

Industrial Democracy

MURRAY E. KING, Managing Editor

Published Weekly by the Socialist Party of America at 2633 Washington Blvd. Phone Seely 0940

Vol. 8.—No. 3

CHICAGO, JANUARY 15, 1927

Price Five Cents

# American Appeal

One Dollar a Year  
50 Cents 6 Months

Foreign Rate  
\$1.50 a Year

2 Cents Per Copy  
for Bundles

No Wrong Can  
Live Long  
Under Free  
Discussion

EUGENE V. DEBS, Founder

WILLIAM H. HENRY, Business Manager

Entered as Second-Class Matter, January 7, 1926, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## Congress and People Alone Can Prevent War

President Coolidge has spoken revealing the attitude of the administration toward Mexico and the Liberal government of Nicaragua.

This position is such that unless the American people voice an irresistible mandate for peace, or Congress acts to prevent a rupture, or the Mexican and constitutional Nicaraguan governments surrender objectively to American capitalism and imperialism there will be a break between these countries.

A BREAK UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES IS ALMOST SURE TO MEAN EVENTUAL WAR.

President Coolidge's statements are such as to bring the blush of shame and arouse the extreme apprehensions of all true Americans and lovers of

liberty, justice and democracy. THEY ARE THE STATEMENTS, CONSCIOUSLY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY OF AN AGENT OF AMERICAN CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM. THEY EXPRESS EXACTLY THE ATTITUDE OF WALL STREET.

We are in Nicaragua, says he, to protect American lives and property and \$1,000,000 invested in the Nicaraguan canal route.

We landed marines and occupied a part of that country held by the Liberals and we disarmed the Liberals because the Liberals attacked the government recognized by us as the constitutional government of Nicaragua.

Our case against Mexico is that Mexico armed the government of Nicaragua not recognized by us.

We are determined to interfere to preserve constitutional government in Central America. We will not tolerate interference by Mexico. "WE WILL TAKE ANY STEPS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE REGIME IN NICARAGUA RECOGNIZED BY US AS CONSTITUTIONAL."

While President Coolidge was preparing those statements American warships were occupying a "neutral" zone 60 miles wide on the eastern coast of Nicaragua for the express purpose of preventing the Liberals from dealing the reactionaries a final blow, which would have abolished their regime. American marines were occupying the government of Nicaragua to prevent the Liberals from doing so.

In this issue of the American Appeal is told the whole ghastly story of the creation of the present "constitutional" regime in Nicaragua by American "interference."

The bold facts reveal a condition of capitalistic greed, aggression, intimidation, tyranny, double-dealing and lawless and violent usage that makes any possible Mexican "interference" look cheap and small in comparison.

President Coolidge has spoken again. He reveals our case against Mexico, and the attitude of the Administration toward Mexico. Says the President:

"The first duty of government is to protect life and property. This is a paramount obligation....

Protection in fact to American lives and property is the sole point on which the American government is tenacious."

To "protect American lives and property" the administration will insist that properties acquired by Americans in Mexico since 1917 shall not come under the operation of the new Mexican laws.

What kind of protection of life and property is this demanded by Coolidge, Kellogg and Wall Street?

They demand protection by the United States army and navy of a foreign ownership of Mexican resources that amounts to a monopoly.

The President's high and holy stand for American property and LIVES becomes a piece of insolent hypocrisy in the light of the Mexican situation.

What Wall Street and its official agents in Washington ask is that American LIVES be sacrificed for property in which they have no share or interest which they have no share in.

This latest declaration of the President challenges the American people as much as it challenges the Mexican people.

It is a challenge to the workers, the common people, of the whole world.

ING ITS ENORMOUS RESOURCES FOR THE FINAL ECONOMIC CONQUEST OF THE PLANET.

Mexico is the first line of defense in its path. Once over that barrier it will dominate Latin America as a base for further conquests.

If the people permit this first step to be taken, America will earn the honest hatred of the whole world. We will turn the world against us. We will place ourselves in the position of the Germany of the Kaiser and we will suffer the same fate.

True American patriotism demands the utmost effort to prevent this break with Mexico. We must act before the war-makers clamp down the lid and prevent all expression of honest opinion.

## Kellogg Knowingly Supported the Unconstitutional Side in Nicaragua

Warned by Labor Men A Year Ago, Secretary Promised Not to Back Diaz Faction

The administration in Washington has known for at least a year that the Diaz faction which it made in decent haste to recognize was not only a minority, illegal, violent faction, but that it had violated recent foreign policy rules laid down by the American administration.

Conscious of such a situation, the administration has resorted to armed intervention in Nicaragua to save this lawless and violent minority at the time the majority of the Nicaraguan people were about to oust it from power.

This fact is contained in letters from a correspondence between William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Secretary of State Kellogg almost a year ago.

It was on Feb. 13, 1926, that President Green of the A. F. of L. wrote Kellogg that "Reports have been received by the Pan-American Federation of Labor describing extraordinary and critical conditions that prevail in Nicaragua, and they show that the people of Nicaragua have completely lost their constitutional form of government and that the dictatorship of Gen. Chamorro and his followers is in full force."

Green quoted from a letter received from the Nicaraguan labor movement, telling of the military rule maintained by Chamorro "in combination with Comanderos Adolfo Diaz, Carlos Cuadra, Pazos and others." Arrests of prominent liber-

(Continued on page 3)

## Nicaraguan Affair Pirates Raid, Say Yanks Down There By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Public resentment against President Coolidge's seizure of Nicaraguan territory by armed force and the setting up of the militarist leader Diaz for the second time as president in the interest of American bankers, has finally registered itself in Senate speeches.

Sen. Wheeler of Montana, leading the protest against imperialistic ventures in Latin America, read to the Senate a number of letters and telegrams he had received, showing that Americans familiar with conditions in Nicaragua believe the present action is no less than a piratical raid.

The Montana senator demanded prompt action by Sen. Borah's committee on foreign relations, to approve his resolution calling for withdrawal of the marines and the naval vessels now blockading and occupying the Nicaraguan coast.

Wheeler read a Hearst editorial, that hailed Coolidge and Kellogg as "the greatest American statesmen of the age," and he said this policy was actually one of browbeating and bullying a little republic which could be overrun at any time by a handful of American troops.

The Montana senator demanded that Hearst and Coolidge, whether they would land marines on the British or Russian coast if they received reports that American properties there might be endangered by internal strife. He then went on to show that the American holders of illegal concessions for timber and oil in Nicaragua had set up Diaz in order to put a legal face on their plundering operations.

Sen. Heflin of Alabama denounced the administration for starting a war without consent of Congress, and said it was time the Senate stopped the appointment of American troops to protect the speculations of adventurers who tried to prevent us from voting a bonus to the soldiers of their last war, but who now demand that more of our boys be sent out to die for their investments.

Sen. Shipstead of Minnesota, Farmer-Labor member of the committee on foreign relations, said he had been unable to get information as to why the armed expedition was sent, or where it was to lead the country to, Sen. Connors, New York member of the committee, said since Shipstead had been eating breakfast at the White House he ought to inquire there. Shipstead replied that he had gathered no information from the President at these meetings.

When Benjamin of Connecticut claimed that the President acted in support of the Monroe Doctrine, Borah and Wheeler replied that the present intervention has nothing even remotely to do with that doctrine, which simply warns foreign powers against seizing American territory.

Heflin asserted that a "smooth propaganda" had been preparing the public mind since last July for an attack on Mexico in defense of Sinclair and the other oil men, when Mexico is seeking to separate church and state as a means of making her republican institutions secure. He said he would speak again within a few days on the legal claims of the rival presidents in Nicaragua, to prove that Coolidge and Kellogg have violated the Central American treaty and have recognized a man who has no legal claim to the office.

Rep. Huddleston, Democrat, of Alabama, in the House, warned the nation that war against Mexico was coming unless public sentiment were aroused. He said that if it came, Coolidge, Kellogg, Hearst, and McClain of the Washington Post, who has been demanding the overthrow of the Mexican government by American armed intervention, should be put in the front line of the first fighting unit.

## ANNOUNCEMENT!

Dr. Laidler's Feature Department of the Appeal will contain a most timely and vital article by Robert W. Dunn on "Foreign Investments and American Imperialism" for the issue of January 22. In the issue of January 29, an article will appear by Norman Thomas on "Militarizing America." Get in your bundle orders for these splendidly educational articles.

## Demands Probe of Kellogg on Mexican Bolshevik Scare

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State Kellogg should not continue in office if it is true, as charged, that he permitted his department to inspire the story carried by the Associated Press to the effect that "a Bolshevik hegemony" threatens in Mexico, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, told the senate today.

Wheeler demanded that the senate foreign relations committee call Kellogg and representatives of the United Press, International News Service and Associated Press to ascertain if Richard E. Olds, assistant secretary of state, attempted to induce the newspapermen to carry the "hegemony" accusation without crediting it to the state department.

Wheeler pointed out that the "hegemony" accusation was circulated only by the Associated Press and that Kellogg had denied the state department had inspired it, thus, he added, "raising a question of truth as to the charge."

## Catechism On Mexican Crisis Editor's Note

There is no question of greater immediate importance to the people of America than our relations with Mexico. The AMERICAN APPEAL has printed a number of vital articles on this question. The following article comes directly from Mexico City, and is written by a graduate of American universities—California and Columbia—who probably knows more about the Mexican situation than any other American writer. His observation in Mexico has not been that of weeks but of years. In 1919 he became director of the English Preparatory School in Mexico City and later served as Director of the American High School there. He was an instructor on the personal staff of President Carranza; served as associate editor in 1925 of Mexican Folkways, and has written one of the most brilliant books thus far published on Mexico—"Mexico—An Interpretation."

Every one who wants to know the truth about Mexico, every lover of peace and justice, should be armed with the facts here presented. —Harry W. Laidler, Special Feature Department.

## From The Pen Of Debs (Compiled by Theodore Debs)

### HAIL TO THE REVOLUTION!

At the dawn of every day my hearty hail goes out to all the workers. They are my comrades, and I covet no higher honor than to share their lot and no greater wealth than to have their respect and love.

And I include them all, on equal terms, regardless of race or creed or sex; and my loving greeting goes out to them all as it follows the sunrise around the world.

For centuries and centuries these workers, these doers and makers of all things, these living and breathing foundation-stones of the social fabric, have been loaded with fetters and bowed to the earth; but at last—at last!—touched by the magic of their common misery and inspired by the genius of solidarity, their latent power is beginning to pulse in their veins, they are learning to stand erect, and as they lift their eyes they behold that a new sun had arisen in their somber skies.

In their long travail their unpolluted hearts kept time, and now they beat in unison as the one great heart of the human race. With the lovelight in their eyes and their hands outstretched they greet each other as "Comrade," while in their united heartbeats may be heard the drumbeats of the Proletariat Revolution.

All hail to the sons and daughters of this glorified international host, with whom I proudly march to Victory or Death!

## America Is In Nicaragua As Labor Crusher

Trade Union International Bares Conditions U. S. Is Backing By Armed Intervention

"Press Reports," bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which the trade unions of most of the countries are affiliated, prints a protest from the labor movement of Nicaragua which was sent out prior to American intervention, and which reveals conditions existing in Nicaragua following the overthrow of the constitutional government by the lawless element for which the United States intervened to establish. Says this labor report: "AMSTERDAM, Holland.—(I.F.T.U.)—The Pan-American Federation of Labor has received letters from Nicaragua which show that an almost insupportable situation has been created in that country since the overthrow of the constitutional government by the Chamorro family. One of the letters makes the following statement:

"Freedom, and the rights of labor organizations and even the civil rights of citizens have been abolished. The most prominent leaders of the people of labor have been imprisoned in the military barracks, and there they have been brutally beaten. We have never seen such savage and inhuman outrages as those perpetrated by soldiers under the order of the usurpers.

All kinds of inquisition procedure have been put in operation and torture has been inflicted on many citizens and workers. All ordinary work has been stopped, and only soldiers mounted on horseback are permitted in the street to force the men to work in the construction of fortifications. Chamorro's army has taken the crops of the farmers and their cattle, and all kinds of merchandise from the merchant establishments. The workers are compelled to be soldiers, or do compulsory labor or to pay taxes under force. Those who refuse to pay are beaten to death.

We want to make known these actions of Chamorro, and we earnestly request you to intervene for the establishment of peace in Nicaragua."

## Student of Mexico Tells Whole Truth Behind the Present Crisis

By Carleton Beals

I. What is the origin of the present Mexican Government headed by President Calles? The present Administration in Mexico represents the culmination of the revolutionary movement which overthrew Porfirio Diaz in 1911. Diaz was a dictator who had remained in power over thirty years. His rule was featured by the giving away of the wealth of Mexico to the foreigner—chiefly to American and British capitalists. Before he came in American capital was insignificant in Mexico; when he fell, according to Albert Fall, that great authority on property and morality, Americans owned (1912) 78 percent of the mines, 72 percent of the smelters, 53 percent of the oil, and 68 percent of the rubber business. Much of this property was acquired, not through legitimate investment, but outright fraud and graft. The graft was paid to the Cientificos, the ruling clique. Millions of acres of land in Durango and elsewhere went to the Cientificos, who had possessed common lands (ejidos) since before the Spanish conquest, were robbed to provide rubber lands for the Aldrich and Rockefeller interests and other American financial groups, as in Durango and elsewhere. The economic independence of the village was destroyed and hence the economic independence of eighty-five per cent of the Mexican people. The free municipality was suppressed; and an armed guard, the Rurales, composed in great part of ex-bandits,

maintained in order, but also massacred whole villages, broke strikes, and rounded up labor for the new factories at the point of the gun. By the end of the Diaz regime, according to George McCutcheon McBride in his "Land Systems of Mexico" (American Geographical Society, 1923), over ninety per cent of the people of Mexico were without property of any sort. Diaz put into more efficient operation than even had the Spaniards the old adage that "Mexico is the mother of foreigners and the step-mother of Mexicans."

The answer to this condition was the revolution of 1911. He was overthrown by the reactionaries, American capital, the machinations of our Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, and the scheming of his own family, and was followed by the bloody assassin Victoriano Huerta. The revolution authorized highway again under Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real consummation of the 1910-1920 revolution was accompanied with pacification to Carranza, who called the constitutional convention of Queretaro, which adopted a new constitution in 1917. The Presidents elected under this new constitution have been Carranza, Obregon, and Calles. Carranza was too preoccupied with pacification to attempt to effect the new Constitution; Obregon completed pacification, and began the enforcement of the constitution, but was hampered by too many conflicting factions; the real

RENEWALS, GIFTS, SUBS, AND PRAISES GLADDEN APPEAL

A magnificent response has followed the appeal of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to every reader of this paper...

In addition, the great flood of renewals has shown no signs of diminishing, and most encouraging of all a very large percentage of those who are renewing are sending in two, three and more subscribers...

Below are some of the inspiring messages with remittances. It is impossible to publish them all.

"Enclosed find my check of \$103 for the three following yearly subscriptions and subscriptions for 100 public libraries to be selected by Comrade William H. Henry. Oblige me by not mentioning my name in the Appeal with regard to above remittances."—A Comrade, Washington, D. C.

"For the following new subscriptions and renewals please send my address one of the Debs photos. Many years ago Debs gave me two of his photos, but they were destroyed in a fire. I am anxious for another to hang above my desk alongside those of Lenin, Marx, Darwin and Lincoln."—Geo. H. Shoaf, Los Angeles, Cal.

"Here is \$2.51 for my renewal and one for the Sustaining Fund. The Appeal is doing great work. If only the old veterans would take hold and help a little, why, the circulation would leap to a million for the 1928 campaign."—E. J. Beutell, Woodbridge, N. J.

"Here is my renewal. I like the Appeal very much. I also take the Milwaukee Leader and have been taking it ever since it has been printed."—Nick Harmon, Durand, Wis.

"Hurray for the American Appeal. Let the good work go on. Let everybody boost for a paper that tells the truth; that stands for real Americanism and the common people and upholds the interest of the laboring class against the parasites and thieves. Here is \$2 for enclosed subs."—Z. F. Anderson, Pukwana, S. D.

"Enclosed are 5 yearly subscriptions for the following. If you do not get enough money in this drive to keep the Appeal going, let me hear from you. The article under 'News and Views' in the issue of January 1 was a remarkable article. It would be good to see it reprinted as a leaflet."—Isabel P. Snelgrove, Painesville, Ohio.

"I am offering a little help toward assuring the life of the Appeal and \$5 for yearly sub cards. I have a few more subscribers. Your items on China, Mexico and especially on the Springfield public utilities were too good to miss."—A Comrade, Beloit, Wis.

"Here are 3 subs for the Appeal and \$5 for yearly sub cards. Hope the Appeal will soon have a hundred thousand subs. It is the best paper in the country."—Fred Clausen, Los Angeles.

"This is the first letter I have written this New Year day, and I want it to be an appreciation of the work for the good of the people who toil on farm and in workshop that the American Appeal is doing. Was especially enthused to see in the Christmas edition that the Debs Memorial was to be a grand broadcasting station."—Gramille Hummer, Alma, Neb.

"In this issue of the Appeal I read of your need of money to sustain the Appeal. I am going to do all I can afford to do to keep the Debs off-spring in a healthy condition. The Appeal is the best thing we have to remember Gene by. Things are looking brighter here. We now have a real fighting local of about 20 members. I am sending you a sub and a \$1 donation."—Henry Heesaker, West DePere, Wis.

"The Appeal is surely getting better. Its general news relating to the class struggle (its regular Socialist and Labor news) and its propaganda news, make it irresistible. Am enclosing 8 three-month subs."—W. C. Bloyed, Canon City, Colo.

"You are doing good work. The Appeal gets better each week. Here is a dollar to help in a small way to keep it going. I hope it will be possible to locate the Broadcasting here in my Syracuse. From this central location it could reach all America."—H. Helfrich, Syracuse, Kans.

"Enclosed is my renewal. I think the paper is improving and I wish you every success this coming year. I do wish you would head the paper Eugene Debs, founder."—Mrs. S. A. Deacon, San Francisco, Cal.

"PLEASE ENTER MY SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE APPEAL FOR FIVE YEARS. I WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT THE PAPER."—Henry Hellbaum, Chugwater, Wyo.

"Enclosed is my renewal. I have read the Appeal since the first copy and believe the Appeal is at present the life blood of the movement in this country. It is keeping a lot of comrades like myself awake, not withstanding the fact that we have no S. P. in Trenton, N. J."—Morris Moser, Trenton, N. J.

"Here is \$7.20 to cover list of subs including my own renewal, also list of prospects to which please mail sample copies. I think the Appeal, which is getting better all the time, will be the logical 'medicine' to ad-

minister, and in allopathic doses."—Cary E. Norris, Dresden, Ohio.

"I had my check for \$10 for sub card. Great to note that Laidler and Theodore Debs will take part in the Appeal. Laidler is a well informed man and very clear on the 'Main Question'."—Channing Sweet, Denver, Colo.

"Enclosed is a dollar to help. I hope soon to see your paper read by at least 100,000 good men and women."—Dr. George Welby Van Pelt, Washington, D. C.

"Enclosed find \$1 for Sustaining Fund. Got your Appeal at 4 P. M.—It is now 10 P. M.—like to be the first under the wire."—J. M. Higbe, Mason City, Iowa.

"Enclosed is \$7 for subscriptions. I am 95 years old and am still a great Socialist. I read everything that comes in the Appeal, and I wish you a very great year in the Cause."—J. A. Transom, Pfafftown, N. C.

"I wish this were \$500 instead of \$5, but every little bit helps. If all the readers would do as well as this I could sure give the Appeal a boost."—I. S. Walker, Anderson, Ind.

"Enclosed is my renewal. I am glad to note plans for a Broadcasting Memorial to Eugene Debs. Just the thing. Between the auto and the radio reading may soon become a lost art."—Eugene Debs, Westerville, Ohio.

"Enclosed is my renewal and \$5 due on the Debs Memorial Fund. Am pleased to hear of the decision to erect a broadcasting station. Just what we need."—J. J. Deininger, LeMars, Iowa.

"Here is my sub and an extra dollar to help in the shortage."—W. G. Loy, Minneapolis.

"Enclosed is my renewal. The cause for which Eugene V. Debs sacrificed his life must not be put in jeopardy."

"The enclosed \$5 for subs and \$5 donation is a New Years present for our paper."—Peter Svreck, Chicago.

"Enclosed is my renewal. My old subscription has not expired, but I want to be in good time, for I could not miss a copy on any account."—B. F. Bierly, Bryn Mawr, Wash., D. C.

"Please extend my subscription for two years."—Frank Draffkorn, Galesburg, Ill.

"Enclosed please find \$1 for my renewal and \$1 for the Sustaining Fund. I wish I could contribute more, but I am 72, my resources are growing less every day and I am too old to work."—George Weber, Rochester, N. Y.

"I enclose \$1 donation and hope that all your 20,000 subscribers will do the same in response to your appeal to your readers."—Joseph Strobl, Chicago.

"On the New Year I have turned a new leaf, and I think that every workman on the face of the earth should follow suit. The act of turning a new leaf is summed up in one word—subscribing for the American Appeal."—S. J. Riggins, Binghamton, N. Y.

"With my renewal I pray the Lord may protect you from the Fascists, Ku Klux Klanner, cyclones, automobiles and all other evils and keep you in good health for the performance of your noble work."—Eugene Meublemann, Chesterfield, Mo.

"I like the Appeal and appreciate its wonderful educational value. More power to you. Accept this slight donation of \$1."—A Comrade, Newton, Mass.

"Kindly accept my renewal and continue your valued publication for the coming year. While deeply realizing the seemingly hopeless fight, I am in hearty sympathy; for, 'Freedom's battle once begun, Though baffled oft, is ever won'—H. Clay Rockwell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Socialist Party News

The first thing we want to say to the readers of the American Appeal is to become members of the Socialist Party. Any member who lives in a city that has a Local should join it.

California Los Angeles Branch Central, Los Angeles, meets every Thursday evening at 418 Bryson Bldg., Second and Spring Streets.

Illinois State Secretary, Wm. R. Snow, is working down-state collecting dues and pushing the American Appeal subscriptions.

Cook County The Executive Committee of Local Cook County, at a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting, formulated plans for the new year.

Colorado The Socialists of Colorado will not let another fake ticket get on the ballot in that state. They are getting a good start toward re-organizing the State and preparing for future elections.

W. B. ARNOLD - Canon City J. B. BERNAN - Denver S. A. GARTH - Colorado Sprgs. ALLEN PELLER - Durango J. F. KUNCE - Loveland H. SWEETLAND - Brush PHILIP ZIMMERMAN - Holyoke C. A. BUSHNELL, Secy. - Holyoke

Pennsylvania If the Socialists of Pennsylvania would back up their State Secretary, they would soon have a good fighting organization in that State.

Ohio Comrade John G. Willert, of Ohio, wonders why a large number of Socialists are not active in the Party work.

Jewish Branch Cleveland The Jewish Branch of Cleveland have moved their office to East 105th Street, and St. Clair, and from reports to the State Secretary they have received new members.

New York Part of the news from New York State Secretary is too late for publication, except to say that Norman Thomas was given fifteen minutes time to talk on American Labor Party from Station W. J. Z., the most powerful station in the country.

Poughkeepsie Local Poughkeepsie has not a large organization, but it is on the verge of success in its financial situation. The annual report of this local, filed with the State Secretary, shows that 15 out of 17 of those on the books are in good standing.

Indiana The State Secretary of Indiana, Mrs. Effie Mueller, 229 South Keystone Ave., Indianapolis, with the cooperation of the National Secretary, is urging all members of the Party to get their dues paid up to date.

Iowa National Headquarters would like to hear from Socialists throughout Iowa with the idea in view of re-organizing that State.

Texas The Socialist Party of Texas will have held its State Convention by the time this news matter is in the hands of its readers, and we hope to be able to report new activity in the way of organization in the State of Texas in the next issue.

Young People's Department

National Office YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOC. LEAGUE 22 Townsend St., Philadelphia, Pa. Aaron J. Parker, Nat. Director.

To All Party Members

Complying with the decision of the last National Convention of the Socialist Party, the party national office has issued the 1926-27 Y. P. S. L. Voluntary Assessment Stamps.

Every 25 cent stamp sold brings 25 cents into the party treasury, not a cent being used for any other purpose. The money thus received will be used for organizational and educational work entirely, and if the support of the party membership is general, the amount will be large enough to accomplish a great deal in both directions.

At this time, when the League is looking forward to a national convention, and changes are planned which will effect a tremendous progress during the coming year, the aid of the party members is being anxiously looked to.

NATIONAL OFFICE: Some time ago, in December, all of the League circles were addressed with an inquiry concerning the place for holding the coming national convention of the Y. P. S. L.

Appeal Army Activities

Appeal Fund For the Week

The longest list of loyal and cheerful givers to the American Appeal and the great cause of Socialism since the Appeal was founded, tells the story this week of the beginning of the great flood of responses to the request of the National Executive Committee asking all the Appeal readers to give something to insure the life of this paper in 1927.

- New Contributions Walter Trautwein, Galena, Ill. \$1.00 M. V. Yellin, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00 Gro. E. Ingram, Chicago, Ill. 1.00 Dr. Geo. Welby Van Pelt, Washington, D. C. 1.00 Peter Svreck, Chicago 2.00 Sam N. Levin, Chicago 2.00 J. F. Calcio, Oakland, Calif. 25 A. E. Wolfson, Kansas City, Mo. 1.00 J. M. Higbe, Mason City, Iowa 2.00 A. Hattan, Cleveland, Ohio 2.00 Joseph Ocone, Mapeth, N. Y. 50 L. W. Van Nette, Clyde, Ohio 2.00 R. F. McNabney, Davenport, Iowa 1.00 J. Collins, Juda, Wis. 1.00 R. Hildendorf, Huron, Wis. 1.00 Leo Burrow, Horicon, Wis. 1.00 Henry Heesaker, West De Pere, Wis. 1.00 John Hymalainen, Warren, Ohio 1.00 Chas. W. Ricker, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00 John Henry, Chicago, Ill. 2.00 S. A. Katanjian, Worcester, Mass. 3.00 H. J. Williams, Mt. Hope, Pa. 1.00 H. Helfrich, Syracuse, Kans. 1.00 Joseph Geislinger, St. Louis, Mo. 1.00 Chas. W. Ricker, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00 Peter Svreck, Chicago, Ill. 5.00 Earl Dickerson, Brookville, Ind. 1.00 Mrs. A. B. Phillips, Berea, Ohio 1.00 Jorgen and H. Peterson, Dodge City, Kansas 3.00 W. G. Loy, Minneapolis, Minn. 1.00 August Harmel, Shelby, Ind. 1.00 Joseph M. Cormack, Atlanta, Ga. 2.00 Robert G. Holt, Cleveland, Ohio 1.00 Conrad Bowers, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.00 W. V. Lechner, Pottstown, Pa. 2.00 G. D. Sauter, St. Louis, Mo. 1.00 John West, Altoona, Pa. 5.00 Geo. Weber, Rochester, N. Y. 1.00 F. S. Collins, Juda, Wis. 1.00 E. J. Beutell, Woodbridge, N. J. 1.00 Wilson M. Olds, Beloit, Wis. 3.00 J. C. Yancey, Fort Worth, Texas 1.00 E. E. Belts, Valley Park, Mo. 1.00 Joseph Strobl, Chicago, Ill. 1.00 Minneapolis Comrades, by Lynn Thompson 5.00 Z. Shaner, Leechburg, Pa. 1.00 A. Comrade, Newton, Mass. 1.00 C. W. Broomall, Kensington, Md. 3.00 C. W. Broomall, Kensington, Md. 3.00 John E. Miller, Harrisburg, Pa. 1.00 Henry Kaller, St. Louis, Mo. 1.00 J. H. Sager, Rochester, N. Y. 1.00 M. M. Todd, Kalamazoo, Mich. 25.00 Joseph Diehl, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2.50 Viola Buch, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2.50 David Hyman, Bayonne, N.J. 3.00 I. Klotz, Chicago 1.00 J. W. Joslin, Enid, Okla. 1.00 A. C. Miller, So. Manchester, Conn. 1.00 John J. Kofka, Erie, Pa. 1.00 John Vander Pliym, Vienna, Ill. 1.00 Lucy J. Work, Milwaukee, Wis. 5.00

- H. P. Floyd, Hookstown, Pa. 2.00 L. K. Bullard, Pueblo, Colo. 1.00 Gordon Long, Jeffersonville, Ind. 5.00 John Riebel, Buffalo, N. Y. 1.00 Daniel Job, Goshen, Ohio 1.00 Jewish Socialist Verband, Passaic, N. J. 5.00 E. A. Ewers, Cambridge, Ohio 1.00 J. W. Freeman, Chicago 3.00 Carl P. Dietz, Milwaukee, Wis. 5.00 H. Benschudt, Hutchinson, Kansas 4.00 Joseph Seid, Modesto, Calif. 1.00 John Machnich, Waukegan, Ill. 1.00 John Mihevc, Waukegan, Ill. 1.00 Jacob Mosec, North Chicago, Ill. 50 Alban Flechsig, Milwaukee, Wis. 5.00 Alex Peterson, Minneapolis, Minn. 1.00 H. Kluber, New York City 1.00 Chas. Cromwell Bond, Newburgh, N. Y. 1.00 A. E. Holdren, Union City, Pa. 4.00 L. K. Spencer, Wellington, Kansas 1.00 H. R. Wagner, Noxon, Mont. 1.00 I. Donde, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00 On Pledges \$168.50 Morris Hillquit, New York City, 1 month, new year. \$25.00 Total on funds \$193.50 Total New Contributions \$168.50 Previously reported \$263.70 Grand total to date \$7206.20 Army Record This is the big week. Even last week's big record is topped by more than \$2. Here is the record of the Appeal Army for the week ending January 8, 1927: Bundles \$143.50 Subscriptions 542.70 Promotion & Sustaining Fund 199.50 Total \$897.86 Prize Winners Here are the prize winners for the week ending January 8, 1927: Fred Clausen, Los Angeles, Calif. (\$5.00 cards) I. A. Anderson, Chicago, Ill. (\$7.00 subs and donations) J. L. Burke, Maxwell, Nebr. (\$5.00 subs) Dr. J. L. Watnik, New York City (\$5.00 subs) F. P. Atwood, Crosslake, Minn. (\$7.00 subs) J. C. Davis, Gilberts, Ill. (\$6.00 cards and bundles) R. D. Morrison, Milan, Mo. (\$5.00 subs and bundles) Jennie Jacobson, Los Angeles, Calif. (\$5.00 subs & cards) John Truckey, Vincennes, Ind. (\$5.00 subs & cards) Alex Milway, Port Jervis, N. Y. (\$15.00 cards) Robert H. Jackman, Indianapolis, Ind. (\$5.00 cards) S. Hoffman, Bronx, N. Y. (\$5.00 renew & subs) Louis Freier, Brooklyn, N. Y. (\$5.00 subs) Henry Heesaker, West de Pere, Wis. (various clubs) S. A. Katanjian, Worcester, Mass. (\$5.00 subs & donation) Peter Svreck, Chicago, Ill. (\$10.00 subs & donation) Mrs. A. B. Phillips, Berea, Ohio (\$5.00 subs & cards) Jorgen and H. L. Peterson, Dodge City, Kans. (\$5.00 subs & donation) Channing Sweet, Denver, Colo. (\$10.00 cards) A. Hammarstrom, Barnesboro, Pa. (\$5.00 subs) Dad Hart, Comanche, Okla. (\$5.00 subs & renewals) A. Comrade, Washington, D. C. (\$103.00 subs) Louis Pederson, Racine, Wis. (\$7.00

Volks-Stimme German Socialist Weekly Subscription Rate, \$2.00 Per Year Write Today for a Sample Copy VOLKS-STIMME 107 No. 6th St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE NEW LEADER A SOCIALIST WEEKLY 10 Pages Each Week Indispensable to anyone who desires to be well posted on the progress and activities of the Socialist and Labor Movement here and abroad. JAMES ONALD, Editor Weekly features by Norman Thomas, Walter Collinsman, Adam Oshagor, Samuel A. Dewitt, etc. \$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS Send today for a sample copy! THE NEW LEADER 1 East 12th Street New York City

Vorwaerts GERMAN SOCIALIST WEEKLY The only one in the Middle West Editor, HEINRICH BARTEL \$1.00 per year; \$1.15 for six months Published at 530 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Renew Your Sub On This Blank

AMERICAN APPEAL, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. SUBSCRIPTION LIST RATES \$1.00 A YEAR, 50 cts. 6 MONTHS

Table with columns: NAME, Real or Street Address, Box No., City, State, Amount Paid

# NEWS AND VIEWS

## DEBS

The decision of the National Executive Committee to make the Debs monument a broadcasting station was most wise for several reasons. The monument is the purpose of the project. There can be no doubt that such a project will attract enough money to make it financially possible within a reasonable short time.

A broadcasting station will not cost more than an adequate building. The building would undoubtedly be a fine alternative. In view of the fact that this country is moving toward a monopoly of broadcasting such as will shut out the real and democratic movement entirely from this manner of education, the prospective D. E. B. station is probably AS THE ONLY POSSIBLE METHOD BY WHICH THE WORKERS CAN OBTAIN A HOLD ON AIR COMMUNICATION IN AMERICA.

We cannot think of any other way by which the American Socialist movement could hope to obtain a broadcasting station under present conditions. The desire to erect a real living monument to Debs, the perfectly fitting character of such a monument as this dedicated to the preservation of a fundamental form of expression and education, will without doubt bring the means soon.

If the money is actually raised, it is almost certain that present difficulties, that a way will be found to obtain a broadcasting station at some central point in industrial America. Such a movement with the finances raised would carry great weight. It could create an extremely uncomfortable situation for those who would try to block its access to the air. If a license were denied DEBS by the authorities, there would remain a strong likelihood that some existing broadcasting station could be purchased. If such this could not be done, the Monument Fund would be left to build a Debs House of some other monument and could be turned to that purpose.

The best bet is to pile up that fund for DEBS as soon as the committee starts it, and we will surely find a way to realize the project.

## A Socialist City

A rare tribute is paid to the constructive and liberalizing influence of Socialism in a recent number of The Christian Science Monitor, in describing the phenomenal revival and the rapidly deepening culture of that truly Socialist city, Vienna, Austria.

"The capital of culture on the banks of the beautiful blue Danube," is the characterization of this city in the editorial. The Christian Science Monitor says among other things:

Long since has been dispelled the death-like torpidity and the western countries of an agreeable visit to "red Vienna." True that Vienna is governed by Socialists on whose placards have appeared such sentences as "Make it a red day in the color." But in practice the color is hardly visible at all except in flags and

flour party statements. The city administration is exceedingly well run, and to this fact many tourists who have been there give abundant testimony. The cleanliness of the streets, the unusual quiet for such a large metropolis, the profusion of flowers and shade trees along the main Ringstrasse, and the manifest desire of every last Viennese to go out of his or her way to be of service to a stranger are facts to which all who have in late years been to Vienna will bear witness.

Then follows a most enthusiastic description of a charming, well-kept, orderly, enlightened, rapidly developing Socialist city, and this concluding paragraph:

Austria has a population now of 6,500,000, but it was once a part of an empire of 30,000,000. The capital, however, remains today little changed really in those lasting values which the discriminating tourist seeks. The museums, libraries, theaters in Vienna have remained undisturbed. There is possibly the one exception that more is to be seen now than before the war, because certain palaces and art and manuscript collections, once closed to the general public, have now been opened FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL; AND FOR THIS, MUCH CREDIT MUST BE GIVEN THE SOCIALISTS for the liberalizing influence which their advent to power in 1918 has brought in Austria.

Let it not be forgotten that Vienna was the worst ruined and victimized of all cities of Central Europe by the world war. It was severed from its tributary country. Its inhabitants were left to starve and to the mercy of foreign exploiters. It was ravaged like a farm. Poverty and misery became a marked feature. Vienna's suicide rate for a time transcended that of any modern city.

Then the collective, democratic sense of the people, enlightened by the Socialist movement, intervened, and is now saving Vienna in spite of the unfavorable situation imposed upon by the Allies. Mighty co-operatives covering almost every department of life, great municipal undertakings and great city-owned enterprises fostered by the Socialist government snatched Vienna from ruin and is now making it, as The Christian Science Monitor says, the world's "capital of culture."

And that's the way Socialism would carry us into the better and higher civilization if the plundering and murderous rulers of the world would permit.

## Our New Year Resolution

On this bright sunny mid-winter morning in the midst of the greatest spurt of enthusiasm and activity in the ranks of the Appeal Army since the initial outburst when Debs started the paper; while hundreds of glad and hopeful messages, hundreds of dollars for new activity and hundreds of dollars are flooding the Appeal office, the American Appeal staff, one and

all, individually and collectively, conjointly and separately, has made a solemn New Year resolution.

Separately and collectively each and every one of us are hopeless of mending our little ingrained faults of omission and commission during the great year of 1927. BUT WE HAVE FOUND SOMETHING WE CAN ALL DO THAT WILL COMPLETELY CLEAN THE SLATE—WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION WE COULD POSSIBLY BE IN TO HELP THE GREATEST OF ALL CAUSES—WE ARE GOING TO TRY TO MAKE THE BEST OF THAT POSITION.

High service; supreme usefulness; outweigh everything else; make us forget everything else; clean the dirtiest slate. When one does all his little faults and disreputable qualities are forgotten — IF HE HAS DONE SOME SUPREME SERVICE. Those whom we count as the great ones of history were probably in many ways the most imperfect and faulty ones.

We have forgotten everything but the Appeal staff is ambitious to get into that class.

Therefore, in view of the hundreds of letters that have reached the Appeal in the past few weeks containing pledges from members of the Army and from many who have never been in the Appeal before but their own, in which all of them promise to help extend the Appeal circulation to the fullest extent possible in 1927, the Appeal staff feels that it is up to it to respond in kind.

THE APPEAL STAFF THEREFORE, MAKES THIS NEW YEAR RESOLUTION AS ITS ONLY NEW YEAR RESOLUTION: DURING 1927 EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US WILL DO HIS OR HER LEVEL BEST TO CONTINUALLY IMPROVE THE APPEAL; TO USE THE RESOURCES OF THE APPEAL IN THE WISEST MANNER POSSIBLE TO CONTINUALLY MAKE IT A BETTER AND BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THEIR HANDS.

With our limited resources, our limited space and our limited staff we have not been able to make the Appeal come nearly up to our ideal. But we have been slowly working toward our ideal, and the present enthusiasm and loyalty and magnificent response of the Army and readers makes us feel sure that the improvement is going to be faster in 1927 than it was in 1926.

Your present spirit and activity is tonic to us. We can do so much more; we can reflect so much better tone and spirit in the paper, when you are backing us up and cheering us along like you are doing now. ARE YOU GOING TO STOP? AGAIN MAKE OUR WORK MUCH HARDER AND SLOWER? DON'T DO IT. WE ARE STRIKING A SPLENDID AND MIGHTY STRIDE NOW. LET'S KEEP IT UP.

Retiring Governor Denies Mooney Plea

One of the last official acts of Governor Richardson of California was to refuse to consider a pardon in behalf of Tom Mooney, charged with complicity in a bombing plot, and the victim of a gross miscarriage of justice since 1916.

Gov. Richardson, who retired on the first of the year as chief executive of the state of California, resorted to a rather flimsy pretext to cheat justice and deprive the railroad workers of their leader. The consideration he justly deserves by evading the responsibility of replying to Mooney's appeal which contains a comprehensive review of the unjust persecution of which he was the innocent victim. The retiring governor who had fully two weeks to review, consider and answer Mooney's appeal, announced that he will neither deny or grant Mooney a pardon because he has insufficient time before retiring from office to thoroughly examine a 343 page document which accompanied Mooney's application two weeks ago.

"I desire to be fair in this matter and will not deny the application," Richardson said. "I have given as much consideration to the voluminous application for pardon by Mooney as the time and pressure of other business will permit. The matters called to my attention by Mooney's representatives do not impress me as affording sufficient cause to justify executive clemency."

It is evident, however, that the governor who dodged justice, made it possible to delve into the Mooney appeal, regardless of the claimed limited time, to do justice to a man who insists that he has been wrongfully accused and persecuted. This time and pressure of other business will permit. The matters called to my attention by Mooney's representatives do not impress me as affording sufficient cause to justify executive clemency."

Finn Majority Backs Socialist Administration

By Adolph Salmi

According to the latest dispatches from Helsinki, Finland's new Socialist administration, starting its program to the parliament and has received the support of the majority of the votes.

After the new Socialist premier, Vaino Tanner, had presented his administrative program and the conservative-bourgeois fusion group had presented their interpellation aimed to line up all the bourgeois elements against the Socialist administration, the premier demanded that the House return to business without any further discussion on the matter.

The Socialist majority was sustained by a vote of 116 for to 62 against the Socialist ministry. The Social Democrats, the Swedish bloc and the Communists voted solidly for the administration together with 20 Agrarians and a few progressive radical representatives. The vote against the Socialist administration consisted of the solid conservative-bourgeois fusion and about 25 Agrarians and 7 so-called progressives. The progressive split illustrates the confusion and general lack of principles of "progressives."

The program of the Socialists which this majority support omits all radical reforms that would fundamentally effect social conditions and would be termed revolutionary. It includes such reforms as the liberal elements are willing now to concede and proposing complete annex to the participants in the civil war on the labor side, assuring safe return of all exiles and the liberation of those still in jail.

Margaret Bondfield To Speak in Chicago

Margaret Bondfield, member of the British Parliament, will be the speaker at the Chicago Forum in the Erlanger Theatre next Sunday afternoon (January 16th). Miss Bondfield is one of the outstanding leaders of the English labor party and was the only woman member of the Ramsay MacDonald's labor government in 1924. She has just been elected to Parliament since the general strike, one of several cases where the present government has been defeated in bye-elections.

Miss Bondfield's subject will be "What Price Labor." The meeting is included in the program of the Chicago Federation of Churches for "Church and Industry Week."

## Norman Thomas Asks Help For Passaic Strike

Norman Thomas, chairman of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, has made an appeal for continued contribution of relief funds for the families of the textile strikers at Passaic, N. J. Mr. Thomas said:

"The strike is not over. One of the largest and several of the smaller mills have not yet settled. In the Passaic Mills, which have settled, various circumstances mean that it may take as long as a month before anything like the normal number of workers will be back on the job. Meanwhile, the very encouraging progress toward settlement has been interpreted as a complete victory and relief has almost entirely stopped coming in.

"Think what it means to thousands of workers and their children in the middle of winter, after an eleven months' strike, to be cut off from relief at this season. Hungry children cannot be fed on hope of next week's or next month's bread.

"Lovers of children, believers in the possibility of orderly progress in a great industry, comrades and sympathizers, please do not let these heroic workers can render an enormous service by keeping up a steady flow of relief funds, at least for the next month. Such funds should be sent promptly. They may be directed to the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, 799 Broadway, New York."

## Cetechism On Mexican Crisis

II. Why the Mexican Constitution of 1917?

The 1910 Mexican revolution began without theories. It had no Voltaire and Rousseau, no Marx, no Lenin, no Engels, no Lenin, no Lenin, no Lenin. It was a tide of new ideas, a tide of new ideas, a tide of new ideas. In broad terms, these were: race-freedom or Indianism; popular government; working-class emancipation; Mexico for the Mexicans or national freedom; land distribution; reorganization of the village and the municipality; release from Clerical exploitation.

These ideals crystallized out in the 1917 constitution. Towards Indian freedom it provided for the return of the village ejidos and the giving of land to the tiller of the soil. It established the free municipality. It established a family patrimony which would be unalienable, the limitation of the size of land holdings, and for the conservation of the public domain and water resources.

Toward working-class emancipation it provided for the right to organize and to strike—both of which had been illegal under Diaz. It put into the fundamental law of the land the most enlightened labor code ever written anywhere in the world (Article 123), which provided for a forty-hour day, on the current three-months wages for employees discharged without notice, arbitration, workmen's insurance, proper sanitation in factories, medical care, proper schooling for workmen's children, protection of working mothers, etc.

That in the case of property acquired before 1917 for oil purposes, the companies must take out a fifty years' concession (renewable for a second term of fifty years) for the drilling of oil on their properties. (b) That in the case of properties acquired since 1917 for oil purposes, the holder

## Party News

New England District

Through the generosity of one of our comrades an essay contest for Yipfel members will be started. Prizes of \$25, \$10, and three \$5.00 prizes are offered to Yipfel members in New England, for the best essays, from 1000 to 5000 words in length on some labor or Socialist subject. Essays must be submitted to A. J. Parker, 23 Fowsey Street, Fitchburg, Mass., not later than April 1st.

Ether Friedman will tour this district from February 13th to February 28th. All but four of the dates are taken. Branches or Workers' Circles who want a date must write at once to the State Headquarters at 21 Essex St., Boston.

A speakers training class run jointly by the Yipfels and the Boston Central Branch has been started in Boston. It meets every Sunday at 5:00 p. m. at 21 Essex Street. Comrade Rubinitz gave us a talk on "Education from a Socialist Point of View," last Sunday. Comrade Furgerson will speak on "Calvin Coolidge and Socialism" Sunday January 16th.

On Sunday January 23rd, Margaret Bondfield, former president of the British Trade Union Congress, will speak at the Old South Forum in Boston at 3:00 p. m. On Sunday January 30th, Arthur Ponzonby, one of Ramsay MacDonald's cabinet members, will speak on anti-war agitation at Symphony Hall, Boston, at 11 a. m. Sunday January 30th, Merris Hillcock speaks at the Y. M. H. A., corner Seaver and Humboldt streets, on "The Changing Social Order," at 8 p. m.

When you say the people have no sense you fall into the trap of the masters who wish to destroy democracy.

# APPEAL'S FEATURE DEPARTMENT

Harry W. Laidler, Editor

## Shameful Record of Our Government in Nicaragua

By Dr. Albert H. Putney

(Attorney at Law and Director, School of Political Science, American University. From an address at the Conference on American Concessions Abroad, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.)

The conflict between the parties in Nicaragua primarily rests upon the question of United States concessions in that country. In supporting the conservative government the United States is not protecting the legitimate rights of investors of this country, but is assisting investors in their efforts to retain control of properties which they have already sold and received their money for.

The Liberal Party when it came into power a few years ago attempted to remove the hardships arising from the control by investors in their country of the leading bank and railroad in Nicaragua by the very method of buying out the interests of such investors at a price which gave a good profit. A bargain was fairly entered into on both sides and the money paid.

It is not charged by the representatives of the Constitutional government of Nicaragua that these investors attempted to retain control of the companies which they had sold, and were assisted in such efforts by certain officials in the State Department. Finally it is charged that the Chamorro rebellion was instigated in New York City.

The constant references by the State Department to the Sucasca government in Nicaragua gives a very erroneous view of the situation in that country. The Sucasca government in Nicaragua is as clear as that of President Coolidge under the Constitution

## Who are attacking Mexico?

The large petroleum companies, many of whom acquired their properties in violation of the Mexican law, through murder, chicanery, and graft; many of whom to this day do not hold clear titles, and who have for nearly a decade had a gentlemen's agreement with the Sucasca government to extend the oil if they are sincerely anxious to do so; no less than thirty years; and the companies have a hundred years in which to work; in addition, the Mexican Government has indicated its willingness to grant favorable terms at the expiration of that period.

VI. What is the attitude of our State Department?

The State Department declares that Mexico shall not have the right to pass its own laws, hence is not a sovereign government. It desires that Americans and American companies be placed in a more privileged position than Mexicans and Mexican companies. It discriminates against Americans as do our laws in California against the Japanese. Other American states also have laws limiting foreign property ownership. The State Department by a gross interpretation of retroactivity in its laws, perpetuates the discrimination against Americans, and attempts to prevent the establishment, with regard to petroleum, of a principle of Spanish-Mexican law in existence long before the Conquest, attempts to prevent the safeguarding of Mexico's national integrity, and is actively opposing the Government's effort to rectify the terrible errors of the Diaz regime and to bring the exploitation of the national resources under legal control for the social and national well-being.

Epilogue

If the United States Government breaks off relations, lifts the embargo on arms, mobilizes troops, or continues to commit unfriendly acts, it can only harass a government which has shown stability, honesty, a spirit of fair-play, and a sincere desire to conserve the national resources and promote the self-interest of the people. In the disorder and bloodshed that might result American property would not be safeguarded, social reconstruction would be destroyed, and the will of a struggling neighbor people thwarted in its efforts at liberation.

It is well to remember that Mr. Frank B. Kellogg has been an attorney for Mexican oil companies and that he is responsible for the most flagrant example of Dollar Diplomacy since our invasion of Haiti—the present shameful actions in Nicaragua. Public opinion, ever alert, and American, should demand that this present policy of aggression and greed should no longer be permitted to jeopardize our good relations with all of Latin America and thus menace the future peace and happiness of the Western Hemisphere.

## Why is there an oil conflict?

Because the Government has attempted to enforce the subsoil provisions of the constitution. This conflict began in Carranza's time over taxes. The State Department sent a note to the Mexican Government stating that certain taxes "saved" of confiscation." At that time the United States Government was receiving more in the way of taxes (if the income tax be included) on Mexican oil than was the Mexican Government. The conflict came to a head under the present administration when the new law putting the constitution into effect was passed by the Legislative Power. The United States Government declared this law to be retroactive. It provided that in the case of properties acquired before 1917 for oil purposes, the companies must take out a fifty years' concession (renewable for a second term of fifty years) for the drilling of oil on their properties. (b) That in the case of properties acquired since 1917 for oil purposes, the holder

and with them, we will have the spirit of youth that is so badly needed in the Socialist movement. Fathers and mothers who have young folks in the household should try and interest the young folks in the work, for it will educate them and provide them with an opportunity to lead clean lives and become active workers for the cause that means so much to the young in the coming years. There is nothing more necessary than the bringing of the young into our movement, for they will be a means of stirring the older comrades to a new activity and will help to build a mighty movement in the United States for the workers in the years to come.

## Y. P. S. L. Is Doing Great Work

By William H. Henry (National Secretary, Socialist Party)

The Y. P. S. L. of the New England District has just published a 5th Anniversary Review, giving the activity of their work during the last five years in that district, and it is a very fine piece of work, to be sure.

These young comrades have been doing work that should be done in all sections of the nation and we hope to encourage the fathers and mothers in the Socialist movement to encourage their youngsters to get in touch with the Y. P. S. L.

The publication, giving a history of the work done by these young comrades, is one of the finest pieces of work that has come from the printing press for some time and we suggest that our readers write their district Secretary for a copy, enclosing not less than thirty five cents (fifty cents or a dollar would be better) and asking for a copy. Then show it to the youngsters and let them get in touch with the movement of our young comrades. Write Esther Levenberg 21 Essex St., Boston, Mass. for the Review.

The National Secretary of the Y. P. S. L. Aarne J. Parker, Fitchburg, Mass., will give you information on how to organize and become a part of the Y. P. S. L.

We need the help of the young comrades everywhere, for it is they who must take up the reins of the Socialist Party work in the future, that any such sale by Chamorro

## Backed Wrong Side

(Continued from page 1)

als, suppression of meetings and of the independent press, and the forcing of workmen to construct fortifications and military roads without either pay or food, were described. The letter also declared that various workers had been killed in one district because they proposed a strike against the importation of cheap laborers from the British West Indies. This cheap labor was to be employed in cutting timber granted to a corporation by Chamorro.

Green then scolded from another report that Chamorro and his associates were trying to sell the Nicaraguan railroad and bank, owned by the nation, to New York capitalists. Nicaraguan labor unions gave warning that any such sale by Chamorro

## Kellogg Knowingly Backed Wrong Side

(Continued from page 1)

When he got around to recognize Chamorro's lieutenant, Diaz, while Chamorro remains at the head of the army, Kellogg was reminded of this correspondence. He could not remember it. But President Pineda of the Guatemala Federation of Labor remembered, and called Green a reminder that Adolfo Diaz is against labor, and was the directing brain of last year. Pineda urged Green to "again make representations" that the workers of Central America "unanimously reject" Diaz.

## The Women Workers In "Prosperous" America

A full week's work for \$9.80 and a year's work for \$161. Such figures do not come from China or India or Germany or Italy or Soviet Russia, but from the 100 per cent American state of Mississippi. They are pretty close to the average wages for the work of white women in the industries and stores of that southern openshop paradise. The wage for Negro women is considerably lower.

The figures are taken from a study of women in Mississippi industries by the women's bureau of the U. S. department of labor. The survey was made at the request of the state and with the cooperation of employers, so the exploitation has not been painted darker than the conditions warrant.

The bureau found that only 3.1 per cent of the women workers in Mississippi had a regular workday as short as 8 hours and that only 11.5 per cent had a regular week of less than 54 hours. 35.8 per cent of the women worked regularly more than 10 hours a day and 26.4 per cent worked 12 hours or more a week.

The bureau also investigated the annual earnings of women who worked at least 44 weeks. Over 70 per cent of these put in more than 50 weeks during the year. Yet half of them earned less than \$161. The textile industry showed half of the steady women workers earning less than \$300 in the year. For the 10-cent stores the figure was \$131, for men's clothing \$424, laundries \$463 and general mercantile establishments \$445 a year.

The bureau found that half of all these workers earned less than \$4.80 a week and that half of the full-time workers earned less than \$9.80. Half of the Negro women workers earned less than \$5.75.

## Prosperous America Denies Skilled Workers Living Wage

The host of skilled, organized and "highly paid" workers in "prosperous" America again shrinks as the light is turned on a new section—workers in the men's clothing industry.

Workers in the men's clothing industry throughout the country in 1926 earned an average wage of 75c an hour, according to a survey of the industry by the U. S. department of labor. For the average full-time week this means an earning of \$33.23. Both averages mark a slight decline from 1925, when the last survey was made. The department attributes this decline to an increase in the percentage of female labor in the industry.

The survey covers centers like Chicago, Rochester, Cincinnati and New York, where the Amalgamated Clothing workers union has established high average wages. It includes Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis and also the small towns of eastern Pennsylvania, to which manufacturers have come in an attempt to evade decent union conditions.

The average hourly wage of men in the industry was 93.7c compared with 93.1c in 1924. Their average weekly earnings rose from \$41.15 to \$41.51 in the 2-year period. For women workers the hourly averages were 54.4c in 1924 and 54.8c in 1926, while the weekly average rose from \$23.94 to \$24.29.

These figures must be combined with others showing the average annual employment in the industry to obtain a fair picture of the earnings of these workers. The clothing industry is highly seasonal. Its employees are fortunate to secure steady work 40 weeks in the year.

This would bring the average yearly wage in this largely organized, skilled section of workers down to about \$1,330. This is less than most government agencies and capitalistic investigation bodies set as a decent, comfortable and healthy minimum income for an average family. The minimum yearly income needed by a family of 5 was given by Miss Ina S. Lindman, food specialist and home economist, in a recent speech before the Farm Bureau Federation, at \$1,434.

# False Red Scare to Injure Mexico Fully Exposed

Magnificent Record of Democratic, Peaceful Government Revealed by Industrial Democracy League

A Committee of the League for Industrial Democracy during the week of a vigorous letter to Secretary of State Kellogg protesting against the accusation of the State Department that the Mexican government is engaged in Bolshevik activities as an excuse for their action in Nicaragua. The letter recites the constructive work of the Calles administration and the matters of education, banking, budgeting, irrigation, land reform and conscription and tells of the opposition between this administration and the International Communist movement.

To the Honorable Frank Kellogg, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The Board of Directors of the League for Industrial Democracy has instructed us to send you our solemn protest against the State Department's repeated insinuations that the Mexican government is engaged in Bolshevik propaganda and that the United States must therefore support the Diaz administration in Nicaragua in order to prevent Mexico from pushing a Bolshevik wedge between this country and the Panama Canal.

mitted to the Communist point of view. By any test you might apply, the Calles administration is not Bolshevik. Neither President Calles or any group with which he is connected has any affiliation whatsoever with the International Communist movement. The Mexican Confederation of Labor, and the Mexican Labor party, the most liberal wing of President Calles' active supporters, have no connection whatever with the communist movement. In fact the Mexican Confederation of Labor is a member of the Pan American Federation of Labor of which the American Federation of Labor is the leading member and in its last convention in Mexico City, presided over by Samuel Gompers, vigorously protested against the communist attempt to interfere with the labor movement of other countries. Two years ago the Mexican Confederation of Labor definitely refused to seat in its convention delegates who represented the communist point of view, and President Calles has caused a number of communist propagandists to leave the country. The small group of communists in Mexico are severe critics of the Calles gov-

ernment because of its anti-communist attitude. Indeed the government can only be regarded as socialist by a broad interpretation of that word. The present administration in Mexico has presented a record of distinct constructive achievements.

for Industrial Democracy, during his stay in Mexico, saw bank messengers go from bank to bank with bags of money over their shoulders, apparently unprotected and unmolested.

These laws are not confiscatory. They state that in the case of properties acquired before 1917 for oil purposes, the companies must take out a fifty years concession renewable for a second fifty years for the drilling of oil on their properties; that in the case of properties acquired since 1917 for oil purposes, the holder shall have preferential rights for exploitation concessions; that in all other cases the subsoil, since it is the property of the nation and not the surface-holder, shall be exploited by concessions to the party most fit and most willing to abide by the Mexican laws.

The present law puts no obstacle in the way of extracting the oil; the corporations are sincerely anxious to do so; no well lasts more than thirty years; and the companies have one hundred years in which to work; in addition the Mexican government has indicated its willingness to grant fair treatment at the expiration of that period. Whatever other objections these measures, they cannot be described as Bolshevism.

## The Appeal Replies to Mr. Job's Attack on Socialist Farm Program

Last week's Appeal contains an article by James H. Job, who claims to be a dirt farmer in which exception is taken to an article by John A. Work outlining some practical steps Socialists would take to help the farmer, if elected governor. The Appeal regards many of Mr. Job's statements as misleading. He states that the public ownership of the railroads, as proposed by Socialists, "presupposes that we farmers are to continue to be blind competitors in both the field of production and the world markets as rapidly as possible."

absurd position of opposing the only method of abolishing private monopoly and squeezing profit, rent and interest out of cost and getting goods to farmers at cost of production, for fear other workers—city fed Socialists, he scornfully calls them—might add something to the labor cost of production. He would rather pay the trusts four times the production cost of goods than to pay his fellow workers in the industries twice as much and by so doing get them at half the present price.

present capitalist system which will fix a price on all farm products determined by the cost of production. He loves this plan because he believes that it is practical and immediate. As far as I am concerned, I would like to see the farmers of the United States get just the kind of legislation they want in this regard. As long as the trusts fatten on such legislation; as long as other classes of owners are gouging to the limit, I would like to see matters evened up, if that is possible. Such legislation will sharpen the issue between the farmer and the industrial and financial owners. I believe the farmers will have to go through this phase before they learn that ARTIFICIAL PRICE-FIXING BY SPECIAL INTERESTS only accentuates the evils of the present system and that DEMOCRATIC CONTROL AND OPERATION AND THE SALE OF ALL COMMODITIES AND SERVICES AT COST ARE THE ONLY THINGS THAT WILL BRING PERMANENT RELIEF AND UNIVERSAL PROSPERITY.

## Jessie Stephen, British Laborite, To Tour Country



Miss Jessie Stephen

Miss Jessie Stephen, who begins a lecture tour of this country for the Socialist Party beginning March 1, is probably one of the most interesting of the young women in the British Labor movement. She is the Honorary General Secretary of the Domestic and Hotel Workers' Union of Great Britain, a position she has held for many years. Indeed she began to organize this downtrodden and badly paid class of workers when she was only seventeen years of age and for her tenacity was promptly dismissed from her place.

## Soviet Russia Made Deal to Arm Labor-Crushing German Junkers

The American Appeal has tried as much as possible to keep out of the controversy between Communists and Socialists, hoping for the gradual return of Communism to sanity and democracy and the final unity of all world forces making for Socialism. But when it becomes apparent that the hatred and fanaticism of the Communists carry them so far that they enter into secret deals to arm militarists and black reactionaries during a time of intense struggle between the ruling and the working classes, mere fanaticism and insanity becomes black treachery and treason, and cries to heaven for disclosure.

Editor's Note: The American Appeal has tried as much as possible to keep out of the controversy between Communists and Socialists, hoping for the gradual return of Communism to sanity and democracy and the final unity of all world forces making for Socialism. But when it becomes apparent that the hatred and fanaticism of the Communists carry them so far that they enter into secret deals to arm militarists and black reactionaries during a time of intense struggle between the ruling and the working classes, mere fanaticism and insanity becomes black treachery and treason, and cries to heaven for disclosure.

Editor's Note: The American Appeal has tried as much as possible to keep out of the controversy between Communists and Socialists, hoping for the gradual return of Communism to sanity and democracy and the final unity of all world forces making for Socialism. But when it becomes apparent that the hatred and fanaticism of the Communists carry them so far that they enter into secret deals to arm militarists and black reactionaries during a time of intense struggle between the ruling and the working classes, mere fanaticism and insanity becomes black treachery and treason, and cries to heaven for disclosure.

## Own States Have Laws We Would Go to War Against in Mexico

By Americano. Except for the fact that every government is bound to protect international and human rights, each sovereign state has the right to legislate in its own way. This right has never been denied by any government and when today Washington is using its influence even to the point of permitting the public to believe the United States will sever diplomatic relations with the Mexican government and use force if need be, it can rightly be regarded as interfering in foreign legislative matters.

The new Mexican law says that property rights acquired prior to the Constitution are not affected as far as the right of acquiring them is concerned. The owner shall have the right to hold until his death his title acquired in good faith. His heirs, however, must comply with the provisions stated by the law, meaning that they must either take out a permit and agree to consider themselves Mexican nationals as far as any legalities connected with their properties are concerned and look for redress only to the Mexican courts, or, not acquiescing, they must dispose of their inherited properties within ten years.

U. S. Prosperity Extremely Limited. Less than 1 percent of American families have sufficient property to live on the work of others. The inheritance tax report of the U. S. commissioner of internal revenue for 1925 shows that less than 1 percent of the adults leave estates which would afford an income of \$2500 a year if invested at 5 percent.

## Can We Establish A Warless World?

By M. L. Hutchen (Henderson, Kentucky). Capitalists, and their apologists, tell you it will be impossible to have a warless world.

LONDON.—Continuing its disclosure of secret military deals between German Militarists in the war department and the German republic and the Moscow government, the Manchester Guardian reports that in December, 1921, two agents of the Junkers airplane firm and two agents of the German war department submitted to the Moscow government a contract for the creation of German war industry on Russian soil, to be financed by the German war department with an initial capital of 21,000,000 gold marks.

able to buy back only about one-third of the value you produce by your toil. This means, then, that there exists a great surplusage of food, clothing, and other things, you own, by natural right, which must of necessity end up in other quarters of the world. This is the system which forces the great powers to compete for markets. This competition arouses international jealousies, among the branches of the master class; the quarrels become acute, and each branch of the master class seeks to bring its great pressure to bear upon the governmental officials of its land, to demand certain concessions, at which point ambassadors are usually given their passport, and declaration of war ensues.

able to buy back only about one-third of the value you produce by your toil. This means, then, that there exists a great surplusage of food, clothing, and other things, you own, by natural right, which must of necessity end up in other quarters of the world. This is the system which forces the great powers to compete for markets. This competition arouses international jealousies, among the branches of the master class; the quarrels become acute, and each branch of the master class seeks to bring its great pressure to bear upon the governmental officials of its land, to demand certain concessions, at which point ambassadors are usually given their passport, and declaration of war ensues.

## Labor Rewarded for Backing Old Parties

WASHINGTON.—Reports to the legislative board of the American Federation of Labor indicate that no labor measure will get through congress the present session unless great pressure is exerted.

WASHINGTON.—Reports to the legislative board of the American Federation of Labor indicate that no labor measure will get through congress the present session unless great pressure is exerted.

WASHINGTON.—Reports to the legislative board of the American Federation of Labor indicate that no labor measure will get through congress the present session unless great pressure is exerted.

## Lied False Labels

In order to cover the transaction, false labels were used by the German agents. They referred to the German agent by the letters "S. G. (Sonder Gruppe, special group). Under name of Dessau, the home office of the Junkers firm, they named Leipzig. Battle planes were called "cases."

## U. S. Prosperity Extremely Limited

Less than 1 percent of American families have sufficient property to live on the work of others. The inheritance tax report of the U. S. commissioner of internal revenue for 1925 shows that less than 1 percent of the adults leave estates which would afford an income of \$2500 a year if invested at 5 percent.

## Labor Rewarded for Backing Old Parties

WASHINGTON.—Reports to the legislative board of the American Federation of Labor indicate that no labor measure will get through congress the present session unless great pressure is exerted.

## Labor Rewarded for Backing Old Parties

WASHINGTON.—Reports to the legislative board of the American Federation of Labor indicate that no labor measure will get through congress the present session unless great pressure is exerted.