

## JINGOES SEEK INJUNCTION AGAINST LENIN MEMORIAL

### INFORM SENATE HOOVER FRIEND IN MEXICO PLOT

Held Papers Showing  
U. S. Embassy Helped  
Counter Revolt

### Baker Real Reactionary Admit Letters Forged Against USSR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The senate committee investigating documents bearing on the question of whether various government officials have been bribed by foreign governments today turned in a report showing evidence that George Barr Baker, adviser to President-elect Hoover had last year about 200 documents, taken from the files of the U. S. legation at Mexico City. These documents told a story of interference with Mexican politics by the U. S. ambassador who acted as a friend and consultant of the reactionary counter-revolution then being organized. Ambassador Sheffield admitted losing the documents.

Mexicans Saw Documents.  
Baker's defense is that the documents came into possession of Mexican authorities, and that his connection with them was to get them back and immediately return them to the state department. The committee hinted, in defense of the U. S. government that some of the documents were forged, but did not publish either these or any of the others.

George Barr Baker is a former naval officer, and newspaper man between imperialist expeditions. He was attached by the Supreme Economic Council to the Dreyfus case.

### NAME ALL DAWES BOARD BUT U. S.

### Mostly Gov't Bank and Cabinet Men

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Twelve of the 14 members of a committee of financial experts which will undertake to more effectively divide the war booty thru revision of the Dawes plan were named by reparations commission in session here late today.

The two unofficial American delegates were not announced, Owen D. Young is to be one of them. Others are: Great Britain: Sir Josiah Stamp and Lord Revelstoke, both administrators of the Bank of England.

France:—Emile Moreau, Governor of the Bank of France, and Jean Larmetier, former minister of finance.

Italy:—Alberto Pirelli and Fulvio Suvitch, both capitalist economists.

Belgium:—E. Francqui, industrialist, and M. Gutt, members of the reparations commission.

Japan:—Kengo Mori, former Japanese financial advisor in London, and Tetsutaro Aoki, vice-governor of the Imperial Bank of Japan.

Germany:—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, and Albert Voelger, industrialist.

### Navy Says Marines Stay in Shanghai to "Stop Labor Trouble" There

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The U. S. State and Navy Departments revealed today that a force of 1,500 marines will be maintained in Shanghai "to forestall any labor troubles that might arise during the construction by American ship building firms there of five gunboats for the Chiang Kai-shek government."

The marines are heavily armed, and a fleet of warships lies in the harbor to assist them to shoot strikers.

**BOURGEOIS FAMILY LIFE**  
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Grace Wood, business and society woman, accused of instigating a plot to kill her husband, Ralph, was formally charged today.

Taylor Pierce and William Thompson, reputed gunmen, were held on charges of being hired by Mrs. Wood to kill her husband. William Haggerty, said to have been a third would-be assassin, was shot and killed when he walked into a trap set Wednesday night at Ralph's home.

### Workers in N. J. Bosses' City Aid Daily Worker

The workers of Roebling, N. J., a company town, every inch of which is owned by the Roebling Wire Company, have succeeded in outwitting the company spies that hover over every moment of their lives and have sent \$47.56 to the Daily Worker as a greeting on the fifth anniversary of the paper.

This tribute comes from workers who cannot even read the Daily Worker regularly since it would be suicidal for any of them to subscribe. Copies of the "Daily" are smuggled in only at rare intervals and are read secretly. If any of them should be caught it would mean not only loss of job, but loss of a home too, as all the houses are owned by the Roebling company. "Private Property" is the sign that stares you in the face everywhere in the town. This means post office, schools, streets—everything owned by the Roebling company.

As in most such company towns the workers are mercilessly exploit-

### Jail 2 Fur Frame-up Victims; Seven Others on Trial Monday

The two fur workers, who are victims of the anti-strike frame-up in Mineola, Long Island, were yesterday compelled to surrender to the police and start serving their sentence of from two and a half to five years in Sing Sing prison. 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. The trial is to come up in the same court, Nassau County Court, Mineola, Long Island.

**I. L. D. Statement.**  
The International Labor Defense, which is conducting the defense of the victims of the Mineola frame-up, issued the following statement yesterday with regard to the railroadings of the two defendants to Sing Sing:

"In April, 1927, 11 fur workers faced the courts in Mineola, L. I., in the frame-up growing out of the fur workers' strike of 1926. The case was tried in Mineola, because Mineola is a county seat in which millionaires and Ku Klux Klansmen predominate, and this was thought to be the proper atmosphere for the frame-up of these fur workers."

"The 11 fur workers were charged with assault upon a boss who ran a scab shop at Rockville Center during the 1926 strike. He swore they had come into the shop and attacked him. This boss's witnesses identified eight of the defendants as those who had assaulted him, although they had never been in the town of Rockville Center."

### Youth Needle Trades Workers Will Meet in Center Tomorrow at 2

All members of the Young Workers' (Communist) League, District 2, who are employed in the needle trades are urged to attend an especially important meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, in Room 603.

"It is of the utmost importance," the call to the youth needle trades workers says, "that all members of the League working in these trades should attend this meeting."

### USSR Ships Rushing to Aid British Liner Stranded at Feodosia

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (UP).—Hurricanes were reported to have stranded the British steamer Majestic at Cape Feodosia today. Ships of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics near Crimea were hurrying to assist the vessel. It was believed the Majestic is the steamer owned by William Cockerline and Company of London. It is a 3,034-ton ship.

### INDICTED FOR KIDNAPING.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Jan. 10 (U.P.).—Indictments against five members of the family of Elias Arnold, Orrville, charging them with child stealing in the kidnaping two weeks ago of four-year-old Melvin Horst, were returned by the grand jury this afternoon. Those named in the bills were Elias Arnold, his sons, William and Arthur, his daughter, Dorothy, and her husband, Rascom Henry.

ed. Low wages, low hours, speed-up, every device employed by the American capitalists for squeezing the workers until they are crushed into helplessness are the lot of the Roebling workers. And the answer of the workers to all this persecution—persecution that makes them slaves of the Roeblings not only in the factory but outside as well—has been \$47.56, scraped together out of their miserable wages, to the paper that is fighting for them as well as for the thousands of other victims of capitalist exploitation throughout the country.

The Roebling workers probably won't even see this that is written about them. They must hang on to those jobs if they don't want to starve. They won't know what has been the fate of the money they have sent to their fighting paper. But they won't let the Daily Worker die.

What about you? What are you doing to keep the Daily Worker alive?

### PLAN DISTRICT DRESS RALLIES

### Union to Build Picket Committee of 1,000

Every borough in New York will this week see one or more meetings each to which all dressmakers will be called by the dress department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. This, after the general mass meeting held Wednesday night in Cooper Union, will be the first direct move to organize the machinery for the coming organizational strike in the dress manufacturing industry.

The Joint Board headquarters announcement was yesterday made that full designation for the meetings' time and places will be made as soon as possible. It is expected that the meetings will extend over a longer period than a week.

The union is now concentrating on the campaign to enroll volunteers to make up an "Organization Committee of 1000." Even though the official call for volunteers to this committee has not yet been issued, scores of applicants have already given evidence that the response to the call will be met with enthusiastic answer from the workers.

Meanwhile President Hyman and General Secretary Ben Gold were scheduled to speak at a mass amalgamation meeting of cloak, dress and fur workers in Boston. At this meeting the workers there will be told of the decision to call a general strike in the dress industry here, will be asked to give active support to the struggle and are then to amalgamate into one local needle trades workers organization.

Benjamin Schlesinger, scab union chief, was also to speak at a Boston meeting last night. Although both meetings are to be held too late in the evening for the Daily Worker to get reports before it goes to press, the events there will be interesting to set down, since sentiment beforehand showed that a huge turnout was to come to the new union.

The General Executive Board, though having the problem of rallying national support for the dress strike already under consideration will, it is expected, announce soon what additional steps it will take to secure this active participation of the workers outside New York in the fight there.

### 12 HURT IN BUS CRASH

Twelve passengers were injured last night when a Queens bus collided with a taxi at 16th Ave. and Ninth St., Brooklyn. Bella Furman, 20, of 1735 51st St., Brooklyn, the most severely hurt, was treated at the United Israel Zion Hospital.

### CAILLAUX'S NOSE BROKEN

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UP).—Joseph Caillaux, former French premier, was injured late today when his automobile skidded on a frost-covered road and collided with another machine. Caillaux's nose was broken.

### C.E.C. ACTS ON FAILURE TO EXPOSE A.F.L. MEET

The Political Committee has at its meeting of January 8th adopted a motion criticizing the failure of the Communist fraction in the Trade Union Educational League to mobilize sufficiently the TUEL for a sharp struggle against the reactionary, corrupt trade union bureaucracy at the head of the American Federation of Labor.

### SERB DICTATOR WIELDS BLOODY TERROR MACHINE

Metal Workers' Union  
Suppressed; Three  
Peasants Shot

### Form Fascist Tribunal Five Croat Papers Are Barred

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—The military dictatorship recently proclaimed by King Alexander in Yugoslavia today continued its acts of oppression against workers, peasants and national minorities, with all the brutality and terror of a fascist regime.

Police, acting under orders of the new military cabinet, searched and closed the headquarters of the Metal Workers' Union of Yugoslavia. All meetings have been banned, and it is announced that any attempt at protest demonstrations will be attacked and dispersed and the responsible leaders jailed.

Peasants Shot.

At the same time three Bulgarian peasants were shot to death by Yugoslavian frontier soldiers while crossing the frontier to visit relatives living at Stramisirov, near the border.

New laws, decreed yesterday, complete the judiciary organization of the dictatorship. By far the most important of these is the creation of an extraordinary court to "protect the interests of the state" along the lines of the fascist special tri-

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### WRITE TO DAILY ABOUT HAYWOOD

### Was an Internationally Known Figure

The Daily Worker calls the attention of its readers to the great drama of life and work written by William D. Haywood, for thirty years one of the most militant and famous of American labor leaders. His own life's story, written by him before he died at Moscow, is published exclusively in the Daily Worker by arrangement with the International Publishers company which holds the copyright.

Few workers realize that Haywood became an international figure. He visited Europe and attended the Copenhagen Socialist Congress where he met Lenin, long before the Bolshevik revolution. He was a personal friend of Alexandra Kollontai, and aided her tour in the United States to aid the Russian revolutionists after the defeat of 1905.

These incidents and many more are revealed as the story appears in the Daily Worker. If you are not a subscriber, send in your subscription at once. If your subscription is expiring soon, renew immediately. Don't miss Haywood's wonderful work.

The Daily Worker has invited all who knew Haywood, who were impressed or inspired by his courage and activity, to write to the Daily Worker and tell of the Haywood they knew, of how they saw the old fighter in action. Already letters are coming in. The Daily Worker will publish these, because Haywood belongs to the workers. Let us honor Haywood, the battler for labor. Do you part by writing of your experiences with him.

### Unit Organizers Meet Tonight Postponed to Sunday Conventions

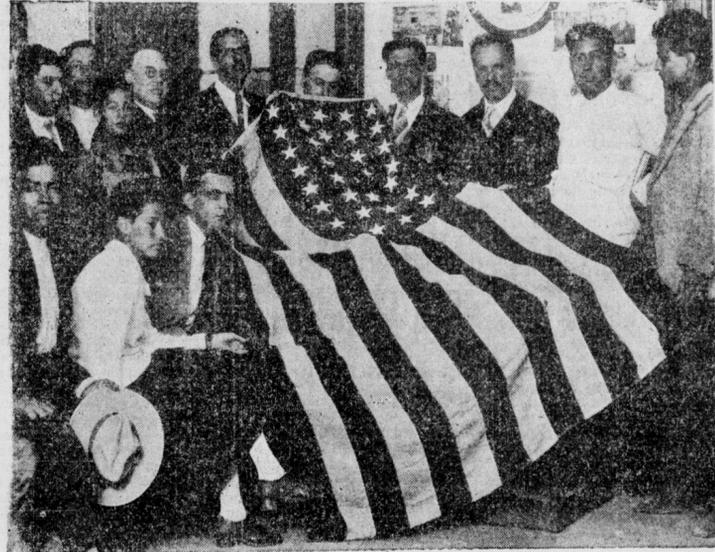
The unit organizers' meeting, tonight, at which arrangements for the Lenin Memorial meeting were to have been discussed, has been postponed, due to other meetings. These arrangements will be taken up at the various section convention meetings this Sunday.

### Anti-Labor Prosecutor of Los Angeles Kept Secret Bribery Office

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (UP).—A story of how Asa Keyes, when district attorney, met with others in a small tailor shop here and plotted dismissal and acquittal of criminals, was told today from the witness stand at Keyes' trial for conspiracy to bribe.

Asa Keyes' connection with the scolding of workers' children by a mob intent on breaking the San Pedro waterfront strike, his activities in sending to prison for "one to fourteen years" dozens of members of the I. W. W., while a little later, according to charges, agreeing to dismiss indictments against the sometimes missing "Rev." Amy McPherson for a \$100,000 bribe, will be kept out of the trial even by the prosecutor, it is said.

This Is the Flag That Has Made Jingoes Wild



A jingo's breast can usually be trusted to burst with patriotic fervor whenever he sees an American flag. But the flag shown above, strangely enough, has caused leaders of a number of jingo societies in New York to tear their hair with rage. The reason is that it is an American flag captured from U. S. marines by General Sandino and it will be displayed at the big Lenin Memorial Meeting in Madison Square Garden, Jan. 19. Photo shows the flag being received at Mexico City by the Mexican "Hands Off Nicaragua" organization.

### TAILORS REVOLT AT LOCAL 5 MEET

### Drive Officials Out of Arion Hall

Workers in the men's clothing industry, members of Operators' Local 5 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, yesterday revolted at their local meeting in Arion Hall, Brooklyn, and drove the officialdom of the local out of the hall, halting the meeting thereby.

Despite the rosey reports of "peace" between slaves and slave drivers, for which President Hillman is getting medals, the workers in the trade testify that there is in existence most terrific exploitation of workers in the shops, which was made more intense since the officialdom aided the bosses by legalizing the bitter work system.

Despite the bitterest opposition from the entire membership to this degrading system of piece work the officials first granted it to the large manufacturers, "who will be the only ones to get it," according to the Hillman gang. Yesterday, however, an official boasted that 75 per cent of the trade is under piece work, with the other 25 about to install it.

The breaking up of the meeting came when the outraged members of the local were told by Jackson, Polak and Leder, men who were elected to the executive board as "progressives" but who betrayed as soon as they were put into office, that I. Cooper, a militant member had been deprived of the right to the floor for six months.

On hearing this many members took the floor for a denunciation of the board. The final vote showed five to one against the board decision. When the officials tried to nullify the vote almost the whole meeting rose and moved toward the platform. Leder, the little Beckerman aide, grabbed his coat and disappeared thru a stage exit.

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### Workers to See the Duncan Dancers Tomorrow, Sunday

### Will Report ON LATIN AMERICA

Hundreds of working class children are going to have a special holiday tomorrow. They are all going to see the Isadora Duncan Dancers at Manhattan Opera House, 34th St., west of Eighth Ave.

The Daily Worker has, by special arrangement, secured this remarkable dance troupe from the Isadora Duncan school in Moscow for three more performances in response to the demands of thousands of workers who were either unable to get in at the fifth anniversary celebration of the "Daily" last Saturday or who want to see the Duncan Dancers again before they leave for their tour through the country.

The performance tomorrow afternoon has been arranged especially for children. Members of the Young Pioneers and pupils of the various left wing schools will attend the performance in a bloc and be admitted at reduced rates. Pioneer leaders and teachers at workers' schools who want to make arrangements for their children are asked to communicate with the office of the Daily Worker at once as accommodations are limited.

The last two performances of the Duncan troupe will be given Sunday afternoon and evening. The program includes many numbers never performed before as well as the famous series, "Impressions of Revolutionary Russia," that created such a stir last Saturday night.

These are positively the last appearances of the Duncan troupe in this city. Get your tickets at once if you don't want to miss them. They are on sale at the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square.

### Anti-Imperialist Meet to Hear Statements

A special section of the agenda will deal with the White Terror and fascism. A cable has been sent to Sandino and a message will be read at the conference to enlist the support of the delegates for the struggle of the Nicaraguan rebel forces. The conference will also act on the issue of obtaining Jack Johnstone's release from jail in India, while attending the Indian Trade Union Congress at which he spoke on behalf of the oppressed masses of workers and peasants.

### Will Protest Shifrin, Mineola Frame-ups in Coney Island Tonight

A protest against the Shifrin and Mineola frame-ups will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the headquarters of the Jewish Workers Club, 2907 Mermaid Ave., Coney Island.

Among the speakers will be Nelson, one of the left wing leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; H. Schiller, of the Joint Board of the Furriers Section of the new union; Morris Taft, manager of Local 41, and William Shifrin himself.

In addition to being a mass protest against the two frame-ups against the militant workers, the meeting will also organize a Jewish branch of the International Labor Defense in that section of the city.

"Imperialism is the last stage of capitalism."—Lenin. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, against the coming imperialist war.

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Reports on labor exploitation in Venezuela, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico and other Latin-American countries will be made by delegates to the First Labor Conference to fight the War Danger on Saturday, Jan. 12th, at 1 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue, which opens the campaign for a concerted fight against imperialist war plans.

Not only are credentials coming in from trade unions, but student organizations, nationalist groups, workmen's circles, workers' clubs and women's organizations have responded to the conference call.

In addition to pledging their support to the League, Laundry Drivers Local No. 810 has also pledged to affiliate Representatives from the Progressive Building Trades Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the A. F. W., International Night Workers, Printing Pressmen's Chapel of the Publicity Printing Corp., Progressive Butchers Local, Foodworkers Local 719, etc., have signified their intention to participate.

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### TRY TO PREVENT SHOWING OF FLAG SANDINO SEIZED

Head of Nat'l Security  
League Joins Red-  
Baiting Drive

### Flag on Way to U. S. Big Demonstration at Garden Jan. 19

Definite legal steps will be considered today by the National Security League to block the plan of the Workers (Communist) Party to display the American flag captured by General Sandino on Saturday evening, Jan. 19, at the Lenin Memorial Meeting in Madison Square Garden. The banner is to be exhibited as first hand evidence of Wall Street's bloody intervention in Nicaragua.

The executive committee of the Security League, which represents 13,000 of the richest and most vicious parasites in the United States, will discuss the question of getting out an injunction against the Workers Party at a meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock. This information was given out yesterday by S. Stanwood Menken, chairman of the Board of the patriotic bunk-disseminating organization. Menken is a millionaire corporation lawyer, a well known figure against the revolutionary working class movement in America, and an arch enemy of the working class.

Attacks Communists.  
When interviewed yesterday, Menken waxed very bitter against the Communists. As he finished reading the plans of the Lenin Memorial arrangements committee to exhibit the captured flag, he burst out: "This god damned thing ought to be stopped!" Thereupon, he launched into a torrid denunciation of the Communists. "They're obstructors, always seeking to create trouble. I've talked to them, I've mingled with them, I've attended their affairs. They're crazy. The United States Government has been following a serious and high-minded policy in Nicaragua. The government should receive the support of all Americans."

He gressed to say complacently: "There are some people waiting to see me about a million dollar case." He speaks of millions as the successful fisherman of fish. They come easily. The corporation lawyer returned to the subject at hand. "I'll call up General Bullard." (General Robert Lee Bullard is the president of the league.) But his secretary failed to reach the noted militarist.

To Seek Injunction.  
"Well," said Menken, "we'll take up the matter of an injunction at an executive meeting tomorrow. There's a federal statute, I think, that forbids such a proceeding."

Menken's declarations followed hot on the heels of attacks by leaders of two other patriotic agencies. Fred R. Marvin, of the Keyman of America, has urged that federal authorities take action to halt the meeting. Walter I. Joyce, head of the Americanization Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, expressed the view that either the federal authorities or the city should intervene.

Meanwhile, the arrangements committee, entirely undaunted, is rushing preparations for the largest mass demonstration ever held in Greater New York to emphasize the war danger. The speakers will be Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, Ben Gitlow and others.

### Flag on Way to U. S.

The committee has announced that the flag captured from the United States marines by Sandino is now being transmitted to America from Mexico through the courtesy of the Anti-Imperialist League.

The Lenin meeting will be marked by an elaborate entertainment program. Jascha Fischermann, noted Soviet pianist, will play, the Freiheit Gesangs Verein (all sections) will sing and the Labor Sports Union will offer a labor sports spectacle.

### Read the Big Drama of Labor by Haywood

On the back page of this issue of the **Daily Worker** "Big Bill" Haywood, famous leader of American labor, tells of his life in a remote mining camp of Nevada in the early days. Read it!

# On with the Dance!



Those who don't know anything about dancing didn't need to know at the fifth birthday celebration of the Daily Worker last Saturday night. The Isadora Duncan Dancers from Moscow spoke in a language everyone could understand, the language of an art that is blood and bone of the Proletarian Revolution and the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

No wonder the workers who saw them last Saturday lost their heads.

No wonder everybody stood up and cheered and yelled themselves hoarse.

The art of the great Isadora Duncan, rooted in the Soviet Union, has come to flower in these workers' children to produce something more beautiful, more stirring than ever before.

Isadora Duncan is dead. She lives more gloriously than ever in the dancing of these Soviet children. You can see them again! The Daily Worker has arranged three more performances, tomorrow afternoon, Sunday afternoon, Sunday night.

And if you were one of the thousands who were turned away last Saturday, you surely won't miss them now!

Tomorrow afternoon they dance for the workers' children. Let your child see these wonderful children of the workers' land.

The last chance to see and hear the Warshavianska, the revolutionary song of 1905, with the Red Flag, caught up and lifted high despite defeat after defeat. The last chance to see and hear the swinging rhythm of Dubinushka, the workers' song, and of Ras, Dwa, Tree, the joyous song of the children.

On with the dance!

## NEGRO FURRIER ATTACKS LIES OF SOCIALISTS

### Lashes Slanders of the "Forward" Gang

Henry Rosemond, Negro furrier member of the General Executive Board of the new Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, yesterday answered the slanderous and lying statements made by the yellow socialist Jewish "Forward."

That right wing boss sheet had ridiculed the action of the new left wing union in their attitude toward the Negro workers, whose increasing numbers in the needle industry make them play a role of greater importance than ever before. The statement says:

The article of January 9th of the Forward in which they attack the Negro fur workers, was translated to me last night by one of my Jewish friends. This article stated that the Negro fur workers were not represented at the Amalgamated convention of the Cloak, Dressmakers and Furriers, and the Negro fur workers are sympathetic to that grafting right wing company union, so-called the "International."

My co-workers and I wish to inform the readers of the Forward that this article of the Forward is an untruth, as are all the articles that they usually write about the working class. We wish to say that this article is not only a lie, but also an insult to the Negro workers of the industry. This article of the Forward's expresses once more their characteristic prejudice against the Negro workers, to prevent them from becoming members of the militant left wing unions, the only ones that demand equal pay and consideration for white and black workers, which we know is against the aims and program of the Forwards and their associates.

I am under the impression that those prejudiced go blind at times, which must have been the case of the reporter of the Forward that did not notice the Negro delegates at the convention.

I ask that blind reporter if he didn't see me at Irving Plaza at 15th St. and Irving Place, where I spoke for one-half hour about the conditions of the Negro fur workers since the "International" union has been in existence.

I also spoke at Lincoln Arena, 63rd St. and 6th Ave., where I reviewed the crisis that the needle trade workers, black and white, were facing, which the right wing leadership and the Forwards are responsible for.

At the second session of the convention which took place at 107th St. and Lexington Ave. at noon on Monday, Dec. 31, I acted as vice chairman. I read the numerous greetings, telegrams and other communications that were sent to the convention from various sympathizers. Of course as vice chairman I had the privilege of speaking before and after each speaker. I took part in all the discussions and was elected also member of the Resolution Committee and I am one of the 39 members of the General Executive Board, of the new Industrial Needle Trades Workers' Union.

## JAIL 2 MINEOLA CASE VICTIMS

Continued from Page One  
Rockville Center in their lives. The witness against them were spies, detectives, informers, scabs and employers, and they searched for evidence in the office of the right wing on 27th St.

A. F. of L. Aids Frame-up.  
"The A. F. of L. bureaucrats aided in the frame-up of these 11 fur workers. Those convicted were Otto Lenhardt, Jack Schneider, Oscar Meiliff, George Weiss, Morris Katz, M. Malkin, Samuel Menecher, Martin Rosenberg and Leo Franklin. Ben Gold and Isador Shapiro were released at the first trial. The nine convicted were given sentences of from two and a half to five years, but a higher court gave a stay of sentence. The Superior Court at Albany allowed a motion for a new trial on all of the fur workers except two. These two have now been railroaded to Sing Sing penitentiary.

"The International Labor Defense calls upon all workers and sympathizers to rally to the defense of these workers who committed the crime of striking for better conditions and of forming a new militant union. Contribute to the campaign of the International Labor Defense for funds to defend these and many other class-war prisoners who are being attacked by the employers, by the capitalist courts and their willing servants, the A. F. of L. bureaucrats."

NO DRY TREATY CHANGE.  
OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 10 (UP).—The Canadian-United States Smuggling Conference ended here this afternoon. An official statement was to be issued tonight. The United States delegation, it was reported unofficially, failed to convince the Canadian officials of the desirability of an amendment to the existing smuggling treaty.

## Scene of Lynching



Scene of hunt, capture and lynching of Charles Shepherd, Negro, in Mississippi by a posse of whites. Shepherd was tied to a pile of logs, buckets of gasoline were poured over him, and the crowd led on by preachers and local business men, set fire to the pyre. Map shows (A) where it is alleged that Shepherd killed a white in a fight; (B) Shelby, near which Shepherd was captured by a woman with a shot-gun and (A) Lombardy, where he was lynched.

## SALVADOR LABOR FOR URUGUAY

### Latin-American Labor Unity Progresses

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 10.—The trade unions of the workers of Salvador will probably send a delegate to the constituent congress of the Latin-American Trade Union Confederation, which congress will be held the 15th of next May at Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Provisional Committee, located in Montevideo, has extended the Salvadorian unions, addressing an invitation to participate in the formation of the confederation.

In addition, the Salvadorian unions have received the program elaborated by the Provisional Committee, and extensive and clear exposition of all problems affecting the proletariat of Latin America.

## MORGAN MAKES POWER MERGER

### United Gas, Mohawk Co. Make New Trust

Morgan and company announce another of their big mergers. The United Corporation of New Jersey is now buying up the minority stock in the United Gas Improvement Co. of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, a power in politics in Philadelphia, and the Mohawk Hudson Power Co.

There has been much talk recently of a gigantic hookup of these companies and important Wall Street interests hold that this development may presage such a consolidation. Heavy trading at rising prices on the stock exchange in the shares of companies affected tend to strengthen this belief.

The United Corporation will acquire its holdings from the organizers of the American Superpower Corporation. Associated with J. P. Morgan in the formation of the United Corporation are Drexel and Co. and Bonbright and Co.

The new company with its monopoly of power and light in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with Morgan's millions behind it, will be able to raise rates, but will not raise wages without a fight from its at present unorganized workers.

## GREEK REGIME JAILS WORKERS

(Red Aid Press Service)  
ATHENS (By Mail).—At a meeting of street car workers the secretary of the Saloniki union, Askis, and Serfinidis, a member of the trade union organization which the street car union is affiliated, were arrested.

In Mytilini two union leaders were arrested and they were brutally mistreated in the police station. In Pirais three functionaries of the railwaymen's union were arrested. In Saloniki four workers were arrested while distributing leaflets.

## Magil Talks Tonight on Revolutionary Poetry

Modern revolutionary poetry will be discussed by A. B. Magil, of the Daily Worker staff, in a talk before the Followers of the Trail, a workers' sports and cultural organization, tonight, at 8:30 at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

The development of revolutionary working class poetry from the early years of the 19th century to the present day will be traced and selections from the work of a number of poets, including Carl Sandburg, Alexander Blok, Michael Gold and Langston Hughes, will be read.

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

## C. E. C. ACTS ON FAILURE TO HIT AFL CONVENTION

### T. U. E. L. Fraction Is Criticized

Continued from Page One  
to take the initiative to issue a statement. The Polcom even outlined through a series of motions the line that the statement must follow.

The Trade Union Department and the TUEL failed to do anything prior to the convention, to either mobilize for the elections of Party and left wing delegates, or carry on a campaign against the policies and activities of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. Not a single Party or left wing delegate was present at the A. F. of L. convention. This is a result of the complete abandonment of work within the A. F. of L.—a complete surrender of the masses to the A. F. of L. to the agents of the capitalists in the labor movement—a complete surrender of these masses to American imperialism.

The last convention of the A. F. of L. openly placed the A. F. of L. in the service of American imperialism in its preparations for war. The last convention wiped out any semblance of a class organization. The empty gestures about organizing the unorganized was nothing more than part of a common offensive with the government and the entire capitalist class against the new unions, as well as an open acknowledgement that our Party has been successful in making a good beginning in its work of organization of the unorganized. Likewise the talk at the convention about going down South to organize unions is directed against the Communists who have begun work in the South and orientating their policy mainly on the Negro masses.

The Party, through its policies, has taken the initiative and helped in establishing three important new unions, the National Miners' Union, the National Textile Workers' Union and the National Industrial Union of Needle Workers. Smaller unions have also been established as among the Shoe Workers, Butchers, etc.

The Party is going forward in the campaign to organize the unorganized, through the formation of shop committees, through the conferences held and being held among the steel workers, auto workers, etc., we are taking the first steps in organizing new unions in these industries. This work must be intensified and the Party through its factory nuclei, factory papers must direct greater attention to the organization of the unorganized. This work has been carried on by the CEC and the Party Committees in the districts directly with the aid of special CEC representatives. Neither the Trade Union Department or the TUEL have participated in this work to any considerable extent. The TUEL thus far has played no leading role in the campaign to organize the unorganized.

In the work within the existing unions comprising 3 million workers, the TUEL has done nearly nothing in the last period. Either through policy or through negligence this work was completely abandoned. The Trade Union Department of the Party similarly has done nothing for the very same comrades that are at the head of the Trade Union Department are also conducting the work of the TUEL.

The failure to do anything prior to and after the convention of the A. F. of L. is nothing more but a reflection of this entire policy of abandonment of the masses of the A. F. of L. to the bureaucracy.

Such an attitude constitutes a serious right error because it completely underestimates the role of social reformism in the U. S. The failure to carry on a campaign against the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, against its war policy, etc., is an underestimation of the war danger

and the ideological influence of social reformism on the workers of the United States. This abandonment of the struggle against social reformism constitutes a serious obstacle in the way of radicalization of the masses.

The Polcom instructs the Trade Union Department and the Communist fraction in the TUEL to immediately carry out the decisions made almost two months ago that a campaign against the policies of the A. F. of L. be initiated, that we expose the war policies, and the open treachery of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, that we expose their empty talk about organizing the unorganized, that we expose the full meaning of the endorsement by Mr. Green of the unemployment proposals of Herbert Hoover, and that this be tied up with our struggles against war, for the defense of the Soviet Union, and the organization of the unorganized.

The Polcom instructs the Trade Union Department to begin the building up of the Party fractions and the TUEL in all the locals of the A. F. of L., and other trade unions. The work of the fractions must be guided constantly and the policies of the Party made known to them so that the Party policies in the trade unions will be carried out.

The Polcom instructs the Trade Union Department to immediately call a meeting of the Trade Union Committee and work out recommendations for the carrying out of the supplementary decisions on our trade union work recently sent by the RILU.

# Party Pre-Convention Discussion Section

## Statement of the Minority of the N. E. C. of the Young Workers (Communist) League

1.—Trotskyism is a petty-bourgeois social-democratic deviation and it has in its latest phase developed into a counter-revolution line and force.

2.—Trotskyism proceeding from an opportunist analysis is proposing leftist policies, which is opportunism covered with left phrases. Trotskyism is a system of "Right deeds covered with left phrases" (Lenin).

3.—Cannon's Trotskyism which flows from his pessimistic outlook on the development of the class struggle in the United States, the growth of our Party and a capitulation before the difficulties of the growth of the Party, is opportunism covered with left phrases. Cannonism is an integral part of Trotskyism in the United States, and must be fought and uprooted as a petty-bourgeois social-democratic deviation covered with leftism.

4.—We endorse the expulsion of Cannon, Schachtman and Abern and urge that a decisive and energetic ideological and organizational struggle be carried on against Cannon and Trotskyism, and at the same time the Party and League must spare no energy and make strenuous efforts in winning the working class elements who are misled by Trotskyism, as was stated in the Comintern cable approving the expulsions of Cannon, Schachtman and Abern.

5.—The 6th World Congress of the Communist International and the 5th World Congress of the Communist Youth International states that in view of the maturing of the inner and outer contradictions of capitalism, which leads to new wars and the intensification of the class struggle at home, the merger of the social democracy and trade union bureaucracy with the state apparatus and bosses—the failure to see these important world changes and the resistance to the new tactics, make the right danger the main danger in the sections of the Comintern.

6.—The overestimation of the strength and reserve powers of American imperialism, an underestimation of the maturing of the inner and outer contradictions which

and the ideological influence of social reformism on the workers of the United States. This abandonment of the struggle against social reformism constitutes a serious obstacle in the way of radicalization of the masses.

The Polcom instructs the Trade Union Department and the Communist fraction in the TUEL to immediately carry out the decisions made almost two months ago that a campaign against the policies of the A. F. of L. be initiated, that we expose the war policies, and the open treachery of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, that we expose their empty talk about organizing the unorganized, that we expose the full meaning of the endorsement by Mr. Green of the unemployment proposals of Herbert Hoover, and that this be tied up with our struggles against war, for the defense of the Soviet Union, and the organization of the unorganized.

The Polcom instructs the Trade Union Department to immediately call a meeting of the Trade Union Committee and work out recommendations for the carrying out of the supplementary decisions on our trade union work recently sent by the RILU.

## FOR A BOLSHEVIK STRUGGLE AGAINST THE RIGHT DANGER AND TROTSKYISM

are undermining the strength of American imperialism, an underestimation of the depth of the dissatisfaction and of the extent of the process of radicalization which is slowly but surely taking place among the large masses of the young and adult workers, the underestimation of the war danger and the existence of pacifism, the failure to apply the line of the 9th Plenum to the United States, the perversion of the line of the 6th Congress to America, the failure to orientate the Party and League to the new situation, the May Plenum thesis, which excludes the United States from the changing world conditions and underestimation of the radicalization process, the non-acceptance of the Profintern resolution on the United States, the condemnation by the Polcom of the C. Y. I. letter which is based on the line of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International, the persistent right errors and tendencies of the C. E. C. before the Sixth World Congress and since the Congress, is the basis for the growing right danger in the Party and League.

7.—The majority of the National Executive Committee refuses to carry out the line of the Communist Youth International that our League must be alive to the existing right danger and fight it, that it should have a critical attitude toward the right mistakes of the C. E. C., and break factional connections with Party groupings.

The majority of the National Executive Committee refused to reject the Polcom statement, which attacks the C. Y. I. letter, because the letter, calls upon the League to have critical attitude toward Party mistakes and fight the right danger. Instead of mobilizing the League for the political line of the C. I. and the C. Y. I. to reorientate the League to the changing conditions in the country and role of young workers, the N. E. C. sends out the Polcom attack against the C. I. and C. Y. I.

The N. E. C. statement on the C. Y. I. letter does not call the attention of the League to the activation of the young workers as a result of the developing changes in

the structure of American capitalism, linked up with the changing world conditions. The N. E. C. statement on the C. Y. I. letter proves that it is not alive to right danger. The majority of the N. E. C., by not analyzing the conditions which give rise to the right danger, by perverting the nature of the right danger and Trotskyism, the League membership cannot understand either danger, nor be in a position to fight either. In violation of the C. Y. I. letter the N. E. C. continues its factional fight against the minority solely because the minority is alive to the right danger and is fighting it. The political line of the National Executive Committee and the above facts show that the N. E. C. only talks of a right danger but is not fighting it.

8.—The majority of the N. E. C. is not carrying on a correct fight against Trotskyism because it fails to analyze and show the nature of Trotskyism. It adopted the wrong line of the C. E. C. of the Party, in

making Trotskyism and the Right danger one and the same, not adopting different methods of struggle, thereby obscuring the right danger in the Party.

The N. E. C., failing to understand the need of making special efforts through ideological persuasion to win working class elements away from Trotskyism, did not prepare the ground for a real struggle against Trotskyism. The N. E. C., instead of attempting to unite the League in a struggle against Trotskyism, carries on a factional struggle against the minority, accuses them of being Trotskyites, at the time when the minority understands the nature of Trotskyism and is fighting it correctly. The N. E. C. refused to send out the minority comrades to speak against Trotskyism. The N. E. C., as the C. E. C., instead of carrying on a real struggle against Trotskyism, have made it a factional issue against the minority.

9.—The League must unite in a joint struggle against the Right danger and Trotskyism. The League cannot fight Trotskyism if it does not fight the Right danger. Nor can it fight the Right danger if it does not fight correctly Trotskyism.

## Robert Dunn to Speak at the Bronx Forum This Sunday Evening

"The Full Garage" will be Robert W. Dunn's topic at the Bronx Forum, 1330 Wilkins Ave., this Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Dunn has recently made a special study of the automobile industry and has written a book concerning it. He will lift the veil from the myth of "good conditions" in that industry. He will show that the garage is just about as full as the dinner-pail of pre-war times.

Robert Dunn is the executive secretary of the Labor Research Association and has been active in various phases of labor investigation for the last ten years. He has written authoritative monographs on many of his research findings.

"The function of the soviets, the significance of the dictatorship, is the organized use of force against counter-revolution, the safeguarding of the achievements of the revolution in the interests of the majority and based on the majority. There can be no dual authority in the government. Now the entire nation governs itself." From speech by Lenin, Lenin memorial meeting, January 19.

## Egyptian Police Find 'Bolshevist Spy'; Many Communists Are Jailed

(Red Aid Press Service)  
LONDON (By Mail).—The London "Times" reports that in Cairo a certain Eliahu Teper had been arrested by the police. According to the Egyptian police he is "one of the cleverest of Bolshevist agents in the Near East."

This is the "legal" grounds given by the police for the arrest. Similar grounds are given for the arrest of numerous Communists in Egypt.

## SINKING SHIP RIGHTED.

LONDON, Jan. 10 (U.P.).—The British steamship Shand which had radioed that it was sinking today, sent a later message saying that assistance would not be needed.

A life boat had been dispatched to the aid of the vessel which had reported its position as 90 miles southeast of Aberdeen.

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

# LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING



Sat, Jan. 19  
DOORS OPEN AT 7 P. M.

Madison Sq. Garden  
49th Street & 8th Ave.

Speakers:

JAY LOVESTONE  
WM. Z. FOSTER  
and Others

"1905"  
"1917"

"Insurrection"  
Revolutionary Program by the Noted Pianist JASCHA FISCHERMANN

ADMISSION  
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Every Party Member and Sympathizer

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# PLATFORM OF THE TROTSKY OPPOSITION IN THE SOVIET UNION

(Today we continue publication of the platform of the Trotsky Opposition in the Soviet Union and of the reply of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party.)

The Trotsky question is not merely a Soviet question, but one affecting the proletariat of the entire world. It is important to know that platform of the Trotsky Opposition has in the U. S. S. R., and the reasons for its overwhelming repudiation by the members and leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of all other sections of the Comintern.

The American aspects of Trotskyism are being taken up in the general party discussion now going on.—EDITOR

## THE OPPOSITION ON THE CONDITIONS OF WOMEN WORKERS, YOUNG WORKERS, UNSKILLED LABORERS AND SEASONAL WORKERS.

Those who suffer most from the pressure being exercised upon the conditions of labor are always the weakest groups, namely, unskilled laborers, seasonal workers, women and young persons.

In 1926, a decided deterioration in the relation between the wages of working women and those of men was observed in almost all branches of industry. The wages of unskilled women laborers in various branches of industry, in March, 1926, represented 51.8 per cent to 61.7 per cent of the wages of unskilled men laborers. The necessary measures for improving the conditions of labor of working women in industries like

Women's Wages as Percentage of Men's.	March 1924	March 1925	March 1926
1. Cotton weavers .....	95.2	92.8	95.2
2. Wollen weavers .....	89.9	99.0	97.7
3. Flax combers .....	86.0	92.6	94.0
4. Printing (hand compositors) ..	78.5	82.1	81.9
5. Tobacco packers .....	75.3	73.2	83.8

(Returns of the People's Commissariat for Labor.)

On the basis of the returns for March, 1924, 1925 and 1926, it may be stated that the difference between the daily wages of women workers and those of men in the same trades, skilled and unskilled, is still less than that indicated in the above table for all industries taken as a whole. On the whole the wages of women workers, as compared with those of men in the same trades, represent between 80 and 90 per cent. The wages of women weavers in the principal branches of the textile industry range between 90 and 95 per cent of the wages of men weavers.

The Wages of Unskilled Laborers. In view of the inferior physical strength of the unskilled woman laborer and the large supply of unskilled women labor, their wages lag considerably behind that of men. The average monthly rate of wages of a male unskilled laborer in March, 1926, was 44 roubles, that of the unskilled woman laborer was 29.6 or 67.1 per cent of the wages of the man. In the printing and provision industries, in which physical strength is not required to the extent that it is required in the metal and mining industry, the wages of an unskilled woman worker were 83 per cent of the unskilled male worker.

These facts shatter the arguments of the Opposition concerning the alleged depreciation of the wages of women workers. The Conditions of Young Persons. The Opposition is trying to take advantage of the severe conditions of the young persons in order to attack the Party. But the Party itself sees the problem and is attempting to grapple with it. The Fifteenth Party Conference passed a resolution from which we quote the following:

"The problem of unemployment among the proletarian youth (young persons and adolescents, principally the children of factory workers and the lower grades of office employees) is extremely acute. This proletarian youth, not having the opportunity to study in educational institutions, or to learn a trade in the factories, are doomed to long periods of unemployment and compulsory idleness. In view of the fact that they remain outside of the sphere of influence of proletarian state institutions (which carry on their work principally and almost exclusively in the factory or office) and of their cultural and educational work, the youth becomes morally corrupt and together with

Date	Young Workers employed	Percentage of all employed
Jan. 1, 1924 .....	85,078	5.5
Jan. 1, 1925 .....	90,864	5.1
Jan. 1, 1926 .....	133,992	5.6
Jan. 1, 1927 .....	139,363	5.6

The percentage of young persons employed remains stable.

These figures do not include the adolescents who, until recently, were included in the quota, but who will not be excluded from it and transferred to the category of workers. (Order passed by the Council of

Date	Males	Females	Together
Jan. 1, 1925 .....	3.8	1.5	5.3
Jan. 1, 1926 .....	3.9	2.1	6.0
Jan. 1, 1927 .....	4.0	2.3	6.3

## The Wages of Young Persons.

The table given above, showing the real wages of the factory workers in Leningrad indicates the absolute and relative rates of wages of young persons as compared with that of adults. The average wages of young persons of both sexes in 1926 expressed in commodity roubles were 15 roubles 20 kopecks, and in 1927, 17 roubles 81 kopecks. The

peat industry, loading and unloading, etc., are not being taken.

"The average rate of wages of young persons as compared with the average wage of all adult workers is steadily declining: In 1923 it represented 47.1 per cent; in 1924, 45 per cent; in 1925, 43.4 per cent; in 1926, 40.5 per cent; in 1927, 39.5 per cent. ("A Review of the Economic Conditions of the Youth in 1924-25 and in 1925-26.") In March, 1926, 49.5 per cent of the total young persons employed received less than 20 roubles per month (Central Bureau of Labor Statistics). The abolition of the extra quota\* and the reduction of the quota\* is a severe blow to the youth and to working class families. Unemployment among young persons is rapidly increasing." (Extract from the Opposition Platform.)

\*Every factory must take a definite quota of apprentices.

THE FACTS. According to returns of the People's Commissariat for Labor, the average daily wage of a woman worker, as compared with male workers, in all industries has remained almost unchanged during the past two years, and in March, 1924, represented 64.5 per cent, and in March, 1926, 63.4 per cent. The considerable reduction in the proportion is due principally to the larger influx of women workers into the textile industry.

The comparative rates of wages of women workers and men in the same trades in various branches of industry is indicated in the following table:

Women's Wages as Percentage of Men's.	March 1924	March 1925	March 1926
1. Cotton weavers .....	95.2	92.8	95.2
2. Wollen weavers .....	89.9	99.0	97.7
3. Flax combers .....	86.0	92.6	94.0
4. Printing (hand compositors) ..	78.5	82.1	81.9
5. Tobacco packers .....	75.3	73.2	83.8

(Returns of the People's Commissariat for Labor.)

the adolescent destitutes fill the ranks of the pugnacious "street gangs," degenerate into anti-social elements, and, in view of their proximity to a considerable section of the working class youth and even of the less stable stratum of the Communist youth, contaminate the latter with their mentality."

This very resolution, however, points out the ways by which the conditions of the working class youth can be improved. The resolution says that the following primary measures must be taken:

"1. To proceed in a most businesslike fashion to remove the destitute children and adolescents from the streets and to place all the children into the social maintenance schools. All the proletarian public organizations must be enlisted for this work. The trade unions must take the major part of the work upon themselves and enlist the widest strata of the proletarian masses into the work.

"2. To render every assistance in placing working class children (young persons and adolescents) in factories. The trade unions and the Young Communist League must supervise the strict fulfillment of the quota for young persons, which is frequently infringed.

"3. The People's Commissariat for Labor, the trade unions, and the economic departments, must proceed to organize in the industrial districts special courses and schools in which unemployed children of workers may acquire elementary skill, and in this way help them to obtain employment.

"4. The trade unions must devise a number of measures to help to draw the unemployed proletarian youth into the cultural work they conduct (permission to join clubs, physical culture circles, day courses in clubs, etc.)"

Apart from this, the Opposition distorts the facts of this problem when it declares that the average wage of young persons is declining and that the number of young persons employed is diminishing ("reduction of quota"), as the following tables show:

Number of Young Persons Employed in Industry. According to the returns of the Central Statistical Administration, the number of young persons employed in the rated industries (enterprises employing over 16 workers and utilizing power) was as follows:

Date	Young Workers employed	Percentage of all employed
Jan. 1, 1924 .....	85,078	5.5
Jan. 1, 1925 .....	90,864	5.1
Jan. 1, 1926 .....	133,992	5.6
Jan. 1, 1927 .....	139,363	5.6

The percentage of young persons employed remains stable.

These figures do not include the adolescents who, until recently, were included in the quota, but who will not be excluded from it and transferred to the category of workers. (Order passed by the Council of

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## The Wages of Young Persons.

The table given above, showing the real wages of the factory workers in Leningrad indicates the absolute and relative rates of wages of young persons as compared with that of adults. The average wages of young persons of both sexes in 1926 expressed in commodity roubles were 15 roubles 20 kopecks, and in 1927, 17 roubles 81 kopecks. The

real figure of unemployment is approximately 2,000,000. The number of unemployed is growing incomparably more rapidly than the number of employed workers. The number of industrial workers unemployed is increasing.

"The manner in which the insurance fund serves the unemployed calls forth the just complaints of the latter. The average rate of benefit is 11.9 roubles (i. e., about five pre-war roubles). The assistance rendered by the trade unions amounts on the average to 6.5 to 7.0 roubles. Only 20 per cent of the members of the trade unions receive this assistance." (Extract from the Opposition platform.)

THE FACTS. One of the really sore spots of our social life is unemployment, and on this the Opposition is gambling most of all. It is on this sore spot that the Opposition tries to strike the Central Committee when it argues that things are in a very bad way and that there are no prospects of improvement. In the opinion of the Opposition the principal cause of unemployment is the insufficiently rapid growth of our industries. What are the actual facts? Unemployment is considerable and has been increasing recently. According to the returns of the Commissariat for Labor, during the three months from 10-1-26 to 5-1-27, the number of unemployed registered on the labor exchanges has increased from 1,070,000 to 1,428,000, i. e., an increase of 358,000.

The Composition of the Unemployed. But an analysis of the composition of the unemployed shows that this unemployed army is recruited mainly from agriculture and not from industries, from the country and not the towns. For example, taking the figure of 1,428,000 unemployed, we find that of this number 359,924, or 25.2 per cent, have never worked for wages before. Moreover, 147,111, or 10.3 per cent of the total, represent seasonal workers. Unemployed industrial workers on 5-1-27 numbered 232,000, or 16.2 per cent of the total. What is particularly important is that the number of industrial workers unemployed is steadily declining. In January, 1925, they were 29.1 per cent and in October, 1927, only 21.9 per cent.

This exposes the falsity of the Opposition's assertion that unemployment "among the industrial workers is rapidly increasing," or, as the authors of the platform of the "15" more frankly state, "unemployment among the industrial workers is increasing more rapidly than among other groups of unemployed and consequently more rapidly than those flowing in from the rural districts." As a matter of fact, the percentage of industrial workers unemployed today is almost half of that of 2 1/2 years ago; it has declined from 29.1 per cent to 16.2 per cent. But even this relatively high percentage is due to the decision taken by the Seventh Trade Union Congress, which made it compulsory for unemployed casual workers to register at the labor exchange, with the result that the number of registered unemployed members of trade unions in the period between 10-1-26 and 3-1-27 has increased by 50 per cent, whereas in the corresponding period of the previous year it had increased by 22.6 per cent. This point must be particularly emphasized, because the Opposition argue that the rate of our industrialization is leading to a monstrous "scrapping" of industrial workers.

The statement of unemployment in Leningrad was as follows: Number of unemployed registered in the Leningrad labor exchanges: Number of unemployed Oct. 1, 1926 .....

Date	Unemployed
Oct. 1, 1926 .....	138,000
April 1, 1927 .....	186,000
Sept. 1, 1927 .....	132,000

The number of women employed on 9-1-27 was 90,000, or 68.3 per cent of the total number of unemployed. Trade unionists numbered 60,000, or 45.9 per cent of the total. The number of unemployed in Leningrad has declined by 11 per cent. The large number of non-trade unionists unemployed, 54.1 per cent of the total, indicates that unemployment is fed principally by the influx from the rural districts.

How the Party is Combating Unemployment. According to the Opposition, the Party is doing nothing to combat

	1926	1927
Assistance to unemployed in Leningrad:		
(a) Monetary assistance		
Number of persons receiving assistance .....	13,304	20,192
Regular assistance paid out, rbls. ....	955,000	1,653,000*
Assistance at festivals and holidays, rbls. ....	143,000	113,000*
Other assistance, rbls. ....		47,000

\*First nine months of 1927

	1926	1927
(b) Labor aid		
Number of persons employed on public work ..	17,106	25,828
Number of unemployed workshops .....	12	14
Number of workers employed .....	4,795	5,235

Here it is necessary to make a "slight" correction of the figures of the Opposition. According to their platform the average monetary benefits paid by the insurance fund to the unemployed is 11.9 roubles. The official statistics show, however, that the benefits for the first category range from 14 roubles to 24 roubles, and for the second category from 14 to 27 roubles. It is evident, therefore, that the State not only is helping the unemployed, but strives its utmost to increase this assistance as far as possible.

The Opposition's Proposal for Increasing Wages. The immediate task is to raise

wages at least to the level reached by the increase for the productivity of labor. It is necessary to go in for a systematic increase in wages parallel with the further increase in the productivity of labor. It is necessary to level up the wages of various categories of workers by systematically raising the rates for the lower paid strata, under no circumstances lowering the rates of the higher paid categories." (Extract from the Opposition Platform) Whence Did the Opposition Copy its Proposal? It copied this from the resolution of the Fifteenth Party Congress,

## Close the Ranks Against the Cannon Renegades

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.

When I first read the statement put out by those maulin "militants" (Cannon, Abern and Shachtman), it impressed me as being so flagrantly anti-Communist—and counter-revolutionary in character—it was hard to conceive that they could get even a corporal-guard to follow them on their march to perdition. Wolfe has called them "3 Generals Without an Army" but even without an army, these men are utterly unworthy of the term "general." However, as one of the older comrades in the revolutionary movement, I feel it my duty to emphasize to the younger comrades, the new recruits, in our army—how false to the revolution and traitorous to the working class, these defenders of Trotskyism are.

### Can't Harm Soviet Union.

Their premises—that Trotsky's defense was suppressed—are absolutely false. The investigations, trials, etc., were published verbatim in the International Press Correspondence in at least four different languages. I read it in English. It was widespread in the press of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Communist Party is absolutely capable of taking care of these vital problems. We can safely trust them to be iconoclasts when the unity of the Soviet Union is threatened, as it was by Trotsky and his followers—but what shall we say of these puny champions of counter-revolution in Soviet Russia and not the towns. For example, taking the figure of 1,428,000 unemployed, we find that of this number 359,924, or 25.2 per cent, have never worked for wages before.

Moreover, 147,111, or 10.3 per cent of the total, represent seasonal workers. Unemployed industrial workers on 5-1-27 numbered 232,000, or 16.2 per cent of the total. What is particularly important is that the number of industrial workers unemployed is steadily declining. In January, 1925, they were 29.1 per cent and in October, 1927, only 21.9 per cent.

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Number of unemployed workshops .....	12	14
Number of workers employed .....	4,795	5,235

Here it is necessary to make a "slight" correction of the figures of the Opposition. According to their platform the average monetary benefits paid by the insurance fund to the unemployed is 11.9 roubles. The official statistics show, however, that the benefits for the first category range from 14 roubles to 24 roubles, and for the second category from 14 to 27 roubles. It is evident, therefore, that the State not only is helping the unemployed, but strives its utmost to increase this assistance as far as possible.

The Opposition's Proposal for Increasing Wages. The immediate task is to raise

wages at least to the level reached by the increase for the productivity of labor. It is necessary to go in for a systematic increase in wages parallel with the further increase in the productivity of labor. It is necessary to level up the wages of various categories of workers by systematically raising the rates for the lower paid strata, under no circumstances lowering the rates of the higher paid categories." (Extract from the Opposition Platform) Whence Did the Opposition Copy its Proposal? It copied this from the resolution of the Fifteenth Party Congress,

today from the textile mills. You cannot break those young comrades in the jails of Washington or Pennsylvania—Matthew Schmidt, Mooney, Billings, Jim McNamara, the Centralia boys, Porter in Leavenworth. All seem giants besides you and they spurn you.

### Answer by Closing Ranks.

No post-mortems as to your "past" will save you. So much more shame to you because you knew better. It is too late to save you. But we, the Communists still marching, still fighting, pledge ourselves to rally the youth to the coming revolution under the banner of Soviet Russia—the leadership so successful in the past and so wonderful in its achievements today.

And now just a word to our membership as to our present responsibilities. The answer to Trotskyism is this—"We shall rally our entire membership to prevent any breaking of the ranks." We must not dwell on past mistakes, they have been pointed out to us so many times, we can rectify them over and over again. Let us remember our achievements. In spite of mistakes, in spite of treachery of former leaders, in spite of the most bitter onslaught of organized capitalism, we have reached thousands of workers and farmers during the past year.

Youth Fighting Imperialism. In spite of the tremendous growth of imperialism in America, we have organized thousands of American young men and women to work out together plans to fight imperialism and the tremendous war danger.

The children are marching with us in every field. Our women are awakened as they never were before.

And now at our coming convention, let us determine to use the greatest opportunity to mobilize all our forces for our immediate and tremendous tasks. To crush Trotskyism—to help build and strengthen the militant new miners' union and the national textile union, to make nation-wide campaigns to defend and free our class war prisoners—and above all to build our party, to organize a nucleus in every factory, every mine in the country. We shall at our convention discuss the best methods for these campaigns of organization. If we do this, nothing can stop us.

The desertions of the weak soldiers from our ranks can be overcome only by closing up our ranks. Shoulder to shoulder, we fight the enemy. No more waste of strength or ammunition in fighting each foe. Together we fight our deadly foe: organized imperialism.

(\*This title to Wolfe's article was not written by Wolfe, and attention was called to this error. EDITOR.)

the paragraph dealing with wages, in which it says:

"The C.P.S.U. as the Party of the working class, which guides all the forms of proletarian struggle until final emancipation is achieved, has always considered and considers now that its principal task is to improve the economic conditions of the working class to the utmost extent. Under the capitalist system, where political power and all the instruments of production are in the hands of the capitalist class, the Communist Party and its members must support every demand made by the workers upon the capitalist employers for raising their standard of living from the point of view of a Party interested in the abolition of capitalism. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, in a State, in which the toiling peasants under the guidance of the workers are rebuilding the guidance of the capitalists' (extract from Lenin's letter to the Fifth Trade Union Congress) the Communist Party, as the vanguard which carries out the dictatorship of its class and guides the work of building up Socialism, is vitally interested in the rate of Socialist accumulation, which is at the same time the rate of building up Socialism, and which, in its turn, determines the further improvement of the material and cultural level of the proletariat.

"In the interests of the whole of the working class and with the ultimate aim of securing the uninterrupted improvement of the material conditions of the proletariat, the Communist Party must strictly harmonize its wage policy with the actual economic situation prevailing in Soviet industry, with the growth of productive forces and resources, and at the same time see that Socialist accumulation shall proceed at the rate necessary for the victory of Socialism (now being built up) over private capital, which is fighting for its existence and development (and

finds support in the international capitalist environment of the U.S.S.R.).

"The Conference wholly and entirely approves the wage policy of the Party, which is strongly supported by the trade unions. Particularly, the Conference approves the decision of the April Plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. which rejected the totally incorrect and harmful proposal of the Opposition concerning wages; this proposal, in the severe economic situation prevailing at that period, and in view of the rising commodity index, must inevitably have led to an increase in prices, to a depreciation of the chervonetz and by that, to a further fall in real wages. The Conference equally approves the decision of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Council of People's Commissaries to increase wages on the basis of the prospects that have arisen (a good harvest, increase in productivity of labor, etc.), as well as the general instruction given to level up the wages of the lower paid categories and of those branches of industry which lag behind generally, as a first and important step towards removing the glaringly abnormal differences in

the wages of various categories of toilers.

"The Party and its Central Committee, with the energetic support of the trade unions, will continue in the future to exert every effort to raise the material and cultural level of the working class definitely in accordance with the economic state of the whole country, and the successes achieved in building up Socialism, while resolutely rejecting irresponsible, demagogic politics in a matter so important for the working class and the Communist Party." The Resolution of the August Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee.

"8. In accordance with the instructions given by the Fifteenth Party Conference concerning the systematic raising of wages, in co-ordination with the general improvement of industry and increase in the productivity of labor, it is necessary to secure in the ensuing economic year a further increase in wages for the lower paid categories of workers, and also a further reduction in retail prices. Parallel with the improvement of the material conditions of the workers employed in industry, further measures must be taken in 1927-28 to combat unemployment." (To be continued)

## SARGENT, WORK ADMIT CHARGES

Say Stopped Indictment of Fall and Burke

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Former Attorney General John Garibaldi Sargent, and Chairman Hubert Work of the Republican National Committee managing Hoover's campaign testified before the Indian Affairs Committee of the senate today, in the case of the Barnett Indian land grant.

Work admitted, that while Secretary of the Interior, he asked Sargent to order Assistant Attorney Selby of Oklahoma City to stop investigations which were leading straight to indictments for graft, and conspiracy of former Secretary of the Interior Fall, and Indian Commissioner Burke, as well as others.

Sargent Confesses. Sargent admitted issuing the order. Both Sargent and Work pleaded they knew little of the case, and tried to make the impression they were acting only to see that Burke was treated fairly. Everybody at the investigation united forces to keep the name of Fall, accused as much as Burke in the conspiracy, as such in the background as possible.

The Barnett case was that of an Indian who had a million dollars worth of oil lands. He was kidnapped and married by some lady, who afterwards disposed of his property, half to herself and half to a mission. The whole thing was held illegal in the courts, but before that, Assistant Attorney Selby, of the federal court in Oklahoma City, called a grand jury to hear evidence. The facts showed that Secretary of the Interior Fall and Indian Commissioner Burke had guilty knowledge of the theft of oil lands. Before the indictment was secured, Selby's official superiors called off the investigation. Selby's story to the Indian lands committee became public, and precipitated the scandal.

## ROCKEFELLER TO PUNISH STEWART

Indiana Oil Head Aided Sinclair, John's Rival

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., also a minority stockholder in the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, is campaigning thru a letter sent by him to each stockholder, to get enough proxies to oust Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of its board of directors. Stewart admitted last year that he got a quarter of the \$3,000,000 Continental Oil Co. Liberty bonds, which represented a profit from the fake oil sale put thru by the Continental concern to establish a big slush fund for Sinclair, then engaged in securing the Teapot Dome lease from Secretary of the Interior Fall. The profits to Continental were a loss to other companies, including the Standard Oil of Indiana.

There are indications that the prosecution of Sinclair was a Rockefeller campaign to eliminate a rival, and that Stewart was regarded by Rockefeller as a traitor. His resignation was demanded but he did not resign.

The Workers (Communist) Party fights for the enactment of the 40-hour, 5-day week.

1822 THE SAME ADDRESS OVER 75 YEARS 1928

## METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

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CEC Asks Members for More Articles on the Party Discussion

The Central Committee received a good number of articles on the Party discussion which are printing now and which we will continue to print up to the day of the convention. At the same time the Central Committee desires that more articles be sent in, particularly by comrades active in the field, in the factories and in mass organizations, dealing with all phases of Party activity, Party life, Party experience and the controversial questions before the Party.

The Central Committee would especially welcome articles expressing the Opposition's viewpoint, in view of the fact that to date the Central Committee has not revealed any articles endorsing the standpoint of the Opposition.

## Textile Workers Pay Falls, Federal Reserve Bank Report Admits

Textile workers



# Jewish Workers to Celebrate 2,500th Freiheit Tomorrow Night

## BIG CROWD WILL PAY TRIBUTE TO FIGHTING PAPER

### The Manhattan Opera House to Be Scene

Several thousand Jewish workers will join tomorrow night in a celebration of the appearance of the 2,500th number of the Freiheit, Yiddish Communist daily, at Manhattan Opera House, 34th St., west of Eighth Ave.

The workers will pay a rousing tribute to the paper that for nearly even years has valiantly defended the interests of the working class throughout the world. The Freiheit has during these years been particularly active in championing the struggles of the needle trades workers and has mercilessly exposed the corrupt, ratorious machines supported by the Jewish Daily Forward and the reactionary United Hebrew Trades.

An interesting feature of the celebration is that the holiday issue of the paper is being edited entirely by workers from the shops.

The program includes a movie of the various departments of the Freiheit, a movie of the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Freiheit at Madison Square Garden last year and a performance by the Freiheit Dramatic Studio.

## PHILA. 'DAILY' FEST TONIGHT

### Soviet Music; Minor, Olgin to Speak

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Tonight at 8 o'clock Labor Institute, Eighth and Locust Sts., will be the scene of a great mass celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Daily Worker, central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party and the only English-language daily in the world that fights for the workers.

For many weeks Philadelphia workers have been looking forward to this occasion and for weeks preparations have been going on to make it the most successful event of its kind ever held here.

The editor of the Daily Worker himself, Robert Minor, will be present to address the Philadelphia workers. In addition, M. J. Olgin, editor of The Hammer, and Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses, will also speak, as well as Herbert Benjamin, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The musical program promises to be unusual in every way. Jascha Fischerman, concert pianist, who has just returned from the Soviet Union, will play compositions by the new Soviet composers, including the famous "October" and "1917." These compositions have never before been heard in this city.

Another feature will be the singing of songs in English, Russian, Italian and Spanish by Benjamin Traboni, of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. Songs in several languages will also be sung by Eganette Wolfe, well-known concert singer.

Tonight the big fifth anniversary circulation drive will also be started. Philadelphia is determined not to lag behind in securing subscriptions or the workers' fighting paper.

We demand the immediate recognition of Soviet Union by the United States government!

## 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 asked 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. The full price will be charged 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 6 of the Workers (Communist) Party at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, for Saturday. An interesting program is being prepared.

**Negro Champion Dance.**  
The Negro Champion and the American Negro Labor Congress will have a joint dance and entertainment at the Renaissance Casino, 138th St. and 7th Ave. Other organizations are asked to observe it.

**Metro Workers Soccer League.**  
The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will hold a ball on February 23 at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th St. Organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting dates.

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

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

**Liberal Lectures.**  
Dr. E. Liber will deliver a series of four lectures at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., on Fridays, Jan. 11, 18, 25 and Feb. 1, 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-Raising." Lectures will begin at 8:30 p. m.

**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.

**Anti-Imperialist League.**  
The Anti-Imperialist League will hold a Latin American Dance at Laurel Garden, 116th St. and Madison Avenue, today. Nadia Chilkovsky, pupil of the Duncan School, will lead the entertainment program. Tickets on sale at the Workers Bookshop and at the office of the League, 759 Broadway, Room 226.

**Brooklyn Workers Center.**  
A dance and concert under the auspices of the Brooklyn Workers Center will be given Saturday evening, Jan. 26, at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Good jazz band.

**Iron and Bronze Workers.**  
The union is celebrating its 16th anniversary tomorrow 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.

**Working Class Women.**  
Council 10, Bath Beach, will celebrate its second anniversary with a concert and vetcherinka at 48 Bay 28th St., on Jan. 26.

**Brooklyn Forum.**  
Bob Dunn will talk on the "Full Garage" at the Bronx open forum, 1230 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. 4th St.

**Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers.**  
133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7336  
BUSINESS MEETING  
held on the first Monday of the month at 8 p. m.  
One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy!  
Office Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

## Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

**Bronx Freiheit Chorus.**  
The Bronx Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and ball on Saturday evening, Feb. 2, at the Rose Garden, 1347 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 25 Union Square. All members must attend.

**Harlem Painting Exhibition.**  
An exhibition of paintings by M. Pless 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. Elisman, 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 tomorrow 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 108 E. 14th St., 8 p. m.

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

**Young Defenders Dance.**  
The Young Defenders will give a dance Sunday, beginning at 8 p. m., at its headquarters, 1400 Boston Road. Snappy band and good entertainment. All invited.

**Talk on Revolutionary Poetry.**  
A. B. Magil, of the Daily Worker staff, will speak on "Modern Revolutionary Poetry" tonight at 8:30 at Irving Plaza, 14th St. and Irving Place, under the auspices of the Followers of the Trail.

## HOOVER FRIEND IN MEXICO PLOT

### Admit Letters Forged Against USSR

Continued from Page One

omic Council of the Allies to Hoover, who was then Director General of Relief, engaged in starving Soviet Bavaria and Soviet Hungary into surrender to reactionary armies. For his attack on the working class of Europe the most reactionary governments made him member of their knightly orders; he is an officer of "The Crown of Belgium," belongs to the "Order of the White Rose of Finland," and the "Order of the Restituti" of Poland.

Chairman Reed of the committee offered the senate two forged typewritten letters, claiming to show a payment from the U. S. S. R. to

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## SERB DICTATOR WIELDS BLOODY TERROR MACHINE

### 5 Croat Papers Are Banned

Continued from Page One

lunal at Rome. This court is empowered to serve the death sentence upon all Communists and their sympathizers and can interpret any action it pleases, as "opposed to state interests." Not only the extraordinary court, but also the new judiciary system is made an integral part of the bloody dictatorship by placing all the judges under the direct authority of the king.

**Unrest Grows.**  
Another law gives the king power to appoint all the thirty members of the council of state.

Five Croat newspapers in Zagreb have already been suppressed and their editorial offices closed until further notice. A new decree has been declared by the dictator, Zikvovich, providing that any newspapers that give offense in any way may have their editions confiscated instantly and if confiscated three times within one month will be suppressed entirely.

**Anti-Soviet Bloc.**  
Attaches of the British and French embassies in Belgrade keep in constant touch with the new regime and conferences are being continually held. Frequent meetings of Rumanian, Czechoslovakian, French and Yugoslav representatives are taking place with the purpose of strengthening the anti-Soviet war bloc in eastern Europe.

**KING GEORGE QUERULOUS.**  
LONDON, Jan. 10.—A report today from the king's physicians says his condition is unchanged. They are still keeping George alive, but at some trouble over feeding, weakness and heart failure. The royal stomach has been accustomed to pretty fine fare, and its owner now peevishly protests at the liquid diet it receives.

Ivy Lee, a professional publicist. Yesterday the senate committee announced that documents purporting to show that Senators Norris and Borah received money from the Soviet Union were forgeries.

The tactic of the committee in reporting these admittedly forged documents regarding the Soviet Union, along with the real Mexican embassy documents, seems to be one of thus casting discredit on the latter.

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**Ukrainian Workers Club of Harlem**  
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**Saturday Eve. Jan. 12, 1928**  
Benefit:—DAILY WORKER and UKRAINIAN WORKERS CLUB.  
— Admission 50 Cents —

**TONIGHT**  
**Latin American Moonlight Dance**  
Given by  
**The N. Y. Branch All America Anti-Imperialist League**  
at **LAUREL GARDEN**  
116th Street and Madison Avenue  
Music by JOHN C. SMITH'S Negro Jazz Orchestra  
— Tickets 75 Cents —

**COME TONIGHT**

**COME TONIGHT**

**COME TONIGHT**

**COME TONIGHT**

**COME TONIGHT**

**COME TONIGHT**

## Workers Party Activities

**Convention of Section 1.**  
All the delegates and alternates to the convention of Section 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party must report this Sunday at 10 a. m. to the Stuyvesant Casino, 9th St. and Second Ave. All the members of Section 1 are invited to attend.  
—Section Convention Arrangements Committee.

**Unit Organizers Meeting.**  
A meeting of all unit organizers will be held tonight at 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square. All unit organizers are urged to be present at this meeting.

**Y. W. L. Office Workers.**  
All members of the Y. W. L. who are office workers must attend a very important meeting tomorrow at 7 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

**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 tomorrow at the East New York Workers Center, 213 Hinesdale Street. There will be entertainment and an excellent jazz band. All workers are invited to attend.

**Lenin Memorial Meet.**  
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 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 28 Union Square. Negro workers, those interested in Negro work, Negro sub-section and section directors, and unit negro organizers are urged to attend this conference.

**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.

**Williamsburg Y. W. L.**  
A dance under the auspices of the

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# CELEBRATION

2500 NUMBERS JEWISH FREIHEIT



## Manhattan Opera House

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### PROGRAM

**MOVIE** RED YELLOW BLACK  
A Course of Four Lectures by  
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MANHATTAN LYCEUM  
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Taken at the Sixth Jubilee of the "Freiheit" in Madison Square Garden

**MOVIE** of the FREIHEIT  
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Single Admission 35c—Course \$1.00.  
Auspices: ROAD TO FREEDOM.

A Screen Presentation of the 20,000 Surging Workers at the Madison Square Garden on the Occasion of the 6th Anniversary of the "FREIHEIT"

SEE YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS ON THE SCREEN.

You Were There and the Camera Registered It and the Screen Will Show It.

SEE ON THE SCREEN THE THRILLING PLAY: "RED, YELLOW, BLACK."

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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**—Rapoport Center, 1310 Southern Boulevard.

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

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NOTICE TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS!

ATTEND

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DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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## War Preparations Against the Soviet Union

Shipped with all the precaution that characterizes the transport of arms in time of war, another cargo of French munitions has been received at the Polish port of Dantzig and immediately forwarded to Stanislaw and Tarnopol, fortified Galician cities. While this consignment is ostensibly for the use of the Polish fascist government in its war plans against the Union of Soviet Republics, it is presumable that a part of the shipment will find its way also into Rumanian hands.

But the imperialists do not depend solely upon the shipment of arms from distant France to strengthen their war activities against the Soviet Union. Under the direction of the French government, the Rumanian government has placed a huge order for arms and munitions with the big Skoda Munition Works of Czechoslovakia.

The arms shipment and the arms orders, mysteriously coinciding with the flying visits of British and French militarists, notably the military commission, headed by General Le Rond, unquestionably indicate the tightening of the lines around the workers and peasants republic.

If no other confirmation were obtainable they would sufficiently confirm the existence of a secret understanding between the French and British imperialists and their cat-paw governments in Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and now in Jugoslavia.

Secretly, persistently, implacably, the imperialist powers are forging alliances, piling up arms, sending their agents over the frontier which marks the end of capitalism and the beginning of the workers' and peasants' government, for the purpose of invading the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with armies in the near future.

In the possession of the Soviet government there is at present unquestionable proof that the imperialists are sending provocative agents into the Soviet Union, especially into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic for the purpose of forming white guard groups. The British have apparently learned nothing from the wave of indignation which swept the Soviet Union following the disclosures of futile activities of British agents in the Shakhta trial, but the Ukrainian workers and peasants will soon drive the lesson home.

If the elaboration of the war maneuvers against the Soviet Union on the eastern European front have for a moment been left largely in the hands of the French imperialists, the British have been equally aggressive on a second front. Shuddering from the imminent possibility of the oppressed millions of India rising in final revolt against the British power, the Imperial government has instinctively concentrated its anti-Soviet war preparations on the northern Indian border of Afghanistan, which no less than eastern Europe now represents the attempt of the imperialists to stab the Soviet Union in the back.

The notorious Lawrence, bloody provocative agent of the British in their war against the Turks for the possession of Arabia and the Mesopotamian oil fields, (whose disappearance into northern India was everywhere cloaked by the bourgeois press and literati, as the flight into solitude of a recluse) has been entrusted with the mission of inciting the Afghan tribes to revolt against the present westernizing government of Amanullah. The plan of the British armies to make of Afghanistan another "heroic Belgium" has been checked by the unexpected strength of the federal troops, but the British forces still lie in wait behind the passes of the Hindu Kush, waiting the signal to advance from the government whose latest act of outrage against the international working class has been the imprisonment of Johnstone, the American representative to the world organization of Anti-Imperialist Leagues meeting in India.

While Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea has been turned into an extended battle-line, an arsenal of imperialist cannon waiting the command of the British and French foreign offices to fire, while British cannon have already been used by the tribesmen against the Afghan government, the imperialists are no less active in their own countries.

The towering armaments that the British, French and American governments are piling up are not only aimed at one another. They have the further purpose of availability for immediate invasion of the Soviet Union. The detailed plans for the mobilization of whole populations for war, the mobilization of all industry, with an eye to the quick conversion of peace time manufactures into war products, are directed not only against rival imperialisms, but against the workers' and peasants' government as well.

The far-flung battle lines of imperialism, encircling the Soviet Union, demand a constant alertness from the workers and peasants of the whole world in defense of their liberated brothers within the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

In face of the imperialist mobilization for war embracing the whole world, the international proletariat must reply with its own mobilization. Confronted with the outbreak of imperialist war against the Soviet Union, the workers of the world must prepare to turn it into civil war. And in the present "breathing spell" (of feverish war preparations) before the powers give the signal for their onslaught against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the workers must prepare their own lines, their offensive.

## A Needle Trades Victory Ahead

At a big mass meeting in Cooper Union at New York Wednesday—the first official meeting of the new Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union—thousands of needle trades workers threw themselves enthusiastically into the organizational tasks attendant to preparations for a general strike in the dress making industry.

Unlike the remnants of "unions" in the needle trades still under the American Federation of Labor, the great new union, in passing resolutions at its recent constituent convention calling for such an organizational strike, really meant what it said. Proof? The meeting Wednesday night, hardly one week after the resolutions were passed.

Is a strike necessary in the dress manufacturing industry? What are its chances for victory? Conditions in that industry makes it clear to all but helpless victims of the socialist sell-out artists and union wreckers, that only a strike can be effective in fighting the humanly intolerable conditions in that trade.

The greater portion of the trade is totally unorganized, operating open shop. Only a small proportion of the shops is under union control, and even this control is weak because

## MUSSOLINI'S MAN



Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen, on leave of absence from his \$100,000 a year job as manager of the Wanamaker stores, was recently decorated with a medal sent from Italy by Mussolini.

# Portes Gil Ties Up the Unions

MEXICO CITY (By Mail).—The first legislation to be taken up under the administration of the new president, Emilio Portes Gil, will be a new labor code. The Mexican constitution, adopted at Queretaro in 1917, contains an extensive chapter on the rights of labor—Article 123—which up to the present has been regulated by presidential decree. Many of the provisions of Article 123 are vague and undefined. The CROM, until recently the official labor organization, has long attempted to get a satisfactory labor law adopted in accordance with the constitutional provisions. Thus far it has been unsuccessful.

Portes Gil announced that his first administrative act would be to bring before congress such a bill. He has drawn up such a bill, according to his own ideas, supposedly based on prior conversations with the assassinated President-elect Alvaro Obregon. Even before taking office as president, Portes Gil, while still secretary of the interior under President Calles, submitted this bill for discussion to a mixed convention of employers and workers, composed of about a hundred delegates each. The CROM was represented in this assembly with about twenty members; the remainder of the workers' delegates were independent unions, among the latter being the railway syndicates. This mixed convention had only power to discuss, the understanding being that its suggestions would be considered by congress.

The bill, as proposed, superficially conforms to the general reformist provisions of the constitution, such as the eight-hour day, protection of women and children, social insurance, arbitration and conciliation, schools on haciendas and at mines, safety sanitation, etc. It contains certain clauses, however, which are distinctly fascist, and which tend to deprive the labor organizations of all independence of action, making them completely subordinate to the state. The government argues that if it requires the priests to register with the civil authorities, and thus delimits the internal organization of the church, it has similar rights with regard to labor organizations.

Thus, the proposed law provides that the labor unions must remit to the government labor board tri-monthly reports regarding the number of members and provide information regarding the members who have joined or left the organization; to the same governmental authority it must send a report of the source of its funds and the disposition of them. The syndicates may not mix in political or religious matters. Thus during recent Catholic disturbances, in many places, Catholic rebels have burned labor headquarters and assassinated labor leaders. The new law would deprive the unions of taking any measures of self-defense. Priests have threatened workers and peasants with excommunication in case of strikes

and acceptance of distributed lands. The new law would prevent the labor unions from any counter-action. The restrictions with regard to politics are equally onerous in many cases. Local authorities have frequently harassed labor unions, yet the labor union is prevented from taking action to block such procedure. Furthermore, the labor unions cannot engage in any commercial activity. This is capable of many interpretations, and it might prevent the establishment of co-operatives and all such similar enterprises. The unions may not accept as members agitators or persons who carry on "a propaganda of dissolvent ideas." This permits the government to eliminate from the labor unions anyone whom it considers is not propagating the proper ideas. The words used are so vague and elastic that this clause alone would permit of the elimination of leaders proposing strikes or any other normal working class activity. The unions may not force an employer to dismiss or refuse to employ a worker, without "just cause." Many of the Mexican unions handle the placement of their members; and this clause also strikes at union discipline. The "just cause" is not defined. In time of strikes or lock-outs, the unions cannot "foment reproachable acts against persons or property." The labor delegates to the convention asked: "Would picketing be considered a

reproachable act? Would occupation of a factory be considered a reproachable act? Would the present strike custom of sealing the doors of an establishment with the union flag be considered a reproachable act?"

The purposes of a labor union are strictly prescribed. If this law as it stands is adopted, a labor union may "foment and maintain discipline, spirit, solidarity and professional prestige among its members; it may foment saving and morality . . . and institute . . . mutual aid and insurance."

As a result of these provisions and other difficulties with the government, the CROM delegates withdrew from the convention. The delegates of the autonomous unions temporarily withdrew to demand guarantees for all labor organizations from the president.

While Portes Gil has protested that he is not against the workers' movement, his attacks against the CROM, taken in conjunction with the foregoing legislation, tend to indicate that he is definitely bent upon weakening the workers' position.

# On the Class War Front in Regions of the Pacific

"The Pan-Pacific Worker," Official Organ of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. (Australian Edition, 1928, Sydney, Australia, First Year, Nos. 1 to 10.)

The contradicting interests of the greatest imperialist plunderers, the U. S. A., England, and Japan, are interwoven on the Pacific. The problem of markets intensifies, making a tight knot of the contradictions between these countries and bringing to the fore the "military problems," i. e., war for hegemony on the Pacific.

In these conditions the Australian labor movement (its most active part, the trade union movement of New South Wales) concretely puts the question of creating a Pacific labor centre, proposing, for this purpose, to call a Pacific Trade Union Congress.

Pan-Pacific Secretariat Formed 1927  
The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat (P. P. T. U. S.) was founded at the Pacific Trade Union Conference, held in May, 1927, in Hankow. The initiators themselves, of the fact that the Schlesinger scab agents have destroyed the unions in the ladies garment trades.

The delegates from the Australian Trades Union Council, did not succeed in being present at the conference (the Bruce conservative government took good care of this). At the conference, however, there were represented: China, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, the U. S. S. R., the National Minority Movement of Great Britain, the Trade Union Educational League of the U. S. A., and the Unitary Trade Unions of France. The Australian Trade Union Council subsequently adopted all the decisions of the conference and affiliated to the P. P. T. U. S. Special Australian Edition.

In view of the distance of Australia, the Pan-Pacific T. U. Secretariat adopted a decision to publish a special Australian edition of its organ, the "Pan-Pacific Worker." The ten issues published up to the present contain several interesting articles on burning themes of Pacific life. We find here articles on the heroic struggle waged by the revolutionary Chinese proletariat under

the conditions of horrifying Kuomintang terror. The articles on Japan acquaint us with the struggle of the Japanese proletariat, with the problems of the Japanese labor movement, with the wave of terror against the revolutionary trade union movement. The reviews on the trade union movement in other countries are brief, concise and interesting.

Compulsory Arbitration Evil.  
The labor movement of Australia has for decades been staving in compulsory arbitration; the bourgeoisie there have succeeded, by means of slight concessions through the arbitration courts on the one hand, in educating a whole generation of well-intending trade union bureaucrats, who, having specialized in jurisprudence, represent the interests and "lead" the struggle of the working masses before the arbitration judges.

On the other hand they have succeeded in instilling into the working masses the belief that the arbitration courts are "impartial" (the workers were wont to explain the rejection of their demands by the unfavorable attitude of the given pudge or the inability of their representatives to prove the justness of the workers' demands); in poisoning to a great extent the class-consciousness of the working masses with the idea of the harm of the class struggle and the advantage of arbitration settlement of disputes between labor and capital; here the race prejudices are still very strong amongst the working masses and the so-called "White Australia" slogan finds no small number of supporters.

was for long isolated from the world labor movement. The affiliation to the Pan-Pacific Secretariat is the first big step towards coming out on the world arena of struggle against capital. The class between the class interests of labor and capital has especially intensified recently (this is shown by the recent dockers' strike). The capitalists, with the support of the conservative government, have commenced an offensive against the working class and its trade unions. Several laws have been passed, aiming at the complete disintegration of the labor movement. The Australian working class is faced with the task of reorganizing the trade union movement on an industrial basis, the task of consolidating its ranks, the task of abolishing the arbitration system, and over the head of its apostles, of setting up a united front to give a set-back to the developing offensive of capital.

Australian Problems  
In the face of these tasks the "Pan-Pacific Worker" acquires special importance. The magazine is conducting a fight against race prejudices, widely propagating the idea of internationalism; it popularizes the decisions of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, and is conducting an effective campaign for preparations for the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Congress.

# BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD

## SYNOPSIS

In previous parts Haywood told of his birth and early boyhood among the Mormons at Salt Lake City and the mining camp at Ophir; scenes of violence; Mormon polygamy; to work at nine years in a mine; varied jobs at Salt Lake City; Haywood's first strike; a little school between jobs; off to a remote mining camp in Nevada; the school of experience; a lover of books. Now go on reading.—Editor

## PART VI.

I took a shotgun one day and started up the canyon looking for grouse or sage-hen, when I ran across a Basque sheep-herder who suggested, "Maybe you want deer?" I told him that would be fine. We went together to his camp on the ridge that divided Eagle Creek from Rebel Creek, where he got his rifle and we started around the summit toward a clump of scraggly poplar trees. There was a thick undergrowth of manzanita. Pointing to a big flat rock on one side of the wood, he handed me his rifle and said, "You go there. I stay here few minutes. Then I go through, maybe deer come out." I walked over and climbed up to the flat rock, from which I had a clear view of all that side of the woods. Presently I heard the crash of undergrowth, and out burst a beautiful big stag with splendid antlers. I stared at him amazed, when he turned and bounded down toward the bed of the creek, heading into the brush again. In a short time the Basque came plodding through the manzanita over to where I was sitting and asked me: "Did you see deer?" I told him that I had and started to explain what a big buck it was. He interrupted me by asking, "Why you no shoot?" Only then the thought struck me what a splendid shot I could have had at that buck! I tried to tell the Basque that I had forgotten to shoot, but he took his rifle and marched off without a word. I must have had an attack of the "buck-ague." If I had scared up the deer and left the Basque to do the shooting we would have had venison for supper.

One morning as I came out of the dry gulch on my way to the station I saw a bunch of saddle horses and a crowd of men in front of Andy Kinniger's place at the mouth of Willow Creek. I hurried on, and heard that Kinniger had shot the deer and the surgeon from Fort McDermitt was then trying to find the bullet. It was somewhere in the dead man's skull. I marveled at the skill with which the surgeon had removed the top of the skull to probe down the spinal column where the bullet had lodged. Kinniger had been shot some time the previous evening while he was seated in a chair leaning back against a clump of willows. Later it was proved that Kinniger was killed by One Arm Jim, a Piute Indian, who was arrested, tried, and sentenced to hang. No one could find any motive for the Indian's action, and every one believed that he was an accessory. A petition was circulated and the sentence of One Arm Jim was commuted to life imprisonment in the Carson Penitentiary. I saw him there many years afterward, when I visited the pen to see Preston and Smith, who were serving life sentences. These were two miners from Goldfield whose story I will tell later. I recall an interesting feature about the penitentiary yard, which had been made by excavating into the mountain side. A rough half circle was dug out, leaving sheer walls, in places sixty to eighty feet high. On the floor of the yard were the imprints of what must have been an elephant or mastodon of prehistoric times, also the footprints of a man which were half again as large as an ordinary man's footprints. These impressions were made in mud apparently, but had hardened to solid rock. Involuntarily one followed the footprints as they led to the wall. There one-half of the animal's track was left exposed, the other half was covered by eighty feet of solid rock and alluvial soil. One realized that it was just a little too late; the animal had passed by, perhaps two hundred thousand years before. The wall of time had arisen to prevent our following.

People were sociable in the frontier country. A dance was quite an event. It would be planned some weeks ahead, and people would gather from thirty to forty miles around. It was not unusual for some of the ranchers with their families to drive forty miles to a dance, dance all night and all next day, then drive home. As for dancing partners, there were girls and old women from the ranches, and sometimes Indian squaws would take part. At an impromptu dance at Kinniger's place Mrs. Snapp from the station at Rebel Creek played the dance music on a three-stringed fiddle, accompanied by Tom Melody, who had contrived a tambourine by putting beans in an empty cigar box.

But more interesting were the Indian dances, where, in a circle cleared on the sage-brush flat, the Indians would gather for their powwow and dance sometimes the

snake-dance, the ghost-dance, the sun-dance, or some other just as mysterious. Their only music was the drums and the lilt of the squaws. The tunes were plaintive and fantastic, and sounded much alike to me. In the night when the fires were lighted, the hypnotic rhythm of the drums and the springy furtive dance steps of the Indians, accompanied by the low crooning song, were thrillingly weird.

The story of the massacre of the Piute Indians at Thacker Pass was told to me first by Jim Sackett, one of the volunteers who took part in the killing. I also heard the story from Ox Sam, a Piute who had made his escape, one of the only three survivors.

I first heard this hair-raising narrative when old Sackett happened to be a chance visitor at the Ohio mine. It began with an explanation of the many depredations on the part of the Indians throughout southern Oregon and northern Nevada, which caused the white men to organize a volunteer company which, he said, was for mutual protection. This company had been famous as the crack Indian fighters of that section. Their quarters were at Fort McDermitt; from this base they scoured the country looking for Indians. McDermitt was on the western slope of the Santa Rosa range, in the mouth of a branch of the Quin River.

Sackett was an old pensioner who roamed about the country doing little, as he was then too old to work much. There were only a few of his type left. He was at home in the mountains at the cabins of the prospectors or at the ranches along the river in the valley. He wore his hair and his beard long, both grizzled and looked as though they were sore from alkali dust. As he talked he would squirt tobacco juice at an object he had located as a target, and hit it with remarkable precision. His story started:

"That day we had camped at the mouth of Willow Creek, just above where Andy Kinniger's house stands now. We were settling down for a good night's sleep when the call came for boots and saddles. Now what's up? The outfit was ready to move in a very short time, mules packed and horses saddled. The captain coming up pointed across the valley in the direction of what is now called Thacker Pass, saying, 'If you look close you can see a fire there. Before dusk I thought I could see smoke but now I see the fire. It is an Indian camp. We've got to get there by daylight. We'll start when it gets a little darker.' It was a long ride across the sage-brush flat and through the meadows and then the sage-brush again. One of the horses stepped into a badger hole and broke his leg. We could kill him until next day. They might have heard the shot and we did not want to alarm them. Here the company divided; part were sent ahead to ride down the pass to the camp, a small detachment was left with the pack animals and extra saddle horses, the rest of us rode up the pass.

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Daylight was just breaking when we came in sight of the Indian camp. All were asleep. We unslung our carbines, loosened our six-shooters, and started into that camp of savages at a gallop, shooting through their wickiups as we came. In a second, sleepy-eyed squaws and bucks and little children were darting about, dazed with the sudden onslaught, but they were shot down before they came to their wakening senses. The other detachment came rushing in but did no shooting until they were close up. From one wickiup to another we went, pouring in our bullets. Then we dismounted to make a closer examination. In one wickiup we found two little papooses still alive. One soldier said, 'Make a clean-up. Nits make lice.' When Charley Thacker spoke up, saying, 'I'd like to keep those two if there ain't no serious objection.' Before it was decided, some one sang out, 'There's one gettin' a'yay!' We was already a mile off on a big gray horse going like the wind. Some of us began to shoot, several got on their horses and started after him. But it was too late, he escaped. They soon returned. Those of the Indians who were only wounded we put out of their misery, and then mounted and rode away, Charley Thacker carrying his two papooses behind him."

These young ones grew to manhood and were known as Jimmy and Charley Thacker. When I knew them they had gone back to the nomadic life of the Indians. They were fine, stalwart men; as men, I imagine, much better than those who helped kill their fathers and mothers, relatives and friends.

In the next instalment Haywood writes of how disillusioned he was with Old Sackett's tale of Indian "boose, bible and bullets"; the fighting; the story of Sackett as amended by the Piute, Ox Sam; great Eight-Hour Day strike of 1886, and the Haymarket "riot" reach young Haywood in "fiats" Nevada; the Knights of Labor.

TRICK POLITICIAN  
LONDON, Jan. 10.—The fight for control of the Salvation Army treasury entered a phase of tricky politics today, when "General" Bramwell Booth, whose administration of millions of dollars worth of church property is under fire, offered to resign and turn over the lot to a committee. Opponents say the committee is packed by the "General."