

LENIN MEMORIAL TONIGHT!

DISCLOSE SECRET PACT IN HILLMAN COMPANY UNION

Permits Bosses to Hire and Fire at Their Own 'Discretion'
Cutters Also Betrayed
Workers Outraged at New Sell-Out

To the workers in the men's clothing industry who were recently betrayed by their union officialdom through the forcible introduction of the sweat shop system of piece work now comes a new staggering blow as the existence of a secret supplementary agreement between the bosses and the Hillman-Beckerman machine in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union is disclosed.

At the time when all the class-collaborationist exponents in this country were hailing the great victory won by Hillman in his negotiations with the bosses, the same Hillman was signing a secret pact granting the bosses the right to hire and fire workers at their own pleasure at any time, all months in the year. And the "great victory" Hillman had won was the fake unemployment fund, conceded him when he consented to drop the workers' demand for the 40-hour week.

To Slash Wages.
Not that indiscriminate hiring and firing is the only sell-out contained in the secret agreement. The supplementary agreement also permits employers to establish an individual standard of production for the cutters in the industry. This means that if every cutter employed in a given shop does not produce as much work as is required to reach a specific "standard" set by the boss then the wages of that worker are cut down according to the amount of work he failed to put out. Naturally, the standard is high enough never to be reached by a worker unless he drives himself at an inhuman speed.

The tremendously accelerated revolt of the tailors in recent weeks, who were outraged by the action of the officials in granting piece work to larger manufacturers, has been heated to fever pitch when they learned of this secret agreement. Excited discussions in the markets pictures only partly the flaming indignation of the mass of workers.

Wholesale Dismissals.
"Now all is explained," workers in the market declare, as they recite instance after instance during the past few months of wholesale dismissals of shop crews entire or in part, because they did not produce sufficiently to suit the boss.

Adding fuel to their anger comes the news that Hillman himself, who was recently the recipient of a gold medal from a fund foundation left by a dead millionaire, had broken (Continued on Page Two)

Rhys Williams to Talk on Soviet Peasants at Beck Theatre Sunday

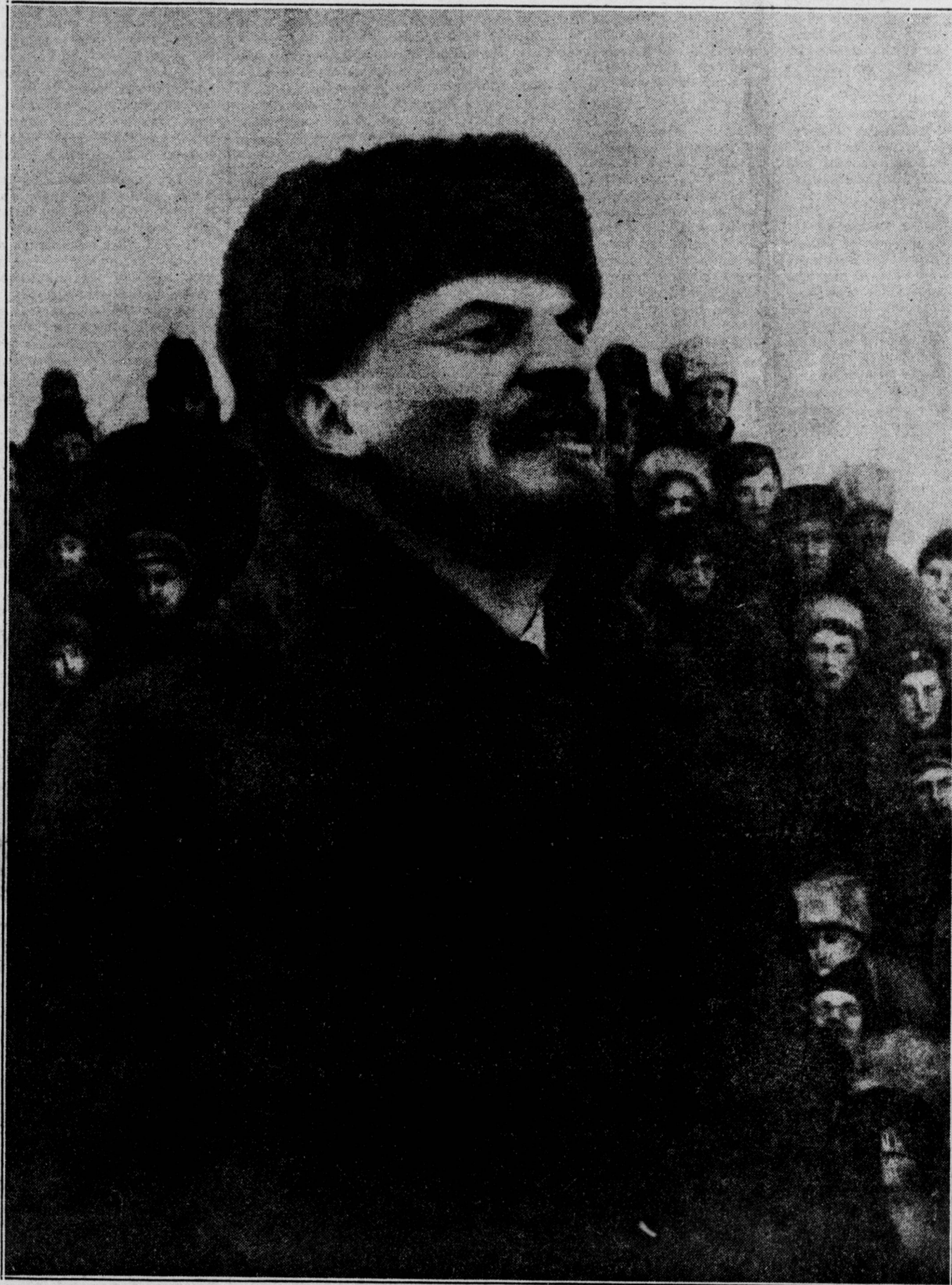
Tomorrow evening, in the Martin Beck Theatre, Albert Rhys Williams will make his last public appearance in New York before returning to his home in California. He will talk about his five years among the Russian peasants in the Soviet Union, telling stories that have never been told here before.

Tornado Hits Homes of Ill. Farmers, Workers

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18 (UP).—A tornado, originating west of Evansville, Ind., swept over southern Illinois today, turned northward and at last reports had struck the southern Wisconsin line. Four persons were reported killed and an undetermined amount of damage was done, mostly to farmers' houses and workers' homes in small towns.

ALL IN THE GAME.
ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 18 (UP).—Harvey L. Smith, former private detective, evangelist and circus barker, acquitted here of the murder of Mrs. Genevieve Stults, beauty parlor operator, will enter the ministry, he said here today.

VLADIMIR ILYITCH LENIN



We Commemorate His Death, We Carry On His Work!

SENATE DEBATES CABINET GRAFT

Air Mellon Tax Gifts; West-Insull Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Two members of the Coolidge cabinet, Secretary of Treasury Mellon and Secretary of Interior Roy West, were charged with corruption in debate which occupied the entire day in the Senate today. Particular interest attended the attack on Mellon because of reports that he is slated for reappointment to the Hoover cabinet and the possibility that his name will come before the Senate for confirmation after inauguration.

West Is Power Trust Man.

West's nomination came up after weeks of delay when his friends urged action be taken on the Public Lands Committee majority report recommending his confirmation. Leaders agreed to go into executive session at 3 p. m., to begin consideration of the nomination. West's friends voted down a motion for an open session. This dirty linen will be washed in secret.

The same groups attacking Mellon are preparing to exploit similarly West's legal relationship with Samuel Insull, the Chicago Public Utilities magnate whose corrupt political activities in the Illinois primary of 1926 were published by the Reed Investigating Committee.

"Without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary party"—Lenin. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square

Hall Johnson Choir to Sing at Harlem Revels Tuesday

Hall Johnson, organizer and leader of the famous Hall Johnson Negro Choir, was interviewed by the Daily Worker yesterday. This choir will sing for the "Harlem Revels," under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress and the Negro Champion, at Renaissance Casino, 138th St. and Seventh Ave., this Tuesday evening.

Hall Johnson was born in Georgia, and heard many of the Negro spirituals sung by his grandmother who was freed from slavery at the age of thirty. His home was near a railroad track, and he used to hear the Negro workers sing their work songs as they toiled on the tracks. Johnson told how chain gangs often were brought out to clear the red clay roads after heavy rains, and sang their convict and work songs at their heavy, disagreeable labor.

Founded With Quartet.
The idea of organizing a group of Negro singers first came to him when he was a member of the orchestra of the famous Negro musical show, "Shuffling Along." There was a quartet of singers in this show who sang one or two spirituals in one of the numbers and the audience always received these songs with enthusiasm. Johnson thought it would be worth while to develop a group that would present the folk music of the American Negroes in a more serious and artistic way than was possible on the musical comedy stage, and this quartet formed the nucleus of his choir.

The choir started with eight people, in December, 1925. Hall Johnson found that it necessitated a larger group to render the true spirit of

ACTIVE NEEDLE WORKERS CALLED

Meeting Tuesday for Strike Mobilization

A special appeal, calling all its active members to a meeting Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave. has been issued by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. In the call great stress was laid on the imminence of the general strike in the dress industry, asking that all active unionists in the cloak, dress and fur trades lay aside every other work and attend this meeting.

Officers to Report.

The leading officers of the union will deliver a full report on the work already accomplished in the mobilization for the strike, will ask the meeting's approval and will take up for discussion and decision further plans for final mobilization.

On the day of the general elections, which will take place on Thursday in the garment workers building and the fur workers building, 16 W. 21st St. and 22 E. 22d St. respectively, the shop representatives of all trades will meet in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., for the purpose of electing from among them one-third of the Joint Board delegation. This is provided for in the union constitution. The election hours will be from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. All cloak and dress crafts vote for their local and Joint Board officers in 16 W. 21st St. and all furriers vote in 22 E. 22d St.

IMPEACHMENT OF OKLA. GOVERNOR IN LEGISLATURE

Committee Finds Guilt for Corruption and Use of Militia

Fight Among Grafters Injured Contractors Hit at Rivals

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 18.—A special legislative committee investigating the administration of Governor Henry S. Johnston recommended to the Oklahoma House of Representatives today that the governor be suspended from office and tried before a senate court on charges of incompetence, official corruption and moral turpitude.

The committee's action brought into the open the long smoldering political warfare that has kept Oklahoma in a furore since the abortive attempt to impeach Governor Johnston last year. There seems little doubt that the governor is corrupt, as other governors have been, but in this case political groups that represent rival capitalists are on his trail. It puts his fate in the hands of the legislature, where his enemies through a coalition of parties, claim to have secured a majority against him. Once before the legislature was about to vote impeachment of Johnston but he called out the militia and chased the legislative department of the state out of its chamber. This is one of the present charges against him.

The charges voted against the governor by the committeemen were:

- 1.—Issuance of pardon and restoration of citizenship to R. D. Crosthwaite.
- 2.—Diversion and misappropriation of funds, paid to J. W. (Buck) Eldredge.
- 3.—Unlawful issuance of deficiency certificates for the banking department; creating the position of assistant attorney, law clerk and stenographer for the years of 1927 and 1928.
- 4.—Unlawful issuance of deficiency certificates for the banking department; creating the position of assistant attorney, law clerk and stenographer for the years 1928 and 1929.
- 5.—The unlawful expenditure of moneys pursuant to an illegal contract with one Kirby Fitzpatrick.

(Continued on Page Five)

Workers Asked to Send in Labor News Tips to the "Daily"

The Daily Worker wants them—labor news-tips. Workers can help improve their "Daily," help it cover the labor news of New York City and vicinity more thoroughly by sending a little time and a five-cent piece and calling Stuyvesant 1696.

No worker is expected to go out hunting news for the Daily Worker. But every worker has certain contacts thru his shop-mates and friends, thru his union or other working class organizations that he belongs to that are potential sources of news.

National "Agrarians" of Mexico Ousts Two Peasants of Left Wing

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18.—The National Agrarian Party today expelled Soto y Gama and Manriquez, left wing peasant leaders. The National Agrarian Party leaders then pledged support to President Portes Gil, and declared that ex-president Calles is the "maximum leader of the revolution."

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

THOUSANDS AT MADISON SQ. GARDEN TO HONOR MEMORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LEADER

To Demonstrate Against U. S. Imperialist War Plans; Protest Mella Murder

Communist Leaders to Speak; Rare Music Program, Soviet Sports Spectacle

All to the Madison Square Garden tonight!
All to the Lenin Memorial meeting to pay tribute to Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin, on the fifth anniversary of the death of the world proletariat's greatest leader. The memorable occasion will also serve to denounce the

SANDINO REFUTES MONCADA LIES

Never Offered to Split Nicaragua in Two

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 18.—General Augustino Sandino, commanding the Nicaraguan army of independence, communicated to his representatives here today a denial that he had ever proposed to the Wall Street puppet president in Managua, General Moncada, that Nicaragua be divided, leaving Moncada and his U. S. marine guard in control of the southern part, with Sandino in power in the north. Moncada circulated this slander last week.

Instead, Sandino sent letters he exchanged with Brig. Gen. Logan, U. S. Marines, and Rear Admiral Sellers, U. S. Navy, refusing to meet and discuss terms of peace until every marine was withdrawn from Nicaragua.

PAYNE: "MONEY RULES OIL WAR"

Pierces Rockefeller's Screen of "Purity"

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—H. B. Payne, a large stockholder in Standard Oil of Indiana, marshalled his proxies today to back Col. Robert W. Stewart in the financial battle between Stewart and Rockefeller for control of the \$750,000,000 oil corporation.

In letters to Colonel Stewart and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Payne pointed out that he was siding with Stewart although the Payne family had been associated with the Rockefellers since the elder Rockefeller operated in Cleveland 60 years ago. Payne disregards Rockefeller's camouflage of purity, and supports the Teapot Dome Sinclair-Stewart combine.

"It's a cold blooded business proposition with me," Payne said. "Every dollar I have is invested in Standard Oil of Indiana."

See John D. Winning.
On the Curb Exchange of New York, Standard of Indiana stock was featured by profit-taking yesterday. The stock sold down to \$94.75, or almost \$10 less a share than its high of two days ago. This drop reflected Wall Street's belief that John D., Jr., was confident of victory and was no longer eager to buy the stock in open market.

Violent trading in oil stock on the New York Stock Exchange for the past few days has given rise to rumors that a huge consolidation of important producers is in the making.

Standard Oil of New York was turned over in tremendous volume on the Stock Exchange today after opening 1-2 point higher at 45 on sales aggregating 25,000 shares. The stock later shot ahead to its high of the year at 45-3/4. Both Pan American and Sinclair have also been taken in large blocks. Vacuum Oil, which competes with Rockefeller's Standard of New Jersey, listed on the Curb Market, has been most prominently mentioned in merger negotiations with Standard Oil of New York, which also fights the New Jersey Co., and has moved up sharply.

foul killing of Julio Mella by tools of the Wall Street-controlled Machado government and to give expression to vigorous opposition to give United States government's plans for a new imperialist war.

Every detail has been worked out by the arrangements committee after weeks of tireless activity, to make this mass rally the greatest in the history of New York. The speakers will include William Z. Foster, Ben Gitlow, Otto Huiswoud, and Juliet Stuart Poyntz and a Latin-American representative.

Workers from Newark, Paterson, Passaic, Newburgh and other cities and towns will come in force to the meeting. There will also be a large delegation from Latin-American countries.

Cecilio Mella, brother of Julio, will lead a procession of Latin-American militant workers through the great Garden. Andre Rodrigo, who was an intimate associate of Julio Mella in Cuba will speak. A preidium of honor consisting of Latin-Americans will be part of the meeting.

Rodrigo, leading Cuban revolutionist, will tell of the persecution suffered by the slain Communist leader for years by the Machado regime. It was Rodrigo, who wrote to Julio Mella, shortly before the murder warning him of the assassins' plans. Rodrigo, himself, served in the military prison at Havana for his activities as a Communist against the terroristic Cuban government.

Leaders of trade unions, workers' educational and defense bodies and other organizations have called on the masses of the city to assemble at the Garden tonight. A huge portrait of Lenin, especially painted for the occasion, will adorn the speakers' platform.

The meeting will be marked by the most extensive musical program of a revolutionary character ever offered. Opening the evening, will be a number of selections by the Freiheit Gesangs Verein with 250 members participating. It will be the first time the singing society will appear at the Garden with all its five sections. The members will parade through the aisles prior to mounting the platform.

Following the singing society's program, Jascha Fischermann, former music inspector for the U. S. S. R., will render revolutionary compositions on the piano. The addresses will follow.

All Party Members at Garden Today at 6 p.m.

All members of the Workers (Communist) Party, District 2, must report at 6 p. m. sharp today at Madison Square Garden for assignments to committee posts at the great Lenin Memorial meeting, by orders of the District Executive

A LETTER TO AMERICAN WORKINGMEN — By V. I. Lenin

MOSCOW, August 20, 1918.

COMRADES: A Russian Bolshevik who participated in the Revolution of 1905 and for many years afterwards lived in your country has offered to transmit this letter to you. I have grasped this opportunity joyfully for the revolutionary proletariat of America—insofar as it is the enemy of American imperialism—is destined to perform an important task at this time.

The history of modern civilized America opens with one of those really revolutionary wars of liberation of which there have been so few compared with the enormous number of wars of conquest that were caused, like the present imperialistic war, by squabbles among kings, landholders and capitalists over the division of ill-gotten lands and profits. It was a war of the American people against the English who despoiled America of its resources and held in colonial subjection, just as their "civilized" descendants are draining the life-blood of hundreds of millions of human beings in India, Egypt and all corners and ends of the world to keep them in subjection.

Since that war 150 years have passed. Bourgeois civilization has borne its most luxuriant fruit. By developing the productive forces of organized human labor, by utilizing machines and all the wonders of technique America has taken the first place among free and civilized nations. But at the same time America, like a few other nations, has become characteristic for the depth of the abyss that divide a handful of brutal millionaires who are stagnating in a mire of luxury, and millions of laboring starving men and women who are always staring want in the face.

Four years of imperialistic slaughter have left their trace. Irrefutably and clearly events have shown to the people that both imperialistic groups, the English as well as the German, have been playing false. The four years of war have shown in their effects the great law of capitalism in all wars; that he who is richest and mightiest profits the most, takes the greatest share of the spoils while he who is weakest is exploited, martyred, oppressed and outraged to the utmost.

In the number of its colonial possessions, English imperialism has always been more powerful than any of the other countries. England has lost not a span of its "acquired" land. On the other hand it has acquired control of all German colonies in Africa, has occupied Mesopotamia and Palestine.

German imperialism was stronger because of the wonderful organization and ruthless discipline of "its" armies, but as far as colonies are concerned, is much weaker than its opponent. It has now lost all of its colonies, but has robbed half of Europe and throttled most of the small countries and weaker peoples. What a high conception of "liberation" on either side! How well they have defended their fatherlands, these "gentlemen" of both groups, the Anglo-French and the German capitalists together with their lackeys, the Social-Patriots.

American plutocrats are wealthier than those of any other country partly because they are geographically more favorably situated. They have made the greatest profits. They have made all, even the weakest countries, their debtors. They have amassed gigantic fortunes during the war. And every dollar is stained with the blood that was shed by millions of murdered and crippled men, shed in the high, honorable and holy war of freedom.

Had the Anglo-French and American bourgeoisie accepted the Soviet invitation to participate in peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, instead of leaving Russia to the mercy of brutal Germany a piece without annexations and indemnities, a peace based upon complete equality could have been forced upon Germany, and millions of lives might have been saved. Because they hoped to reestablish the Eastern Front by once more drawing us into the whirlpool of warfare, they refused to attend peace negotiations and gave Germany a free hand to cram its shameful terms down the throat of the Russian people. It lay in the power of the Allied countries to make the Brest-Litovsk negotiations the forerunner of a general peace. It ill becomes them to throw the blame for the Russo-German peace upon our shoulders!

The workers of the whole world, in whatever country they may live, rejoice with us and sympathize with us, applaud us for having burst the iron ring of imperialistic agreements and treaties, for having drenched no sacrifice, however great, to free ourselves, for having established ourselves as a socialist republic, even so rent asunder and plundered by German imperialists, for having raised the banner of peace, the banner of Socialism over the world. What wonder that we are hated by the capitalist class the world over. But this hatred of imperialism and the sympathy of the class-conscious workers of all countries give us assurance of the righteousness of our cause.

He is no Socialist who cannot understand that one cannot and must not hesitate to bring even that greatest of sacrifices, the sacrifice of territory, that one must be ready to accept even military defeat at the hands of imperialism in the interests of victory over the bourgeoisie, in the interests of a transfer of power to the working class. For the sake of "their" cause, that is for the conquest of world power, the imperialists of England and Germany have not hesitated to ruin a whole row of nations, from Belgium and Serbia to Palestine and Mesopotamia. Shall we then hesitate to act in the name of the liberation of the workers of the world from the yoke of capitalism, in the name of a general honorable peace; shall we wait until we can find a way that entails no sacrifice; shall we be afraid to begin the fight until an easy victory is assured; shall we place the integrity and safety of this "fatherland" created by the bourgeoisie over the interests of the international socialist revolution?

We have been attacked for coming to terms with German militarism. Is there no difference between a pact entered upon by Socialists and a bourgeoisie (native or foreign) against the working class, against labor, and an agreement that is made between a working

class that has overthrown its own bourgeoisie and a bourgeoisie of another nationality for the protection of the proletariat? Shall we not exploit the antagonism that exists between the various groups of the bourgeoisie. In reality every European understands this difference, and the American people, as I will presently show, have had a very similar experience in its own history. There are agreements and agreements, *fagots et fagots*, as the Frenchman says.

When the robber-barrons of German imperialism threw their armies into defenseless, demobilized Russia in February, 1918, when Russia had staked its hopes upon the international solidarity of the proletariat before the international revolution had completely ripened, I did not hesitate for a moment to come to certain agreements with French Monarchists. The French captain, Sadoul, who sympathized in words with the Bolsheviks while in *des* he was the faithful servant of French imperialism, brought the French officer de Lubersac to me. "I am a Monarchist. My only purpose is the overthrow of Germany," de Lubersac declared to me. "That is self understood (*cela va sans dire*)," I replied. But this by no means prevented me from coming to an understanding with de Lubersac concerning certain services that French experts in explosives were ready to render in order to hold up the German advance by the destruction of railroad lines. This is an example of the kind of agreement that every class-conscious worker must be ready to adopt, an agreement in the interest of Socialism. We shook hands with the French Monarchists although we knew that each one of us would rather have seen the other hang. But temporarily our interests were identical. To throw back the rapacious advancing German army we made use of the equally greedy interests of their opponents, thereby serving the interests of the Russian and the international socialist revolution.

In this way we furthered the cause of the working class of Russia and of other countries; in this way we strengthened the proletariat and weakened the bourgeoisie of the world by making use of the usual and absolutely legal practice of maneuvering, shifting and waiting for the moment the rapidly growing proletarian revolution in the more highly developed nations had ripened.

Long ago the American people used these tactics to the advantage of its revolution. When America waged its great war of liberation against the English oppressors, with the French and the Spaniards who at that time owned a considerable portion of what is now the United States. In its desperate struggle for freedom the American people made "agreements" with one group of oppressors against the other for the purpose of weakening all oppressors and strengthening those who were struggling against tyranny. The American people utilized the antagonism that existed between the English and the French, at times even fighting side by side with the armies of one group of oppressors, the French and the Spanish against the others, the English. Thus it vanquished first the English and then freed itself (partly by purchase) from the dangerous proximity of the French and Spanish possessions.

The great Russian revolutionist Tchernychevski once said: Political activity is not as smooth as the pavement of the Nevski Prospect. He is no revolutionist who would have the revolution of the proletariat only under the "condition" that it proceed smoothly and in an orderly manner, that guarantees against defeat be given beforehand, that the revolution go forward along the broad, free, straight path to victory, that there shall not be here and there the heaviest sacrifices, that we shall not have to lie in wait in besieged fortresses, shall not have to climb up along the narrowest path, the most impassable, winding, dangerous mountain roads. He is no revolutionist, he has not yet freed himself from the pendency of bourgeois intellectualism, he will fall back, again and again, into the camp of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie.

They are little more than imitators of the bourgeoisie, these gentlemen who delight in holding up to us the "chaos" of revolution, the "destruction" of industry, the unemployment, the lack of food. Can there be anything more hypocritical than such accusations from people who greeted and supported the imperialistic war and made common cause with Kerensky when he continued the war? Is not this imperialistic war the cause of all our misfortune? The revolution that was born by the war must necessarily go on through the terrible difficulties and sufferings that war created, through this heritage of destruction and reactionary mass murder. To accuse us of "destruction" of industries and "terror" is hypocrisy or clumsy pedantry, shows an incapability of understanding the most elemental fundamentals of the raging, climatic force of the class struggle, called Revolution.

In words our accusers "recognize" this kind of class struggle, in deeds they revert again and again to the middle class utopia of "class-harmony" and the mutual "interdependence" of classes upon one another. In reality the class struggle in revolutionary times has always inevitably taken on the form of civil war, and civil war is unthinkable without the worst kind of destruction, without terror and limitations of form of democracy in the interests of the war. One must be a sickly sentimentalist not to be able to see, to understand and appreciate this necessity. Only the Tchechev type of the lifeless "Man in the Box" can denounce the Revolution for this reason instead of throwing himself into the fight with the whole vehemence and decision of his soul at a moment when history demands that the highest problems of humanity be solved by struggle and war.

The best representatives of the American proletariat—those representatives who have repeatedly given expression to their full solidarity with us, the Bolsheviks, are the expression of this revolutionary tradition in the life of the American people. This tradition originated in the war of liberation against the English in the 18th and the Civil War in the 19th century. Industry and commerce in 1870 were in a much worse position than in 1860. But where can you find an American so pendent, so absolutely idiotic who would deny the Revolutionary and progressive significance of the American Civil War of 1860-1865?

The representatives of the bourgeoisie understand very well that

the overthrow of slavery was well worth the three years of Civil War, the depth of destruction, devastation and terror that were its accompaniment. But these same gentlemen and the reform socialists who have allowed themselves to be cowed by the bourgeoisie and tremble at the thought of a revolution, cannot, nay will not, see the necessity and righteousness of a civil war in Russia, though it is facing a far greater task, the work of abolishing capitalist wage slavery and overthrowing the rule of the bourgeoisie.

The American working class will not follow the lead of its bourgeoisie. It will go with us against the bourgeoisie. The whole history of the American people gives me this confidence, this conviction. I recall with pride the words of one of the best loved leaders of the American proletariat, Eugene V. Debs, who said in the "Appeal to Reason" at the end of 1915, when it was still a socialist paper, in an article entitled "Why Should I Fight?" that he would rather be shot than vote for war credits to support the present criminal and reactionary war, that he knows only one war that is sanctified and justified from the standpoint of the proletariat: the war against the capitalist class, the war for the liberation of mankind from wage slavery. I am not surprised that this fearless man was thrown into prison by the American bourgeoisie. Let them brutalize true internationalists, the real representatives of the revolutionary proletariat. The greater the bitterness and brutality they sow, the nearer is the day of the victorious proletarian revolution.

We are accused of having brought devastation upon Russia. Who is it that makes these accusations? The train-bearers of the bourgeoisie, of that same bourgeoisie that almost completely destroyed the culture of Europe, that has dragged the whole continent back to barbarism, that has brought hunger and destruction to the world. This bourgeoisie now demands that we find a different basis for our Revolution than that of destruction, that we shall not build it up upon the ruins of war, with human beings degraded and brutalized by years of warfare. O, how human, how just is this bourgeoisie!

Its servants charge us with the use of terroristic methods. Have the English forgotten their 1649, the French their 1793? Terror was just and justified when it was employed by the bourgeoisie for its own purposes against feudal domination. But terror becomes criminal when workingmen and poverty stricken peasants dare to use it against the bourgeoisie. Terror was just and justified when it was used to put one exploiting minority in the place of another. But terror becomes horrible and criminal when it is used to abolish all exploiting minorities, when it is employed in the cause of the actual majority, in the cause of the proletariat and the semi-proletariat, of the working class and the poor peasantry.

The bourgeoisie of international imperialism has succeeded in slaughtering 10 millions, in crippling 20 millions in its war. Should our war, the war of the oppressed and the exploited, against oppressors and exploiters cost a half or a whole million victims in all countries, the bourgeoisie would still maintain that the victims of the world war died a righteous death, that those of the civil war were sacrificed for a criminal cause.

So the proletariat, even now, in the midst of the horrors of war, is learning the great truth that all revolutions teach, the truth that has been handed down to us by our best teachers, the founders of modern Socialism. From them we have learned that a successful revolution is inconceivable unless it breaks the resistance of the exploiting class. When the workers and the laboring peasants took hold of the powers of state, it became our duty to quell the resistance of the exploiting class. We are proud that we have done it, that we are doing it. We only regret that we did not do it, at the beginning, with sufficient firmness and decision.

We realize that the mad resistance of the bourgeoisie against the socialist revolution in all countries is unshakable. We know too, that with the development of this revolution, the resistance will grow. But the proletariat will break down this resistance and in the course of its struggle against the bourgeoisie the proletariat will finally become ripe for victory and power.

Let the corrupt bourgeois press trumpet every mistake that is made by our Revolution out into the world. We are not afraid of our mistakes. The beginning of the revolution has not sanctified humanity. It is not to be expected that the working classes who have been exploited and forcibly held down by the clutches of want, of ignorance and degradation for centuries should conduct its revolution without mistakes. The dead body of bourgeois society cannot simply be put into a coffin and buried. It rots in our midst, poisons the air we breathe, pollutes our lives, clings to the new, the fresh, the living with a thousand threads and tendrils of old customs, of death and decay.

But for every hundred of our mistakes that are heralded into the world by the bourgeoisie and its sycophants, there are ten thousand great deeds of heroism, greater and more heroic because they seem so simple and unpretentious, because they taken place in the everyday life of the factory districts or in secluded villages, because they are the deeds of people who are not in the habit of proclaiming their every success to the world, who have no opportunity to do so.

But even if the contrary were true—I know, of course, that this is not so—but even if we had committed 10,000 mistakes to every 100 wise and righteous deeds, yes, even then our revolution would be great and invincible. And it will go down in the history of the world as unconquerable. For the first time in the history of the world so many, the huge majority of the working class itself, are building up a new world, are deciding the most difficult questions of social organization from out of their own experience.

Every mistake that is made in this work, in this honestly conscientious cooperation of ten million plain workingmen and peasants in the re-creation of their entire lives—every such mistake is worth thousands and millions of "faultless" successes of the exploiting minority, in outwitting and taking advantage of the laboring masses. For only through these mistakes can the workers and peasants learn to organize

their new existence, to get along without the capitalist class. Only thus will they be able to blaze their way, through thousands of hindrances to victorious socialism.

Mistakes are being made by our peasants who, at one stroke, in the night from October 25 to October 26, (Russian Calendar) 1917, did away with all private ownership of land, and are now struggling, from month to month, under the greatest difficulties, to correct their own mistakes, trying to solve in practice the most difficult problems of organizing a new social state, fighting against profiteers to secure the possession of the land for the worker instead of for the speculator, to carry on agricultural production under a system of Communist farming on a large scale.

Mistakes are being made by our workingmen in their revolutionary activity, who, in a few short months, have placed practically all of the larger factories and workers under state ownership, and are now learning, from day to day, under the greatest difficulties, to conduct the management of entire industries, to reorganize industries already organized, to overcome the deadly resistance of laziness and middle-class reaction and egotism. Stone upon stone they are building the foundation for a new social community, the self-discipline of labor, the new rule of the labor organizations of the working class over their members.

Mistakes are being made in their revolutionary activity by the Soviets which were first created in 1905 by the gigantic upheaval of the masses. The Workingmen's and Peasants' Soviets are a new type of state, a new highest form of Democracy, a particular form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a mode of conducting the business of the state without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie. For the first time democracy is placed at the service of the masses, of the workers, and ceases to be a democracy for the rich, as it is, in the last analysis, in all capitalist, yes, in all democratic republics. For the first time the masses of the people, in a nation of hundreds of millions, are fulfilling the task of realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat, without which socialism is not to be thought of.

Let incurable pedants, crammed full of bourgeois democratic and parliamentary prejudices, shake their heads gravely over our Soviets, let them deplore the fact that we have no direct elections. These people have forgotten nothing, have learned nothing in the great upheaval of 1914-1918. The combination of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the new democracy of the proletariat, of civil war with the widest application of the masses to political problems, such a combination cannot be achieved in a day, cannot be forced into the battered forms of formal parliamentary democracy. In the Soviet Republic there arises before us a new world, the world of Socialism. Such a world cannot be materialized as if by magic, complete in every detail, as Minerva sprang from Jupiter's head.

While the old bourgeois democratic constitutions, for instance, proclaimed formal equality and the right of free assemblage, the constitution of the Soviet Republic repudiates the hypocrisy of a formal equality of all human beings. When the bourgeoisie republicans overturned feudal thrones, they did not recognize the rules of formal equality of monarchists. Since we here are concerned with the task of overthrowing the bourgeoisie, only fools or traitors will insist on the formal equality of the bourgeoisie. The right of free assemblage is not worth an iota to the workman and to the peasant when all better meeting places are in the hands of the bourgeoisie. Our Soviets have taken over all usable buildings in the cities and towns out of the hands of the rich and have placed them at the disposal of the workmen and peasants for meeting and organization purposes. That is how our right of assemblage looks—for the workers. That is the meaning and content of our Soviet or our socialist constitution.

And for this reason we are all firmly convinced that the Soviet Republic, whatever misfortune may still lie in store for it, is unconquerable.

It is unconquerable because every blow that comes from the powers of madly raging imperialism, every new attack by the international bourgeoisie will bring new, and hitherto unaffected strata of workingmen and peasants into the fight, will educate them at the cost of the greatest sacrifice, making them hard as steel, awakening a new heroism in the masses.

We know that it may take a long time before help can come from you, comrades, American workingmen, for the development of the revolution in the different countries proceeds along various paths, with varying rapidity (how could it be otherwise!) We know full well that the outbreak of the European proletarian revolution may take many weeks to come, quickly as it is ripening in these days. We are counting on the inevitability of the international revolution. But that does not mean that we count upon its coming at some definite, nearby date. We have experienced two great revolutions in our own country, that of 1905 and that of 1917, and we know that revolutions cannot come neither at a word of command nor according to prearranged plans. We know that circumstances alone have pushed us, the proletariat of Russia, forward, that we have reached this new stage in the social life of the world not because of our superiority but because of the peculiarly reactionary character of Russia. But until the outbreak of the international revolution, revolutions in individual countries may still meet with a number of serious setbacks and overthrows.

And yet we are certain that we are invincible, for if humanity will not emerge from this imperialistic massacre broken in spirit, it will triumph. Ours was the first country to break the chains of imperialistic warfare. We broke them with the greatest sacrifice, but they are broken. We stand outside of imperialistic duties and considerations, we have raised the banner of the fight for the complete overthrow of imperialism for the world.

We are in a beleaguered fortress, so long as no other international socialist revolution comes to our assistance with its armies. But these armies exist, they are stronger than ours, they grow, they strive, they become more invincible the longer imperialism with its brutalities continues. Workingmen the world over are breaking with their betrayers, with their Gompers and their Scheidemanns. Inevitably labor is approaching Communist Bolshevik tactics, is preparing for the proletarian revolution that alone is capable of preserving culture and humanity from destruction.

We are invincible, for invincible is the Proletarian Revolution.

EXPOSE HILLMAN IN SECRET PACT

Betrays Workers in New Boss Deal

Continued from Page One
The strike of a shop in Brooklyn because they went out to fight against the discharge of a presser. This happened yesterday in the shop of Moskowitz and Jarles, Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

The whole press crew of this particular shop, a contractor for the big J. Friedman Co., had walked out on strike. Even the Hillman executive board of Local 262, apparently not knowing of the existence of the secret agreement, had sanctioned the walkout. Suddenly Hillman, rushing to the defense of his secret pact, which guarantees fullest freedom to the inexhaustible appetites of the bosses, ordered the workers to return to work, leaving those thrown out of jobs.

Bosses Praise Hillman.
Great hallelujahs of joy went up from among the New York employers when the Hillman-Beckerman machine granted them piece work. "A far-sighted man with the interests of the industry at heart," they gushed at Hillman when he attended their banquet celebrating the signing of the pact. From piece work to big employers only, the administration has enlarged it to piece work to even the smallest contractor. And the tailors began to feel the whip of speed-up and oppression. When a piece worker presented out enough garments to enable him a decent living, the

bosses reduced the price per garment the following week. Until now no union conditions exist. In order to earn a living the worker stays in the shop much longer in order to make a required number of garments.

Socialist Back Betrayal.

When the left wing leadership of the cloak and dressmakers unions were compelled to yield after a bitter

strike, the right of bosses to dismiss ten per cent of a shop crew which the right wing International officials had already conceded thru the infamous Governor's Commission, the socialist press shrieked their indignation at the left wing. But in reporting the contract signed by their Hillman, they hailed as a "history making victory" the fake unemployment fund and piece work

"gained" at the dropping of the 40-hour demand and granting the right to hire and fire at all times on any moment's notice.

BOURBON WHIP QUILTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative John C. Box, democrat, Texas, announced in the House today he would resign as democratic party whip on March 4.

PORTO RICANS AT LENIN MEET

Prominent Nationalist Urges They Attend

In an interview yesterday with J. E. Cuesta, member of the Nationalist Party of Porto Rico and contributor to the American and Porto Rican press on subjects connected with that country, Cuesta urged all Porto Ricans in New York to attend the Lenin Memorial at Madison Square Garden Saturday evening.

"It is to the interest of every Porto Rican, regardless of his particular political belief, to join forces with the Anti-Imperialist movement, which seeks to overthrow the oppressor of the Porto Rican people.

"It is not necessary to be a Communist in order to take part in the anti-imperialist movement. As a Porto Rican, interested in freeing the Porto Rican people, it is sufficient reason to know that the Anti-Imperialist League is fighting for the liberation of all peoples oppressed by all imperialisms.

"The solution of the social and political problems of the island is to be found only through its independence, through its release from the tentacles of American corporations who are sapping the life blood of the population and who exploit the proletarian class especially under conditions akin to slavery. For that reason I urge every Porto Rican to attend the meeting at Madison Square Garden Saturday evening, as it is to be a demonstration of all anti-imperialist American workers."

GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18 (U.P.)—Milton F. Harris, 25, was sentenced by County Judge George Rowe to die to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison the week of March 3 for the murder of Louise Friday, 18, formerly of Silver Creek, here last August.

PROPOSE NEW CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18 (U.P.)—New York state was asked to adopt a year of 364 days divided into calendar months of 28 days each, in a bill introduced in the legislature today by Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier.

WHALEN BOASTS OF HIS CRUELTY

Will Disregard Rights; Freeze His Victims

Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen yesterday announced that he intended to continue his rough treatment of arrested persons. "They are worrying about their constitutional rights," Whalen thundered. "The rights of whom? The gangsters? The bandits? The fellow who owns the dive? Who is going to worry about their constitutional rights?" "Well, you'd better get a new police commissioner because I am not going to worry about the rights of that kind." Whalen did not say how he could tell who was a "bandit" or what he would do to strike pickets if his police happen to call them "rioters" as they have in the past. In reiterating his intentions to continue his vigorous policy, including the third degree, Whalen revealed how he worked it. "We put them in a very cold room with not much and leave them there to think it over," the police commissioner explained.

COMMUNISTS DIRECT SOCIALIZATION

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union leads the masses in the construction of socialism. This ship flies the banner of the Hammer and Sickle and is steered by the compass of Leninism.

UNIT 2F, SECTION 1 MEETS.
A report of the delegation to the section convention and the report of the executive committee will be given at the meeting of Unit 2F, Section 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party to be held Monday evening at 6:15 at 60 St. Mark's Place. A roll call will be taken.



During the celebration of the 11th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution workers and peasants all over the world proclaimed their determination to overthrow capitalism and defend the Soviet Union against the imperialist powers. Union workers and peasants gave mass expression to the ideals of the revolution. Picture shows a portion of the demonstration in Moscow, with workers carrying banners of international significance.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND TASKS OF THE COMMUNISTS

(NOTE—Today the Daily Worker prints the third instalment of the theses of the 6th World Congress of the Communist International on "The International Situation and the Tasks of the Communists." This Congress was held in Moscow from July 17, until the first days of September, 1928.)

Publication of these theses will continue until completed. In previous issues, the Daily Worker has published the 6th Congress theses of the war danger and the tasks of the Communists arising from it.—EDITOR.)

18. Notwithstanding the growing acuteness of the class struggle, reformism in the European and American labor movement reveals symptoms of virility and political tenacity. The general social and economic basis of this fact is the slow rate of development of the crisis of capitalism, in the course of which some of the principal parts comprising the capitalist system are on the upgrade while others are undergoing a process of relatively slow decline.

This is illustrated by the following facts: the growing consolidation of the positions of the United States as the world exploiter, creditor and usurer (the "prosperity" of the United States); the considerable colonial might of Great Britain, which is only gradually losing its positions in the world market; the upward trend of German economy, etc. Connected with this primary process is the secondary process of the grafting together of the state apparatus and capitalist organizations with the upper stratum of the labor organizations, led by social democracy; the establishment of a new bureaucracy consisting of labor bureaucrats (state and municipal officials, officials of capitalist organizations, functionaries serving "joint" labor and capitalist organizations, so-called "representatives of the proletariat" in the Post Office, on Railway Boards and in banking organizations, where they speak in the name of trade unions, co-operative societies, etc.)

SOCIALISTS OPENLY FOR CAPITALISM.

19. This process of bourgeoisizing the upper stratum of the labor bureaucracy is deliberately fostered and encouraged by social democracy. Social democracy has passed from shame-faced defense of capitalism to open support, to capitalist construction; from mouthing phrases about the class struggle to the advocacy of "industrial peace"; from the slogan "defend the fatherland" to preparations for military operations against the U. S. S. R. (Kautsky); from verbal defense of colonies to the policy of directly supporting colonial oppression;

from petty-bourgeois pacifism to the deification of the League of Nations and from pseudo-Marxian revisionism to the liberalism of the British Labor Party.

20. Wholly corresponding to this ideological position is the practical activity of the social democrats and reformist trade union leaders, primarily, their campaign for the widespread introduction of "American" methods of corrupting the working class: the activities of the International Labor Office; the conferences between representatives of the General Council of the T. U. C. and the Labor Party with employers' organizations in England; the "National Economic Council" in France; the "Schlichtungswesen" (arbitration courts) in Germany; the compulsory arbitration acts in some of the Scandinavian countries; the establishment of a joint organ of the "Chamber of Commerce" and "Chamber of Labor" in Austria, etc.

The treacherous role of the social democrats and of the reformist trade union leaders during strikes and political crises, during conflicts and rebellions in the colonies, their justification of the employment of terror against the workers (the strike in Great Britain, the Vienna uprising, the metal workers' strike in Germany, shooting down of workers in Czechoslovakia and Poland, the rebellion in Indonesia, the revolution in China, the rebellions in Syria and Morocco, etc., etc.) is now supplemented by ferocious attacks upon the Communist and the revolutionary workers (the expulsion policy and the policy of splitting the unions, the co-operative societies and other mass organizations adopted in a number of countries).

MUST EXPOSE SOCIAL IMPERIALISM.

21. At the present time this class splitting policy, so widely practiced by the reformist leaders who, at the dictates of the bourgeoisie, expel the best revolutionary elements from the proletarian mass organizations, is an inseparable part of their policy of co-operating with the bourgeoisie for the purpose of disrupting from the outset the internal unity of the fighting ranks of the proletariat and in this way to weaken their resistance to capitalist attacks.

This policy represents an essential link in the chain of social imperialist policy (the armaments policy, their anti-Soviet policy and their predatory policy in the colonies). To counteract these attempts on the part of the reformists to disintegrate the proletarian class front from within, the Communists must, particularly at the present moment, commence and develop a strenuous counter-offensive; the reformist policy of splitting the mass proletarian organizations (trade unions, co-

operative societies, cultural and sport leagues, etc.) must be countered by a mass struggle for class unity.

A particularly shameful role in this reformist splitting campaign is played by the so-called "Left" social democratic leaders, who make verbal claims of being in favor of unity but who, in fact, unreservedly support the criminal splitting tactics of the Second International and of the Amsterdamers.

22. In the sphere of foreign politics, the upper stratum of the social democrats and of the trade unions in the imperialist countries consistently express the interests of the bourgeoisie state. Support for this state and its armed forces, its police, its expansionist strivings, its fundamental hostility towards the U. S. S. R.; the support of predatory treaties and agreements of colonial policy; the support of annexations, protectorates and mandates; support of the League of Nations and the malicious campaign conducted by the imperialist powers against the U. S. S. R.; social democracy's participation in the "pacifist" deception of the masses, in preparation for war against the proletarian republics and the reformist deception of colonial workers (Parelli in India, the 2nd International's resolution on the colonial question)—such, in the main, is the actual line of conduct of social democracy in the sphere of foreign politics.

SOCIALISTS BOURGEOIS LABOR PARTY.

23. Throughout the whole of the past period, social democracy has acted as the last reserve of the bourgeoisie, as a bourgeoisie "labor" party. Through the medium of social democracy the bourgeoisie paved the way for the stabilization of capitalism (the series of coalition cabinets in Europe). The consolidation of capitalism rendered the functions of social democracy as a governing party in a certain measure superfluous. The ejection of social democrats from coalition governments and the formation of so-called "purely bourgeois" governments took the place of the so-called era of "democratic pacifism."

By playing the role of opposition on the one hand, and the role of agitator and propagandist of so-called "realistic pacifism" and "industrial peace," on the other hand, social democracy retained considerable strata of the working class under its influence, absorbed a section of the workers who had abandoned the bourgeoisie parties, acquired influence among that section of the petty-bourgeoisie that was swinging to the Left (the elections in France and in Germany) and have again entered cabinets in Central Europe.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these new coalition governments, in which social democrats are directly participating, cannot and will not be a mere repetition of previous combinations. This particularly applies to foreign politics generally and to war politics in particular. Social democratic leadership will play an immeasurably more treacherous role in the present period than it did in all previous stages of development.

REACTIONARY AUSTRO-MARXISM.

It is necessary also to bear in mind—particularly in view of the coalition policy practiced by social democracy and the evolution of its official upper stratum—the possibility of a growth in the so-called "Left-wing" of social democracy (Austro-Marxism, Trammellism in Italy) which deceives the workers by methods more subtle and is therefore more dangerous to the cause of the proletarian revolution. Experience in critical periods (the revolution in the proletarian revolution, the British strike, the Vienna uprising), and also the attitude of Left-wing social democrats towards imperialist war preparations against the U. S. S. R., have glaringly revealed that the Left-wing social democratic leaders are the most dangerous enemies of Communism and of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This was most strikingly demonstrated by the shameful conduct of Austrian social democracy, this "model party," the "Left" wing of the Second International, at the time of the sanguinary July battles of the Vienna proletariat. This utter bankruptcy of Bauer, Adler & Co., strikingly reveals that "Austro-Marxism," which is developing more and more a reactionary tendency—particularly after the suppression of the Vienna uprising—in practice constantly betrays the cause of labor in the most shameful manner and serves as the most dangerous instrument in the hands of the reformists for deceiving the revolutionary masses.

Therefore, while taking into account the Leftward swing even among the workers in the ranks of social democracy and while striving to exercise increasing influence upon them, the Communists must, resolutely expose the "Left-wing" social democratic leaders as the most dangerous channels through which bourgeois politics may penetrate into the working class, and to win over to their own side the masses of the workers who must inevitably abandon these Left-wing social democrats.

(To be continued)

STATEMENT OF THE N. E. C. OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE ON COMMUNIST YOUTH INTERNATIONAL LETTER

8. The National Executive Committee has supported in the past, and will continue to support, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party because: The CEC has had the generally correct line for the activity of the American Party, based on a correct estimation of American imperialism and the position of the working class; because the CEC has the support of the Comintern; because the CEC has shown willingness to correct errors and has consistently accepted all criticism and advice of the Comintern without reservations; because the CEC is leading the Party in the fight against the enemy of the Party and of the Comintern—Trotskyism, and the Right danger; because the CEC is unifying the Party and has already succeeded in this to a great extent.

9. The NEC is in complete agreement with and hereby endorses unreservedly the decisions of the Comintern on the American question. Only on the basis of the Comintern decision can the correct relations between the League and Party be established. The acceptance of this decision by all members of the League is a necessary prerequisite for the unification of the League.

10. Contrary to its pledge made in Moscow, the Opposition in the League, led by several members of the NEC, but having practically

no support among the membership, has refused to break its connections with the Opposition in the Party.

The League Opposition is an organic part of the Party Opposition and in some instances is the leading factor in the Party Opposition. Not only have the members of the League Opposition refused to endorse the decision of the Comintern, thus violating the instructions of the CYI as to the basis for the unification of the League, but members of it have publicly announced their reservations on the Comintern decision.

Instead of expressing willingness to take measures for the unification of the League, the Opposition NEC members have come out openly against NEC decisions and have agitated and endeavored to organize the membership against these decisions, altho the discussion period has not yet opened. The members of the Opposition have refused to carry out important work assigned to them, and instead have endeavored to secure the removal of district organizers and national functionaries for the sole reason that they support the NEC, and demanded their replacement by supporters of the Opposition.

The Opposition has also violated the basic rules regarding the relationship between the CYI and the individual Leagues, and has endeavored to establish separate connections with the CYI and to cir-

culate thru its own channels documents, the circulation of which had not yet been authorized by the NEC. The NEC declares that it cannot view these activities in any other light except as an effort to organize a faction in the League contrary to the decision of the CYI and to the declarations of the Opposition itself, and in violation of the elementary rules of procedure in League and Party.

11. Because the Opposition is carrying on this pernicious activity under the banner of the "struggle against the Right danger," the NEC finds it necessary to emphasize once more the condemnation by the CYI of such activity, specifically on the American question. In its letter, quoting from the decisions of the 5th Congress, the CYI declares: "For the struggle against the Right danger, the CYI must mobilize the League as a whole. It must not allow the formation of unprincipled groupings in the struggle for leadership, on such grounds or under this cloak. From this viewpoint one must condemn the revival of group struggle in the American Young Communist League." Because the Opposition failed to heed this warning, it now finds itself violating the decisions of the CI and the CYI in its unprincipled struggle against the CEC of the Party and the NEC of the League, thereby making much more difficult a genuine struggle against the serious Right danger which exists.

12. Even the necessity of unifying the Party and the League in the struggle against Trotskyism, a new outbreak of which we have just witnessed in the Party and League, did not deter the Opposition, which continues to maintain that the CEC, and by inference the NEC, is a greater danger to our movement than the counter-revolutionary, anti-Soviet activities of the renegades who have gone over to Trotskyism and are now endeavoring to destroy our Party. The NEC will carry on a vigorous struggle for the Comintern, for the Party, for the League, against Trotskyism, and it will spare no measure to eradicate Trotskyism from our movement, and make it a better fighter for the working class, for the Soviet Union.

13. As soon as the pre-convention discussion period is opened, the NEC will issue to the membership of the League a complete analysis of the conditions of the young workers and the workers of the American League, including its proposals for the solution of the difficulties and shortcomings pointed out in the letter of the CYI. The NEC will endeavor to organize the discussion in such a way as to secure the maximum expression from the membership, as to bring out every possible shortcoming and error; the NEC will invite criticism and discussion for the raising of the political level of the membership, for the consolidation of the ranks of the League, and for the conversion of the League into a mass Communist youth organization.

Miners of Wilkesbarre Protest Pilgrim Letter

Editor, Daily Worker:

Stanton Mine nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., at its meeting held Jan. 17, discussed the letter of comrade C. W. Pilgrim of California, printed in the pre-convention discussion column of yesterday's Daily Worker. Even if we may be accused of being against the freedom of discussion, we are simply against such material appearing in our official organ.

This comrade, after using the dirtiest language, after slandering our Party and its leaders, finds it necessary to put to the end of his article, that he is a worker from the shop (and not a "college-boy"). We are all workers, but we can hardly believe that it comes from a sincere proletarian Party member. And the real workers from California, who are against unprincipled factionalism and who want to work, must believe the same thing.

If this comrade Pilgrim is a leading member of the District Executive Committee, his letter gives a good idea why the California district was so much criticized for the many Right wing deviations. When this comrade Pilgrim is so freely using the words "fish, dumb, drunken bum" against others, we must say that these names befit the comrade who has the face to sign such an article.

Being that we have free discussion, our nucleus asks you to print this protest which will be surely endorsed by every comrade who is tired with factionalism and who has faith in our Party and in its leadership.

Fraternally yours,
—NICK BORICH, Secretary Mine Nucleus No. 1, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

HORTHY WARDENS KILLING RAKOSI

Terrible Tortures for Communist in Prison

(Wireless By "Inprecor")

BUDAPEST, Jan. 18.—Workers everywhere must immediately rally to the support of C. Rakosi, confined in a prison as a Communist here, and facing a new trial which may mean his death penalty at the hands of a Horthy executioner. The prison authorities are trying to murder him by slow torture, without waiting for the hangman.

Since the Tenth of January, Rakosi and two of his comrades, imprisoned for being Communists, have been on a hunger strike.

A letter written by Rakosi, and confiscated by the prison authorities describes the barbarous prison regime. Rakosi, for writing this letter was condemned to six days in the underground cells, before Jan. 25, and afterwards ordered confined to "punishment cells" without bed or covering.

But this was not all. As if determined to kill their worker victim the prison authorities decree that after the three months is ended, Rakosi must be deprived of one-third of his daily prison ration of food, which is already insufficient to adequately support human life. And during this whole year, Rakosi is to be held in solitary confinement, and not even allowed to see his attorney, despite the fact that a new trial on still further charges is being prepared against him, for his alleged actions as a Peoples Commissar in 1919.

Unwilling to endure these repeated insults and torments, Rakosi and his comrades have gone on hunger strike, and their situation is serious.

MORE FOR COMMERCE BOARD.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17 (U.P.).—Increase in its share of the state's gasoline tax was sought today by the Board of Commerce and Navigation in a special report to the state legislature. Increase to five per cent, which would make a gain from \$90,000 to \$400,000, is asked.

"The Soviets, in delivering a serious blow to bourgeois and landholding property, in aiding their final overthrow, in sweeping away all the remnants of the bourgeoisie society, have started us on a road which has brought the people to the building of a new life." Speech by Lenin to All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

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400 Dead, 1,000 Hurt in Venezuela Quake; Gomez Sends Troops

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 18.—Reports from Cumana, which was shattered by violent earthquakes Thursday, indicate that at least 400 perished and that there is no immediate sign of relief for the injured and the homeless.

All the houses have been destroyed and as many as 200 bodies have a-l ready been taken from the ruins. Over 1,000 persons have been injured and many of them are in need of immediate treatment. The 400-year-old city—dirty, filthy and poor—where the population is kept in abject misery by the dictatorship of Gomez, is located in the midst of the agricultural area. Gomez, who fears the revolution, has so encumbered all means of transportation and relief with troops, that it is believed that many of the injured will die.

"The principal instrument in the imperialist disarmament farce is social democracy, which sows among the masses illusions about the possibility of disarmament and abolishing war without overthrowing imperialism. Among the social democrats, there are two tendencies on the question of disarmament, both of which, however, are tendencies of bourgeois pacifism." From theses of Sixth Congress of Communist International, Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

Reading

Reading and studying if your eyes are in good condition is a pleasure. If, however, they are defective or strained, it is destructive. A pair of rest glasses will relieve the strain and keep good eyes well.

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Imperialism in Latin America

The papers are full of news from Latin America, such as the crushing of the strike of Columbian workers, slaves of the United Fruit Co., the threatened war of Bolivia against Paraguay in the interests of American oil imperialists; Hoover's trip as a super-salesman for big business—at this time the books listed below are of special value to the militant leaders of the working class, who need to be equipped with facts in order to more effectively fight imperialism.

<i>Revolutions in Latin America—A new pamphlet by Bertram Wolfe</i>	\$.05
<i>Americans in Santo Domingo—Melvin M. Knight</i>	1.00
<i>Bankers in Bolivia—M. A. Marsh</i>	1.00
<i>Our Cuban Colonies—L. A. Jenks</i>	1.00
<i>Imperialism—The State and Revolution—Lenin</i>	.50
<i>Foundations of Modern Imperialism—Pavlovitch</i>	1.10
<i>Dollar Diplomacy—Nearing and Freeman</i>	.50
<i>We Fight for Oil—Ludwell Denny</i>	3.00

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Formerly \$40.....Now \$32
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Night Bladder Weakness or Kidney Pains of the Aged
Relieved promptly with genuine Santal Midy Effective—Harmless

Fake Charge of Typo Fakers' Union Newspaper Is Assailed

(By a Worker Correspondent)
One of the most despicable and infamously lying attacks on the Communist Party appears in the Bulletin of the Typographical Union No. 6. Its alleged and non-functioning label committee reports that the Communist Party issued non-label literature, and makes an apology to the reactionary socialists, Thomas and Maurer.

This statement is not founded on fact, and looks like lying propaganda by alleged progressives, who are trying to browbeat the really militant progressives with such dupes as the members of this alleged committee. These committee men are seeking sympathy with the membership, but rank and file members are determined not to re-elect incompetent officials and mislead-ers, as Rouse, self-appointed guardian of Local 6, learned at the last convention, where he went without the consent of the union.

Rouse would not recognize the legally elected delegates, but they were active and functioned without the aid of Rouse or his "Progressive" club. Rouse was also disappointed when he did not receive his anticipated chosen graft job, superintendent of the Home at Indianapolis. The outlook is dubious for him in the coming election. The rank and file cannot be stifled any longer by the gag rule. After 14 years house cleaning we will not allow the membership to be deceived by these reactionaries, who assert themselves so as to protect their soft positions at \$100 per week.

The membership would like to know from the union bureaucrats what happens to the tons of non-label matter received at headquarters. What is received from the sale of this? Shop label committees are wondering what happens to their collections. Some consider it just an effort. They never heard of any progress or any gain in shops for them to earn a living in—your label committee could not solve that one by a mere gesture. The rank and file who grasped at the opportunity to cooperate without reward are disgusted. The New York Times chapel and a few others stimulate enough enthusiasm by money prizes to get the boys interested.

Redmond's affiliation with the Veterans of Foreign Wars probably swayed his good judgment and accuracy of the statements he makes. It explains, too, the devotion to the "Progressive" club. He should thank the leaders of the club for they sure took care of him and his family. They knew their onions, not union. Local 6 also appeals to ex-service men of the craft to join with the V.F.W., affiliated with them. Probably some of the present members of Local 6 affiliated with the V.F.W. suffered from a lapse of memory.

Much interest has been shown by workers in various parts of the country in "Poems of the Chinese Revolution," by H. T. Tsiang, Tsiang was formerly editor of the Chinese Guide in America and the immigration authorities, at the instigation of the Nanking government, at one time attempted to deport him to China for his revolutionary activity.

The poems included in his first volume of verse are all in English. Many of them first appeared in the Daily Worker and the New Masses. The book has received the praise of Upton Sinclair. "Poems of the Chinese Revolution" will be on sale at the Lenin Memorial Meeting tonight.

Chinese Poet's Book at Lenin Meet Tonight

Average Wage of Jute Mill Workers in India Is \$1.80 Per Week
Average wages of workers in Bengal jute mills, as reported by the department of statistics in Calcutta are at the fiendish level of \$1.80 a week.

The great mass of workers, carders, spinners and other crafts, earn from 94 cents a week to \$1.62 a week. The average is obtained when the highest wages of \$2.98 a week are taken into consideration.
Because the jute mill workers have revolted against such inhuman conditions and have struck for a little betterment of conditions, many of them have been shot down in cold blood by the butchers of the British Empire.

"The Party is the vanguard of the working class," Lenin, attend the Lenin Memorial meeting, January 19, in the Madison Square Garden.

MOVIE OPERATORS STRIKE

MIAMI, Fla., (By Mail)—Motion picture operators are still conducting their strike against the Capitol Theatre in this city. They seek union recognition.

The Dance Classic!

HARLEM REVELS

Solidarity Demonstration

DANCE

UNDER JOINT AUSPICES OF
The Negro Champion and the American Negro Labor Congress
TICKETS \$1.00
For Sale At—
NEGRO CHAMPION OFFICE, 169 West 133rd Street (Phone: Harlem 5643)
NEW MASSES OFFICE, 39 Union Square
WORKERS BOOKSHOP, 26 Union Square
TATTLER OFFICE, 2396 Seventh Avenue

Jan. 22
Tues. Night

The RENAISSANCE
138th Street & 7th Ave.
Red Hot Jazz by Famous Vernon Andrade Renaissance Orchestra

cry when they joined the labor hating, strike breaking, fascist group. Some years ago, in Boston, Mass., the police went on strike. The 26th Division of the V.F.W. cooperated with the labor hating chamber of commerce, and stuck their bayonets in the backs of the workers. This same gang of strike breakers were photographed in New Bedford, Mass., complete with their clubs, guns, and warlike monkey suits. The police lost the strike, and Rouse, the silent one, certainly capitalized their misfortune, although he was not functioning for days.

During the Christmas season many of our members were forced to hit the lines on the Bowery. Only recently one of our members dashed into a building during the night asking for 50 cents to get a flop. He did not get it, and he is no hooch-hound. There are many members of our craft to be seen driven down to the lowest depths of humanity. They can be seen ducking to the flop houses any time.

The bureaucratic attempt at red baiting, used as a herring to draw across the path of the real progressive membership of the union, shows to what level they have descended. —WORCORR.

Isadora Duncan Never Wanted to Teach the Children of the Rich

"I do not want the rich children," Isadora Duncan was speaking. The great dancer, the incomparable Isadora, before whom kings had bowed, was speaking—but not to kings. It was after a performance by the pupils of her school in Moscow and Isadora had come out in response to the tremendous applause and cheers of the audience. She was telling this vast audience of workers in the land where she had found the inspiration and the facilities to develop her art, how she felt about her school which had been founded at the invitation of the Soviet government.

"When I speak of my school," she said, "people do not understand that I do not want paying pupils; I do not sell my soul for silver. I do not want the rich children. They have money and no need for art. The children I long for are the orphans of the war who no longer have their fathers and mothers."
The children that Isadora longed for are now in New York, embodying all the glorious art of the dead Isadora, an art rooted in the workers' and peasants' republic. The Isadora Duncan troupe, under the direction of Irma Duncan, are giving their last performances at the intimate Wallack's Theatre, 42nd St., west of Broadway this afternoon and evening, and tomorrow matinee and evening. Included in all the programs are the famous "Impressions of Revolutionary Russia."

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A Samaritan of the Russian Revolution



The wife of the leader of the revolutionary forces is feeding the fighters following the attack on the Winter Palace, which forms one of the dramatic scenes in the Sovkino film "The End of St. Petersburg," which will be shown at Loew's Theatres next week.

"U-BOAT 9" OPENS AT CAMEO TODAY

The Cameo Theatre beginning today will present the American premiere of "U-Boat 9," an actual drama on the part of the German submarine played in the great war. The U-Boat commander, Lt. Von Weddigen plays an important role in this film. The story is founded on a number of facts which were collected by the author and blended to make an interesting drama.
The director of the film, Heinz Paul has pictured scenes culled from actual official camera work showing the Battle of Dogger Bank, the sinking of British battleships, the tragic ending of U-Boat 9. The cast of German screen artists, Ernst Hofmann, Fred Solm, Hans Mierendorff and Carl de Vogt enact the leading roles in "U-Boat 9."

The Film Arts Guild, to commemorate the 5th anniversary of Lenin's death, will present at the Cameo Theatre commencing today, a remarkable motion picture showing the funeral of the revolutionary leader in all its details.
This tremendous film which has not been exhibited before shows the conveying of Lenin's body from the little town of Gorki, just outside of Moscow where he died; its reception by a committee of the foremost Soviet leaders at the railroad station; the silent pageantry of his funeral where 100,000 people participated; and his burial in the special mausoleum which now contains his embalmed body.

Worker Sport Monthly on Sale at Lenin Meet

"Workers' Sports," an illustrated labor sports magazine issued every month by the Labor Sports Union of America, will be on sale at the Lenin Memorial meeting tonight.

"Workers' Sports" is the official organ of the Labor Sports Union, and all workers who are interested in building up a strong workers' sports movement in the United States are urged to purchase it. It is edited by W. Durke.

Newest Selected Columbia Records

On January 25th we will have a very big surprise in records, to you. MUSIC LOVERS come to our store, and listen to them on one of our phonographs.

Also try some of the following Records:

- 10" 75c
- 20070 Bolshevik Galop Orchestra
- 20074 New Russian Hymn Singing La Marsalleis Singing
- 20046 Workers Funeral March Singing
- 20085 Russian Waltz (Accordion Solo) Magnante
- 12082 The Two Guitars (Acc. Solo-Guit) Magnante
- 12076 Tosca (Waltz) Russian Novelty Orchestra
- 12079 Broken Life (Waltz) Russian Novelty Orchestra
- 12059 In the Trenches of Manchuria Waltz
- 12051 Sonja Waltz
- 12059 Cuckoo Waltz Columbia Quintette
- 12051 Danube Waves (Waltz) International Dance Orch.
- 12083 On the Shore International Dance Orch.
- 12062 Ramona (Waltz) Mabel Wayne
- 12062 The Seahorse Waltz
- 12062 Espanola (Waltz) Columbia Dance Orch.
- 12066 International Waltz Umbracio Trio
- '12 \$1.25 Beautiful Roses—Mazurka Romani Violin Solo
- 59048F Wedding of the Winds—Waltz Russian Novelty Orch.
- 59047F Danube Waves—Waltz Russian Novelty Orch.
- 59047F Victor Herbert Waltz Medley (Kiss me again; Ask her while the band is playing; Toyland; Gipsy love song) Eddie Thomas' Collegians
- 59039F Beautiful Ohio—Waltz with vocal refrain Eddie Thomas' Collegians
- 59039F Love and Spring—Waltz International Concert Orch.
- 59040F Spring, Beautiful Spring—Waltz Int'l Concert Orch.
- 59046F Over the Waves—Waltz International Concert Orch.
- 59046F Vienna Life—Waltz International Concert Orch.
- 59046F Three O'Clock in the Morning—Waltz International Orch.
- 95045F My Isle of Golden Dreams—Waltz International Orch.
- 95045F Dream of Autumn—Waltz International Concert Orch.
- 95038F Gold and Silver—Waltz Fisher's Dance Orch.
- 95042F Just a Kiss—Waltz Fisher's Dance Orch.
- 95042F Luna Luna Fisher's Dance Orch.
- 95043F Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna—Part 1. & 2. (F. v. Suppe) Columbia Symphony Orch.

We Carry a Large Stock in Selected Records In All Languages
We will ship you C. O. D. Parcel Post any of the above Series or we will be glad to send you complete Catalogues of Classic and all Foreign Records. When ordering, please give your order at least for 5 Records. Postage free.

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Radios, Phonographs, Gramophones, Pianos, Player Pianos, Player Rolls. Piano Tuning and Repairing Accepted.
WE SELL FOR CASH OR FOR CREDIT — Greatly Reduced Prices

"THREE WAX WORKS" AT LITTLE CARNEGIE PLAYHOUSE

Emil Jannings, Conrad Veidt and Werner Krauss are co-starred in "Three Wax Works" which opens at the Little Carnegie Playhouse today for a week's run. "The Three Wax Works" was produced by Paul Leni, the German director whose visit to Hollywood has brought forth such excellent films as "The Cat and Canary" and "The Man Who Laughs."

In "The Three Wax Works," Leni has brought to life three famous wax figures in the Eden Musee and reveals the reason for their notoriety. Jannings, for example, portrays the role of Haroun al Rashid, an eastern potentate. Veidt enacts the part of the mad Czar Ivan, the Terrible, who ended his days before a time glass; and Werner Krauss, who gave an unforgettable performance as the Dr. Caligari, appears as Jack-the-Ripper.

"If we are to perish, then let us perish for our own cause, for the cause of the workers, for the socialist revolution, and not for the interests of capitalists, land owners and czar." Appeal by Lenin during World War to the masses of Russia. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

"THE END OF ST. PETERSBURG" (A SOVKINO PRODUCTION)

LOEW'S THEATRES

JAN. 21, 22, 23
DELANCEY—Delancey & Suffolk Sts.
COMMODORE—6th Street & 2nd Avenue
JAN. 28, 29, 30
PALACE—E. N. Y. Ave., Douglas St., B'klyn
PREMIER—Sutter Ave., Hinesdale St., B'klyn
ORIENTAL—8th St. & 18th Ave., Brooklyn
46TH STREET—46th St. & New Utrecht Av., B'klyn
BOULEVARD—So. Blvd., Westchester Ave., Bronx
FAIRMOUNT—Tremont Av., near Crotona, Bronx
GRAND—Fordham Rd., Jerome Ave., Bronx
PROSPECT—Flushing, L. I.
JAN. 30, 31; FEB. 1
CONEY ISLAND—Surf & Stillwell Aves.
BURNSIDE—Burnside & Walton Aves., Bronx

JAN. 30, 32; FEB. 1
SPOONER—Westchester Ave., 163rd St., Bronx
JAN. 21, 22, 23, 24
116TH STREET—between Lenox & 7th Avenue
JAN. 23, 24, 25
RIO—160th Street & Broadway
JAN. 24, 25
7TH AVENUE—124th Street & 7th Avenue
JAN. 26, 27, 28
AVENUE B—Avenue B & 8th Street
FEB. 2, 3, 4
ELSMERE—Elsmere Place, Bronx
BROADWAY—Broadway at Myrtle, Brooklyn
FEB. 5, 6, 7, 8
KAMEO—E. Pkway, Nostrand Ave., B'klyn
FEB. 6, 7, 8
INWOOD—Dyckman Street, Post Avenue
167TH STREET—167th Street, Jerome Ave., Bronx

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

SUNDAY, JAN. 20
AT COOPER UNION (8th St. and ASTOR PLACE) AT 8 o'clock
CONCERT by the American Orchestral Society
CHALMERS CLIFTON, Conductor
TUESDAY, JAN. 22
DR. GERALD L. WENDT "Phosphorescence & Fluorescence"
FRIDAY, JAN. 25
MR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN "A History of Liberty—The Romantic Ideas of Liberty—The Theory of Natural Rights"
ADMISSION FREE Open Forum Discussion.

Muhlenberg Branch Library (209 WEST 23rd STREET) At 8:30 o'clock
MONDAY, JAN. 21
DR. MARK VAN DOREN Anatole France
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23
DR. SCOTT BUCHANAN "The Essay—The Mechanics of Thought"
THURSDAY, JAN. 24
DR. E. G. SPAULDING "Recent Developments of the Organic View"
SATURDAY, JAN. 26
MR. MORTIMER J. ADLER "Probability—The Weight of the Facts"

Workers School Forum

JOSEPH FREEMAN "MODERN AMERICAN WRITERS"
Sunday, January 20, 1929
Questions and General Discussion
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
"Get the Sunday Night Habit"

INGERSOLL FORUM

113 West 57th St., N. Y. C. SUNDAY EVENINGS
JANUARY 20
V. F. CALVERTON "RELIGION AND SEX"
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
JANUARY 27
Debate: "Is Man a Machine?"
YES—Dr. Wolf Adler
NO—Sewell Kesner
Questions and Discussion from the floor.

LABOR TEMPLE

14th St. and Second Ave. SUNDAY, JANUARY 20
5:00 p. m.—
DR. G. F. BECK Literature—"The Creative Myths of Mankind"
"The Buddhist Negation"
7:15 p. m.—
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE "Radical Parties and the American Voter"
8:30 p. m.—FORUM
JOSEPH BRANDON "The Road to Industrial Freedom"—All welcome—

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS (9 Second Ave., N. Y. C.) SUNDAY, January 20, at 8 P. M.
ARTHUR W. CALHOUN "The Need of Class Consciousness in America"
Admission Free—Everyone Invited

Martha Graham

BOOTH THEATER Tomorrow (Sunday) Eve. at 8:45 DANCE RECITAL
LOUIS HORST at the piano (Steinway Piano)
Concert Mgt. Daniel Mayer, Inc.

MUSEUM

Wings Over Europe

By ROBERT NICHOLS & MAURICE BROWNE
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
EVES.: 8:50. MATINEES: THURS. & SAT. 2:40

SIL-VARA'S COMEDY

CAPRICE

GUILD THEA., West 52nd Street, Evenings 8:50 Sharp
Matinees: Thursday and Saturday 2:40
BERNARD SHAW'S
Major Barbara
REPUBLIC THEATRE, West 42nd St. Evenings 8:30 Sharp.
Matinees, Wed. & Sat., 2:30 Sharp.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S

STRANGE INTERLUDE

JOHN GOLDEN THEA., 58th St., E. of Broadway
Evenings only at 8:30 sharp.

"HOLIDAY"

"A joyous revel in which there was much sprightly froth, some vivid characters in a seriously interesting romance, and a cast of players remarkable for the excellence of their acting."
—Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune.
"It is a gay comedy particularly worth visiting."
—N. Y. Times.

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents PHILIP BARRY'S New Comedy with settings by ROBERT EDMOND JONES.

PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45 St. Evs. 8:35 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:35

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S

THEA., W. 39th Street. A. H. WOODS
Matinees, Wed. and Sat.
"Brilliantly acted."
J. Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
"The best performance Miss Painter has ever given."
Burns Mantle, News.
"Don't miss 'Jealousy'!"
R. Coleman, Daily Mirror.

FAY BANTER in JEALOUSY with JOHN HALLIDAY

by EUGENE WALTER from the French of LOUIS VERNEUIL

CAMEO Now

Best Film Show In Town
42nd Street and Broadway
AMERICAN PREMIERE

"U-Boat 9"

AUTHENTIC — SENSATIONAL
PHOTOPLAY OF THE GERMAN TERROR OF THE SEA

GO TONIGHT!

Grove Street Theatre
WHERE ALL NEW YORK RADICALS MEET TO SEE
Singing Jailbirds

By UPTON SINCLAIR.
A Powerful Revolutionary Play of the Class Struggle in America!
Directed by Em Jo Bauste and Presented by the New Playwrights Theatre
MATINEES SATURDAY—PLAYING SUNDAYS
No Worker Should Miss It—Many Come Back to See It Again
POPULAR PRICES

Discounts allowed on block of seats and to workers' organizations. For information call Comrade Napoli, Business Manager of New Playwrights Theatre, Watkins 6588.

Ethel Barrymore

in "THE KINGDOM OF GOD"
By G. Martinez Sierra
Ethel Barrymore Thea., 47th St., W. B'way
Evs. 8:30; Mats. Wed. and Sat. Chick. 9944

SHUBERT Thea., 44 St. W. of W. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Saturday
WALTER WOOLF
in the Thrilling Musical Hit
The Red Rob.
with HELEN GILLILAND.

The New WALLACK'S

Thea., 42 St. W. B'y
Tonight at 8:30
Matinees: SAT. & SUN., at 2:30

ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS

Company of 20 with IRMA DUNCAN
DIRECT FROM MOSCOW
Popular Price

Buy In Advance

Working Women Will Hold Mass Meeting Against Imperialist War in Bronx Monday

GIVE REPORT OF DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON

Grecht to Be Among Speakers

A huge mass meeting on the war will be held in the auditorium of United Workers Cooperative at 2700 Bronx Park East, on Monday evening at 8 p. m. The demonstration has been organized under the joint auspices of 11 and 22 of the United Councils of Working Class Women, among the speakers at the big meeting will be Juliet Stuart Poyntz, head of the Women's Department of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Rebecca Grecht, its leader in New York.

Poyntz will, in addition to her speech on the danger of imperialist war, give a vivid report on the activities of the Washington delegation against the vicelogg Pact.

Other speakers will trace the development of American imperialism, and describe the vicious exercises by American arms in Latin and South America in other parts of the world; the interests of American imperialism in spreading its imperialism.

Women workers throughout the city, and especially in the vicinity of Bronx cooperative houses, are invited to attend this meeting in person and participate in the demonstration of working class women against the danger of imperialist war.

less, Starving Negro Is Locked in Box Car 100 Hours

NEWFIELD, W. Va., Jan. 17.—Faded and weak from hunger, cold, and A. C. Collins, a 17-old Negro youth, of Hattiesburg, Miss., was found lying in a car here where he had been for more than 100 hours. A railroad brakeman, hearing feeble sounds, unlocked the car and rescued the young Negro.

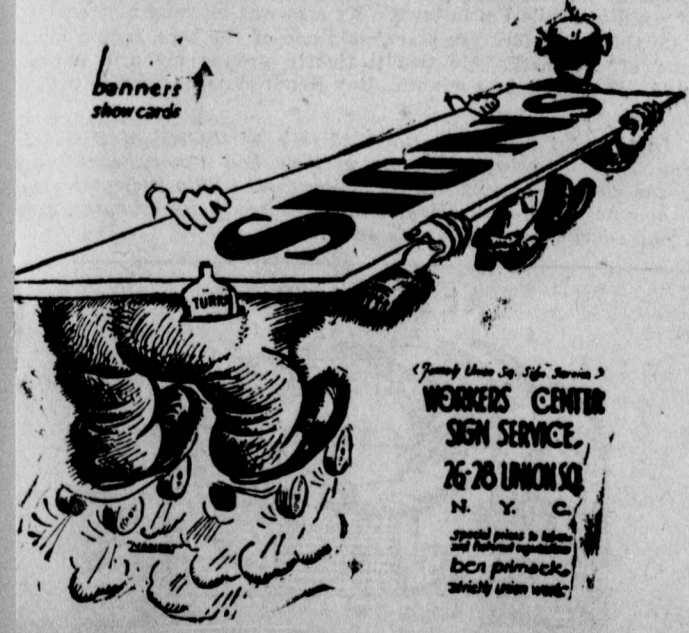
Investigation revealed that Collins, less and unable to find work, entered the box car at East St., Ill., Saturday, thinking he was going to Louisville, Ky. The train was on its way to Lynchburg, and for than four days the young, terror-crazed Negro was prisoner.

ITS KELLOGG MAKES WAR IN NSAS CITY, Jan. 18.—Richardashburne Child, lecturing here usually, whom he helped while minister to Italy to get money Morgan for his seizure of the moment, declared to reporters that the Kellogg treaties were a prowar war. He called the peace of the treaties a "triumph of furtive school of diplomacy." Burne Child, being an admirer usually, made it clear that he is in favor of blunter and plainer words.

2nd Annual Frolic & Dance
Sponsored by Dental Laboratory Workers Union
DANCING UNTIL DAWN
at the LESLIE BALL ROOMS
83rd Street West of Broadway
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1929
SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00
Get Your Tickets Now at Our Office, 96 Fifth Ave.—Room 211.

Grand Costume Ball
by the JOLLY MOHICANS (Mohagan Modern School)
TO BE HELD AT
NEW WEBSTER MANOR, 125 E. 111th Street
FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1929
Dance to the Music of Vernon Andrade's Renaissance Orchestra from 10 to Dawn.
Tickets: \$1.00 if bought in advance; \$2.00 at door.—Now on sale at Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, or at any Greenwich Village store.

WORKERS CENTER SIGN SERVICE
26-28 UNION SQ. N. Y. C.



Workers Party Activities

Lenin Memorial Meeting.

Leaflets for the Lenin Memorial meeting are ready now at the district office. Comrades are instructed to get them at once for immediate distribution. All comrades are to be on hand without fail at 6 p. m. Saturday, Jan. 19, to act as committee members for the meeting.

Lenin Memorial Meet
A Lenin Memorial Meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden this evening. All Party and sympathetic organizations please take note.

You are requested not to arrange any conflicting dates. The Lenin Memorial Meeting this year will be a powerful demonstration against the imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

To All Units.
Tickets are on hand for the Lenin Memorial Meeting tomorrow are now ready at the district office. Call for them at once.

Williamsburg Y. W. L.
A dance under the auspices of the Y. W. L. Williamsburg Unit 2, will be given tomorrow at 8:30 p. m., at 690 Myrtle Ave.

Negro Work Conference.
A Negro conference of the district has been called by the District Executive Committee to be held on Jan. 25 at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, to establish the Party apparatus for Negro workers, discuss ways and means of increasing our activity among the Negro workers.

This is the first conference of the district where Negro work will be the only order of business. The conference will have for its task: (1) The drawing in of Negro workers into the Party. (2) The building up of a Party apparatus for Negro workers. (3) Mobilization of the Negroes for the task in fighting the war danger, for the organization of the unorganized, and for connecting up our Negro work with regard to the woman and youth workers. (4) Spreading of our press among Negro workers.

All units are urged to send delegates to this conference. Failure to do so will show a determination of our Negro work on the part of our unit. Select delegates and see that they attend the conference.

Unit Report Blanks.
All unit report blanks must be submitted immediately either to the section organizer or to the district office in order to supply material for the coming district convention. Do your share to help the Party formulate its plans for future activity by submitting a full unit report.

Section Women Organizers.
All Section Women Work Organizers are ordered to immediately send in to the district office, for the attention of Sylvia Spiro, the names and addresses of the newly elected Unit Women Work Organizers.

Attention League Fractions.
All League fractions are instructed to immediately elect a Women's Work Organizer to direct work among their members in their regular language. Send names and addresses of the comrades elected to the district office for the attention of Sylvia Spiro.

Network Unit Meeting.
All unit members are urged to attend a special meeting of the unit, for which delegates will be elected and the discussion will take place, with representatives from the district present to lead the discussion on the theme of the central Executive Committee and of the Opposition.

Women's District Meet Cancelled.
The meetings of the District Women's Committee called for today at 11 a. m., and 1 p. m. at the Workers Center have been cancelled.

Agit-Prop. Young Workers League.
There will be a meeting of the Agit-Prop Committee and all unit Agit-Prop directors of District 2 at the Y. W. L. tomorrow at 3 p. m. Important matters will be taken up.

Greek Fractions.
The Greek fraction will meet today at 8:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

The meeting of the District Women's Committee called for today at 11 a. m., and 1 p. m. at the Workers Center, Room 202, important matters will be discussed. Every

Network Unit Meeting.
The meeting of the District Women's Committee called for today at 11 a. m., and 1 p. m. at the Workers Center, Room 202, important matters will be discussed. Every

PENNSYLVANIA EAST PITTSBURGH Joseph Jarrell Fritz Frank	MONESSON W. Lyuj C. Levovitz E. Kudilt M. Malinike J. A. Soroka S. Radowsky W. Sywan A. Wajtowich J. Kranlak Y. Shenk A. Glubanik J. Sawich T. Dygan D. Denega C. Von Kaenel	CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO N. Koriakoff J. Cassilo I. Marchess R. Guriani	MICHIGAN DETROIT V. Thompson T. Kensoff S. Bogaoff W. Hartman O. Diblash A. Atanajiel J. Kraino Comrade Nonen Y. Bergia J. Kriz	FLORIDA LAKE JOVITA John Caughlin	ILLINOIS CHICAGO L. Sanebin A. Werezeken G. Rodionoff A. Busalaen P. Chereut	NEW YORK CITY N. Katz R. Kravitz A. Korawitz J. Fried F. Diber R. Kosovskis M. Vardizialis	M. Meksiejes M. Naudis O. Masko T. Batanskas R. Valarkimas I. Friedman Y. Eileu S. Bukatman M. Peristein Lombrozo R. Feldman Satin S. Demetrin M. Braverman B. Spigel BROOKLYN F. Petras	OHIO CLEVELAND E. Fellner F. Vrablic Shop Nucleus of Corragan McKeeney Steel Co.	OHIO STUEBENVILLE M. Stary M. Brazich Frances Grasso	MASSACHUSETTS NEW YORK CITY O. E. Saari NORWOOD I. Katz R. Kravitz A. Korawitz J. Fried F. Diber R. Kosovskis M. Vardizialis	Worcester W. Karnila K. Holowka W. Wasilivich S. Graber
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IMPEACHMENT OF OKLA. GOVERNOR IN LEGISLATURE

Injured Contractors Hit at Rivals

Continued from Page One

6.—Unlawful issuance of deficiency certificates to continue the state issues omission after refusal of legislature to make appropriation therefore for the years 1927 and 1928.

7.—The same for the years 1928 and 1929.

8.—For unwarranted authorization of interference by militia with orderly conduct under claim of right of members of the legislature to peaceable assembly. (The governor is stated to have used soldiers to break up a legislative impeachment session last year.)

9.—Unlawful and wrongful attempt to interfere with the functioning of committee on investigation of legislature, judicial, executive and other departments of state, and intimidation of witnesses and prospective witnesses to be called by said committee.

10.—General incompetency.

The investigating committee reported: "The evidence taken by your committee shows in the opinion of your committee that the chief executive of the state of Oklahoma, Henry S. Johnston, is guilty of wilful neglect of duty, incompetency, corruption in office and of offenses involving moral turpitude.

"The committee has not completed the investigation of many matters brought to its attention involving the executive department but that the Honorable Henry S. Johnston, his executive and official position, and through his employes, organization and friends, is resorting to every manner of means to hamper, delay and interfere with the investigation of his acts and of the offices and employes of the executive department.

"That by his interference and the interference of his employes and friends, witnesses are being intimidated and many witnesses made inaccessible.

"That attempts have been made and are being made to influence members of the legislature in connection with the investigation and that in the opinion of your committee, a full, impartial, complete and free investigation cannot be obtained unless such sinister influence is prevented and that the same can only be partially prevented by the suspension of said Henry S. Johnston as governor of the state of Oklahoma, during the further work of your investigating committee."

"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.

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

We greet the Daily Worker, the champion of the interests of the working class. The Daily Worker helped us in our struggle against the reactionary bureaucracy in the past, and will stand with us in our efforts of restoring the control of our union to the rank and file workers.

Progressive Fancy Leather Goods Workers

ADDITIONAL GREETINGS TO THE DAILY WORKER ON THE OCCASION OF ITS FIFTH BIRTHDAY

GREETINGS from John Dor Rubin S. Silvenstein M. Horowitz

GREETINGS from BUTCHER UNION OF NEW YORK and VICINITY, LOCAL NO. 174

GREETINGS from G. KARO Your Nearest Stationery Store Cigars — Cigarettes — Candy 649 ALLERTON AVE., Cor. Barker, BRONX, N. Y. Tel. Olliville 9681-2 — 9791-2

Co-operators Patronize SAM LESSER Ladies' and Gents' Tailor 1818 — 7th Ave. New York Between 110th and 111th St. Next to Unity Co-operative House

Patronize No-Tip Barber Shops 26-28 UNION SQUARE (1 flight up) 2700 BRONX PARK EAST (corner Allerton Ave.)

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS BAKER'S LOCAL 104 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 3468 Third Ave. Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Union Label Bread

Why Patronize Exploiters? BUY ONLY FROM YOUR Cooperative Food Service UNION SHOP Bakeries, Meats, Groceries, Restaurant Brooklyn: 4301-3 8th Ave. 806 43rd St. 5401 7th Ave. 6824 8th Ave. Manhattan: 2085 Lexington Ave.

Co-operative Trading Ass'n, Inc. Office: 4301 8th Ave. B'klyn, N. Y. Tel. Windsor 9052-9092.

OLD SILK UNION ADMITS DEFEAT OF MILITANTS

Workers Join Union, Strike at Pay Cuts

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 18.—The campaign of the National Textile Workers Union here against the widespread movement among employers to cut wages and lengthen hours, is gathering headway as the union assumes sole initiative in this work.

That the Associated Silk Workers Union refuses to fight against the wage cuts, and that it is helpless to do so, since the workers refuse to have anything to do with its officials, was admitted today by Business Agent Matthews of the Associated, to N. T. W. Organizer Martin Ruskak, whom he met near a shop.

"We can't do anything about the wage cuts," Matthew admitted. "Let me see the N. T. W. do something," he challenged, and the N. T. W. work in the past weeks, its leadership of strikes against the cuts and the victorious conclusions of some not only show that this work is being done, but that the Associated challenge is made in a "tail-between-the-legs" spirit of hopelessness and defeat.

The drive of the N. T. W. is spreading out was attested to by the fact that 12 weavers employed in the shop of Philip Rich Silk Co. this morning came into union headquarters, threw their Associated membership books on the table and asked that they be registered as members of the N.T.W. locals. After payment of the initiation fee of 50 cents, the workers asked for a shop meeting and told the union officers that they had decided to answer the demand of the employer for a 10-hour day with a strike, and that the N.T.W. take over its leadership.

Picket formations were immediately organized and the workers picketed all day.

A joint strike committee of seven was elected at the shop meetings of the workers in the Wolf and Opper shop and the Harrison and Son shop. Although still members of the Associated, the strike committee decided to meet regularly in the N. T. W. offices. Picketing is still being carried on diligently, and the workers expect that these employed in the second contracting shop doing work for Wolf and Opper will join the strike in a day or so.

Freiheit Chorus and Ball.
The Freiheit Chorus and Ball of the Singing Society will take place on Friday, Feb. 22, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Harlem Organizations, Attention.
The Harlem Youth Center has opened at 2 E. 119th St. Rooms for parties, open forums and dances. For information get in touch with E. Eisman, 1271 106 Ave., Bronx.

Spanish Social.
A Spanish Red Party night will be held tomorrow evening at 6:30 at the Spanish Workers Center, 65 W. 113th St., Latin American Worker-Peets

Young Defenders.
The Young Defenders, as part of their educational program, will organize an Esperanto class. All internationalists are invited. Instruction is free. Registration is now on. The class will meet every Sunday from 4 to 6 p. m. at 1400 Boston Road, Jan. 20.

Cooperators Patronize M. FORMAN
Allerton Carriage, Bicycle and Toy Shop 730 ALLERTON AVE. Near Allerton Theatre, Bronx Phone Olliville 2583

Get Your Money's Worth! Try the Park Clothing Store For Men, Young Men and Boys Clothing 93 Avenue A, Corner 6th St. NEW YORK CITY

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Unity Co-operators Patronize SAM LESSER Ladies' and Gents' Tailor 1818 — 7th Ave. New York Between 110th and 111th St. Next to Unity Co-operative House

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Airy, Large Meeting Rooms and Hall TO HIRE Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc. 347 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: Rhinelander 5097

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers 133 W. 51st St., Phone Clere 7350 BUSINESS MEETING held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m. One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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wanted to participate in building a mass chorus. Applicants are welcome every Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 18—Uthmann Singing Society.

Millinery Theatre Party.
Our next rehearsal will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, 1929, Southern Boulevard, near Freeman St., Station, Bronx. All members of the orchestra should be on time, as we have to prepare for our "Shubert Evening" for Friday, Feb. 15, at the Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Rd., Bronx. Any one playing any instrument should communicate with our director, Nathan H. Altman, 841 Jennings St., Bronx, N. Y. C.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra.
Our next rehearsal will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, 1929, Southern Boulevard, near Freeman St., Station, Bronx. All members of the orchestra should be on time, as we have to prepare for our "Shubert Evening" for Friday, Feb. 15, at the Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Rd., Bronx. Any one playing any instrument should communicate with our director, Nathan H. Altman, 841 Jennings St., Bronx, N. Y. C.

Liberal Lecture.
"Disease and the Radicals," the third of a series of four lectures on "Radicalism and Personal Life," will be given by Dr. E. Liber at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Friday night, Jan. 25. The subject of the remainder of the series for Feb. 1 will be "Radical Child Upbringing." Lectures will begin at 8:30.

Workers Homeless, Priests Get Houses
BIRMINGHAM, England, (By Mail).—Militant workers of Birmingham have protested the action of the lord mayor of the city in opening up a block of houses for the sole use of missionaries home on furlough, while at the same time hundreds of unemployed workers' families are homeless and on the verge of starvation.

Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE
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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

Published by the National Daily Worker Publishing Association, Inc., Daily, Except Sunday, at 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Telephone, Stuyvesant 1696-7-8. Cable: "DAIWORK."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail (in New York only):
\$8.00 a year \$4.50 six months
\$2.50 three months
By Mail (outside New York):
\$6.00 a year \$3.50 six months
\$2.00 three months

ROBERT MINOR Editor
W. M. F. DUNNE Ass. Editor

LENIN—LEADER OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION

By Fred Ellis



BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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TODAY: A Cowboy Feud at a Nevada Rodeo—A Duel—Weapons, Six-Shooter Against a Lariat; the Story of Walter Rice

In foregoing chapters Haywood wrote of his boyhood among the Mormons at Salt Lake City, his birthplace; the rough life of the west in mining camps where he got his first schooling and met his first sweetheart; a miner at nine; odd jobs at Salt Lake City; his first strike; his years in a remote Nevada mine; converted to the cause of labor; marriage and a baby; mining again; homesteading hardships; domestic distress with a sick wife. Now go on reading.—Editor

PART XIII.

AT THE fall rodeo of the cattle ranches of northern Nevada there were some bad men among the cowpunchers, quick on the trigger and ready to shoot at the drop of a hat, some of the best broncho busters of the West and some who were experts with rattlesnakes. The outfit was camped for two nights on the left bank of the Humboldt River, a few miles from the lively town of Winnemucca, where the cowboys did much drinking, wild riding and reckless shooting. This was nothing out of the ordinary. This was the scene of a tragic fight between two cowboys, one armed with a double action six-shooter, the other with a lariat. I'll give you the story as Walter Rice, one of the participants, told it to me when he came to McDermitt. I was crossing the parade ground one day when I saw a vaquero coming down the road, easily discernible from the way he rode, and from his outfit. I wore chaperones, the leg guards of the cowboys, made of goatskin with long hair outside, a sombrero was set on the back of his head, and long tapaderos flapped in unison with the nodding head of his big fine looking cream colored horse. Before I recognized him he called out:



"Hello, Bill!"
Touching his horse with the spurs he rode up on a jump, pulling his mount back on its haunches just as he reached me. He put out his hand with a western "How?"
"Good," I said, "get down and look at your saddle. Put up your horse and have a bite."
We started back toward the barn.

"I don't know whether I'm going to stay long. I've got a story to tell you." Pulling out the makings, he rolled a cigarette.
"All right," I said, "but wait till after dinner. I guess you're hungry."

"Hungry is no name for it. I crossed the Diamond-A desert yesterday without a stop, and rode from the other side of Buckskin Mountain this morning."

Knowing the distance, I looked at him and remarked:
"You must have been in a big hurry."
"Yes. Yet I don't know but what I'm going the wrong way. You haven't heard anything?"

"Not a thing. But let's eat. Then you can tell your beads." After dinner we went out and sat on the grass. Rice said:
"I think I killed a man before I left camp."
Surprised, I asked how.

"Give me a match. I'll tell you just how it happened," he said after wetting with his tongue the cigarette he had been rolling. He was riding on the P-bench ranch with the rodeo. We camped just north of Stauffer's place on the Humboldt, and had the saddle horse in the field. The first night some of the boys came back from town pretty drunk. I had rolled my bed next to Mex Ricardo. I didn't pay much attention to him, took off my gun and slipped it between two blankets under my coat that I had rolled up for a pillow. Next morning when I got up, I straightened the blankets a little, rolled them in the canvas, washed and went to breakfast. After breakfast I went back for my gun. It was gone. None of the boys had seen any one around my bed. I didn't think of Ricardo at the time. But I sure was mad. That gun was a beauty, pearl-handled, blue-barreled, thirty-eight on a forty-five frame. A kind of a keepsake that I hated to lose. Where I got it is another story.

"Nearly every one was saddled up before I caught a wall-eyed Pinto that I rode that day. We were moping along through the hills between the river and the Toll-house when Tom Baudoin, the rider just behind me, sung out, 'Rice, I thought you said you'd never see your gun?' 'What for would I want to sell it?' I said; 'I couldn't be a better one.' 'Oh!' he says, 'I thought you sold it to Ricardo. I'd just let him take it, huh?' 'No, I'm damned if I did,' I told him, 'I'd like to see that Mexican right now!'

"We got through early that afternoon. When we had parted the beef steers and had done what little branding there was to do, I was still high. Everybody worked lively; guess they wanted to get to town, for it 'ud be their last chance to clean up for quite a while. I met Ricardo at the chuck wagon and said to him, 'What did you do with my gun?' He answered kind of sheepish-like, 'I throwed it in the river.' I told him he'd have to be a damned good diver because was going to make him get it. He was kind of playing me for a jibberly, I guess. He said, 'Don't get sore; I'll give it back to you in the morning,' and walked off with his plate and knife and fork. Pre- soon I saw him cinching his saddle. I knew he was going to town.

"He didn't show off much that night before the serenitas. I hadn't unsaddled Pinto yet. I went over and climbed on. My rig was coiled loosely over the horn. I started after Mex, caught up with him, told him I wanted my gun and wanted it damn quick. I was expecting him to shoot. He had my gun inside the belt of his chaps. He pulled and plugged me through the arm here."

Pulling up his coat-sleeve, Rice showed me his left forearm bandaged with a bloody handkerchief, and continued:
"When he shot, his horse started to pitch, but Ricardo fired again just grazing my leg. That didn't hurt much, but my arm did. I know that I'd have to do something and do it quick. When his horse stopped bucking he'd get me sure. So I grabbed my lariat, held the coils in this arm but it couldn't do much, swung my loop and tossed the string on him just as the bay colt he was riding started jumping. I took turns and started for camp. He struck the ground with a thump, could feel that we were pulling up sage-brush, but I didn't stop until we got to the wagon.

"There was some excitement. One of the boys took my rope and I coiled it up and asked the fellers who were looking at Mex if it was dead. They couldn't tell. I said, guess I'll go for a doctor and this fixed up while I'm in town. My arm was bleeding a stream. I tied me tie that up before you start, said one of the boys, taking his bandanna off his neck. He tied it tightly around my arm above the wound. It didn't take a minute. Guy Kendrick made the ride with me."

In the next instalment Haywood tells of the end of the duel between the two cowboys; how one of them had a sweetheart but a how she had another; killed with his own gun; Billy Beers the ranch and how he liked to eat; Haywood's homestead hope collapses, a few blows; dark days and Cozey's army.

At Lenin's Tomb



Lenin the Comrade, Lenin the Friend and Lenin the Worker

By YAROSLAVSKY.

MANY things will be written and many thousands of people will talk of Lenin, of his doings, his words, and his deeds. But even those who never met Lenin, who never saw him or spoke with him, who never had any direct contact with him, felt his power. What was the secret of his influence which was felt in the most out-of-the-way corners of the earth? It was that Lenin managed to be a really great leader and at the same time to remain a simple, comprehensible man, kin to the most ignorant peasant and the most backward worker.

He was extraordinarily simple in everything he did. When Lenin spoke to the workers or peasants, his speech was not beyond the scope of the vocabulary of the mujik and the worker. He spoke a simple language, without strain or affectation, and it always seemed to the workers and peasants that Lenin guessed their thoughts, that he was speaking of that which they themselves were thinking.

Wherein lies the secret of this tremendous influence over the workers and peasants? It lies in the fact that Lenin knew how to listen to the voice of the workers and peasants. The Mensheviks have frequently remarked that Lenin knew how to issue very simple slogans which the people were capable of understanding. This, in fact, was one of Lenin's strong points: he knew how to select a simple and comprehensible slogan which united millions of people, a comprehensible call for a clearly defined purpose.

From conversation with individual workers, from chance talks with peasant men and peasant women, Lenin was able to guess, to sense what the people were thinking, what interested them and what troubled them. In order to understand such people he would sometimes speak for hours with the sixteen-year-old son of the worker, Emelyanov, who was an anarchist, and regarded himself as being more left than Lenin. From a conversation with a Finnish peasant woman, who said that there was no need to fear a certain man with a rifle, because that man with the rifle was a Red Guard, Lenin sensed how the peasantry regarded the Red Guard. How often did workers and peasants come to Moscow in their great need! They knew that if they "got to Lenin," if they wrote to him, Lenin would do something. He would listen to them and would help them. When Lenin spoke to the workers and peasants, they felt that he was speaking from his heart, that he was laying before them his intimate thoughts and ideas.

But surpassing all this, was Lenin's extraordinary modesty. Those who know how he lived abroad must admit that in Soviet Russia, when he became president of that vast Soviet Republic, one-sixth of the territory of the globe, when he was chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, he lived in the same simple manner, a simplicity with which no president of any other republic lives or has ever lived.

In his apartment in the Kremlin the most extreme simplicity prevailed. Lenin lived just like a skilled, comparatively better paid worker. A simple oilcloth covered the table, the dining room was small and narrow, with plain flower pots on the window-sills. The bedroom was severe, without decoration of any kind and the blankets were plain, almost like soldiers' blankets. The same simplicity was maintained in his clothing. Lenin was often to be seen with patched boots and threadbare jacket. He was not content with talking of economy; he was sparing of every kopeck of the

Soviet government. In no one were these external qualities so closely bound up with internal modesty as with Lenin. It was not the humility which, it is said, is more akin to pride. Such humility he never possessed. There was, indeed, a sort of pride in his modesty, but his modesty itself was natural and simple. The peasants remember how he came to the First Congress of Peasants' Soviets, almost unnoticed, in a threadbare overcoat; you would hardly pay any attention to him, the peasants said.

Everybody has observed his great care for the needs of his comrades, and this too was the result of Lenin's extreme simplicity. Everybody knows that he not only knew how to listen to a comrade, but that he never forgot that it was sometimes necessary to do something for the comrade. Everybody who came into close contact with Lenin became aware of this characteristic. I think that at least half an hour of Lenin's time was spent on an average every day in attending to the needs of some comrade or other, arranging for living quarters for him, or, if he were sick, for medical attention. He insisted that we should

look after the health of comrades who had broken down, he was all a rest or to feed up, or arranging ways sending some comrade off for cures for comrades who were suffering from overwork and overfatigue. He overworked himself in the care of others, but he appeared to do so without strain or difficulty.

Lenin's work was immeasurable. When we examine now all he did, all he wrote and thought, one feels that there is no sphere or corner of our work which Lenin has not illuminated with his creative mind, which has not received direction from him, which does not bear the mark of his genius. It is difficult to imagine how one man could do all this work alone. It is true that he was unsparing of his mental energies, that he burned himself out in a slow fire. He was the chairman of the Council of People's Bureau, the real chairman of the Council of Labor and Defense; he was the chief reporter at all party congresses and every question at the congresses of Soviets was subjected to his examination; considered by him and tested by him, he endowed it with his initiative and his creative thought. He saw to the execution of every de-

cision that was taken, he would go into details, he would investigate everything. But all this required a superhuman exercise of brain, nerves and of the whole organism. And indeed, Lenin wore out his organism in 54 years. Perhaps that powerful personality would have survived for another twenty or thirty years. If Lenin, five or six years ago, had been asked which he preferred, to work as he worked, with the concentration of every ounce of energy and to sacrifice every drop of his blood for another five or six years, or to work at a normal rate for 15 to 20 years, he would certainly have chosen the former.

The great force of attraction which Lenin exercised lay in his extraordinary endurance, his insistence upon principle, i. e., his ability to insist upon the important and fundamental in the teaching of Communism. One may give way in trifles, one must know how to maneuver and to retreat, but not give way on fundamentals. This is how he treated the problem of Petrograd at the time of the seizure of power: "We must at all costs seize and re-tain the telegraph stations, the telephone stations, the railway stations and above all, the bridges; Let everything perish, but the enemy must not be allowed to get through."

At such moments, indeed, Lenin did not know what it was to retreat. His endurance and fidelity to principle were more than once tested in practice when the whole party was vacillating, when certain of its leaders doubted and wavered. Lenin never hesitated to break with a comrade if in his opinion, that comrade was hindering the cause of the proletariat. That was why he was so often regarded as a sectarian, an extremely intolerant man, a fanatic. His opinion was that if the path he had taken was right, it was not such a terrible matter to remain alone for a time, provided only that he was convinced that the path he had chosen was the right one. He was sure he would convince millions of others, that he would succeed in convincing the whole party and the whole working class.

This simplicity, combined with great modesty, his attentiveness to the needs of the comrades, his tremendous capacity for work, his endurance and fidelity to principle, and the fact that he introduced strict discipline into the party, made Lenin a man capable of victory. Therein lay the secret of his great influence upon us all. We knew that if Lenin wanted a thing, he would stick to it stubbornly until he got it; he would use every argument, the whole force of his logic, he would cite every fact and take advantage of our own weaknesses in order to demonstrate his idea and compel us to admit its truth.

Soviet Trade Union Delegation to Go to Amsterdam Peace Meet

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The Red International of Labor Unions, the Russian Miners' Union, and the Transport and Metal Workers' Unions and other unions have been invited to attend the peace conference which takes place at the beginning of January in Amsterdam.

Among the members of the Soviet delegation are Melnichansky, Figatner, Yusopovitch and Tchery, prominent Soviet trade union leaders. The Soviet delegation will make a declaration at the conference explaining the attitude of the proletariat of the Soviet Union to the methods to be used in the struggle against war.

LENIN

By A. B. MAGIL,

They who hate us, they shall find
How we answer hate with hate
And repay them soon or late,
How the mountain of your mind

Crushes into littleness
All their tall words. They shall see
How invincible we can be,
By your strength made pitiless.

They who circle us with night
Shall find how sun thru darkness seeps,
How from out your thousand sleeps
Your eyes rivet us with light.

Solidarity—the Cuban Workers and Peasants Answer to the Murder of Mella

