

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS For a Workers-Farmers Government To Organize the Unorganized For the 40-Hour Week For a Labor Party

Daily Worker

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LENIN MEMORIAL WILL DENOUNCE MELLA'S MURDER

Working Class Groups Call for Giant Demonstration

Pistol Fired by U. S. Expect Thousands at "Garden" Meet

The district office of the New York District, Workers (Communist) Party, in conjunction with leaders of trade unions, labor defense bodies, workers' educational groups and other organizations issued an appeal last night to the toiling masses of Greater New York to join in a protest at the Lenin Memorial meeting this Saturday evening, January 19, at Madison Square Garden against the brutal murder of Julio Mella in Mexico by tools of Wall Street.

With thousands upon thousands of men and women workers in attendance, the meeting will also serve to give clear and unmistakable expression against the preparations of the incoming Hoover regime for a new imperialistic war. The cold-blooded slaying of Mella, Cuban Communist leader by agents of President Machado, figure-head of Wall Street's puppet government, has given new significance to the Lenin memorial meeting. With the demonstration but five days away, the arrangements committee is working at top speed to make it by far the greatest of its kind ever held in this city.

Murder Is Challenge. William W. Weinstone, organizer of the New York district, Workers (Communist) Party, issued this statement:

"To the militant and class conscious workers of Greater New York: The brutal murder of Julio Mella by the Machado government, tool of Wall Street, is a direct challenge on the part of those who are today attempting to reduce the American workers to slave standards. The attack upon Mella is part and parcel of the general attack upon the working class in the form of union breaking, wage cuts and speed-up.

"The workers of New York must give a fitting answer at the Lenin Memorial meeting on Saturday evening, January 19."

In a statement on behalf of the United Council of Working Women, Kate Gitlow said:

"It is the duty of all workers' wives to unite in a mighty protest at the Lenin meeting against this latest outrage against a son of the revolutionary proletariat. Mella's life was taken for but one reason: He was too valuable a worker for the masses. He taught too well and Wall Street felt it expedient to do away with him. He died for us. We must make it plain that his efforts had not been in vain."

As the director of the Latin-American Department, national office of the Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. section), Alberto Moreau, said in his appeal:

"The murder of Mella can be traced to his recent activities against the dictatorship of Machado, tool of the Washington government. Mella, the author of 'Revolutionary Struggle Against Imperialism,' was

500 Copies of Textile Union Paper Given to Bklyn Hosiery Workers

More than 500 copies of the National Textile Worker, official organ of the National Textile Workers Union were distributed last night in front of the Julius Kayser and Co. hosiery factory located at DeKalb Ave. and Taffe St., Brooklyn. The distributors were headed by Albert Weisbord, secretary-treasurer of the union.

A company detective attempted to drive the distributors away, but they ignored him and gave a copy of the union paper to every worker that left the factory. The distribution is part of the National Textile Workers' Union campaign to organize the workers which consists to a large degree of young girls.

"The principal instrument in the imperialist disarmament force is social democracy," which means among the masses illusions about the possibility of disarmament and abolishing war without overthrowing imperialism. Among the social democrats, there are two tendencies on the question of disarmament, both of which, however, are tendencies of bourgeois pacifism." From theses of Sixth Congress of Communist International, Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

Big Indian Fighter



Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, leader of Hoover's campaign for presidency, admits to the Indian Affairs Committee that he smashed an investigation of graft in Indian oil lands that was leading straight to an indictment of former Secretary of the Interior Fall, Commissioner Burke of the Indian Bureau, and others. Work was himself Secretary of the Interior when he conspired with Attorney General Sargent to dissolve a grand jury in Oklahoma City which was turning up facts that would have badly compromised the republican party administration.

OIL STRIKERS FIGHT POLICE

Workers Heartened as Stones Meet Clubs

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 14.—The wave of strikes which is sweeping over India, in the wake of the hartal, or general mass passive resistance, of which the Simon Commission to investigate the government of India is the occasion, reached a crest here today with a violent struggle between the authorities and strikers at the petroleum works. Twenty-five of the strikers were injured by the police during the struggle. The number of injured among the police is not known.

The struggle began when striking oil workers, who have been out for several days, were set upon by the police, apparently at the instance of the owners of the petroleum works or their representatives.

To the charge of the police, the strikers responded by closing their ranks and calling other workers in the vicinity to their aid. Many came running up and met the police clubs with a shower of stones and improvised weapons, sticks and clubs.

Apparatus around the works was badly injured as the struggle surged back and forth and a number of stores in the vicinity had their windows and shutters broken.

Police reserves were immediately summoned and a number of arrests made, the prisoners being thrown into jail where they are held incommunicado.

The struggle of the oil strikers and the police, coming at this juncture during the intense struggle of the cotton workers with the mill owners, has frightened the authorities to the point where they are preparing to invest the working class quarters of Bombay with an army of police.

The press is carrying its customary screaming alarm leaders and the Anglo-British government here is showing signs of panic.

The struggle with the police has greatly heartened the workers in all the industries, who are learning from every fight with the authorities that the police is not invincible.

Moroccan Tribesmen Fight Troops; Report Rebels Concentrating

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Jan. 14.—Rebel tribes were reported concentrating in the district near Beni-mellal again today. In fighting with government troops two soldiers are reported to have been killed and the ammunition taken from the retreating forces.

Recently a force of French officers travelling in armored cars were attacked by insurgent tribes in the same vicinity.

Pittsburgh Will Hear Gitlow at Lenin Meet

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—Ben Gitlow, member of the Secretariat of the Workers' (Communist) Party, will be the main speaker at the Pittsburgh Lenin Memorial meeting on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

The meeting has been arranged by District 5 of the Pittsburgh Workers' (Communist) Party. A musical program will be offered.

SERBIA MURDER CLIQUE ARRESTS 20 COMMUNISTS

Croatian Workers Face Death at Orders of "White Hand"

Widespread Red Raids 'Autonomy' Chief Gets Job for Betrayal

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 14.—Twenty Communists were arrested today at Zagreb, Croatia, by troops of the new dictatorial government of King Alexander and the "White Hand" murder clique.

The new laws permit the shooting of arrested persons after drum head court-martial. A gigantic roundup of all anti-government forces has been ordered by Alexander through his prime minister, General Zivkovich, secret head of the "White Hand."

Experienced in Murder. The "White Hand" is an organization of the most reactionary army officers, who are loyal to the present regime because most of them took part in the successful plot to murder the rival dynasty outright, and bring Peter Karageorgevich, father of the present king, to the throne of Serbia. Zivkovich was the Obrenovich guardsman who opened the door of the palace to the men who were to kill his superiors at the time. The "White Hand" has killed other political enemies since then, and is a particularly anti-labor, anti-peasant movement.

Suppress Peasants. Since the Alexander-"White Hand" dictatorship was proclaimed a few days ago, all peasant organizations have been ruthlessly suppressed, the death penalty proclaimed for Communists, workers arrested everywhere unless they were particularly docile, the anti-government press suppressed, and the Croatian home rule movement forced under cover.

Traitor Promoted. Kosta Kumanudi, Burgomaster of Belgrade, will officiate as foreign minister in the new military cabinet during the absence of Dr. V. Marinkovitch, who will take a vacation to recover his health. Seelimir Masliharanich, a Croatian leader, who has sold out his followers, was named minister of commerce and industry today.

PROPOSES "STATE OF MANHATTAN." ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14 (U.P.)—A state of Manhattan comprising counties in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut is proposed in a resolution introduced in the assembly tonight by Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, democrat, of New York City, which provides for commission representative of the three states to make a survey.

LESS INFLUENZA YESTERDAY. Clear, freezing weather seems to be checking the influenza epidemic in New York City. Forty per cent fewer cases were reported yesterday, Saturday and Sunday than in the three previous days. Bacteriologists report that the majority of cases in this epidemic are caused by the pneumococcus, or common pneumonia germ. This was not so in the more severe 1918 epidemic.

VICTIMS OF ROMANCE. HACHITA, N. M., Jan. 14.—Forty heavily armed men are in a small mob on horseback, chasing down a tribe of Apache Indians in the Sierra Madre mountains. The Indians are accused by the mobsters with having kidnapped a cowboy named Phillips. Residents here scout the idea, and say that the Indians are merely the victims of romantic delusions of recent settlers, who want to be "Injun fighters" such as they read about in cheap novels when young.

"If we are to perish, then let us perish for our own cause, for the cause of the workers, for the socialist revolution, and not for the interests of capitalists, land owners and cars." Appeal by Lenin during World War to the masses of Russia. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

ALBANY, Jan. 14 (U.P.)—Lake Macvic would be placed among the resorts seeking the 1932 winter Olympic games under a bill which Assemblyman Fred Porter of Essex County is prepared to introduce in the assembly tonight.

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Negro Girl Is Held as Slave in New Jersey

(Crusader News Service.) LITTLE FALLS, N. J., Jan. 14.—An astounding story of domestic servitude involving a helpless and illiterate 16 year old Negro girl was uncovered yesterday seven miles southwest of Paterson.

The child is Alsie Martin, formerly of Lovendeville, Abbeville County, S. C. She was brought from there last October by Mrs. Theron Saville Allen, who says Alsie was "given" to her at the age of two. Allen is assistant superintendent of a rock quarry at Great Notch, outside Little Falls.

Child Was "Bound Out." There are four children in the family. Alsie fills the triple role of nurse, cook and general slave for the family. She never has been to school, her tangible assets consist of \$1 and some old clothes, and she sleeps in a little room on the top floor of the old house.

Questioned as to what wages Alsie was paid, Mrs. Allen explained there was no regular wage, but that money was given to her "just like we give money to our own children, and some of it she puts in the bank."

While this conversation was going on, the young Negro girl, in an old blouse and soiled dress, with black shoes without laces, was putting around in the kitchen preparing supper for the family, who sat about idle as she worked in the hot kitchen.

ELECTION MEETS IN NEEDLE UNION Dress Strike District Rally Today

The united New York Joint Board of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, yesterday issued a full list of dates and places where the membership of locals of all crafts will be able to meet for the purpose of nominating all officers and functionaries of locals and of the Joint Board.

The meetings intend to nominate candidates to fill posts from general manager and secretary treasurer down through business agents, Joint Board delegates, local functionaries and local executive boards.

In doing this the local leadership is carrying out the recent decision of the General Executive Board of the national union, which decided "to instruct all locals throughout the country to proceed with elections of officers so as to immediately organize the union machinery for the struggle ahead."

Following the appeal for support sent out to the general labor movement, which was reprinted in the Daily Worker recently, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, yesterday issued its call to the mass of workers in the cloak, dress and fur manufacturing industries.

The call, after reviewing briefly the events leading up to the formation of the new amalgamated union, tells the workers that only through militant struggle can they ever hope to regain and win union standards in the needle trades. They then call on them to become active in support of the dressmakers strike which will be the first of the big struggles planned and to join the

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'CAL', KELLOGG ORDER "ROUND ROBIN" ENDED

"Reservationists" at Once Comply; No Wish to Injure War Pact

Mild Resolution Tabled Imperialists Amused at Game, But Want Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Under heavy pressure from the White House and the State Department, the Reed group in the senate today dropped their "round robin" petition that the Kellogg pro-war treaty be caucused in language which undiplomatically challenges the British empire, and took a new and more direct line.

While the telephone bells in their offices were ringing with calls from Secretary Kellogg, the Reed group met and decided to propose a direct resolution in the senate calling upon the Foreign Relations Committee to make an official report of what it thinks the treaty means as regards the Monroe Doctrine and other American foreign policies.

As soon as the senate met, Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, proposed the resolution. It was not discussed and consideration of it was delayed until tomorrow. It lies on the table in the meantime.

The Reed resolution follows: Asks Plain Words. "Resolved, that in view of the importance of the pending treaty (the

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TAFT RULES FOR CHICAGO PLAGUE

Decrees Lake Water Is to Float Steel Ships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In a long opinion written and read by himself, Chief Justice Taft of the U. S. Supreme Court today ruled that the stockyards and steel workers and the whole working class population of Chicago must face pestilence sooner or later, to save the steel trust the expense of building lighter boats or improving its harbors up the lake.

Never Cared About Sewage. Chicago, the second largest city of the U. S., has been using 8,500 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan to flush its sewers and keep its harbor open. No modern adequate sewage disposal plant has ever been built by Chicago's gangster and graft-ridden city government. The wealthy burghers live along the Lake Shore drive and in suburbs lying to the north of the city, and have their own plants. The south Chicago and west Chicago working class districts lie in a low plain, what was formerly swamps, and to avoid plague, the city has been running a steady stream of water thru these sewers, and thru a drainage canal.

Steel Trust Objects. But this had the bad effect of lowering the level of Lake Michigan and Superior, and interfering

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Worker Correspondents at Fourth Congress



The cross marks Kalenin, president of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. He is at the Fourth Congress of Worker and Peasant Correspondents of the U. S. S. R., and is shown with a group of the delegates. "Tell the workers of America that we want to correspond with them," was the message of these correspondents to papers in the Soviet Union, to their fellow workers in America.

Workers in Soviet Union Ask U. S. Correspondence

"Tell the workers of the United States that we want to correspond with them, tell them to write to us," is the message sent the American working class, especially the American Worker Correspondents, by their brothers in the Soviet Union. The message is brought to this country by Nancy Markoff, delegate to the Fourth Congress of Worker and Peasant Correspondents. She has had an opportunity to observe the extensive Worker Correspondent movement in the U. S. S. R.

"Whether it is in the large car shops of Leningrad, Kharkov or Rostov, the big rubber plant in Moscow or the oil fields of Baku or the silk and cotton plants of Uzbek and Turkmenistan, there is the same eager interest in American workers," she reports.

"The keynote of the Fourth Congress of Worker Correspondents was the necessity to start immediately an interchange of correspondence between the workers of capitalist countries and the workers of the Soviet Union. At this conference there were fighting, writing workers and peasants from every nook and corner of the Soviet Union. They listened with keen interest to the report of this American delegate and later peasants and workers came up and gave her their addresses and the same burning message: 'We want to correspond with the workers of America.'"

Worker correspondents and all workers are urged to write to the Daily Worker. Like a mirror, they should portray the life of workers in the work shops and at home.

Interesting Series of Articles. The Daily Worker will publish soon a series of articles by Nancy Markoff on the Worker Correspondence movement in the Soviet Union.

U. S. Strengthening Its Submarines to Prepare for Imperialist War

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 14 (U.P.)—Navy tests of the rebuilt rescue and salvage submarine defender were begun here today. The final test—an unofficial one—was to be a 30-foot dive in Long Island sound with the salvage vessel Mallard standing by.

If the Defender makes its submergence satisfactorily, it will be towed to Great Salt Pond, Block Island, R. I., for official and much more rigid trials.

BAR NEW JERSEY INSURANCE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Supreme Court today upheld the validity of that section of the New York insurance law requiring foreign corporations doing business in the state to conform to the state law restricting investment of insurance companies in the stocks of other insurance companies. This is a blow at New Jersey companies trying to do business in New York.

BLASTS IN BIRMINGHAM. BIRMINGHAM, England (By Mail).—Two alarming underground explosions occurred in Birmingham, in the congested districts, causing a small panic. Fault in electric cable was the cause.

N. Y. DRIVE OF TEXTILE UNION BEGINS AT MEET

Unionization Started; Meetings Called

Beginning with Thursday night, the immediate period ahead will see mass meetings of textile workers in all boroughs of New York and suburbs. This is the initial step taken by the National Textile Workers Union, which is thus inaugurating their organization campaign, recently planned.

The meeting Thursday night will be held in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn at about 6 o'clock in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Sackman St.

In addition to other textile and knit goods workers that will come to the meeting, there is expected a large showing of workers employed in the huge Kayser Silk Hosiery Mills, which employs about 4,500 workers. Albert Weisbord, General Secretary of the N. T. W. U. is to be the chief speaker there. Sarah Chernov, knit goods organizer of the union, will also address the meeting.

Tomorrow, at a time when workers are leaving the Kayser factory, the union intends to hold an open air meeting in front of the Kayser mills. Another will be held Friday.

The schedule of other meetings is as follows: Thursday, Jan. 24 in Williamsburgh; Jan. 31 for the Harlem, Bronx district; Tuesday, Jan. 22 in Astoria, L. I.; Jan. 25 in Yonkers, where a huge carpet factory gives employment to about 7,000 workers; Feb. 1 in Hudson City, New Jersey. As a wind-up to the section meetings a big mass rally is planned for Feb. 7. The time and places for the above enumerated meetings will be announced later.

In calling all these meetings, this having already been done at several places, free copies of the "National Textile Worker," the union organ are passed out. Special circulars are also used, both of which the workers eagerly take and read.

Bulgar White Terror Jails 7 Workers for Receiving Letters

(Red Aid Press Service.) SOFIA, Bulgaria (By Mail).—Seven workers were arrested in Sliven because they had received a letter from the independent trade unions which dealt with the Bulgarian terror and demanded a fight for amnesty of proletarian political prisoners. The independent trade unions are legal organizations and cannot be forbidden to carry on correspondence. At least legally, a worker cannot be arrested when he receives a letter from them. But in Bulgaria the white terror knows of no such laws.

Party Membership of Lake County Votes for Thesis of Opposition

HAMMOND, Ind. (By Mail).—At a Party pre-convention discussion meeting of the membership of Lake County, Ind., held in Gary on Dec. 31, 1928, the voting on the convention theses of the CEC and the Opposition, whose representatives introduced the discussion, the voting was as follows: For the CEC, 4, for the Opposition, 29.

MARBLE DEPOSITS IN ARMENIA MOSCOW, (By Mail).—An expedition of the Mining Department of the Armenian Economic Council has discovered in the region of Zetkadorer large deposits of marble. The expedition states that the deposits contain marble of 4 colors, white, yellow, red and pink and are nearly 12 kilometers long by 3 kilometers wide.

"The Party is the vanguard of the working class."—Lenin. Attend the Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in the Madison Square Garden.

LENIN ON ORGANIZATION

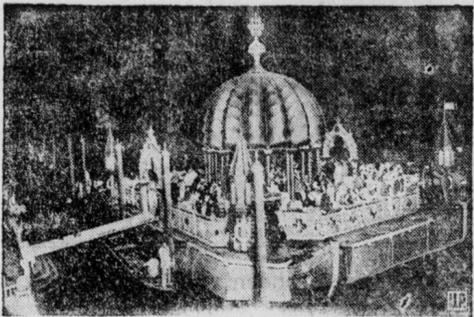
How the Bolshevik Party Was Formed; Shop Nuclei; Mensheviks and Liquidation; Bourgeois Intellectuals; Opportunism; Party Unity; Democratic Centralism and Party Discipline; Historical Materialism vs. Bourgeois Idealism.

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JOBLESS SUFFER IN EUROPE FROST

11 Dead in Germany, Paris Hard Hit

PARIS, Jan. 14 (U.P.).—France and central Europe, west to the Black Sea and south into Italy and Greece, continued to suffer today from the extreme cold that has prevailed for more than a week.

In Wiesbaden, where the Rhine-land was gripped by the severest weather in 42 years, 11 were dead today. More than 100 persons were taken to Paris hospitals during the week and more than six were dead. Many other victims were reported from the provinces, especially the central Plateau regions where heavy snow had tied up communication.

Northern Italy, Switzerland, and Hungary were swept with heavy snow storms, and some sections reported that wolves and wild boars, made daring by hunger and cold had descended in droves upon remote settlements. Lanterns, clubs, and even poison were being used to drive off the animals.

Berlin and Athens were suffering from gripe epidemics. In Berlin there were more than 100,000 cases. Athens reported that a mild form of the disease was spreading rapidly.

Solidarity Dance in Harlem to Be Most Colorful of the Year

The preparations under way at present indicate that the Harlem Revels Solidarity Demonstration dance on Jan. 22 at the Renaissance Casino will be one of the biggest, merriest affairs ever held in Harlem. Under the joint auspices of the Negro Champion and the American Negro Labor Congress, no pains are being spared to make this one of the most colorful affairs ever held in the community.

A statement issued yesterday by the committee in charge of arrangements declares:

"This Solidarity Demonstration Dance will give concrete expression to the breaking down of racial barriers by the workers. While the race-hating, labor-grinding oppressors form their fake inter-racial committees through which they scheme to blind and bind their slaves of all races, the enlightened militant class-conscious workers are actually realizing inter-racial labor solidarity through their common struggle for better conditions and for complete emancipation."

AIR SHAFT BLOWS UP. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 14 (U.P.).—A spectacular explosion of such force that it hurled window shades half a block away wrecked an apartment in the business district here today. One man was injured by the blast and two women were rescued in a fire that followed. Spontaneous combustion in an air shaft was believed the cause.

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

Industrial Needle Union Issues Call to Workers

Entitled, "Call of the General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union to the Cloakmakers, Dressmakers and Furriers," the appeal of the new union, issued yesterday, declares over the signatures of Louis Hyman, president and Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer:

Sisters and Brothers: Our amalgamated convention has united the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers into one national industrial needle trades union of this country. Now we must immediately undertake a struggle to end to the unbearable conditions brought about by the company union.

The misery, hunger and suffering endured by the workers of our industry is indescribable. Never before did the workers have to submit to such long hours, low wages and conditions of slavery as the cloak, dressmakers and furriers do today.

The full responsibility for all our sufferings falls on the heads of the Sigmans, Schlesingers, Stetskys, McGrady's and Matthew Wolls, who two years ago began the pogrom against the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers.

The bosses who will always resist a fighting union that they have to reckon with, united with the corrupt leadership to break the unions. The 40-hour week, week work, minimum wage scales and all other union conditions wrested from the bosses three years of bitter struggle have been wiped out.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is determined to unite the ranks of the workers and carry on a struggle for the improvement of the workers' conditions. With this purpose in mind the convention delegates, representing locals of the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers' unions of the entire country, came together and launched our new union.

Workers of the cloak, dress and fur industry! We call you to join hands with us in the struggle against the bosses and their scab unions. Until now you have bravely and heroically waged a defensive battle against the union-splitters—the leaders of the company union. Now the time has come to begin an energetic offensive against the bosses and their agents—for union conditions.

We know that the bosses together with the company unions will unite against the workers. This must not stand in our way. The fake agreements and treacherous deals concluded by the company unions with the bosses will not be recognized by us. We are determined through struggle to force the bosses to recognize the organized power of the workers. The 40-hour week must be re-established. The earnings of the workers must be increased. The speed-up system and piece-work, forced upon the workers by the bosses with the aid of the company unions, must be done away with. Decent working conditions—union conditions—must be established in our industry.

Workers of our industry! You cannot improve your conditions, you will not secure any gains without a determined struggle against the bosses and their agents. Our success, our victory can only be achieved when all workers of our industry will immediately join our industrial union, unite their ranks as in 1926, and raise a powerful fist against all enemies. The dressmakers' strike will be the first struggle under the leadership of our new union. The workers of the cloak and fur trades realize that the victory of the dressmakers' strike will be the victory of all workers. The call for the dress strike, that will be issued by our industrial union, must meet with response of all workers who must solidify their ranks in our fighting army that will help lead the dress workers to victory. Workers! The

LESS WAGES, MORE SLAVERY. WASHINGTON (By Mail).—The productivity of workers in blast furnaces was over twice as great in 1926 as in 1912, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This was due to the increased speedup. Wages declined.

"The war is in its fifth year and everyone now understands for whom the war meant any advantage. He who was rich became richer he who was poor has now been pressed under the yoke of capitalism in the literal sense of the word. This war cost bloody sacrifices to the poor people and, in return, they obtained only hunger, unemployment, and a tighter noose about their necks than ever before." From speech by Lenin at Moscow in 1918. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

PROTEST MURDER OF JULIO MELLA

Cuban Emigres Flay Wall Street Outrage

Continued from Page One One of the most prominent leaders, Germinal, recently came from that prison, but only to be transferred to an insane asylum because of the tortures he had undergone.

Only Steeled By Tyranny! The working class and all anti-imperialists of Cuba lose in the death of Julio Mella one of their most outstanding and popular leaders. The proletarians of the revolutionary movement of Latin-America lose one of their best fighters.

But the fascist dictatorship cannot by this means wrest energy and power from those who have pledged themselves to the historic task of creating a new regime and the emancipation of the oppressed masses of the Cuban people from the oppression of Yankee imperialism.

Confronting this treacherous murder of our leader, we call upon the working class of the United States to witness our declaration that crimes and persecutions will not deter us from fighting for the freedom of the Cuban people and that the great loss that we have suffered will only steel us in our determination and speed the hour of revolutionary justice that will avenge the murder of this courageous fighter.

Appeal For Solidarity. We ask the solidarity and assistance of workers and revolutionary and anti-imperialist organizations of all countries to continue the struggle to which Mella devoted his life and for which he died.

Long live the social revolutionary labor begun by Mella against Yankee imperialism! Down with the fascist murderers of Machado! For a united struggle to free the Cuban people!

—New York Section of the Cuban Revolutionary Emigres Association, Carlos Clindor, General Secretary.

Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is your union. Our success in securing better conditions in the shops will be your success.

Fulfill your duties! Become members of the union! Join the militant army of the class-conscious and devoted fighters! Let every cloakmaker, dressmaker and furrier take out his book from the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union! Let every cloakmaker, dressmaker and furrier buy a brick to build the union. Enough disorganization! Enough suffering! Unite your ranks! Make an end to the shameful sweat-shop system! We can surely do it now. Many times before we have demonstrated that with united rank we can defeat our enemies.

Rally around union—your fighting weapon! Build your industrial needle trades union of the U. S. A.!

Stewart-Rockefeller Row Result of Fight in Standard Oil Ring

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Col. Robert Stewart, whose scalp John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is loudly demanding from the stockholders of Standard Oil of Indiana, which company he has been managing for some time, is revealed as a rebel in the Standard Oil family.

Not only did he apparently conspire with Sinclair in the Teapot Dome fraud, which Rockefeller used his influence to expose in order to smash a dangerous rival, but his company is now, according to latest news, invading the Standard Oil of New Jersey closed field in Bolivia and Columbia.

Deal with Spain. A year ago, the Spanish government drove the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey out of the peninsula, and established a government monopoly of oil sales there. Stewart, after coming into control of the Pan American Oil Co., negotiated a contract with the Primo de Rivera government of Spain to supply most of its oil.

This, say the financial experts here and in Chicago, is back of the present struggle within the Standard of Indiana for the ousting of Stewart.

Stewart Following Solid. CHICAGO, Jan. 14. (U.P.).—President Edward G. Seubert of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in a statement tonight came out openly on the side of Col. Robert W. Stewart in the latter's fight with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for control of the \$750,000,000 Indiana Oil Corporation.

Want Women to Fight, Too



Here is Bobby Trout, 19, after she broke the world's endurance flight record for women. Bobby is helping the war-mongers form a feminine wing of the imperialist air force. Working women, on the other hand, are organizing to combat imperialist war.

ELECTION MEETS IN NEEDLE UNION

Dress Strike District Rally Today

Continued from Page One new industrial union. The call is reprinted in full on page 2 of this issue.

The nomination meetings are arranged for the following days in the following halls: Tonight, immediately after work, Cutters' Local 10, Furriers and Operators' Local 5, Furriers meet at 22 E. 22d St.

Tomorrow night at 7 o'clock, Dressmakers' Local 22, Pressers' Local 35, meet in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., both halls; Operators' Local 2 and Finishers' Local 9 meet in Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave. also at 7 p. m. Furriers' Local 10 and Fur Finishers' Local 15 meet in 22 E. 22d St., immediately after work.

The Cutters' Welfare League meets in the auditorium of 16 W. 21st St., Tuckers' Local 41 meets on the top floor of 16 W. 21st St. while the Samplemakers' Local 3 meets on the second floor of 16 W. 21st St. All the above unions meet right after work.

The Italian branch of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union meets Friday night at union headquarters, 14 W. 21st St.

Meet Today.

Today—all dressmakers working on 35th and 36th Sts. will attend the first district meeting where strike preparations are discussed and reported on. The meeting begins immediately after work in Bryant Hall, 42d St. and Sixth Ave.

The other meetings already announced by the union are to be held for workers on 39th and 40th Sts. on Thursday evening at 6 o'clock in the market union headquarters, 480 Seventh Ave. and those employed on 37th and 38th Sts. next Tuesday night, right after work in Bryant Hall.

SHOE WORKERS STRIKE AT WAGE REDUCTION MOVE

Slipper Workers Fight Open Shop Move

Because the owners of the Vincent Horowitz Slipper Co. of 84 W. 23rd St. yesterday issued to the workers in the shop, who are members of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union of Greater New York, a new price list that meant a 10 per cent wage reduction, the entire crew at a meeting later voted to go out on strike against the firm.

This company has an agreement with the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, and in making up the new price list they broke the contract they entered into with the workers' organization.

The immediate retaliation with strike action, was accompanied by declarations of every man employed there that they will keep the plant paralyzed till they compel the boss to give in to the union, just as they had compelled surrender when the union agreement was first signed.

The Joint Council of the Union at a session last night, took up the situation in the shop and after the meeting placed their official stamp of approval on the prompt strike reply made by the crew.

"The move to cut wages is a definite gesture for the open shop in that factory," the union heads declared. "But not an open, but a tightly shut down plant is what the bosses have let themselves in for when they challenge the union," the union spokesmen said.

The union is now completing preparations for a big organizational drive in the trade generally, it was shown. This drive will be of immediate importance because of the widespread wage slashing in the trade which it intends to combat. Membership meetings in all boroughs and a big mass meeting are planned for the near future, dates to be announced later.

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

"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

Protest Against Imperialist War Preparations!

Giant Protest Against Murder of Mella!

Sat. Ev., Jan. 19 Madison Square Garden



SPEAKER:
JAY LOVESTONE, W.W. WEINSTONE, W.Z. FOSTER
BEN GITLOW and OTHERS

JASCHA FISCHERMANN, Soviet Pianist,
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U. S. COMMUNIST PARTY GREETES BRITISH PARTY

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CALLS FOR COMMON ACTION IN U. S.-BRITISH WAR

The Communist Party of Great Britain is about to open its national convention—one of the most important of its history. The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America has sent to the convention of the British Communist Party the following letter:

To the Party Convention of the Communist Party of Great Britain: Dear Comrades:

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America greets the convention of its British brother party with the warmest feelings of Communist solidarity.

The Communist Party of Great Britain is one of the most important sections of the entire Communist International. It is carrying on a valiant struggle against one of the most mighty, most dangerous of the imperialist powers. Many problems of your Party have direct bearing upon the issues facing our Party. The questions of the relations of the Communist Party to the Labor Party, the problems of new unionism, the tasks of combating the disastrous effects of capitalist rationalization, the problems arising from chronic unemployment, the struggle against the ideology of Mondism, the fight against the evil spirit of social reformism—all these problems, growing out of British conditions and occupying a central place in the life of your Party, offer at the same time significant lessons for the American Party. We have, consequently, followed with the utmost interest the recent discussion in your Party on these problems.

Headlong to the new World War—this is the keynote of the theses of our Central Executive Committee, which we shall submit to the National Convention of our Party to be held soon after your Party convention. The menace of a second world war is looming up bigger than ever before since 1914. The many-sided antagonism on all fronts between Great Britain and the United States of America is today the axis of the imperialist world situation just as the antagonism between Germany and Great Britain was in 1914. The most outstanding feature of the recent development of the international situation is the unprecedented rapid growth of Anglo-American antagonism. All events of imperialist world politics have proved the absolute correctness of the analysis of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, which stated that the menacingly growing external contradictions of the world-wide system of imperialism constitute today the primary force determining the course of the policies of all imperialist countries. The transfer of the economic center of capitalism from Europe to America and the growing efforts of Europe to liberate itself from the economic domination of the United States leads inevitably to the greatest of all catastrophes. The tremendous growth of the power of American imperialism brings into bold relief the growing disproportion between the economic growth and power of American imperialism and its "lack" of colonies and its "insufficient" military preparedness. The economic decline of British imperialism is in sharp contrast with the political power of the British Empire, with its huge colonial monopoly. The final struggle between

the two imperialist giants to "solve" this disproportion is inevitable and can only be consummated by the one means capitalism knows to solve its contradictions—by force, by war. American imperialism plays the most aggressive role in the sharpening of Anglo-American antagonism. America is crowding out Great Britain in every section of the world. An increasingly furious race for bigger navies and more powerful armies is developing on the basis of economic rivalries. Blow follows blow in this struggle. The Anglo-French naval accord against the United States was answered by Coolidge's Armistice Day speech, which was justly characterized as an "ultimatum to Europe," and by the proclamation of the principle of an American navy second to none.

Under the cover of the pacifist smoke screen of the League of Nations and the infamous Kellogg Pact, there are already being formed new alliances of the imperialist powers for the coming world war. The much-vaunted Anglo-American "cooperation" belongs to the past. The jingoist dream of the "blood brotherhood" of the big English-speaking nations has been replaced by a sober awakening to open hostility. The common English language serves not as a bond but as a means of clearer expression of imperialist antagonism. The old pacifist babble that "war is unthinkable" between the "Anglo-Saxon" nations is replaced by open war talk, which shows that the jingo imperialist elements of both countries are doing nothing but thinking about war. The growing power of American imperialism is today the greatest menace for the world.

The foremost international duty of the British as well as the American Communist Party is the struggle against imperialist war.

The growth of Anglo-American antagonism is the more dangerous because it includes cooperation between the two imperialist robbers against the colonial peoples, as in Nicaragua, in China, and against the stronghold of the working class of the world, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The British Labor Party and Trade Union Congress as well as the American Federation of Labor and the despicable socialist party of America are today but cogs in the huge war machine of British and American imperialism. The fight against these factors of social reformism and their influence upon the working class and even upon the Communist Parties is the foremost task of all sections of the Communist International. Despite basic differences in the objective conditions in the two countries, which show us a picture of declining British imperialism and American imperialism in its full swing of ascension, the war danger, which arises precisely from this unevenness and disproportion of imperialist development, makes the fight against the Right danger, which is today the main danger confronting all sections of the Communist International, imperative in the British as well as in the American Communist Party.

Underestimation of the imperialist war danger or of the importance of the struggle against the Right danger, any illusions about a "peaceful cooperation" of British and American imperialism or in the Kellogg Pact and about the "peace-making" role of the British Labor Party or the American liberals of

all shades and renegade socialists, would be fatal to either of our brother parties.

The present world situation, the coming world war makes the closest cooperation between the British and American Communist Parties absolutely necessary. The two parties have big common tasks. It is our joint duty to expose all the war machinations of American and British imperialism. It will be our common duty, in case of an Anglo-American imperialist war, to transform the imperialist war into civil war, to try to bring about the defeat of our "own" government, and to fight for the dictatorship of the working class in America and in England. The British and American Communist Parties are alike duty-bound to do their utmost to defend the Workers' Republic of the Soviet Union against any attacks of American and English imperialism. It is our joint task to fight for the unconditional and immediate liberation and independence of all American and British colonies.

In the name of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and expressing the sentiments of the best, most class-conscious section of the masses of the American working class, we send our fraternal greetings to the convention of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Down with American and British imperialism.

Down with the American and British tools of imperialism in the labor movement! Down with the British Labor Party, Trade Union Congress bureaucracy, American Federation of Labor, and the socialist party of America!

Hail the independence of all American and British colonies!

Transform the next Anglo-American imperialist war into a civil war against American and British imperialism!

All for the defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics against the onslaught of American and British imperialism!

Long live the revolutionary solidarity of the British and American working class!

Hail the Communist International, the world party of the proletarian revolution!

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

JAY LOVESTONE, Executive Secretary.

ENGINEERS TO MEET. DENVER (By Mail).—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will hold its convention here in June or July.

PLANT WORKS HALF TIME. MALDEN, Mass. (By Mail).—The Boston Rubber Shoe Co. has decided to close down three days a week, going on a four day schedule. Over 1200 workers here and in Melrose are affected by the layoff.

INFLUENZA IN CANADA CITY. LEAMINGTON, Ont. (By Mail).—More than 300 cases of influenza and three deaths have been reported here. Schools and public buildings will be closed.

SAVED BY COLLAR BUTTON. LONDON (By Mail).—A collar stud saved the life of W. Peacock, a miner at Risca Colliery, Monmouthshire, when his hand came in contact with electric terminals carrying 2200 volts. He received the full shock, but the current concentrated on the collar stud, and expended itself.

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SEVEN COMRADES RENOUNCE THE OPPOSITION, SUPPORT C. E. C.

Los Angeles, Calif. December 30, 1928.

To the Los Angeles Membership Meeting: Dear Comrades:

We, the undersigned, former supporters of the so-called Foster Group, declare that after studying the material printed for the discussion and after hearing the Central Executive Committee representative, Comrade John J. Ballam, present the position of the Central Executive Committee at this meeting, are convinced that the position of the Central Executive Committee is in line with the position and the decision with the Sixth Congress of the Communist International.

We support the stand of the Central Executive Committee in support of all decisions for the Communist International without reservations. We desire earnestly, unity of our Party on the correct political line as laid down by our Central Executive Committee in the Sixth Congress of the Comintern.

We are with the Central Executive Committee in its fight to eradicate all manifestations of Right danger in our Party, and in its fight against and its analysis of the Cannon-Trotsky Opposition.

We demand that the so-called Foster group with whom we were formerly connected shall give up its dangerous position of reservation to decisions of the Communist International and unite with the Central Executive Committee for a common fight of the entire Party membership against the Right danger and the growing menace of Trotskyism in America.

H. BECK. J. SONNENSCHNEIN. A. GROSSBERG. J. SILVER. J. POPOFF. J. TURCHINSKY. BERTHA TURCHINSKY.

NEGROES ATTACK LOS ANGELES IN "DAILY" RALLY

Meet Hits Richmond Segregation Plan

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—Over 1,000 Negro workers last night attended a mass meeting in protest against a proposed race segregation ordinance which the jingoes of this district are trying to force into adoption.

The ordinance provides that where members of one race form the majority of residents on a block, the other race is prohibited from living there. This blow is aimed directly at the Negro workers and would drive from their homes almost 1,000 Negro families.

Tonight a committee of these Negro workers will appear before the City Ordinance Committee to protest against the proposed measure as unjust and as a definite move toward the continuance of vicious Jim-Crowism in the south.

The proposed ordinance is backed by the landlords in those sections inhabited both by Negroes and whites to drive the Negro workers from their homes in order to raise the value of the section's real estate.

Passengers Injured in Illinois Train Wreck

PLEASANT HILL, Ill., Jan. 14.—The locomotive and seven cars of the "Hummer," Chicago and Alton passenger limited bound from Chicago to Kansas City, turned over when the train ran through a broken rail near here today.

Several of the passengers were injured so badly that they were rushed to hospitals nearest to the scene, while others, less seriously hurt, were sent by special train to the end of the route.

WORKER CRUSHED TO DEATH. TWO HARBORS, Minn. (By Mail)

Ernest Klansky, a woodsman, was crushed to death by a falling log while at work loading a railroad car.

RETURNS TO MONGOLIA.

Roy Chapman Andrews, scientist, will return to the Gobi desert in Mongolia next March to search more remains of the "biggest beast" ever to inhabit the earth. His recent findings indicate that it had leg bones as big around as an average man and stood 28 to 30 feet high. Chapman will also search for bones of a gigantic water reptile which used its nose as a periscope.

LOW WAGES FOR FARMHANDS. NORFOLK, England (By Mail)

The starvation wages of 30 shillings a week for 50 hours of toil will continue as the agricultural workers' wage. An increase was refused by the Norfolk Agricultural Wages Committee.

LOS ANGELES IN "DAILY" RALLY

Ballam in Principal Address

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 14.—Hundreds of workers attended the fifth anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker here yesterday, at a grand concert and mass rally in the Music Art Hall, 233 South Broadway. John J. Ballam, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, was the principal speaker.

The program included a variety of features hitherto unknown at any celebration in this city. A film, portraying the life of workers and peasants in the Soviet Union was shown under the direction of L. Siminow. Michael Gold's mass recitation, "Strike," was presented by the Young Pioneers, and many musical numbers, vocal and instrumental, were rendered by the Ukrainian Chorus, directed by Nicholas Ilnicki, by Rose Weiner, Prof. Rudolph Von Leibich, and Max Amsterdam, the celebrated violinist of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

Other features were the ballets and interpretive dancing of Albert Kramer and the Sword Dance by S. Shiba, Japanese artist.

The entire celebration was held under the auspices of the Los Angeles district of the Workers (Communist) Party.

AGAIN POSTPONE OIL GRAFT CASE

Fall, as Usual, "Too Sick"; U. S. Lenient

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A motion to set a date for the trial of former Secretary of Interior Fall, on charges of accepting a bribe of \$100,000 from Edward L. Doheny, oil man, in connection with the Elk Hills naval oil reserve lease, will not be pressed, special government counsel said today.

A physician assigned by Justice Hitz to examine Fall reported he was "too ill to appear for trial." Another motion asking trial in April or May will be filed, attorneys said.

Fall has always used the excuse that he is too ill, whenever he is requested to appear and explain how he happened to get so much money from the oil men just before giving them all the public oil lands they asked. The Department of Justice has never really pressed the case.

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

THE ANTHRACITE REGION--THE FUTURE BATTLEGROUND OF AMERICAN LABOR

The first instalment of this article told of the militant traditions in the anthracite, of the great labor struggle there in the past, and of the increasing grievances of the miners. This instalment describes the rationalization in the anthracite.

By PAT TOOGHEY.

Continued

Recent years have seen great struggles in the anthracite mines. The Pennsylvania miners struck in 1924 against the inhuman conditions prevailing in their mines. True to form, John Lewis expelled the entire 12,000 from the union, for daring to strike in violation of the "sacred contract." The contract, you see, works one way. The operators can violate at will, but the miners are severely disciplined if they do not. The Glen Alden miners, Lehigh Valley miners, Hudson Coal Co. miners, all have resisted the attack of the companies in the past few years, all have been beaten back by the union-operator cliques of leaders.

"Leaders" The miners ranks have been, and are infested with the scum of the labor movement who hold high offices. In time of struggle these "leaders" serve the companies by assisting to beat back the miners' resistance. There was Cappellini, there was Dempsey, Brennan, Harris, Boylan, and now McGarry, posing as a progressive only to desert the miners at the height of their struggle.

Slaughtering Workers The anthracite industry is a veritable slaughter house. In the period 1900 to 1920, there were 12,032 miners killed, which is an average of 600 fatalities annually. For every day worked in 1925 in this coal mine slaughter house, 94 miners were killed or injured. One out of every 7 miners were maimed every year digging anthracite, while the employers live in luxury on hundreds of millions of dollars profits wrung from the blood of these murdered slaves of the pits. Of the estimated 160,000 workers in the industry, 30,000 are yearly maimed or otherwise injured. Every fourth worker injured in Pennsylvania is a miner.

Protective standards are very few. Coal operators are in business for profits, not for the safety or welfare of their employees. The mining laws are violated with impunity—what mining laws there are. Practically no social legislation prevails for the anthracite miners, with the possible exception of the Certificate Law.

Rationalization. The rationalization of the industry continues at a rapid rate. Mines are being highly mechanized, production is increased while labor cost and manpower is decreasing. Interesting statistics are available on this matter, but will be utilized in another article. With the advance of mechanization, the "waiting list" grows larger, more are thrown out of work, unemployment becomes very severe. An example is the fact that in the year 1927 severe unemployment was widespread whereas a comparison of the year of 1927 Anthracite—Labor's Coming Battle and the preceding year in which unemployment was not so severe, showed very little loss in production.

The Caste System There is a noticeable lack of unity among various groupings of anthracite miners. There are several categories of miners, it might be explained. The companies have successfully developed a system whereby the forces of the miners are separated, where prejudice and jealousy is rampant, by establishing and fostering the "miner" and "laborer" system, and the "contractor system." The difference in the "social status" of these miners is largely responsible for this lack of unity, coupled with other factors, however. The following table will give but a general view of this condition:

Contract Miner	.....	\$9.07	\$49.03
Company Miner	(day rate)	.....	\$.757 \$6.49 \$33.57
Consideration Miner	(time rate)	.....	\$.861 \$7.26 \$32.99
6	.....	.....	.....

This is the one category of miners. The "miners" are in three different categories. The following table represents Government statistics regarding the wages of the second strata, the "laborers":

Contract Laborer	.....	\$6.47	\$32.69
Company Laborer	.....	\$.686	\$5.72 \$29.28
Laborer	.....	\$.765	\$6.21 \$32.99

The Coming Struggles. The anthracite miners face another gigantic struggle. This struggle is not far distant. Still smarting from the betrayal of the six month strike of 1925-26, when Lewis sacrificed all their demands for nothing in return but arbitration, mechanization, etc, and despite their many defeated local struggles, such as the strikes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company miners, etc.—a new struggle is in the offing which will certainly be long and bitter. In collaboration with the company unionized U.M.W.A., the an-

thracite combine is preparing to slash wages and drive the miners to greater degradation. Such a policy is in full accord with the activities of Lewis. Since the abandonment of the Jacksonville Scale, which spelled defeat of the Pennsylvania-W. Va. strike, Lewis has taken a full dozen backward steps. Wage cuts have been the order of the day, a unanimous policy of the operators and fakers, with only the National Miners Union mobilizing the miners to resist the cuts, nationally. Lewis and his faker agents have succeeded in choking wage reductions down the throats of the miners in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Wyoming. Hardly any of these agreements are alike, each varies from the other with respect to wage rates and working conditions, and all expire at a different date, month and year. The anthracite agreement signed in 1926, Feb. will expire on September 1st 1930. The anthracite operators are determined to lower wages still more, to take away conditions won through generations of struggle, to completely vassalize the anthracite miners. The employers will be aided by the corrupted fakers to the best of their ability. The stage is set for a grand sweep in the anthracite region.

They Grease the Skids The skids are being greased for this purpose. And the anthracite miners face a tremendous struggle, for we know the miners will resist this plan of the employers and their labor lackey. "Booster" campaigns, "Cooperative Congresses", "operator-employer dinners", "Mutual welfare committees", etc., are becoming "the thing" amongst fakers and bosses in the anthracite area. For a long period of time the anthracite operators have looked for a wage cut, openly. Their opportunity is now here, Lewis will help to put it across. In the coal operators' organ, "Black Diamond" for November, "Observer", a pseudo analyst of mining affairs gives the program of the employers:

"Discriminatory freight rates" and high labor costs at the mines (anthracite) are handicaps not easily overcome, but an earnest effort is being made to get relief from the present rate schedules and real cooperation is expected from the Miners Union. It is felt that John Lewis, now that he has taken his initial step in bituminous fields, will afford real relief soon in granting improved working conditions (if bosses, not the workers, P. T.) if not an actual cut in the wage scale."

The Bosses' Program This is the employers' program for the anthracite miners; a wage cut brought about with the assistance of corrupt remains of the machine of the U. M. W. A. The anthracite miners must prepare for this onslaught on their standard of life, and under a militant leadership drive from their ranks these betrayers, and conduct a real struggle. The remarks of "Observer" can well be analyzed by the anthracite miners. As spokesman for the employers he presents their views and perspective. It would also be well here to examine the soundness of his defense of the operators.

The Huge Monopoly The anthracite coal companies do not suffer for "relief" because of the wage rates, or because of "discriminatory freight rates." The argument of "Observer" is quite superficial. The anthracite monopoly is one of the greatest under American capitalism. Seven large anthracite companies own and control 75 per cent and 80 per cent of all anthracite mined. These same companies own and control 90 per cent of the unmined, virgin deposits, the future anthracite supply. These companies are welded into a mighty organization, an octopus, with undisputed control of the entire anthracite region. The companies rule with an iron fist. There is great repression of civil and other liberties. Militant leaders of the miners are either mysteriously or openly murdered, by knife, blackjack and machine gun, and very seldom any one is ever punished for it.

Interlocking Directorates These seven big companies are in turn owned by the big railroads plying thru the anthracite area. For instance, the Erie R. R. is lord and master of the infamous Pennsylvania Coal Company; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western controls the Glen Alden Coal Company (employing some 22,000 miners); Lehigh Valley R. R. owns the big coal company of the same name; the Hudson Coal Co., is lorded over by the railroad magnate Lores, etc., etc. The small independent enterprises are therefore completely at the mercy of the big companies and their companies and their masters the railroads. These anthracite railroads are, in turn, closely connected with Wall Street, are owned or controlled through the Morgan and Rockefeller group of banks. In 1922 the Morgan group had directors on the boards of practically all anthracite coal companies and railroads. The National City Bank (Rockefeller) in 1922 had connections with seven large transporting and distributing companies.

The profits of this gigantic monopoly has grown to stupendous proportions, on the basis of statistics accumulated by various institutions. These profits according to the coal companies, the anthracite railroads and the distributing corporations (all a component part of the machine and monopoly) have been estimated to reach the sum of \$26,000,000.

This is the monopoly, the combination of American finance and industrial capital, which has the thousands of anthracite miners and their dependents in its ruthless, representative grasp. The workers are mulcted in producing the coal, the consumers are mulcted for its high cost and transportation price, while eventually the "high labor cost" and the money expended for "discriminatory freight rates" find its way back to the common treasury of the Wall Street exploiters who control both, mines and railroads. This is the monopoly that has its loyal agents in the ranks of the miners as leaders of the miners.

The Worker Must Fight. Against the mighty capitalist combination a vacillating leadership and a lukewarm program of demands will not suffice. A struggle for fundamentals must be waged. The coming struggle will perhaps assume this form. Certainly the lives of our militant people shall not have been given for naught. The miners must, and under the leadership of the National Miners Union, will wage a bitter fight against this mighty octopus.

The coming battleground will be the anthracite region. It is not difficult to foresee the sharp and bitter struggle which is in the making for the anthracite miners. There the remnants of the old U.M.W.A., a company union skeleton, deeply saturated with the poison of the employers, has spent its day and must give way to a real militant and fighting organization, whose sole interests shall be the protection and defense of the oppressed anthracite mine workers.

The employers' program is a union-busting, wage-cutting program. The miners must counter with a program of militancy and struggle. The U.M.W.A. fakers are part and parcel of the employers' machinery. The sole defender of the mine workers is the National Miners Union. It is the National Miners Union, born at a tremendous cost of human life, with a clear and fighting program, that will be the leader of the anthracite miners in the coming gigantic struggles, for it has always led them militantly in the past.

A Class Program. The National Miners Union spending every possible effort to effect that necessary degree of solidarity and co-operation with the miners on both fields, hard and soft. The union is everywhere laying the basis for the re-establishment of union organization, in all fields preparing the miners for the many sharp struggles which the future holds for them. In opposition to the employers program of wage cuts, company unionism, class collaboration, intolerable, working conditions. The National Miners Union counters with a program of class struggle, 100 per cent organization of the forces of the miners, for the solidarity of the hard and soft coal miners, for a national strike, for a national agreement.

Tories Restrict Japanese Immigration MONTREAL (By Mail).—The Canadian government will restrict the quota of Japanese immigrants to 150 annually, the Tory Premier King informed the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The reactionary labor misleaders have aided the Tories in bringing about the restriction.

Furniture Workers Fight Wage Slash TRAVERSE CITY, Mich. (By Mail).—A strike of 300 workers of the Johnson-Randall Fiber Furniture factory has been going on since last Wednesday. The company reduced wages in the winding and weaving departments.

Record Earthquake Shocks Thru Italy ROME, Jan. 14 (U.P.).—Slight earthquake shocks early today, followed by a heavier one, were registered here. One slight tremor was felt in Rome shortly before 5 a. m. and other slight quakes were felt throughout the Roman province. A stronger shock was recorded at the Central Geophysical Office at 5 a. m. which probably caused damage a bulletin said. The center of this was 50 miles away.

"By abolishing private property in land, by nationalizing the enterprises, the banks, which are at this moment engaged in organizing industry, we have exposed ourselves to shouts from all sides to the effect that we are making many mistakes. Yet, the workers themselves are creating socialism, and however many the mistakes we have made, we shall learn in actual practice and shall prepare the ground for the rise of the art of making revolutions without mistakes." From speech by Lenin at mass meeting in Moscow, Lenin memorial meeting, January 15, Madison Square Garden.

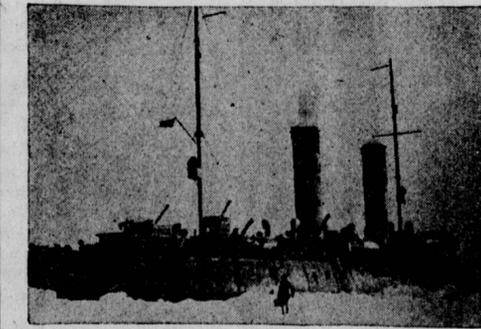
Imperialism in Latin America

The papers are full of news from Latin America, such as the crushing of the strike of Columbian workers, slaves of the United Fruit Co., the threatened war of Bolivia against Paraguay in the interests of American oil imperialists; Hoover's trip as a super-salesman for big business—at this time the books listed below are of special value to the militant leaders of the working class, who needs to be equipped with facts in order to more effectively fight imperialism.

- Revolutions in Latin America—A new pamphlet by Bertram Wolfe \$.05
- Americans in Santo Domingo—Melvin M. Knight 1.00
- Bankers in Bolivia—M. A. Marsh 1.00
- Our Cuban Colonies—L. A. Jenks 1.00
- Imperialism—The State and Revolution—Lenin50
- Foundations of Modern Imperialism—Pavlovitch 1.10
- Dollar Diplomacy—Nearing and Freeman50
- We Fight for Oil—Ludwell Denny 3.00

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"Krasin" During Polar Rescue



"The Krasin," written by Maurice Parijanine, in which are recorded the stories of four members of the crew of the Soviet icebreaker, reveals stories of cruelty on the part of the fascist members of the Noble expedition. The book charges that Mariano and Zappi, sighted by the Soviet flier Tchoukovsky and rescued by the "Krasin" had eaten the Swedish explorer, Finn Malmgren.

Doctors in Mining Towns Refuse to Treat Miners and Let Militant Workers Die

REFUSE AID TO SADESKY, WHO FOUGHT BOSSES

Yet Deduct From Pay for "Health Expense"

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 BROWNSVILLE, Pa., (By Mail).—The doctors in the mining towns refuse their services to miners because the miners do not have lots of money to pay them. At Vestaburg, a miner, Steve Sadesky, died because no doctor would help him. Sadesky, who always fought the corrupt Lewis machine, and was one of the leading fighters from the beginning of the strike, was unable to get a job. He died in one of the barracks on Dec. 3, and at the time he died he was writing to a Hungarian workers' paper to describe the starvation facing him and thousands of other miners. Sadesky was a member of the Workers (Communist) Party. The first doctor called, a Doctor Bliss, refused to attend Sadesky, saying that he (the doctor) was employed by the Vesta Coal Co. Sadesky, as an employee of the Vesta Coal Co. for many years had paid part of his wages for the salary of Bliss. The company makes a deduction for "health expenses" from each miner's wages. Two other doctors from Fredericksburg, and a mining town, refused to attend Sadesky when called. You may think there is some law that compels a doctor to attend when called to a sick person, but such a law is the bunk in Pennsylvania. I do not know about other states, but it is probably the same all over under the capitalist system.

The miners around this vicinity work for miserable wages. For instance, the enclosed pay envelopes from the Monessen Coal Co. show \$81.97 for a half month's wages for two men. In order to make this much they had to slave from 5 a. m. to 8 or 9 p. m. The amount, you will notice, is \$81.97. But you will notice that the bill from the company store is \$58.57. This is the amount for merchandise that two single men purchased in a period of two weeks from the company store. This bill of \$58.57 is only for meat and canned goods, and bread. The company certainly is overcharging on this bill, but the miners do not dare complain to the company that they are being cheated, for they know that the company will fire them if they do.

We miners work at Alicia mines No. 1 and 2. The miners while at work cannot talk to their fellow workers. The straw bosses watch them very closely. The reason is that the bosses fear that the miners may discuss their rotten working conditions. Anyone talking in the pits is fired. If you make any complaint about anything to the superintendent you are told, "Shut your mouth; if you don't like it take your tools. There are plenty waiting for your job." Brownsville is a hell-hole in Fayette County, where the authorities protect the interests of the bosses.

On the enclosed water receipt is the charge for the water used by a family of two for a quarter of a year. This bill for water—for three months—amounts to \$7.65. If you complain that this is an overcharge the company shuts off the service and you have to pay a dollar to have it opened again.

Venzelos Banishes 4 Revolutionary Workers to the Island of Death

(Red Aid Press Service)
 ATHENS, (By Mail).—The Greek political police have ordered the deportation of four members of the Central Committee of the Tobacco Workers' Union. Two of them, Kapetu Andrej and Gruzha have already been banished to the island of Anafi, which is reported to be worse than the darkest dungeon.

The two others, Papanikolaou and Assikis have thus far avoided the police.

The tobacco workers played a revolutionary role during the strike last year against the American-owned tobacco company. The strike became general and was supported by sailors of the Greek fleet.

RUMOR FORD MELLON CUT.

Directors of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., are expected to recommend a recapitalization plan to stockholders, where 100 shares of new \$5 par value stock will be given as a stock dividend, in exchange for each of the present \$100 par value shares outstanding, according to a copyright article by the financial publication "Wall Street Tomorrow." When informed of Wall Street rumors regarding the stock dividend, officials of Ford of Canada today stated the report was "just another rumor."

NEGRO WORKERS OF SOUTH ORGANIZE BRANCH OF LABOR CONGRESS

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 COLUMBIA, S. C., (By Mail).—A number of Negro workers met Saturday night in the home of one of them, on the outskirts of Columbia, S. C. and they formed a branch of the American Negro Labor Congress. They showed a keen interest in problems confronting the working class and an eager desire to

participate in the class struggle. Every worker immediately connected with the general struggles with conditions in his own shop.

Bricks Without Wages.
 One laborer in Guignard's brick yard spoke bitterly of making 5,000 bricks a day for a wage of \$1.50 which is not sufficient to maintain the necessities of life. Yet Mrs.

Guignard, the owner of the factory poses as a friend of labor. The workers are very much dissatisfied and are ready to join in revolt against such shameful exploitation. From this brick yard alone the A. N. L. C. can expect an enrollment of a good many workers.

Porters, automobile mechanics, chauffeurs, stevedores and concrete

finishers comprised the meeting. A discussion touching the need of a Negro organization fighting for the full social, political, economic and racial equality of Negroes took place.

The discussion brought in a comparison of the workers government in Russia with the dictatorship of the capitalists in the United States.

Capitalist justice was denounced, and the role of the labor fakers in the reactionary American Federation of Labor was exposed. The basic difference between the new Miners' Union and the old reactionary craft unions was taken up especially with reference to their respective attitude towards organizing Negro workers.

A mass meeting will be arranged as soon as possible to rally the large masses of Negro Workers to the ranks of the A. N. L. C. The immediate task of spreading the Negro Champion was undertaken. There is a great task before us but the working class will emerge victorious, and the Negro workers in the South will fully partake in the struggle.

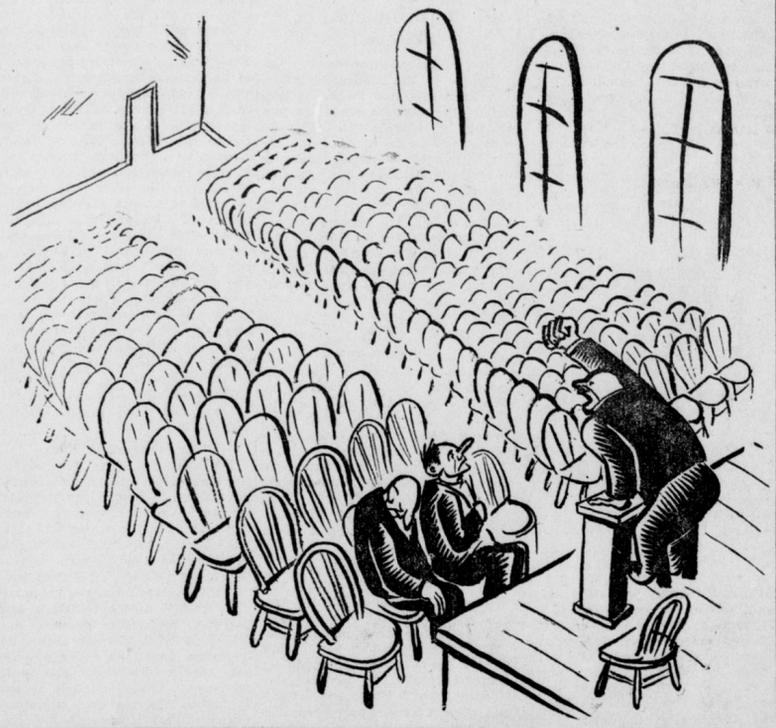
FAKERS REFUSE TO ORGANIZE RY. CARPENTERS

Co. Stool-Pigeon Has Four Fired

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 CHICAGO, (By Mail).—The carpenters and joiners working for the Chicago surface lines repair shop on Madison Ave. not only receive poor wages, but the shop they work in is very unsanitary. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has done nothing to organize these shops. Last April a worker there wrote to the Slovak Workers Party paper, Dennik Rovnost, exposing the conditions in this shop, and criticizing the carpenters' Union officials for failing to organize the shop. A spy brought the copy of the paper to the foreman of the shop. The foreman took it to the superintendent, and claimed that he knew who wrote the article. As I was always sticking up for the rights of the men in the shop, the foreman accused me of writing it. I do not know who wrote the article, but it was true. It seems to me that the union officials are helping the bosses, for when it was proposed by militant members to organize the shop, the officials refused, saying that "the company was under receivership." The officials refused to consider the organization of the shop. The officials of the union destroyed any signs of solidarity among the workers. They allowed the bosses to have their own way. As a trick to keep the workers divided, the company last July gave a raise of 3 cents an hour, but not to all the workers, only to those who were not in the union, and those who were acting as company spies in the union. Of the rest of the workers, only a few got this small increase in wages. On Dec. 8, a few moments before quitting time, I was notified that I was laid off. Four other workers were also laid off. All of us who were laid off were men who were for the rights of the workers. This was the reason we were laid off. A company stool-pigeon, the right hand man of the foreman, had squealed on us. This stool-pigeon comes to work drunk all the time, but as he is the company's spy, they do nothing to him.

—J. B.

The Company Union Head Appealing to the Working Class!



FORD PLANT IS LAST RESORT OF STARVING MEN

Belt Slaves Can't Lean Against Post

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 CHESTER, Pa., (By Mail).—The mills shut down, so I lost my job. After my job evaporated I came near starving. I was broke. Had nothing to sell but energy. No master wanted it. Got hungrier and hungrier.

Remembered the preachers' talk about the "lord helping those who help themselves." Decided to try. But saw a cop. Reminded me of jail. Been in jail. Don't like them. So I went to the last resort of a starving man, to the Ford gate. There are 2800 workers in Ford's. Over 500 on line, waiting for a job. Cold pretty bad, I danced around to keep warm while waiting. No job. Henry says most of us don't want one. But we have to eat. Have to sell our labor power. Met a friend. Asked for a pass for employment to Ford's. Friend gave me a ticket. At last I had a new master to enslave me. The boss had me where he wanted me. It's no joke, when you're broke and hungry and thirsty. Begging for a chance to work. Promised me 62 and a half cents an hour for the first 60 days and 75 cents an hour thereafter provided I proved to be a hard-working, docile numskull.

Told me to hang my coat in the locker-room. Looking all around, I could not find any. So hung it where the other slaves hung theirs, on a railing at each end of the toilets, three deep.

No union here. Ought to be one. Lots of men outside the gate. Henry says they don't want to work. But they're broke like myself. They have to work. Have to sell their labor power. I started to work. Speed-up fierce. No smoking permitted. No chewing either. Twenty minutes for lunch. Used to be a half hour. Ford now saves 10 minutes on each slave on the lunch period. Plugged along for a while. Tired as hell from speed-up. Leaned against a post. Foreman ran up. Such things not permitted here. Hungry as hell. Paid 10 cents for 8 cents worth of milk. Also 25 cents for a box lunch of three sandwiches, an apple, and a cookie. Twenty minutes for lunch time, and you have to stand in line for 10 minutes for something.

Back to work. Slave like hell at the Ford belt. Cars keep coming. Six million men out of work, and still I am overworked.

That's the way I feel after my first day in Ford's. Don't take long to find out just how bad this place really is. After a few days here, I won't want to write. Want to fight, strike, organize into a union and fight for better conditions. Will want to run Ford's in the interest of the workers, as they run the factories in the Soviet Union. Getting the 7-hour day there. They have efficiency there too, working class efficiency. Not capitalist efficiency, which is only efficiency of cost and means of driving the workers to the limit. That's Ford's kind. Sends men to the scrap heap before their time.

—A FORD SLAVE.

Leads Dancing Troupe From USSR



Photo shows Irma Duncan, leader of the famous Duncan Dancers, who gave a program of revolutionary dances at Manhattan Opera House Saturday and Sunday for the Daily Worker.

TO HONOR MELLA AT LENIN MEET

Demonstration Here Saturday Night

Continued from Page One
 active among the class-conscious workers of Caribbean countries. He was an inspiration to hundreds of thousands of Latin Americans who felt the oppression of Wall Street. His activities are an excellent example to be followed not only by Latin Americans in New York, but by all the American workers and poor farmers in the common struggle to overthrow the Wall Street government.

Appeal to Negro Workers.
 Cyril Briggs, editor of Negro Champion, issued this appeal: "Negro workers! Attend the Lenin memorial meeting to protest against the murder of one of the greatest champions of exploited workers and oppressed races the world has ever known. Mella-gave his life that we, Negro workers and white workers alike, might have freedom. Negro workers! Join with the revolutionary white workers, who are your friends and brothers, against the common enemy—the bloody Wall Street government—in the Madison Square Garden demonstration."

Louis Hyman, president of the new National Needle Trades Industrial Union, declared: "The bourgeois of Wall Street are responsible for the fatal shooting of Julio Mella, brave leader of the revolutionary working masses of Cuba. Mella was a mighty enemy of Machado's vassal government and the Machado regime was determined to get him." They did "get him" but the workers of America will not forget this dastardly act, will not let it pass without a challenge. I call on the members of the Needle Trades Union and other class-conscious workers to attend the Lenin memorial meeting and protest this latest outbreak of terrorism against the working class leaders."

I. L. D. In Appeal.
 An appeal by the New York District of the International Labor Defense, through its secretary, Rose Baron, to attend the Lenin meeting, reads as follows: "The cold-blooded murder of Julio Mella by agents of the bloody Machado regime has horrified and outraged workers throughout the world. Demonstrations of workers and peasants in Mexico City are reported to be greater than at any time since the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. The hand of American

EUROPE SEES NO INDEMNITY CUT

Morgan, Expert Board, Continue Dawes Plan

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (UP).—A majority of Berlin newspapers were inclined to believe that Morgan's unexpected acceptance of the post signifies a postponement of several years in transferring reparations debts into private loans. A responsible American authority confirmed this interpretation in a statement to the United Press.

"Evidently a powerful figure like Morgan is needed to tell Europe bluntly that the present moment is unsuitable for floating a huge block of German reparations bonds in Wall Street," the authority said.

German financiers are of the opinion that the appointment indicates a continuation of the present form of the Dawes Plan for several years before drastic revision is possible. Meanwhile, they point out, the United States financiers would observe the development of the German economic situation.

French, English Polite.
 LONDON, Jan. 14.—Expressed opinion among French and English financial circles over the appointment of Morgan as one of the "unofficial" American reparations experts to revise the Dawes plan is full of flattery for the big international banker, but says little more.

There is a feeling that it pre-figures a savage conflict between Franco-British desires to cut the debt owed America, and the German reparations at the same time, and the American bankers' expressed wish to avoid a very large sale of German bonds, and rejection of any real reduction of debts owed in America by the Allies.

Jobless Workers Die of Cold in Chicago While Searching Jobs

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Three workers were frozen to death today when the coldest wave of the season swept into the Chicago area from the north, sending the thermometer down to 10 degrees below zero.

R. R. SHOPMEN ARE DECEIVED

Betrayed by Officials in Wage Case

After months of dilly-dallying designed to wear out any strike spirit of the 16,000 shopmen of the New York Central who had voted to instruct their officials to make demands for wage increases, the case was further postponed Saturday by the leaving of the whole question in the hands of a "special board."

This board, apparently acting under the infamous Watson-Parker railroad labor law, is given authority to decide on the "merits" of the workers' demand. By this means the effectiveness of their trade union is practically abolished. No news was given out as to the composition of this board, but from that fact it can be judged that it is to be satisfactory to the company. If it grants any raise, such raise will be so little as to be useless.

Jacob Aronson, who made the arguments for the company, said that comparison of wages of the shopmen with other trades could not be made as other trades were based on irregular employment. He also contended that wages of the building trades were artificially high.

Donald Richberg, for the union officials, tried to convince the New York Central that "a new economic order existed, requiring higher wages," but had to admit that since 1922 this "new economic order" had given only 20 per cent more money wages while the cost of living had gone up 40 per cent.

Mussolini Does Not Accept Aid Offered by Amsterdam Int'l

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mussolini, dictator of Italy, thinks that even the reformist, weak-kneed International Federation of Trade Unions is too "radical" for "his" workers, according to a London Sunday Express dispatch. He sharply rebuked Walter Citrine, secretary of the class-collaboration British Trades Union Congress, and J. Sassenbach, secretary of the International in Rome because they attempted to persuade Mussolini to permit the workers of Italy to join the federation.

Mussolini listened to a long explanation by the "labor" leaders in which they are reported to have reached eloquent heights in showing the benefit of the Amsterdam International to fascism. When they had finished Mussolini said: "I am dictator of 60,000,000 Italians. My word is law. I am prime minister of this country. I am the minister of five government departments. You have the audacity to come here and ask me to delegate the rule of my working people to a handful of political fanatics at Amsterdam. You have wasted your own time, gentlemen."

Enslave Natives in New Africa Nitrate Fields

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa. (By Mail).—Vast deposits of nitrate have been discovered in the Gibeon district of Southwest Africa. The deposits are said to be superior to Chilean nitrates. Plans for the virtual slavery of thousands of native workers to be pressed into the service of British imperialism in the new fields are being made.

Smyrna Workers Flee From Floods

SMYRNA, (By Mail).—Following widespread loss of workers' lives in recent floods, which submerged the lower part of the city, a fresh outbreak of floods is threatened. Syrian workers have fled the town.

"It is childish to attempt to hold individual persons guilty for the inception of the war; it is a mistake to accuse kings and emperors of having created the present war. The war was made by capital. Capitalism had run into a blind alley. This blind alley was nothing more or less than the imperialism which dictated a war between those competing for the ownership of the world." From speech by Lenin. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

1 Killed, 20 Overcome in Another Blast of Gas Mains in London

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UP).—Five people who were gassed when a water main burst, springing a leak in a gas main at the corner of Edge ware Road and Oxford Terrace, Hoxton, yesterday, were in a serious condition at local hospitals today.

One person was killed in the accident and 20 were overcome by the gas.

The disaster follows a similar one at Holborn shortly before Christmas when an area of more than a mile was ravaged by a gas main explosion.

Rheumatism Takes Big Toll Among Children of Workers in England

LONDON, (By Mail).—Rheumatism among children of the working class is taking an increasing toll, due to increased congestion in working districts, following the severe unemployment situation, according to Dr. R. C. Lightfoot, an authority on diseases in children. About 40,000 such deaths have occurred in the last two years.

Soviet Azneft Oil Trust Reports Big Gain in Output

The Azneft Oil Trust reports an output of 7,555,000 metric tons of oil and 160,000 tons of gas for the past fiscal year. In comparison with 1928-27, the total output increased 9.5 per cent.

Of the total oil produced there was refined by the Trust 5,281,000 tons, nearly one-third (31 per cent) more than in the preceding year. Drilling for the year 1927-28 amounted to 262,000 meters of which 231,000 meters were for production purposes.

Jobless Workers Die of Cold in Chicago While Searching Jobs

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Three workers were frozen to death today when the coldest wave of the season swept into the Chicago area from the north, sending the thermometer down to 10 degrees below zero.

Appeal to Negro Workers

Cyril Briggs, editor of Negro Champion, issued this appeal: "Negro workers! Attend the Lenin memorial meeting to protest against the murder of one of the greatest champions of exploited workers and oppressed races the world has ever known. Mella-gave his life that we, Negro workers and white workers alike, might have freedom. Negro workers! Join with the revolutionary white workers, who are your friends and brothers, against the common enemy—the bloody Wall Street government—in the Madison Square Garden demonstration."

Louis Hyman, president of the new National Needle Trades Industrial Union, declared: "The bourgeois of Wall Street are responsible for the fatal shooting of Julio Mella, brave leader of the revolutionary working masses of Cuba. Mella was a mighty enemy of Machado's vassal government and the Machado regime was determined to get him." They did "get him" but the workers of America will not forget this dastardly act, will not let it pass without a challenge. I call on the members of the Needle Trades Union and other class-conscious workers to attend the Lenin memorial meeting and protest this latest outbreak of terrorism against the working class leaders."

I. L. D. In Appeal.
 An appeal by the New York District of the International Labor Defense, through its secretary, Rose Baron, to attend the Lenin meeting, reads as follows: "The cold-blooded murder of Julio Mella by agents of the bloody Machado regime has horrified and outraged workers throughout the world. Demonstrations of workers and peasants in Mexico City are reported to be greater than at any time since the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. The hand of American

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"Let us take America, the freest and most civilized country. America is a democratic republic. And what is the result? We have the same rule of a clique not of millionaires but of multi-millionaires, and the entire nation is enslaved and oppressed. If the factories and works, the banks and all the riches of the nation belong to the capitalist, if by the side of the democratic republic we observe a perpetual enslavement of millions of toilers and a constant poverty, we have a right to ask: Where is all your landed equality and fraternity? Far from it. The rule of democracy is accomplished by an unadmitted savage banditry. We understand the true nature of so-called democracy." From speech by Lenin to Moscow factory workers in 1918. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

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Two Workers Are Hurt When Bronx Elevated Train Collides with Rubbish Cars

FAULTY BRAKES CAUSED CRASH, MOTORMAN SAYS

Two of Four Narrowly Escape Injury

Two workers, one a motorman and the other a passenger on his way to work, were injured yesterday when a Ninth Ave. elevated train collided with a train of flat cars near the station at Jerome Ave. and 167th St., the Bronx.

The motorman, John Grant, 156 5th St., Brooklyn, was taken to Lincoln Hospital with a bad gash on his scalp and another over his left eye. Joseph McCann, 32 W. 47th St., a passenger, suffered from shock and was sent home after being attended by an ambulance surgeon.

The train of three flat cars, used for rubbish removal, was standing beside a signal tower, 200 feet south of the station. It was in charge of motorman Louis Overmeyer and a crew of four workers. The rear car of the train was severely damaged and the workers narrowly escaped serious injury.

Grant saw the rubbish train as it curved south of the station, but was unable to stop in time to avoid a collision. Southbound traffic on Woodlawn to 167th St. was stopped for two hours.

Faulty brakes on the passenger train caused the accident, it was ascertained.

Workers (Communist) Party Activities

Lenin Memorial Meet

A Lenin Memorial Meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden Saturday evening, January 19. All Party members and sympathizers are urged to attend.

You are requested to arrange for a powerful demonstration against the imperialist war for the defense of the Soviet Union.

To All Units. The Lenin Memorial Meeting Saturday, Jan. 19, is now ready at the district office, 111 W. 4th St.

Williamsburg Y. W. L. A dance under the auspices of the Y. W. L. will be given on Jan. 20 at 8:30 p. m., at 90 Myrtle Ave.

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

Negro Work Conference. A Negro conference of the district was called by the District Executive Committee to be held on Jan. 20 at the Workers Center, 24-25 Union Square, to establish the Party apparatus for Negro work and to discuss ways and means of increasing our activity among the Negro workers.

This is the first conference of the district where Negro work will be the only order of business. The conference will have for its task (1) The drawing in of Negro workers into the Party. (2) The building up of a Party apparatus for Negro work. (3) The drawing in of Negro workers into the Party. (4) Spreading of Party work among the Negro workers.

All units are urged to send delegates to this conference. Failure to do so will show an underestimation of the importance of the Negro work unit. Select delegates and see that they attend the conference.

Unit 3, Section 7. The unit will meet today at 8 m., 764 40th St.

Section 6F. Section 6F will hold a regular meeting at 6 p. m., today, 60 St. Marks Place.

International Branch, Section 7. Branch meets tomorrow at 7:30 p. m., at 60 St. Marks Place, for election of new functionaries.

Young Workers League. A theatre party under the auspices of the Y. W. L. Downtown Unit, No. 1, will be held on Feb. 6 at the Artin Beck Theatre, 302 W. 45th St. He plays to be given that evening will be "Wings." Tickets can be obtained at the district office of the League, 28 Union Square. Proceeds of the party will be donated to the Young Worker.

Yorkville Y. W. L. The Yorkville unit of the Y. W. L. will meet tonight at 8 o'clock. Headquarters, 350 E. 81st St. Friends are welcome.

Women Work Organizers. A meeting of the district women work organizers, and of district language sections and industrial fractions will be held tonight at 7 o'clock at the Union Square.

District Women's Committee. A meeting of the District Women's Committee will be held Saturday at 1 m., Workers Center, Room 602 at 1 m.

Street Car Workers Score Reactionaries

MANCHESTER, England, (By Mail).—Demanding an annual vacation of 12 days instead of the existing eight, City Council street car workers at a mass meeting here condemned reactionary Labor representatives for their refusal to vote on the question when it was brought before the city chamber.

Street car men pointed out that though they had first raised the question three years ago, the bureaucracy of the local Labor Party had taken no action. Deciding to act on their own initiative, the street car workers agreed to demonstrate inside and outside the Council chamber when the matter next comes up for discussion.

"The Party is strengthened by uniting itself at opportunist elements,"—Lenin. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

Why Krassin Expedition Succeeded

The Daily Worker prints here with the following account of the exploits of the Soviet ice-breaker "Krassin" in the rescue of members of the Italia crew.

It is still premature to write an exhaustive report of the activities of the "Krassin" expedition. For aside from that aspect of the expedition which attracted general attention—the assistance given to the Noble expedition and the search for Amundsen and Guilbeaux—it had also undertaken other tasks of a purely scientific character. I am not bold enough to assert that the results of the scientific investigations—in-as-far as the direct task of the rescue work permitted such investigations—are of great interest. However, the scientific material will have to be subjected to a long and careful study. Then only will it be possible to estimate properly the final results of the activities of our expedition in their entirety.

It may be said without exaggeration that the entire world was amazed by the overwhelming success of the "Krassin" expedition. The same ship about whose sailing and further movements only the scantiest news was being published, immediately won the attention of the press world over, which up to that time was occupied with a detailed description of all expeditions with the exception of the one undertaken by the Soviet ice-breaker "Krassin."

How, then, is to be explained the success of the Soviet expedition which was entirely unexpected as far as Western Europe and America were concerned, but of which we were confident from the very beginning of the expedition?

First of all we had started out with the firm determination to achieve the rescue of the ill-fated Italians in the shortest possible and in the most practicable way. Having set to ourselves that task we approached its execution in a scientific way. We did not have to study anew the conditions under which work is to be conducted in the Arctic. The experience of many Polar explorations was behind us, and an exact knowledge of the meteorological factors, of the condition and the movement of the ice floes, of the currents, etc., made us perceive immediately that the execution of the task in hand, i.e., the rescue of the Italian expedition, required a powerful ice-breaker which alone would be able to overcome the icy barrier unsurmountable to all the other ships. The ice-breaker was to be assisted by an airplane with a sufficient radius of activity; the airplane being the eye of the expedition.

It was exceedingly important to select the right route which was outlined with great exactness, due to the familiarity with all the preceding Polar expeditions, of which, by the way, not a single one used ice-breakers. The only precedent in this respect was for us the journey of the Soviet ice-breaker "Yermak" north of Spitsbergen. And, indeed, Makarov's northern trip was for us a splendid example.

We had correctly decided upon the western route which meant that the attempt was to be made to reach the Italian group from the west and the north of Spitsbergen. But when venturing upon our rather difficult trip, though we had a minutely elaborated plan, we were considering the probability, and even absolute possibility, of a number of unexpected occurrences and those grave obstacles which the elements present in the North and which might be overcome only with the aid of endurance, patience, prudent courage and presence of mind.

For that purpose it was necessary to be provided with a personnel that was irreplaceable and highly qualified. It will be no boasting if we say that the personnel of the expedition fully came up to the requirements of the task; both the commanding staff and the crew consisted of selected sailors who had an exceptionally rich and unique experience of sailing or ice-breakers in the midst of vauding icy wastes.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the personnel and the activity of our aviation group—it has won the admiration of the entire world. However, the decisive factor determining the success of every expedition, and in particular of a Polar expedition, is the unity of purpose, the coordination of activities of all parts of the expedition. Fully conscious of the importance of all these elements, and owing to the spirit of the entire personnel of the expedition, and the firm determination to succeed, we were able to carry out all the separate tasks with which we were confronted in the course of the expedition. And the friendly, purely comradely relations between the commanding staff and the crew created an exceedingly agreeable atmosphere in the course of the entire cruise that lasted nearly four months. Every task, even the most difficult, the most perilous and enervating, was being carried out daily, with enthusiasm. There is no doubt that the final aim of the expedition—the saving of human beings—was able to inspire our boys to make the greatest sacrifices if necessary. Moreover, every one felt that our fellow citizens had sent us, as it were, in the capacity of pioneers, of an advance troop, and we had to show what we could do. Now that the work had been achieved—and it must be admitted that it was a hard

task—we are exceedingly happy at the thought that we were able to justify the confidence placed in us.

It is true, good luck was with the expedition, an element which is also quite essential in the case of expeditions in unexplored regions. And, indeed in most cases we encountered favorable winds; when we needed sunshine we had it. As the sailors say, the weather was with us. Of course, the very positive happened; too; we would have been lured without a good storm and unexpected obstacles. But, on the whole, our expedition had good luck.

By the way, we were able to forecast the weather. Our weather service was being conducted very thoroughly. The geophysicist, V. A. Berezkin, using the meteorological radio reports of the Soviet Union, as well as those of England, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, was drawing up detailed synoptical maps which enabled us to foresee the weather.

Now, what were the results of the "Krassin" expedition?

Our cruise is to be divided into two periods. The first period included the rescue of the two Italian groups. While one could have been confident of the rescue of the Vigliani group, the discovery of Zappi and Mariano was practically a miracle. Responsible for this success was the coordination of which I spoke before—the combination of ice-breaker, airplane and radio. And, in addition, another little thing—the disregard of personal interests in the name of the common good.

How strange was it to read subsequently in the European press the admiring voices referring to this "self-sacrifice." For our aviators, for all of us, this was something quite usual, quite natural. It would not have occurred to any one of us first to save "our own people," and then to go to the rescue of the "strangers." We knew that our men would hold out, and that it was necessary to hurry to the rescue of the others who were losing their courage in the midst of the icy wastes.

Were our men and the boat exposed to any danger? Of course they were; otherwise it would have been impossible to effect the rescue. Our ice-breaker was mortally wounded; deprived of one screw blade, with a damaged rudder, we were risking too much, and the entire personnel of the expedition were fully conscious of it. But could we have acted otherwise, and stop our further progress? Of course not. It would have been a disgrace—and so we achieved our purpose.

The second period, after the repairs effected in the docks of Stavanger—was not easier than the first one. The late fall, or more exactly, the beginning of winter in the Polar region, unfavorable meteorological conditions, the frost, the appearance of new ice—all this greatly handicapped our activities.

Nevertheless, I am convinced that we did every conceivable thing that was in our power. Our aviators were carrying out flights at a time when nobody else was ready to do so. "Krassin" carefully scrutinized hundreds of thousands of square miles, unfortunately without results; but this was not our fault. At any rate, in the course of our research we went as far as 81° 47' of northern latitude, a point that was never reached by another boat at that time of the year. Being exactly cognizant of the time when the catastrophe of the "Italia" occurred, as well as of the meteorological conditions obtaining at that time, we mapped out the region which we were going to explore, and in doing so we reached the location in which, since 1707, Gilles Land was supposed to be situated, but we did not find it. Such a land does not exist. We have, so to speak, crossed it on our ice-breaker.

Thereafter we went to Franz Joseph Land and established a depot on Cape Neal of Prince George Land. Should anybody drift into this direction, he can find food, clothing and shelter on that cape. Moreover, due to a strong wind and ice washed to the shore, we had great difficulties in leaving that shore on a barge and in reaching our ship. What could be done? Such trips are not being made without risk.

What about our scientific work? For the first time exact meteorological observations were being made at that altitude; they were being daily reported by radio to our geophysical laboratory, and to the geophysical institutes in Bergen and Tromsø. It is obvious that these reports were exceedingly important for the synoptic weather chart and

for the weather forecasts on the continent.

During our cruise the geophysicist, V. A. Berezkin, made thirty-seven hydrological charts in those places of the northern Polar seas in which nobody had ever made observations with regard to the temperature, salt content, and density of water. A study of these observations will give a fairly complete picture of the distribution of the warm and cold stream currents north of Spitsbergen and between the latter and Franz Josef Land, and especially about the influence of the Gulf Stream in those waters.

At the same time the study of the distribution and especially of the creation of ice fields in that region will complete our knowledge in that field, and the marking of the depths during the entire cruise will furnish scores of new points on the tremendous "white" space north of Spitsbergen, where since our cruise the exact depths have become known.

In view of the tasks confronting her, the "Krassin" made only very few stops at the shores. However, geological researches were conducted by us wherever we stopped and we brought back several hundred pounds of petrographical material. And as we were stopping at places in which no investigations had ever been conducted, the importance of the material obtained becomes obvious, all the more as we were endeavoring to connect geological investigations with topographical surveys, though they were only hasty sketches.

On the way we were collecting botanical and zoological material. We killed three ice bears, two reindeer and many specimens of birds. Finally, during the cruise, as well as in connection with the various activities, we took about 700 photographs and 5,000 meters of film.

I omitted to mention that after the end of our first cruise, on our way to Norway for the purpose of making repairs, we saved the "Monte Cervantes," a German 14,000-ton steamer, with 1,800 passengers on board; we repaired her in the course of three days and brought her back to Norway.

In concluding I consider it my duty to emphasize the intelligent, energetic, and enlightened management on the part of the Committee for the Rescue of the Italian Expedition, attached to "Ososavlkhim" (Society of Friends of Aviation and Chemical Defense). The assistance rendered by that committee to our activities was of exceptional importance, and without it our work might have remained futile.

Blast in Schenectady Building Hurts Debris Block Away; 1 Injured

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 14 (UP).—An apartment house in the heart of the business district was wrecked, its curtains and window shades were found half a block away on the main street, one man was injured and two women were rescued in a spectacular fire and explosion here late today.

Most of the windows on the second and third floors of the building were shattered. The explosion is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in an air shaft. Debris was found lying almost a block away in the theatre and department store section of the main street after the explosion.

Secret Police Spy on 'Lefts' Among Italian Fascisti

(Red Aid Press Service) LONDON, (By Mail).—According to a "Daily Herald" report the inner circles of the Italian fascists are greatly excited over a recent disclosure which discloses the fact that within the fascist party there exists a secret police organization whose duty it is to spy upon the leaders of the "left wing."

Two members of Mussolini's press bureau, Javicoli and Capasso Torre, are involved. In Javicoli's home in Rome was found a list of names of fascists in various party positions with the remark: "to be watched." Among these names are those of Farinacci in Cremona, Barbiellini in Firenze, Arpinati in Bologna and Giampaoli in Milan.

FIRMS MERGE, MANY JOBLESS. LONDON, (By Mail).—A big Shoe merger, which may put over 500 workers out of work, has been completed between J. Sears and Co. and Freeman, Hardy and Willis Co.

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'CAL, KELLOGG ORDER "ROUND ROBIN" ENDED

Imperialists Amused at Game, But Want Vote

(Continued from Page One)
so-called Kellogg Briand treaty) and in view of the many different interpretations which have been placed upon said treaty by members of the senate, and also in view of the fact that the Committee on Foreign Relations has not made any report giving its reasons for recommending ratification, the committee is respectfully requested to report to the senate as soon as possible its views as to the proper interpretation of the treaty."

Few Signatures.

The reservationists are understood to have decided on this new course because they were unable to obtain sufficient signatures for a "Round Robin" petition demanding that the committee make such a report. President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg both used their influence against the "Round Robin."

Coolidge ordered Bingham to the White House late Saturday and Kellogg was busy on the phone this morning forcing "reservationists" to abandon the "Round Robin" petition. They felt the petition would materially delay a vote on the treaty.

Sham Fight.

It is recognized by all the political experts here, admitted by Reed and Moser, and hardly denied by any of their followers, that the so-called "reservationists" are waging a sham battle for political effect, on a highly patriotic issue which will cause the administration little embarrassment unless too spectacular measures are used. This is why the "Round Robin" was squelched.

All Want War Pact.

Nobody wants to stop the Kellogg imperialist treaty, which forms a new League of Nations, under a N.-Wall Street control and hits England a heavy blow, one which she has to pretend to take with good grace. All the reservationists propose to do is to make a little clearer what everybody understands already, that Latin-America, fenced around by the Monroe Doctrine, is a sphere of influence for American imperialism, and all foreign imperialisms are not to be allowed there.

OFFICER ADMITS PRISON CRUELTY

Crowding, Clubbing and Starvation Made Revolt

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Admission that ruthless overcrowding of prisoners had "something to do with" the revolt in the county prison at Holmsburg which lasted until suppressed with poison tear gas yesterday, was made today by District Attorney Monaghan.

At the same time, a half admission was made by the prosecutor that more serious crimes against the helpless prisoners might have been committed by brutal guards. "I do not know that any ill treatment of prisoners had anything to do with the outbreak," the prosecutor said tonight. "I have always been opposed to the practice of beating prisoners and other forms of mistreatment."

Let Beating Continue.

In spite of the prosecutor's self claimed "opposition" to brutal treatment, prisoners charge that he allowed such practices to continue without interruption until a mass mutiny forced the facts out into the open.

The main reason for the uprising was that the rotten food provided by contractors whom the prisoners declare are getting a graft rake-off from even the inadequate money apportioned to feeding the prisoners. The prison was built to accommodate about 1,200 and now has 1,700 in it.

BUENOS AYRES POPULATION. BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 13 (UP).—The population of Buenos Aires in October was 2,056,089, according to official municipal figures released today.

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Fraternal Organizations

Office Workers.

The Office Workers' Union has arranged a dance for Washington's birthday eve, Feb. 22, at Webster Manor. Sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange any affair for that evening.

Women Theatre Party.

A good opportunity for Jewish play 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. 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, 30 E. 11th St., Room 535, or phone, Stuyvesant 6276.

Negro Champion Dance.

The Negro Champion and the American Negro Labor Congress will have a joint dance and entertainment Jan. 22 at Renaissance Casino 133th St. and 7th Ave. Other organizations are asked to observe date.

Metro Workers Soccer League.

The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will hold a ball on February 23 at the Metropolitan Casino, 15th 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 110th St., will rent out rooms on weekly, monthly or daily basis for prices that will suit every pocket. For more information apply to E. Eisman, 1271 Hoe Ave., Bronx.

Liber to Lectures.

Dr. B. Liber will deliver a series of lectures at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., on Fridays, Jan. 15 and 22, on "Radicalism and Personal Life." The subjects of each lecture will be: Health of the Radicals; Health of 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., 33 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 will be given Saturday, Jan. 19, at 8 p. m., Good jazz band.

Brooklyn Workers Center.

A dance and concert under the auspices of the Brooklyn Workers Center will be given Saturday, Jan. 26, at 8 p. m., Good jazz band.

Working Class Women.

Council 10, Bath Beach, will celebrate its second anniversary with a concert and dance at 43 Bay 28th St., on Jan. 26.

Freiheit Chorus and Ball.

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

Harlem Organizations Attention.

The Harlem youth center has opened at 2 E. 110th St. Rooms for rent, open for food and dance. For information get in touch with E. Eisman, 1271 Hoe Ave., Bronx.

Brownsville Y. W. L.

Camarderie, Saturday evening, Feb. 2, at 151 Watkins St., Brooklyn, arranged by the Brownsville Young Workers League.

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.

The Young Defenders.

The Young Defenders, as part of their educational program, will organize an Esperanto class. All internationalists are invited. Instruction 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.

Harlem Progressive Youth.

The sports section of the club will participate in a sport which will be held Tuesday, 8 p. m., at the Czechoslovak Workers Home, 347 E. 72nd St.

Labor Temple Poetry.

The American Poetry Circle, six to 10 new poems and dramatics will give a recital, Thursday, at 8:15 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 242 E. 14th St., Public invited.

Yorkville I. L. D.

The monthly meeting of the Yorkville branch of the I. L. D. will be held Tuesday, 8 p. m., at the Czechoslovak Workers Home, 347 E. 72nd St.

Spanish Social.

A Spanish Red Aid Night will be held Sunday evening at 8:00 at the

Taft DECREES PESTILENCE TO CHICAGO LABOR

Spanish Workers Center, 65 W. 113th St. Latin American Worker-Poets will read their work. A tea party and dance will follow. American working class poets are welcome to come and read poems of their own. Everybody welcome.

Young Defenders.

"Russia Today" will be the subject of lecture which will be given before the Young Defenders, Sunday, 8 p. m., 1400 Boston Road.

Tennis League Dance.

A Get-Together Dance is being staged by the Harlem Tenants League, Jan. 20, at the Imperial Auditorium, 150 W. 122nd St.

United Council, Brighton Beach.

A mass meeting to fight the war danger will be held by Council 17, United Council of Working Class Women, Friday, 8:30 p. m., 227 Brighton Beach Ave. Bring your friends.

Working Class Women Banquet.

Council 17, Working Class Women, Brighton Beach, will celebrate its first anniversary with a banquet and concert Sunday, 6:30 p. m., at 227 Brighton Beach Ave. All are welcome to hear what Council 17 has accomplished during its one year of existence.

Drug Clerks.

A general membership mass meeting will be held tomorrow at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

MANY JOBLESS AFTER BIG FIRE

Frame Homes of Poor in Rockland Destroyed

ROCKLAND, Mass., Jan. 14.—Hundreds of workers were thrown out of employment and the lives of many others were endangered when fire, fanned by a strong wind, swept through five blocks and damaging many others. Sparks from the central conflagration were carried over the entire town, igniting the wooden-frame homes of workers.

The fire resulted in the closing of most of the town's shoe factories.

At 12:30 p. m., the fire was believed under control, loss being placed at \$200,000, but at 1 o'clock, the fire again got out of control, threatening a new block.

Starting from an over-heated furnace in the basement of the Phoenix block, a three-story structure in the center of the town, the fire raced through the building to the roof.

Flames spread swiftly to the two-story Bigelow block, which also was destroyed.

The old Standard block, occupied by the Rockland Standard, a weekly newspaper, was badly damaged, and at 1 p. m. the new Standard block was ablaze.

Aid already had arrived from Brockton and Abington, and at that hour, Brockton authorities were considering dispatching more apparatus to the scene.

Several smaller fires broke out over a wide area occupied by workers' homes, because of wind-borne embers.

At 1:30 p. m. five blocks were in ruins and a sixth was threatened.

Aid was hurried to the scene from Quincy, Weymouth and Hanover, and firemen from six cities and towns were cooperating in the

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JUGO-SLAVIAN "DEMOCRACY" REACHES ITS GOAL.

By Fred Ellis

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD
SYNOPSIS

Haywood, in previous chapters, told of his boyhood among the Mormons; frontier shooting affrays at Ophir, Utah, a mining camp; a mine worker at nine years of age; his first school; his first strike as an indentured child slave; a messenger boy; horror of a Negro lynching; odd jobs; secrets of the powerful; off to a Nevada mine at 15; two sides to "Indian fighting"; acquiring knowledge of classic literature; the Knights of Labor; the Great Strike of 1886; Haywood marries; romance of a cowboy's life de-romanced; the dust and dirt of the "round-up." Now go on reading.—EDITOR.

"I bet he'll pitch some," remarked John White.

"Oh, I don't know," said Tom, "I think he'll be as easy as a rockin' chair."

After breakfast six or eight cowboys went out to the corral. It was a bright, sparkling morning, the air was clean with a light frost. John White had a lasso on his arm and moved toward the horses, saying, "They're full of ginger this morning, Tom," as he threw his rope around the neck of a rangy colt, and sat back on the rope. Two of the boys ran up to help him, and Minor started toward the horse, his hands slipping along the taut lasso.

"Whoa, Rockin'-chair," he purred, reaching out his hand to the colt, which was used neither to its new name nor to the smell of human beings. The horse reared and struck out with both fore feet. After repeated efforts and much stroking, a halter was finally slipped over his head, and a leather blindfold was pulled down over its eyes. The lasso was taken off and the colt stood quivering in every nerve. Tom kept murmuring, "Whoa, Rockin'-chair." With sidewise and forward motions they got the horse near the fence and tied him to a post. Tom tossed a blanket on him, but he kicked snorted and bucked until he got it off. This was repeated until the colt came to the conclusion that he was not being hurt. He was led out to the open field, where, with much careful persuasion, he was hacked and saddled. Minor, fastening on his big roveled spurs, with a quirt on his right wrist and reins in the left hand, which was on the horn of the saddle, placed his left foot in the stirrup and was on. He reached over and pulled up the blindfold, hit the colt on the shoulder with his quirt, and Rockin'-chair began to buck, all four feet bunching his head down between his forelegs. His back bulged up like a camel's hump, while Minor was gouging him with his spurs and whipping him with his quirt. White sang out "Lovely Jesus! but can't he buck Some Rockin'-chair!"

The horse twisted, corkscrewed and did everything a horse could do except roll. When he was completely exhausted Tom rode him back to the corral and got down. Then one of the boys took Rockin'-chair and unsaddled him. Minor said to the group who had come to shake hands with him, "He's a tough shako. We'll save him for the round-up."

The cowboys and miners of the West led dreary and lonesome lives. They had drifted westward from points of civilization, losing contact with social life. Young and vigorous, they were bursting with enthusiasm which occasionally broke out in wild drinking sprees or shooting scrapes. They were deprived of the friendship of women as the country was not yet settled and when they visited the small towns on the railroad they gave vent to their exuberant feelings.

In the next installment Haywood writes of his life at Fort McDermitt, a baby girl and what happened when it came; Old Jim Haddock; the myth of Indian cruelty; surveying government land; Haywood a far laborer; trying a whirl at a gambling joint.

to dissipate. However, three hours after the attack the effect of the gas-laden air was still injurious to health.

4. The gas injured all organs matter that it touched. Not a single live plant or flower remained in the hot-houses. Bread, meat and vegetables were destroyed. Wood animals remained undamaged.

5. The gas was of a composition not yet known to science.

AT 10 a. m. the work of taking out the dead bodies for burial commenced. Both soldiers and the factory proletariat were mobilized for this purpose. A decree was issued suspending work in the ammunition factories for three days. Most of the factories were unable to continue operations, anyway, in consequence of damaged machines and the death of so many workers.

At noon a proclamation "To Workers and Soldiers," issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was being distributed in the city. The proclamation began with the following words: "The greatest revolution against the capitalist class would not have cost hundredth part of the number of victims that have perished during the last night." The proclamation ended with the following appeal: "Seize ammunition, arms, batteries, radio stations, battleships, form the workers of the enemy camp of your deeds. Request them to likewise. Put an end to the war!"

London Teachers Will Demand Higher Wages

LONDON, (By Mail).—Adequate salaries, better schools for children of the workers, and universal education were demanded by the Teachers' Labor League in a convention recently concluded at South Battersea.

Criticising the Labor Party its refusal to adopt a progressive educational policy, spokesmen of the League appealed to the membership to support in the next general election only labor candidates who accepted the resolutions adopted at the convention.



GAS! [AN EPISODE OF THE FUTURE WAR]

The first instalment of this story of future war described the coming of the enemy airplanes 10,000 feet above the city and the bombardment of the city with torpedoes which contained deadly lethal gas.

In the second instalment, published in the Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker, the alarm "Gas" is given in the city. It describes how in the rich sections the people could escape to airtight chambers through which the gas could not penetrate. In the proletarian districts, however, the odorless and invisible gas took most of its victims, for here the landlords did not think it important to build safety chambers or they built ineffective ones. In many instances workers dropped dead before they could make their way to the scattered chambers, while in other cases they met a gruesome and slow death in chambers through which the deadly gas filtered slowly.

The story goes on to describe in gruesome details the havoc played among the workers and contrasts this with the pleasures of the rich in the safety chambers.

By MOISSAYE OLGIN.
(Concluded)

MUCH havoc was wrought by the attack among the labor organizations. During the war the government ordered all labor unions and other organizations of a mass character disbanded. Meetings could be held only under the chairmanship of an army officer, with the proviso that every speaker be photographed beforehand and a radio record be made of his speech, later to be studied by a commission of military officials and secret service men. Thus it became necessary for the workers' organizations to hold their meetings under cover. Ordinarily they were held in out of the way places, in remote sections of the suburbs, in workers' private dwellings, often in the woods outside the city where military vigilance was less severe.

When the gas attack occurred, numerous working class organizations were holding their sessions under cover of night. Only a small number of those gathered escaped death. As a rule, the gas found the workers engaged in transacting their business and so they remained: the speaker in a standing position, his hands clutching the edge of the table; the secretary, pencil in hand, leaning over papers covered with cipher; the assembled workers, men with hard-featured faces and scrawny hands, women and young girls in khaki—the official uniform of ammunition workers—everyone in the corner where the gas had reached him. On the surface would seem as if the gathering had halted for a second in its deliberations, listening to something it could not comprehend. Afterwards, when the dead were removed, documents with names and addresses were found in many places. Where the papers got into the hands of the workers' squad that removed the bodies, they as a rule were shown to no one. It happened, however, that civil and military authorities came into possession of some such papers. This resulted in great injury to workers' organizations, aside from the great losses sustained by the death of so many functionaries. So much so that the Central Committee of the Communist Party found it necessary to warn

the workers against bringing to meetings such documents as are not written in code. (The consequences for the workers' organizations proved less severe than was expected, for employees, party members, eliminated from the governmental offices most of the incriminating papers before any action was taken.)

IN the factories and plants the number of the dead was enormous. The factories were working day and night for the war. There was a hum of machinery and noise of work in the shops; the workers were scattered in courtyards, warehouses, on the upper stories of tall towers, in coal cellars, in repair shops. Only in a small number of the factories were the workers gathered several hundred strong in one building. It was not easy to call the workers from all these places into one or two safety dug-outs. In view of this greater danger, and in order to save lives that were indispensable for the war industries, every worker was provided with a gas mask which he was supposed to don upon hearing the signal. The masks, however, were of an old make manufactured in 1918; the new, "model 1940," masks were worn at the front only. This is why the following took place in factories and shops:

Not everywhere could the signal be heard; according to the rules, shrill bells were to begin shrieking in every section of a factory. For consideration of economy, however, bells were installed only in the main buildings of an enterprise. In the outlying sections, the workers often could not hear the signal for the noise of the machines. And so it happened that a large part perished because they had not heard the warning. The others sought safety in their masks and, thus protected, hurried to the safety chambers for greater security. Only one out of three reached safety. The masks were unable to protect them against the new gases. Men and women were not even aware of falling. There was a trail of dead bodies in masks between every main building and the safety chambers. Some fell close to the entrance into the chamber. All bodies lay with arms forward pointing to the chambers. It looked as if strange creatures had inflated spheres instead of heads had tried to outrun each other, had tried to get hold of each other and fallen in the attempt.

THE factories were full of motionless figures. In comparison with them, the machinery that had remained in motion, looked alive and animated. It appeared as if the machines had acquired a will of their own and were following, in the dead of night, the play of their fancy. A dead stoker is seated in front of a huge boiler. The man had not managed to shut the door of the furnace. A sheaf of sparks had issued from the furnace, sprinkling with gold a mountain of coal nearby. The coal is burning. The stoker's face is blue, but in the red fire it looks like highly polished copper. It looks as if he were laughing wildly.

In the weaving rooms women and young girls even forgot to fix the severed threads. Women and young girls are seated on the window-sills or are lying on the floors. Some of them have become entangled in the belts and wheels. The belts run; the wheels turn. The fabrics roll

on cylinders—uncouth, dishevelled heaps of fabrics; they roll, swell up, become heavier, thicker, more disarrayed, they receive new and ever new clusters of fabrics; they fill the rooms, get caught in other similar rolls, ensnare working women who only recently ruled them, but now are turning around and around to the insolent play of mechanisms become alive.

In the dyeing department streaks of dye are issuing from broken vats; red and green and blue and yellow flow together, pour their liquid under the working women on the floor, color their khaki uniforms in a motley of hues, bleach their hair, lift them and carry them to the basin at the lower end of the hall.

In the machine department the central wheel has begun turning faster. The colossal room is filled with a shrieking whistle. A vibration rings through the entire building. A cutting wind slaps the blue faces of the mechanics who sit looking with dead eyes. The wheel moans, groans, wails, shrieks ever sharper, ever thinner; its note is ever higher, the wails it is drawn out into the infinite. The building has torn itself loose from its foundation and is rushing, rushing, rushing into space.

Explosions are heard. It was never definitely established whether the enemy had blown up a few outstanding ammunition factories or whether they exploded because of lack of supervision. The explosions and the ensuing fires caused the destruction of a number of chambers where the workers had believed themselves to be safe.

IN the center of the city, in the safety chambers of apartment houses and hotels, the crowd in the meantime had recovered from its first shock. They live! They are safe! The lights are bright. The floors glisten like polished ivory. Why not try and intensify this feeling of life?

A sly wink and servants carrying large-bellied, squat square bottles appear from nowhere. Corks pop. Amber and ruby liquids sparkle. Eyes smile. "Here's for life! Here's for life!" Like wax in the sun, the ball of horror softens even in the hearts of elderly men. Youth lives at the moment. What a pity, there is no radio music! Still, somebody had provided for just such emergencies an old victrola with records. Old-fashioned is the music, sounds like a voice from past centuries. But this makes the unusual more quaint.

"Have a dance?"

"Sure."

Couple after couple glide to the tune; the tension is lessened; the pleasure-desire bursts forth. Scores of couples are already turning about and about in the softly alluring whimsically sophisticated music. Lips meet; arms clutch breasts. Hearts beat with novel violence. No longer any shame. No longer any restraint. Nothing more to think of.

"Have a dance?"

"Have a kiss?"

"Have the thrill of your life?"

Wine dances from sparkling glasses into red mouths. Red is the fire gleaming in enflamed eyes. Body no longer can stand the burden of clothes. Song becomes a scream; dance becomes a hunt. Somebody with a white shock of hair over a ruddy face stands in a corner on a table, waves a bunch of flowers to the rhythm of the music, recites an old poem memorized in early youth, a poem of a feast during the plague.

Time stops. Time has disappeared. Nobody knows that day-break is near.

WITH the first gray of dawn, a woman crawls out of a cellar at the end of the city. Her hair is white although she is not old. She has eyes that have stopped in their orbits, and her open mouth seems to search something in the cold air. They did not want to let her leave the cellar, but she insisted on going. She goes. Her head turns. Her feet are soft. Her insides feel like stone. The woman bends to the ground, crawls on all fours. She does not look at the ground. Her open mouth is thrust into the distance. Her body drags itself forward. She encounters something. It is a soldier with his face to the sky. She does not notice him. She crawls on. Her hand gets caught in a stone. Her hand is cut, but she feels no pain. Her insides seem to grow heavier. The woman lifts her white head. A grayness is sifting from the sky. She sees a house by the end of the street. She wants to get up, but her feet do not hold her. She puts her white head to the asphalt. The asphalt is cool and moist. Her hand lands on something soft. It is a kitten. A black, small kitten, with an opened snout and bristling gray mustaches. The woman clutches the dead kitten by its neck and crawls on.

She approaches her house. She creeps up the stairs. She rolls down, lifts herself, remains lying; then she crawls on. She has entered the corridor. She stretches herself on the piece of carpet in front of the stairs. She is all loosened; all her body is a doughy mass, flattened on the carpet. A head turns over this mass; it turns, it swims. So the woman lies for years and years. Silence. Nothing is there. Nothing has been. The woman gets up and crawls on. She holds the kitten by the neck in her right hand, from which drops fall on the dusty stairs. She crawls up to the fourth floor. She opens the door. A man is seated at the table. She gets up, goes to him, puts her hand on his back. She says: "Well, time to get up, you'll be late to the shop."

She has no voice, but she hears her own words. She says: "Time for the children, too, to get up. Must go to school."

She goes into another room. She puts her hand on a straw-colored little head. She says: "Well, fatty, you've had enough sleep. One, two, three, up!"

She takes the child's hand off the neck of another child. She says: "Oh, you lazy bones."

She takes him out of the little bed. It is a boy of seven, with flaxen hair and puffy cheeks, now blueish green. She carries him to the adjoining room, puts him on a bench. She says: "Wait, we'll all be ready for breakfast in a minute."

She goes into the other room. She lifts the blanket off a girl of ten. The child's feet stick out from under her nightshirt like two waxen columns. Her head is buried in the pillow. The woman puts her head on the edge of the bed; she becomes flattened on the bed; she becomes nothing. Only a head is rolling hither and thither. The head rolls and swings, stops and swings on. The woman says voicelessly: "Mary, you little sleepy-head, get up."

She drags the child out of bed; they fall to the ground. She makes

The Soviet Union Is Threatened With Imperialist War

With a single disarmament motion, the proposal of the Soviet government that Poland join the U. S. S. R. for the purpose of outlawing war between the two governments, the Peoples Commissariat for Foreign Affairs has again stripped the mask of imperialist pretense from the secret war preparations of the Pilsudski fascist regime acting under orders from Paris and London, and laid bare—a plot of the powers against the Soviet Union.

Forty-eight hours after the Polish official press had betrayed its dismay in columns of attempts to evade the Soviet proposal, the Lietuva, official organ of the Lithuanian government, which had also been sounded with a view to outlawing war, stated that it had access to documents "which hardly permit doubts of the aggressive plans of Poland."

Referring to the "modifications" with which the Pilsudski government characteristically met the frank proposal of the Soviet government, the Lietuva declares that the consternation at Warsaw has its roots in the determination of the Polish government to sever the Soviet Ukraine from the Soviet Union within a short time. And it had been their plan to begin operations in a few months, believing that, if ever, this spring would be a favorable moment for falling upon the Workers and Peasants Republic.

But the consternation, caused by the Soviet proposal, is by no means restricted to the official circles of the Polish capital, nor was the plot, laid bare by the Soviet government, hatched exclusively in Warsaw or left for the Polish government unaided to perpetrate.

The huge arms shipments, which arrived at Dantzig last week, the undisguised mobilizing of white guardists and their Polish fascist allies within quick striking distance of the Soviet Ukrainian frontier, point conclusively to a matured plot to invade the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the first occasion that offers.

The Soviet disarmament proposal has had the effect of lifting up the mask of imperialist peace pretensions and revealing the snake's head of imperialism waiting its opportunity to strike.

But the consternation is all on the imperialist side of the Soviet frontier. The Soviet government has long kept a watchful eye on the thoroughness with which British and French imperialism has been arming the buffer states, Rumania, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia for a swift campaign against the U. S. S. R.

The Soviet government is faced with an imminent attack from the whole imperialist world marshalled against the workers state. But the Soviet Union is strong in the unwavering support of the international working class. The workers and peasants who are waiting their liberation from the yoke of imperialism must not be caught unawares. International capitalism prepares secretly, thoroughly, savagely for its revenge against the Soviet Union. With the same thoroughness, but with a far grimmer determination, the international working class must organize against imperialist war, must prepare, while there is still time, against the onslaught upon their liberated comrades in the U. S. S. R.

In a relatively short time spring will unlock the natural defenses of the Soviet Union to the imperialist invader.

At the moment when the peasants of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic are putting the seed in the soil, on which depends next autumn's harvest, the roads to Kiev and Karkhov will be opened to the invaders by the melting snows. The road to Moscow will also be open.

The fate of the first workers and peasants republic lies in the hands of the workers and peasants of the world, and in the hands of the Red Army which is the army of the international cause of the working class. The Red Army must be supported to the extreme of their means and capacity by the workers of the world.

Since it is declared that under the Monroe Doctrine Latin America is in the area of "defense of the United States" it is not surprising that a resolution in congress asks that a citizen of Panama be trained in the military academy of West Point.

A cat may look at a king, but an unemployed worker of Great Britain got arrested for throwing a stone at the house of Premier Baldwin. Of course he got a job—but in jail.

From Bolivia we hear that U. S. Minister Kaufman got a grand send-off when he left for the United States. Bolivia's president, Siles, paid a flowery tribute to the effect that in the dispute with Paraguay, Kaufman "brought assistance with his counsel." That this "counsel" was given in behalf of Standard Oil did not enter into the lachrymose parting of these two of its servants.