

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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STRIKE MOVEMENT BEGINS ON TRACTION LINES

TRAINING SCHOOL STUDENTS BUILD RUTHENBERG FUND

Get \$10 a Week; Contribute \$1 Each to Paper; Appeal to All Workers to Save Press

Defense of "Daily" Called Best Commemoration of Dead Militant Leader

Quoting the words of Charles E. Ruthenberg, founder of the Workers (Communist) Party and leader of the militant American labor movement who died one year ago, "We must keep the DAILY WORKER for these fights in the workers' interests; we must make it a stronger weapon in the workers' struggles..."

Must Defend Paper.

"We are commemorating the first anniversary of the death of the most aggressive leader of the militant American working class..."

Dedicate Lives.

"We have sworn to dedicate our whole lives to the struggle of the American workers against their capitalist oppressors..."

Set Example.

"Ten dollars a week is very little to exist on but it is no sacrifice to the students of the National Training School to give one of these dollars to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund..."

COMMUNIST PAPER IRKS ACW HEADS

TORONTO, Mar. 3. — The right wing machine in control of the Toronto Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, ordered the employers several days ago to post notices in their shops which says: "The Toronto Joint Board of the Amalgamated has decided to take steps to prevent the circulation and distribution of 'Der Kampf'..."

The paper "Der Kampf" is a Canadian Jewish communist weekly, which has recently published a series of articles exposing the treachery of the right wing administration and their cooperation with the employers.

DEFENSE BAZAAR TO HAVE MUSIC

Through the courtesy of the Co-operative Music Service the International Labor Defense bazaar will offer an extraordinary musical program Sunday night, March 11, at the Star Casino, 107th st., and Park av.

The Brooklyn Art Trio consisting of Ralph Hersh, violinist, George Fair, cellist, and Ruth Benach, pianist, has gained popularity thru its broadcasting programs for Station WDL.

Arrange Women's Day Demonstrations Thruout World

Working Women's Champion



Kate Gitlow, representative of American working women's organizations to the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

WOMEN WORKERS MUST ORGANIZE

Women Play Great Role in Struggles of Labor

By KATE GITLOW

International Women's Day is the day on which the class conscious workers the world over are reminded that the working women are a part of the working class and that they must emerge from long years of forced backwardness...

The year 1927 was a year of great struggles on the part of the left and progressive workers in the United States. The reactionary labor bureaucrats, together with the yellow Socialists and the bosses and governmental powers, have carried on a steady war against the left and progressive workers.

The continuous strikes and lockouts of coal miners in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio have resulted in a continuous struggle on the part of these miners to save their union.

In all these strikes and struggles of the left and progressive workers against the bureaucrats in the labor movement women have played a great role. During the year 1927 we saw the wives of the workers on the picket line, being beaten, arrested and thrown into jail together with the men workers.

In the struggle of the coal miners, the miners' wives and the proletarian women from the factory and the home, are standing side by side with the miners, bravely meeting the fire of capitalist brutality which is so well known in the history of the coal miners' struggles.

(Continued on Page Six)

ORGANIZATION OF THOUSANDS IS AIM OF MEETINGS

New York Celebration to Be Held Sunday

The first and greatest demonstration of women workers for International Woman's Day takes place in New York tomorrow. Women workers from many trades and housewives from various districts will attend the celebration at the Central Opera House where a program of great interest has been prepared.

The musical program will consist of varied attractions. Fanny Levine, well-known violinist, will lead the program. Soprano solos will be rendered by Aino Saari, well-known Finnish artist. Valentine Righthand, gifted pianist, will play selections from Bach and Chopin.

Dorsha, the popular dancer, will present a number of dances, several of them expressing the spirit of woman in the revolutionary labor movement.

Genevieve Taggard, American poet, and active in the woman movement will read from her poems. Ellen Kennan will read selections from revolutionary literature.

Prominent Speakers.

The speakers will include Rose Worts of the Joint Board, Clak makers' and Dressmakers' Union; Ellen Dawson, Passaic strike leader; Ray Ragozin, organizer of the Women's Miners' Relief Conference; Robert Minor, editor of THE DAILY WORKER; Wilyanna Adams will speak for the Negro working women, a number of whom will attend.

BROACH'S POLICE BEAT UP WORKERS

Police officers under instructions from H. H. Broach, International vice president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Thursday evening beat up a number of members of Local 3 and kept a number of others from the meeting held at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave.

"Red" Steinberger, one of the members beaten up for trying to enter the meeting against the wishes of the machine, it is reported, may lose the sight of one eye.

During the meeting considerable opposition was expressed over the failure of Broach to meet squarely the issue of unemployment which is affecting thousands of members in the industry. When challenged, Broach launched a most venomous personal attack on the member who had introduced the resolution.

(Owing to space limitations the full report of this meeting will be printed Monday. An account will be given of the new developments in Local 3 and the danger which is being faced by the members of this union under its present mis-leadership.)

Woman Revolutionary Veterans



Clara Zetkin, woman leader of the Communist International and Krupskaya, organizer with Lenin of the Russian Revolution.

Red Russia Guiding Star of Women Workers of World

By CLARA ZETKIN. The International Communist Women's Day is upon us. What can it be but a grand settling of accounts on the part of enormous masses of women, with the social world which decides their weal and woe, but also a settling of accounts with themselves. There are indeed, two questions which these masses of women want answered, be they employed in factories, shops and offices, be they tilling the ground by the sweat of their brow or working from morning till night in their households.

New Order in Russia. The answer to these two questions cannot be uniform, because the social world which, in the end, determines the fate of millions of working women is not a uniform world. By destroying the class rule of the rich thru the victorious proletariat, Red October, 1917, created a new social order in Russia—the first workers' state in the world, the state of proletarian dictatorship, the Union of (Continued on Page Six)

Workers School Concert To Be Held Sunday Eve.

Students and friends of the Workers School will meet at a concert arranged by the Workers School Club to be held tomorrow night at the Davenport Theatre, 27th st. and Lexington ave.

The program includes dance numbers by Blanche Evan and group; vocal selections by M. Sasanoff, formerly of the Odessa and Metropolitan Opera House; and piano solos by Rebecca Davidson, who has appeared many times with the New York and Philadelphia Symphony Orchestras.

MEN QUIT SCAB INFESTED JOBS; FIGHT FOR UNION

Demand Meeting For General Strike Call

Spontaneous walkouts of scores of workers which may at any moment result in the mass uprising of the 40,000 New York traction men in the greatest transit tie-up in the city's history were beginning to take place last night as workers leaving their night runs indicated their disgust at the inflow of strike-breakers and their intention not to report back to work today.

While both the Interborough and the officials of the Amalgamated union have been seeking to keep the information from spreading have not given out the news. It was learned that nearly a hundred motormen had already entered upon the "creeping strike." About a score of shop men leaving the 147th st. and Lenox ave. shops yesterday between four thirty and five o'clock, announced that they would not report back to work in the same headquarters in which nearly a thousand scabs, gunmen, professional finks and company stool pigeons were being housed.

Ready For Action

These workers indicated at the same time that practically the entire shop is in the mood for action and is waiting only for the moment which will seem best suited for the 100% walkout. One of the interesting things about the present "creeping strike" is the fact that the workers have begun to take matters into their own hands without waiting for the formal word to go out.

Information secured from private sources among the signalmen while showing that only a handful of these workers have joined the strike likewise indicate that they are in the mood to act.

The most dramatic information came from a source in the East 74th st. power house. It was reported that the large section of Spanish workers employed here were about to go out in a body late yesterday afternoon but were restrained for another day in the expectation that the Amalgamated union officials would call the strike officially.

General Strike

The opinion of the workers everywhere is that a general strike is inevitable and that the present maneuvers of their officials with the Tammany Hall politicians is only a move to help the companies. The (Continued on Page Seven)

MILITANTS SHAKE LEWIS MACHINE

Prepare For Sunday Demonstration

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 2.—That the Lewis-Cappellini machine of betrayal and murder is beginning to crumble and totter has become clear from a number of developments which have followed the recent murder of Alex Campbell and Peter Reilly, two militant mine leaders.

The rising resentment of the miners has broken in a virtual thunder storm against the machine and its henchmen. Rinaldo Cappellini is on the point of resigning, it is believed. "If the rank and file feels that I can do better outside," he has stated, "it will be for them to replace me."

Cappellini Will Go!

Several hours previously he had announced that he would not quit. It is believed here that he is really through but is stalling for time in order to permit the Lewis machine to put over a scheme on the progressives.

At a meeting of the Hudson Coal Company Colliery Local, it was openly told to opposition leaders that the district is on the rocks and in a crisis; that it is only a matter of a few weeks until Cappellini will resign.

This is taken by the progressives to mean that the Lewis machine will maneuver to put in Cappellini's place an insurgent by the name of Boylan (Continued on Page Two)

WALKER AND I.R.T. BOSSES HAND IN HAND AGAINST WORKERS



Mayor Walker's pretensions about being a friend of the workers was exploded yesterday by his attack on the union. He stated that he would hold the union responsible for any strike. The subway workers can now see clearly on which side the mayor is. Unless Fred Frassert and Patrick Hogan (in photo on left) together with a score of other dismissed union subway-workers, are reinstated, the traction workers will demand a fight to a finish against the I. R. T. The second and third photos are of Frank Hedley, I. R. T. head, and Mayor Walker. Both are working hand in hand against the workers. The picture on the extreme right shows scabs entering the 149th Street yards of the I. R. T. in preparation for the strike. These scabs are kept penned in under guard in the yards, and held as prisoners.

Working Women Must Fight War Danger and Attack on Soviet Russia

WALLST PREPARES FOR IMPERIALIST WORLD CONFLICT

Women Workers Must Organize

By JULIET STUART POYNTZ
International Women's Day, 1928, finds the working women of America side by side with their sisters of other lands as the victims of capitalist oppression and exploitation. The world-wide power of American imperialism weighs as heavily upon the working class and the working women of America as it does upon those of all other countries whom it is exploiting today—the toiling masses of Europe and of the "backward" countries, Mexico, Nicaragua, China, etc. The American working class suffers especially in the development of American imperialism, for in the struggle for world domination by Wall Street, the living and working conditions of the American proletariat are being reduced below the subsistence level. And the working women as the weakest, the least skilled, and least organized section of the working class is the chief victim of advancing imperialism. It brings her starvation wages, long hours, exhausting toil, and takes from her all possibility of satisfying her most vital needs—as a mother, as a worker, as a woman.

American Women Must Fight Imperialism

America, an industrial exporting country since the world war, has entered the international race for world markets with European industries and cartels. And the American working class is paying the costs of this competition in wage-cuts, lengthening hours, unemployment, and the open-shop drive. The working woman particularly is the victim of these worsening industrial conditions, ground between the upper and nether mill-stone of capitalist imperialism.

American Efficiency Exploits the Woman Worker

The rationalization of industry, the "American idea," enslaves the factory worker to the demands of cheap production for competition in the world market. The woman worker as the least organized and least skilled section of the working class feels the worst effects of American "efficiency and economy," low wages, long hours, intensification of labor. Mass production with its preference for cheap unskilled and unorganized labor finds the woman worker the easiest and most adaptable object of exploitation.

Smash the Bosses Offensive!

The bosses at the present moment have taken advantage of the weak position of the women wage-earners and are conducting a sweeping offensive throughout the country to break down the wages and conditions of women workers. In the textile factories of New England and New Jersey, the needle trades and many other women's employments wage cuts are universal. Hours are increased far beyond the legal standards and these standards themselves are being attacked by a concerted drive of the employers on state legislatures everywhere to wipe off the statute-books all laws protecting women, minimum wage laws, prohibition of night work, limitation of the hours of labor.

Unemployment plunges the woman worker into a desperate position. Hardly able to earn a living while she is working, a week's loss of wages is a disaster, and continued unemployment spells ruin. Starvation and prostitution are the terrible alternatives that face the unemployed working woman in capitalist America. Among the 4,000,000 jobless at the present time are hundreds of thousands of working women facing starvation without the organization to struggle against it and demand relief.

The Housewife Faces the Super-Trust
What of the working woman who is mother and housewife, and often wages-earner as well—who must make ends meet on the meager pay-envelope during strikes and lockouts and unemployment? She faces the boss on one side and on the other the super-trust of Wall Street. In the new monopolistic era of capitalist imperialism every day brings forth new billion dollar mergers and combinations that cast their tentacles around every necessity of the working class family, food, clothing, shelter, transportation. Great public utilities mergers control electric light, gas, telephone, coal and oil. Combinations of land speculators in every city boost the price of land, rents, housing transit. These amalgamations openly millions to buy up municipal, state and national governments.

The housewife and mother finds herself as the family manager in the clutches of the super-trust and the corrupt government officialdom. Soaring cost of living, rents and food are convincing her of the necessity of organization. Her responsibility toward the home and the children is bringing her into the industrial struggle against the employer side by side with the men workers and into the political struggle against monopolistic capitalism and its political

Fighter in Labor Struggle



Juliet Stuart Poyntz, secretary, N.Y. Federation of Working Women Conference.

COMMUNIST PAPER TAKES ACW HEADS

Order Its Distributors Thrown From Jobs

(Continued from Page One)
dealt with" are two left wing workers, Charles Krakower and Max Feldman, who were fired from their jobs by the order of the union officials, and were told by the employers that more dismissals have been ordered. The union membership is enraged at this latest dictatorial move of their officialdom, who are not even making a pretense of democratic procedure in the union. At a meeting of the local Amalgamated section of the Trade Union Educational League, which was attended by many new recruits and which was held Thursday evening, a decision was passed to mobilize the workers for mass violations of this order, by organizing a special distribution campaign.

Large Mass Meeting

It was also decided to call a large mass meeting tomorrow morning in Alhambra Hall. The demands of the workers in the largest shops that a stoppage be called in all those factories where workers are dismissed for violation of the order, will also be taken up at this meeting. It is believed certain that a stoppage will immediately be affected in the shop that discharged the two left wingers.

SECRET HEARINGS ON QUEENS GRAFT

Secret hearings into the \$29,500,000 Queens sewer graft scandal are to begin today at 10:30 a. m. in the Long Island City court house before Clarence J. Shearn, former judge of the appellate division, first department. He was appointed by Gov. Al. Smith to succeed Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder, who was disqualified by the Albany court of appeals.

No Prosecution.
Since the graft charges against Boro President Connolly of Queens and others were made public many weeks ago the Al. Smith administration at Albany and the Walker administration of New York City have been protecting those involved from any prosecution.

College Honors Fascist

Flags at New York University have been placed at half-mast as a result of the death of General Armando Diaz, fascist Italian militarist. The Circolo Italiano, of N. Y. U., composed of faculty members and students there, is of strong fascist leaning. Diaz was an honorary Doctor of Laws at N. Y. U.

Always Under the Banner of the Labor Party

A special need and responsibility to fight the war danger rests with the working women of America. World war is being prepared by the American imperialists, the bourgeois women's organizations are aiding and abetting these designs with open Fascism or impotent pacifism. The working women alone of American women have the power and the interest to fight imperialist war. Especially must the working women of America stand shoulder to shoulder with the women of Soviet Russia who are achieving their emancipation under the developing socialist economy. Together they must declare: Down with imperialist war! Hands off China and Nicaragua! Down with the capitalist imperialism of Wall Street! Hands Off Soviet Russia!

The working women of America must awaken and join in the labor struggle. Together with the workers of all other countries they must build the international power of the working class, organized under the banner of the Communist International, the leader of the oppressed masses of all countries in the world-wide struggle for labor freedom, for power, for final emancipation.

MILITANTS SHAKE LEWIS MACHINE; FEELING RISES

Identity May Soon Be Revealed

(Continued from Page One)
who has been more or less in a fight with Cappelini but who has not broken with Lewis. There is a belief that the differences between Lewis and Boylan have been patched up and that the Lewis machine will try to trick the opposition forces by the replacement of Cappelini with the no less treacherous Boylan. Boylan and Kennedy who are both attempting to play the part of semi-progressives, but the miners here understand that the policy of "Lewis-Cappelini Must Go," includes Boylan and Kennedy as well.

Mass Demonstration Sunday

PITTSSTON, Pa., March 2.—Preparations for the huge mass meeting of progressive miners are being carried on in spite of the order which has been issued by Mayor William H. Gillespie that it should not take place.

The Save-the-Union Committee is determined that the meeting shall be held as scheduled for the afternoon at Armory Hall. Acting President Joe Vicor, Joe Savage, financial secretary and Charles Licata, acting recording secretary, all of Local 1703, will speak at the meeting. Among the other speakers will be Stanley Dzingolewski, chairman of the Save-the-Union Committee, Powers Hapgood, well-known militant and George Papcun, secretary of the committee.

OIL MAY BESMIRCH MORE OFFICIALS

Prepare For Sunday Demonstration

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.—With the republican national committee deeply involved in the oil slush scandal, the senate committee is following trails that may bring about a disclosure of the identity of additional high officials whom Robert W. Stewart, Harry M. Blackmer and James E. Neil, oil magnates, are protecting.

Stewart, Blackmer and O'Neil have refused to testify before the committee in the resumption of the Teapot Dome investigation here. The committee was finally forced to summon Will H. Hays, former chairman of the republican national committee, who testified that Harry E. Sinclair kicked in with \$200,000 for the republican national committee to help cover its heavy deficit in the cost of electing Harding and Coolidge in 1920.

Secret investigators are expected to throw more light in the near future upon the ultimate disposition of the Continental Trading Company's \$3,080,000 liberty bond "slush fund."

Committee Reluctant.
Some of these bonds, it has been shown, went to ex-Secretary of the Interior Fall, who leased Teapot Dome to Sinclair; others to Blackmer and O'Neil, mid-western oil men, and finally others to the Republican National Committee.

It was with great reluctance that the senate investigators finally took testimony showing the Republican National Committee was a central factor in the literal purchase of at least the executive branch of the government by the oil industry.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Heeny "Victory"

Altho Tom Heeny was given the decision over Jack Delaney in their bout at Madison Square Garden Thursday night the victor's performance shows that he is not championship timber. Against a man like Gene Tunney, Tom would be nothing more than a trial horse for Gene's next fight with Jack Dempsey. In this writer's opinion Dempsey is the only heavyweight at the present time fit to give the champion a worthwhile tussle, all other rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

An interesting sidelight in relation to the Heeny-Delaney bout is that in spite of the fact that Delaney entered the ring the favorite in the betting, the professional gamblers were all playing for Tom to win.

To Organize Labor Sports Club.
The Unity Workers Cooperative, 1800 Seventh Ave., will hold a meeting to organize a sports club Sunday

Labor Defender



Ella Reeve Bloor, "Mother" to thousands of workers in this country, and well known in the American labor movement, is now waging a country-wide campaign for the starving miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado.

COLO. STRIKERS STILL IN JAIL

DENVER, March 2.—Agreement has been reached between the Colorado Federation of Labor and the American Civil Liberties Union for a joint defense in the case of Frank Palmer, former editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, and others who were held in jail for weeks at Greeley without charges or bail under the governor's proclamation declaring a "state of insurrection."

Svanum Serves Term

Kristen Svanum, another strike leader, who was arrested at Walsenburg, in the southern field, on Nov. 6, was held in jail until Feb. 27, when he was sentenced to a term of two days for "inciting to strike." He served this and was released, the term of sentence being too short to permit an appeal.

KNAPP CHARGES TO BE DROPPED

Politicians Will Protect Spoils System

ALBANY, N. Y., Mar. 2.—Following a conference today between Gov. Smith and District Attorney Charles J. Herrick, of Albany, reports were current at the capitol that Herrick had informed the governor that the evidence in the case of Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former republican secretary of state, did not warrant its presentation to the Albany County Grand Jury.

Huge Graft Charged
In a report filed with Gov. Smith several weeks ago, Mrs. Knapp was charged by Merland Commissioner Randall J. Lebovitz, jr., of Albany, with forgery, grand larceny and other felonies in connection with her administration of \$1,200,000 state census fund of 1925.

The democratic governor ordered the investigation of Mrs. Knapp's administration of the census funds after she had been charged by the ethics census committee with wasting \$200,000 of the census money, and with the destruction of census records.

Trackwalker Killed

EAST PATERSON, N. J., March 2.—William Coggins, railroad trackwalker, was killed when a Susquehanna R. R. train struck him while he was at work. James Cashman, also a trackwalker, was hit at the same time. Cashman received internal injuries and his condition is critical.

NEW ENGLAND WORKING WOMEN SPEED AGITATION

To Fight Exploitation in Industries

By EVA HOFFMAN.
Our New England Federation of Working Women has enormous tasks before it. The general deep depression in American industry has effected to a large extent the working women of New England. Here probably to a greater extent than in any other section of the country are the women workers affected by this depression because the percentage of women workers in the textile and shoe industry is very high.

There is another factor which is driving down the standard of living among the textile workers in general and among the women workers especially. The amazingly low wages for which the workers in the southern mills are working has developed an intensive campaign also in New England to cheapen production. This is accomplished by wholesale wage cuts which affected about 100,000 workers. A serious campaign is on foot for the abolition of the 48-hour-law for women and the abolition of the law prohibiting women from working on the night shift.

Have Important Task

These conditions place great tasks and duties on the New England Federation. More than ever must we direct our attention to relieving the suffering of the working women not only in the home but also in the factory. In fact more attention than ever must be paid to the women in the factory and this we intend to do.

Within the next few weeks we will call a conference of all women's organizations in New England and the first consideration at this conference will be the organization of the women textile workers. Every phase of activity which reflects the life and needs of the working women will be considered but major attention will be given to these pressing problems such as the fight not only for the maintenance of the 48-hour week but a struggle for the establishment of the 44-hour week. Stricter regulations against the use of women labor for night work, more rigorous execution of the law prohibiting child labor, direct participation by our Federation in the campaigns to organize the textile workers, widespread educational work throughout the region must be undertaken. We are quite confident that our present membership of about 7,000 members in affiliated organizations can be more than doubled thru an intensive campaign.

Need National Movement

District conferences, however, are insufficient. What is needed is national direction. What is needed is a National Federation of Working Women. In the movement for the organization of such a movement I believe that the federation can be counted on to give full support and cooperation.

Workers School Class In Speech Improvement

A course in "Speech Improvement," which has been the subject of many requests from workers attending the Workers School, has been added to the curriculum of the school this term. Beatrice Becker, who has given this course in many labor schools, will be the instructor on Monday evenings from 6:45 to 7:45 p. m., beginning Monday, March 5.

A Torch Explodes

KEARNEY, N. J., March 2.—Earliest Austin, a house painter, was severely burned on the face and hands yesterday when a torch exploded, while he was at work on a building here.

FOR YOUR HEALTH
Strictly Pure FLORIDA
HONEY
Guaranteed by the BEE-FARMER
Special Prices During Run of This "Ad"
5 Lbs. \$1.25
6 Lbs. \$1.40
10% Goes to "Daily Worker"
ORDER BY MAIL
JACK FEURER
3656 Park Ave., Bronx
New York City.

Boston Housewives' Leader



Eva Hoffman, secretary New England Federation of Working Women.

More Women's Day Articles Later

The response to the request of The DAILY WORKER for articles for the Women's Day edition was greater than was expected. As a result space could not be found for a number of important articles. Such articles will be published later.

SPEED SUB DRIVE IN DISTRICT 1

Fat envelopes full of subscriptions rushed to The DAILY WORKER office testifies to the big upswing in the energy with which the Massachusetts district is carrying out its part in the national subscription campaign to gain 10,000 new subscribers for the paper.

Ben Brown, The DAILY WORKER agent in District 1, is intensifying the work in every field. Preparations are being perfected for the free distribution of hundreds of copies of the paper and it is planned to reach an increasing number of new elements in this way.

The Boston industrial district is one of the most exploited in the whole United States and offers a splendid opportunity for the subscription campaign.

MORE PAPER BOX SHOPS SETTLING WITH STRIKERS

1,500 Box Workers Go Out on Strike

Announcement was made yesterday that 25 more paper box manufacturers, including several of the largest makers of round and square boxes, had settled with the Paper Box Makers' Union.

About 1,500 paper box workers are still out on strike. Uniformed police and members of the industrial squad in plain clothes have been sent into the Greene, Mercer and Wooster St. district and are attempting to provoke trouble. Despite this fact, the police have been able to make no arrests, since the picketing has been entirely peaceful.

Scabs Are Hired

The paper box manufacturers are hiring scabs at \$6 a day thru local scab and detective agencies, Irving Freedman, manager of the Paper Box Makers Union, said.

The manufacturers are spreading false reports about the union and resorting to intimidation.

So completely have the paper box truck drivers gone out in sympathy with the paper box workers that the manufacturers have been forced to hire outside trucks.

Recognition Demanded

The union has appealed to all teamsters and chauffeurs not to carry paper boxes of any description. The paper box makers went out on strike Tuesday, with demands for the recognition of the union; time and a half for overtime and a minimum scale of

PORCELAIN WORKS DESTROYED
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Mar. 2.—Ford's Porcelain Works here was in ruins today. Damage was estimated at \$125,000.

'In the Army and Navy' Column to Appear Mon.

In order to be able to give more space to the Column "In the Army and Navy" which started last Saturday, we have changed this section for contributions from servicemen and ex-servicemen to run every Monday in the future.

Watch this Monday's paper for the section, and send contributions to The DAILY WORKER, 33 East First Street, New York City.

Why Pay More?

The only difference between my FREE EYE GLASSES and the \$10 and \$12 eye glasses that are being sold elsewhere, is a savings of from \$7 to \$9 in your pocket.



EYE GLASSES FREE!

A TREAT TO THE PUBLIC
To celebrate the 31st ANNIVERSARY of

DR. HERRMANN'S OPTICAL OFFICE
226 EAST 14th STREET, Bet. 2nd & 3rd Avenues.

5000 Pair of \$10 and \$12 Eye Glasses FREE!

Kryptoks, Bifocals and complicated glasses not included, but greatly reduced in price.

Eye Glasses in 5 Styles for men, women and children. Guaranteed! Be among the thousands to get this worthwhile offer.

Dr. Herrmann is known as an Eye-glass Specialist for 31 years. Do not resort to the dispensaries. Charity is no longer necessary.

Those who have not been able or have not had the means to get glasses because of the high prices and were compelled to go to the dispensaries for glasses, do not have to look for charity now; Dr. Herrmann gives everyone the opportunity to get the correct eye-glasses.

Dr. Herrmann's Optical Office is equipped with all modern and latest scientific instruments. A complete and thorough examination of your eyes and the fitting of the glasses for only \$3.00.

you can choose from.

DR. HERRMANN, Optometrist-Optician
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 P. M. AND SUNDAYS TILL 2 P. M.
Cut out this adv. and bring it to our office.

Polish Students Strike to Protest Against Pilsudski White Terrorist Regime

SCORE ARRESTS AND RAIDS BY REACTIONARIES

Pilsudski Fears Left Wing in Election

WARSAW, March 2.—Protesting against the wholesale arrest of opposition leaders, students and professors in Warsaw universities and high schools went out on strike yesterday. Pilsudski who fears left wing successes in the coming elections, has arrested scores of working class leaders and raided left wing party and trade union headquarters.

The strike followed a police raid on a technical school in which a number of arrests were made and papers confiscated. Numerous demonstrations against Pilsudski were held in various schools throughout the city.

Newspapers which supported the actions of the students were suppressed yesterday.

THIRST FOR MORE VENEZUELAN OIL

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is making plans for the intensive exploitation of Venezuela oil fields, it was learned yesterday, when officials of the company announced that Standard Oil properties in Venezuela would be merged with those of the Creole Syndicate. The total holdings of the two companies are well above 6,250,000 acres.

The huge output from Venezuela oil fields has alarmed some oil producers, who made an unsuccessful effort to bring the principal Venezuela investors into some sort of a curtailment agreement.

SCORE FASCISTS IN TYROL AGAIN

VIENNA, March 2.—While Chancellor Seipel has been issuing conciliatory statements on the Tyrol issue, the population of South Tyrol is reported to be indignant over orders issued by the fascist authorities that all German hotel keepers must pledge obedience to the fascist regime.

Inkeepers of the district, reports received here state, have held a public demonstration against the fascist regime.

British Rush Tanks And Planes Against Rebellious Arabians

LONDON, March 2.—Seven British tanks and twenty-five planes have been despatched against a large force of rebellious Wahabis, who attempted to capture the town of Akaba, a port at the northern end of the Red Sea.

The Wahabi Arabs were last reported as besieging the village of Maan, north of Akaba.

Family Near Starvation Jobless Boy Ends Life

CHICAGO, March 2.—Jimmy Capasso, 15 was the oldest of six children, his father worked only four days a week for \$3.50 a day, and Jimmy couldn't find a job. Times were hard, yes, Jimmy went upstairs to his bedroom. The sound of a shot brought members of the family to his room. There lay Jimmy on the floor, a revolver in his hand, a bullet in his heart.

COOLIES TOIL LIKE HORSES

Scott Nearing Describes China Conditions

By SCOTT NEARING. Chinese workers come from an agricultural environment. On the farms they lift and carry as their forefathers have done for generations.

But China is being industrialized. In place of the mattocks, reaping-hooks and bundles of grain, the Chinese city workers must handle the machines and machine tools, the heavy raw products and the bulk commodities which industrialization produces. Since men are cheaper than horses, the physical burdens of industrialization are being carried on human backs at the cost of immense hardship and suffering.

The Coolie Cry. Last summer our ship sailed up the Yangtze River toward Shanghai. Just below the city on the left bank, we passed close to the coal docks, where Japanese coal was being transferred from barges to storage yards. The containers in which the coal was carried were big baskets which held from 250 to 300 pounds. From the hold into these baskets the coal was shoveled. Then two Chinese coolies, with the basket between them on a bamboo pole made their way ashore and trudged off to the storage piles, which were in some cases nearly a quarter of a mile away. The sun was intensely hot, yet all day long these lines of sweating men passed back and forth from the hold of the ship to the storage pile.

As they walked, the Shanghai coolies uttered the peculiar cry for which they are famous. Something between a warning and a protest. It sounds like a chant, and there is about it the same pathetic tone that characterized the labor songs of the American slaves.

Heavy Cargo. Our ship carried a heavy cargo for Shanghai. Among other things there were 7000 tons of pig-lead. The lead was lifted from the hold of the vessel by a steamcrane which dropped a dozen pigs at a time with a loud clatter on the wharf, where waiting coolies hooked the ropes of their carrying poles under the pigs. Each pair of men carried two pigs (400 pounds). For hours they passed from the ship to a distant storage warehouse, the temporary destination for the lead. The wharf and the shore were on the same level. A very small expenditure would have provided rails, on which hand-cars could have been pushed back and forth from the dock to the warehouse. Coolies will work in Shanghai, however, for about seven or eight American dollars per month, so they do the work of horses or machines, and the company saves money.

Human Tracks. The ship also carried a cargo of American automobiles, each one of which was crated in a separate box. The weight of automobile and box was about 3600 pounds. Down in the hold eight coolies with carrying poles and ropes shifted these boxes under the hatchway. They were then lifted by a crane and dropped on a four-wheeled cart. This cart was pulled up an incline by a gang of men, hitched to ropes. When they reached the street level, they dumped the box containing the automobile and returned for another load.

A little later a motor truck came along to take the boxed automobiles from the wharf to the show-rooms. Men lifted one end of the automobile case, the truck was backed under it, the back end was then lifted by manpower and pushed forward on to the truck. With the exception of the ship's crane which hoisted the automobile out of the hold and the truck which carried it across the wharf, the whole operation with this bulky piece of machinery was performed by hand.

Some years ago an American suffering from paralysis invented the ricksha. Its use has spread through the commercial centers of China. Two light wheels; a body strong enough to carry the weight of a man; two poles stretched out in front far enough to permit a man to run without striking the vehicle behind him; pneumatic tires, so that the passenger will not feel the bumps in



SCOTT NEARING.

the Chinese roads, a top which can be lifted in bad weather,—that is the ricksha. It is not hard to pull—for a few hundred yards. But the Chinese ricksha coolie leaves his home at daybreak and for twelve or fourteen or sixteen hours, in all kinds of weather, and along roads and streets many of which are so rough as to make automobile traffic impossible, he goes at a jog trot, sweating in the heat, drenched to the skin in the storms, sometimes barefoot, sometimes with sandals. In other countries passengers are pulled by mules, horses, donkeys. In China, they are pulled by men.

A ricksha has two wheels. Therefore it requires the semblance of a road. But in the back country, away from the commercial centers where there are no roads, passengers must ride either in a sedan chair or on a wheel-barrow which can accommodate itself to a foot-path.

I went into Tientsin on a Sunday morning. The streets along the river banks were filled with traffic. Cotton, wheat, corn and other commodities were being loaded and unloaded.

Mules and Men. The cotton-barges lay perhaps twenty or twenty-five feet beneath the level of the surrounding country. From the barge to the shore there was a plank. A coolie would cross this plank, stoop down while two companions lifted a bale of cotton to his shoulders and then straightening up he would recross the plank, mount the hill, thread his way through the traffic to the cotton exchange and there deposit his load.

When the cotton was bought, it was loaded on a cart, to which a man and a horse or mule were hitched, side by side. Sometimes two horses were hitched, side by side. Some times two horses were hitched tandem fashion with one man pulling beside them and another pushing behind the cart.

The morning that I reached Tientsin, a big box of machinery was being transferred from the dock where it had arrived along the river street to its destination in the city. The street was of asphalt, but rough with deep ruts. The machine was mounted on a heavy truck with wheels that were not more than 15 inches in diameter. The wheels were so low that when they slipped into a rut the bed of the truck scraped along the pavement. It was then necessary to jack it up, slip pieces of sheet iron under the wheels and get it started again.

Chalking Men. The foreman in charge of this moving operation had mustered a gang of laborers. As each man came

JEWISH SOVIET COLONY TO BE STARTED SOON

Rich Region in Siberia Will Be Site

MOSCOW, March 2.—Plans are being made here for an autonomous Jewish Soviet Republic in Far Eastern Siberia. More than a million colonizers are expected to participate in the scheme within a short time.

A thousand Jewish families are expected to leave for the Birk-Beydank district, on the Amur River, early in May, it is stated. The land in the district is extremely rich. Three representatives of "Gezard," the Jewish colonization committee here, will leave immediately to make arrangements for the colonizers.

The site for the colony was chosen by a committee appointed by the Government of the Soviet Union after a long study of available sites. In addition to possessing rich farming lands, the region is also believed to be rich in copper, gold, lead and other minerals.

The new colony will not interfere in any way with any of the other Jewish colonies which have already been started.

USSR HAS SMALL MILITARY BUDGET

MOSCOW, March 2.—The Soviet government will spend only 12 per cent of this year's budget for military purposes—less than any other government of a large country in the world, it was stated today by Soviet Union officials. They declared that analysis of the budget sheet confirms this statement.

As approved by the Council of Peoples' Commissars and submitted to the Central Executive Committee for final action, the budget estimates a surplus of 500,000,000 roubles, part of which is to go into the famine fund for relief in times of bad harvests.

MOSCOW, March 2.—Approximately 2,000 women are enrolled in the Soviet Union standing army. In addition to these women soldiers many others are receiving military training. Women, bearing rifles upon their shoulders, marched with the men in the great military parade celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Red Army.

up the foreman made a chalk mark on his back and assigned him to his place in one of the lines. Ropes had been fastened to the truck. They extended in front of it for perhaps a hundred feet. Along these ropes the men ranged themselves,—167 in all. When the truck was ready to move, the foreman began shouting to his men, waving the club that he carried, and urging them on to greater efforts. Sometimes they would succeed in making a hundred yards at a single pull. At other times their united efforts failed to move the truck an inch.

For nearly two hours I watched this performance. During that time the machine was moved less than half a mile. To me the whole performance symbolized the struggle which is now taking place in China,—the West importing its industrial devices, and the Chinese unequipped for industrialization, working like horses to get the mechanical devices into their places.

SANDINO ELUDES MARINES

Nationalists Disappear After New Attack

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 2.—Gen. Augustino Sandino's nationalist forces which ambushed a detachment of United States marines on the Yalicondega trail on Monday, killing five and wounding nine, has escaped into the jungle and the pursuing marines have so far been unable to establish a contact with them, according to word received today from Jinotega.

It is believed that the Nationalists got away before the marines could inflict any casualties upon them.

"While we regret the loss of the young American boys sacrificed by Wall Street and Washington in the war against Nicaragua, we cannot help but rejoice at this fresh evidence of the striking power and determination of the National Liberation army under General Augustino Sandino," said Manuel Gomez, secretary of the United States section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in a statement today on yesterday's battle in Nicaragua.

As Gomez pointed out, this is the second largest battle since the world war, engaged in by American forces "It completely shatters the fiction of the 'peace' established by Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Coolidge's personal representative in Nicaragua.

"The story in today's papers shows how American boys are being slaughtered but does not take into consideration the hundreds of Nicaraguans who have been slain. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League is glad that the lie has been given to the reports that Sandino has given up the struggle and has fled from the field. This battle proves that Sandino is still able to deal hard blows.

"American workers shot down in Colorado and Pennsylvania by United States militia should rejoice with Sandino also.

"We can fight with Sandino and not against him by contributing to the Sandino medical supply campaign which is being carried on by the league."

SAMOANS JAILED FOR BOYCOTTING

APIA, British Samoa, March 2.—For leading the boycott against foreign goods, four hundred members of the native nationalist society, Mau were sentenced to terms of six months imprisonment. The arrests followed the arrival of two battle cruisers from New Zealand.

The Mau has been steadily protesting against the foreign administration and has been agitating for the independence of British Samoa. It patrolled stores owned by British subjects in order to enforce the boycott.

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"Supervises" Elections



Legation General McCoy, Wall Street agent in Nicaragua, has opened an office in Managua, Nicaragua, for the purpose of outlining plans for the "supervision" of the elections in October. Wall Street will back General Moncada, who sold out the Liberal forces to Col. Stimson last year.

Driver Is Hurt

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 2.—George Lorence, 55, a wagon driver for the Hills Bros. Bread Co., suffered the fracture of several ribs and injury to his back and side yesterday when the wagon he was driving was struck by an auto.

POWERS CONTINUE TO SELL ARMS TO CHINA WAR LORDS

Refuse to Tighten 1919 Embargo Pact

PEKING, March 2.—Despite belief in diplomatic circles that an international effort may be made to renew and tighten the 1919 arms embargo convention, it was admitted today that "serious obstacles" exist. Several of the most powerful of the signatories have little sympathy with the agreement and may refuse to join a new convention.

Japan is willing to join a new pact, "if all nations sign it" and pledge themselves "to make it effective," but such a development seems highly unlikely.

One Chinese army is equipped with French airplanes. When the question is raised, as it has been, the French authorities say that there is nothing to prevent French citizens from selling French commercial planes to the Chinese. However, these machines can be converted into use as bombers manned by military pilots. At one time 30 Northern Chinese officers were sent to French aviation schools to learn military flying and the use of commercial planes.

China stands alone today as the one big market for surplus war materials which remained after the great conflict. Not only the armies, but the secret societies and the bandit gangs are armed with foreign rifles and pistols.

Concert and Mass Meeting

Working Women! Working Women!

Come to the

International Women's Day Celebration

at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th Street and 3rd Avenue

Sunday, March 4, at 2 p.m.

AINO SAARI, Soprano
VALENTINE RIGHTHAND, Pianist
CONCERT—FANNY LEVINE, Violinist
GENEVIEVE TAGGART, poetess, will recite
ELLEN KENNAN will read

DANCES by DORSHA

Speakers:

ROSE WORTIS, *Cloak and Dressmakers Union*
ELLEN DAWSON, *Passaic Textile Workers Union*
MARION EMERSON, *International Workers' Aid*
RAY RAGOZIN, *Women's Conference for Miners' Relief*
REGINA MEDIM
ROBERT MINOR, *Editor, Daily Worker*
MIRIAM SILVERFARB, *Young Workers League*
JULIET STUART POYNTZ, *Chairman*

Admission 25c.

An Article by Lenin on the Presidential Elections in the U. S.

An hitherto unpublished article by Lenin dealing with the Presidential elections of 1912. A crystal-clear analysis of the economic and political factors that resulted in 800,000 votes being cast for Debs at the time.

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Hungarian Workers' Club, 350 E. 81st St.
143 E. 103rd St.
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Jewish Workers' Club, 15 W. 126 St.
American Negro Labor Congress, 200 W. 135th St. Room 211.

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Jewish Workers' Club, 1472 Boston Road.
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Bakers' Union, 1570 Webster Ave.
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SCENES FROM "CZAR IVAN THE TERRIBLE," THE NEW SOVKINO FILM DUE NEXT SATURDAY



The latest cinema production from Soviet Russia to reach America will have its premiere showing at the Cameo Theatre next Saturday. "Czar Ivan the Terrible" created a tremendous impression on the continent. The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures here, characterizes the picture as "Greater than 'Potemkin.'" L. M. Leonidoff (center) of the Moscow Art Theatre, plays the title role.

Harping on Southern Chivalry

"Rope" at the Biltmore Theatre a Powerful Character Drawing of Tennessee Life

THE new play at the Biltmore Theatre, "Rope," as one might guess from the title, is a cross section of life in a town of 800 inhabitants in the Tennessee hills. In "Teetfallow" done into drama at the Biltmore, un-American New York can see where the American race lives, whiling away its time with the amusements of its Elizabethan ancestors: "drinking, dicing and drabing."

A reform wave hits town in the person of Rev. Tobe Blackman, whose crudely lettered posters: "Come to Jesus—Was Your Grandfather a Monkey?" are pasted on every wall. Soon the shadow of a noose floats over one of them, and a masked mob leads its kicking, squealing victim to death.

Abner Teetfallow, true hundred per cent Nordic leader of men—his mother died insane and his father died in jail—is contrasted sharply throughout the play with Henry Dittmas, representing capitalist civilization, he is the construction gang boss on the new railroad coming through.

The South is shown as ignorant, Dittmas as educated. The South is fundamentalist and lynchens not only for sport, but out of a religious conviction of its duty: "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord," so why wait for the law? Dittmas is free-thinking, and pays a day's wages to the boys while they hunt the killer of his best teamster, but he prefers legal hanging, and tries to prevent Abner from leading the lynchers.

The girl they are both courting seems to have been enough influenced by the culture of the North, brought her by Dittmas, so that though she still prefers Teetfallow, she takes no pride in his leadership at the necktie party, and seduces him away from what he regards as his duty, the hanging of one Peck Bradley. Since this love affair took place during the red-hot revival campaign of the Rev. Tobe, Abner's own little gang of "whitecaps" (for the better known Klan is not mentioned—too powerful yet?) try to tar and feather the girl, and actually flog Abner.

The story is stale and stupid, but the powerful character drawing, the verity of the Southern atmosphere, the absolute accuracy of the revival scenes, with the half crazy preacher and his female satellites whooping on the lynchers, the unhesitating barbarity with which the only Negro in the play is treated, the lynching of whom is merely an incident, not to be compared for a moment with the execution of Peck Bradley, all these give it a magnificent grasp on reality. The town's only businessman, for instance, tells God all about the railroad during the prayer meet-

ing, tells the lynchers how to lynch, tries to "make" the heroine, and in general, performs the duty of a patriarch in a primitive community. Peck himself, a good example of the backwoods badman; old man Tolbert, who gets his daughter married by getting the drop on her suitor with the family shotgun, these too are fine.

While a perfect picture of modern life in the South, the play by implication throws too favorable a light on Northern civilization. The event of the machine age is not all good. The northern employer who lashes his Southern employes with the epithet: "Just a gang of lynching nule skimmers," is made too good. The South is not all bad. In fact it is not bad at all, if judged in its proper place. It is the fashion now to hold Irontown, Tenn., up to contrast with Peoria and New York, whereas it should be compared with Timbuctoo or Addis Ababa. The mountaineers' South is a primitive community, with witch doctors, secret societies, laziness, ignorance and boredom, inbred idiocy, and cast iron folk law, like any other savage social order. Why demand more of the people there than you do of the people of Uganda? All this will change. The whole society of Irontown will change, when the railroad comes through, as it changes at Birmingham in the coal and steel hills there, as it changes in the cotton mill centers of Carolina. And far from driving on this social change, the capitalist agents, the Dittmases of that time, will probably subsidize the K. K. K., because it can be used to break up unions. So in its furthest implications, this play is probably not correct. In its immediate surface picture of the life of Southern gentlemen and ladies, it hasn't been surpassed. It is well worth seeing.

The cast is all good. The difficult Southern accent is handled to a nicety. The extremely crude plot is made to move and seem credible, perhaps because it is composed of the sort of things that do happen in such communities however impossible they seem in other settings.

Aside from Ben Smith who does Teetfallow, Herbert Heywood as Peck, Ralph Cummings as Railroad Jones, the business man, there are especially to be praised three women's parts: Mary Carroll shows herself a really worth while emotional actress in Nessie, Abner's girl, and the two religious hags, Mrs. Roxie Biggers, played by Elizabeth Patterson, and Miss Lydia Scovell, by Caroline Newcomb are both great.

—V. S.

Kate Gitlow Greets Clara Zetkin

I have known you for many years, from the days when you and I were young. You were in Germany, I was in America, but my life has been enriched since I came to know you.

In your revolutionary work among the working class you remembered that there is a great part of the working class, the women, who must be organized and educated and placed side by side with the men workers in the fight of the working class against their oppressors, the capitalists.

In the beginning your work among the women was very hard and not well understood by many. In your conviction you went on carrying the message of socialism to the working women.

In your tireless work for socialism you suffered the persecution of the capitalist system. Buoyed up by your convictions and ideals you passed through the great dangerous waves of reaction rolling over the revolutionary movement, in the difficult days in Germany—days which are not so easily forgotten.

You, as a fighter for the world proletariat, have come to Soviet Russia with the October Revolution. There you now, as a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist International, direct the working class the world over on to the road to freedom.

To be able to live through this significant meeting with you in the Kremlin, during the days of the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the October Revolution, is something to be remembered. I met you in the

land where there is no longer a czar, nor a capitalist system, where the workers are their own rulers and are building socialism—a living example to the world proletariat. On such occasions old age is forgotten. One feels full of vigor and renewed determination for the fight to overthrow capitalism the world over.

I greet you, Comrade Clara Zetkin, on this International Women's Day of 1928, in the name of the working

THE NEW PLAYS

- "THE CHERRY ORCHARD," by Tcheko, will be put on for special matinees beginning Monday afternoon at the Bijou Theatre. George Calderon made the translation.
- "WITHIN THE LAW," by Bayard Veiller, will have its revival at the Cosmopolitan Theatre Monday night. The principal players are: Charles Ray, Claudette Colbert, Frank Shannon, Violet Heming, Robert Warwick and Vivian Martin.
- "HER UNBORN CHILD," by Howard McKent Barnes, opens at the Eltinge Theatre Monday. The cast is headed by Effie Shannon and includes: Theodore Hecht, William Corbett, Pauline Drake, Ivy Merton, Lea Penman and Elisha Cook, Jr.
- "THE GREAT NECKER," by Elmer Harris, at the Ambassador Theatre, Tuesday night. Taylor Holmes plays the chief role.
- "THE FURIES," a new play by Zoe Akins, with Laurette Taylor as the star, will open Wednesday night at the Shubert Theatre. Her supporting company includes: A. E. Anson, John Cumberland, Estelle Winwood, Ian MacLaren, Frederick Worlock and Greta Kemble Cooper.
- "NAPOLEON," a drama by B. Harrison Orkwo, will come to the Empire Theatre Tuesday night, with Lionel Atwill as the star. Thais Lawton, Albert Bruning and Selena Royale are also in the cast.

LAURETTE TAYLOR



Returns to Broadway next Monday in a new play by Zoe Akins, "The Furies," opening at the Shubert Theatre.

MUSIC

NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Walter Damrosch returning after a two weeks' illness, will make his final appearance of the season as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra this Sunday afternoon at Mecca Auditorium. He will be succeeded by Maurice Ravel, French composer-conductor, who will direct the orchestra at two performances next Thursday afternoon in Carnegie Hall and Sunday afternoon, March 11, in Mecca Auditorium.

The program in Mecca Auditorium will have the Kedroff Quartet, as the soloists, and include the following: Symphony No. 6, in B minor (Pathétique), Tchaikovsky; Group of Songs, Symphonic Poem, "Chimere," Farcicki; Dances from "Prince Igor," Borodine.

Ravel's program for Thursday and Sunday afternoons will consist entirely of his own compositions. Samuel Dushkin, violinist, will be the soloist. The program follows: Le Tombeau de Couperin, Symphonic Fragment "Daphnis et Chloe," Rhapsodie Espagnole, Tzigane, La Valse.

PHILHARMONIC.

The program tomorrow afternoon at Carnegie Hall includes the Overture to Rossini's "Barber of Seville," Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, excerpts from Pizzetti's "La Pisanella," and Debussy's La Mer. Next Sunday afternoon at the Metropolitan the program will have the Rossini Overture and the "Pastoral" Symphony, Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite, No. 2, and the "Tannhauser" Overture. Toscanini will conduct the above, and also lead the orchestra on tour next week, visiting Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

women and workers' wives of America!

May you live long to guide the working class the world over onto the road of a successful world revolution and the establishment of the workers' dictatorship!

Long Live Clara Zetkin!
Long Live the World Revolution!
—KATE GITLOW.

BEEHOVEN SYMPHONY.

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, Georges Zaslavsky, conductor and Nicolai Orloff, pianist, as soloist, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall Friday evening, March 9. The program: Symphony No. 8, B minor (Unfinished), Shubert; L'Apprenti Sorcier, Dukas; Introduction to the Mystic Opera "Children of Truth," George Liebling; Leonora Overture No. 3, Beethoven; "We" Tone Poem, James P. Dunn; Concerto No. 2, Rachmaninoff.

Music Notes

The postponed dance recital of Anna Robenne will take place at the 48th Street Theatre Sunday evening, March 18. Mme. Robenne will be assisted by two male partners, Anatole Viltzak and Pierre Vladimiroff.

Phyllida Ashley and Aileen Fealy will give a recital for two pianos at the Guild Theatre tomorrow night.

Chaliapin will give his last concert of the season next Wednesday night at Carnegie Hall.

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"Le Tombeau de Couperin"; DEBUSSY, Sarabande and Dance (Orch. by Ravel); Rhapsodie Espagnole; Tzigane; La Valse.

Soloist: SAMUEL DUSHKIN
Tickets now at Carnegie Hall Box Office. March tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 112 N. 57th St. GEORGE ENGLISH, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

PHILHARMONIC

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Mar. 4, at 3:00
ROSSINI, BEETHOVEN, PIZZETTI, DEBUSSY
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
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ROSSINI, BEETHOVEN, RAVEL, WYLLIAR, WYLLIAR (Steinway)

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MR. JAMES WATERMAN WISE
"Youth Movements in Europe."

FRIDAY, MARCH 9th
MR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
The Psychology of the American Public—"This People Can Read: The Psychological Influence of Popular Education."

SATURDAY, MARCH 10th
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Fate and Freedom—"The Emergence of Scientific Determinism."

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THE MINERS STRUGGLE IN COLORADO

by GEORGE J. SAUL
one who has fought right in the mines.
BRONX OPEN FORUM
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Under the auspices of the BRONX WORKERS' SCHOOL.

SAVE March 30th for DEBATE

SCOTT NEARING
NORMAN THOMAS

SPYING IN NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORES

By L. F.

I WAS looking for work and saw an ad in The Times which read: "Wanted, intelligent young women, 23 to 30 yrs., experience unnecessary, for investigating; \$18 to start. Apply."

I applied.

The woman at the desk asked me, "Have you ever worked in a department store as cashier or clerk?" I replied that I had not. "Are you acquainted or friendly with any one working in a department store or any other store?" I answered that I was not, and was given a blank form with the usual questions to answer and then the woman explained what the work was to be. She said, "We run a shopping service here, that is, we send you to the various stores which employ us as their investigators. You purchase articles in these stores just as you would purchase for yourself and incidentally follow our methods of investigation in order to see whether or not store employees are honest." Of course, I immediately realized what the "investigating" was to be.

The woman then called in her "chief" and he asked me, "Do you understand that under no circumstances are you to let pity for the offender keep you from giving a correct report of your investigation?" Since I wanted to do a little "investigating" on my own hook, it is needless to say that my answer was an emphatic "Yes."

Nine o'clock the next morning I took my place amongst twenty other "intelligent" young women for my first lesson in "investigating."

My fellow spies were a curious collection of individuals ranging from theatrical "has-beens" to ex-country school-marms. Besides these "intelligent" young women were a group of men, our "crew managers," who took care of all the money expended, were heavily bonded and hardboiled. I later found out that these men started at a salary of twenty-five dollars weekly, and that the oldest employ here, who was considered quite a "dick," received forty dollars. The crew managers were also required to do any "third-degreeing" necessary in getting the goods on a doubtful suspect.

Our instructions that first morning consisted of a general outline on the kind of "buys" to be made and we newcomers were placed in the care of experienced shoppers who were to show us the ropes.

I drew as my instructress an ex-chorus girl who had lost her pep and figure. She told me that she had been with the Service Company for two years. She was now earning twenty-five dollars and had been on the road for the company for about a year. I learned that being out on the road meant more pay and travelling expenses, also living expenses paid; naturally the girls were very anxious to get out of New York.

Our crew manager happened to own a flivver so we travelled more comfortably than usual that first day. Generally the subway is used in going to and from stores.

Upon arriving just around the corner to the store in which we were to "work," the crew manager counted out the money to his shoppers and warned, "For God's sake, don't you janes come outa th' stores loaded up like Kriss Kingle." My shopper companion told me that the bundles were to be as small as possible for big packages attract attention and that is exactly what is not wanted.

My friend and I entered a store and walked up to the neckwear department. She whispered, "Watch this, kid. I'm going to make a single buy. Hope I nick somebody today. Haven't had a detection since Adam." My friend looked over the neckwear and picked out a collar priced fifty cents. She handed the clerk an even half dollar, the clerk wrapped up the package with the receipt and nothing happened. On leaving the counter, I asked the shopper whether the "single buy" brought in many detections. She said that they did some times, but most department store detections were gotten on the "double" and "combination" buys.

"The next buy is going to be a double," she said. "Singles are soft, but you've gotta use your head on doubles."

We went over to a hosiery counter where a sale was going on. My friend looked over the articles nonchalantly then called me away to another counter. I asked her why she didn't buy there. "Don't be a horse's corset," she kidded, "Can't you see they only got one price there? They're havin' a sale."

Sufficiently squelched by this time I meekly followed her to the handkerchief department. She picked out a dozen handkerchiefs priced at two dollars per dozen and handed the clerk a five dollar bill together with the package. When the package was returned with the change my friend had a half dozen more handkerchiefs ready to be bought. She handed the clerk an even dollar from the change received, put the second purchase in the same bag with the first and hurried out of the store with me closely behind her. As soon as we arrived outside, she said, "Now—I've got a 'violation.' If that clerk is honest she'll make out a receipt for that dollar, and the crew manager will find it when he goes to in-

vestigate. If she kept the buck without turning in a receipt, I got a detection. Hope that baby's a slick one. I'm losing my rep with the concern. No matter how many buys you're told to make, always rush out to get the crew manager when you get a violation. The jane should have called me back for my receipt."

We got back to the flivver. The crew manager got the news and he started out for the store with both of us at his heels. When we got to the store he told us to wait at a nearby counter and to be ready to identify the clerk. After waiting about ten minutes he came back and told us that the "jane was careless, that's all. Gee, but we waste a lotta time on these damfool violations."

We heisted back for the flivver and for another counter. This time we landed at the perfume department. My companion informed me that we were about to make a "combination buy." She picked up a bottle priced at \$1.50 and gave the clerk the bottle with the even change. While the package was being wrapped she picked up another bottle and delivered it to the clerk as soon as the first was given her. Again we hurried out but this time we were called back to get our receipts. The "combination buy" is considered very tempting bait to underpaid clerks. Most detections in department stores are gotten this way.

After various "buys" of this sort, with no more violations or any "detections" (much to the annoyance of my instructress who had acquired the real spirit of the company for whom she was spying), we reported to our crew manager and went home.

The next day we started out to "do" the five, ten and twenty-five cent stores.

We went into Kreges and made a purchase for a quarter. My heart almost stopped beating when I saw the clerk ring up only five cents, for I knew then that the system had gotten another overworked, poorly paid worker. My instructress rushed out of the store to get the crew manager. He came in shortly after, got together with the store manager and they both went over the cash register receipts. The clerk had kept the twenty cents and therefore could not say that she had made a mistake in ringing up. I was told to go out, at this point, and I waited outside of the store. A half hour later my two fellow workers came out. The crew manager's remarks were typical.

"Hell! What a yarn!" said he. "She tells me she's got a kid to support. Makin' ten bucks per. What the hell kin I do?" And that was that.

I gave up "investigating" the next morning, much to the annoyance of the woman in charge who said that she had hoped to send me out on my own in a few days.

Again I picked up the Times and again noticed an ad which read "WANTED, intelligent young women, 23 to 30 yrs., experience unnecessary, for investigating. \$18.00 to start."

The ad still appears from time to time. The offer is still \$18.00 and they still want "intelligent" young women.

REDUCE TRANS-OCEAN PHONE RATES.

LONDON, March 2.—Increased usage of trans-Atlantic telephone service was in prospect today following the reduction of the minimum charge from \$75 to \$45. The new rates go into effect Sunday. Extension of the time limit for calls until 1 a. m. instead of 11 p. m., was also announced.

Mormons Help "God" Keep Negroes Out of "Heaven"

By WILLIAM PICKENS
(Field Secretary, Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People)

We have heard a lot of excuses made by the white "brethren" for not treating the colored "brethren" as equals in their churches, but the excuse which the Mormons use and which has just been communicated to me in Salt Lake City, "takes the cake."

"Are there any colored members in the Mormon Church?" we asked. "Very few," was the reply.

Negroes Not Good Enough.

To find out why, we inquired further and learned that no Negro, even though he be a member, is ever considered enough of a "saint" to be allowed to go into "The Temple," the great semi-Gothic structure which is the head institution and the architectural boast of the "church."

And why are Negroes thus barred from full sainthood and entry into the holiest? Well, this is the cake-taking explanation: There was once a war in heaven, when one Archangel, whom Milton calls Satan, got so ambitious as to raise a rebellion to try to overthrow God and rule in his stead. In other words, Satan set out to raise hell in heaven.

According to the Mormons, God must have been pretty hard-pressed, for he sought volunteers and allies from every quarter of the known universe. The white people promptly sided with God; but the over-cautious colored brother, while not siding with Satan, proclaimed, as Bert Williams

used to put it: "I am neutral!"

Well, Satan lost,—thenceforth to be known as "The Devil." God won,—by the good help of the white folks, no doubt. Therefore the Negro cannot become a "real saint"; he is still somewhat "neutral." He cannot enter the Temple and he cannot go to heaven. Yes, only one Negro has been known to get into Heaven in the history of creation, and he was the "Body Servant" of Brigham Young, the organizer of Mormonism.

You see, this Negro was a "good servant," and Brigham Young, like all "good white folks," was somewhat partial to "his Negro," and influenced God to let him in. This, of course, demonstrates the great influence which Brigham had with Jehovah.

From all reports this Mormon religion is a very "convenient" affair: If you are a member, in good-standing, paid up, you can do just about as you darn please without losing your sainthood.

One of the original principles of Mormonism was that a man could have as many wives as he could support,—or rather as many as were needed to support him. That must have been an inducement to persuade men to come out and people this desert. Only some extraordinary inducement could ever have persuaded them to cross the Rockies and settle in these salt and wastes.

And yet Joseph Smith, the original "prophet" of Mormonism, said: This is the only true religion.

"That's what they all say."

One-Man Negro Exhibit Opens in New York



The first art exhibit of its kind ever to be held here opened recently at New Gallery, 600 Madison Ave., New York, with showing of works of Archibald J. Motley, Negro artist.

Exploitation in the South Is Discussed by a Liberal

LABOR IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS. New Republic, Inc. 25 cents. By Paul Blanshard.

COTTON manufacture is the oldest of machine industries and one of the most highly mechanized. The worker is merely a feeder of the machine and can be replaced with little difficulty. The cotton barons have utilized this in their attacks on the standard of living of the workers. Whenever a generation of cotton workers has raised its standard of living it has been swept aside and its place given to cheaper labor. In this way the early American worker of the nineteenth century was replaced by the Irish immigrant, the Irish by the French Canadian peasant, and the French Canadian by the Slav and the Greek.

The latest move of the textile barons is the attempt to transfer the industry from New England, where the workers have become class-conscious and have fought bitter strikes against the employers, to the South where organized labor has hardly penetrated and where there is a newer and cheaper labor to exploit. With this cheap, unorganized labor as a club, the employers intend to smash the unions of the northern workers and to take away from them the gains they have already made.

In the present study Paul Blanshard describes the conditions of the dispossessed peasants of the Southern mountains and the small cotton farms who form the bulk of the Southern factory population. Their hours of work are the longest and their wages the lowest of any large industry in the country. Many of the factories run twenty-four hours a day with only two shifts. Women as well as men are forced to work the back-breaking twelve hours of the night shift—often without even being permitted to take time off to eat a night lunch. Many of the factories force workers into the night shift by requiring each family to give a quota while others compel new workers to work at night before they can get on the day shift. Child labor is general, laws forbidding children to work at night are winked at, while an eleven-hour day for children of fourteen is quite common.

Wages in the Southern Cotton Mills are ever fifty per cent lower than in the North. Twelve dollars is an average weekly wage although Blanshard mentions instances of girls working for five dollars a week and even less. It is necessary for the entire family to work in order to get a living wage and if the children are still too young for the mills the family suffers many hardships.

Mixed with these sound observations Blanshard includes a number of naive statements such as could only be made by a pollyanna liberal of the New Republic school. For one

thing he believes that the bosses are sincerely trying to uplift the workers. He has swallowed all the propaganda about their "welfare work" and is enthusiastic about their company owned villages. In his praise of the company house he goes to such absurdities as:

"They have as much light and air as John D. Rockefeller, Jr. could buy in New York with a prince's income."

He has no conception of the class nature of the relations between employer and employee. He tells how the companies have fought unionism (by buying up governments, churches, newspapers and universities—by blacklisting militant workers—by spreading lies about union organizers and about conditions of workers in other sections—by setting one race against the other) but he can draw no other conclusion from all this than that the employers do not understand the advantages of organization.

"No reform is possible until the complacency (of the bosses) is destroyed. The responsibility for education in the direction of improvement rests upon those college trained leaders of the New South who know the difference between philanthropy and justice. An educational campaign would begin most logically in expounding the evils of the ten and eleven hour day and the eleven and twelve hour night. Beyond that lies the long road of education for and practice of responsible collective bargaining."

With such piffle the author disposes of one of the most vital problems of the present day labor movement. Unless the southern factory worker is organized the northern factory worker is in danger of being crushed by the masters of the textile industry. The solution of the immediate problems of the textile workers, as of the coal workers, lies in the South, in the organization of the vast receivers of unorganized labor which capitalism is using to destroy the labor movement.

—CY OGDEN.

When the Modern Library decided to issue a popular priced anthology of the work of the best modern American poets, they hunted around (I suppose) for a qualified anthologist and finally coralled—Conrad Aiken. Now Aiken happens to be a very pious literary monk, who has in his own poetry reared careful stained

BOOK REVIEWS AND COMMENT

A Poetical Morgue; A New Novel Written by Sam Orniz

Sterilizing American Poetry

MODERN AMERICAN POETS. Selected by Conrad Aiken. Modern Library. \$95.

When the Modern Library decided to issue a popular priced anthology of the work of the best modern American poets, they hunted around (I suppose) for a qualified anthologist and finally coralled—Conrad Aiken. Now Aiken happens to be a very pious literary monk, who has in his own poetry reared careful stained



Carl Sandburg Edna Millay

glass rhythms and sounds against any intrusion of sharp emotion or idea. I suppose that this qualifies him for the job. He is refined and "sensitive" if nothing else.

Pitting my own sharply dissenting taste against his, I'll begin by saying categorically that of the fifteen poets included in Conrad Aiken's anthology, there are just three of the first importance: Emily Dickinson (in a small, intense way), Edwin Arlington Robinson and T. S. Eliot. Dickinson has been dead many years and doesn't belong in such a collection any more (less rather) than Whitman does. Leaving just two. Four other poets may be mentioned as possessing genuine though highly limited or uncertain talents: Robert Frost, H. D., Edna St. Vincent Millay and Maxwell Bodenheim. The others—Anna Hempstead Branch, Amy Lowell, Vachel Lindsay, Alfred Kreyborg, Wallace Stevens, William Carlos Williams, John Gould Fletcher, Conrad Aiken—are practically worthless. Incidentally, three vastly significant poets—Carl Sandburg (the only outstanding American poet who has come close to the aspirations of the revolutionary working class), Robinson Jeffers and E. E. Cummings—are entirely absent.

Modern American Poets does not even reflect the interests and sympathies of a bourgeois democrat, but rather of a feudal aristocrat. It is characteristic of certain contemporary writers, particularly the "intellectualist" group, represented in France by Paul Valery and in England and America by T. S. Eliot, that their rebellion against the dominant ideology of bourgeois society takes the form of reaction, a nostalgia for the ideals of the prebourgeois past and an attempt to rehabilitate the aristocratic feudal view of art. But the trouble is that this nostalgia lacks faith and

naivete; it is withered by an intelligence too acutely aware of the futility of all efforts at escape, and is petrified into a nihilistic gesture that becomes at times merely sark acid whimper. And so we have T. S. Eliot, the most profound, the most eloquent poet of bourgeois-intellectualist, aristocratic-sentimental defeatism. This defeatism is not a mere postwar phenomenon. It is an organic, even prophetic expression of the present stage of capitalist civilization, the stage of temporary stabilization rooted in decay.

Returning to Aiken's anthology: the case for American poetry may be bad, but it is not quite as bad as he would make out. Our poetry is not always the at times lovely, the at times intricate zero that it appears to be in Aiken's mind. And even in this very feeble, very "arty" collection there are poems with the flesh of humanity on them. Of course, the class struggle has been rigidly excluded. It would be too much to expect our bourgeois supercritics of the arts to even acknowledge that such a thing as the class struggle vitally exists or that a strike is at least as important as a few of their midwest sanctities. Poems like William Ellery Leonard's "The Lynching Bee," Arturo Giovannitti's "When the Cock Crows," written on the hanging of Frank Little—one of the really great poems that have come out of America—or Mike Gold's "A Strange Funeral at Brad-dock" never find their way into the ordinary anthologies.

—A. B. MAGILL.

A New American Epic

A YANKEE PASSIONAL. By Samuel Orniz. Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.

To the rank of Theodore Dreiser, Upton Sinclair, Eugene O'Neill and Sherwood Anderson a new name at last can be added, Samuel Orniz, author of "A Yankee Passional."

This is a stark realistic story, with an epic sweep. It tells how Saint Daniel Matthews, a Maine Yankee, was converted to catholicism, struggled with fleshy sin in the form of a hootchie dancer, conquered his temptations, served his Lord, Jesus Christ, as a plainman priest, ministering to the diseased and the friendless, suffered in a score of dif-

ferent ways, was martyred, dead and buried.

Never before has such a tale been told in America. It is one of the most scathing attacks upon catholicism ever written, yet it is not the book of a heartless cynic. Orniz handles Daniel as tenderly as Mame, the hootchie dancer who would be a Virgin Mary, cradles the child the scared boy mystic gave her. In addition to indicting catholicism, Orniz presents cases against the new Tammany, the republican-democratic graft alliance, and the capitalist system in general. He sees these as mighty forces that twist children with life-hunger and dreams into cringing hypocrites, "regular" in religion and politics, cut-throat traders, perverts, and all varieties of quacks.

The greater part of "A Yankee Passional" is laid in the East Side of New York City that Orniz, in his earlier book, "Haunch, Paunch and Jowl," demonstrated he knew so well. It is an East Side that has hardly ever been portrayed in fiction before: saloon back-rooms where the destinies of a great city are worked out, brothels, fake museums, rooming houses and Bowery employment offices. When the story shifts to Pittsburgh, an unforgettable picture of those hell-holes known as steel mills is given.

The portraits Orniz draws remain in one's memory as if they were etched there by acid: Dr. Liam O'Hegerty, Irish patriot, dope-fiend, and veneral doctor; Orr Applegate, ex-tenor show fakir who becomes head of the Health Happiness Publications and tells millions how to gain strength and sex appeal; Phil Miller, the "boy orator" who "reformed" Tammany by making "Silent" Shee-dy, once keeper of one of the city's worst dives, its leader.

Sometimes Orniz is too wordy, too interested in recording all the mental wanderings of his characters. And when he talks about international politics, outside of the situation in Ireland, he becomes unconvincing because he is at heart a pessimist.

But the book as a whole is one of the most successful attempts at portraying the American scene that I have come across in many years.

—WALTER SNOW.

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20084F Ach, Zatchem Eta Notch—Harmoshka
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Women Worker Correspondents Tell of Foul Conditions, First Walk-Out

DRESSING ROOM IS NEVER SWEEPED; SINK IS FILTHY

Demand Sanitation in Shop

(By a Woman Worker Correspondent.)
Before the furriers were organized they worked until one o'clock on Saturdays during the summer months only. That was years ago. I still remember when the first talk of forming a union came.

At that time, Decoration Day came on a Tuesday. The boss gave us half a day off. When Saturday came, and we were supposed to work until one o'clock, the boss insisted that we work all day, since we had half a day off earlier in the week. Some of the workers objected. Others asked, "What can we do? We are not organized." That day we worked.

About a year later, the press called all the workers to attend the funeral of the victims of the "Triangle" fire. The boss said it was too busy to let us take the afternoon off. We all went out for lunch and decided not to return to the shop but to go to the funeral.

The next morning when we came to work, the boss told us that he did not like the idea of our staying out the day before. Our answer was: "The only thing you can do is either take off the half day's pay or discharge us."

Because of the fact that he saw we were united, he did not dare to discharge us.

LENA GREENBERG,
A Woman Worker.

SOVIET WOMEN SEND GREETINGS

Urge Struggle Against U. S. Capitalism

(From the Working Women of the Sosnensky Textile Factory.)

Comrades:—
Women workers of the Sosnensky Textile Factory send you our greetings and wish you success in your struggle with capitalism. Do not stop before any difficulties that may come in your way. Remember, only through class struggle will the working class free itself of its chains.

In the past days when we were struggling with the blackest of reactions that ever existed, we did not stop before hunger, poverty and persecution until we finally came out the victors.

Ready to Help

In your struggle against the most reactionary capitalists and imperialists of the world, we are ready to help you, not only morally but even materially, if need be, as we helped our fellow workers in England and Germany in the miners' strike.

Comrades, only ten years ago we were under the yoke of moral and material inequality as you are now, but the October Revolution has freed us, and now we are in every respect on the same level with men. Together with men we are building new homes, new factories, new mills and a new life. Our children are growing in a new society and this will make of them healthy, strong and free men and women, fit to build a Communist Society.

Working women of America, we must remind you that the imperialists of your country, together with the imperialists of other countries are preparing to attack and destroy the only Workers' Republic of the World. The existence of the Soviet Union interferes with the murderous actions of imperialists of the world.

Pledged to Defend

The representatives of the workers of the world, gathered in Moscow, have pledged themselves to defend to the very last drop of blood the only Workers' Republic of the World.

We want you, the American women, to join in this pledge and prevent your husbands and sons from attacking the only Workers' Republic of the World.

Comrade Kate Gitlow has seen our new life and will no doubt tell you about it.

Dear Comrades, accept the hearty greetings of the Novo Vornisensky proletarian Women.

Long live the solidarity of the workers of the world!

Long live the world revolution!

Signed: Lushkova, Vivernikova, Wopugova, Lavrentiva, Borodulina, Yaroshina, Illinena, Baranova, Egorina, Shikinia, Stepanova, McKishova.

SUES MAYOR THOMPSON.

CHICAGO, March 2.—William McAndrew, ousted Superintendent of Schools, today filed suit in the Superior Court here for damages of \$250,000 against Mayor Hale Thompson, who charged McAndrew with fostering pro-British literature in schools.

American Working Women's Leaders in East and West



Left to right: Anna David, prominent leader of Chicago industrial workers; Rebecca Grecht, well-known Workers Party speaker in Pennsylvania mine fields; Ray Ragozin, active New York working women's leader.

Clara Zetkin Outlines Tasks of Working Class Women of World

(Continued from Page One)

Socialist Soviet Republics. Led by the Communist Party, the proletarian state power pursues the aim of thorough economic reorganization, as well as gradual development of all social forms of life and institutions towards Socialism. The Soviet Union is the only country where the full social and political emancipation of working women is an established fact. But most important is—not legal recognition of women's complete equality with men, but rather abolition of all exploitation and enslavement of man by man. Entirely opposed to the theory and practice of the workers' state is the leading motive of State power in bourgeois countries where exploitation of the working majority of the population by the propertied minority is guaranteed. In these countries the fate of the working women masses—exploitation and oppression—remains unchanged even if their equality with men has been recognized by law, for it is the equality of a woman slave with a man slave, over whom the capitalist master swings his whip.

More terrible still is the fate of the working women masses in colonial and semi-colonial countries. There, imperialist capitalism is making full use of obsolete and social forms, unlimited brutal domination of man over woman, prejudices, traditions and religious rules, which enslave women, to submit its women wage slaves to inhuman exploitation. One cannot think without a shudder of the conditions in which women and their children—little mites 5-6 years old—have to fend for themselves in the factories of China. Not much better is the position of women in India who have to work in factories, mines and plantations under the rule of Christian Great Britain. Wherever working women are looking, on their great day of reckoning, they cannot help realizing that world capitalism is endeavoring to get a new lease of life, to escape the historic judgment of the proletarian world revolution by increased exploitation and enslavement of all workers and particularly of working women.

New Wars Threaten.

As if this were not enough, rivalry and competition among the imperialists of the various bourgeois states for raw materials, export markets and spheres for the investment of capital, are accumulating inflammable material bound to kindle new world wars which, owing to the progress of science and technique being applied to the improvement of instruments of destruction—what a triumph for bourgeois culture!—will exceed all the horrors and atrocities of the recent world slaughter.

The Soviet Union, watched and badgered on all sides by the wild beasts of capitalism, is the only country which can look without shame into the faces of working women on this day of reckoning. Here the economic and cultural position of workers is not desperate, their position is steadily improving. Only in the state of proletarian dictatorship can the masses look hopefully to the future. In spite of hard work and privations they say proudly: "The revolution has already given us much, our brave deeds have had their reward. More than that, the progress of Socialism—also our work—will give us what we are still lacking. On with the work, let us create the new social order! The Soviet Union is the only state where, thanks to the overthrow of bourgeois class rule, women's dream of full social emancipation and equality is coming true.

New Interest in Life.

The proletarian revolution has given working women in the Soviet Union a new interest and a new aim in life; Socialist construction brings out all that is good, creative and energetic in women. That this is so, is borne out by women's great reckoning with the social world on International Women's Day. Let us now consider what working women themselves have done towards this in the Soviet Union. Russian women rev-

olutionists work for a better social world will always be a glorious page in the history of mankind. Heroic, self-sacrificing women stood on the barricades in the Red October days and worked and struggled also for the revolution behind the barricades, doing thereby their bit for the glorious victory. Their participation in the development of the Soviet Union towards Socialism exacts the same self-sacrifice and steady courage under the existing difficulties and perils.

In this sphere too, they show every day that they know what revolutionary duty means. They receive equality of rights not as a generous gift, they win it through their efforts to achieve the Communist social ideal as the creative power of new social forms of life.

The passionate endeavor of women Communists to awaken women in the Eastern Republics to a realization of their human dignity and rights is heroic revolutionary action. These Eastern women, living as they do under backward economic and social conditions, under the yoke of the Eastern conception of women as men's property, and tied by ancient traditions and religious rules, are the most dispossessed among all the dispossessed, the most enslaved among all enslaved. But low and behold, they too have been set in motion by the thunder and lightning of the proletarian revolution. Women Communists have brought them the evangel of their equality in the Soviet state. Through stubborn struggle between the old and the new, an ideological revolution is taking place concerning world conception and forms of life. The legislative and leading Soviet organs encourage this revolution by effective economic and social measures through which man's predominating position is abolished and women become men's equals in every walk of life. In the eastern republics of the Soviet Union tens of thousands of veiled women have discarded their veils and are struggling for their full emancipation by working loyally for the construction of socialism.

Women Use Weapons.

They are preparing for ambulance and other auxiliary work at the front. Thousands of women are learning to handle weapons including guns and air-craft, to guard the rear of the Red Army against thrusts in the back, to participate themselves in the fighting at the front. In their defence of the achievements of the proletarian revolution, the women of the Soviet Union will show themselves worthy of their heroic past and their present socialist constructive work.

A strike-wave is convulsing Germany, France, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, America, and other capitalist countries. In these strikes women workers and working men's wives frequently show a greater fighting spirit, more courage and perseverance than men. In Germany, women employed in the textile, tobacco, boot, metal and china industries put up a longer and more successful fight for higher wages and against a longer working day than men. The bravery and indefatigable activity of women workers and workingmen's wives were a determining factor in regard to the duration, character and trend of the big Passaic strike in the United States. In all strikes which took place there in the mining districts last year, and are taking place now, women were and are the miners' most loyal and courageous allies in the struggle against the financial power of the coal magnates. In Italy there have been many cases when women workers threw themselves into strike struggles against Fascist wage reductions, although they knew that imprisonment and Fascist persecutions might be their lot. In country districts women workers endeavored to stave off reduction of their starvation pay by passive resistance. In China peasant women are joining peasant organizations, and working women trade unions established by

WOMEN FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE IN LABOR STRUGGLE

Women Emerging From Backwardness

(Continued from Page One)
of the working class are beginning to understand that the struggle of the men workers is their struggle as well. There has hardly been a single workers' struggle in which the women have not taken part.

The class-conscious working women, together with the most advanced section of the working men, under great difficulties, have organized working women into labor unions. These militant working women have proven that the working woman can be organized into labor unions.

The capitalists, in their renewed attack upon organized labor, look toward the women workers as a great help in their campaign of smashing the labor unions. The officials of the American Federation of Labor do not care to organize the working women. If this indifference will continue, then, of course, the tremendous supply of women's cheap labor will break the labor unions.

The Communists the world over are helping the working class and peasant women to lift themselves out of the morass of ignorance, persecution and prejudices in which they have been sunk for centuries.

The greatest accomplishment of the Communist work can be seen in Soviet Russia where the workers have overthrown the czar's government and their own capitalists and established the workers' dictatorship. The Communists in Soviet Russia have proven, by their living example, that the working and peasant women can be made to understand and to take responsibility as class-conscious workers.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America stands ready to assist the working class women in their endeavor to carry through the task of

Labor Relief Worker



Marion Emerson, secretary, Workers International Relief, New York District.

Workers' Int'l Relief Aids in Class Fight

Women and children are the ones who suffer most when natural catastrophe, strike, lockout or other economic condition affects their lives.

At such a time the first thought is "bread" and the Workers' International Relief answers that thought. This organization gives relief in the spirit of working class solidarity to workers engaged in the struggle with the bosses in strike or lockout or other labor conflict.

Every working woman should become a member of the Workers' International Relief, thereby helping to build a powerful organization ready at all times to function in the interests of the workers.

organizing and educating the working women and workers' wives for the carrying on of the class struggle, for the overthrow of capitalism in the United States.

The pledge to be taken on this International Women's Day of 1928 is that every class-conscious working man and woman and worker's wife shall do all in his or her power to reach the great masses of working women in the factories and mills, to

ORDERED NOT TO ATTEND FUNERAL, FURRIERS WENT

Learned Unity Lesson at That Time

(By a Woman Worker Correspondent.)

We are fifteen girls employed in the shop. We have to dress and undress ourselves in that little room—the so-called dressing room. It is so small that when two girls are in it, the third has to stay out.

There is a small bed supposed to serve emergency cases. But it is so old that by the first effort you make to sit down, it immediately falls apart.

Ever since I have been working there, our dressing room has never been swept. The sink, where you have to wash your hands and have a drink sometimes, is so black that you can't tell whether it was ever white or not. As to our coats, they also have their place in the dressing room. Whenever you come in, you always find a coat or two on the floor. Two or three coats are supposed to hang on one hook because of lack of space.

However the problem of dressing ourselves in the morning is solved quite easily because we do not all come into the shop at the same time. But what is taking place at noon, when we all stop from work at once, is indescribable. Every one of us has to fight till we get our coats out. Discontentment is seen on every face as we go out for our lunch.

It is about time that we come out openly and demand sanitary conditions, just the same as we demand higher wages.

—L., A WOMAN WORKER.

spare no energy in the work of organizing the unorganized women in industry, and to educate the working women and workers' wives to understand the class struggle.

The slogan for the coming year shall be: Organize the Unorganized Women in Industry.

The most **AMIQUE**

ENTERTAINMENT
NEW YORK EVER
WITNESSED

RED REVUE

PROGRAM

8 BIG ACTS

8 SURPRISES

NEW STAR CASINO
FRIDAY
MARCH 16 P.M.

107th St. & Park Ave.

TICKETS — JIMMIE HIGGINS 106 UNIVERSITY PLACE
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BENEFIT THE DAILY WORKER

GET ONE NOW
14-Karat Gold Emblem

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Excessive or Painful RINATION the Aged Eased by Santal Midy
Sold by All Druggists

TRACTION STRIKE BEGINS AS UNION LEADERS CONFER

Workers Demand Meet For Action

(Continued from Page One) workers discounted the effect of these steps, however, in the conviction, as one motorman expressed it: "No trains will run this time!"

The report of the fine meals being served to the strike breakers who now number over two thousand, has roused particular resentment among the workers.

Care For Finks
What was previously the carpenter shop at the 147th St. shop is now a kitchen of immaculate whiteness, fully equipped with ranges, ice boxes, dish washing appliances, and cooks. From it issues savory odors of wholesome food as a force of about fifty skilled cooks go about preparing good things for the mob of finks within.

For breakfast yesterday the strike-breakers were treated to ham and eggs, toast and coffee, fruit and jam. For lunch they were served with a choice of fish, hamburger steak, roast beef, breaded veal, with mashed or french fried potatoes, peas, stewed corn and salad, coffee and pudding or fruit dessert.

They are given plenty of papers to read and last night they were entertained by radio concerts and permitted to play games.

While this virtual "high" life was being enjoyed by the men who are to take the jobs of the traction workers, thousand of traction workers' children went to school hungry yesterday just as they have gone hungry and ill-clothed on hundreds of other days. In the homes of thousands of others either through need or illness or both there is insufficient food and a lack of the necessities of life. The workers themselves through swing runs and through twelve and fourteen hour shifts are forced to pick up a sandwich which is usually eaten "on the fly," poorly digested and frequently creates illness and suffering.

In the face of the movement of the men already beginning to take the form of a real strike, the officials of the Amalgamated have apparently been seeking a way out.

Delaying Action.
Wm. D. Mahon, president, and William B. Fitzgerald, meeting with Mayor Walker, have devised a so-called "arbitration" plan which will be submitted "for approval" to the Interborough in the hope that it will prevent action already being taken by the men. Under this new form of postponement and intended betrayal, the I. R. T. is asked to accept either the mayor or the Transit Commission as the "arbitrator" who is to determine whether the twenty-one discharged workers are to be reinstated.

The author of this "plan" of new betrayal is Nathan D. Perlman, attorney for the Amalgamated. Perlman, a republican politician, while posing as the friend of labor is at the same time a corporation lawyer and enemy of the workers.

The workers understand that nothing of value to them can come from this Tammany Hall-republican-traction company combination against

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Coney Island Concert.
The Coney Island Section, Freeheld Singing Society, will hold a concert and dance Saturday, March 3, at Pythian Hall, 2864 W. 21st St., Coney Island.

Fundamentals Class in Spanish.
The Workers' School is starting a class in "Fundamentals of Communism" to be conducted in the Spanish language. The course will start March 6 and will continue every Tuesday for 12 weeks. The class will be conducted by Alberto Moreau at 143 E. 103rd St.

I. L. D. Bazaar.
The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense will be held for five days beginning March 7, at New Star Casino, Park Ave. and 107th St. All articles and contributions should be sent to 799 Broadway, Room 422.

Boro Park Concert.
The Workers' Club of Boro Park will hold a concert and package party at 1373 43rd St., Saturday, March 10.

Bike On Sunday.
The Junior Section of the Friends of Nature will hike tomorrow together with the Senior Section of the Nature Friends to Franklin Lake. A. Loy will lead.

Rebel Poets Night.
The Poets Forum will conduct a Rebel Poets Night at the Labor Temple, Second Ave. and 14th St., Tuesday, March 13, at 8:15 p. m.

Miners' Tag Day.
Tag Day for miners' relief will be held in Harlem today and tomorrow. Volunteers should report at 143 E. 109th St., Room 1.

Brownsville Miners' Relief Drive.
The Brownsville Miners' Relief Committee will hold special collection days today and tomorrow. Clubs and individuals are asked to register immediately at 184 Pitkin Ave.

Bronx Affair Tonight.
The Cooperative Branch of the Workers' School will hold an affair Saturday evening at 2709 Bronx Park East.

Mohegan Modern School.
The Mohegan Modern School will hold its fifth annual concert, bazaar and dance Friday, March 9, at 8:30 p. m. at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Proceeds will be used for a new school building at Peekskill, N. Y.

George Saul will speak on "The Struggle in Colorado" Sunday at 8 p. m. at the Bronx Open Forum, 2075 Clinton Ave., the Bronx.

Biedenknapp Lectures.
Fred Biedenknapp, secretary, Workers' School, will speak on "The Struggle in the U. S. A." at 101 W. 27th St., Tuesday, March 6, at 8 p. m.

They have already seen how Mayor Walker has played the game of the traction companies by holding off action for the past week in order to provide time for the roads to get their strikebreakers lined up.

He has put the entire police force at the disposal of the companies in the vain hope that he can frighten the workers from the action which they have already begun. Even the officials of the union cannot be fully trusted in the situation. Instead of looking to protect their members they are seeking to avoid action.

Strike Begun!
The strike has already begun! Spread the strike into a general Greater New York walkout! No more words but action is now the order.

Down with the strikebreakers, finks, "Beakies," and company spies! No working with scabs! No breaking in of strikebreakers!

Demand an immediate union meeting for strike action!
Better wages; union conditions; shorter hours. The chance will not come again for many years!

Trusted and tried leaders! Support of the labor movement!
A 100 per cent walkout on all lines! Spread the strike!

Traction Question at Bronx Meet Tomorrow
The traction situation will be discussed at a mass meeting arranged by the Lower Bronx Section, Workers' (Communist) Party to be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. at 715 E. 138th St.

The speakers will be John L. Sherman of THE DAILY WORKER and Louis A. Baum, secretary, Photographic Workers' Union.

Announcement.
ANITA SHAPIRO
Graduate Regame School of Music, Kiev, will engage in

Piano Instruction
Approved method of instruction for beginners at moderate rates.
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25% Reduction to Striking Workers.

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WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
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Brooklyn: Every Monday and Thursday from 6:30 P. M. until 8:30 P. M. at the Labor Lyceum, 949 5th Willoughby Avenue.
Jersey City: Every Monday between 7 and 9 at Fraternity Hall, 256 Central Ave.
Union City: Every Thursday, between 7 and 9 at the Swiss Hall, West and 23rd St., near Oak St.
A co-operative undertaking, established 55 years. Under the supervision of the Insurance Department of the state of New York.
The most reliable and cheapest Fire Insurance.
40,000 Members.
\$250,000 Assets.
\$21,000,000 Insurance in Force.
No Profits or Dividends for Stockholders!
A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required which is refundable in case of withdrawal.
A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100 Insurance covers all expenses.

WILL OPEN FOOD KITCHENS HERE

Workers' Relief to Aid N. Y. Unemployed

The first food kitchens for the relief of unemployed workers will be opened next Thursday under the auspices of the Workers International Relief, with headquarters at 1 Union Sq. Three kitchens will open, one at the headquarters of the New York Council of the Unemployed, 60 St. Marks pl., and the others at points in Harlem and Williamsburg that are yet to be decided. The newly formed Women's Section of the Council is cooperating with the Workers International Relief in establishing the kitchens and will help to run them.

A meeting of the executive committee of the women's section will be held Monday at 6 p. m. in the office of the Workers International Relief, Marion L. Emerson, chairman of the Executive Committee yesterday, requests all women's labor and fraternal organizations to send delegates. The women's section has also arranged the first meeting of the unemployed women of this city for Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

The third in the series of open-air meetings that are being held under the auspices of the council will be held Monday at 2 o'clock in Union Square. John Di Santo, secretary of the Council, and other speakers will address the meeting. These open-air meetings will culminate in the huge mass meeting to be held Saturday, March 10, in Union Square at 2 p. m.

A meeting of unemployed seamen will be held Tuesday at 2 p. m. at the Seamen's Club, 28 South St. A benefit performance of Michael Gold's play, "Hoboken Blues," will be given at the New Playwrights Theatre, 40 Commerce St., under the auspices of the Workers International Relief. All the proceeds of this performance will go towards the relief of the unemployed.

International Relief will lecture on "How Labor Should Organize" Sunday at 8 p. m. at the East Flatbush Culture Club, 1111 Rutland Place, Brooklyn.

Lectures Tomorrow.
Sunday at 8 p. m. at the Lower Bronx Forum, 715 E. 138th St., Robert Mitchell speaks on "Will the Seven Cent Fare Steal Go Thru?"
Sunday at 2 p. m. at the Downtown Forum, 60 St. Marks Place, Bert Miller will speak on "The 1928 Presidential Elections."
Sunday at 8 p. m. at the Brownsville Forum, 1889 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, J. O. Dentall will speak on "The City Workers and the Farmers."
Sunday at 8 p. m. at the Williamsburg Forum, 29 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, Tom Fleming will speak on "Recent Trends in the British Labor Movement."
Sunday at 8 p. m. at the Yonkers Forum, 252 Warburton Ave., A. Markoff will speak on "Lenin and Ruthenberg."

Sacco-Vanzetti Branch I. L. D.
A special meeting of the Sacco-Vanzetti Branch I. L. D. will be held Monday at 1472 Boston Road, Bronx. The main order of business will be preparation for the bazaar.

Airy, Large Meeting Rooms and Hall TO HIRE
Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the
Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc.
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Two painters for private home. Write to M. E. 46, c/o Daily Worker.

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OPEN ALL HOURS.

OKINS Drug Store
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BEST SERVICE
TO CO-OPERATIVE DWELLERS.

No Tip-Union Barber Shop
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NEW YORK CITY
Individual Sanitary Service by Experts.—LADIES' HAIR BOBBING SPECIALISTS.
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AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS BAKERS' Loc. No. 164
Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 2463 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Ask for Union Label Bread.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to THE DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 33 First St., New York City.

Tonight Concert and Ball
MARCH at BRONX LYCEUM
3690 Third Avenue, Corner 170th Street
Auspices — — — D. C. R. S., W. P. A.
1928 at 8 o'clock.
All Proceeds for "NOVY MIR" Weekly.
Dancing till morning. Admission 75c.

WORKERS PARTY ACTIVITIES

Secretaries Attention!
All announcements for this column must reach THE DAILY WORKER office before 6 p. m. on the day before publication.

Paris Commune Celebration.
Sections 2 and 3 will celebrate the Paris Commune at an entertainment and dance Saturday evening, March 17, at New Harlem Casino, 16th St. and Lenox Ave.

Volunteers Wanted!
All unemployed workers are urged to devote several hours a week to the unemployment campaign of the Party. Report to 108 E. 14th St.

Freeheld Anniversary Celebration.
The Freeheld sixth anniversary will be celebrated in Madison Square Garden on March 25 at 2 p. m.

Section 2-A.
A meeting of Subsection 2-A will be held Monday at 6:30 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Section 3 Attention!
All members of Section 3 must report at 101 W. 27th St. at 10 a. m. today to participate in the miners' relief drive.

Enlarged Executive I-B.
The enlarged executive committee of Subsection 1-B will meet Monday at 6 p. m. at 799 Broadway, Room 432.

Dancers Wanted.
All those who participated in the Lenin Ballet and all others who have dance training are asked to participate in the Freeheld Ballet at Madison Square Garden, March 25. First rehearsal this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 16th St.

Brownsville Y. W. L. Attention!
All members of the Y. W. L. of Brownsville must report today and tomorrow at the Youth Center, 122 Osborn St., to participate in the miners' relief drive.

Women's Meeting Today.
A meeting of organizers of women workers and others interested in that activity will be held today at 1:30 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St. to make arrangements for the International Women's Day meeting.

Downtown Concert.
Unit 3, Section 1, will hold a concert March 17 at 69 St. Marks Place.

Instructions To All Units.
The membership drive leaflets and the unemployed leaflets are for sale to Party units at \$2 a thousand at 108 E. 14th St.

The Ruthenberg leaflets will be distributed from March 7 to 9. They can be secured free of charge at the district office. Copies of THE DAILY WORKER should be distributed at all traction barns and power houses by all Party units. Traction stickers at \$2 a thousand are also obtainable at the district office.

Subsection 2-A.
Subsection 2-A will distribute 1,000 copies of THE DAILY WORKER on Monday. Units 1 and 2 should report to 108 E. 14th St. Units 3, 4, 5, and 6 will report to 16 W. 21st St.

Subsection 3-E.
The executive committee of Subsection 3-E will meet Monday at 6:15 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Unit 3-E 1-F.
Unit 3-E 1-F will meet Tuesday at 6:15 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Unit 3-E 3-F.
Unit 3-E 3-F will meet Tuesday at 6:15 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Subsection 2-A
Subsection 2-A will meet at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

District Literature Conference.
A district conference of literature agents and members of the literature squad will be held Thursday, March 8 at 108 E. 14th St., Room 42, at 8:15 p. m. The speakers will be William W. Weinstein, D. Benjamin and A. Gussakoff.

MEETING STOPPED BY SHIPLACOFF

Refuses to Allow Vote on His Report

After being compelled to allow a progressive speaker to discuss his report on the unemployment question, and fearing the concrete proposals they would make if more were allowed to take the floor, A. I. Shiplacoff, manager of the Pocketbook and Leather Workers' Union abruptly adjourned the union's meeting without allowing a discussion or even a vote to be taken on his report as manager. The meeting was held Thursday evening at the People's House, 7 E. 15th St.

In spite of the large number of unemployed union members who were demanding the adoption of relief measures, Shiplacoff in his report stated that unemployment was not a serious question before the organization. He also said that those workers seen in the union office daily were "not unemployed," but were merely "chronic beggars," and needed no relief measures. Shiplacoff himself receives a "chronic" salary of \$150 per week.

He also reported proudly that \$10,000 would be spent to repair the \$100,000 building recently bought by the union. Deep resentment was shown by the unemployed union membership at the huge expenditures contemplated at a time when an unemployment relief fund is the crying need of the moment.

6:15 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Light, Large Room,
suitable for two men.
Apply Siskind, 45 E. 7th St.

LEARN PATTERNMAKING
Learn designing, copying, pattern-making, grading, dresses, cloaks, fur garments, also children clothing. Complete courses at low prices. STANDARD DESIGNING AND CUTTING SCHOOL.
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Only strictly VEGETARIAN meals served. No canned foods, or animal fats used. All dishes scientifically prepared.

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Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 2463 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Ask for Union Label Bread.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to THE DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 33 First St., New York City.

Home Association, Amalgamated Food Workers BAKERS' LOCAL No. 1

Grand Ball
AND FOOD SHOW
SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1928
At the LYCEUM, Third Ave.
Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.
Corner 86th Street
TWO BANDS of Music by Prof. BOHSUNG.
Tickets 50c per Person. Hat Check 50c.

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Ruthenberg Memorial in N. Y. to Denounce Nicaraguan War

Plans have been completed to turn the Ruthenberg memorial meeting, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., Sunday, March 11, into a protest demonstration against the United States Marine Corps "supervision" of the coming Nicaraguan elections

and the continued war being waged against Gen. Sandino. This was announced by Bert Miller, of the New York District office of the Workers (Communist) Party, yesterday.

"The flight of the naval dirigible Los Angeles to Latin America was a huge publicity stunt to show off the might of American imperialism," Miller declared. "Advertised as a 'good-will flight,' it was really made to warn rebellious Latin American countries how soon the orders of Wall Street could blacken the Caribbean skies with monsters of death.

Fought Against War.
"Because our lost leader, C. E. Ruthenberg was so great a fighter against war, we thought it fitting to utilize a meeting in his memory to carry on the struggle he would have made if alive.

"Nothing daunted Ruthenberg. The ruling class had to drop him off to jail before they could stop his anti-war speeches in Cleveland in 1917. The words he uttered in the great public square in Cleveland when he called on workers to refuse to be conscripted are as true today as they were then.

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Hays Lies for Coolidge

Before the eyes of American workers the senate oil-graft "investigation" shows convincing evidence that the president of the United States is the titular head of a shake-down gang which is different from the average city gang of burglars only as the United States is different in size and political significance from a three-room flat.

Will H. Hays, as the former chairman of the republican national committee who handled the criminal job of bribery, perjury and larceny by which Coolidge was put into office with Harding, lied Thursday under oath, as everyone knew he would. He was lying not only for himself, but for Coolidge—lying to cover from the eyes of the masses the fact that two presidents in succession (not to speak of former ones) functioned as the "principals" of the most monumental gang of criminals ever exposed—or partially exposed—in the history of the world. It is a gang which has on its roll of present and former members several convicted criminals, four ex-cabinet members who were steeped in graft, one would-be cabinet member shot by his underworld companion as he was about to become "respectable" enough to rule the nation in Harding's cabinet, one mysterious suicide (or murder) in the living apartments of a grafter-cabinet member, and one death of a president of the United States under strange circumstances—alleged "ptomaine poisoning"—while on a wild voyage to Alaska at a moment when the graft ring of which he was chief was in its first apparent danger of exposure.

Will H. Hays, biting his lip till the blood ran, lied to protect not only this gang, but to protect the government of the United States from the contempt of the masses. It is now too clear for any doubt that the fake "Continental Trading Co." was the fiction by which the bribery was covered thru which Harding and Coolidge became the rulers of the United States. And when the republican committee told the public in the 1920 campaign—that "nothing more than \$1,000" would be received as a contribution to Harding's and Coolidge's campaign fund, it was a cover and Coolidge and Harding knew it, for the three and more millions of dollars with which they were being bought by the capitalists who put them in.

The mountain of falsehood built up by Will Hays, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the other witnesses, and by Calvin Coolidge as a silent but active participant, encouraged by Walsh's committee of senators in spite of their bluster,—is regarded by one and all as a "patriotic" lie told in order to cover up the nature of the United States government.

By common consent the screaming farce proceeds to pass all questions up to:

- John T. Pratt, who is dead.
- John W. Weeks, who is dead.
- Fred W. Upham, who is dead.
- Daniel G. Reid, who is dead.
- That was the best Will Hays could do. But other witnesses have traced the matter to:

- H. M. Blackmer, who is missing,
- James F. O'Neil, missing,
- Col. Robt. W. Stewart, who won't testify.
- Coleman T. DuPont, who "had his larynx cut out and can't talk."

It is because this lie is too gross to win credence, that Calvin Coolidge is not to run for a third term.

Coolidge will be succeeded by another flunkey of American big business, equally steeped in corruption, but not yet too much exposed to put over on gullible masses. It may be Hoover. It may be Smith. It might even be little Dawes.

"Reformers" in the coming campaign will try to make the Harding-Coolidge graft regime appear as the exception in American government. It is not the exception, but the rule. The corruption that appears on the surface is nothing but the natural excessiveness of a form of class government which is essentially the dictatorship of big capital. Coolidge's successor will be owned and controlled by the same men who bought Harding, Coolidge, Weeks, Fall, Daugherty, Will Hays and Jess Smith. Theoretically (tho not practically) the direct bribery could be stopped by placing in office such "honest" servants of these dominant capitalist interests as would be owned without open purchase at the moment of election. But to dislodge from state power the owners of and bribers of the Harding-Coolidge administration, would be to overthrow the United States government. And this can not be done by servants of the capitalists, nor within the legal forms of the political structure built to express their class rule.

Let no man imagine that it began with Coolidge or with Harding. Woodrow Wilson was as much the hired servant of the big Wall Street finance-capitalists as Albert B. Fall was the paid thief of Harry Sinclair. Back of Wilson—McKinley and Hanna, etc., etc.

While the capitalist class agents, including the "investigators," are covering the essential nature of capitalist government, the militant and conscious workers must work over-time to expose the abyss of corruption. The workers must break from capitalist parties, owned by the capitalists and used for strike-breaking, defrauding, and making possible the exploitation of the working and farming classes.

The formation of the American labor party will mark the next great step toward class consciousness of the workers.

WORKING WOMEN OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

By Fred Ellis

Experiences in Working Women's Club

By MAYN NURMI
(Secretary, Finnish Working Women's Clubs of Minnesota, Wisconsin District.)

There is considerable discussion these days about the ways and means of organization and education of the great masses of working women not employed in industries. This is a big and important problem. The millions of women isolated on farms and the homes in villages and small towns should be reached by our message of emancipation. They should be organized into some kind of working class organization. Here the problem arises, into what kind, by what methods.

Grew Slowly.
Like "Topsy," our women's organization wasn't ever born—it "just grew." A club organized here and there, some in Massachusetts, some in Michigan, some in Minnesota-Wisconsin District. Ever since the Finnish Federation isolated itself from the socialist party and became affiliated with the Workers Party, a women's mass organization has been growing. This mass movement is already a vigorous youngster tho not old in years. There are now about 150 Finnish working women's clubs scattered all over the country, but they are not consolidated into a unified organization as the general Finnish workers' clubs are.

These women's clubs function inside the same district lines as the workers' club and the central body of the clubs in each district is their secretariat. They are loose mass organizations, held together and kept alive and active by the issues that appeal to these working women.

What are the issues, it may be asked—education and organization of the children and youth; the fight against the terrible liquor traffic; women's part in the co-operative movement; farmer-labor movement; anti-war work; assistance of the recent big strikes. These and many other matters have been the work and life of the clubs. Then of course the social side of the club meetings and affairs has its appeal.

Work Among Youth.

One of the most vital questions of the clubs in our Minnesota and Wisconsin district was at first teaching of working class principles to our children and youth. Tho much has been done in this field of work, there is still much to be done. During the 20 years existence of the Finnish Federation, the education of the youth has been shamefully neglected, very little was done. The women's club have taken up this important work. We have urged that youth courses be organized and we have assisted the courses financially. We have helped to organize the Y. W. L. and to keep up the league units, with financial and other assistance. Sunday schools, summer schools and some camps have been organized and financed by us.

The farmer-labor question has been one of our issues during the recent year and at present. The pessimistic attitude towards workers' political action is giving way. The extremely exploited tax-burdened farmers, who have been at the mercy of the railroad and other trusts and who have been compelled to mortgage their very souls to the bankers, are getting their eyes open. They are rebellious, they are losing faith in the old parties and so the farmer-labor issue finds receptive minds among farm men and women. The discussions in the women's clubs have proved that the necessity, the character and the aim of a working farmers' and laborers' party is well understood even by women. Most of the women's clubs have applied for membership as fraternal organizations in the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Association, but they have not been admitted.

Around which women will make their first step toward organization. They are unaccustomed to the daily routine of organization. One must therefore appeal to their imagination and dramatize the struggle in order to arouse their interest which once aroused proves to be more steadfast as indicated by the fact that there are fewer desertions of women strikers during periods of struggle than of men. Educational work should also play a very important role in woman's organization. Women must be taught administrative work so that the fruit of many successful struggles may not go to waste as was the case in the past.

There are eight and a half million exploited women workers in the United States. They find themselves in even a worse position than the unskilled men workers. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy remains deaf to the cry for help from these struggling workers. It becomes the task of the left wing both within and outside of the existing unions to give their attention to the problem of organizing women workers both on the economic and political field.

The left wing must equip itself with the necessary knowledge and understanding. The left wing has the virility, the courage and the idealism to tackle this great field of unorganized women workers. The growing interest of the progressives in the women's movement is an indication that the left wing and progressive elements are awakening to their responsibility toward the unorganized women workers.



"The Proletarian Revolution cannot be won without the masses of the working women."—Lenin.

The Problem of Organizing Over Eight Million Women in Industry

By ROSE WORTIS.

Capitalist development, which is in its most advanced stage in the United States, with its mass production and specialization, has removed the barriers against the employment of women in practically all industries. The influx of women in industry received great impetus during the world war when millions of men were drawn into the war machine, with the result that in the 1920 census we find that eight and a half million women are gainfully employed.

When women first began to come into industry, they met with a spirit of hostility on the part of the reactionaries in the labor movement. They saw a great competitive menace in the influx of women workers, and instead of adopting a policy of organizing them so as to raise their standards to the level of men workers they adopted a policy similar to that of the English workers in the early

fringe of industry and because of that are more strongly affected by industrial depressions and are subject to greater unemployment. During the industrial crisis of 1921 there were four million unemployed working women.

The American Federation of Labor is primarily an organization of skilled workers and has concerned itself but little with organizing the unskilled and particularly the women workers. Only at such times when the woman worker became a real menace to the men in a particular

trade did they take notice of the women workers, and that only in official resolutions at conventions. The recognition given to women in official circles of the A. F. of L. is more an act of chivalry than a recognition of the common interests of working men and women.

While the A. F. of L. has time and again at conventions adopted resolutions favoring the organization of women and their admission into the existing unions, it never extended its unions.

As for the International unions, the

position of women there is similar to that of the Negroes in the southern states. There are no constitutional bars in most unions against the admission of women, but the officialdom would rather have the women remain working in the unorganized shops than take them into the unions on a par with men.

These union officials look upon woman as a wilful intruder rather than a worker drawn into industry by economic necessity. Whatever activities were undertaken by the A. F. of L. unions to organize women, in most instances it was done without any preparation and without any understanding of women and their psychology, with the result that after some effort the organizer declared it a useless expenditure of energy as women could not be organized.

Can Woman Be Organized?
The best answer to this question can be given when we look into the history of the needle trade workers, the textile workers, the famous strike of the telephone operators of 1921, etc.

The annals of the Dressmakers' Union are a testimonial of the fighting capacity, idealism and spirit of self-sacrifice of women workers.

The importance of the role of women in the present internal struggle in the needle trades cannot as yet be fully estimated. The women have been and are today the most stubborn fighters. There were fewer desertions on the part of women than men. This is conclusive proof that not only can women be organized, but that they can be the progressive factor in the labor movement.

Another interesting illustration are the millinery workers. For years the men workers made agreements with the bosses which only benefited the few men at the expense of the thousands of underpaid girls. The arguments advanced by the men in defense of their action was that the millinery workers are flappers, that they come into the trade temporarily until they marry and therefore cannot be organized. With the development of the left wing in that union pressure was brought to bear to undertake the organization of the women. Within less than three years the local of trimmers has grown from the negligible number of a few hundred to four thousand and is today one of the best organized locals of women, developing women leaders, educational activities, and participating in the general life of the union.

This is also true of the fur workers where the women, many of whom are of the Greek nationality and were but recently organized by the left wing administration, have actively participated in the strike.

Approaching the Problem.
In approaching the problem of the organization of women one must bear in mind that women are but newcomers to public life and lack organizational experience. Social activities play an important role in attracting women to the trade unions. The club, circle, the social affair with shop mates, may become the nuclei

The Working Woman in Int'l Labor Defense

By ROSE BARON.

From the international battle front of labor a chorus of greetings arises to celebrate International Women's Day. Greetings!

International Labor Defense can well be compared to the first aid of the front line trench of militant labor. Men and women alike concentrated on the task of freeing their political prisoners from the clutches of the enemy and save them for greater tasks that lie ahead.

Shoulder to Shoulder.

The working class woman today fights side by side with the male worker against the system that has been built and maintained by the economic exploitation and oppression of human beings. On every field—in the factories, in the trade unions, in the political parties of the working class women are playing an increasingly important role. Every new strike brings vividly to our attention the inspiring activity of the working women, their militancy on the picket line, their heroic self-denial, their willingness to sacrifice all for the sake of their proletarian ideals. In the Passaic strike, the furriers' and cloakmakers' strikes, and now in the coal strike, women have played their part equally with the men and have borne the brunt of the struggle on the picket line as well as in the homes.

On Picket Line.

And when strikers are clubbed and arrested, women are among them. The International Labor Defense, the central defense organization of the American working class, is being called on to defend increasing numbers of women workers who feel the heavy hand of the capitalist courts. Moreover, when we talk about the class war prisoners throughout the world, we should stop to think; what about their wives? what about the suffering and heroism of a Lucy Parsons or a Rose Sacco?

In Strikers' Family.

The working class woman, both the industrial worker and the housewife thus finds herself vitally concerned in every phase of the class struggle; she is most concerned when the work-

Labor Defense Fighter



Rosa Baron, secretary, International Labor Defense, New York District.

Needle Trades Leader



Rose Wortis, Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union.

stages of the machine age. They opposed the entrance of women in industry claiming that woman's place is in the home.

When, however, their opposition proved to be useless, it was substituted by a new theory, namely, that women are an impermanent factor in industry; that they only remain until they marry. Therefore any attempt to organize women into trade unions is a waste of time and energy.

Many Women Workers.

An examination of the facts concerning women in industry presents an entirely different picture. Women workers are not only employed in the needle trades and textile trades, but are also entering in ever greater numbers into the heavy industries. In the steel and iron industries the number of women workers has increased 145.4 per cent since 1910. In the automobile industry the increase was as high as 108 per cent. This is also true of the chemical industry.

The woman worker in industry is the most underpaid and exploited. She is handicapped not only by lack of skill, but also by the antagonism of the men workers, both skilled and unskilled alike, who see in her a dangerous competitor. Women as unskilled workers are generally engaged on