

## MEET TONIGHT TO PROTEST MASS TEXTILE TRIAL

Weinstone, Weisbord, Wagenknecht, Gold to Speak

## To Score Boss Attack Nat'l Textile Union Issues Appeal

Answering the attacks of the courts of the Massachusetts mill barons, workers of New York will rally tonight at a big protest meeting and demand the release of the 622 textile strikers and strike leaders who are being tried in New Bedford in the biggest mass trial in American labor history. The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, under the auspices of the New York Section of the International Labor Defense and the National Textile Workers Union.

The trial is a retaliatory measure on the part of the mill owners in an effort to crush the new National Textile Workers Union and to eliminate from the field of activity the best fighters in the great six-months' New Bedford strike. In a further effort to outlaw militant unionism indictments of conspiracy on two charges have been brought against 25 of the leaders of various activities connected with the strike, including Albert Weisbord, secretary-treasurer of the National Textile Workers Union; Fred Bieden-kapp, national secretary of the Workers, International Relief; and Paul Crouch, secretary of the All-America Anti-imperialist League.

In addition to Weisbord, Bieden-kapp and Crouch, the speakers will include William W. Weinstone, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party; Ben Gold, manager, Joint Board, Furriers Union; Alfred Wagenknecht, national secretary of the International Labor Defense; Pat Toohy, secretary-treasurer of the National Miners' Union and Norman H. Tallentire, national assistant secretary of the I. L. D. A number of the defendants in the trial will also speak.

An appeal was issued last night by the National Textile Workers Union, calling upon all textile workers of New York City and vicinity to attend the protest meeting tonight. The appeal, signed by Albert Weisbord, national secretary, states: "In New York City and vicinity there are over 25,000 textile workers. The New Bedford strike was a fight not only for the New Bedford workers, but for the knit goods and silk workers of New York City as well, and it is the duty of all the textile workers to rally to the defense of these militant fighters who now face jail. The textile workers in New York City must take the lead and by their militant demonstrations compel the textile barons of America to let our people go.

"The National Textile Workers Union, in launching this defense campaign, raises the slogan, 'Every defense an offensive against the employers.' This defense meeting must also be a meeting through which the 25,000 textile workers of New York City help to build up a truly national, militant textile organization."

## GITLOW EXPOSES AFL CONVENTION

Tells Forum of Its Reactionary Role

At last night's Sunday forum of the Workers School, at 26 Union Square, Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Political Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, spoke on "An Analysis of the A. F. of L. Convention." An attentive audience heard his biting indictment of the "economic statesmen" who run the A. F. of L. as a branch of the imperialist government of the United States.

Gitlow characterized the convention as the most reactionary in the history of the American labor movement. He showed this by summarizing the report of the Executive Council of the federation to the convention, and its action on the report. In dealing with international relations, the report urged restriction of immigration from all other countries of the western hemisphere, but said nothing about the need for international solidarity. It came out against strikes and for industrial peace. Its financial report best summed up its present policies, said Gitlow, for, of nearly half a million spent during the past year, only \$5,222 went for strikes.

## 40,000 Are Homeless in Chile Quake

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 2.—The death toll may reach over 120, over 40,000 are homeless and thousands of workers are without any sign of relief in the devastated area 150 miles to the south, where violent earthquakes virtually destroyed the city of Talca and greatly damaged several other towns.

Many More Feared Dead. "The catastrophe is indescribable in the city of Talca, which is almost totally destroyed," said an eye-witness. Ironically enough the only undamaged building in the city is the Intendencia (chief government building).

Chillan, Baraahone, Santa Cruz, Pelequen, Quinta, Curico and other towns in the damaged area, where most of the population are workers employed in United States owned copper mines.

Workers Suffer Most. The population of Talca still remained in open fields in fear of further shocks. The parents and relatives of missing, however, swarmed through the wreckage of buildings with the rescue forces. Slight shocks were reported today at several points and were felt here, but did not damage.

Prisoners All Killed. Parts of the prison walls fell on the cells and courtyards at Talca, completely isolating sections of the prison. It was impossible to estimate the number of dead in the ruins, since none of the prisoners could evade the falling walls.

## "HOOVER INSULT," URUGUAYANS SAY

Condemn Policies in Nicaragua

BULLETIN. MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 2.—The population of Uruguay is not friendly to the president-elect of U. S. A., whom they regard as a new kind of Alexander, seeking fresh worlds for Wall Street conquests. The Diario del Plata, one of the most influential newspapers, remarks:

"Mr. Hoover's visit is an insult. We will give him the courtesy demanded for a guest, but he is mistaken if he thinks that his visit here will dispel the had impression made in South America by the republican party's policy in Nicaragua."

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 2.—President-elect Hoover left the cruiser Cleveland yesterday amidst the smoke of the roaring 21 gun salute and landed in the midst of a din of whistles from the shore, every precaution being taken to drown out with official noise any insults that might be flung from the workers who witnessed the arrival of this agent of American imperialism.

After embracing President Ayora, and a tour of the city together with a presidential banquet Hoover entered into conference with him and other officials of the Ecuadorian government, back on board the battleship in regard to a \$6,000,000 loan to be given the capitalist government of Ecuador by Wall St.

Hoover in his speech to the Ecuadorian president soothed him with the remark that "true democracy can not be imperialistic" but even Hoover did not claim that the United States could be considered a "true democracy."

The Cleveland left today for the Battleship Maryland, which draws too much water to get into Guayaquil Harbor, but which will carry the Hoover party to its next stop, Lima.

Peruvian Rulers Fawn.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 2.—Whatever the exploited descendants of the Incas may think of the visit of the agent of American imperialism, the reactionary rulers of this country have heard their master's voice, and will rush tumultuously to meet him. When the battleship Maryland with an armament that could sink the whole Peruvian navy, heaves in sight bearing Herbert Hoover, president-elect of the United States, the Congressional Commission, the supreme court judges, the archbishop of Lima, the ministers of government, and the highest army and navy officers will be down at the wharf to meet him; gunboats and airplanes will rush into the harbor and a salute will be fired. The mayor of Callao will make a speech, and Hoover will then be carried by auto up the mountain road to the capital, Lima, where President Leguia will deliver a prepared address.

THIEVES FALL OUT. FORT VALLEY, Ga., (By Mail).—George Slappey, leading business man here, was cut by a knife wounded by Mayor White in a fight.

## SILK WORKERS' MEETING JOINS NEW MILL UNION

Broad Silk Division Quits Associated Silk Union

## To Build Real Union W. I. R. to Open Drive for Strike Aid

(Special to the Daily Worker) PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 2.—At a crowded and enthusiastic membership meeting of the Broad Silk Division of the Associated Silk Workers' Union, over 450 workers, those on strike and those back at work already, voted unanimously to sever their relations with the Associated and affiliate in a body with the National Textile Workers' Union of America. The meeting was held Saturday afternoon in Carpenters Hall, 56 Van Houten St.

Unable to endure any longer the criminal incompetence and outright sell-out tactics of the Associated, officials, and unable to take the leadership of the union out of the hands of the reactionary bureaucrats in control of a campaign of terror against the left wing, the membership of the Broad Silk Department decided to take the only action left open for them which will give a chance of victory to their strike and will help them build a union that will really control and enforce union conditions in the shops.

For a Real Union.

After a report on the general situation in the strike and industry was delivered by Gertrude Mueller, spokesman for the left wing Strike Committee, and after an exhaustive discussion had been carried on by the membership during which they heard greetings and offers of immediate aid from the representatives of the National Textile Workers' Union and the Workers' International Relief, the meeting unanimously passed a series of four motions which provide for immediate affiliation, the building of a real silk workers' union in Paterson and relief of strikers in a national drive.

The striking broad silk workers had been fighting against their officials, demanding that fake settlements with bosses be stopped and

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## WORKERS' SOLIDARITY WINS

DENVER, Dec. 2.—A boycott of the Old Homestead bakery by the families of union workers forced the owners to yield to the union's demand for recognition.

## COMINTERN DEMANDS FULL MOBILIZATION AGAINST TROTSKYISM

The Central Executive Committee herewith publishes the following cablegram received from the Communist International on Nov. 30, 1928:

We urge the Polcom to allow the minority to express its dissociation from Trotskyism.

Give the widest publicity to all statements against Trotskyism. Mobilize the whole Party to isolate and defeat Trotsky supporters.

The Central Executive Committee decided to give the widest publicity in the entire Party press to all statements against Trotskyism.

Comrades! The Comintern calls upon the entire Party membership to concentrate the maximum efforts for administering a crushing defeat to Trotskyism and its supporters.

Mobilize the whole Party against Trotskyism. This is the instruction of the Communist International.

Mobilize against the Right Danger and Trotskyism, which is the rallying center of all opportunist elements within and outside the Communist Party.

Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

## Workers to Denounce 2 New York Troopers Indicted for Torturing Foreign Born Victims

Workers of New York will voice their protest at Hoover's war trip to Latin America at a big mass meeting to be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock sharp at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. The meeting has been called by the New York Section of the All-America Anti-imperialist League.

The meeting will be the first of its kind to be held in this country and will expose the true nature of Hoover's "good will" trip. Speakers will include H. M. Wicks, of the Daily Worker; Paul Crouch, secretary of the All-America Anti-imperialist League, and Arthur C. Calhoun, author of "A Worker Looks at Government."

## ROYALISTS MOVE IN ALBANIA PARLIAMENT

TIRANA, Albania, Dec. 2.—The constitutional assembly passed a law transforming itself into a parliament, it was announced today. This is the final act in connection with the assembly's work of amending the constitution to permit the transformation from a republic to a monarchy with King Zogu on the throne, and Mussolini's protectorate an established fact.

## SPRING-UP CONVICT LABOR

HOSSING, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Convicts manufacturing license plates this year have been so speeded up that work is four months ahead of last year, a report of the Commissioner of Correction shows.

## LONDON, (By Mail).—Over 22 per cent of coal from British mines last year was cut by machinery, a government report says. The number of miners displaced runs into the tens of thousands.

# Against the Right Danger in the Soviet Union and Germany

## Declaration of Central Executive Committee of Workers (Communist) Party

Recent events in the Communist parties of the Soviet Union and Germany have proved the correctness of the thesis of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern which stated that the main danger facing the Communist movement today is the right danger.

Based on more detailed information the Central Executive Committee reaffirms its decision of November 14th, fully endorsing the position of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Party Conference of the Communist Party of Germany in their fight against the right danger.

The gigantic work of Socialist construction—the building of the basis of Socialism, of heavy industry, and the collectivization of agriculture—is the most important event of the international labor movement as a whole. The building of Socialism, the realization of the proletarian stronghold in contrast to the menacingly growing Anglo-American imperialist rivalry on the capitalist pole of the world situation.

Trotskyism—in over-estimating the capitalist forces, in advocating a policy of over-industrialization, of breaking the alliance of the working class with the peasantry, in spreading disbelief in the possibility of building Socialism in one country—represents the "left" danger in the Soviet Union and leads to the restoration of capitalism. But after the decisive defeat of Trotskyism, organizationally as well as ideologically, the main danger today in the Soviet Union is outright opportunism, which underestimates the strength of the kulaks and Nepmen, refuses to see the intensification of the class struggle in the Soviet Union, demands the slowing down of industrialization, spreads skepticism about the possibility of the collectivization of agriculture—all of which means the disarming of the Communist Party and the working class before the class enemy and increases the chances for the reestablishment of capitalism in the Soviet Union.

Not only the interests of the working class of the Soviet Union but the interests of the international proletariat also demand an uncompromising struggle against Trotskyism, against outright opportunistic tendencies, and against all tolerance towards such tendencies, all conciliatory attempts to cover up and protect such outright opportunism.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America declares its full solidarity with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany and with the position of the recent Party Conference of the Communist Party of Germany. We congratulate our German brother party on its decisive victory over the out-and-out opportunistic Brandler group, which puts forward the platform of democratic reformism instead of the proletarian revolution, which tries to make a compromise with the "left" Social Democratic leadership instead of an uncompromising struggle against this worst enemy of Communism, which represents today an openly anti-Comintern group of liquidators. The Party Conference of the Communist Party of Germany correctly characterizes the

Ewert-Gerhart group as one of conciliation and toleration towards the opportunism of the Brandlerites. The group of conciliators refuses to recognize the right danger as the chief danger facing the Communist Party of Germany and the Comintern as a whole. The attitude of this group of conciliators is the more dangerous because in words they try to make a distinction between themselves and the outright opportunistic Brandler group, while in reality they hinder the liquidation of opportunism by accepting the Comintern decisions only with reservations. The Party Conference of the Communist Party of Germany was absolutely correct in condemning this attitude of the group of conciliators and declaring that it is impossible to separate in a mechanical way the estimation of the political policies of the Party from the inner party course. In fighting the present leadership the Central Committee of the German Party, the conciliatory group renders objective help to the opportunism of the renegade Brandler group. The Communist Party of Germany cannot develop into the victorious leader of the German proletarian revolution without cleansing its ranks of the Brandlerites and liquidating the group of conciliators.

The new Trotskyist outbreak in the ranks of the Workers (Communist) Party of America creates a grave situation for our party. The renegade Cannon group is making frantic efforts to split the Party. Trotskyism in America today is an openly counter-revolutionary Social Democratic ideology. The Trotskyist group around Cannon, Lore and Eastman is an open ally of the capitalists, the Government, the Socialist Party, the A. F. of L., in their attempts to destroy the Communist Party. Trotskyism as it appears today in the United States is the most consistent system of opportunism. The platform of Trotskyism in America today is the rallying center of all right elements within and outside the Communist Party. The complete liquidation of Trotskyism in our Party can be achieved only by an uncompromising, relentless struggle against all manifestations of the right danger, by means of merciless self-criticism of all mistakes and errors made by the C. E. C. and the Party as a whole, by a complete mobilization of all Party forces against the renegades, near-Social Democrats, splitters, and liquidators. Only the line of the Communist International can be the basis of a fight against the right danger and Trotskyism. The acceptance of all decisions of the Communist International without any reservations is the prerequisite of a successful fight against the right danger and Trotskyism. Any tendency which declares that the present Central Executive Committee of our Party is the main danger and that Trotskyism—which tries to split the Party, which fights openly the Soviet Union and the Comintern—is a lesser menace renders, consciously or unconsciously, objective help to Trotskyism.

The situation in the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Germany and in the Workers (Communist) Party of America proves decisively that only a merciless struggle against the right danger and Trotskyism, only the liquidation of conciliatory tendencies towards opportunism can force the various sections of the Communist International into one solidified world party of Communism.

## BOSSES, A. F. L. PLAN ATTACK ON FURRIERS' UNION

Bosses, Labor Fakers Try to Halt Growth of Joint Board

## Bosses Get Concessions Workers Mobilizing Against Enemies

Faced with the growing power of the left wing Joint Board Furriers Union, which is rapidly regaining control of the industry, the fur manufacturers and their partners, the A. F. of L. Joint Council, have marshaled their forces for a new attack against the Joint Board. The whole plot, brewing for some time and still openly admitted by the manufacturers, is to have the two employers' associations join in refusing recognition to the Joint Board and sign a fake agreement with the A. F. of L. Union.

Since the attack of the Joint Board, when the union conditions of the fur workers were sold to the bosses by the A. F. of L. for its support in the fight, conditions in the shops have become worse and worse. Now that the strength of the Joint Board shows an alarming increase and it becomes apparent that the bosses' associations should be compelled to sign anew with the left wing union, the new promises of a free hand in depressing conditions given the bosses by the scab union have been accepted and the Fur Trimming Association has also decided to withdraw recognition from the Joint Board. The Associated Fur Manufacturers, the larger association, withdrew recognition when the fight against the left wing began, about two years ago.

Woll Serves Bosses.

Confronted with imminent and total extinction, the scab A. F. of L. Joint Council, through its Matthew Woll and socialist assistants, kept offering the employers more and more outright concessions if they would join in a last desperate effort to halt the tremendous strides being made nationally by the Joint

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## Backed CEC Resolution on Trotskyism, Right Danger in Section 5

Following is a corrected list of those who voted in favor of the C. E. C. resolution on "Trotskyism and the Right Danger" in Section 5: T. Yakoleff, S. Mesnil, E. Baum, Fannie Burgin, H. Segal, N. Amron, S. LeRoy, Margolis, I. Stamler and L. Hofbauer.

## Asks Big Army To Crush Down Future Strikes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The official report of Secretary of War Davis for the last fiscal year demands further increase of infantry and other sections of the army to replace men taken from them to supply the augmented aircraft service. Davis states definitely that the army heads will not reduce the number of soldiers in U. S. Overseas possessions, in which at present a quarter of the army is stationed, so more man-power is needed for home posts.

The report hints that with the growing unemployment and the strike movement on an increase, more soldiers will be needed in continental U. S. to keep down the militant workers and break strikes.

Davis takes credit for the growing mechanization of the army. According to his report, one regiment or infantry has been completely motorized as an experimental unit. The cavalry units of the regular army have undergone a complete reorganization, which has served to reduce overhead, increase fire power, introduce anti-tank and anti-aircraft defense without adverse effect upon the all-important cavalry characteristic of mobility. An armored car unit, the first in the history of the regular establishment, has been introduced.

"The organization of an experimental mechanized force was instituted during the fiscal year just ended. This force combined units of infantry, including tanks, air corps, field artillery engineers, coast artillery anti-aircraft, chemical warfare, ordnance and an armored car troop, ammunition train and medical detachments. It has undergone a period of intensive experimentation, from which may be deducted the capabilities and limitations of the mechanization of military forces."

## CONGRESS DUCKS "FARM RELIEF"

Plan to Rush Big Navy Appropriations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The "Lame Duck" session of the Seventieth Congress will assemble tomorrow, and a canvass of opinion among the senators and representatives assembled shows that the clash of arms and necessity for providing for fresh conquests of American imperialism abroad will provide a convenient excuse for postponing indefinitely any action on farm relief.

The republican spell-binders, as well as the democratic, during the presidential campaign made free use of promises to the farmers that something would be done to alleviate the distress in rural regions. Such promises now become liabilities, as everyone knows no considerable relief short of abandoning the capitalist system can be afforded, and even slight relief would be unthinkable, as it would be possible only at the expense of the bankers, grain elevator, grain purchasing groups, and agricultural implement and fertilizer companies which at present have a strangle-hold on farm economies.

Dodge the Record.

Moreover, the farmers have shown some signs lately that they see thru the fake plans proposed. In this dilemma, the congressmen going out of office desire not to be on record, and those remaining in wish to postpone the reckoning by any means possible. A convenient excuse now is, "Wait for Hoover."

Boulder dam will come up first in the senate, and seems likely to go thru in an amended form—score one for the Southern California real estate boosters.

To Build Cruisers.

The Coolidge proposal for fifteen new cruisers will then be taken care of. After that, and with the big navy guaranteed, the intricacies of the Kellogg proposal for a league against the U.S.S.R., under U. S. leadership instead of British, will be discussed, under the misleading title of "Anti-War treaties." The treaties are supposed to come up for vote some time in January, after the Christmas recess.

In the House everybody will be kept busy grinding out administration bills for appropriations, the last whack at the pork barrel for some of the members.

Immigration law modifications (the question of "national origins") the Vestris incident gives a possibility for a slap at British shipping, and the remnants of the S-4 disaster, which includes a difference of opinion whether the House and Senate should appoint a committee of inquiry to talk to death evidence of incompetence of high naval officers when the lives of mere seamen are concerned, or whether the president should appoint the committee, are all on the list.

## SUBWAYS MAKING MILLIONS FROM FIVE-CENT FARE

\$2,701,000 in Net Profit While Suing for Raise

## Charge to Break Union One Expense for 7-Cent Propaganda

Evidence of enormous profits made by the overcrowded subways of New York for Mr. Hedley and his group of stockholders in the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and the B. M. T. at the very time when they were suing for an order to increase the fares on their mainly worker passengers from five cents to seven cents or more, is contained in the report of the New York State Transit Commission, just made public. The net profit last year was \$2,701,000, it is revealed.

This is particularly interesting, as the argument, used for an increase in fare, an argument not only presented in court but foisted on the public through car cards and the columns of half a dozen friendly newspapers, was simply and solely that the companies were going bankrupt on the five-cent fare.

Waived Over Expense.

"Such an increase in operating expenses," said the companies as answer to every criticism of inadequate service, failure to maintain schedule and failure to prevent such disastrous accidents as that which killed and maimed dozens at one time in Times Square this summer.

And now, on the word of coldly calculating statisticians, working for a commission friendly to big business in every way, comes another side of the question to view—such an increase in revenue—such an increase in the number of passengers."

Profits Fat.

The Hedley outfit has a tight grip on all useful means of transportation in New York, subways, elevated lines, surface cars, Hudson tubes. Workers going to work have to use these lines.

The commission's report shows that all of the transit lines of the city, including the bus lines and the Hudson River tubes, carried during the fiscal year a grand total of 3,235,200,000 passengers. This was

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## MORE "DAILY" READERS, GOAL

To Reach Masses in New Campaign

To place the circulation of the Daily Worker on a par with the influence of the Communist-led left wing in the unions, cooperatives, fraternal and other workers' organizations and thus raise the circulation in New York City alone to 25,000 or 35,000—was the concrete aim proposed to the Daily Worker agents by A. Ravitch, business manager of the Daily at their meeting Friday night.

Part of the blame for this not being the case now, said Ravitch, was due to the inactivity of some of the Daily Worker agents. He praised the agents of sections 1 and 2, who brought in a large sum each week for the sustaining fund. Leo Kling of Section 1 received special mention for pushing the campaign ahead in every unit meeting and was thus able to bring in \$80 to \$100 each week.

Mass distribution was the real solution of the problem, however, Ravitch continued. If the New York circulation could be built up to the figure mentioned above, there would be no need for the sustaining fund and the periodic drives, without which the paper can not continue under present conditions. The mass distribution in Harlem during the

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## Weinstone Speaks on C. I. Program Tuesday

William W. Weinstone, organizer of District 2, who was a delegate to the Sixth World Congress and was also a member of the Program Commission, will talk before a combined membership meeting of Sections 2 and 3 on "The Program of the Communist International." Weinstone will present the various aspects of the program and the significance of the program for the Communist movement of the world and America. A discussion will follow.

The meeting will be held this Tuesday, Dec. 4, at Irving Plaza, and will open at 6:30 p. m.

# New Bedford Textile Union Mobilizes to Fight Attempt to Jail Leaders

## ORGANIZER TELLS FRAME-UP PLANS OF MILL BARONS

### Activities of Workers Grow Despite Terror

By CLARINA MICHELSON.  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 2.—New Bedford continues to show that it is a boss-owned town. The 15 workers who were arrested last Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were kept in the House of Correction over four days, although it would only have taken five minutes to have them brought into court to have bail set by the judge.

These workers are in the group of 25 who were indicted on a "conspiracy" charge—"conspiracy" to parade without a permit and "conspiracy" to disturb the peace. This move on the part of the courts is obviously an attempt to "get" the most active union workers. All of the local New Bedford organizers are included in this framed-up conspiracy charge, except two, Fred Beal and William Murdoch. The only reason they were also not indicted as "conspirators" was because they were in jail at the time because of their strike activities.

**Taken by Force.**

District Attorney Crossley announced last week that he would like all the 25 indicted workers to appear in the New Bedford Superior Court, on Tuesday, Nov. 27. He was very much annoyed when Henry Hoffman, the International Labor Defense lawyer in charge of the cases, stated that none of the workers would voluntarily appear in court, and that if the district attorney wanted them, he would have to go after them. This resulted in 15 being arrested by local police on bench warrants. They were taken in at the New Bedford local office of the National Textile Workers' Union at 49 William St., at a mass meeting, and from their homes. They were booked at the Central Police Station and then transferred to the House of Correction. The ten who have not yet been located and served with extradition papers to appear in the New Bedford court as "conspirators" are Albert Weiss, Frederick Biedenkopf, Paul Crouch, Ellen Dawson, Elsie Pultur, Germaine Madeiros, Nathan Kay, Elizabeth Donnelly, Jackson W. Wales and Joseph M. Cabral.

**Heavy Bail.**

So far we have taken care of all the New Bedford cases. Almost \$400,000 in bail has been put up and about three-quarters of a million dollars in prosperity tied up in freeing from jail arrested textile strikers. Every cent has come from local sympathizers; not a nickel from outside or from professional bondsmen.

The International Labor Defense, during the strike, built up a strong local organization, first under the direction of Abe Pizer, now organizer for the National Textile Workers' Union in Fall River, and now under Antonio Samieras, one of the active textile strikers. There are over 500 members in the Portuguese and English branches and almost 200 in the Polish.

While the 15 workers on the "conspiracy" charge are spending days in the House of Correction, away from their union jobs, awaiting the court's pleasure to have them brought in to have bail set, another case is going ahead full blast in the same court house under the same Judge Williams. This is the case of the former treasurer and collector of Westport, Mass., Charles H. Gifford, on trial for larceny of \$43,066.40. Gifford says his wife knows how the missing money was spent and Mrs. Gifford says she laid it on the table, and wasn't it a coincidence, someone came in just then and the money disappeared, she can't imagine how it happened.

**"Daily" Reporter Barred.**

While Judge Williams is upstairs listening to the strange disappearance of taxpayers' money to the tune of over \$43,000, the case of Patrick Cabral, of 74 County St., is being tried downstairs under Judge John Gibbs. Cabral was a striker. Someone was beaten up on Oct. 9 and Cabral was arrested on the charge of "assault with intent to kill." This obviously framed-up charge was later changed to "assault." The man assaulted, incidentally, went to work as usual the next day. The case is now going on. Cabral is being defended by Henry Hoffman, the I. L. D. lawyer.

The New Bedford Hotel on Pleasant St., patronized by mill owners, traveling salesmen and the like, assures strangers with big signs that they are welcome to the city and that every courtesy will be extended them. This courtesy is not extended by the court house. The representative of the Daily Worker was excluded from the trial of Cabral on the ground of the "room being too small"; this in spite of the fact that local reporters were permitted in.

Union activities are being carried on in spite of 15 of the active workers being in jail. A mill meeting is held each night. There are mass meetings every Sunday. A shop paper, "The Red Spindle," gotten out by the Young Workers League unit in the Acushnet Mill has just been distributed to all the workers. Plans are being made to get shop papers out at the other mills. Two

## The "Prosperity" Landslide: Breadlines Again



Breadlines have made their appearance in New York City again. Lines of starving workers, only a fraction of the huge army of the unemployed, are once more waiting for hours in the bitter cold for the bowls of soup that missionary societies hand out to them in the hope that they will continue to sing hallelujah to the capitalist god. Photo shows unemployed workers being fed.

## AGAINST TROTSKYISM AND RIGHT DANGER

Returns from various units which have acted on the Central Executive Committee statement regarding the expulsion of Cannon, Abern and Schachtman and the right danger in our party indicate that the comrades in the district have been thoroughly aroused by the attempt to attack and spit the Party of the renegades now congregating in 1.

The returns for Section 8 (Brownsville), a thoroughly proletarian territory, are as follows: International Branch 1, for the C. E. C. statement 23, with reservations 7; International Branch 2, for Section Resolution supporting C. E. C. and D. E. C. statement 17, for a minority resolution 5; Factory District Unit for Section resolution 15, with reservations 8, abstaining 1.

The following resolution was Section 5 (Bronx) sends in the following returns: Branch 1 Lower Bronx, 17 for the C. E. C. statement, 13 abstaining; Branch 2, for the C. E. C. statement 19, abstaining 2; Branch 3, for the C. E. C. statement 12, for a minority resolution containing certain reservations 12; Branch 4, for the C. E. C. statement 37, abstaining 9; Branch 5, for the C. E. C. statement 27, abstaining 14; Branch 6, for the C. E. C. 33, voting for a minority resolution containing certain reservations 39. The section executive had voted previously on this matter, 12 being for the C. E. C. statement and 2 abstaining.

The first returns from Section 6 are from Shop Nucleus No. 1 which voted unanimously with all 12 members present for the C. E. C. statement, with a resolution reading in part as follows: "We congratulate the C. E. C. on its Bolshevik watchfulness of the interests of the proletariat and of the party. We in-dorse without any reservations the actions of the C. E. C. in expelling Cannon, Schachtman, Abern and their associates from the ranks of our Party. We demand from the opposition to leave the slippery path of "reservations" in accepting Comintern decisions."

The Section Executive Committee of Section 7, South Brooklyn, voted on the C. E. C. and D. E. C. resolution as follows: For—Minkin, Schwartzberg, Gencharik, Mitchell, Gorbaty, Kakounin, Maki, Berlinsky, Desarso, and Saffron (alternate). F.—the resolution with reservations: Chalupski, Scherer, Weitz. Alternate A. Scherer.

The following resolution was adopted at a special meeting of the Section Executive Committee of Section Four (Harlem and Yorkville) of the Workers (Communist) Party, called for the purpose of discussing the declaration of the C. E. C. on the struggle against Trotskyism and the right danger. The meeting was attended by all but two members of

## WILL CUT WAGES OF WORKERS TO BOOST GRAFTERS

### "Socialist" Milwaukee Scene of Maneuver

MILWAUKEE, Wis., (By Mail).—A sweeping reduction in the wages of the lowest paid county employees, in order to provide for boosts in the salaries of those holding high-salaried political jobs, will soon be made, in this socialist-controlled county, as a result of the recommendation of a Chicago firm of so-called efficiency experts.

The Chicago firm, the Griffenhagen Co., calling itself "payroll surveyors," will cut down the wages of clerks by \$25 a month and county laborers and other non-office workers will also suffer considerable slashes, the amount of which has not been made public.

Among those to get a boost in salaries are such political officeholders as the county hospital superintendent; head of the civil service commission; the entire list of assistant district attorneys; the corporation counsel, and the manager of county institutions, who gets \$6,000 a year and a dwelling and maintenance for a family of 12 members. The latter is recommended for an increase to \$12,000 a year.

## NEW SCHEMES TO WRING LAST CENT FROM MINER

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 2.—In West Virginia hustling mine operators are unloading more of the burden of the company town on the miner. In former years, the operator who picked out a hillside miles from the nearest settlement as a mine site had to build a town to house his miners.

Today, boasts Charles W. Connor, general superintendent of the Nellis mine of the American Rolling Mill Company, the miners themselves are being forced to pay for town buildings. "It's the finest thing I have ever seen," he boasts, "It gives the men a chance to take and it gets away from the paternalistic idea."

**Checkoff Dues.**

Mine workers are forced to belong to the Armeo Association, a company union in which the mine manager and bosses are directors. One dollar is checked off each month from the miner's wage as dues, and the company adds an equal amount.

From this fund a church has been built and the attendant at the

## BRITISH TEXTILE SPEED UP IS ON; WAGE CUT SEEN

### Trade Union Misleaders Aid Huge Trust

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The British cotton employers are now carrying on their plan of rationalization at full speed. James Rushton, a leader of the Barnoldswick Weavers' Association, and of the Cotton Workers' Minority Movement describes the speed-up thus:

"The bosses are forming a huge trust to control output and prices, speeding up machinery, and using inferior grades of cotton, attempting to reduce wages and lengthening the working week. Ten months ago, when the employers put forward their demand for a 12-1/2 per cent reduction in wages and for a 52-hour week, due to some slight internal differences amongst their organization, their attack was not followed up. But now, with their amalgamations, and the cotton trade union misleaders cooperating with the employers, they find themselves in a position to make new demands on the workers."

Attempts were made to introduce the 6 a. m. start at individual mills, but these attempts failed due to the vigilance and fight of the Communist weavers and the Cotton Workers' Minority movement.

The bosses are again attempting to get wage reductions, and they succeeded in the Hebben Bridge Mills with the assistance of trade union officials, whom the Communists and Minority Movement are fighting.

## BOSSES, A. F. L. ATTACK FURRIERS

### Combination Will Find Workers Ready

Continued from Page One

Board. And the employers, faced with being compelled to give in to union conditions if the left wing regained control of the industry, readily assented to the Joint Council. The plan then was to get the smaller association, which was in contractual relations with the Joint Board, to come in on the fight.

**Workers Will Fight.**

After more than a whole week of secret conferences the plot was finally hatched. In a statement to the press, Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, announced that although he has as yet received no official communication of the decision of the small association to break its contract the union is informed of the planned offensive and that mobilization of the workers for a struggle is already under way.

The bosses are soon to see who is the real power in the situation, they and the impotent A. F. of L. officials or the fur workers and their representative—the Joint Board, Gold declared, adding that the union is developing a strength sufficient enough to be able to teach anew the lesson given the manufacturers in the general strike of 1926.

**Can't Pay Thugs.**

That the scab union of the socialist party and the Matt Wolls is on the point of evaporating into thin air, is proven by the fact that their agents and hired gangsters are no longer seen in the fur market. They have even lost the power to have the employers force their workers to pay dues to the scab council, thus being left without the "wherewithal" for the hiring of underworld thugs.

The same degeneration has also developed in the ranks of the right wing union in the cloak and dress-making industry. They, too, joined the bosses in a last effort to stem the tide of the masses, who were joining the left wing union. Their attempt, too, was uncovered before it could be put into effect and is now collapsing.

Both the fur workers and the workers in the ladies' garment industry are to hold national conventions to establish independent unions. At the close of these conventions, which will take place simultaneously, complete amalgamation will be effected. This is a primary factor forecasting defeat to the new offensives against the left wing needle trades unions.

## MORE "DAILY" READERS, GOAL

### To Reach Masses in New Campaign

Continued from Page One

election campaign showed that a real effort in such a distribution resulted in a big improvement in sales thereafter in that section. Regular factory gate distribution, and the same at union meetings, etc., would have similar results. With 125 Foreign language workers clubs in this city, and numerous sympathetic unions, cooperatives, Workmen's Circle and Freieit Singing Society branches, a large number of Daily Worker agents were needed to visit their meetings to get greetings for the fifth anniversary editions, as well as personal greetings from the individuals present. The business office staff which has started this work, was unable to carry it through alone.

The fifth anniversary edition of The Daily Worker, Harry Fox, campaign manager, told the agents, would be a 500,000, 32-page issue, half of which would contain greetings from Communist and left wing organizations all over the world, and the remainder special feature articles, and items of great interest relating to the past five years struggle of the Daily Worker, as well as many articles on the labor, "socialist," Negro and capitalist press in this country, and the international Communist press.

## MILLIONS FROM FIVE-CENT FARE

### Subways Make Huge Net Profit

Continued from Page One

an increase of 76,700,000 over the number carried the previous year.

Of this total, 2,921,200,000 were carried by rapid transit and surface lines, 112,500,000 by the Hudson tubes, \$6,100,000 by bus companies reporting to the commission, and approximately 97,750,000 by municipal bus lines.

And the nickels which these workers had to throw into the little boxes at the turnstiles amounted in total profits to a net \$2,701,000, says the Transit Commission. On the subways, which are most used, the profits were \$8,832,000, and that would have been the figure for the stockholders to play with, over and above all manner of padded expense accounts and with everything imaginable charged to operating expenses, had not the managers, in their desire to make a clean-cut monopoly of the thing, taken on some bad paying concerns, especially the elevated railways of Manhattan, which cut down the profit on the whole to the nearly three million figure.

The Transit Commission reported also that companies, in stating their case to the courts, included in the sum of legitimate operating expenses \$1,374,311 spent in fighting unionization on the roads, and preventing a strike of the men, who wanted to raise their miserably low wages.

## AGAINST TROTSKYISM AND RIGHT DANGER

Section Four Executive Committee whole heartedly endorses the policies and statement of the Central Executive Committee of the Party on the expulsion of Cannon, Abern, and Schachtman from the Party because of their Trotskyist activities. We call upon every member of the section to give full support to the section to help support to the Central Executive Committee, to help eliminate the danger of Trotskyism from our Party, to unitedly fight to build and strengthen our Party in support of the Comintern and to fight every attempt of any member to introduce Trotskyism or factionalism into the section. We pledge our full support to help carry out unreservedly all decisions of the Comintern and the C. E. C.

"We ask all comrades to understand that Cannon, Abern and Schachtman, because of their anti-Party activities, are enemies of the Party and should be treated as such."

The vote on the resolution follows: For—Nemser, Lloyd, Paivio, Hirshman, Hagen, Briggs, Dungee, Markoff, Moreau, Thompson, Lampert and Gerson (YWI) Maslow (Unit 2) Burtan (Unit 3), Ginsbert and Reemar. Refused to vote: Miletti, Italian Union Organizer. Voting against: Reiss, Braverman and Fishman.

## GITLOW EXPOSES AFL CONVENTION

### Tells Forum of Its Reactionary Role

Continued from Page One

and lockouts, the rest for salaries, etc.

The viewpoint of the labor bureaucrats, Gitlow showed was based upon preparations for the next war. Green's opening speech indignantly disputed with the manufacturers' association the claim to greater patriotism. McNutt, of the American Legion, urged the passage of a universal draft law, Colonel Ross, officially there from the U. S. army, asked for support for the war preparations the army and government were engaged in, and Secretary of Labor Davis requested industrial compliance through rationalization, peace in industry, and full support of the strikebreaking president, nist were in evidence at all times. Gitlow said. The USSR was this time attacked somewhat indirectly, by repudiation of Professor Dewey for his endorsement of the Soviet regime. The socialists supported the fakers 100 per cent. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, meeting after the convention, showed its complete support of all the actions of the A. F. of L. misleaders, urging friendly relations with them.

## Craving Rum, Ex-Grand Duke Will Tour U. S. Talk of "Spirituality"

Complaining a little because he has been in the habit of drinking a lot of a wine which he is afraid he can't get in America, ex-Grand Duke Alexander Michalovich, cousin and brother-in-law of the late czar of Russia, landed in New York Saturday and gave an interview to the reporters, in which he repeated for the ten thousandth time during the last ten years that "The Bolsheviks are tottering in Russia." The present theory of the ex-Duke is that a "new leader will arise from the intellectual classes," and that a "spiritual revolution" will bring back the capitalists and landlords to the country in which the workers and peasants overthrew them.

The Grand Duke added his part to the quarrel over the pretender, "Grand Duchess Anastasia," raising among the earstocrats who fled the workers of Russia, by contradicting his rich American niece, Mrs. William B. Leeds, former Princess Xenia.

The Duke is going to pick up a little money lecturing on "spirituality."

## Women Meet.

The Women's League, under the direction of local women who were active in the strike, has frequent meetings. Weekly classes in English are conducted. Large groups of Pioneers meet each week. Every Saturday night dances are held in the north and south ends of town. On Thanksgiving evening there were two special dances. One of the strikers' kids who said she was going to the dance was asked what she had to be thankful for, if anything. "Sure," she said, "Thanksgiving's all right. We've got the union."

Fred Beal, organizer of the N. T. W. Union in New Bedford, who is running for mayor on the Workers (Communist) Party platform is conducting a lively campaign. Daily noon meetings are held at the mills. Two big rallies will be held Sunday, December 2nd, at the Conique Theatre and at Monte Pio Hall. Maria Correia, textile striker, is also on the Workers Party ticket, running for common council. Thomas Corriegan, a painter, is candidate for alderman.

## JANUARY 5, 1929

WILL BE FIVE YEARS OF THE COMING OUT OF THE

## DAILY WORKER

CITIES ARE URGED TO BEGIN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATIONS NOW.

## VERY Workers (Communist) Party Unit and Sympathetic Organization Should Distribute the

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# PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

On October 16 the minority of the Political Committee of the Party consisting of Comrades Aronberg, Bittelman and Foster, submitted a statement to the Political Committee containing the following charges against Cannon, Abern and Shachtman:

1) It has become clear, in recent weeks, that Comrade Cannon, supported by Comrades Abern and Shachtman, is carrying on activities, leading to the crystallization of a Trotskyist faction in our Party. Comrade Cannon is making a political platform of such propositions as: keeping an open mind on the question of Trotskyism, studying the question, spreading doubt as to the correctness of the C. I. attitude on the question, and urging the need of re-examining it, etc.

2) Trotskyism has been correctly condemned by the C. I. as a social-democratic and counter-revolutionary tendency. Trotskyism employs left phrases to cover up Right deeds. Comrade Cannon's variety of Trotskyism in the U. S. constitutes a tendency to develop a Right wing orientation for the American Section of the C. I., under cover of reopening for discussion the C. I. attitude on the question of Trotskyism.

3) The main danger in our Party, as in the C. I., comes in the present period from the Right. The minority is committed to an uncompromising fight against the Right Danger in our Party no matter from where it comes or under what cover it makes its appearance.

4) The minority therefore completely dissociates itself from Comrade Cannon and those who hold similar views. The minority decides to wage a merciless fight against this Trotskyist manoeuvre of Comrade Cannon and to wage this fight as an organic part of its general struggle against the Right Danger and the Right wing of our Party (the Lovestone group).

Confronted with this charge, Cannon assumed the following attitude—while evading to answer whether he was for Trotskyism or against it, he definitely branded the charges of the minority as false. When further pressed for a direct answer as to his attitude on Trotskyism and as to his intentions of reopening the discussion in the Party on this question, it became clear from his answers that Cannon and those sharing his views are actually proceeding to the building up of a Trotskyist faction in the Party. It was also clear that Cannon was playing for time and therefore was unwilling at that time to openly state his decision in favor of Trotskyism.

But the charges submitted by the minority taken together with Cannon's attitude toward them was such that the Political Committee became convinced that Cannon and those sharing his views on this question could not be further entrusted with the holding of their positions in the Party. The Polcom thereupon adopted the motion of the minority to remove Cannon, Abern and Shachtman from their positions and to initiate a thorough investigation into the matter. This investigation was carried on by the Polcom and was participated in by all those comrades in the minority who from personal contact with Cannon could assist Cannon's Trotskyist move. In this manner Cannon was finally compelled to come out from his hiding place and to state his decision on Trotskyism which he did by submitting a statement to the Political Committee in the name of himself, Abern, Shachtman. Following this open declaration for Trotskyism, the Political Committee unanimously expelled Cannon, Abern, Shachtman from the Party.

## The Role of the Minority in Exposing and Defeating the Cannon Trotskyist Move.

It has been established by the investigation that comrades of the minority who were in personal contact with Cannon, Shachtman and Abern after the return of Cannon from the Sixth World Congress, have been successful in exposing Cannon's moves and thus enable the Party to defeat them. The records of the investigation definitely prove that it was due to the efforts of Comrades Hathaway, Gomez, Costrell, Wagenknecht, Aronberg, Gorman and a few others that the Political Committee was able to take effective action against Cannon and his followers and thus enable the Party to liquidate the developing Trotsky Opposition.

The above named comrades of the minority, when they received their first inkling of Cannon's developing Trotskyist Opposition on October 3, proceeded to take necessary steps to establish the facts and bring them to the Polcom. The suspicion that something was wrong with Cannon on the question of Trotskyism was forced on them by statements of Cannon, Abern and Shachtman to the effect that the question of Trotskyism is not really settled, yet, that we have not studied the question enough to be able to render complete and final judgment on this issue. The above named comrades of the minority became further strengthened in their suspicions when Cannon in the next several days began to advocate what he called "an open mind" on Trotskyism. These developments taken in connection with the attitude of Cannon, Abern, Shachtman to abstain from voting in the membership meeting in New York on the question of endorsing the general line

of the Comintern convinced the above named comrades of the minority that Cannon was developing a line which leads to the crystallization of a Trotskyist faction in the Party. The comrades, however, knew that in the absence of conclusive evidence Cannon might deny the charges and retract further into political hiding as he did threaten to do before the charges were submitted to the Polcom. Therefore the above comrades of the minority proceeded from that point on to secure all available proof to convince the Polcom of the correctness of the charges which they had made.

It is thus seen that within less than two weeks after the comrades of the minority in New York first got their suspicion about the maturing Trotskyist Opposition of Cannon, the comrades were successful in establishing the facts before the Political Committee with the subsequent expulsion of Cannon, Abern and Shachtman from the Party.

The majority of the Central Committee while pretending to discourage charges of Trotskyism against the minority at the same time launches a bitter attack against the minority which in substance accuses them of Trotskyism, citing especially Comrades Gomez, Costrell, Aronberg, Douglas, Hathaway, Gorman, Frankfeld and Wagenknecht for withholding information from the Polcom about the Trotskyist attitude of Cannon, for expelling Cannon from the minority group instead of bringing the matter immediately to the Political Committee, for making a joint declaration with Cannon in the Polcom expressing reservations to the Comintern decision regarding the American question, for selecting Cannon as a member of the steering committee to the membership meeting in New York on October 3. The statement of the Central Committee attacks the minority delegation to the Sixth World Congress for failure to inform the Communist International that Cannon absented himself from voting on the Trotskyist question in the Congress.

These accusations are absolutely false; the facts are as follows: (1) No information "about the Trotskyist attitude of Cannon" was withheld from the Political Committee. The investigation proves this. The comrades of the minority did not present to the Polcom their mere individual suspicions but, on the contrary secured proof confirming these suspicions and then brought the matter to the Political Committee.

(2) When these comrades expelled Cannon from the minority, this was precisely one of the means by which they forced Cannon to come out into the open and thus enabled the Party to see the Cannon move and to attack it.

(3) When Comrades Aronberg and Costrell signed together with Cannon the declaration of the minority to the Polcom on their attitude to the Comintern decision on the American question, they at that time had absolutely no inkling about the Trotskyist designs of Cannon. The same considerations explain the selection of Cannon as one of the steering committee of the minority at the membership meeting of October 3.

(4) The delegates of the minority to the Sixth World Congress had not learned of Cannon's absence in the Congress when the Trotskyist question was acted on until after arriving in the United States and during the investigation of this matter. The delegates of the minority to the Congress did know in Moscow that Cannon was not present in the Congress hall when the general political thesis was voted on. The minority delegates demanded of Cannon an explanation of this action on the next day after the vote on the thesis occurred. Cannon's explanation was that he did not want to vote for the declaration of the minority delegation to the Congress on the thesis. Cannon's Trotskyism was not known by the minority delegates in Moscow.

It is therefore, obvious that the accusations made by the majority in its statement against the minority are unfounded. Furthermore, as we will prove later in the document, the meaning of these accusations and attacks is to utilize the Cannon Trotskyist Opposition in order to initiate a new onslaught against the minority through the Party.

## For the Comintern Line Against the Right Danger and Against Trotskyism.

In the present struggle against both the Right danger and against Trotskyism the minority proposes that the Party shall follow the line laid down by the Communist International. The line adopted by the majority of the Central Committee of our Party and embodied in its statement is contrary to the Comintern on this question.

What is the Comintern line for the struggle against the Right danger and against "Trotskyism"? We will quote from Comrade Bukharin's report to the Sixth World Congress:

"Some time ago the greatest danger in the Communist International came from the 'left' ultra's, who endeavored to set up an international organization. After the defeat of the Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union these were frustrated, but the very process of disintegration of the Opposition, the culminating point of which was the collapse of the 'Lenin Bund,' leads us inevitably to certain conclusions. 'At present the principal danger comes from the Right tendency if

## For a Correct Bolshevik Line in the American Party Against the Right Danger, and Against the Cannon-Trotsky Opposition

Statement by the Minority of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America

We take the Communist International as a whole.

"The Right danger is assuming considerable proportions just now and it is but natural that after smashing the Trotskyist Opposition we must adopt a very definite policy against these Right tendencies and small Right oppositional groupings."

This point of view was incorporated in the Congress decision on the question which is that after the defeat and disintegration of the Trotskyist Opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as well as in the Communist Parties as a whole, the main danger comes from the Right, while at the same time we continue to combat the opportunist deviations that mask themselves in left phrases. This is the point of view of the minority on the question. It is not the point of view of the Central Committee which makes Trotskyism the main danger in the Party and obscures and weakens the struggle against the Right deviations and the Right dangers.

In the present struggle of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union against the Right Danger on the one hand, and against Trotskyism on the other hand, the same Comintern line is being put into effect. This line has been given fresh expression to in a speech by Comrade Stalin on October 19, 1928 at the Plenum of the Moscow Committee and Moscow Control Commission. We quote from Comrade Stalin's speech:

"The question of the Right and Left deviations in our Party cannot possibly be considered as a trifling matter. What are the characteristics of the openly opportunist Right deviations in our Party? They consist in the fact that they underestimate the strength of our enemies, the capitalists, refuse to see the danger of the reestablishment of capitalism, fail to understand the dynamics of the class struggle under the conditions of proletarian dictatorship, and therefore, easily agree to make concessions to capitalism by demanding the slowing down of our rate of industrial development and facilities for the capitalist elements in town and country, thrust the question of collective and Soviet undertakings into the background, demand a restriction of the foreign trade monopoly, etc. The victory of the Right deviation in our Party would doubtless combine the forces of capitalism, shatter the revolutionary position of the proletariat and enhance the chance of reestablishment of capitalism in our country.

"And in what does the Left, Trotskyist deviation in our country consist? It lies in the fact that the representatives of this deviation overestimate the forces of our enemies and the strength of capitalism, that they are blind to all save the possibility of a restoration of capitalism, especially blind to the possibilities of socialist construction on its own merits and prone to comfort themselves with a lot of twaddle about the Thermidor of our Party. From Lenin's statement, that 'as long as we live in a petty peasant country there is in Russia a firmer economic basis for capitalism than for Communism,' the Left deviation draws the conclusion that in the Soviet Union generally it is impossible to construct socialism, that nothing can be obtained from cooperation with the peasantry, that the idea of an alliance between the working class and the peasantry has been superseded, that if we receive no help from a victorious revolution in the west, the dictatorship must necessarily come to grief, and that if the fantastic plan of overindustrialization, even if executed at the cost of rupture with the peasantry, is not accepted, the cause of socialism in the Soviet Union must be considered lost. Hence, the dangerous character of the left deviations and the tremendous leaps noticeable in its policy. There can be no doubt that a victory of the Left deviation in our Party would have led to the isolation of the working class from its peasant basis, to separation of the vanguard of the working class from the rest of the working class, and to more favorable prospects for the restoration of capitalism."

The line of the majority of the Central Committee of our Party on the Right danger and Trotskyism is in contradiction to the line of the Comintern as expressed in the declarations of the Sixth World Congress and in the statement from Comrades Stalin and Bukharin quoted above.

## PARTY DISCUSSION OPENED

The Central Executive Committee decided to open the Party pre-convention discussion immediately.

The discussion is to be conducted on such a basis as will guarantee the freest possible opportunities to comrades in opposition to the Central Executive Committee to present their viewpoint, solely limited by the statutes of the Communist International and within the principles of Communism.

All Party units, sub-divisions and the entire Party press will be guided by this policy.

The Central Executive Committee urges all Party members to participate actively in this discussion. The C. E. C. especially welcomes contributions by comrades in the workshops, mines and mills.

The discussion should be conducted in a spirit of constructive self-criticism.

All discussion articles should be sent to the National Office of the Party.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA

The key to the position of the majority of the Central Committee is found in the statement:

"Trotskyism, in its last stage of development, is the summing up, is the unifying force of all these opportunistic Right dangers."

By this statement the Polcom says that the Trotskyist deviation is the same as the present Right deviations, that Trotskyism is the sharpest expression of the present Right danger and that therefore, Trotskyism is the main danger in the present period. This is the meaning of the position taken by the majority of our Central Committee.

This point of view is in opposition to the point of view of the Communist International which says that the Right danger (open opportunism), as distinct from Trotskyism (opportunism covered by Left phrases), is the main danger in the present period.

The Comintern repeatedly characterized Trotskyism as opportunism which covers itself with Left phrases, thus proceeding from the analysis of Lenin that Trotskyism is a system of "Right deed covered with Left phrases." In the struggle against Trotskyism in the last several years, the Comintern has characterized Trotskyism successively as a petty bourgeois deviation, a social-democratic deviation, and in the latest phase, as a force helping objectively the counter revolution. In all its phases of struggle against Leninism and against the Communist International, Trotskyism appeared covered in "Left" garb, and thus assumed the distinct characteristic of a Leftist deviation, that is, a deviation from Leninism camouflaged in Left phraseology. To fight successfully Trotskyism we must attack precisely this Left camouflage of Trotskyism.

On the other hand Right deviations from the correct Leninist line were characterized by the Comintern as opportunism which appears in a more or less open form. Its manifestations are a more or less open tendency to make concessions to the ideology of social democracy, to slacken the struggle against it, and therefore against capitalism. Right deviations, the same as Leftist deviations are essentially opportunist leading away from Leninism and the Comintern and to revisionism and social-democracy.

To attack successfully the Right danger, as distinct from the Trotskyist danger, we must understand that the Right danger appears as a more or less open opportunist tendency. The statement of the Central Committee repudiates this correct Leninist conception as to the nature and manifestations of the Right danger and of Trotskyism.

The objective meaning of the stand taken by the majority of the Central Committee is to confuse the characteristics of Trotskyism as a Left deviation, to obscure the characteristics and most important manifestations of the present Right danger and thus to weaken the struggle against both deviations. The result of such a line can only be the strengthening of all opportunist elements in the Party.

The Basis of Right and Left Deviations in the American Party.

The maturing of the inner and outer contradictions of American capitalism, which takes place under conditions of continued upward development of U. S. imperialism, highly sharpened world imperialist rivalries and the war danger, impose upon our Party the task of reorientating its general line to a perspective of sharpening class relations and class struggles.

domment of the trade union work during the election campaign, the persistent opportunist line in the cooperatives, and failure to connect the parliamentary struggle with the economic struggles of the workers, the appointment of Scott Nearing who has strong pacifist and non-Leninist conceptions on imperialism to a very responsible position in our anti-imperialist work, failure to connect the war danger with the effects of the economic depression and capitalist rationalization (unemployment, wage cuts, speed-up, etc), and failure to make those the outstanding issues in the election campaign, an outright opportunist and fatalistic analysis of the result of the presidential elections, which grossly underestimates the manifested discontent of the working class and which develops a perspective that excludes the possibility of working class mass political struggles, short of a revolutionary crisis in the United States, as shown in the Daily Worker editorial of November 8, and in the article of Comrade Pepper in the Daily Worker of November 10, etc.

These tendencies, which constitute the line of the Central Committee of our Party, have the effect of paralyzing the fighting ability of the Party, retarding its activities for developing mass struggles and mass organizations and hence, are weakening the working class and strengthening its enemies. These are Right tendencies, open opportunist tendencies, and constitute the Right danger in the American Party which must be fought against and defeated in order that the Party may pursue a correct Bolshevik line.

## 2. Leftist Deviations.

There are on the other hand certain elements in the Party and on its fringe which have become so pessimistic as to the possibility of struggle in the U. S. that they practically capitulate before the existing difficulties under cover of Left phrases. This tendency gives rise to Leftist deviations.

Deviations to the Left in the American Party grow out of the same objective situation as right deviations. The slow growth of our Party, the difficulties of an internal and external character which our Party is meeting in the process of becoming a mass Communist Party, is giving rise among certain elements in our Party which are not sufficiently firm in their Communist ideology, to pessimism in the possibility of building up a Communist Party in the United States. These numerically weak elements are tending to lose faith in the Communist Party and in the possibilities of its growth and they also tend to lose faith in the Comintern generally. These elements have in the past and today rallied to Trotskyism. Losing faith in the possibilities of our Party because of the inner and outer difficulties that it confronts in the process of growth, these elements are embracing Trotskyism and joining more or less actively in the struggle of Trotskyism against the Comintern and against our Party.

The opportunities for the development of working class struggles in the U. S. and for the growth of our Party are increasingly becoming more favorable due to the changing objective conditions, but in order that our Party may be able to make full use of these opportunities it has to overcome numerous obstacles and difficulties of an internal and external character. These difficulties arise from the lack of homogeneity in the American working class and hence lack of homogeneity in our own Party, the waning but still powerful influence of the corrupt aristocracy and bureaucracy of labor upon the working masses and its reflection within our Party as expressed in the tendency to orientate the Party policy on the aristocracy of labor, the lack of Bolshevik maturity of the Party and the painful process of internal struggle for the crystallization of a Bolshevik proletarian leadership, the bureaucratic habits and methods of work that prevail in the Party, the hostile united front against the working class militants and against our Party by the capitalists, their government, the reactionary trade union bureaucracy and the socialist party.

These difficulties which our Party can and must overcome in order to take full advantage of the developing favorable opportunities to strengthen and lead the exploited masses in the struggle against capitalism, are giving rise to tendencies to capitulate before these difficulties. The open right wing tendency proceeds to capitulate by refusing to reorientate the Party's policy to sharpening class relations and class

struggles, by moderating, weakening the striking power of the working class and of our Party.

The same tendency to capitulate takes also the form of outright pessimism, of a tendency to give up, to become passive, to withdraw from the party. This tendency, which cloaks itself in left phrases and at present in our Party adopts Trotskyism as its platform, is harmful and deadly to the growth of our Party. While pretending to strive for an improvement in the Party's policies and professing to fight for a stronger Communist Party, in reality it spreads pessimism, lack of faith in our movement, demoralization, etc.

The Party must therefore wage a merciless struggle on two fronts—against the open Right danger and against the Trotsky Opposition led by Cannon. It is only in the struggle against the Right and Left deviations that the Communist Party of America will be able to develop a correct line and to crystallize a Bolshevik proletarian leadership.

## Only Correct Bolshevik Line Can Defeat the Right and Trotskyist Deviations.

The struggle against the Right deviations on the one hand and Trotskyist deviations on the other hand is a struggle on two fronts against the influence of opportunism in our Party. This struggle can be waged successfully only through the adoption by our Party of a correct Bolshevik line.

The remedy against the Right danger is not Trotskyism, and the remedy against Trotskyism is not a Right wing line.

To fight successfully against Trotskyism the Party must be strengthened in its Bolshevik ideology. It must reject all theories which are cultivating a fatalistic attitude towards the power of American imperialism. It must condemn and defeat all such ideologies as underestimate the revolutionizing influences of the outer and inner contradictions of American imperialism. It must clearly see that while American imperialism is still developing upward there are maturing internal and external contradictions which are sharpening the class relations and class struggle in the United States. It must orientate itself primarily on the unskilled, unorganized and most exploited section of the American working class. It must make its work among the Negro masses, the exploited of the exploited, a major part of its activities. It must proletarianize in this sense the composition of the Party as a whole and its leadership from top to bottom. It must reject the dilettante and bureaucratic approach to the working class and to the class struggle. It must also reject the bureaucratic handling of the Party and the practice of reducing to a caricature the much-needed self-criticism in our Party. In short, it must adopt a correct Bolshevik line in order to defeat Trotskyism and to build our Party into a mass Communist Party.

To fight successfully the Right danger the Party must reject and defeat Trotskyism and the Trotskyist Opposition led by Cannon. The Party must hold fast to the Leninist ideology and line of the Communist International. The Party membership must not be swayed into pessimism, adventurism, and opposition to the Comintern, because of the difficulties in the process of crystallizing a correct line and building up a Bolshevik proletarian leadership. The Party membership must see that the road of Trotskyism leads not only outside of the revolutionary class struggle, outside of the Communist International, but directly into the camp of the enemies of the working class into the camp of open counter-revolution.

It is not through the acceptance of Trotskyism but on the contrary through a decisive rejection of Trotskyism as well as the rejection of the fatalistic attitude toward American imperialism that our Party will defeat both the Right danger and the Trotskyist danger.

## The Fight Against These Deviations

We urge the Party to wage a consistent struggle against the right danger in our Party as well as in the Comintern generally. The Sixth World Congress has pointed out the existence of serious Right deviations and Right wing opposition groups in several of the parties of the Communist International. The recent anti-party activities in Germany, led by Brandler and Thalheimer, and the elements led by Evert, which tolerate the Right deviations, indicate the correctness of the line laid down by the Sixth World Congress that it is now necessary to concentrate the main fire against the Right danger. The experiences of our own Party shows that the right line and orientation of our Central Committee is chiefly responsible for the slow growth of our Party and for its inability to make full use of the favorable factors in the present situation to develop a revolutionary consciousness and struggle among the toiling masses.

Hand in hand with this struggle must go an uncompromising fight against Trotskyism and for the quickest liquidation of the Trotskyist Opposition led by Cannon. The

left phrases which Cannon is employing to cover up his opportunist deeds is a typical Trotskyist tactic. The course adopted by Cannon has already placed him, Abern and Shachtman in a position of open struggle against the Party and the Comintern.

While Cannon is still pretending to stand on the platform of the Minority of our Party, known as the "Right Danger in the American Party," he has actually abandoned every principle incorporated in that document.

Already Cannon is forced openly to expose his abandonment of the platform of the Minority when he says that he is not in agreement with "certain wrong formulations contained in it (minority document) on the world position and role of American imperialism." In other words, Cannon is forced to state that on the most basic proposition in the Minority point of view, namely, on the world position and role of American imperialism, Cannon does not share but is opposed to the point of view of the Minority.

Trotskyism is incompatible with Leninism. Trotskyism is incompatible with the membership in our Party. In the struggle against Trotskyism the Party must differentiate between leading and responsible Party members and non-proletarian elements who consciously adopt the anti-Comintern position of Trotskyism and those proletarian elements who because of lack of clarity and weak Communist ideology adopt a hesitant attitude on the question. Toward leading and responsible Party members and non-proletarian elements the Party must apply all necessary organizational measures, including expulsion from the Party, which are necessary to protect the Party from the demoralizing effects of Trotskyism. Towards the necessary proletarian elements the Party must adopt a course of persistent and patient ideological clarification, intensive efforts to make these proletarian elements realize the opportunist nature of Trotskyism and to win them away from the Trotsky Opposition to the Party and to the Comintern.

The line adopted by the majority of the Polbureau contains serious dangers for our Party. This line obscures the cause and most important manifestations of the Right danger in the American Party. By so doing the majority of the Polbureau not only weakens the struggle against Trotskyism but paralyzes the fight against the Right danger. The statement of the majority of the Polbureau sounds a dangerous note. It attempts to brand the entire minority as being Trotskyite and against the Comintern, because as members of the Communist International we have expressed disagreement with various phases of the decision of the Communist International on the American question.

The Communist International ordered a Party convention to take up and make a decision on all disputed questions before the American Party. The Communist International endorsed no group for leadership in the American Party, nor did the Communist International endorse the line of the majority of our Central Committee.

The Minority stands on the line of the Comintern. The Minority has made an energetic fight in the American Party precisely for the adoption of the Comintern line as formulated at the Ninth Plenum of the Communist International and as later developed at the Sixth World Congress. It was the Minority that insisted upon reorientating the policies of our Party upon the line of the Ninth Plenum of the Communist International and upon an intensive struggle against the Right danger. But the Majority ridiculed and persecuted the Minority for its struggle to apply the Communist International line to the United States. The Majority, up to the last minute, violently denied the existence of a Right danger either in the Comintern or the American Party. The Majority pursued the policy of supporting, covering up and leading the extreme right wing of our Party while concentrating its main fire against the developing left elements in our Party.

The present declarations of the C. E. C. Majority that it is in favor of waging a struggle against the Right danger are exposed as mere pretense by its actual line of policy, which is to continue its right wing orientation and to fight the Minority as the main danger in the Party. The line adopted by the Majority of the Central Committee in its statement on the Right danger and Trotskyism lays the basis for an intensification of the campaign to exterminate the Minority in our Party.

We urge the Party membership to reject the right line and orientation of the Majority of the Central Committee and to wage a merciless fight against the Right danger in all its manifestations.

We urge the Party to reject Trotskyism and defeat and liquidate the Trotskyist Opposition of Cannon.

We urge the Party membership to adopt a correct Bolshevik orientation and line for the American class struggle.

We urge the Party membership to follow and fight for the line of the Communist International.

# Worker Correspondent Reveals Job Purchase Conditions in the Anthracite F

## MINERS FORCED TO BUY JOBS AT HUDSON COAL CO.

### Slaved for Years; Now Dupe of Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
EDWARDSVILLE, Pa. (By Mail).—Can you publish the letter I enclose? I wrote it to the Hudson Coal Co. bosses telling how they sell jobs in the hard coal. I have no place to go to tell about the mine bosses selling jobs.

I haven't any money and I can't get a job without money. Now, I have loaded coal for two years in the Hudson Coal Co. and yet I can't get a job to be a miner.

Please, sir, how much will it cost to put it in the Daily Worker? Tell us the amount it will cost. Please, sir, send me an answer. What else shall I do?

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Daily Worker is publishing the above letter, and the one which follows, not because it upholds the practice of buying jobs in the mines. The Daily Worker wars on this practice. These pieces of correspondence are published because of the condition which they show to exist in the mines of the Hudson Coal and other companies, and because of the reliance which they reveal a non-Communist worker placing in his fighting paper, the Daily Worker.

The following letter was sent by our Worker correspondent to the Hudson Coal Co. headquarters at Albany, N. Y.:

"I am a mine laborer for the Hudson Coal Co. in Luzerne County. I bought a job from a mine boss for \$150. This is gang-way coal. I did not load any coal. I was not working in Hudson Coal Co. for laborer, but right away I got gang-way work for three months and after that I got sick and I had the doctor, and after I thought I would go to the mine boss so he would give me my money back. I was afraid I was going to die, and the mining boss gave me back the money, \$150, and my gang-way was given to other miner, but I was sick two months and after two months I went to ask for a job from the mine boss, Thomas Edwards, so he would give me a job, and the mine boss said that he didn't have any job for me then, only for his friends. And I went to the superintendent, Mr. Flynn, and I said that I bought a job from the mine boss, Thomas Edwards, and the superintendent made a case and sent it to Cadwalader Evans, Jr., general manager, Scranton, Pa., and I went to Scranton to the manager and the manager asked me what company is in Kingston, I said the Kingston Coal Company and the Alden Coal Company, and the manager said to me: "So you won't go working for the Hudson Coal Company." So I go working for the Alden Coal Company.

"I said I did not buy a job from another coal company, only from the Hudson Coal Company, from the mine boss. The manager said to me that Thomas Edwards gave me the money in Hudson Coal Company. Manager said to me that the mine boss gave me the money, so I won't ask no more job from him. I asked the manager if the Hudson Coal Company were selling jobs? And the manager said "No." And I said why is the mine boss selling jobs for miners? The manager said nothing to me. I said that I have no money, because I was sick and I hadn't any job from the Hudson Coal Company. The mine boss said who buy jobs and who has good work and good pay, and who does not buy job won't have good pay, and the mine boss sells jobs. And the manager covered up the mine boss and protected him. Any kind of case goes from the superintendent to the manager is not producing any results. The manager said he got thousands of cases with him and after I asked the manager to give me any kind of a job, the manager said I cannot give you any work, but the mine boss is working for us twenty years and the manager said he won't discharge him, and the manager said if he would give me a job he has to discharge the mine boss, and the manager did not give me any work.

"I was to the manager six times, asking for work, and the manager said, so I won't go working in the Hudson Coal Company, hence I was obliged to go to the Alden Coal Company. I said to the manager, 'I haven't any money and no work for the Hudson Coal Company, and the mine bosses are selling jobs, and I said I have not got any money and no work.' And after I went to Mr. Vice-President, Fine, he gave me the job as laborer and I worked one year and my miner got sick and I asked to get a miner's job and they did not want to give me any work, because I have no money. And I said I do not want to buy work and I do not want to rob the company, the Hudson Coal Company, and now I am a miner and a laborer, and I please the Hudson Coal Company to make a case and let me see.

"I cannot write anything that in the letter that is in the case, but the mining bosses are bossing the superintendent and they are bossing the manager, and I said that I

## Hangout of Broadway Parasites Padlocked



Broadway's parasite boozers were greatly saddened when the Silver slipper night club was padlocked for a year. They can console themselves with the thought that when the year of penitence is up, the club will again flow with expensive liquors of all sorts, for which great convenience the owners will pay the usual graft for police protection.

## NAVY OFFICIALS FEAR COMMUNISM SPREAD

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (By Mail).—Reading between the lines the government doesn't trust the present personnel of the U. S. navy. Too many "hoboes," "tramps" and "bums" in it, according to a statement in the Los Angeles Examiner recently by Lieutenant-Commander M. S. Tisdale, U. S. N., in charge of the Los Angeles recruiting station. Migrant workers may be a little Red, you know.

The Evening Herald, also a Hearst sheet and, therefore, getting its information from the same source, I suppose, went a little further. It characterized all foreigners, in addition to the above mentioned element, as unfit for navy service. The authorities, it seems, look upon every foreigner as a Bolshevik—rebellious enough to join General Sandino in Nicaragua and the Communists in China and other countries. The Herald pointed out that a prospective recruit must produce first-class recommendations from his employer, for a period of years, in order to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he used to be a perfect, loyal slave for his boss and master.

The Examiner puts it this way: "Any man or boy who comes here (to the recruiting station) to be a sailor must have the mental training required by any commercial concern. . . . Boys, not men, are preferred by the Herald. The minds of men of 30 or more are more or less fixed, you know, as a rule—not so easy to get imperialistic war lord ideas into the heads of persons of that age, unless the capitalist seed was there before they joined the navy. Well, they are trying hard to get boys from "respectable," patriotic homes as ballot counters, money collectors and butchers of working men at home as well as abroad—all for the benefit and glory of Wall Street.

The Examiner article reads, in part: "Nowadays if a boy can make the grade to become a sailor, dad can well throw out his chest with pride. Because now you must have brains to become a bluejacket. . . . Where once the navy was esteemed by some as a semi-reform school, where once the hobo, the tramp and the bum entered it to dodge the cops; where once it meant simply four years of scrubbing decks and seeking foreign lands, it has become today: "The training school for a nation, the opportunity for visual, physical and manual education, a place of rapid advancement and learning; in fact the mecca for romance and adventure for the youth of the land. . ." (Emphasis mine.—L. P. R.)

"Now you see why 'getting into the navy' isn't simply a matter of desire. And Lieutenant-Commander M. S. Tisdale, in charge of the recruiting service here, personally sees to it that only the highest type of the thousands of applicants he has each month becomes one of the favored sixty." (Sixty per month recruited from this district.)

An applicant must give "the highlights of his history since the day he was born." Also a physical examination is well. He "checks back with your school," but he doesn't take the "word of the school authorities," either. Even some school teachers are Reds themselves. Scott Nearing, for example. The commander asks questions himself. The first he wants to know is, "Who's the President of the United States?" Well, Coolidge has been so silent in office that the prospective recruit had never heard of him. But a story about "the Father of his Country" was fresh in the boy's mind. So he answered, quick as a flash, "George Washington."

"John Smith did not get in the Navy" at that time—but soon, I suppose, because John (not his real name) must have heard about Coolidge by this time on account of the president's Armistice Day speech. Another youth was rejected when he declared "that Los Angeles was the capital of California." How-

haven't any money and no work, and the mine boss is the one that I bought the job from, Thomas Edwards, at No. 5, Loree, Plymouth, Pa., No. 2, Loree Colliery, Plymouth, and Superintendent Fine of Scranton has my case.

"Please look into these matters and I am ready to give you any testimony needed with respect to this matter."

ever, he will undoubtedly qualify as a bluejacket in the near future, because everybody knows at this time that Sacramento is bossing this city. Attorney General Webb has taken over the legal machinery of Los Angeles. So much grafting all around in official quarters as to prevent the people from losing faith in the "law and order" of the ruling class. The district attorney and a number of others indicted, jailed and prosecuted for alleged graft, bribery, etc.

Anyhow, to know the name of the president and the name of the capitalist in the home state of the president-elect is the highlight, it seems, of the "groundwork of schooling" acquired by navy officials before the "brains" of prospective recruits are considered bright enough to figure out the most effective methods whereby workingmen can be legally murdered—in the name of the flag, country and the dictatorship of the capitalist class.

"The navy seeks men with some education," Tisdale declared. "The training courses offered provide splendid opportunities, but to fully appreciate them there must be a groundwork of schooling. "Any man or boy who comes here to be a sailor must have the mental training required by any commercial concern. This point, or the real meaning of it, was better explained in the Evening Herald. "They go in scrubbing decks, but if I think they're the sort to be still scrubbing decks four years later I tell them that the navy doesn't want them. In four years the sailor should emerge a petty officer. And he's certainly given every opportunity to become that."

And here the "rapid advancement and learning," mentioned above, stops—despite the selection of the "highest type" of men. Now, suppose that all those boys of "brains," sons of flag-waving patriots, become petty officers, who is going to do the dirty work—the "scrubbing of decks?" This is a similar proposition as the insane illusion that every worker in this country has a chance to become a millionaire, and even president—some day, they add. Yes, after the overthrow of the capitalist system—with the help of the bluejackets, perhaps.

A boy, 16, was expelled from the Roosevelt High School a couple of years ago for alleged Red propaganda among the children. Yes, young Homer Batchy was strong on both Communism and atheism. The police told him and his mother: "Join the navy, or go to reform school or jail." That was an example of democracy in the land of the free. Batchy went to jail several times, but, finally, he decided to join the navy. "The sailors are more in need of education than the jailbirds," he pointed out as he entered the recruiting station.

When the writer met him later on he said that he had been rejected—not on account of his "mental

## S. P. to Welcome Aid of Other Capitalist Parties, Says Thomas

Political Alliances "of the proper sort" will be welcomed by the socialist party, declared the Rev. Norman Thomas at a Saturday afternoon "forum" at the Rand School. The Rev. Thomas failed to define what he meant by "the proper sort," but the action of the socialist party in the recent election campaign when it endorsed a republican candidate in Brooklyn in return for a similar favor seems to point the direction of the party's future policy.

The reverend appealed for "a constructive movement" of "progressive men and women" without distinction of class that would give the socialist party the opportunity of serving capitalism in this city instead of Tammany Hall. At the same time he announced that Morris Hillquit, wealthy corporation lawyer and boss of the American socialist party, would be the party's candidate for mayor.

Hillquit was pictured by the Rev. Thomas as a sort of knight of the holy grail who would enter the campaign, not merely to further the interests of the socialist party, but "to redeem our city." The reverend engaged in the usual deferential S. P. titling at Mayor Walker, Tammany Hall, etc.

## NEGRO WORKERS BOOED SPEAKERS OF CAPITALISM

### Are Wise to Betrayals of Old Parties

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
The two old parties, the democrats and republicans, had a hard time explaining to the Negro workers in Harlem the betrayals of the race which have been sanctioned by their organizations. They found it increasingly difficult to trick the Negro workers into voting their tickets since these betrayals have become known to the Negroes. Four years ago it was quite easy for a Tammany or C. O. P. tool to stand up before a Negro audience in the streets of Harlem and deliver an insincere spiel about their parties' relations to the Negro, "promises" for betterment of their condition, etcetera. But the winds are blowing in a different direction this year.

Recently, on the corners of 138th St. and Seventh Ave., a few republicans tried to address the Negro workers that were passing, urging them to vote the C. O. P. ticket. The speakers began with the same old vague and beautiful-sounding phrases, calling us "friends," and citizens, and a lot of other bunkum catch phrases that they used to use with results several years ago.

But this time, the crowd of Negro workers that listened to them did not bite. Instead, a veritable volley of questions met the surprised G. O. P. speakers. "What is Hoover's stand on the Negroes," "Explain Hoover's role in the Firestone interests in Liberia!" and "What is Hoover doing about the neglected Negro victims of the Florida flood?" were some of the questions fired at the speaker. The speaker, evidently a paid political hireling, did not choose to answer, doubtless thinking that Hoover's connection with the mentioned incidents had better be left unsaid.

The democrats also tried, in a meeting, to bamboozle the Negro workers of Harlem into voting for Tammany Al Smith and the other candidates of the corrupt and labor-hating organization. But when the speaker tried to tell them why they should vote democratic, he was booed and hooted off the stand. A trick used by the Tammanyites was to get two Negro speakers to address the meeting. But they were called "traitors," and not allowed to continue.

All the time threats were made by both the democrats and republicans that if the Negro workers did not act "peacefully" at these open air meetings, they would fix it with the city authorities that all meetings be prohibited in Harlem. At the end of the democrats' meeting, an enraged speaker promised us that he would have police "protection" at his next meeting. But the Negroes were not intimidated by this. Most of us have learned that they can expect nothing from the dirty Tammany machine or the reactionary, Negro-slaving republican party.

—A NEGRO WORKER.  
training," but because of flat feet, he declared.

In the past the authorities must have been of the opinion that the navy could take care of men with radical ideas. Now they seem to think that the radicals may be able to take care of the navy.

And this change undoubtedly comes about on account of the records made by Comrade Crouch, Trumbull and Porter; letters sent to the Daily Worker from soldiers and sailors; work done by the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Young Pioneers. Reports that U. S. marines have been joining General Sandino in Nicaragua have also helped to put the fear of God into the sinful hearts of American imperialists. L. P. RINDAL.

### EYES AND HEALTH

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KAY CARLIN.  
In "Night Hostess," Philip Dunning's play of Broadway night life. The comedy will be transferred to this evening from the Martin Beck to the Vanderbilt Theatre.

## South's New Heavy Industry Center Is Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (FP).—From whatever road the traveler approaches Birmingham, he discovers that this is the capital of southern heavy industry. On the various highways leading into the city the visitor finds coal mines, iron mines, great steel works, big steel and wood fabricating plants, brick factories and textile mills.

Charlotte, N. C., may be the cotton capital of the south. Durham and Winston-Salem, N. C., may dispute for the title of tobacco capital. Chattanooga, Tenn., may be the center of greatest diversity in industry. Atlanta, Ga., is the merchandising distribution hub for the south Atlantic states. And New Orleans can find no rival for first place among southern ports.

But Birmingham lives up to the traditions of its English name. With big black tipples, mounds of red iron ore, tall smoking stacks of steel mills, go miles and miles of shabby shacks housing the thousands of workers. In the mining camps the little weatherbeaten cabins stretch bleakly across the hills and hollows. Closer to the city the drab rows of flimsy bungalows are packed densely on unpaved blocks, few bits of garden to relieve the scene. Barefoot children in tattered clothes romp where they can, no proper place to play.

Almost every road leads over several hilly ridges where middle and upper class homes cluster, roxy structures of brick and stucco, big apartments with steam heat and modern conveniences utterly unknown in the workers' bare board homes. Hilltop homes, too, climb out of the smoky pall into some degree of sunshine.

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## NEW MASSES BALL DECEMBER 7TH, FRIDAY

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## Special Attractions

The cast of the "Singing Jailbirds" now playing at the Provincetown Playhouse, will give a selection of I. W. W. songs—and those boys can sing!

New Masses artists will make sketches of interesting costumes.

Dancing until 3 a. m. to the music of Vernon Andrade Renaissance Orchestra.

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## "The Jealous Moon," by and with Jane Cowl, Is Wistful

JANE COWL, who hasn't been seen on Broadway for some time is back on Broadway in "The Jealous Moon" at the Majestic Theatre. The play, however, is of that gossamer and fanciful material that we fear it will fail to attract New York theatre-goers for long. The opus is a long, involved and sumptuously cast and mounted work by Jane Cowl and Theodore Charles.

Prominent among the actors are Miss Cowl, Philip Merivale and Sir Guy Standing.

The story is one of some puppeteers with a prologue showing the tiny stage of a marionette show as Columbine expires gently in a moonlit garden in the arms of Pierrot. The curtains slide back. The little wooden figures are trussed up and the puppeteers descend from their gallery; real Pierrot and real Columbine, with a Harlequin and the other Columbine accessories themselves play the loves and drama of their own lives.

Miss Cowl is stunning to look at, her costumes particularly appealing, and she is given every opportunity to indulge in the famous weeping that was associated with her histrionic performances earlier in her career.

Philip Merivale is effective as Pierrot, but Guy Standing seems to be miscast.

Once there was a successful play of this genre "Pierrot the Prodigal," that had an elfin sprite in the person of Margot Kelly, she of the flaming red locks.

Another time there was another performance of this sort, "Clair de Lune," by, with and for the Barrymores. This opus was not a success.

It seems to us that "The Jealous Moon" falls somewhere between these two plays.

In this theatrical era of sex-ridden Broadway productions, night club and bootlegging dramas it seems that the public should react to a thing of silk fancy again; probably they would if "The Jealous Moon" with its present lavish trappings were a better play.

Sinclair Lewis, American novelist, during his recent visit to Russia made the following statement regarding "Ten Days That Shook the World." This is the cinematic spectacle commemorating the first days of the Soviet Republic, produced by "Sovkino" of Moscow and just now

## GENERAL PAY 20 CENT WORK 12

### Young Work Organizes in Saginaw

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
SAGINAW, Mich. The newly-formed Young Worker League in Saginaw meeting recently young workers here of the League and organization. For distributed leaflet young workers to cing. One of the while distributing met by a hundred rous American," w son of a b—and cannot be menti threatening her the Bolsheviks were would kill them.

But this incident limited the Com. The Board of Com. therefore decided their bloodhounds find out what is about 8 o'clock, w was scheduled to came in, according ranged instructions know what the about. They utili tunity to intimidate "not to come to B again."

The attempt on bosses' hirelings League in this cit hinder our growth trary, the young w the meeting receive son in "American city of Saginaw, throughout the c amples of the l "American open- Sonora Phonograp eral Motors, Cent are examples of t conditions and lo sands of young played in these fa 25 cents per hour, to 12 hours per d week.

## Tobacco Bosses Make Millions; Workers Slave

The makers of Camels turned over to stockholders in that company last year more than \$29,000,000 of profits. The stockholders of the firm which manufactures Luckies got a profit of \$23,250,000. The owners of the factories where Chesterfields are made found themselves richer by \$18,750,000.

Meanwhile, the 12,000 workers in the first of these three companies average slightly less than \$11 per week.

## AMUSEMENTS

Best Film Show  
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THE THEATRE GUILD  
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**GOOD**  
with GEORGE  
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**BROA**  
JACK HOL  
in a  
Dramatic Story  
and Keith-Albee  
LARRY RIC  
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# Canadian Government Tries to Force British Jobless to Scab on Alberta Mine Strike

## INVESTIGATION" WHITEWASHING LAMPORT & HOLT

### Vestris Probe Fakery Shelters Company

As expected by all who understand at capitalist government "investigations" of capitalism's crimes result in nothing but whitewash. U. S. District Attorney Tuttle has had his "investigation of the sinking of the Vestris with the following announced "measures":

Congress will be asked to require the Vestris; all vessels should be required to install wireless; the U. S. representative to the conference to be held in England someone or another might be expected to say something about the Vestris.

**A Fake Investigation.**

As the Daily Worker charged from the beginning, no action is taken against the Lamport-Holt line in spite of its proven guilt. Nothing is charged against the government inspectors whose constant failure to really inspect ships caused the loss of 111 lives in the case of the Vestris.

No indictment of these inspectors or officials of the company or officers of the Vestris, although their incompetence and guilt has been proven by mountains of testimony. Not even an opinion on why the Vestris sunk. Whitewash. Protection of capitalist profits by capitalist government officials—that is Tuttle's "findings."

**Guilt of Company Concealed.**

It is even concealed, by ignoring the Daily Worker charges that the Vestris log is secretly held by Lamport-Holt officers, that radio messages may have passed between the company and the ship stopping the U. S. call. The established fact that the Vestris captain refused to allow a White Star liner Cedric is calmed, though proven by messages cleared through the Marconi Maritime Wireless.

The Department of Commerce, headed by Herbert Hoover for years, using which this "efficiency expert" allowed ancient tubs with leaky lifeboats and lifebelts that rounded anyone who got into water with them, to be passed regularly by so-called "inspectors" who never inspect—is to be "given the finger" on a pigeon-hole in dusty files until the end of capitalism.

**Hoover Ordered Lab Inspection!**

Yesterday's hearing gave other and better evidence that the Department of Commerce under Hoover is to blame definitely for the Vestris sinking. "Inspector" Keane, who was charged by a letter which was read by Tuttle, but ignored otherwise, to have been drunk when examining the Vestris, brought in a copy of a Department of Commerce instructions not to inspect lifeboats thoroughly on foreign vessels! Why, Hoover only knows.

Since American ships are also never inspected thoroughly, the evidence of failure to inspect foreign boats makes little difference except to show that shipping interests who like spending money for safety "inspected" Hoover's action against any real inspection of any boat.

The Department of Commerce itself resumes its "investigation" of itself next Tuesday. We can anticipate the same sort of whitewash.

## Davis Boasts Doubling of Arrests of Foreign Born During the Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Department of Labor has just issued a report boasting that its border patrol has during the fiscal year just ended arrested twice as many aliens in the United States as in former years. The total number this year is 25,584. The widespread strike movements during the last 12 months, in the mine fields and textile mills especially, have given the government opportunities to do strike-breaking work by persecution of militant strikers who happen to be foreign-born.

Secretary of Labor Davis says in his report that 23,896 aliens were turned over to the immigration service for deportation. The Labor Department border patrol began July 1, 1924, with an appropriation of \$1,000,000 and a personnel of 472, it now has 747 members, and last year operated on an appropriation of \$1,600,000. Transportation equipment consisted of 267 automobiles and 13 trucks, 15 saddle horses and seven packhorses.

## Bosses "Fix" Law; 70 Hour Week for Milkmen in London

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Although the hours of milk roundsmen have been fixed by the law at 48 a week, the milkmen are being forced to slave 70 hours. It is said that the dairy bosses have "fixed" the Board of Trade.

**LABORER KILLED.**

MILWAUKEE.—William Spill, a laborer, was struck by a steam shovel while at work on an excavation. He suffered a fractured pelvis.

## Truck Drivers Fight Heavy Maine Snowfall



Heavy snowfall made Mill Hill at Herman, Me., almost impassable and truck drivers were forced to labor for hours in an effort to get thru. Photo shows a truck stalled at the side of the road.

## Workers Party Activities

**Lenin Memorial Meeting.**

A Lenin Memorial Meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden Saturday evening, January 15. All Party and sympathetic organizations please take note.

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

**Party Units Attention!**

The Spanish Fraction will hold its first ball on Saturday evening, Dec. 22, at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. Proceeds will go for the organization of Spanish speaking workers and for the support of the organ of the Spanish Bureau "Vida Obrera." Please, keep this date open and give this affair your greatest support.

**Brooklyn Y. W. L. Dance.**

The Bronx section of the Young Workers (Communist) League will hold a social dance on Saturday, Dec. 22, at the Rose Gardens, 1347 Boston Road. There will be entertainment and an excellent jazz band.

**Poyntz Opens Yorkville Forum.**

Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Communist lecturer, will open the Yorkville Forum with the subject "War Danger," at a meeting to be held at Labor Temple, 242 E. 84th St., on Thursday, December 6th, 8 p. m.

**Unit 3F, Subsection 2C.**

Unit 3F, Subsection 2C will hold an educational meeting today at 6 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St. Solon DeLeon will lead a discussion on "The War Danger."

**Unit 2F, Section 1.**

Unit 2F, Section 1 will hold a business meeting today at 6 p. m., at 59 St. Marks Place. "Activization of the membership" is one of the points on the order of business.

**Subsection 3C.**

All units of Subsection 3C will meet this evening at 6:30 p. m., at West 27th Street, Unit 1F will have a discussion about the Cannon question. All comrades must be present.

**Section 2 Executive.**

All members of the executive committee of Subsection 2C will meet this Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 5:30 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St. Matters of great importance will be taken up.

**Section 2, 3, Membership.**

Sections 2 and 3 of the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a joint membership meeting tomorrow, 6:30 p. m., at Irving Place, 14th St. and Irving Place. William Weinstein will lead a discussion on "The New Draft Program of the Communist International."

**Unit 3E, 1F.**

Unit 3E 1F will hold a very important meeting tomorrow at 6:15 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St.

**The Subsection Executive Committee.**

The subsection Executive Committee will hold a very important meeting today at 6:15 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St.

**Unit 3E.**

Unit 3E will hold a very important meeting today at 9 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St.

**Unit 3E, 2F.**

Unit 3E, 2F will hold a very important meeting on Wednesday, December 7, at 6:15 p. m., at 101 W. 27th Street.

**To Organize Y. W. L. Band.**

Any reader who can play any musical instrument and is interested in the development of a Y. W. L. band is asked to get in touch with Goldberg, 152 W. 72nd St. or Will Lieberg, at 26 Union Square.

**Williamsburgh Y. W. L. Dance.**

The Young Workers League of Williamsburgh will hold its annual dance Saturday, December 3, at Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Tickets are on sale at the Workers Center, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn; the price is 50 cents in advance and 75 cents at the door.

**Branch 2, Section 8.**

A membership meeting and discussion on "War Danger" will be held today at 8 p. m., at 313 Hindsdale St.

**FDI SSC.**

Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 6 p. m., at 30 Union Square. FDI SSC will discuss the C. E. C. statement. Every member must be present at this important meeting.

**Unit 2F, Subsection 2A.**

A special meeting of Unit 2F, Subsection 2A, will be held today at 6 p. m., at 25-28 Union Square (Workers Center), 4th floor, rear.

**Attention Section 5.**

A general section membership meeting will be held tomorrow at 8:30 p. m., at 1339 Wilkins Ave. Important questions will be discussed and acted upon.

**Unit 4F, Section 1.**

Unit 4F, Section 1 will meet tomorrow at 6 p. m., at 60 St. Marks Pl.

**International Branch 1.**

International Branch 1, Section 1, will meet Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., at 60 St. Marks Pl.

**Unit 4F, SS2A.**

Unit 4F, SS2A will hold a special meeting today at 6:30 p. m., at the Freiheit office, 30 Union Sq. The meeting is called for the purpose of discussing the Trotsky question. All members must attend.

**Unit 5F, 3B.**

Unit 5F, 3B will meet on Wednesday at 6 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St. The party statement will be discussed.

**Attention Members of Section 6.**

During the next week the units in

Section 6 are to meet at a special meeting and take up the question of Trotskyism and the right danger in our Party.

**Factory Unit 2, 6 o'clock, Thursday.**

66 Manhattan St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 3, 6 o'clock, today.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 4, 6 o'clock, Thursday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 5, 6 o'clock, today.**

66 Manhattan St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 6, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 7, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 8, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 9, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 10, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 11, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 12, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 13, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 14, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 15, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 16, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 17, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 18, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 19, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 20, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 21, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 22, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 23, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 24, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 25, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 26, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

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**Factory Unit 27, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 28, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 29, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

**Factory Unit 30, 6 o'clock, Wednesday.**

46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

## NEGRO WORKERS "NOT WANTED"

**Bricklayers Tell of Discrimination**

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I am a Negro bricklayer and a union member. I find that work for a colored man is very scarce, due to discrimination. When you go to the hundreds of jobs in New York and see from 25 to 50 white masons, and two or three Negroes working, no more Negroes may apply.

On many jobs they will not hire a colored man at all. Two other Negroes and myself were sent from a job in Astoria to Staten Island to work. The foreman in Staten Island refused to let us start. When we returned to the job, where we had first been working, this foreman asked us, "How many colored men were on that job?" We said that there were two. It is noticeable that he did not ask how many masons were on the job, but how many colored.

**Promised a Job.**

Another time, while I was living in Jamaica, L. I., I had been out of work for four weeks and had searched New York over, but in vain. I came across a big job near my home; this was a whole block of work, with about seven men working, just finishing the cellar. I asked the foreman if he needed any bricklayers. The answer was, "Are you a bricklayer? What local do you belong to? How long have you laid bricks? Who have you worked for?" This was none of my business, although I answered each question. He said: "Come back Monday, and I'll put you to work and see what you can do. If you can do the work, I'll let you stay and if not I'll put you in the street."

This did not worry me, because my work is much better than that which they were doing. That was on Thursday morning, so I went home and rested until Monday morning, so sure was I that I had the job.

**Only White Men Hired.**

Monday the foreman took on about 25 men—all white—while I stood and waited. For the second time that morning I went to him, but the reply was, "Nothing doing." Two white men and myself were standing together, when the foreman said: "You men will have to wait until I get straightened out here." We walked away, the white men going one way and I going another. I did not go to the job the next morning, but went there about a quarter of one in the afternoon. At this time there were about fifty men working. At five minutes to one I asked him for work again. He said "No." After the men had started to work another white man approached him and spoke to him. He was put to work immediately. I then went to him and said: "You promised last week to give me work." He still refused to hire a colored man with the same union card as whites had. This was in New York and not in the south.

All Negro mechanics suffer this injustice here. Where a few work, the majority are out.

T. A. M.

## CROATS PROTEST AT CELEBRATION

**Clash With Police of Zagreb**

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Dec. 2.—While governmental edicts called for general celebrations on the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Yugoslav kingdom, papers in Belgrade attempted to whip up a holiday spirit with special editions. Zagreb, the center of the Croatian minority revolt, was the scene of counter-demonstrations and clashes between Croatian autonomists and adherents of the Serbian hegemony.

When Croats pulled down three national flags from a cathedral, where an attempt was being made at a celebration, and replaced them by black flags, expressive of protest against the present regime, Serbian students and police attacked them. An open conflict resulted, in which firearms and clubs were used freely. Two are reported to have been seriously wounded and many others suffered light injuries.

The population of Zagreb refused to celebrate the holiday altogether, as a protest at the Belgrade regime of oppression. Similar counter-demonstrations are reported to have taken place in other Croatian and Dalmatian cities and towns.

Three hundred officers and men are transferred. This includes six captains, 19 Lieutenants, 32 sergeants, and six detectives.

**MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 2.**

Because he was unable to find employment in any of the factories or offices of this city, Anton Fabian, sixty-three years old, slashed his own throat today.

Physicians who were called after the slashing had occurred, gave as their opinion that the worker will live.

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## SILK WORKERS' MEETING JOINS NEW MILL UNION

**W. I. R. to Open Drive for Strike Aid**

(Continued from Page One)

strike tactics be made more militant in order to assure victory. After gaining a majority on the strike committee, the membership saw their officialdom adopt the A. F. of L. bureaucratic tactic of "dissolution" of that committee. Their continual demands for a membership meeting of their department was met with refusals. When the pressure from the membership became too strong the officials called a membership meeting, but of all branches of the union. At this meeting they railroaded through endorsement of their strikebreaking expulsion tactics and enthroned a reactionary clique of their own choice as a new "strike committee." The calling of the broad silk meeting was then undertaken.

**Tried to Stop Meeting.**

Fred Hoelscher, chief of the bureaucrats, and his henchmen tried their utmost to break up and harm the attendance at the meeting. Hoelscher tried to have the hall owner cancel the contract and right wages were sent to the meeting. All this was of no avail. The meeting, highly enthusiastic, accomplished its aim with inspiring dispatch and efficiency.

Albert Weisbord, national secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union, came to pledge his organization's aid and support in the silk workers' strike, and was accorded a tremendous ovation, which was equalled only by the outburst of sustained cheering when the motion to affiliate was carried. Fred Biedenkapp, head of the Workers' International Relief, also was cheered when he told the workers that his organization was willing to step in and provide relief for those carrying on the fight.

**Correct Tactics.**

In reporting for the Strike Committee, Gertrude Mueller showed how the policies of the left wing were fought by the officialdom, and that if the strike were to be won these policies only were to do it. She concluded by pointing out that it was the officials who had adopted the splitting tactic by their expulsions, and that their joining with a national organization was the only recourse left in improving conditions in the shops and winning the strike.

Lena Chernenko, Strike Committee organizer, took the floor after fifteen more workers were added to the Strike Committee from the workers present. She spoke of the necessity for a drive to improve conditions in the shops. The new Strike Committee will take up these problems at a meeting tomorrow.

## Swedish Match Trust Strengthens Metals Interests in Market

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 1.—Announcement has been made here that the great Swedish Match Trust is now a large shareholder in the Swedish Iron Corporation, the Grangesberg Traffic Aktiebolaget. The addition of the Swedish match interests has so strengthened the iron group as to greatly increase its place in the international iron market.

## MISLEADERS EXPEL MILITANT

COVENTRY, England, Dec. 2.—V. E. Reynolds has been expelled from the local Labor Party, because he sold copies of the "Philip Snowden Special," a paper printed by local Communists when Snowden, notorious labor misleader, recently spoke here.

## CO-OPERATIVE Dental Clinic

2700 Bronx Park East Apt. C. 1. TEL. ESTABROOK 0568. DR. I. STAMLER Surgeon-Dentist DIRECTOR

OPEN: Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. from 10 to 8 P. M. Saturday and Sunday from 10 to 7 P. M.

## Workers Cooperative Clothiers, Inc.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER. READY MADE SUITS. Quality—Full Value. 72 BROADWAY, N. Y. Cor. 18th St.—Tel. Algonquin 2222

## MILITANT WORKERS MEET.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A conference of railway workers to be held by the minority movement in London on Jan. 5-6, will give special attention to the development of rationalization.

## MICHELIN WORKERS BOUND BY CONTRACT

MILLTOWN, N. J., (FP).—Nearly 2,000 workers are held in the grip of Michelin Rubber Co. in its company town at Milltown, through a labor contract that binds employees to their jobs. Proof that the contract is successful in its purpose lies in the fact that a majority of Michelin's tire workers have been on the job for more than five years, although their pay is probably the lowest for similar work anywhere in the United States. The highest wage in Milltown is 45 cents an hour.

Michelin's contract, signed by every worker before he gets a job, provides for a weekly premium ranging from \$1 to \$2. This sum is set aside in a special fund which the employe may not touch. It grows slowly. At the end of five years it may total \$500.

**A Chained Gift.**

But the worker has no claim to the accumulated premium when he quits or is discharged. Instead, he must wait three years to obtain the money he has earned. If he is jobless, he may draw

# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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ROBERT MINOR, Editor  
WM. F. DUNNE, Assistant Editor

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## The Lame Duck Session Opens

The second and final session of the seventieth congress opens today. The two houses will formally assemble, listen to the intonation of prayers by their chaplains and then, as is customary, adjourn out of respect to those members who have died during the recess. Not those who have passed out politically, but physically, though there will be considerable mourning for and by the former.

This session is known as the lame duck session, as the members defeated a month ago still hold office until the inauguration of Hoover on March 4th. Although politically dead, many of the members of both houses will continue to function as they did before. This session will concern itself first with the "unfinished business" of voting appropriations with which to carry on the various departments of the government. But the first order is by no means the most important of the session.

Most important as affecting the new and aggressive turn of American imperialism is the administration cruiser bill which passed the lower house of congress at the last session and now comes before the senate. All indications are that this move to strengthen the predatory power of dollar despotism will be passed. This is considered essential as a preliminary to putting into effect at the first session of the Hoover congress a year from now the ambitious naval program espoused by Coolidge in his armistice day speech and amplified in detail by Secretary Wilbur in his report on the construction program of the navy department.

Next in order is the question of ratification by the senate of the Kellogg treaty, which requires a two-thirds vote. That imperialist swindle which had as its purpose an attempt to place the United States in the position of undisputed leader of world reaction and to counteract the demand of the Soviet Union for immediate and complete disarmament, also has a favorable chance of ratification. Senator Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee who has heretofore opposed the Mellon-Coolidge-Kellogg policies in the arena of world diplomacy, is now completely won over to the Kellogg pact. Senators Nye, Brookhart and Howell, leaders of the so-called farm bloc, who lined up in the camp of Hoover, will also abandon their former line of opposition and vote "regular," with the old guard. In fact these "farm bloc leaders" are highly flattered that they have attained recognition in the official family. Brookhart, the most flamboyant of all assailants of the old guard, elected as a progressive against the late Albert B. Cummins, who in his time came into the senate as an Iowa defender of the farmer and died a special pleader for imperialism, is following in the footsteps of Cummins.

Hiram Johnson of California, who is alternately a "revolver" and a regular will support the full imperialist program in exchange for support of his Boulder Dam power project, which involves the expenditure of millions of dollars by the government in behalf of the interests of the railroads and the industrialists, who want cheap power, and the California real estate sharks who want to enhance their property values.

Even the "irreconcilable" Senator McNary has been brought into the fold and, as a loyal supporter of Hoover, will present a new farm relief bill without the equalization fee, the only section of the old McNary-Haugen bill that was considered of benefit to the farmers.

All in all the lame duck session will be one of complete servility to the program of Wall Street in foreign and domestic matters. Just as Borah, during the campaign, forgot all the harsh words he had said about Hoover before the secretary of commerce became the presidential nominee, so the other "progressive" and farm bloc leaders have bowed in worshipful awe before the moloch of imperialism. The new wave has engulfed them.

Briefly the short session beginning today recognizes its mission as the forerunner of the Seventy-first session of congress, which will carry into effect the full program demanded by the new offensive of American imperialism under Hoover.

It is hardly necessary to remark that nothing whatsoever will be done that will benefit the exploited workers and farmers of the United States. Not even so much as a gesture will be made toward any form of social legislation in behalf of the masses. More openly and brazenly than ever will the legislative branch of the government appear a part of the general machinery of oppression not only against the masses of this country but of all colonial and semi-colonial countries than groan under the iron heel of yankee tyranny.

## The "Hero" of Vera Cruz

Frank F. Fletcher, retired admiral and former commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet who died Wednesday, had as his sole "achievement" the seizure and occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914, during Woodrow Wilson's first term as president of the United States.

This piece of imperialist banditry is described by the capitalist press as a "famous naval exploit," the implication being that it required some sagacity as a naval commander to occupy a defenseless town as a reprisal against Huerta, the then president of Mexico, who had aroused the ire of Standard Oil by serving as a lackey to the British oil trust, rivals of the Rockefeller trust.

The seizure of Vera Cruz was one of the many acts of imperialist despotism perpetrated by Wilson against Latin America, and one of the earlier "incidents" in the world struggle for oil. It was a part of the war against Mexico that was conducted in the interest of the oil combine without even the formality of a declaration of war by congress.

The fact that the constitution of the country provides for a joint declaration by both houses of congress before a war can be prosecuted did not bother Wilson any more than it concerns Coolidge in his Nicaraguan war. The constitution is a class instrument and when the observance of its provisions interfere with the game of plunder it is ignored with impunity by presidents, admirals and other agents of imperialism.

The late Admiral Fletcher is of the same calibre as Wilson's marine commander, Smedley Butler, who invaded Haiti, overthrew the duly constituted government, set up a puppet government subservient to Wall Street and established the military occupation of that country.

Though the capitalist press may mourn the demise of such "departed heroes" as Fletcher, we extend our condolences only to the unfortunate victims of imperialist rapacity who suffer at the hands of Fletcher and the other gun-men of dollar despotism.

However, we do not stop at expressions of sympathy for the victims of Wall Street's wars, but we do everything in our power to incite the people of the colonial and semi-colonial countries to resist with all their might every attempt of the imperialist forces to subjugate them.

## The Impermissibility of Changing Signed Articles

The following letter by Comrade Wolfe correctly protests against an inexcusable blunder that was made when the title of his article, "Cannon, the 'Militant'" was changed to read "Three Generals Without An Army."

The letter is as follows:

Robert Minor, Editor,  
DAILY WORKER,  
26 Union Square,  
New York City.

Dear Comrade Minor:

I wish to call the attention of your readers to a technical error in my article of November 27th, which I entitled "Cannon the 'Militant,'" but which for some, to me unexplainable, reason some one in your office entitled "Three Generals Without An Army." In that article I stated, "The main speeches of Trotsky and noviev, made at the Soviet Union Party Congress on the eve of their expulsion were translated into English and published in all our daily papers."

The speeches I referred to were not made at the Party Congress but at the Plenum of the Central Committee immediately before the Congress, at which Plenum Zinoviev and Trotsky were expelled. The speeches that I had translated first into English and then into the languages of all our Party press were the closing speeches of Zinoviev and Trotsky on their actions and the question of their expulsion.

While I am at it, I want to protest at the liberty that was taken with the title of my article. To say, "Three Generals Without An Army" is to underestimate the serious danger presented to us by the attempt of the new Trotsky combination to split our Party and to poison the working class of America against the CPSU, the Soviet Union, and the Communist International. The Party cannot fight this menace by closing our eyes to its existence.

Finally, a word on journalistic "liberties." The staff of the Daily Worker must of course write headlines for news stories, but the title of an article is as much a part of the work of one who wrote it as any other part of the article. In fact, it is the most important sentence in the entire article, because it is often the only one that is read.

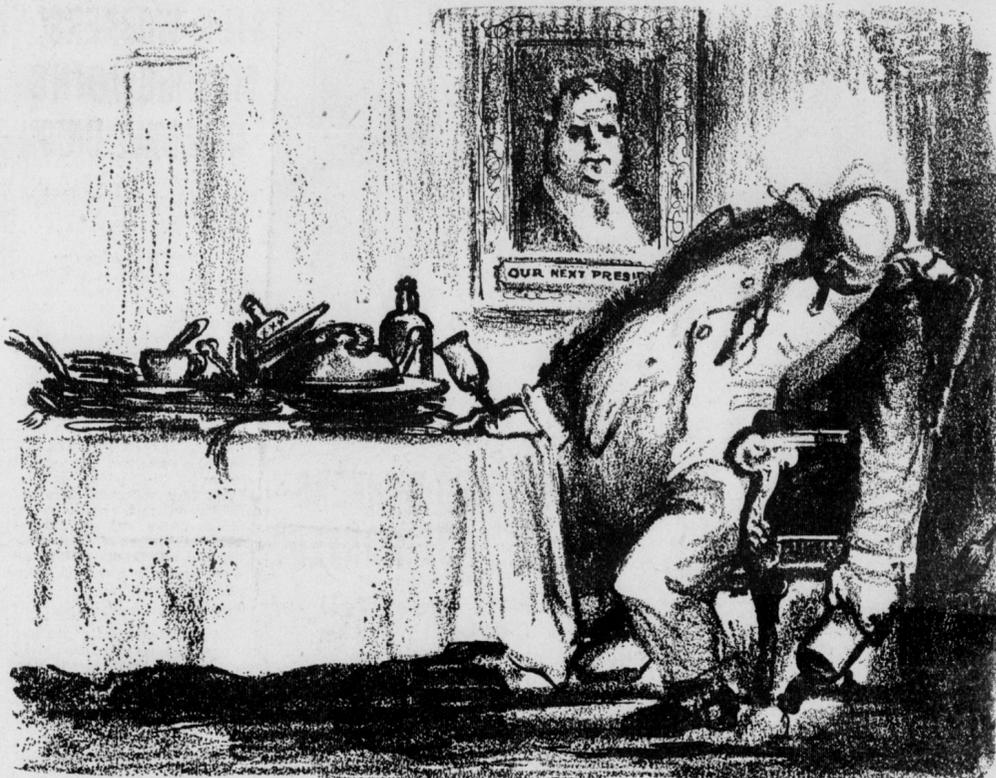
Please publish this letter.  
Fraternally yours,  
BERT WOLFE.

## Comes to Learn

"I have come to learn, not to instruct."—Hoover in letter to a Latin American of Costa Rica.

As the burglar said: "I have to come to teach you nothin' mister; I only come to learn the easiest way to crack your safe!"

## "PROSPERITY"



By Fred Ellis

## Misleaders in the American Labor Unions

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

The notorious Bannon has been head of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union in New York for 24 years. He is at the same time circulation manager for the three Hearst New York papers and seven magazines. He uses the union, which is not affiliated to the A. F. of L., to get Hearst's publications circulated at the lowest rate possible. For which Hearst pays him \$20,000 per year salary. He gathers graft from the newsdealers and collects a salary from the union. He owns a non-union news company in Newark which employs 65 workers. His profit on the circulation of one paper alone is estimated at \$350,000 per day. Naturally the workers' interests are lost sight of by Bannon. He boasts that his union has had only one strike in 24 years.

Bannon is a power in sporting, dope-selling and bootlegging circles in New York. He has held the watch for Jack Dempsey in his fights. When meetings of his union are held, once every half dozen years, he terrorizes the workers with flocks of his gunmen cronies. These beat into submission anyone who tries to make the union function in the interests of the membership.

Recently Bannon made a pleasure trip to Europe. He sailed on the Berengaria, occupying the suite that the Prince of Wales had used. He took his private secretary with him. When he returned he was given a banquet in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Over 2,000 were present at \$6.00 per plate, including many big newspaper men, capitalists, politicians, and underworld characters. Telegrams of felicitation were received from scores of business men. And such a creature of the bosses is called a "labor leader."

Often these plain agents of the newspapers stand at the head of the printing trades unions. In Omaha, for example, the dominant local figure in the Typographical Union is T. W. McCullough, an editor of the Omaha Bee. This ultra-reactionary has also been a big factor in the national A. F. of L. machine.

### The Metal Miners.

The bribery of the trade union leaders and the consequent many-sided betrayal of the workers' interests, takes place in every industry. Just a couple of more instances will illustrate the general condition.

For many years the Butte Union of the Western Federation of Miners, later the I. U. of M. and S. W., was the main prop of the Moyer administration. The Butte union was notoriously company-controlled, by methods which we shall see in a later chapter. Desperate efforts of the rank and file to cleanse it culminated in a spectacular union revolt and split in 1914, which practically killed the whole organization, nationally as well as locally. An "open shop" situation resulted in Butte. The companies forced abominable conditions on the miners. Efforts of the workers to reorganize proved futile until June, 1917, when the terrible Speculator mine disaster snuffed out 164 lives and plunged Butte into a bitter strike.

The strike was conducted by an independent union, but the strikers were willing to join Moyer's organization in a body. Moyer insisted, however, that they first give up their strike and then affiliate as individuals. This proposal demoralized the workers and contributed greatly to breaking the strike. The leaders of the other crafts, who were also involved, were no less hostile and treacherous. Said Wm. F. Dunne at the Portland, 1923, A. F. of L. convention:

"In Butte we have had our share of trouble with boss-fearing and boss-loving international officers. We witnessed, during the first great strike of 1917... the spectacle of international presidents, vice-presidents, and organizers coming into a district when the wage-earners were engaged in a life and death struggle with the copper trust and going to the sixth floor of the Hennessy Bldg., the head offices of the Amalgon Copper Co., for consultation with the corporation heads before they even reported to the strike committees of their unions... with one single exception, Taylor of the Machinists' Union, every international officer (and there were a dozen in Butte at the time) got his orders from the offices of the copper trust and became part of the machinery for breaking the strike."

## Rhys Williams Makes Correction on "Real Situation in Russia"

A typographical error in the article "The Real Situation in Russia," which occurs in the original printing as it appeared in The Nation, and in the article as reprinted in the Daily Worker Nov. 12, is pointed out by the author in the following letter to The Nation: "Sir: In my article on The Real Situation in Russia there was one slight error—printers' or typists'—in the account of the exiling of Feodorov. The suggestion that he might go to America came not from the G. P. U. but from the N. T. U., Scientific Technical Administration, a body that plays an increasingly important role in the industrialization of Soviet Russia. ALBERT RHYNS WILLIAMS.

# Imperialism Enslaves Hawaii

By GEORGE PERSHING.

(This is the first of a series of articles on United States imperialism by George Pershing, a former soldier stationed in Hawaii, who is now on a speaking tour of the country under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. In another article, Pershing will describe the life of workers who are lured into the army as tools of Wall Street.—Editor.)

The United States first became interested in the Hawaiian Islands when "big business" and the Wall Street profiteers learned that there was a profit in the raising and manufacturing of sugar. The Hawaiian Islands have the best sugar-cane soil in the world. They raise tons of sugar to the acre.

The Revolution in Hawaii in 1893 was brought about by a group of business men aided by the American minister to Hawaii. Mr. Stevens, the minister, assisted the overthrow of the native Hawaiian government and himself immediately recognized the new "government," which was only a rubber stamp of American imperialism.

### Yields To Force.

The business men, thirteen in number, stood up in front of a government building, guarded by 150 marines and within 75 yards of an American battleship and read a paper declaring that they were the government. The American minister, Mr. Stevens, immediately recognized these thirteen men as the new government of Hawaii. The native government was forced to surrender to the armed forces of the American government. In her abdication, Queen Liliuokalani declared:

"I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, John L. Stevens, has caused the United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he

## Big Business Brings Wage Slavery; No Property, No Vote; Manlapit, a Fighter

would support the said provisional government." Such is the manner in which we acquired Hawaii and such acts are the manner in which the iron heel of American imperialism tramples down the governments of the weaker nations.

### No Property, No Vote.

For nearly a year after the imperialists' government wrested control from the queen it had no constitution. Its new officers walked the streets armed with Winchester and murder became a common occurrence. And then it did form a constitution there was drafted in it a clause which prohibited a person voting for a senator unless he was worth \$3,000 in personal property or \$1,500 in real estate, or unless he had an income of \$600 per year.

Wages among the Philippine sugar-cane workers are as follows: Hokana Gang (unskilled laborers) \$1.05 a day. Skilled Laborers (truck drivers, etc.) \$1.50 a day.

### Hours of Work.

5:30 till 8 o'clock a. m. 10 minutes for quick breakfast. 8:10 till 11:30 a. m. 30 minutes for lunch. 12 till 4:30 p. m. 30 minutes for supper. 5 p. m. till dark. This makes the average working day about 14 hours under the hot sun of a tropical country for a measly wage!

### Filthy Housing.

Sanitary conditions among the workers are unbelievable. From two to twenty persons are forced to live in close, cramped shacks with dirt floors. There is usually

to be found at least six inches of refuse upon the floor. The women have no opportunity to clean house because they, too, are in the fields from daylight to dark. However, the women are paid only about 50 per cent as much as men.

The Filipinos who migrate to Hawaii to work on the plantations are forced to undergo a series of formalities before they are hired by the sugar-cane barons in Manila. Firstly they are required to be married. This practice started in the latter part of 1921 and is the result of the plantation owners' efforts to breed fresh laborers for the plantations in Hawaii.

### Marry a Job.

The men apply in Manila for jobs, and if they are unmarried a certificate of marriage is issued them and a wife is provided. In such a manner the sugar barons mate and breed their workers to produce children that can also be employed on the plantations.

In 1923 Pablo Manlapit began organizing the plantation workers into a union. Through a paper, "Ang Bantay" (The Busy Bee), Manlapit organized and called a general strike of the plantation workers. He used his own money to build camps for the workers who were immediately evicted by the plantation owners when the strike was called.

### Militia Murder Strikers.

Many besides myself have visited these strikers' camps and found them more sanitary than the shacks that the laborers were given on the plantations. However, to break the strike, the barons of sugar hired a health officer to visit the camps and

pronounce them unsanitary. This was done and a sheriff was sent to evict them. Of course there was no place to go but to the plantation owners.

In the meantime a spy was found in the strikers' camp who was in the pay of the plantation owners. The strikers promptly locked the spy up in a hastily constructed jail-house.

Shortly afterwards a sheriff deputized territorial militiamen and went to the camp to get the spy. The strikers refused to turn the spy over to the sheriff and the camp was fired up, several being killed.

Immediately afterwards, Pablo Manlapit was arrested on a charge of tampering with a witness, and framed up by a jury hired by the plantation owners. The strike was broken. Imperialism had won! Back to work, 14 hours a day, went the thousands of laborers, beaten down by the arm of "justice."

### True Class Spirit.

The following are extracts taken from the final statements of Pablo Manlapit at his mock trial which sentenced him to jail and broke the strike of the sugar-cane workers: "I have suffered with my people in their misery, and in the end I will rejoice with them in their victory, which is inevitable. Even though my voice is still, my message goes out on the wings of my spirit to every laborer in every plantation camp in Hawaii."

And again the future of the workers is clearly expressed by Manlapit:

"I am satisfied to accept whatever fate is in store for me with the knowledge that my people are at last aroused and united in their struggle for economic freedom. It is not the judgment of this court that concerns me, for this court is powerless to undo my work. I am secure in the verdict of my people and in the judgment of the future."

# Reaction Fails to Halt Chinese Peasant Movement

(Continued)

The Kuomintang, have duped the Chinese peasants. The promise to lower rents was never carried out. The gentry and the old official class connected with them are still in the saddle and as before are grinding the faces of the peasantry. Despairing of the Kuomintang aid, the peasants thereupon began to settle accounts with their own exploiters in the villages. The peasant movement which had arisen as a subsidiary movement of the Kuomintang, was turned into a class movement of the peasantry, directed against the landowners, the gentry and the usurers. As the struggle continued the demands of the peasantry grew, and in the spring of 1927 the peasant unions in Kwangtung, Hunan and Hupeh—the most revolutionary provinces, having finished with their gentry, seized the land which they divided among themselves. The Chinese proletariat and its Party, the Communist Party of China, actively aided and led the peasants in their struggle.

The phantom of the agrarian revolution and the growing forces of the proletariat and the peasantry, alarmed the bourgeoisie which still held the Kuomintang under its influence. The Chinese bourgeoisie forgot about their struggle against militarism and imperialism, and joining hands with the landowners, they are doing all in their power to crush

## Millions Starve; Serfdom Rife, But Sovietism Spreads

the workers' and peasants' movement. By the middle of 1927 the Kuomintang had completely betrayed the national revolution and definitely lined up with the reaction.

### Peasantry Become Revolutionary.

After numerous rising and bloody battles the country-revolutionary movement of the Chinese bourgeoisie and landowners was temporarily able to strangle the working class in the towns. But it is hopelessly incapable of coping with the revolutionary villages. No sooner have the Kuomintang troops suppressed a peasant rising in one locality, than a new rebellion occurred in another. The disbanded peasant unions are restored with incredible speed, and the struggle commences now. There are 400,000,000 peasants in China. No army in the world can subdue such a mass of humanity when it steadfastly stands its own guard, and knows what it wants. The class consciousness of the Chinese peasantry is growing as every year goes

Its revolutionary experience is likewise growing. The Kuomintang established the power of militarists, landowners and gentry. It has struck a bargain with the imperialists. The Chinese peasantry, how-

ever, are demanding: "All power to the Soviets." They are demanding the land. In those localities where the peasant partisan detachments have seized power, peasant unions were established, the land owners and gentry were executed and the land distributed among the village toilers. No sooner ousted from one district than we hear that the Soviet power has been set up by another. The fight continues. Increasingly greater masses of the peasantry are being drawn into the movement, while the hired army of the militarists is becoming less reliable as time goes by. For the Chinese soldier is precisely the hungry peasant and no other. His political stupidity and the wages he receives from his officer prevent him from seeing the true reasons for the heroic struggle of the peasantry. But this exhausted and ruined country is finding it an increasingly difficult matter to support these tremendous armies. The officers are making money out of the civil war, while the soldiers are paid a miserable pittance invariably six months late. The undaunted agitator activities of the Communist Party and the active members in the peasant unions are help-

ing the Chinese soldiers to realize the true significance of the present events in China. The results are already making themselves felt. Rebellions are breaking out among the troops. Whole military detachments are increasingly going over to the peasant insurgents.

The Chinese hangmen have never been so active as at the present time. But their bloody measures are only fanning the flame of the peasant movement which has become widespread throughout China, having been caught up by the greater part of the country.

The working class, however, weakened by the time being by the White Terror and economic ruin, is gathering its forces anew, is reforming its disorganized ranks, for during the last year reaction struck down many of its finest leaders.

When the strikers' risings in the towns are linked up with the peasant war in the villages, when the peasant in uniform directs his weapon against his landowner-officer, then the regime of the bourgeoisie and landowners will be overthrown in China. It is impossible to predict when this will be brought about. But the events developing today are complicating matters for the Chinese Reaction. It is the imperative duty of the international proletariat and peasantry to help their fellow-workers and brothers in China to come out of this bitter struggle victorious and triumphant.