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2,000 JAPANESE PEASANTS REVOLT AND TAKE TOWN

NEEDLE TRADES MEET PREPARES DRESS STRIKE

Spirited Cooper Union Rally a Mobilization to Struggle

O. K. Convention Plans Seab Union Gives Piece Work to Dress Bosses

Thousands of needle trades workers, at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, 8th St. and Fourth Ave., yesterday issued the mobilization call for the coming general strike in the dress manufacturing trades.

The meeting, called for the purpose of telling the membership of the decisions made by the convention, quickly assumed the character of a marshalling ground for the coming struggle.

With tremendous enthusiasm, the workers showed that they heartily endorsed every decision made at the convention. Industrial, organizational and political.

Speakers, among them, Louis Hyman, president; Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer; Charles S. Zimmerman and Joseph Borachovich, in discussing the dress strike decision of the convention, pointed out that the strike in the dress industry was an absolute necessity, since the open shops and the working standards were no longer bearable.

Louis Hyman, in his speech, ridiculed the fake "agreement" arrived at between the Schlesinger company union gang and the racketeering outfit that designates itself as "Dress Contractors Association." He branded this "association" as a purely paper outfit, which has no membership, controls no part of the industry, but is there purely for the purpose of fighting the widespread strike sentiment now existent among the workers.

After telling of the intentions of the new Industrial Union to organize the entire needle trades till the 40-hour week and the week work system were won back along with the other union conditions, Charles S. Zimmerman showed that the workers were being paid the miserable wages of \$2 and \$3 a day in dress shops. "For 40 cents, an entire dress is made up," he declared.

Ben Gold, aroused the greatest pitch of enthusiasm at the meeting yesterday when he called on the dress workers to repeat their historic duty of beginning the struggle of the needle workers for a union and for livable standards. This was after he drew a word picture of the intolerable condition. Zimmerman had previously pointed out that in 1909, when the first needle trades unions were being fought for, the waist and dress makers had been the first to go out in a general strike, followed in 1910 by cloak-makers and in 1912 by the furriers.

A storm of applause broke out when Joseph Borachovich announced of the establishment of fraternal relations.

MINEOLA VICTIMS GO TO PRISON

New Trial for 7 Begins Next Monday

Four worker victims of the anti-strike frame-up in Mineola, Long Island, will be compelled to surrender to the police, to begin serving their sentence of from two and a half to five years in Sing Sing. They are Leo Franklin and M. Malkin.

The seven other fur workers, who were originally included in the frame-up, but who were recently granted a new trial by the New York State Court of Appeals, were informed by the district attorney that the date for their new trial has been set for Monday, Jan. 14. The trial is to come up in the same court, Nassau County Court, Mineola, Long Island.

Despite overwhelming evidence of the innocence of all nine fur workers, the appeals judges nevertheless could not endure to see all nine working class militants granted a new trial. So they took their toll and two fighters must begin service of their long jail terms tomorrow. The International Labor Defense, which is now handling the defense

Greed Is Bad, Taft, Labor Hater Says

Basil Manly, joint chairman of the War Labor Board, and director since 1920 for the "Peoples Legislative Service," an organization calling itself "liberal," has in a New York daily a long interview with William Howard Taft, ex-president of the United States and chief justice of the U. S. supreme court.

The interview, copyrighted, is full of "soft soap," sickening sentimentalities and "spiritual" platitudes, but the gist of it is in Taft's statement that the most disturbing element in national life is "the materialistic philosophy which places wealth and worldly success ahead of every other consideration in life."

Taft declares that most of the greed is that of "criminals" and can be nullified by more police. He concludes with approval for class collaboration schemes to "solve the labor problem."

Nowhere in the interview do either Taft or Manly point out what is nevertheless true, that Taft's blast against greed was made by a man who has been connected with as many acts of greed as even Harding's oil cabinet has to its credit. It was Taft who appointed the notorious Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, who looted the forest reserves and mineral reserves of the U. S. for his friends, the lumber and mining companies. Thousands of acres of land were withdrawn from the public domain, by Taft's appointee, Ballinger, and practical-

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HIT LYNCHING AT MEETING TONIGHT

Minor, Others to Speak at Harlem Protest

Denouncing the recent lynchings of two Negroes in the state of Mississippi as an act of savage terrorism against the Negro masses, the Harlem local of the American Negro Labor Congress has called a protest mass meeting for tonight at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St.

This meeting will be one of many held by locals of the organization throughout the country. At these meetings the organization will launch a campaign for the creation of inter-racial defense committees to fight the crime of lynching. In a statement issued last night, the American Negro Labor Congress called upon all Negroes to organize to "protect and defend your lives."

"Every thinking Negro," the statement reads, "every class-conscious worker, must come out to make an effective protest against this barbarous terrorism!"

"Unit to demand the abolition of lynching and terrorism! Organize to protect and defend your lives!" Speakers scheduled for the Harlem meeting include Richard B. Moore, Mrs. Williana Burroughs of the Brownsville local of the Congress; Karl Reeve, editor of Labor Defender, and Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker.

Knit Goods Local Will Meet Tonight at Office

A special meeting of the knit goods local of the National Textile Workers' Union will take place tonight at 3:30 at the district office, 247 Sixth Ave.

The reason is beginning in this industry. The executive board of the Knit Goods Workers local has worked out a very important plan that must be carried out immediately. Also the executive has worked out demands for the knit goods local and therefore calls all members to this special meeting to discuss all these important reports of the executive, which are to be presented for their approval.

We demand the immediate abolition of all vagrancy laws; protection of unemployed workers from arrest on charges of vagrancy.

of the two victims, yesterday issued a statement calling on all class-conscious workers to support it in a drive to compel freedom for Franklin and Malkin.

A call was also issued by the I. L. D. to all those having collection lists on the Mineola cases. The money is now badly needed, the announcement states, because new attorneys must be hired for the new trial in addition to the immediate needs to begin an intensified fight to free the two who go to prison.

SERB DICTATOR DECREES DEATH FOR COMMUNISTS

Military Coup Part of War Bloc Against Soviet Union

French Manage Move Pravda, Izvestia Score Danger to USSR

(Wireless By "Imprecor") YUGOSLAV FRONTIER, Jan. 9.—The first laws of the dictatorship which has been set up by the king of Yugoslavia are directed against the Communists. Death has been decreed for membership in Communist organizations and for harboring Communists, as also for agitation against the government.

A special court with special judges is being formed to enforce the dictatorship.

Against Soviet Union. Complete inactivity of the bourgeois parties is encouraging the dictatorship which is now consolidating its position. Municipal councils in important districts have been dissolved and government commissioners have been appointed. It is rumored that unreliable ministers are being replaced by generals, as for instance, transport minister Koroshetch, former premier, by General Kalabovitch, in order to guarantee strategic transport interests in case of war against the Soviet Union.

The fact that the Croat leaders knew of the concentration of troops in Croatia weeks before the coup proves their complicity. Despite declarations of the Croat leaders and the censored press, mass hostility towards the dictatorship is finding expression.

Part of Anti-USSR Bloc. (Wireless By "Imprecor") MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 9.—Commenting on the coup d'etat in Yugoslavia and the proclamation of a military dictatorship, "Izvestia," official organ of the Soviet Government.

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PATERSON RALLY TO LAUNCH DRIVE

Friday Night Rally to Start Union Drive

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 8.—This Friday night, in Carpenters' Hall, 56 Van Houten St., silk workers will gather at a mass meeting in answer to the call of the Paterson Local of the National Textile Workers Union. The meeting will mark the first official step in beginning the organization drive the union laid plans to carry out here.

After the silk strike here had been betrayed by the reactionary officials of the Associated Silk Workers Union, the bosses began an intensified campaign to cut wages. This, as well as the fact that the industry is now almost wholly unorganized, is what the union is banking on for carrying thru a successful drive.

Ben Gitlow, Workers Party leader and trade unionist, will be one of

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To All Oppressed Negroes! To All Negro, White Workers!

The closing of the year 1928 was celebrated in Mississippi with the lynching of two Negro workers. Charley Shepard, a Negro prisoner who ran away from the frightful brutalities at the state penitentiary at Parchman, was hunted with bloodhounds for three days by 1,000 men. Finally surrendered by his brother, with whom he had taken refuge, upon the understanding that he would be given a trial and a chance to defend himself against the accusation of killing a prison guard the day he escaped, he was immediately turned over to a blood-thirsty mob of Mississippi's "leading citizens."

Long before his capture, these leading citizens planned his murder, and as soon as news spread that he had been found, three counties began vomiting up their potential murderers, and the roads to Parchman were soon packed with automobiles speeding to the pre-arranged murder festival. Shepard was soaked in gasoline and burned at the stake while a mob of 2,000 howled and cheered as his tortured body became a flaming mass.

A few days before, another Negro worker, Emanuel McCullum, was lynched by a mob of business men in Hattiesburg, Miss. McCullum's crime lay in the fact that he dared to protest against being overcharged by a white merchant. This shopkeeper got together with his cronies in the local Chamber of Commerce, and McCullum was taken out into the woods one night and strangled with a half-

Demand Anglo-Indian Gov't Release Johnstone

Jack Johnstone, prominent labor leader and militant fighter against imperialism, is still kept prisoner by the Anglo-Indian government. He was seized by the agents of British imperialism in Diara, India, while addressing the Indian Trade Union Congress on behalf of the International League Against Imperialism.

All class conscious workers, all who suffer under the oppressive rule of imperialism, whether British, American, or French, must join in the demand for the immediate release of Jack Johnstone.

World imperialism is daily becoming more ruthless, aggressive and arrogant. The two chief imperialist powers, the United States and England, whose rivalries and contest for world domination are now leading to a new world war, are ruthlessly exploiting and oppressing millions upon millions of workers and peasants in all parts of the world. The imperialists and their agents are waging a war of extermination against all those who dare to protest against and resist their oppressive rule and their preparations for a new world war.

Side by side with preparations for war against each other, the imperialist powers are intensifying their preparations for war against the Soviet Union. Every day brings fresh news of this conspiracy of world imperialism, led by England, against the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

Jack Johnstone is well-known to the workers of the United States as a militant labor leader who took active part in great labor struggles in the meat-packing, steel, building and other industries. He came to India as a representative of the International League Against Imperialism to bring to the toiling masses of India greetings from the world anti-imperialist movement and pledge of support in their struggle against British imperialist domination. The Anglo-Indian police promptly arrested Jack Johnstone to hinder the international consolidation of the oppressed masses against world imperialism and against the next world imperialist war.

Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the British Labor Party, and the reactionary leaders of the British Trade Union movement are working hand in glove with the English capitalists to keep the colonial masses in subjection.

William Green and the whole reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor have accepted the imperialist war program of Wall Street and are exerting all their efforts to transform completely the American labor movement into an adjunct of the imperialist war machine.

The middle class pacifists, socialists and liberals (Borah, Norris, Thomas, Hillquit)—those who pretend in words to be opposed to war but in reality accept the imperialist system which is producing war, are only paralyzing the efforts of the masses to wage a real struggle against imperialist war. Those who pretend to oppose imperialist armaments (the Cruiser Bill) but accept the Kellogg Pact, the Pan-American Treaties and the League of Nations, which are nothing else but instruments for imperialist rivalry and war, only prove that they are helping the imperialists to deceive the masses.

The reformist agents of the bosses in the labor movement—the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L., the leaders of the Amsterdam Trade Union International and the Second Socialist International—are the greatest danger to the toiling masses in the development of real anti-war and anti-imperialist struggles.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America calls upon the masses to mobilize for struggle against imperialism and the next world war. This means to wage a revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of the dictatorship of the capitalist class and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the working class.

We call upon the workers, poor farmers, the oppressed Negro masses and all sincere enemies of imperialism to organize mass protests, to demonstrate before the British embassy and consulates, and to send telegrams to the British authorities demanding the immediate release of Jack Johnstone.

We call upon the toiling masses of the United States to mobilize their forces to struggle against the war danger and for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union.

For the immediate release of Jack Johnstone. Down with British imperialism! For the complete and unconditional independence of India and all the other colonies of British imperialism.

Down with United States imperialism! For the complete and unconditional independence of all colonies and semi-colonies of U. S. imperialism!

Down with the reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. of L., the agents of the imperialists in the labor movement! For militant industrial unions to fight against the war danger, against wage cuts, speed-up, unemployment, company unionism and capitalist rationalization generally!

Down with the reformist socialist party. For a powerful mass Communist Party to organize and lead the struggles of the masses against the rule of capitalism and for a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

MOSES ADMITS KELLOGG PACTS LEGALIZE WARS

Secretary Wrecks New Compromise With the Reservationists

Senate Will Soon Vote Debate Only Over Form of Statements

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the course of the sham battle which continued today, over the Kellogg imperialist treaties, Senator Moses admitted they were treaties to legalize war. The question is whether they shall be voted thru in their present form, which Secretary of State Kellogg assured the Senate Foreign Relations Committee amply "safeguarded" the U. S. empire in Latin-America, but which statement he obstinately refused to read into the discussion before the senate today.

A compromise with the "reservationists" who insist on plain statements that bar British imperialism from any territory which U. S. imperialism has set aside for itself had been reached. They would have been satisfied with Kellogg's official declaration to the senate that the treaties do not effect the Monroe Doctrine. But now the debate will probably go on for several days, before a vote is taken. The vote will surely be in the affirmative.

Senator Moses in the course of a long speech admitted, "First, that the treaty, instead of abolishing war, actually legalizes war. Professor E. M. Borchard of Yale Law School was entirely correct when he told the Williamstown Institute of Politics that the treaty, now qualified by the French and British reservations, constitutes no renunciation or outlawry of war, but is, in fact and in law, a solemn sanction for all wars mentioned in the exceptions and qualifications."

Jingoes in Vicious Drive on Lenin Memorial Meet

Vicious attacks were launched yesterday by powerful patriotic organizations against the Workers (Communist) Party in its plan to hold a mass demonstration in Madison Square Garden, Saturday evening, January 19, to commemorate the anniversary of Lenin's death and to emphasize the war danger.

Fred R. Marvin, head of the notorious Keyman of America, with offices at 120 Forty-second St., urged that the United States government take action to halt the proposed exhibit of the American flag captured by Sandino's men, which the Party will offer as evidence of Wall Street imperialism in Latin America. Marvin declared that to exhibit the flag would be "an act of sedition."

"The Federal authorities should intervene," he asserted. "Possibly the city authorities should also act. The proposal of the Communists is more than mere disrespect to the flag. The Communists openly seek to overthrow the present government. This is just part of their policy."

"Sandino is an enemy of this government. To put on an exhibition of an American flag captured by him is to aid the enemy. It should not be permitted."

The plan to display the flag with Sandino's signature was branded as "almost treason" by Walter I. Joyce, director of the Americanization Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

"This is an outrage. It is an act against the interests of the republic. The federal authorities certainly ought to take action," Joyce said. "I believe Police Commissioner Grover Whalen also will be strenuously opposed to the proposal to exhibit this flag, to exploit it in such a manner. I have known Whalen for years. He is a good friend of mine. However, I don't know whether he will take steps to block this attempt."

"At any rate the Madison Square Garden should be heavily policed on the day of the demonstration. The Veterans of Foreign Wars is positively in favor of the Coolidge policy in keeping the marines in Nicaragua. The Communists should not be allowed to display this flag, captured from our own troops."

Bloody Premier



Against the oppressive regime of the Tanaka government, 2,000 Japanese peasants are now in revolt. They have attacked and captured the town of Omori, in the prefecture of Gifu. The government has ordered troops against the revolting peasants. Above, premier Tanaka.

PLAN NEW DRIVE AGAINST SANDINO

Reactionary Forces Are Prepared

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 9.—The United States government, thru Brigadier-General Logan Feland, commanding the marines in Nicaragua, Admiral David Sellers and the puppet president Moncada, is now organizing special forces to send against the army of General Sandino in northern Nicaragua.

Announcing to press correspondents that now only small "bandit groups" remain composed of from 10 to 50 "bandits" each, Moncada states that he has "decided" to organize special Nicaraguan forces, under the direction of Yankee marines, and dispatch them to "wipe out the bandits." The combined forces of marines and national guard will be personally directed by General Feland. Airplanes and Seller's sailors will also be pressed into service.

Great Unrest. There is vast discontent throughout Japan, and this is one instance where it broke through into action. The suppression of the peasant leagues and peasant parties last summer, the death penalty law for Communists, the destruction of left wing labor unions in the cities and the terrific taxation of the farmers are driving farmers and workers alike to revolution. The imperial coronation, in November and December, upon which millions of dollars were squandered, resulted in sudden and sharp increases in taxation.

Demonstrations against the government. Continued on Page Two

DUNCAN DANCERS IN FINE PROGRAM

Workers' Children to See Them Saturday

The program for the last three performances of the Isadora Duncan Dancers at Manhattan Opera House, 34th St., west of Eighth Ave., announced yesterday, is one of the most interesting that they have appeared in.

The program opens with Schubert's Ave Maria. This will be followed by Chopin's Berceuse and 12 waltzes from Brahms. The first part of the program will be concluded with Liszt's Raub and Beethoven's Ruin.

The second part of the remarkable Impressions of Revolutionary Russia that received such thunderous ovations at the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Daily Worker last Saturday.

The last three performances will be given Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon and Monday evening. The Saturday performance has been arranged especially for working class children and all Young Pioneers and pupils of left wing schools will attend in a block and be admitted at a special price.

Tickets for all three performances are selling fast. Those who don't want to be turned away should buy them immediately at the office of the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square.

Senate Committee Says Papers Forged Against Borah, Norris, USSR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UP)—Demand that William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher, be condemned officially for publication of certain forged Mexican documents which prevented action in the senate late today on a special committee report absolving Senators Borah of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska from charges implied in other papers.

"It is childish to attempt to hold individual persons guilty for the inception of the war; it is a mistake to accuse kings and czars of having created the present war. The war was made by capital. Capitalism had run into a blind alley. This blind alley was nothing more nor less than the imperialism which dictated a war between those competing for the ownership of the world." From speech by Lenin. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

Delay Printing of the Trotskyist Papers

Publication of the documents rather exposing the Trotskyist plot has been postponed. Watch the Daily Worker for further announcement.

2,000 JAPANESE PEASANTS REBEL AND TAKE TOWN

Rise After Long Period of Oppression

Continued from Page One
ernment took place in city and country alike during the coronation period, and thousands of workers were arrested.

Reign of Terror.

In connection with the reign of terror in Japan, the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat on October 15 issued a statement calling for the overthrow of the Mikado and his class rule, part of which is as follows:

"The spectre of 'dangerous thoughts' is haunting bourgeois Japan. 'Dangerous thoughts' are sprouting in the heads of the juvenile proletarians. 'Dangerous thoughts' are spreading wide among the working masses and are taking root in the army and navy.

"Oppression."
"The causes of the 'dangerous thoughts' are not far nor difficult to be found. Precisely the extreme exploitation and oppression of the working class and peasant masses by the bourgeoisie and the landlords, the enforcement of the speed-up system and the lengthening of the workday, which flings hundreds and hundreds of thousands of proletarians on the streets of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, etc., the cut in wages and the pressing of the standard of living of the workers down even lower; the systematic and persistent persecution and suppression of strikes, peasant riots, mass demonstrations—all combined causes and drives the working masses to 'dangerous thoughts,' to thoughts of revolutionary working class concepts, and the crystallization of a definite left wing within the Japanese labor movement.

Fight Empire.

"The newly formed left wing develops rapidly into a leading center of the mass struggles, not only those of an economic character and immediate nature, but also of political activities and far-reaching revolutionary aspirations. The left wing presses not only the struggles of the daily needs and the fight for free speech, free press, freedom of strike, organization, etc., but it also promotes the struggle for the overthrow of the open and violent bourgeois dictatorship and the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government in Japan. Likewise the left wing propaganda for the independence of Korea and Formosa, as well as the campaign for the 'Hands Off China' movement threatened to become a serious obstacle to the Japanese imperialist aggression and invasion of China, and a disturbing factor in the general preparation for imperialist war. Firstly, in preparation of war against Soviet Russia and the great Chinese revolution, and, secondly, for a war against its imperialist rivals, against the United States of America in particular.

Suppress Peasant Organization.

"Therefore the smash-up of the left wing. Therefore right after the general elections the Tanaka government began a vicious attack against the left wing and revolutionary organizations. Thus on March 14 over one thousand left wing trade unionists and Communists were arrested and simultaneously the left wing organizations dissolved, namely, the Nippon Rodo Kuniai Hyogikai (Trades Union Council in Japan), the Musan Seinen Doinei (Proletarian Youth League) and the Ronoto (Workers' and Peasants' Party), were all broken up. In April again mass arrests all over the country and, above all, the promulgation of the 'Bloody Law'—a law calling for a death penalty or at least ten years' imprisonment for every revolutionary seeking to change the present form of the Japanese state. Mass arrests again in August and more mass arrests last week. At the same time the mass trials are in full sway of preparation by the employment of the most cruel methods and barbarous tortures. Especially the most outrageous and brutal torture are being inflicted by the Mikado spies and police to the comrades arrested in Korea and Tokyo."

A. B. Magil to Talk on Revolutionary Poetry

Poetry will be given by A. B. Magil of the Daily Worker staff, tomorrow night at 8:30 at Irving Plaza, 16th St. and Irving Pl. The talk will be given under the auspices of the Followers of the Trail, workers' sports and cultural organizations.

A Word to the Wise

The Duncan dancers Are here for only Three More Performances Saturday afternoon Sunday afternoon Sunday evening ACT NOW!

To the Oppressed Negroes! To All Negro, White Workers!

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of "democracy" and "justice," but who really only reward their Negro slaves with the lynch rope, the stake, jimcrowism, peonage and other brutal forms of oppression.

Lynching is purposely maintained by the capitalist rulers of America as a necessary part of the vicious system of oppression and exploitation which keeps the Negro masses as a slave class at the bottom of capitalist society, degraded and driven in the most merciless fashion, to produce profits for their inhuman exploiters. It is the naked engine of terror by which the exploiters seek to prevent the Negro masses from organizing for their own protection and making common cause with the exploited white workers.

The brutal and atrocious treatment of the Negro masses, of which lynching, cold-blooded and horrible, is an expression, is a characteristic of United States imperialism which suppresses with bayonet and gun the peoples of Haiti, Latin America and the Philippines and crushes with murderous cruelty every attempt of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples to free themselves from the oppression and exploitation of their imperialist masters.

Only a revolutionary workers' and farmers' government can abolish lynching and overthrow the whole vicious system of discrimination and exploitation. It was the revolutionary Communist Party which abolished lynching and pogroms in Russia. It will be the revolutionary Workers (Communist) Party of America that will abolish lynching in America in the same way.

The Workers (Communist) Party stands forth as champion of the oppressed Negro masses. Only the Workers Party supports the Negro masses in their struggle against the system of lynching and race oppression. Only this Party unites black and white workers in militant struggle against the system of imperialist oppression, of which lynching is an outgrowth. Only this Party champions the Negro masses in their right of self-defense and only this Party fights with them against capitalist mob violence and terrorism.

The Communist Party considers it as its historic duty to unite all workers regardless of their color, against the common enemy, against the master class. The Negro race must understand that capitalism means racial oppression, and Communism means full racial equality: political, economic, social.

The following are the demands of the Workers (Communist) Party for which it fights with all its vigor and determination. It calls upon the workers and poor farmers, black and white, to organize their might to put these demands into effect:

1. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political and social equality for the Negro race.
2. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against Negroes in selling or renting houses.
3. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.
4. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.
5. Abolition of all laws and public administrative measures which profit, or in practice prevent, Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.
6. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels and theatres.
7. Federal law against lynching and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self-defense.
8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against Negroes. No discrimination in jury service.
9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain gang.
10. Abolition of all Jim Crow distinctions in the army, navy and civil service.
11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.
12. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours and working conditions for Negro and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for Negro and white workers.

The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the Negro and white workers to organize and fight against the lynching system, to join and support the only Party that can and does fight against lynching, oppression and exploitation.

Unite against the lynchers and exploiters, organize for the abolition of the system of lynching. Join the Workers (Communist) Party.

Negro and white workers, organize mass meetings to protest against these brutal lynchings and mob violence.

Negro and white workers, organize protest demonstrations against these dastardly crimes maintained by the capitalist class.

Workers, rally your union or other labor organizations behind the fight against lynching and exploitation.

Negro and white workers, unite and organize inter-racial defense organizations to defend the lives of the workers against capitalist terrorism.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

NEEDLE TRADES PREPARE STRIKE

Scab Union Gives Piece Work to Dress Bosses

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lations with the Red International of Labor Unions. Other speakers were, A. Koretz and Bleiman. J. H. Cohen was chairman.

Positive evidence was offered yesterday, through the columns of the employers' press in the ladies' garment industry, that the company union leaders—Schlesinger and gang—were hypocrites when they denied intentions of legalizing the sweatshop system of piece-work in the cloak and dress industry. Here are the facts:

Two hundred and seventy workers, employed in the seven dress manufacturing shops in Ozone Park, Long Island, were locked out Dec. 31 by their bosses, who have handed together into a "Long Island Dress Contractors' Association."

The losses demanded that the "union" abrogate the agreement for week-work and start the piece-work system.

A strike ensued, which lasted until Monday. During this short period the scab union officials made statements in which they shook their fingers at the bosses, saying that they should not have locked out the workers, since they could have waited until Jan. 31 (when the agreement expires). Then, the bosses were told, they could have made their demand legally.

that the employers and their scab union agents are in terror over the approaching general strike in the dress industry.

At the meeting last night the decisions of the Industrial Needle Trades Union to call district meetings all over the city was received with acclaim. All next week, these meetings, several in each borough, will be held. Dates and places will be announced later.

The Boston meeting tonight in the Paine Memorial Hall promises to be a huge success. Sentiment for the amalgamation meeting, where the furriers and the cloak and dress-makers locals are to be joined, is running high. A large committee of the rank and file are planning to meet Louis Hyman, union president, and Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer, at the station when they come in to town for the meeting.

The Philadelphia amalgamation meeting is also planned as a banner rally by both locals here, who are making elaborate plans for it. The meeting will be held next Wednesday, Jan. 16. The Baltimore meeting will take place on Thursday evening, Jan. 17.

Spanish Government Acquires Shell Oil Property in Spain

LONDON, Jan. 9.—All the installations of the Shell Oil Company, a British concern, in Spain, are shortly to be turned over to the Spanish oil monopoly, which is owned by the government, but like the tobacco monopoly is farmed out to private capitalists.

The price stated is to be \$5,500,000, and although the Shell Company says that this represents only 8 per cent of the value of the properties and business, this is an incredible generosity on the part of company which may be taken with several grains of salt.

It is added that similar properties of the Standard Oil and the French oil companies are not yet acquired by the Spanish monopoly, as these companies refuse to accept the price offered them. Though all these foreign holdings were taken over a year ago, there have been no compensations made before the present one made to the Shell Company.

EXTRACTS CASH FROM THE HOPES OF UNEMPLOYED

Dalton Connected With Tammany Hall

By HARRISON GEORGE.
Yesterday the Daily Worker described how one Ralph E. Dalton, president and proprietor of the "Workers' Ethical and Community Center," weaves fairy tales of "free" jobs to be had by joining his organization. The capitalist press, with its usual shameless assistance to any parasite upon the poor, had lured a few jobless workers into Dalton's office.

We listened to beautiful promises of how Dalton was, in the future, going to get a job for everybody—providing they joined his organization. But we heard not a word about trade unionism.

Connected With Tammany Hall.
A young fellow declared to Dalton that a man of his tremendous influence should "get some big politicians" behind his plan. Dalton assures him that Senator Wagner in Washington is "fighting" for his free employment bureau bill. We compliment Wagner, the Tammany Hall fake friend of labor on his loyal supporter, Mr. Dalton. Like water, fakers find their own level. Wagner will lecture for this outfit, Dalton says. But Dalton sends me to an assistant, no less garrulous, who recites the wonders of the organization to us alone. We could not but be overwhelmed with admiration.

The place has no telephone yet, or "jobs would be pouring in," we are told by an individual who signs himself "Frank B. Lassiter," the Dalton told us we were to see "Mr. Smith." The evils, genuine enough, of employment offices where you have to buy a job, were retold by "Smith" or "Lassiter"—take your choice. Here, all is "free."

"Of course, we protect ourselves from guys that may get a job and we never hear of them again. If we offered jobs free there would be mounted police outside holding back the crowds. So jobs are only for members of the organization. From 25 cents up, you are entitled to all privileges. Papers here. Play checkers. Got a restaurant in the basement. Chicken dinner, good, too, for 35 cents."

We ask about rooms here, since both "a job and a bed" are promised the unemployed. "Smith-Lassiter" assures us that there are some beds, but he don't know the price. "You'll have to see Mr. Dalton about that. But some of the boys are rooming here." So Dalton runs a rooming house, a restaurant, club and employment bureau, all "free" if you pay.

We are convinced and ask for an application blank. Unfortunately, like the telephone, there "ain't any yet," though we are told that the "organization" has been going for "quite some time." Mr. Vail there has been a member for two or three years. Got about 1,500 members. Get more now that Mr. Dalton is on the job. He's been working nights at the New York hospital and working days here. Now he's going to give all his time here. Resigned his position there.

We had just heard from Dalton in the next room that he had been sick, hence unable to boost the "organization" which he said had 1,200 members. Grew 300 between the two rooms and two spinners of fairy tales for the jobless. "Most of the big papers backing you," said Lassiter-Smith. "Also, we learn are 'big people.' A Mr. Gordon Battle is mentioned as one. 'Now that you're a member you're entitled to all the privileges. Come here and sit around as long as you want.'"

Such is the Seventh Avenue paradise. A sequel, we learn to another earlier one on Fourteenth St., where "free" jobs were found always to have something attached to them by Mr. Dalton in the line of finance. Workers complained to the Daily Worker of being swindled by the "ethical" and "equitable" Mr. Dalton. Revised and revived his plan now offers "free" jobs, if you pay for them by joining the organization. Then the job assumes a guise of futurist art patterns. You pay for meals. You pay for bed. The bed-bugs may be furnished without charge. There are going to be "entertainments" uptown. You will doubtless pay for that also.

Quite fitting it is, that the capitalist press is "behind" this outfit. It is also behind all fake remedies, like Hoover's, to "solve" the unemployment problem. Under capitalism there is no "cure" for capitalism's jobless army. But there are parasites with fake reforms and "cures" to extract a living from the victims of capitalism who seek some way of avoiding the only genuine cure—the end of capitalism by revolution.

Every Worker—
Every Party Member and Sympathizer
SHOULD WEAR A
Lenin Memorial Button
Sold through all Workers (Communist Party District Organizations
These buttons carry a good picture of Lenin and the slogans:
"FIGHT IMPERIALIST WAR"
"DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION"
All Party Units! Order Your Buttons NOW!
WORKERS (Communist) PARTY
National Office: 43 East 125th Street, New York City

Thames Threatens to Flood London Workers' Section



The Thames is rising and has already begun to overflow its banks, threatening the workers' section which lies along its shores. Above, workers building dams to stem the flood.

PATERSON RALLY TO LAUNCH DRIVE

Friday Night Rally to Start Union Drive

Continued from Page One
The twenty-five who walked out on strike from the Park Silk Co. and kept it paralyzed for some period because their shop chairman had been dismissed, went back to work yesterday when the boss capitulated to the demand that the worker discriminated against be reinstated.

Park Co. Boss Gives In.

The workers are enthusiastic in their acclamation of the N. T. W. Local, under whose leadership the victory was won. The employers here were bitter in fighting the strike, going to the extent of assaulting a picket volunteer, a member of the N. T. W.

Formerly members of the reactionary Associated Silk Workers Union, the officials of which harmed instead of helped the strike, the workers here are no longer paying dues to the Associated. This Friday they are to meet to decide the question of joining the N. T. W.

Social and Dance.

The Women's Council of Paterson yesterday announced that preparations for the social and dance scheduled for Sunday, are all but completed. The affair is arranged for the purpose of raising funds for the organization drive of the N. T. W. local. It is certain, according to remarks heard, that all those who tasted the coffee and cakes the Council used to donate the silk strikers, will come to the affair to take advantage of the swell cookery which will probably be available there.

High French Military and the Gov't Officials Praise Foe of U. S. S. R.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—French government and military officials again demonstrated their unity with all anti-Soviet elements by attending the funeral of former Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, and joined in praise of his activities against the Soviet Union.

Among those present were Marshalls Foch, Joffre and Petain, former President Millerand, Minister of War Painleve, Minister of Marine Leygues, high army officials and representatives of the Danish, Brazilian, Yugoslavian and Czechoslovakian legations.

Cuban Workers' Kick Stalled by Official

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—Some time ago the tobacco workers demonstrated in the streets and petitioned President Machado against the introduction of cigar-making machines which would put a large percentage of workers out of work.

To stall off the workers the interior department has proposed a \$1,000 tax on each machine annually. However, President Machado has yet to consider the proposal and imperialist agencies state he will not approve of anything to hinder the cheapening of production, such as the restriction proposed.

"You will agree that to promise freedom to the workers and at the same time to leave the castles, the land, the factories and all the resources in the hands of the capitalists and land-holders—that this has nothing to do with liberty and equality. We have only one slogan, one watchword: Everyone who works has a right to enjoy the good things of life. Idlers, parasites, those who suck out the blood of the toiling masses, must be deprived of these blessings. And our cry is: To the workers—everything to the toilers, everything!" From speech by Lenin at mass meeting in Moscow. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

BUSINESS MEN TO LYNCH A NEGRO

Fancied Attack Starts Memphis Mobs Search

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Another brutal lynching of a Negro is being prepared here, to add to the two that landlords and business men of Mississippi have just perpetrated.

A score of policemen and deputy sheriffs today led a mob of several hundred business men in a search of all suburbs and surrounding country for a Negro, variously described, who is accused by a hysterical girl of having insulted her.

A certain Dollie Bernard says she shot and wounded a Negro who "approached and insulted" her this afternoon. It is this man the mob says they want to find, but they are in a mood to lynch any Negro they suspect.

Many Negroes have been burned at the stake in the South and massacres of whole Negro populations in such cities as St. Louis have been carried out, because some notorious-seeking neurotic has told stories of being attacked. In many cases the accuser afterwards confesses that the attack was imaginary.

Nearing, Bridges to Debate in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—"Is Communism in American Conceivable?" is the subject of the debate between Scott Nearing, Communist lecturer, and Dr. Horace J. Bridges, leader of the Chicago Ethical Society, at the Austin Community Forum, Sunday, Jan. 13, at 8 p. m.

"The Party is the highest form of the class organization of the proletariat,"—Lenin. Attend the Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in the Madison Square Garden.

NICARAGUAN IN HOT ATTACK ON LATIN LACKEYS

Felicitate Oppressor at Washington Meet

"At present, Nicaragua does not have the government that it deserves, but one that is imposed upon it by the necessity of living with 7,000 foreign bayonets at its breast, forty airplanes, artillery and all the paraphernalia of the best equipped army of the world, backed by the most powerful nation," says Toribio Tijerino, in a letter to "La Prensa," the New York Spanish language capitalist daily.

"In this fight, General Sandino is not alone. In one way or another the Nicaraguan people in its immense majority is with him, defending as best they are able."

"And all this, while the representatives of our brother nations embrace and felicitate our oppressors and raise not a finger to halt the burning of our homes, the slaughter of our citizens and the outrage of our women."

Why No Protest at Washington?

"Grand and good that they sign treaties of Pan-American Conciliation and avoid war between Bolivia and Paraguay for the oil of the Chaco; but perhaps there might have been one of our worthy brothers gathered at Washington who might have said that reconciliation of our peoples could not be obtained while United States marines are killing Nicaraguans in a war that has no place within the treaties of compulsory arbitration."

Fight Will Go On.

"Perhaps Colombia itself might not finish by benefiting itself from our situation by signing with Adolfo Diaz a treaty by which is legalized that which Chamorro gave to the United States in the Chamorro-Bruvan treaty?"

"It is not strange, then, that there may be Nicaraguans who tire of a terrible struggle and appear hopeless, commencing to believe, at seeing themselves alone and abandoned by those whose duty and own interests oblige them to aid us, in the uselessness of a sacrifice that is not at all appreciated by those who should, better than any other, know appreciation, seeing that Panama is not far away, both in situation and in historic location."

"Meanwhile, I am able to assure patriots, the Nicaraguan Nationalist Party, which I have the honor to represent abroad, will continue the fight, even though we have to leave it as a legacy to our sons."

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING



Sat, Jan. 19

DOORS OPEN AT 7 P. M.

Madison Sq. Garden

49th Street & 8th Ave.

Speakers:
JAY LOVESTONE "1905"
WM. Z. FOSTER "1917"
and Others
"Insurrection"
Revolutionary Program by the Noted Pianist JASCHA FISCHERMAN
Freiheit Gesangs Verein

SOVIET SPORTS SPECTACLE
By Labor Sports Union
Symphonic Brass Band
ADMISSION 50c and \$1.00
Auspices: Workers [Communist] Party, 26 Union Square

DRAFT THESIS ON THE PARTY ORGANIZATION

For Proletarianization and for a Bolshevick Party Organization

(Continued)

4. Building Up and Proletarianization of the Leading Party Organs.

The leading organs, especially in the lower units (factory and street nuclei) are not working properly; in many cases merely performing the technical functions and not the leading and controlling functions. Serious attention must be devoted to the selections of the leading organs of the Party. The social composition must be radically improved by drawing in more proletarian elements from top to bottom in all leading committees. Negro proletarians and working women must also be drawn in to a much larger extent. The Central Executive Committee and the DEC's must help to create better leading committees capable of fulfilling the Party tasks in the present period.

Leading Committees must be established in all the Factory and Street nuclei (nuclei bureaus). The nucleus bureau is to be elected at the membership meeting of the nucleus and is to consist of 3 to 7 members depending upon the size of the nucleus. As a rule, the nucleus bureau should be elected for a period of 6 months and during this period is to make a complete report to the full meeting of the nucleus at least twice, giving the results of its activity.

The convention establishes that the next body following the nucleus shall be the Section and that the sub-district and city and sub-section shall be abolished. Under this system, a Section will be either the division of a larger city, a single city or a number of cities with the larger city as the center of the Section. This new division of the Districts into Sections makes it necessary that after DEC shall divide its territory in accordance with this convention decision and submit its proposals for approval to the CEC. Exception to this structure may be made only with the permission of the CEC.

The leading organ of the Section is the Section Executive Committee which is to be elected either at a section conference consisting of representatives of the nuclei, or at a section conference consisting of representatives of the nuclei, or at the general membership meeting of the section. The committee should consist of 5 to 9 members and 2 to 3 candidates. The Plenum (full Section Executive) elects a bureau of 3 to 5 members. No other organs (such as secretariat) should exist in the Section Executive. The bureau of the Section must be approved by the District Executive Committee. The Section Executive is to be elected for one year. The Section conference shall be called by the Section Executive with the approval of the DEC.

In accordance with the statutes of the Party constitution, the Section Committees shall have all rights as leading bodies in their territory. It is the political leader of the given territory, working under the leadership of the District Executive Committee.

The leading organs of the District shall be the following:

- 1.—DEC (Plenum).
 - 2.—District Bureau.
 - 3.—Secretariat.
- Names "Polbureau," "Polcom" shall not be used by any of the Districts. There is only one Polbureau, the Polbureau of the CEC.

The District Executive Committee is elected at the District Convention and should consist of 9 to 15 members and 3 to 5 candidates. Exceptions in some cases, can be made with the approval of the CEC. The frequency of the meeting of the Plenum will, of course, depend largely on the local conditions, but the full DEC must meet no less than 3 times during the year.

The DEC Plenum is to elect a District Bureau of 5 to 7 members which must be approved by the CEC. The District Bureau must meet at least once a month.

The Secretariat of the District should be composed of the chief functionaries of the District: Organizer, head of Trade Union Department, head of the Organization Department. In some districts, as for example, the agricultural district, other arrangements may be made. This Secretariat should be called together as often as necessary, but at least once a week.

The Convention instructs the CEC to work out detailed instructions for the above mentioned questions. The Convention emphasizes again the absolute necessity of proletarianizing all the leading committees, to draw in the best workers from the basic industries, among them Negro proletarians and working women. The decision of the Comintern to give an impetus to the promotion of workers to the leading positions of the Party must be realized with the greatest rapidity.

Every effort must be made to develop the initiative on the part of the lower organizations in the present period of the war danger, so that in case of difficulties, they will be able to carry on the Party work.

5. The Party Fractions in the Mass Organizations.

TRADE UNIONS. Less than 50 per cent of the entire Party membership belong to the trade unions. Considering that there are housewives and workers in industries where no union is as yet established, of the number of those eligible, a higher percentage belong to the trade unions. But the Party cannot be satisfied with this condition. For in the first place, there are still many

comrades who are eligible and who do not join a trade union, while those comrades working in industries where no union has yet been established, do not join the union nearest to their trade or take steps through the formation of shop committees in their factory, to lay the basis for the building of a new union. The Party must carry on a broad ideological campaign to enroll every member into a union, and also adopt disciplinary measures against those who sabotage the decisions of the Party to join a union when the possibility exists.

The fractions in the trade unions are in a very bad state. They have received no attention during the past year from the Trade Union Department. The comrade who was elected by the CEC as the Trade Union Fraction Organizer, has been doing other work for practically the entire period and the comrade appointed in his place has not yet taken over this phase of the work. The Fraction Bulletin was abolished since the last Party convention and not a single communication was sent by the Trade Union Department to the Party organizations on the building and the leading of the fractions in the trade unions.

During this period, the Districts were left to themselves to lead the trade union work of the Party. There was no connection between the National and District Trade Union Departments. The work in the Miners' Union, the Textile Workers' Union and the Needle Trades, was conducted directly by the Political Committee with the assistance of the CEC representatives for the different industries.

The work in the old unions was much neglected during this period. The correct orientation of the Party towards greater attention to the organization of the unorganized and the building of new unions, were not made clear to the Party in relation to the decisions of the 9th Plenum of ECCI, and the 4th Congress of the RILU.

We must strengthen the Trade Union Department, establish the proper connections of the Trade Union Department with the District Trade Union departments, popularize the Party Trade Union policy among the membership, build the Party fractions and make a drive for the enrollment of every Party member in a trade union. The Trade Union Department must also pay greater attention towards the tying up of the shop committees with the unorganized. The politicalization of our work in the trade unions is one of the major tasks.

Fractions in Language Mass Organizations. The language federations of the Party formally no longer exist. But there is still "federationism" in the Party. This manifests itself both in the rights that the Language Bureaus take for themselves (sometimes even disciplining Party members) and the nature of the work they conduct in the mass organizations.

It must be made clear that the National Language Bureaus are the direct agents of the CEC, carrying out its policies. Likewise the District Language Bureaus are agents of the DEC's.

These bureaus are appointed by the CEC and the DEC and are responsible to them.

The task of the Bureaus is to carry out the line and slogans of the Party in the given language mass organizations, and among the masses of that language generally.

The present state of affairs with regard to the work in the language organizations is not satisfactory although there has been improvement.

The work of the fractions in the language organizations is in many cases receiving no direction from the Party committees and in some instances, is deviating from the correct Communist line. There exist in this country a very large number of language organizations—mutual aid, sick and death benefit societies, etc. These organizations have a large membership and while they are in some instances conducting activity against the interests of the workers, hundreds of thousands of foreign-born workers belong to these organizations, and it is necessary to carry on Communist activity among them.

These organizations in which there exists a great deal of nationalism, are very often dominated by petty-bourgeois elements. We must carry on a fight to bring these organizations close to the struggles of the workers in this country, to utilize them in our Party campaigns. These organizations can be of great service in the campaign to organize the unorganized.

For the correct utilization of our work in these mass organizations, it is necessary in the first instance, that the Language Bureaus understand their role and fight against any "federation tendencies," that fractions be the given mass organization, and that there be no such institution as a general language fraction in a city or section. Only in special cases and with the permission of the competent Party committee can there be held a general meeting of all Party comrades of a given language, working in the language mass organizations.

It is necessary that a correct line be established for the work in the language mass organizations and that the strictest discipline is established for the fractions working

within them. The Convention instructs the CEC to work out a program and policy for the work in the language organizations and to work out concrete organizational proposals to strengthen the direction of the language fractions by the Party Committees.

Great care must be taken that the comrades elected for leading work in the language bureaus have the correct Party line and are freed from all remnants of "federationism." The bureau of the CEC and the Districts must render regular reports to the respective Party Committees.

The CEC representatives of the Language Bureaus must also render regular reports of the condition and work of the Bureaus among the masses.

We must fight against the tendency of the workers' clubs in the various languages under our leadership, for the formation of a national center.

Work in Other Workers' Mass Organizations. Party members in the various mass organizations, co-operative, cultural organizations, sports organizations, etc., must form fractions and carry out the policies of the Party in these organizations. The Party Committees must see to it that the respective departments that are responsible for the work in these organizations, direct and lead the fractions politically and organizationally.

The Communist fraction in the International Labor Defense must propose the reorganization of the I. L. D. on a factory basis, and concrete plans for making the I. L. D. a broad mass organization.

Similarly the Party fraction in the Workers' International Relief (WIR) must propose the broadening and building up of the WIR as a permanent relief organization.

6. Party Campaigns and Systematic Organizational Work.

It is a fact that the organizational results achieved by the Party in the mass campaigns are small in comparison with the importance of the struggles. Aside from the reasons that arise out of the objective situation, there are a large number of organizational weaknesses that are responsible for this failure to achieve the possible results within the limits of the objective situation; chief among these are:

- 1.—Failure to properly prepare in advance.
- 2.—Failure to mobilize the entire Party membership, factory nuclei, fractions, etc.
- 3.—Insufficient direction from the center.
- 4.—Failure to tie up the immediate struggles of the workers sufficiently with the political slogans of the Party.
- 5.—Lack of follow up of contacts made during the campaigns.
- 6.—Failure to bear in mind the necessity of Party recruiting in every struggle of the masses.
- 7.—Failure to keep the new members admitted to the Party.

The Party must consider as a basic problem, the eradication of the above shortcomings. In the last election campaign, great headway was made in this direction. The orientation of the Party towards the factory, the building up of factory nuclei, will be a great step in this direction. Thorough and early preparations are necessary and the political and organizational aims made known to every Party member. The Party fractions in the trade unions and the other mass organizations must be mobilized and directed by the respective departments.

The slogans of the Party must be concrete so that they can be grasped by the mass of the workers, and must be connected up with the struggles and experiences of the workers in each instance.

The Party membership and all Party organizations must become convinced of the necessity of building the Party as a result of every campaign conducted by the Party. In the Passaic strike, failure to bear this fact in mind is responsible for the small results achieved. In the miners struggle, the Pittsburgh district resisted the views of some of the leading comrades sent in for special work there, to the effect that the left wing had to be built first and then we will build the Party. The District was therefore able to draw many hundreds of miners into the Party. Likewise, in Ohio, the Party succeeded in drawing many miners into the Party. Failure to pay proper attention to the new members in the Pittsburgh district, however resulted in many falling out. In the New Bedford struggle, the Party was able to enroll quite a number of textile workers into the Party.

In the Election Campaign, insufficient attention was given to the building of the Party and very good opportunities were lost.

Not only must we learn to carry on systematic recruiting, but the Party nuclei must be in a position to hold the new members. They will succeed in doing this only when they become real live functioning units, carrying on all the work of the Party, participating in the struggles of the workers in the factories. The nuclei must pay special attention to drawing in the new members into activity and train them in the political and organizational tasks of every Party member.

The street nuclei must become real street nuclei, functioning in a given territory. Today, they are too much like the old branches and as

a rule are not carrying on the Party work in the neighborhood in a systematic manner. The street nuclei must assist the factory nuclei in their territory and generally carry on factory activity with the aim of establishing factory nuclei where none exist.

7. Building the press and the distribution of Party Literature.

Daily Worker. The Daily Worker, the central organ of the Party must be strengthened ideologically. The paper while it has greatly improved in this respect and this was recognized in a unanimous motion passed by the Polcom is still far from satisfactory. Too often errors of a non-Communist character creep in to the paper. To overcome this great danger, the Party must allocate additional forces to the Daily that will make it possible for the Editor to carry out more effectively the line of the Party. The strengthening of the Daily Worker is an immediate problem that the Central Executive Committee must solve.

The Daily Worker must fight against the tendency that prevails among some comrades that the central organ of the Party cannot be a mass paper and maintain its Communist character. Just the opposite is the fact. To the extent that the Daily will follow a Leninist policy and reflect the struggle of the workers, it will become a mass paper. The Daily must establish a network of Party correspondents, who will report regularly on the life and activity of the Party.

In order that the Daily reflects the struggles of the masses, it is necessary to broaden the workers correspondents manifold. This work must be followed up systematically and be organically connected up with the basic struggles of the Party.

The Party must pay much greater attention to the circulation of the Daily Worker. Every Party member must be a reader of the Daily. Every Party member must consider it a primary task to secure readers. Every Party fraction in the trade unions and other mass organizations, must secure readers for the Party central organ. The comrades who read the foreign language press must bear in mind that the Daily Worker is the organ of the entire Party.

The Daily Worker must be brought into every struggle and its circulation built in that manner. The Daily Worker Sustaining Fund must be built up and the paper in general must receive full financial support of all Party organizations.

Special attention must be paid to the building up of the machinery for the distribution of the Daily Worker so that in the event of the government making attacks on the paper, we will be in a position to distribute our paper among the mass of the workers.

Party Literature. The Party must increase the publication and sale of literature. In this respect great headway was made in the last year through the publication of a large number of pamphlets, dealing with the campaigns of the Party—War, Elections, Mining, Textile, Soviet Union, Negro work, Party organization, etc. The literature published must however, be more organically tied up with the campaigns of the Party and must be published earlier than heretofore. Every Party member must consider the distribution of literature a daily task.

At the same time, much more effort must be directed toward the distribution of the theoretical literature of our movement, and the Party membership stimulated to study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and the other founders and leaders of our movement.

In order that we may develop our literature publication, it is necessary that greater responsibility be developed in the payment for literature by the Party organizations. The literature must be published at a price available to every worker.

8. Work Among Negroes. Since the last Party convention, and particularly since the 6th World Congress of the Comintern, much progress has been made in work

among Negroes. The special resolution being prepared for the Party convention will outline in detail the program for this field of work. The general thesis has also given considerable attention to this work.

The chief organizational tasks upon which we must concentrate in the next period are:

- 1.—Recruiting of Negro proletarians into the Party. In the South, where a great deal of white chauvinism exists, we must make no compromise with the prejudices of the white workers. White chauvinism also exists among the ranks of the Party and particularly in the South. The Party must carry on merciless struggle against this prejudice and in the South take a decisive turn to orientate the Party organization on the Negro masses. Many of the existing members in the South, non-proletarians, will have to be expelled and the Party there reorganized.
- 2.—The building of the Party apparatus for work among the Negroes in all Party organizations.
- 3.—Support to the ANLC (American Negro Labor Congress) and the Negro Champion.
- 4.—Ideological campaign to mobilize the entire Party to consider work among Negroes not merely a task for our Negro comrades, but of the entire Party.

9. Work Among Women. Some headway has been made in the past year in the work among women. In this field of work the local organizations were far ahead of the center, up to a short time ago. Recently, with the appointment of a national head for the Women's Department, a beginning was made in the direction of the building up of the apparatus for work among women, nationally, and a great impetus was given to the work among women throughout the Party.

Due to wrong policy in some of the Districts, and because of the composition of the women members of the Party, mistakes were made in some cases of emphasizing work among housewives as against work among working women.

The chief immediate organizational tasks of the Party in this field of work are:

- 1.—The recruiting of working women into the Party.
- 2.—Complete orientation of the Party towards devoting the major attention to work among the working women.
- 3.—The development of the Party apparatus for work among women in the factory and street nuclei, the sections, the districts. In all Party organizations there must be an apparatus for work among women. The proletarianization of the women's committees and the apparatus for work among women and the inclusion of Negro proletarian women in these committees. The present apparatus in many districts is entirely unsatisfactory, as for example, during an extreme period of "illegality," war, etc. The principle of Democratic Centralism is applied in each instance in such a manner that the Party can best carry out the tasks before it.
- 4.—The establishment of a Party Women's paper.
- 5.—Ideological campaign to convince the entire Party of the necessity of work among women.
- 6.—Organization of women's factory delegated conferences on everyday concrete issues facing the working women and the political issues of the Party (Fight Against Imperialist War, Defense of the Soviet Union, Organization of the Unorganized, etc.)
- 7.—Increased activity and improvement of the content of work among proletarian housewives and tying up of these struggles with the working women.
- 8.—Better contact with the Women's Secretariat of the ECCI.
- 9.—The Convention instructs the CEC to work out a complete program for work among women.
- 10.—Building the Young Workers League.

The progress of the movement of the Communist Youth is in a sense, a sign of the growth of the maturity of the Communist Party. Party must devote much more attention to the building of the League, giving it all possible assistance po-

litically and organizationally. The Party Committees must have active representatives on all League Committees and visa versa. The Party must assist in the realization of the slogan: "A League Unit Wherever There Exists a Party Unit." Particularly in the present period of the danger of imperialist war, must the Party consider one of its major tasks the building of the Young Workers (Communist) League. The Party must in cooperation with the Young Workers (Communist) League take up in earnest the work among the armed forces. This work must be carried on systematically and not in the haphazard manner carried on thus far. Primary attention must be directed to work among the armed forces actually engaged in war. The failure to carry on work among the marines in China and Nicaragua, while some forces were sent to work in the army and marines, was a serious mistake. The Party and the League must build nuclei among the armed forces, and allocate experienced comrades for this work. Greater attention must be paid towards the building of the "Young Pioneers."

11. Democratic Centralism and Party Discipline. Party Democracy. Our Party, like all sections of the Comintern, is based on the principle of "Democratic Centralism." These principles are:

- 1.—Election of all Party organs from nuclei Executives to the CEC at general meetings of the Party members or at conferences and conventions.
- 2.—Regular reporting of the Party committees to their constituents, and regular reporting of the lower bodies to the higher bodies.
- 3.—Acceptance and the carrying out of the decisions of the higher Party committees by the lower, strict Party discipline and immediate and exact application of the decisions of the ECCI and the Central Committee of the Party.
- 4.—Any Party committee whose activities extend over a certain area are considered superior to the committees whose activity is limited only to certain parts of this area.
- 5.—The discussion on Party questions can be carried on by the Party members only until the proper Party committee has decided upon them. After a decision has been adopted by the Congress of the Comintern, the ECCI, the Party convention, or by the leading Party committee, it must be carried out unconditionally even though some of the members or some of the local organizations are not in agreement with the decision.

Democracy is not a fetish for a Communist Party. We are a Party that conducts a revolutionary struggle and we cannot always practice "broad" democracy. There are periods when it is impossible to have regular democratic elections, as for example, during an extreme period of "illegality," war, etc. The principle of Democratic Centralism is applied in each instance in such a manner that the Party can best carry out the tasks before it.

There must be established a greater responsibility on the part of the functionaries and leading committees. (Regular reports on all activity, greater attention to the payment of dues, and remittance to the national office, no financial campaigns without the permission of the CEC, and no assessments on the membership without the permission of the CEC.) The CEC must work out the financial system of the Party in such a manner that the present system of ticket selling will be done away with.

While there must be the strictest observance of the Party centralization; there must be less centralization of the political and other campaigns of the Party. There must be developed a greater initiative on the part of the local organizations so that in times of intense class conflicts when in the event of the local organizations becoming temporarily isolated from the center, they will be able to act on their own responsibility within the limits of the Party discipline.

The Party must guard against the development of bureaucratism in its ranks. This will be accomplished by the drawing in of the bulk of the membership into activity, by the building up of the Party committees and departments, and by the development of local initiative. The shifting of the Party base to the factory nuclei and the proletarianization of the leading organs of the Party will be one of the best guarantees in this direction, together with the strictest observance of the Party principle of Democratic Centralism and Iron Discipline. Likewise there must be practiced a merciless self criticism in the Party, all errors and deviations brought to light, so that the masses of the Party will learn who are the tried leaders.

Party Discipline. The discipline of the Party is not in a satisfactory state. The attendance of meetings is hardly more than 50 per cent, and Party members take lightly the decisions of the Party. This cannot all be ascribed merely to the "poor behavior" of the membership, but to a certain degree arises out of the conditions of work of the Party, the content of the work of the nuclei, the lack of playful work of the Party units and excessive "financial transactions at the meetings" in place of political and practical work.

The continued fractional struggle in the Party for such a long time

has also helped to undermine the Party discipline, especially among the new members. The bad composition in the Party (intellectual and petty bourgeois elements) also is largely responsible for the failure to maintain the discipline of the Party.

Every Party member must recognize that failure to maintain the strictest Party discipline means the undermining of the Party, and is serving the best interests of the enemy.

It is necessary to conduct the campaign of strengthening the Party discipline in the following manner:

- 1.—By means of systematic political education among the Party members, enlightening the nuclei meetings, development of practical activity and the abolition of fractional struggles.
- 2.—By means of imposing disciplinary punishment upon those who are mainly responsible and openly violate the Party decisions and persist in doing so.

The convention instructs the Central Committee to study more thoroughly the causes for the looseness in Party discipline and to work out concrete measures, ideological and organizational in order to overcome this abnormal situation in our Party.

Party Unity. The Convention must put an end to the factional struggle in the Party. The Minority must accept and loyally carry out all the decisions of the convention. All those who do not understand, and are guilty of failure to carry out the decisions of the majority do not understand how a Bolshevick Party must work. Only in a Social-Democratic Party can such practices be tolerated. The convention must instruct the CEC to carry out unre-

Continued from Page One

gave away the trick because he was promised \$25,000 for getting Morse out of prison, and was paid only \$4,000 of it.

Steel Trust Money. Furthermore, Taft himself, has been for years the recipient of a \$10,000 a year "pension" from the steel trust. He has been repeatedly charged with this, and has never been able to deny it. The pension is ostensibly for "public service."

Taft's relations to the grafter Morse are illuminating. When Morse was first convicted of misuse of money in his bank, and of forging fraudulent entries in his books, Taft, as president of the U. S., promptly pardoned him. A few years later Morse was convicted again on similar charges, for new but similar crimes. Harry Daugherty, afterwards attorney-general in Harding's cabinet, and a close political associate of Taft, admitted on the witness stand that artificial and harmless hemorrhages were produced in Morse by a physician to give grounds for his pardon as a "sick man, about to die." Daugherty

"Salvationists" Send Bramwell Blessing as Plan to Grab His Cash

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Meeting behind guards in uniform, in a white painted fortress at Sunbury, near here, the grand council of the Salvation Army with true religious hypocrisy sent a unanimously adopted message of "good will" to "General" Bramwell Booth, head of the church and custodian of its millions of dollars worth of property.

Some of those who voted for the "good will" are in the faction of the "general's" sister, Evangeline Booth, of America, who want to discharge the aged Bramwell, and get control of the treasury.

The attempt will be made at this meeting. If Bramwell can get 19 votes out of 63, he keeps in his own possession the loot of innumerable expeditions to wheedle pennies from the poor in slums all over the world.

The famous Hall Johnson Choir, under the exclusive direction of William Gassner, is one of many big features announced for the evening of January 22nd at the Renaissance Casino, 138th St. and 7th Ave., Negro Harlem. The occasion will be the Solidarity Demonstration Dance under the joint auspices of the Negro Champion and the American Negro Labor Congress. Entertainment and dancing follow.

Tickets are now on sale at the following places: Negro Champion's office, 169 West 133rd St., (phone Harlem 5643); West Masses, 39 Union Sq.; Workers' Bookshop, 26 Union Sq.; Tattler office, 2396 Seventh Ave., and in Washington, D. C., at Gale's Bookshop, 817 13th St., N. W.

ervedly the decision of the 6th World Congress which states that in the present period of the war danger, it is necessary to tighten up the discipline of the Communist Parties and that the Minority must completely subordinate itself to the decisions of the Majority. The "two party system" in our Party, the circulation of caucus documents, the holding of caucuses must be rooted out.

The Party must concentrate all its energies in fighting the war danger, carry on a campaign for the Defense of the Soviet Union, Fight the Capitalist Offensive, increase its activity in the organization of the unorganized, organize the struggle of the unemployed, increase its organizational tasks outlined in this thesis.

To the extent that the Party will carry on activity around the main political tasks, improve the Party composition, orientate its work to the factories, build the Party apparatus and leading committees, improve the conduct of mass campaigns, strengthen its work in the trade unions, and the other mass organizations, build the Party press, centralize the language activity, exercise self criticism and put an end to factionalism, will the Party be able to go forward in the winning of the masses for the platform and slogans of the Party; to that extent will the Party be able to go forward under the leadership of the Comintern; the establishment of its final aims—the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

The convention instructs the CEC to take immediate measures for the building up of an emergency apparatus, and to work out in detail the methods for the combination of legal and illegal activities.

GREED BAD, SAYS TAFT; HATES LABOR

Continued from Page One

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STATEMENT BY FOSTER, ARONBERG AND BITTELMAN

For the Sake of Clarity.

In the Daily Worker of January 9th, the Central Executive Committee published a statement under the caption "Pay no attention to destructive factional rumors." In this statement, the CEC conjures up a series of rumors (of which there are many more afloat pro and con) and then heatedly warns the Party against them.

The Central Executive Committee statement refers to a coming letter from the Comintern to the American Party. It raises this question in such a confusing manner, that it is necessary to state the matter correctly. The facts are as follows:

It is a matter of common knowledge in the Polcom that the Comintern is now preparing a very important political letter to the American Party. In the Polcom meeting of January 8th, Comrade Lovestone definitely stated that he had positive knowledge of the preparation of such a letter. In view of the fact that this letter is being prepared, and being convinced of its great importance to our Party, the Minority of the CEC proposed that the Party elections be postponed until the arrival of the letter, so that the Party membership could be guided by its line. The CEC Majority voted down this proposition whereupon the Minority submitted its proposals to the Comintern.

We protest against the raising of such issues before the Party as the CEC does in its statement. The inevitable effect of such a method must be to confuse the Party membership in the midst of the elections.

ARONBERG.
BITTELMAN.
FOSTER.

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PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

Whither the Workers (Communist) Party

By A. BIMBA.

The major and most important field of our activity is and must be in the industrial field. It took quite some time for our Party to convince itself about this. It had to make grave leftist, sectarian and opportunistic mistakes to come to the conclusion that only through active participation in the everyday struggles of the workers in the factories, mills and mines can the Communists win the masses for Communism and mobilize them for the struggle against the capitalist system.

In the early days of our party's life we had very definite syndicalist, dual-union tendencies. We would have nothing to do with the old, conservative, reactionary trade unions led by Gompers and other misleaders of labor. We were for the Industrial Workers of the World. We went out to "smash" the old unions, and build up fighting, militant, revolutionary industrial unions in no time and we thought the masses would flock to our revolutionary banner. They would be with us because we are fighting for them.

To work in the old, reactionary trade unions, we thought, would be nothing more nor less than a waste of our valuable time. Only about three million skilled workers belong to these conservative craft unions, while there are at least twenty million unskilled and semi-skilled, unorganized and mercilessly exploited workers who are impatiently waiting for our call. How ridiculous it would be—were argued—to waste our energy on a handful of labor aristocrats, when we have great masses of real proletarians to be organized and led by the Communists.

But our movement soon discovered that this attitude toward the old trade unions was wrong and harmful. The Communist International spoke and fought against the desertion of the already organized workers on the industrial field. It condemned dual unionism. Comrade Lenin was at the head of the campaign against this dangerous, sectarian, un-Communist attitude on the part of the Communist Party.

Our Communist Party line. At the second convention of the Party we repudiated our sectarianism on the industrial field, rejected the tactics of dual unionism and decided to work within the old trade unions. We reoriented ourselves completely and were absolutely correct in so doing. We had to fight our isolation from the masses of the organized workers ideologically as well as organizationally.

Now the pendulum has swung to the other direction. The reaction against dual unionism was complete and sweeping. The Party membership discussed this new policy at their meetings. Our literature became thoroughly saturated with agitation and propaganda against the desertion of the old unions. Our influence in the trade unions began to rise. Our campaign to bring every Party member into the unions became permanent. Many of our comrades accepted the new policy of the Party and joined the unions, they very reluctantly and against their old convictions.

The Trade Union Educational League became a united front between the Communists and the "progressives." It soon developed into an important factor in the class struggle.

Did the pendulum swing too far in the new direction? To a certain extent, yes. We plunged from one extreme into another. Our new policy was fundamentally correct a hundred per cent. It was absolutely necessary to fight against the dual union tendency, against the desertion of the trade unions, against sectarianism. Without such a struggle the American Communist movement would have been condemned to permanent isolation and sectarianism. But we failed to properly estimate the possibilities of the old unions.

We overestimated their importance. We went so far in this direction that an idea began to creep in our ranks, that the only way to organize the masses of the unorganized is through the old trade unions, that our Party as such will probably never undertake a campaign to organize the trade unions directly, that it is possible to capture all of the old unions and to reconstruct them on a new basis, that almost every new union is a dual union, etc.

We failed to emphasize the importance of the slogan to organize the unorganized, the necessity of building new unions where none exist or where the old unions have no mass following, or where they are so reactionary and so corrupt that there is no possibility of our working within them except by abandoning our principles.

This lack of emphasis and attention on this phase of our duty was probably due to our numerical weakness. We simply could not think of being able to initiate and carry on a real, mass campaign to organize the unorganized in spite of the trade union bureaucracy, in the face of its bitterest opposition. We were so few and the task was so overwhelming!

About a year ago our party began to change its tactics on the industrial field. The miners' strike and the treachery of Lewis, the New Bedford strike and the fight of the textile workers against the trade union bureaucrats, convinced the Party that our policy on the industrial field was too one-sided, that

the time had come when we could no longer depend entirely on the work in the old trade unions or satisfy ourselves with it, as a Communist, Leninist party; that it is not enough to push the old trade unions into the campaign to organize the unorganized, that it was also our duty to undertake this campaign and that it was necessary to form new unions. Through our influence the Miners National Union and the Textile Workers National Union were formed. Our slogan "organize the unorganized" took on a new meaning. With our banner aloft we are out to organize the masses of the unskilled and semi-skilled for the struggle.

Was this change in our policy correct? Absolutely a hundred per cent correct! We cannot and must not expect that the old trade unions controlled by the agents of the employers, such as Green and Wolf, would undertake a serious campaign to organize the unorganized. We would not be performing our revolutionary mission if we were to limit our activities to the old trade unions.

Now the pendulum is swinging again into another direction. Has it already swung too far? Is our Party abandoning its work in the old trade unions? Have we gone back to the same syndicalist, sectarian trade union policy of 1919 and 1920? Are we about to leave the organized millions to the Greens, Wolls, Hillmans, etc.? Is it correct, is it in accord with Leninism to abandon the old trade unions and concentrate all of our forces, all attention and energy on the building of new unions? These are very important questions. They require a definite answer.

Let me make it clear: I think it is absolutely correct to lay emphasis on organizing the unorganized by building new unions in basic industries. This must be our major campaign.

But I am of the opinion that the pendulum is about to swing too far, that we are heading for the desertion of the old trade unions. We are once more becoming one-sided. We are plunging from one extreme to another.

Not for a moment would I accuse our C.E.C. as a whole, neither its Majority nor the Opposition, with consciously abandoning the work in the old trade unions. Not in one instance did the C. E. C. decide or even advance the idea of going back to the sectarian policy of 1920. On principle, we are, as we have been for the last seven years, for work in the old trade unions.

Nevertheless, we are, in my opinion, heading in that direction—not in words, but in deeds. Our literature for the last few months fails to stress the importance of remaining in the old trade unions and the necessity for intensifying our activities there. We fail to raise the slogan "fight the reactionaries of the trade unions from within," "win the organized workers," etc., simultaneously with our slogans "organize the unorganized," "build new unions," etc. This lack of emphasis on the necessity of continuing our work in the old unions acts as a wall to our Party to abandon the work entirely. It is pregnant with a grave danger to our movement.

We must not forget that subjective conditions are very favorable for the rise and growth of the idea leading to the abandonment of the old trade unions. The united front of the government, the employers and Socialists to crush the Left wing in the trade union movement has had its effect upon our Party. The white terror against the trade union militants has weakened the weaker elements still more. Some of our comrades have grown impatient. They see no way out. They feel that they are up against the wall. They have no hope of ever defeating the trade union bureaucracy by winning the masses of the organized workers to our side. Therefore, the slogan of organizing the unorganized, when it is not accompanied by the slogan "stick to your posts in the old unions, continue your fight against the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class within the old unions," means to them a reorientation of our Party, a silent call for an abandonment of our work in the old unions.

This "reorientation" of our Party is playing havoc with our struggle within the existing trade unions. In the "Daily Worker" of Dec. 6, there is a report on the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor, which took place in Nov. 1928. This convention was, of course, "one of the most reactionary on record." "The delegates were under the complete domination of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, voting a series of reactionary measures, in most cases without much debate." It was so reactionary that "for the first time since 1917, no resolution urging the recognition of the Soviet Union was presented at the convention. This was due to the absence of the Left-wing elements who in former years always presented such a resolution, only to see it always defeated by the Green-Wall machine."

And again: "This almost unanimous subordination to the leaders' policy of class-collaboration was in part due to the complete absence from the convention of progressive and Communist delegates." How did it happen? How could we help not having a single delegate inside of that reactionary convention? Here is the answer: "For the last few

years the A. F. of L. unions have steadily expelled left wing elements. At the same time, Left wing groups have abandoned the A. F. of L. and formed new unions of their own."

Have we really abandoned the A. F. of L.? Is it only a slip of the pen on the part of the author of this report, or is he expressing the actual situation? I am afraid that he does express the real situation regarding our work among the organized workers. I want to repeat again that as far as words are concerned, we have never abandoned the A. F. of L., that we are still for "boring from within," but in practice we are abandoning it very fast. Only drastic measures against this dangerous tendency can prevent us from a complete abandonment of the old trade unions and save us from being isolated from the organized workers.

As I understand we also did not have a single militant at the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. This is even worse than not having Left wingers at the convention of the A. F. of L., because state conventions are composed of the delegates from the local unions and therefore it is much easier to elect rank and file. Are we already so completely isolated from the workers organized in the A. F. of L. that we could not succeed in sending at least a handful of militants from the local unions to the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor? To me this fact is very surprising and discouraging. What did the T. U. E. L. and our Party do in Chicago and other cities of the state of Illinois? Is it possible that our comrades over there have even forgotten that the convention will take place? Is it possible that the militants in that state have no leadership even over a single local union? If this is true then our industrial department has led us much further away from the organized masses than we have ever dreamed or suspected.

Can the Communist Party of America afford to abandon its struggle for the "soul" of the masses of the old trade unions? Is it worth while to struggle within these conservative organizations? Should we leave these masses to the Greens and Wolls? There are at least three and a half million workers in the old trade unions. They are betrayed and misled. They are in the shambles of the class collaboration policy of their corrupt misleaders. Their organizations are turned over to the imperialists of the United States. This is perfectly true. It is also true that the old trade unions are composed mainly of the upper strata of the working class. They are conservative to the extreme. They are completely in the clutches of the worst labor fakery that have ever infested the labor movement of any country.

No matter how much one would say about the old unions along these lines, too much would never be said. Nevertheless, the fact remains that there are over three and a half million workers already organized. They are made the bulwark of American imperialism. But what should we, the Communists, do about it? Leave them in the hands of the agents of our imperialists? Can we declare them enemies of the proletarian revolution and fight them as such? Have we really no message for these millions? Are they so completely bribed by imperialism in the form of higher wages that the Communist movement has nothing to offer them?

I do not agree with those who maintain that all of these millions of organized workers are hopeless labor aristocrats. The Communist Party cannot afford to abandon its struggle even for the "soul" of the skilled workers. They are not a class enemy of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The Communist movement has a message for these workers too. We are out not to create friction and antagonism between the skilled and unskilled, between those who are already organized into the unions, though they are craft unions, and those whom we expect to organize and are already organizing. We are fighting the Wolls, Greens, Hillmans and Schlesingers, but not the rank and file members of the A. F. of L., the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, or the Railroad Brotherhoods.

To underestimate the importance of the old trade unions is to commit a grave error. I disagree with the comrades who minimize the power and influence of the American Federation of Labor in the class struggle. I do not agree with the view that the old unions are about to disappear from the surface of the earth or that they are bound to be wiped out of existence in the near future completely. Their membership may fluctuate from year to year; some of them may be (as, undoubtedly, they will be) completely smashed; but the old unions as a movement will continue to exist, at least for some time to come. They may be entirely and completely transformed into an instrument of American imperialism, but they remain labor organizations embracing millions of workers whom the Communist movement cannot and dare not neglect or voluntarily abandon into the hands of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. As the class struggle becomes sharper and sharper, as the ruling class begins to seek new means to fight the rising power of the Communist movement, the employers may even consciously support the reactionary trade unions as their own instruments.

The conservative unions may even increase their membership and become an even more formidable power in the hands of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class to fight the revolutionary movement in the United States. Of course, this prophecy may not come true. It is possible that the ruling class, in its blind greed for more profits and in its desire to wipe out every interference, though it may be of the mildest character, may crush out of existence the old trade unions entirely, as it has done several times in the past. Nevertheless, the fact remains that we cannot surrender to the enemy the three and a half million workers without a most determined struggle.

It is sheer waste of time to repeat to ourselves continuously that the American Federation of Labor or the Railroad Brotherhoods are reactionary, almost entirely company-unionized. In fact, we are repeating this obvious fact so often in our press and our speeches that we have finally succeeded in convincing a great many of our comrades that these unions are entirely hopeless, that we are only wasting our energy and killing our time by trying to influence them from within. We psychologized many of our comrades to such an extent that even if they do not express openly as yet, "what's the use to continue working in the old unions," they feel that way deep down in their minds. This is one of the reasons for deserting the old trade unions or for the weakening of our struggle to revolutionize them from within.

Fewer repetitions about the reactionary character of the old unions and more emphasis upon the importance and possibilities for our struggle within them will do a great service to our movement in its present stage of development. More emphasis upon the necessity of always making a distinction between the Greens, Wolls, Hillmans and Sigman and the rank and file members of the trade unions will do a great deal to open our way toward the hearts and minds of these organized millions. We are not their enemies. Therefore, we should not speak, as we often do, in such a manner as if we were their class enemies.

There are many obstacles to our work in the old unions. The difficulties are very great. But we have never had any illusions about an "easy sailing" in our struggle within them against their misleaders. Should these difficulties deter us from continuing our mission, from aiming at our goal? Of course not! We must

overcome these difficulties and defeat our enemies. And as long as we cannot do this we cannot claim the credit of being a real Bolshevik Party of America.

Lenin was the first to point out the real character of the conservative trade unions and the difficulties for our work within them. "In order to be able to help the 'mass' and to win its sympathy, confidence and support," says Comrade Lenin, "it is necessary to brave all difficulties, obstacles, insults, cavils and persecutions by the 'leaders' (who, being opportunists and social-chauvinists, are in most cases directly or indirectly connected with the bourgeoisie and the police) and to work by every possible means wherever there is the mass. Great sacrifices must be made, all hindrances overcome in order to carry

out systematically, stubbornly, insistently, patiently, agitation and propaganda in those very institutions, societies and associations however reactionary, where proletarians or semi-proletarians gather."

In our trade union work we need a balanced program. We correctly emphasize now the necessity of carrying on an energetic campaign to organize the unorganized by building new unions where the old unions play no role, or where they have no mass following, or where in order to remain in them we have to abandon our Communist principles. But it is absolutely wrong and harmful to do so at the expense of our work in the old, mass trade unions, as it is the tendency in our Party—again, as it was pointed out in the beginning of this article, not in words, but in deeds.

The Fourth Congress of the R. I. L. U. decided that its followers in the United States must initiate and seriously lead the campaign to organize the unorganized, but never at the price of abandoning the work within the old trade unions and of surrendering the organized millions to our enemies. On the contrary, the one campaign must go hand in hand with the other. The work must be conducted in such a way that the campaign to organize the unorganized will supplement the activities in the old trade unions and vice versa.

The Congress declared: "The chief task of the R. I. L. U. adherents in these countries still remains that of winning a majority of the workers organized in the reformist unions. This work demands of the R. I. L. U. supporters the utmost tact and able

approach to the workers under reformist influence, a patient, comradely explanation to the workers of the necessity for repudiating reformist methods, ability in their criticism of reformism to distinguish between the reformist bureaucrats and the working masses organized in the Amsterdam union, ability correctly to formulate not only general, revolutionary policy, but also correctly to manage practical activities in the unions, and the ability not in words, but in works, to realize the united front of the workers of all views."

This important decision affects the American Communist movement as well and cannot be left on paper or placed by us in a refrigerator. The Sixth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party must make it clear that it will be carried out in letter as well as in spirit.

China Business Men, Japan, U. S. Clash on Tsinanu Control

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.—Two foreign newspaper correspondents returning from Tsinanu, where they attempted to investigate the railroad situation, returned with accounts of the Japanese control in that region. The Japanese officials are holding hundreds of locomotives and cars belonging to Chinese railroads.

Snow, one of the correspondents, declares that Chinese business men in the Japanese military area are in a state of terror, fearing to make the slightest move which might displease the Japanese military. It was also revealed that last November the American consulate at Tsinanu forwarded to Washington a protest from American shippers in Shanghai, claiming that their business had been ruined by halting of train service by the Japanese and that the American government had forwarded an inquiry on the matter to Japan.

It is believed that the Japanese government will hold the locomotives and cars to use as a lever against the Nanking government until a satisfactory agreement is made between the two regimes.

ENGINEER KILLED LONDON, Jan. 9 (UP).—The engineer and two passengers on an express train were killed and four passengers were seriously injured today when the train collided with a freight train near Cheltenham.

SECRET TRAINING FOR BRITISH SCABS

LONDON.—While the General Council of Trades Union Congress is busy talking "peace in industry" evidence has recently been published here to show that the capitalists are busy preparing for eventual industrial war.

A well worked-out scheme for the training of scabs for the railways, planned by one of the Grouped Railway managements, was exposed in an article in the "Locomotive Journal" by W. J. R. Sqaunce, assistant general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

Mr. Sqaunce declares that there is in existence "a 42-page document, issued by one of our Grouped Railway managements, setting out an organized method of preparation for dealing with a possible future railway strike."

"To be kept under lock and key—strictly private."

The scheme provides, says Mr. Sqaunce, for the establishment of "Central Intelligence Offices, with several District Control Committees at various places."

"This intelligence for the working of the railway will be transmitted to the officers of all departments in the district, who will form these District Committees and sit at the District Superintendent's offices, which under the District Operating Superintendent acting as chairman, to keep order and ensure discipline in the hour of crisis."

Reeve Will Speak on Life in U. S. S. R. at Phila. Workers Forum

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The Philadelphia Workers Forum will continue its highly interesting meetings next Sunday, Jan. 13, 8 p. m., at 1628 Arch Street, when Karl Reeve, editor of Labor Defender, who has just returned from a 3 year stay in the Soviet Union, will speak.

His subject will be "Everyday Life in Russian Town and Village." Reeve possesses a thorough knowledge of the topic, having had first-hand experience of the life in the Soviet Union.

The Forum has been maintained for 5 years despite all kinds of obstacles, and in face of almost weekly attacks by the forces of reaction.

British Report Their Afghan Rebels Attack

CALCUTTA, India, Jan. 9.—Afghan rebels have captured a government fort five miles from Kabul, the capital, and started bombarding the capital with English artillery, according to a message received here today by airplane from Kabul. The plane is an English one and British imperialism is back of the rebellion, so the news is not accorded full credence.

Gholam Nonohi, former colonel in the Afghan army, has joined the forces of the pro-British leader, Batachi Sakkao, and a night attack on the capital is regarded as imminent, the message said.

Government forces, which recently drove back the insurgents when they invaded the outskirts of Kabul, were reported confident that they would defeat the present attack.

NEW WAR MANEUVER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UP).—The navy dirigible Los Angeles probably will leave Lakehurst for Florida shortly after midnight tonight, her commander, Commander C. E. Rosendahl notified the navy department today.

AMUSEMENTS

CAMEO Now Best Film Show In Town 42nd Street and Broadway The Scarlet Veil of Mystery That Shrouded Russia Torn Away at Last. "The End of St. Petersburg" SENSATIONAL! SPECTACULAR!

CAPRICE Theatre Guild Productions SIL-VARA'S COMEDY GUILD Thea. W. 57th St. Mts. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

Wings Over Europe By Robert Nichols and Martin Beck Thea. 45th St., West of 8th Ave. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:30

Major Barbara REPUBLIC Thea. W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Matinees, Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Strange Interlude JOHN GOLDEN Thea. 68th St. E of B'way EVENINGS ONLY AT 5:30

JEALOUSY JOHN HALLIDAY

VATICAN SALARIES STAY UP. ROME, Jan. 8.—A reduction in salaries among the staff of the Vatican has been postponed by Pope Pius for another year.

LURECIA BORGIA A LITTLE CARNegie PLAYHOUSE Popular Prices 3RD SENSATIONAL WEEK

SHUBERT Thea. 44 St. W. of E'way Evs. 8:30 Mts. Wed. and Saturday WALTER WOOLF in the Thrilling Musical Hit The Red Robe with HELEN GILLILAND.

Ethel Barrymore in "THE KINGDOM OF GOD" By G. Martinez Sierra Ethel Barrymore Thea. 47th St. W'way Evs. 8:30; Mts. Wed. and Sat. Chick. 9:14

ERLANGER'S Th. W. 44 St. E. 8:30 Mts. Wed. and Sat. GEO. M. COHAN PRESENTS A New American Play VERMONT By A. E. THOMAS

HOLIDAY ARTHUR HOPKINS presents HOLIDAY

CIVIC REPERTORY 145 St. 6th Ave Evs. 8:30 50c; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director Tonight, "Peter Pan." Friday Eve., "The Cherry Orchard."

NOW AT OUR NEW AND LARGE THEATRE Grove Street Theatre (Sheridan Square Subway Station) Spring 2772—5 Min. from B'way Singing Jailbirds By UPTON SINCLAIR. A New Playwrights Theatre Production directed by EM JO BASSHE. NO WORKER SHOULD MISS IT! — POPULAR PRICES. GOOD OPPORTUNITY for workers organizations, unions and clubs to raise money on sell-outs. Dates open in January. We are only a few blocks away from Union Square. For details see or call Comrade Napoli, business manager of New Playwrights Theatre, 133 West 14th Street, Watkins 6588.

By Public Request AND TO ACCOMMODATE THOUSANDS WHO WERE TURNED AWAY 3 Additional Performances at MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th Street West of 8th Avenue ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS Company of 20, with IRMA DUNCAN POPULAR PRICES! DIRECT FROM MOSCOW Saturday Afternoon, January 12 Special Childrens Performance--75c--\$1.50 Sunday Afternoon Sunday Evening January 13 January 13 Tickets Now at Box Office and at DAILY WORKER, 26-28 Union Square, Room 201.

Workers Conference Will Expose Imperialist War Preparations

URGE ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS SEND DELEGATES

Minor, Pickens, Others Will Speak

While delegations of women pacifists have gone to Washington, including the reactionary Women's Trade Union League representatives, to lobby for the fake Kellogg Peace Pact, militant working women's organizations of New York are preparing to participate in the First Labor Conference to Fight the War Danger this Saturday, at 1 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

Militant trade union leaders of workers' organizations—men and women—will participate in the conference. The conference program will include an analysis of the underlying causes of the next imperialist war and the far-reaching preparations of all the imperialist powers to stage the coming world conflict.

Robert Minor of the Daily Worker will be called on to describe the role of the working class in the struggle against imperialism and for the defense of the first Workers' Republic against the combined attack of the imperialist powers. Alfred Bolton, former delegate from the Stereotypers Union to the Central Trades and Labor Council; J. Budish; and William Pickens, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will participate in the conference discussion.

Latin-American, Chinese, Japanese and all other national groups are urged to send delegates. Unions that have not yet elected delegates should act at once and send the names to Harriet Silverman, Secretary, N. Y. Branch, All-America Anti-Imperialist League, 799 Broadway, New York, Room 226.

Workers' organizations are also invited to the League dance Friday, Jan. 11th at Laurel Garden, 116th St. and Madison Avenue, at which the New York Branch expects to raise funds for intensifying Anti-Imperialist work. Nadia Chilkovskaya of the Duncan School will be the special feature of the program.

Boston Council Think It Unfair to Ask Them If They Wanted Bribes

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Boston City Councilmen, accused by the president and vice president of the Boston Braves of soliciting \$5,000 bribes apiece to pass a Sunday baseball law, take a tone of high moral indignation when placed on the witness stand.

Peter J. Murphy, councilman, today declared that the finance committee before whom the investigation is being held, should not have yesterday asked Councilman Murray if it were not true that Murphy said that he (Murray) got \$2,000, but that he (Murphy) intended to hold out for \$5,000.

On the stand today, Murphy described this as a "despicable" question and asserted that it was "shocking." But he could bring no proof against the charge.

Los Angeles Nucleus for CEC on Trotskyism

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (By Mail).—At a meeting of No. 28, District 13, of this city, the statements of the Central Executive Committee and the Minority on the Trotsky question were discussed. Realizing the danger of Trotskyism and Right deviations in the Party, the majority of the nucleus accepted the statement of the C. E. C., expressing their belief that only a unified Party, under the leadership of the C. E. C. and the Comintern, can defeat all opportunism in and outside of the Party and lead the Party along the correct Leninist path. The voting was as follows: For the C. E. C., 12; for Minority, 10.

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Workers Party Activities

To All Party Members. Unit meetings will be held during the week of January 7 to 13 for the election of delegates to the Section Convention. All Party members should take note and be present on time to participate in discussion and election.

East N. Y. Y.W.L. Dance. The East N. Y. section of the Young Workers (Communist) League will hold its first section dance on Saturday at the East New York Workers Center, 213 Hindsdale Street. There will be entertainment and an excellent jazz band. All workers are invited to attend.

Lenin Memorial Meeting. A Lenin Memorial Meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden Saturday evening, January 19. 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.

Negro Committee Conference. The Negro District Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has called a conference for Jan. 25, at 28 Union Square, New York. Negro workers, those interested in Negro work, Negro sub-sections at section directors, and unit Negro organizers are urged to attend this conference.

Harlem Youth Center. The opening of the Harlem Youth Center will be celebrated with a grand concert and ball on Saturday evening at the Harlem Youth Center, 2 East 110th Street. Members of all units of the Harlem Y. C. are urged to participate in the arrangements. Other organizations please observe date.

Section 1 Notice. All units of Section 1 will meet on their regular meeting nights: Thursday, 10 a. m. at the Workers Center, 28 Union Square; 3 p. m. at Shop Nucleus 35. At these meetings continuation and summary of the discussion of the inner Party situation as well as the election of delegates and new executive committee will take place. All members must be present with their membership cards.

Section 1, Unit 2F. Discussion on the inner Party situation will be continued at the meeting of Section 1, Unit 2F, at 6 p. m. today at 60 St. Marks Place. The CEC and minority theses will be discussed. Delegates will be elected to the section convention.

To All Units. Tickets and posters for the Lenin Memorial Meeting Saturday, Jan. 19, are now ready at the district office. Call for them at once.

US 3E. Shop Nucleus 4 will hold an important meeting today at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. Comrades must bring their books.

Unit 3F, Subsection 2A. A discussion on the theses of the C. E. C. and minority, and election of delegates to the section convention will be held at the meeting of Unit 3F, Subsection 2A, today at 6 p. m. at 26-28 Union Square, 4th floor (Workers Center).

Williamsburg Y. W. L. A dance under the auspices of the Y. W. L., Williamsburg Unit 2, will be given on Jan. 20 at 8:30 p. m. at 690 Myrtle Ave.

New Y. W. L. Williamsburg. The Y. W. L. has succeeded in organizing a new section in Williamsburg. The new unit meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 690 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn. All young workers are invited.

Section 4 Unit Meetings. Unit 4F will meet at 253 Atlantic Ave., tonight at 6 p. m. Units 2F and 4F will meet at 56 Manhattan Ave. Thursday night at 6 p. m.

All these meetings will discuss convention agenda and elect delegates to the section convention.

Section 3 Convention. Section 3 convention will be held this Sunday at 10:30 a. m. at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, fourth floor. All delegates must be on time.

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

Unit Organizers, Attention! All unit organizers must be present without fail at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, sixth floor, Friday, at 8 p. m. sharp. No organizer can miss this meeting!

Brownsville Section 8. Section 8, Brownsville section, convention will be held on Sunday, at 10 a. m. sharp, at 154 Watkins St. Delegates and alternates must be on time.

Section 2, Unit 2F. A special meeting of Unit 2F, 2C, will be held tonight at 6 p. m. sharp at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square. Discussion of Party theses, election of delegates to the section convention, and election of a unit executive committee.

Unit 3F, 2C. Unit 3F, 2C will hold a special meeting today at 6 p. m. at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square. Discussion and election of delegates to the section convention, at 6 p. m. tomorrow, 108 E. 14th St. Bring membership book.

There will be a special meeting of Unit 2F, 2C, at 6:30 tonight at 101 W. 27th St.

Special Meeting, 2B, 5F Tonight. A special meeting of Unit 2B, 5F will be held tonight at 6 p. m. sharp at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square. Discussion of Party theses, election of delegates to the section convention, and election of a unit executive committee.

Section 2, 5F. Section conference will be held Sunday, 10 a. m. at the Workers Center, 130 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, near Freeman St. station.

District Conventions. The section conventions will be held this Sunday beginning promptly at 10 a. m. at the following places: Section 1, 60 St. Marks Place; Section 2, 101 W. 27th St.; Section 3, 28 Union Square; Section 4, 142 E. 103rd St.; Section 5, 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx; Section 6, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn; Section 7, 291 Mermaid Ave., Brooklyn; Section 8, 154 Mermaid Ave., Brooklyn; Section 9, Turn Hall, Broadway and 14th Ave., Astoria, L. I.

Unit 6F, Subsection 2B. An important meeting of the unit will be held today at 6 p. m. at the Workers Center, Room 601. All members must attend to participate in the Party discussion and in the election of delegates.

Women's District Committee. A special meeting of the Women's District Committee is called for 11 a. m., Saturday, Jan. 19.

Young Workers League. Nat Kaplan, editor of the "Young Workers" and members of the C. E. C. of the League, will speak this Sunday night at 8 at 60 St. Marks Place, one "The Young Workers (Communist) League vs. Capitalist Youth Organizations." Admission free. Dancing follows, all welcome.

SERB DICTATOR DECREES DEATH FOR COMMUNISTS

Pravda, Ivestia Score Danger to USSR

Continued from Page One

ment, declares that the "chief importance of the coup is the attempt of the Pan-Serbian bourgeoisie to restore the fighting capacity of the country with a military dictatorship in order to make the country the willing tool of the great powers in an attack on the Soviet Union."

"The attempt to make a compromise between the Serbs and the Croats by parliamentary means failed," Ivestia continues, "and the military coup will also fail to settle the Croat question."

"Coups will not succeed. 'Pravda,' official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stresses among other things the suppression of the workers and national minorities in Yugoslavia. It says in part: "The reaction against the workers will now increase in intensity. The autonomist struggle of the national minorities, particularly the Croats, will be crushed still more brutally. The king relies upon the Pan-Serbian bourgeoisie and the military clique, which desire centralized state apparatus and the suppression of the Croat autonomous tendencies."

Czech Regime Tickled. (Wireless By "Imprecors") PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 9.—The whole bourgeois press here welcomes the dictatorship in Yugoslavia. The "Prager Presse," official organ of Masaryk, Czech premier, declares that after the coup Yugoslavia will "become a firmer member of European comity, one of the democratic, peace-loving nations."

The reformists are attempting to blame the Communists for the coup. In answer the Communist Party has announced a great campaign against fascism.

Phila. Workers' Forum to Hear Reeve Sunday on Daily Life in USSR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Karl Reeve, editor of the Labor Defender, who has recently returned from the Soviet Union, will speak before the Philadelphia Workers' Forum, Sunday, 8:15 p. m., on "Everyday Life in Russian Town and Village."

The Forum, which meets at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1628 Arch St., every Sunday night, has arranged for the year one of the most interesting programs of its stormy career. Among those scheduled to appear in the near future are Wm. W. Weinstein, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Robert W. Dunn, noted labor economist; A. B. Magill, the revolutionary poet; Jessica Smith, and others.

900 STUDENTS STRIKE HAMBURG, Germany, Jan. 9.—Nine hundred students of the Hamburg Technical Institutes struck yesterday in protest against a faculty ruling prohibiting membership in fraternities.

Mexican Ports to Be Improved by Big Sum MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9.—In the next four years, the Mexican government announces, improvement of ports on the Pacific and Gulf coasts will be made that will cost \$20,000,000.

The ports to be improved are those at Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Salina Cruz and Mazatlan.

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Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST Office Hours: Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 9:30-12 a. m., 2-8 p. m. Sunday, 10:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. PLEASE TELEPHONE FOR APPOINTMENT 349 EAST 115th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York Telephone: Lehigh 6522.

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Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to **The DAILY WORKER** Advertising Dept. 26-28 Union Sq., New York City

CARPENTERS' UNION LOCAL 2090 Meets every Thursday, 8 P. M., at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. Office and headquarters are in the Labor Temple.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers **BUSINESS MEETING** held on the first Monday of the month at 2 p. m. One industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MARY WOLFE STUDENT OF THE DAMBROCH CONSERVATORY **PIANO LESSONS** Moved to 24-40 Bronx Park East Near Co-operative Colony, Apt. 5H Telephone EASTBROOK 7488 Special rates to students from the Co-operative House.

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

WE ALL MEET at the **NEW WAY CAFE** 101 WEST 27th STREET NEW YORK

Fraternal Organizations

Office Workers. The Office Workers' Union has arranged a dance for Washington's birthday eve, Feb. 21, at Webster Manor. Sympathetic organizations are urged not to arrange any affair for that evening.

Women Theatre Party. A good opportunity for Jewish workers to see the regular week-end play in the Schwartz Art Theatre on 14th St. and 3rd Ave., on Friday evening, Feb. 8, at reduced prices if tickets are gotten in advance on the day of the performance. Tickets in advance may be gotten at the central office of the United Council of Working Women, 80 E. 11th St., Room 533, or phone Stuyvesant 0576.

Negro Entertainment, Dance. A Negro entertainment and dance has been arranged by Section 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, on Saturday. An interesting program is being prepared.

Negro Champion Dance. The Negro Champion and the Harlem Youth Center will have a joint dance and entertainment Jan. 22 at Renaissance Casino, 125th St. and 7th Ave. Other organizations are asked to observe date.

Harlem Youth Center. The Harlem Youth Center that will open within two weeks in its new headquarters at 2 E. 110th St., will rent out rooms on weekly, monthly or daily basis for prices that will suit every working class organization. For more information apply to E. Eisman, 1271 Hoe Ave., Bronx.

Women Council Lectures. Kate Gitlow will address Council on Jewish Education, National Federation of Jewish Women, at their auditorium, 271 Williamsbridge Rd., on "Women and Personal Life." Working women and men of the neighborhood are invited to attend these lectures.

Freiheit Sport Club. The Freiheit Sport Club has arranged a dance for Sunday at 8 p. m. at its club rooms, 230 E. 5th St. An excellent jazz band has been engaged for the evening.

Liberal Lecture. Dr. E. L. Rogers will give a series of four lectures at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., on Fridays, Jan. 11, 15, 22 and 29, on "Radicalism and Personal Life." The subjects of each lecture will be: "Sex Life and the Radicals; Health and the Radicals; Disease and the Radicals and Radical Child-Rearing." Lectures will begin at 8:30 p. m.

Poetry Forum. Doctor Geza Takaro of Columbia University will lecture on "Hungarian poetry for 30 minutes at the Labor Temple poetry forum, 242 E. 14th St., near Second Ave., today at 8:15 p. m.

Working Class Women. Pauline Rogers will lecture on "The War Danger" before Flatbush Council 21, 1223 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, tonight. Members and women of the neighborhood should attend.

Workers Laboratory Theatre. The Workers Laboratory Theatre meets every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m. at 334 E. 15th St., basement. All interested in workers' dramatics are welcome.

Brooklyn Workers Center. Concert and dance under the auspices of the Brooklyn Workers Center, Williamsburg, at 56 Manhattan Ave., Jan. 26, at 8 p. m. Good jazz band.

Downtown I. L. D. The Downtown I. L. D. Branch will meet at 8 p. m. today at 66 E. Fourth St., (Manhattan Lyceum).

Anti-Imperialist League. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League will hold a Latin American Dance at Laurel Garden, 116th St. and Madison Ave., tomorrow. Nadia Chilkovskaya, pupil of the Duncan school, will head the entertainment program. Tickets on sale at the Workers Bookshop and at the office of the League, 799 Broadway, Room 226.

Brooklyn Workers Center. A dance and concert under the auspices of the Brooklyn Workers Center, Williamsburg, at 56 Manhattan Ave., Jan. 26, at 8 p. m. Good jazz band.

COMRADES EAT at the **SCIENTIFIC VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT** 1604-6 Madison Ave. Between 107th & 108th Sts.

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WE ALL MEET at the **NEW WAY CAFE** 101 WEST 27th STREET NEW YORK

CELEBRATION

2500 NUMBERS JEWISH DAILY FREIHEIT

SAT. EVE. Jan. 12

Iron and Bronze Workers. The union is celebrating its 16th anniversary Saturday evening at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th St. The celebration will mark the beginning of the preparation for a struggle for the new demands the union has recently sent out to the bosses.

Knit Goods Local. A special meeting of the Knit Goods Local of the National Textile Workers' Union will take place tonight at 7:30, at the district office, 247 Sixth Ave. Bring your fellow workers.

Working Class Women. Council 10, Bath Beach, will celebrate its second anniversary with a concert and vetcherinka at 45 Bay 28th St., on Jan. 26.

Protest Meeting, A. N. L. C. Protest meeting under auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress at St. Lukes Hall, 129 W. 130th St., at 7:30, at the district office, William J. Burroughs, Robert Minor, Richard B. Moore.

Brooklyn Open Forum. Bob Dunn will talk on the "Full Garage" at the Brooklyn open forum, 1330 Wilkins Ave., at 8 p. m. Sunday night.

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

Brooklyn Freiheit Chorus. The Brooklyn Section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and ball on Saturday evening, Feb. 2, at the Rose Garden, 1247 Boston Road. The Singing Society will participate in the concert program conducted by Jacob Schaefer.

Women's Educational Club. A meeting of the Women's Educational Club will be held Monday, 6 p. m., at 26 Union Square. All members must attend.

Harlem Painting Exhibition. An exhibition of paintings by M. Fliess is being held at 1492 Madison Ave., near 102nd St. at present. The exhibition closes this Sunday. It is open daily from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Harlem Organizations, Attention. The Harlem youth center has opened at 2 E. 110th St. Rooms for parties, open forums and dances. For information get in touch with E. Eisman, 1271 Hoe Ave., Bronx.

Brownsville Y. W. L. Camaraderie, Saturday evening, Feb. 2, at 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn, arranged by the Brownsville Young Workers League.

Harlem Youth Center. Concert and dance to celebrate opening of the Harlem Youth Center Saturday evening, at 2 E. 110th St. Everybody is invited.

Workers Esperanto Group. The Workers' Esperanto Group will hold its usual class and meeting Friday, Jan. 18, at 105 E. 14th St., 8 p. m.

Young Defenders. The Young Defenders, as part of their educational program, will organize a series of lectures for internationalists are invited. Instruction is free. Registration is now on. The class will meet every Sunday from 4 to 6 p. m. at 1400 Boston Road, Bronx. The first lesson will be given Jan. 20.

DENIED WAGE INCREASE. CAMDEN, N. J., (By Mail).—Workers employed by the city have been informed that no wage increase will be granted them this year.

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Rational Vegetarian Restaurant 199 SECOND AVENUE bet 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food.

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PROGRAM

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MOVIE of the FREIHEIT

See All the Processes in the Making of Jewish Daily "Freiheit." — See the Editorial Staff; Compositors; Stereotypers; Pressmen, and the Office Staffs at Work.

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Gdal Zaleski, Cello Soloist

TICKETS: 75 Cents to \$1.50 (reserved seats), at the "Freiheit" Office, 30 Union Square, and in the following Stations:

DOWNTOWN—Needle Workers Industrial Union, 160 W. 21st St.

HARLEM—Health Food Restaurant, 1600 Madison Ave., and Unity Cooperative House, 1800 7th Ave.

BRONX—Rapport Center, 1310 Southern Boulevard.

BROOKLYN—Goldstein's Book Store, 365 Sutter Avenue.

BORO PARK—Max Snow's Drug Store, 4224 13th Av.

Daily Worker

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Royal Dictatorship In Jugo-Slavia

The government of Jugo-Slavia has proclaimed a military dictatorship; King Alexander has decreed himself military dictator with unqualified powers to dissolve any governing body in the country, to make, unmake and break any former "law" on the books, to seize, jail, execute or exile anyone whose political opinions do not coincide with the dictator of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

With him in the dictatorship, Alexander has associated General Peter Zivkovich, prophet and past-master in the art of suppressing by every ferocity known to his next door neighbor, the Hungarian dictator, Horthy, the peasants' and the workers' organizations in Jugo-Slavia.

The blood of scores of Serb, Croat and Slovene peasants and workers brutally murdered and tortured in Jugo-Slav jails cries aloud on the international working class for vengeance. The mute voices of hundreds still suffering in the Jugo-Slav infernos, whose plight will be a thousand-fold more terrible under the new dictatorship, is every day supplicating all workers the world over for aid and liberation.

And to these hundreds of sufferers of the Jugo-Slav working class, obscure and heroic, hundreds more will soon be added. For the new regime entered immediately upon its career of ruthless oppression, with the bayonet as the means of enforcement and the prison as the secure oblivion for anyone who may dare to raise his voice against this new fascist tyranny in the Balkans.

Almost the first act of the dictatorship was to tighten the already brutal capitalist stringency of the press, free speech and assembly laws with still more ferocious provisions. Suppression for a line of dissent ventured in a newspaper, jail for a word of criticism dropped by a peasant in the hearing of an informer. Jail in a country where jail meant death to a school boy who was suspected of belonging to the Communist Youth.

For the Communist Party of Jugo-Slavia, continued illegality and tireless persecution carried on with a new dictatorial rigor. Imperialism plots its war schemes against

the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic with still more gusto today as it sees this new fascist dictatorship added to the cordon of tyrannies, stretching now from Poland on the Baltic to the extreme southern Balkans, to which it has entrusted the oppression of the Central European workers and the invasion of the Soviet Union.

While the war orders for arms are being rushed to Rumania, for ultimate use against the Soviet Ukraine, the new Jugo-Slav dictatorship seems like an assuring second line should the Bessarabian frontier, in event of open war, turn into another "Bolshevik university" and the workers and poor peasants of Rumania rise and sweep their Manius and Bratianus into the Black Sea.

But the world imperialists, especially French imperialism, which has vital interests in Jugo-Slavia, and Italian fascist imperialism, which is casting a greedy eye on restive Croatia and along the Albanian frontier, have miscalculated. Their statesmen, in the fond belief that by ruthless oppression, by fascist military tyranny, they can stifle the volcano of proletarian Revolution, by putting a lid with a fascist label over the crater, have erred. The force of working class energy, born in suffering and oppression, gathers strength through patient and ceaseless organization and preparation within. The Jugo-Slav workers and peasants are faced with this necessity of tireless, ceaseless, courageous preparation in the face of the new dictatorship as never before.

And the day when the lid does blow off the volcano, when these Serb and Croat and Slovene workers and peasants stream down their mountainsides to the destruction of their fascist tyranny, neither the first nor the second line, neatly contrived on paper and drawn through eastern and southeastern Europe for the suppression of the workers and the invasion of the Union of Soviet Republics, will avail them at all.

Meanwhile, while preparing for their victory, the workers and peasants, of every country in the world must be alert to meet the imperialist offensive which the powers are daily elaborating against the Soviet Union, with the shattering offensive of the international working class, to turn the imperialist war into civil war.

The Indo-China Slave Dealers

By MARCEL JOUBERT.

(Translated from L'Humanite by Valentine V. Konin.)

This is not a title of a book of adventures. . . . This is the account of the crimes committed by the French engineers in the islands of the Pacific, where the imported Indo-Chinese workers suffer and perish like slaves."

This, alas, is not a title of a book of adventures. This is a tragic chapter of the colonization, recently proclaimed by the socialists as a necessity of civilization. In the light of a few harshly exact facts, this is only a glimpse into the inconceivable existence granted to the laborers of Indo-China. This is a bunch of facts challenging in itself all those who pretend that slavery is abolished; all those who applaud the colonial policy of France; all those who deny to the people of the colonies the right to free themselves from the yoke of the imperialist pirates.

Importation of Workers Increases.

According to an agreement between the governor of Indo-China and the High Commissioner of France, the colonists are authorized to obtain in Indo-China all the labor necessary for their plantations. As a result, the number of Indo-Chinese laborers "imported" to Nouvelles Hebrides was 509 in 1923, 2,139 in 1925, and 4,607 in 1927. This year the High Commissioner of the Pacific has asked for 8,000 new recruits for Nouvelle Calédonie and 18,000 for the Nouvelles Hebrides.

This importation of labor is done by actual recruiting offices legalized in their atrocious traffic of human flesh. These offices profit by the misery of the Indo-Chinese population by exporting all those who starve on the soil from which they were driven by the colonization. The "Tribune Indochinoise" explains the workings of this recruiting:

"Their dazzling promises allure the famished men and women; they flash before their eyes the promises of El Dorado; and upon the arrival in the forests these unfortunate beings find themselves condemned to hard labor."

Sometimes the recruiters employ better tactics. They unroll their victims by force. A certain Indo-Chinese magazine points to a case when a few minors, among them a 14-year-old girl, were kidnapped from their families and forwarded to the plantations and mines under the protection of militia. The unfortunate laborers, seduced by the promises or enlisted by force, know nothing of what awaits them upon

their arrival. Treated like slaves, separated from their wives and children, forced to labor 14 and 15 hours a day, undernourished, unsanitary, under the incessant watch of actual torturers—and for a salary which is only mocking if it exists at all!

Here are a few facts drawn from the tragic balance sheet of the legalized slavery of the Pacific:

At the beginning of this year, at Pate Villa, on the concession of Comptoirs Francais des Nouvelles Hebrides, an Indo-Chinese laborer, who had stolen a bottle of Peruvian bark belonging to a French overseer, was bound by the latter and beaten until he expired. At the Societe des Hauts-Fourneaux de Noumea, following the protest of a few laborers against the horrors they were forced to undergo, the guard fired at the group and killed a few of them. In the report presented to the governor of Indo-China, the High Commissioner of the Pacific admitted the intolerable treatment inflicted on the imported laborers. He admitted that a little girl died from being violated. He admitted that one colonist in order to calm down the dissatisfaction among his abused workers injected into some of them a subcutaneous dose of turpentine.

"Amusements!" A sailor who has returned from a voyage describes the atrocious amusements of the slave dealers, which he had witnessed in a port. The slave dealers tied a laborer to the end of a long cord and dragged him through water in order to attract the sharks and make them follow their living prey. Another laborer, while having a discussion with a guard, was suddenly hurled into the sea. The guard persisted in throwing stones at him to prevent him from grasping the land until after the sharks had had their meal. For wanting to take snapshots of these horrible scenes the sailor was imprisoned for 15 days. His negatives were destroyed and he himself discharged.

L'Echo Annamite relates that on the island of Mokotoa on the concession of Societe des Phosphates du Pacifique, "the married coolies wishing to protect their wives from the lewdness of the guards were shot to death without any other procedure of the law!" The wounded were put an end to, and those trying to escape were charged with rebellion.

Police Use Guns. At the all-ally mentioned Societe des Hauts Fourneaux, the workers rebelled at their treatment. The police were called and made full

use of their guns. And the list of grievances and assassinations imposed upon the Indo-Chinese who had been torn away by force from their families and their country is very long indeed!

Chinese workers work for the lowest salaries, their owners succeed in realizing scandalous fortunes. The Comptoirs Francais des Nouvelles Hebrides, where a few above-mentioned cases took place, has seen its income rise from 470,661 francs in 1921, to 1,652,607 francs in 1924. At the same time their dividends on shares grew from 40 francs in 1921 to 60 in 1923 and 100 in 1924.

The Compagnie Francaise Immobiliere des Nouvelles Hebrides reached a million-franc income in 1926. And in the same way rise the fortunes of all other companies exploiting shamelessly the Indo-Chinese slaves put at their mercy by the French imperialists.

Socialists Uphold Imperialism. The socialists can speak of the noble civilizing character of work carried on by imperialist France; they can deny to the people of the colonies the right to free themselves from the bloody guardianship of the slave dealers. Leon Jouhaux can declare the necessity of continuing the forceful enrollment of the indigent Indo-Chinese workers. They will demonstrate once more their solidarity in preparing for the imperialist despotism.

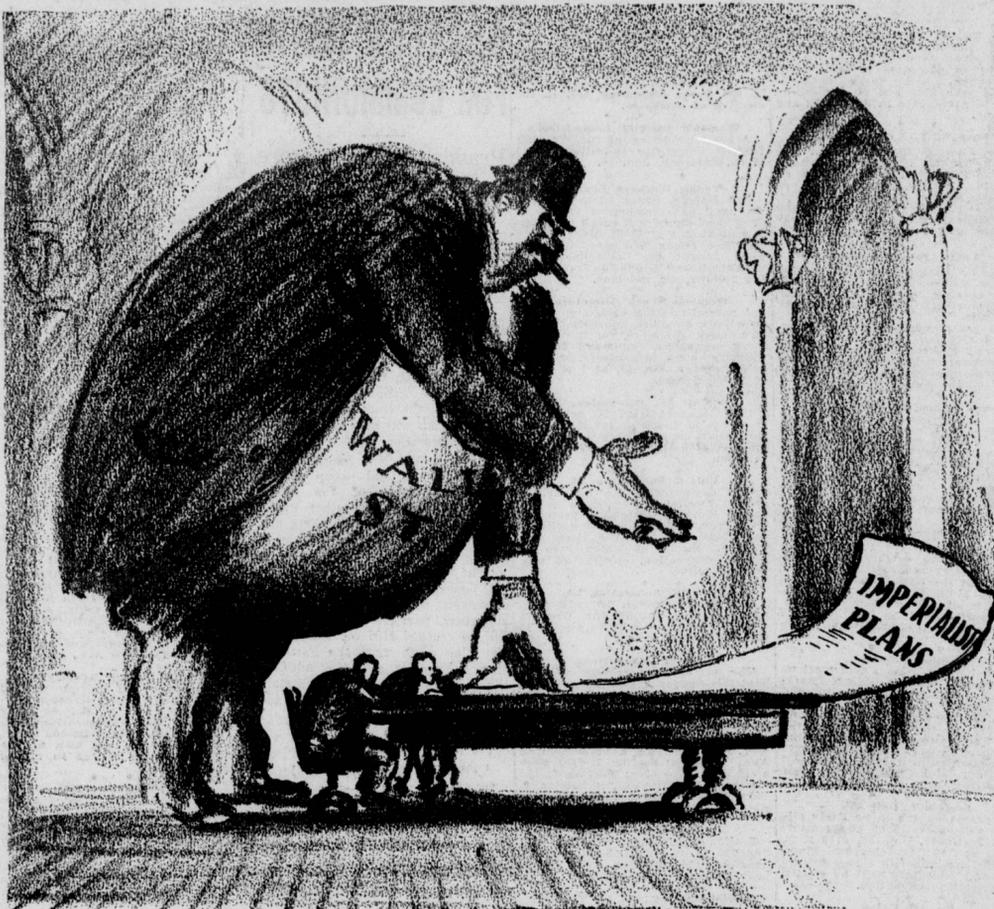
However, they will not prevent the colonization from being an unbearable yoke for the natives; nor will they prevent them from organizing their sad plight and organizing towards their liberation. But their liberation will be possible only through the complete overthrow of the imperialists and socialists, who, in spite of their attempts to defend colonization, shall not prevent the workingclass from carrying out triumphantly the movement for the liberation of the colonial peoples.

SUES FOR SEIZED GAS. BERLIN. (By Mail).—Dr. Stolzenberg, the owner of 3,000 flasks of poison phosgene gas which, following the Hamburg disaster were taken out and sunk, has instituted proceedings against the Free State of Hamburg to recover damages.

WASHINGTON. (By Mail).—The quantitative output of American workers has increased 108 per cent since the beginning of the century, a Department of Commerce report states. The speedup system has forced the workers to produce over double the former amount.

"YOUR INSTRUCTIONS, GENTLEMEN!"

By Fred Ellis



How Fitzgerald Robbed Union of R. R. Clerks

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

Mr. E. H. Fitzgerald is grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. He is one of the traitors who betrayed the great 1922 strike. During 1924, without any authorization whatever from his union, Fitzgerald organized the "Railroad Brotherhoods' Investment Corporation," which proposed to be a \$10,000,000 company to promote the investment of workers' savings. He applied the whole apparatus of the union towards making this private enterprise a success by inducing the membership to put their money into it. Without authority he used the insignia and stationery of the union. He claimed that his company had the backing of the union and its labor bank. Later, when hard-pushed for an explanation as to why he had started such an institution in the name of the union, he said that at the previous convention the delegates had applauded a speech by one McCaleb on the success of the B. of L. E. financial venture and he deemed that sufficient justification for going ahead on similar lines. To secure some prestige for his company he dug up an unknown W. A. Stone and put him on the Board of Directors, a cheap trick to delude workers into believing that W. S. Stone of the B. of L. E. was backing the proposition. Associated with Fitzgerald in this financial adventure, which soon blew up, were many well-known labor reactionaries, including James Wilson of the Patternmakers, Jere Sullivan of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, A. O. Wharton of the Railway Employees' Department, T. Cashen of the Switchmen, A. Huebner of the Brewery Workers, etc.

The General Executive Board of the Railway Clerks took exception to these high-handed proceedings of Fitzgerald's and mildly censured him, and the union's labor bank, in order to save itself from the inevitable crash, forced him to resign as president of the bank. Fitzgerald then declared war against both. He arbitrarily removed the G. E. B. from office and drove them from the building with the aid of the police. He tried to wreck the labor bank by spreading false rumors about it and by seeking to induce Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, (who is a heavy stockholder in the bank) to withdraw his support from it. Finally, the whole controversy, after dragging its way through the capitalist courts, reached the union convention in Kansas City in 1925. No one who understands our labor movement will be surprised to learn that the convention exonerated Fitzgerald and reelected him president of the union. The railroad companies took care of their man.

The Barker Case.

During the war period one of the railroad organizations which expanded enormously was the Maintenance of Way Workers. It jumped from a few thousand members to almost 300,000. Vast sums of money poured into the union treasury. A. E. Barker, grand president, spent this, as reports on his case said, "like a drunken sailor." He stole money right and left from the union. In this respect the report to the 1922 convention said:

"That the checks procured as aforesaid, and which were turned over to said Barker, and by him cashed and converted to his own use were as follows viz: \$7,000, 3-6, \$16,000, 3-14, \$12,000, 4-1, \$8,000, 5-12, \$9,000, 5-26, \$15,000, 5-6, \$5,000, 7-17, \$10,000, 7-31, \$15,000, 8-21, \$10,000, 9-10, \$10,000, 9-16, \$10,000, 10-14, \$25,000, 10-27. All the above being in the year 1919, and \$10,000, January 12th, and \$10,000, January 29th, both in 1920, amounting in the aggregate to \$172,000; that in addition he caused to be issued to one P. M. Draper a check for the sum of \$50,000, appropriated to uses not authorized by this Brotherhood. . . . the total sums so taken from the funds and misappropriated by said Barker being in the aggregate the sum of \$220,000."

Polish Police Jail 100 High School Ukrainian Students

(Red Aid Press Service)

WARSAW (By Mail).—A few days ago it was reported from Lemberg that 60 Ukrainian students were arrested there. Latest reports from Lemberg say that already more than 100 Ukrainian students of the higher schools have been jailed.

The police gave as reason for the arrests the raids on the Polish reactionary papers, the "Slowo Polskie" and "Kuryer Chodzieski."

fession and wrote to the Houghton School of Mines and the Columbia School of Mines to learn their requirements for entrance. I secured some books on assaying and surveying and devoted much time to study. But I never entered either of these colleges. I found myself with other responsibilities and my further education was secured in the school of experience.

In the next installment Haywood writes of hunting in Nevada, his first attack of "buck fever"; a Basque sheep-herder; the tragedy of One Arm Jim, the Pute; the story of Jim Sackett; "boots and saddles"; a white man boasts of murdering Indians; how two papooses escaped.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD

SYNOPSIS

In previous parts, Haywood told of his birth among the Mormons at Salt Lake City, in 1869, of that church's "Destroying Angels," its polygamous practice, of his first school at Ophir, Utah, his first sweetheart, how he was bound out as a boy slave, his first strike, of odd jobs in the city, his horror at seeing a Negro lynched, how he learned dark secrets and met famous persons as an un-noticed messenger boy and bellboy. At 15, he was sent to Nevada to work with his stepfather in a mine. Now go on reading.

PART V.

Miners, Cowboys and Indians.

THIS was my first long journey. We passed through Ogden, going around Great Salt Lake, as the Luzon cut-off had not then been built. I was on the lookout for Corinne and Promontory, as I knew that these places had at one time been the stamping ground of my father and uncle. Promontory was the station where the golden spike was driven when the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroads met from the east and the west. The iron horse, as the Indians called the railroad, had overtaken the covered wagons and ox teams.

For many miles after we left the lake, the lowland was covered with a crust of salt. Then we came to the sage-brush flats of Nevada, which seemed endless. As far as the eye could reach there was nothing but the long stretches of grey-green shrub. The stations were few and the towns were small. We passed Elko, Battle Mountain and then the Humboldt River came into view on the right. On the morning of the second day I arrived at Winnemucca, went to the hotel, and immediately after dinner took the four-stage stage for Rebel Creek. The stage line extended in those days to Fort McDermitt, an army post. The stage was loaded with freight; I was the only passenger. Inside was a big buffalo coat and a buffalo robe; I thought there would be no chance to get cold. From Winnemucca past the toll-house was a road through sand hills, which was built of sage-brush laid the width of the wagon track. When tramped down it was for a short time serviceable, but the sands were ever shifting, so that new roads were continually in the process of being built.

We arrived at Kane Springs for supper. It was already dark and getting very cold. When we went to the station, the driver got a drink of whisky. I felt warmer after a cup of hot coffee. After the horses had been changed for a new team, the driver said: "We are ready; let's go!" I piled into the coach. The buffalo robe and the coat were gone; they belonged to the driver. It was a cold, clear night. In front of us and a little to the right we could see the majestic outline of Granite Peak, in the shelter of which the winter snows were stored,

TODAY: By Stage Through the Nevada Desert; the Mine in Eagle Canyon; the Bunk-House; Miners' Books; Bill's Pal

furnishing some water to the flats below. This was my first view of the Santa Rosa range.

When we reached Rebel Creek it was late at night. I had been thinking about unrolling my blankets for a bed. I climbed down from the stage, cold and shivering, and found that supper had been prepared and a clean white bed was awaiting me.

A spring wagon was provided, into which I threw my roll of blankets and my valise, and we drove to Eagle Canyon, two miles up which the Ohio mine was located. There was not a tree in sight; nothing but the scrubby willows that grew along the little stream that flowed down the canyon. There was but one house. It was built of lumber and was about twenty-eight feet long, fourteen feet wide, divided in two by a partition. In the front room bunks were ranged; double length and three high. In this room there were no chairs, no tables, no furniture of any kind other than a desk and the stuff belonging to the men, consisting almost entirely of blankets and clothing, and a few suitcases and bags thrown under the lower bunks.

The second room had a big cook-stove in the corner, a kitchen table and a cupboard along one wall. Along the other wall, where there was a window, was a long table covered with brown flower-patterned oil-cloth, with benches running the full length on either side. Overhead on the beams were piled the groceries and other supplies and the bunk of the Chinese cook, which was reached by a ladder. Charley Sing was a good cook, and kept his part of the house scrupulously clean. The other room was also clean, as far as being free from vermin was concerned, but the lumber was without paint and had never seen a plane. There was a little porch in front, a bench over which hung a looking-glass, washpans, a water-bucket alongside the bench, and towels

hung against the side of the house. The well was near the creek, in the bottom of the gully. Below the house stood an old stone cabin, half dug-out, with logs, brush, and dirt for a roof. One corner of this was fixed up for use as an assay office. The rest was used for storing cases of canned foods, vegetables, and other supplies.

My stepfather came down from the mine a few minutes ahead of the other men who were working there. He was glad to see me. After meeting the men and having dinner, I unrolled my blankets and spread them on some hay in the bunk over the desk. I put on my overalls and jumper and digging boots that same afternoon and went to work in the mine. My first job was wheeling rock from a shaft that was being sunk at the end of an open cut. I soon found that a wheelbarrow loaded with rock was more than I could handle, so I made the loads lighter and took more trips. I was glad enough when quitting time came.

When we got down to the house it was already dark. The usual mining camp meal was ready, and every one pitched in with a hearty appetite. It was but a few minutes afterward, when the dishes were cleared away, that the men gathered around the table again, reading, playing cards or chess as best they could by flickering candle-light. Others were stretched out in their bunks, or sitting on the edges of them, and so the winter evenings were passed. There was no place to go. The closest town was Winnemucca, sixty miles away. There was one saloon at Willow Creek, the post office, four miles away, but this was seldom patronized, though occasionally some of the men who went to the station brought back a couple of bottles of whisky.

Though miners situated as we were could not keep in close touch with current events, we were all



BILL HAYWOOD

great Christmas. I remember the second Christmas I was there, one of my relatives sent me a book on baseball. This would have been interesting enough some years before but I was now in a place where one side of a baseball team could not be scratched up in a long day's ride.

I did not have many books of my own, but the miners all had some. One had a volume of Darwin; others had Voltaire, Shakespeare, Byron, Burns and Milton. These poets were great favorites of my stepfather. We all exchanged books, and quite a valuable library could have been collected among these few men. Some received magazines, and there were four or five daily papers that came to the camp. That they were a week old made little difference to us.

I had a friend about whom I have not yet spoken. This was Tim. He was much more than the ordinary dog one usually meets. A shepherd type, as large as a good-sized collie, his coat was black with brown points and a white patch at his throat. He was quick and strong and had limpid brown eyes. He did not speak my language, but I could understand his tail-wagging, his joyful bark, fierce growl, pathetic whine, and low, peculiar croun. There was something about Tim that always made me think of him as a real person. It was as though the personality of some lovable human had found a place in his being. Instinct was not the only attribute that actuated Tim, although perhaps for scientific reasons I should not venture to assert that Tim could think. Anyway, you know him now well enough to understand the kind of companion such a dog could be to a boy at a mine sixty miles from a railroad, with the nearest neighbor four miles away. The one boy in that section of the country I saw only occasionally, but Tim was with me all the time. He and I had heaps of fun. I helped him out in many a desperate fight we had with lynx, wild-cat and badger.

John Kane was the assayer and ore-sorter at the mine. He took a great liking to me and taught me assaying. He was a big, heavy-set, good-natured Irishman with a heavy black mustache and pleasant eyes. When I went to work with him I helped him prepare the samples that were to be assayed. No work I ever did in my life was as fascinating as assaying. These first small ventures into the realm of chemistry led me to feel that I would like to become a mining engineer. I made up my mind to learn this pro-

Out of the Red Land

(To the Isadora Duncan Dancers.)

By A. B. MAGILL.

Out of the red land, dancers, out of sun-ripened fields and the greatharted toil of millions in cities building, breaking the soil for new growth, for new victories to be won, you come with feet of fire and the large bare-limbed ritual of life—light for the blind. Where are the famine years? Take them and bind them, weave them fast with strands of your living hair into a black noose for the world's black hate, and go and say to all who suffer and bleed: On our backs we carry the sun of the workers' state, and with our feet we plant such terrible seed as shall burst the earth and shrivel in the flames of Revolution all your years of shame!