At present he is preparing to make a tour of the big cities of the United States under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Although in his speeches there will not be anything touching directly on his case, for his speeches will be on the topics mentioned below, he is fully confident that the people of Hawaii are still his great and trusted friends and sympathizers, because he knew that he stood and fought for the right of the exploited countrymen of his in Hawaii.

The topics of his speeches are:

- 1.—Labor conditions in the Philippines.
- 2.—Exploitation of our resources by Wall Street absentees.
- 3.—Labor conditions in Hawaii.
- 4.—Exploitation of imported laborers from the Philippines and other countries.
- 5.—Philippine independence.
- 6.—The sugar tariff.

Pablo Manlapit is a fighter. This time he fights for the rights of his oppressed countrymen and he will fight it to the end. When you hear and know Pablo Manlapit you will know the fighting spirit of the Filipino!

GENERAL ELECTRIC LOSES.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 4.—An injunction sought by the General Electric Co. to restrain the DeForest Radio Co. from using three high vacuum-tube patents granted to Irving Langmuir was denied by Federal Judge Morris here today. One patent for potassium tubes was upheld.

BOOKS

THE AMERICANIZATION OF LABOR. By Robert W. Dunn. International Publishers, New York. \$1.90.

THIS book deals with a process which has been going on intensively in the United States for a decade and which is rapidly copied and imitated abroad. In various countries it means various things:

In the Soviet Union, for instance, to "Americanize" has come to mean the attempt to introduce methods of large-scale production, principles of more efficient organization, scientific methods of industrializing the country. The worker in the Soviet Union would scarcely think of using the term, which reports state has become exceedingly popular there, to a speed-up system applied to himself.

What "Americanize" actually means in the United States is fully explained in this important study. Beginning immediately after the World War but especially with the period of the 1920-1921 open shop drive on labor, the process of "Americanizing" the labor movement has continued until at present the organized forces of the working class have been reduced to straggling, wounded and leaderless groups.

In these "Americanizing" drives, the American Federation of Labor has lost a million and a half men. The railroad brotherhoods have lost another million. Hundreds of local unions throughout the country have been completely wiped out. Strong union centers such as San Francisco, have been entirely transformed. Dunn quotes "The American Plan," open shop organ of the west, as boasting in the fall of 1923 that "today 85 per cent of all men who earn their bread by manual toil, work under open shop conditions. What more complete transformation! Three years ago over 90 per cent worked under absolutely closed shop union conditions. Today over 85 per cent work under open shop conditions."

Eighty-five per cent of the industrial establishments of St. Louis were reported to be open shop; practically every state in the union was reported in a similar condition in a comprehensive open shop survey made at the time.

And what were the methods adopted in this commendable task of "Americanizing" the workers?

Dunn gives in great detail such examples as that of the Industrial Association of San Francisco where the notorious "Black Jack" Jerome was employed: "Jerome mobilized a small army of thugs, gunmen, and ex-convicts, just as he had done in the Denver tramway strike in 1920. . ."

At that time his orders to his henchmen were: "When you shoot, be sure and shoot straight." Dunn points out that, "It was Jerome who committed the first violence in the San Francisco strike." There were daily lists of strikers to be beaten up; a whole chart of prices was worked out varying from \$10 to \$50 for a mere slugging or "massage" to \$250 to \$1,000 for a thorough-going killing or full "polish."

And all this was accomplished under the protecting shield of patriotism, the star-spangled banner and Americanism.

Coincident with these short cuts and also more direct methods there developed a whole system of what might be termed the "newer diplomacy" in industry, the company union, the "yellow dog" contract, employe welfare schemes, stock distribution plans, insurance schemes and what not. This too is part of the "Americanizing" process, and its effects have been more deadly, as Dunn well shows, than even the "shirt sleeve" diplomacy of the strong arm squads.

The vast amount of material marshalled within this volume and the elaborate and careful treatment of a relatively new subject bear the evidence of great labor and research. Dunn is probably today our best informed student of the technical and mechanical organization of the class struggle, just as William Z. Foster is the one most keenly aware of its inner and living forces.

And here we touch upon a certain shortcoming in Dunn's book. Knowing the tendency of the mind to exaggerate the relative importance of even the smallest adverse criticism as compared with the highest favorable criticism, one hesitates to record any disappointing reactions to this valuable book. But in failing to present a clearer picture of the living labor forces themselves in the process of being "Americanized," and in adhering a bit too closely to the objective mechanism of the process, Dunn has lost a certain vitality which is the very essence for instance, of Foster's new book, "Misleaders of Labor."

But I hasten to say that in Dunn's book we have a record of lasting value for the labor movement, one which will unquestionably serve as the departing point for later studies when that great history of the victorious American proletariat shall come to be written.

—ROBERT MITCHELL.

PLACQUE FOUND IN RUBBISH.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Spanish War veterans here are up in arms because a plaque presented by them to the city, commemorating the Maine, was found discarded in a rubbish barrel.