

Student Beaten Up by School Principal

DOUBTED JINGO INTERPRETATION OF U. S. HISTORY

Authorities Tried to Declare Him Insane

Frank Skolnick, a student at James Madison High School, Brooklyn, after being beaten up in the school clinic, was expelled from school for challenging the history teacher on a point of fact. His history teacher called him an "unbalanced Bolshevik," and the principal tried to label him as insane and send him to the insanity ward.

When during a class Skolnick said that the account in the history text book about the tariff of 1828 was false and offered to bring in another book to bear out his point of view, the teacher called him an "unbalanced Bolshevik" and told him that hereafter he would not be allowed to ask any more questions. The next day the student brought the book but the teacher would not allow him to talk. After class she scolded him for embarrassing her before the students. They agreed to let the principal decide.

Beaten, Doped.
The next day Skolnick was sick, but the day after he appeared at the office, very faint and weak. He fainted while talking to Miss Clark, the principal, who ordered him taken to the clinic. At the clinic the principal told the doctor, who was still a medical student, that Skolnick was "no good," that he was "a nuisance around the school" and that he was an "unbalanced Bolshevik." Principal and doctor wanted to send him to the city ward but Skolnick refused to go and resisted.

A Questioning Mind.
When Skolnick returned to consciousness he found that his teeth had been broken, his nose and cheek had been bruised. On subsequent examination by experienced doctors and specialists he was declared to be perfectly sane.

Tickets Going Quickly for Harlem Interracial Dance on Tuesday Eve

Announcement that the Hall Johnson Negro Choir will top the musical program next Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, at the Renaissance Casino, 138th St. and Seventh Ave., has resulted in a heavy run on tickets for the Inter-Racial Solidarity Demonstration Dance which is being run under the joint auspices of the Negro Champion and the American Negro Labor Congress. Other prominent artists on an outstanding program include Paul and Thelma Meeres, tango dancers; Doris Rheubottom, songbird of the Alhambra Theatre; Elizabeth Welsh, one of the most popular members of the cast of "Blackbirds."

Boxes are also selling rapidly, with the following organizations already listed for nineteen of the total of thirty boxes at the Renaissance Casino: Architectural Bronze and Iron Workers; Window Cleaners' Protective Union No. 8; B. S. E. I. U. Haitian Patriotic Union; Spanish Workers' Club; Tropical Stars; Haitian Progressive Union; "The Hammer"; New York Federation of Working Women; the International Labor Defense; the Anti-Imperialist League; the Workers' International Relief; the Negro Workers' Relief Committee; the Women Day Workers' Union; the "New Masses"; Trade Union Educational League; the Office Workers' Union; District 2 of the Workers Party; Section 4 of District 2 of the Workers Party; the Harlem Tenants' League; and the Students' Literary Association.

Jessica Smith Speaks on Soviet Women at Bronx Forum Sunday

Jessica Smith, author of "Women in the Soviet Union," will be the principal speaker at the Bronx Open Forum, 1330 Wilkins Ave., the Bronx, this Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The subject of her lecture will be "Women in the Soviet Union." Jessica Smith recently returned from a long stay in the Soviet Union, travelling from city to city, from village to village, observing and studying conditions there with particular attention to women's status and their future in the Soviet Republic. She will have much to say that will be instructive, stimulating and inspiring, according to the arrangements committee of the Forum.

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



The S. S. Majestic is a large ship, but its crew is not so safe as you would think. They must be continually in motion across the slippery decks no matter how rough the sea is. A giant wave struck Majestic, throwing a member of the crew against a steel beam and killing him. The passengers were able to remain in their staterooms.

WORKING WOMEN PICKET CONSUL HIT 'PEACE' PACT FOR JOHNSTONE

Demand Soviet Union Recognized Tammany Police Club Workers; Jail One

Continued from Page One
which is attempting to fool itself and others with pacifist phrases, brings together the same organizations which were so active in support of the last war, and which worked so systematically then to drag the working women into war activity. Not one word has been spoken at this conference of the horrors of war and its results for the workers. We denounce this conference as a fake and a sham and a menace to the women of the working class. We protest particularly against the fact that the only organization included which can even pretend to represent workers, the Women's Trade Union League, is one which has proved continually by its actions, by its support of the last war, by its failure to organize the unorganized women, and by its subservience to the A. F. of L. and its reactionary policies that it represents the interests not of the workers but of the employers.

We working women see the alliance between pacifism or preparedness. We know that the war being prepared will conscript working men for the battlefields to slaughter the workers of other countries. It will conscript working women and children for the factories to manufacture the instruments of slaughter, and food, clothing and other supplies to maintain the armies. We know that this war will be fought only for new markets for American industrialists and financiers, only for greater profits for American employers.

We working women have raised a protest here in Washington at the moment of the passage of the Kellogg Pact, the introduction of the Navy Bill and the Women's "Peace" conference. By counter-demonstration and picketing we have sought to bring home to the workers of the country, particularly to the women of the working class, the danger of pacifist illusions and the necessity of organizing for an open determined struggle against the war danger and at the same time against the oppression and exploitation of the workers which goes with imperialism. Our struggle against the forces of American imperialism must be linked up with the struggles of the workers throughout the world, particularly in those colonial countries which are being enslaved by Wall Street, and with the struggle of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union against the threatened attack by the combined capitalist powers of the whole world against this stronghold and hope of the workers of the whole world. We call upon working men and women everywhere to unite in a struggle against the menace of war by organizing to fight imperialism, the real cause of war, and especially American imperialism, the greatest menace to the workers today.

(Signed) Vera Buch, National Textile Union; Clara Meltzer, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; Helen Zarkowsky, Embroidery Workers Union, Fur Workers Section; Olga Gold, National Textile Union, Knitgoods Workers Section; Edythe Cohen, Millinery Workers Union, Local 43; Fannie Austin, Negro Women Day Workers Union; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Workers (Communist) Party; Harriet Silverman, All-America Anti-Imperialist League; Kate Gitlow, New York Working Women's Federation, United Council of Workingclass Women; Elsie Pulitur, New England Federation of Working Women; Gertrude Duell, New Haven Working Women's Clubs; Eva Hoffman, Mothers' Leagues of New England; Antonia Wechsler, Hungarian Workers Clubs; Helen Yeskevich, Lithuanian Working Women's Federation; Rylly Maki, Finnish Working Women's Federation.

"What is the Soviet of Workers and Soldiers' Dearest? Its class significance is outright power. . . There is no such liberty anywhere as we now have in Russia. . . Down with the war! does not mean we must throw away our bayonets. It merely means the transfer of power to another class. The important thing of this whole situation is to teach this thing." From speech by Lenin soon after overthrow over czarist power. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

CUBAN MILITANT ALSO TO TELL OF MACHADO TERROR

Denounce Plans of U.S. Imperialists

Continued from Page One
the arrangements committee that Antonio Rodrigo, intimate companion of Julio and also a Cuban revolutionist, will address the meeting. Rodrigo has just arrived in the United States from Cuba, following a term in the military prison at Havana. It was Rodrigo who wrote to Julio Mella and warned him of the plans of the assassins. Rodrigo received a reply from Julio, in which the latter said he would be on his guard.

Rodrigo, when interviewed, told of the despotic rule of the Wall Street puppet, Machado, intent upon crushing out the fighting life of the oppressed and discontented masses of Cuba. Revolutionists, he said, are arrested without warrants, held incommunicado and thrown into prison after going through the motions of what is called a "military trial." Rodrigo appealed to all workers in New York and especially to Latin Americans to attend the meeting tomorrow. Speaking of Mella's murder, he said the subsidized Cuban press suppressed the truth in a most outrageous manner.

"The first day," he said, "the Havana papers announced that Mella was killed by two robbers. The following day these same papers said he was slain over a love affair. Then they forgot all about the killing. Three of the largest papers in Cuba are owned by President Machado himself.

Controls Bank.
"Machado also controls, with Wall Street associates, the Bank of Cuba. With Wall Street interests, he has also taken over the ownership and supervision of the largest electric power plant in the country. As a result, prohibitive prices are being charged for power by Machado, and the people, even the petty bourgeoisie, are complaining in vain."

Speaking of the white terror Rodrigo said: "There is no such thing as a civil trial for a Communist or even a trade union leader in Cuba. Workers fighting oppression are thrust into prisons and treated like jungle beasts. The prison in which I was jailed was cold and damp and the food terrible. Lights were extinguished at five o'clock in the afternoon and we were kept in darkness until the next day.

"A labor leader, who preceded me in the same cell was driven insane by the treatment. He scribbled these words on the wall before he was taken to the asylum: 'I have been held here 90 days without seeing the light of the sun. My wife and children are starving. I am growing insane.'

Workers Fight Bloody Rule.
"The Machado regime is working with might and main to destroy the trade union movement in Cuba. The tools of Wall Street are killing, persecuting and deporting Communists and other labor leaders. But in spite of their efforts, the organized workers are making headway. The federations of tobacco and railroad workers are two of the most militant bodies challenging the bloody rule of Machado."

All arrangements for the Lenin Memorial meeting have been completed. A huge portrait of Lenin, especially painted for the occasion, will adorn the speakers' platform.

Rhys Williams Speaks on Peasant Life in the Soviet Union Sunday
The life of the Russian peasant, his cultural and material development, will be the subject of a lecture by Rhys Williams, who has lived for five years among the peasants in the Soviet Union. He will speak under the auspices of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, at the Martin Beck Theatre, Sunday night, Jan. 20.

Williams will describe the life in the Archangel Forest, in the mountains of the Caucasus, in the Crimea, on the Ukrainian steppes and with the tatars. Miss Nina Tarasova, who has just returned from the Soviet Union, will sing Russian folk songs.

Down With Factionalism! For Party Unity!

Continued from Page One
tional moves by the Minority; subordination of the Minority to the Majority, in accordance with the theses of the Sixth World Congress, immediately after the Party Convention. These are the only conditions the Central Executive Committee lays down as prerequisites for complete Party unity. There is not one single item among them which demands the humiliation of the Minority. The acceptance of these conditions means only the acknowledgement of the leadership of the Communist International without any reservations, the acknowledgement of the most elementary principles of democratic centralization and Leninist discipline in the Party. Abolition of factionalism, the greatest curse of our Party, which prevents its further development, is the demand of the hour! Complete unity of all Communist forces to combat the imperialist war danger, to struggle against the Right danger, the main danger within the Party, and against the Trotskyist splitters! No factional rule but crystallization of the broadest proletarian leadership! Unity of all Communist forces on the basis of the line of the Comintern and acceptance of all Comintern decisions without reservations!

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

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING



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Winchester Arms Company Robs Workers by Deducting from Pay for Co. Union

MEN WHO KICK ABOUT STEAL ARE DISMISSED

Stool Pigeons There to Report Them

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW HAVEN, (By Mail).—The Winchester Ammunition Plant, New Haven, Conn., one of the largest in the world and employing at present 5,000 workers, has just put across a vile scheme of robbery and exploitation through the establishment of the "Winchester Employees' Fund Association," through which a weekly deduction will be made from the pay envelope of every worker in the plant.

The percentage of the deduction will be on the basis of from 6 cents from wages ranging from \$10 to \$19.99 a week, to 14 cents from wages ranging from \$30 to \$39.99 a week.

On the basis of the existing low wages paid by the company, the average deduction made from the pay envelope of every worker every week will be from 12 to 14 cents. For 12 months the complete sum will amount to over \$40,000, a sum not to be sneezed at and which will represent the real life blood of the workers.

The Winchester Plant workers were asked to "vote" for the scheme when it was first prepared five months ago. On August 10, 1928, every employee of the Winchester Plant and its subsidiary companies like the National Refrigerator Company was given a slip of paper on which was inscribed "Vote Yes." A week later company officials announced that the workers of the Winchester and subsidiary companies had "approved" of the plan for the formation of the employees' fund association.

According to the "laws" for the administration of the fund, the purpose of the association will be to give financial aid to welfare institutions and aid tubercular workers. But the rules state, too, that the money will be spent as "the trustees deem it advisable and necessary."

The Board of Trustees shall consist, the rules continue, of 11 members, ten of whom shall be appointed by the ten divisional superintendents of the plants, and one, who shall be ex officio, and treasurer of the fund. Later the rules provide that the treasurer of the Winchester Repeating Arms shall be also the treasurer of the fund, who shall deposit the financial resources of the fund in such banks or trust companies as the company may select.

Part of the scheme consists of the establishment of a perpetual trust system through which officials will hold responsible positions indefinitely.

It will be seen that while, as at present, the company will collect an average of \$40,000 annually, this figure will be increased tremendously when, in time of war, the number of employees in the plant will be five and six times larger than the number working now.

When a worker applies for a job in the Winchester Ammunition plant he is therefore obliged to submit, not only to a neck-breaking speed up, company spying and stop watch timing by speed men, but to the "privilege" of being robbed when he gets his pay envelope.

Almost everybody, every week, the workers complain, is short by 25, 30 and sometimes 50 cents in the pay envelopes. Whenever a "tool" of the company hears a worker complain he at once gets busy. They are instructed to say: "Ah, don't be so cheap! Why make so much fuss about such a small sum!" And if in spite of all this a worker still persists he is marked and the next day is told to "stay home for a few days." Through such methods these kings of war profiteering are driving a sharp dagger deeper and deeper into the flesh and blood of the workers of the Winchester Plant.

The 5,000 workers at present employed in the plant are divided into three classes. In the first class is recruited the great majority of the workers, in a sport organization known as the Winchester Recreation Club. Members pay a voluntary tax of 25-50 cents a month, although not every one is compelled to belong to the organization.

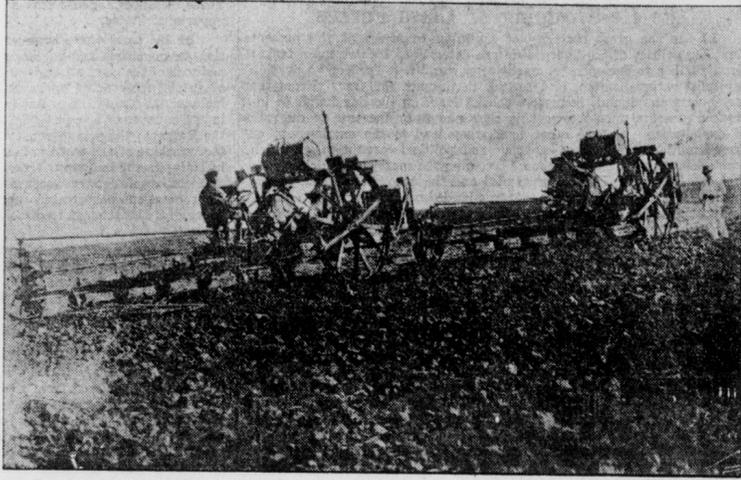
The second or senior class is known as the Gold Medal organization, and is composed of workers who have survived 25 years or more working in the plant. The group numbers 344 at present. A gold bar is added to their gold medal for every additional five years that these robots can stick. The class is also the reservoir from which the company draws its foe foremen, spies and speed men.

In the third class is the so-called pension class, numbering 131, who have managed to survive a continuous drudgery of 30 years. These workers are today more dead than alive, but they are being used by the company's officials to speed up the bulk of the workers and help make them obedient slaves.

—CHARLES MITCHELL.

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

The Tractor Comes to the Soviet Village



Whitewash for Bosses in Accidents Caused by Neglect

14 DIE IN SNOW GALE IN EUROPE

Unemployed Suffering From Cold

killled when gales and blizzards sunk vessels, derailed trains and destroyed homes on the northwestern coast of Europe. Eleven seamen were drowned when their vessels floundered and four died in Belgium from intense cold.

The crew of eight of the Hook of Holland life boat were drowned when they put out to sea to aid a vessel in distress. The Swedish schooner Sophie was lost with a crew of three off the Scandinavian coast.

Blizzards accompanied by a heavy fall of snow brought suffering and havoc to thousands of unemployed workers in Germany, Sweden and Belgium. In Brussels three persons died from exhaustion caused by intense cold and scores were injured in the storm. New breaches in dikes were reported from Termond and Moerseke, inundating the surrounding country for the third time in six weeks.

AUSTRALIA DOCK WORKERS FIGHT

900 Resist Attack of Mounted Police

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 17.—Eight hundred dock workers and about 100 women workers, demonstrating against the hiring of non-union men and the discharging of union dock workers by the ship companies, resisted the police when they attempted to break their lines at Port Adelaide today.

One hundred foot and mounted police charged the workers, swinging their clubs freely. The fight lasted for an hour, during which many workers and police were injured.

The workers are still on strike despite the sell-out of the waterfront strike by the reformist labor leaders who put the workers at the mercy of the Bruce government and the sell-out the companies retained the seaf labor and refused to rehire the union workers.

Fake 'Amnesty' by Mussolini Fails to Materialize

ROME (By Mail).—There was no amnesty nor any commutations in Italy at Christmas for the deported politicals. Mussolini was in the habit of making great advertisements for his regime by these amnesties. The explanation for the absence of any amnesty this year must be that there are no banished politicals "worthy" of being amnestied. The previous amnesties were always carefully prepared. The commandant of the deportation islands commenced to influence banished persons who were made weak by sickness, family worries, etc. and worried them so long until they finally agreed to accept the amnesty and make servile statements of thanks to the Duce for the amnesty. This time Mussolini has not been able to find any of the deported prepared to make any such thanks and to sacrifice their opinions for their liberty.

"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 nor less than the imperialism which dictated a war between those competing for the ownership of the world." From speech by Lenin, Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square

FORD WORKERS LOSE 15 MINUTE LUNCH PERIOD

A Few Hundred Hired Out of Over 10,000

(By a Worker Correspondent)
YPSILANTI, Mich. (By Mail).—Out of a crowd of over 10,000 unemployed men before the Ford plant today lined up in a vacant parking ground space in zero weather for hours, only 400 were hired. As that many are laid off or quit every day at the Ford plant, the hiring of the 400 a day by Ford does not make the unemployment situation in Detroit any better.

The Ford efficiency experts have solved the problem that was worrying Henry—how to get out of losing 15 minutes on each shift by giving the men that much time for lunch.

There were three shifts working 8 hours each—7 to 3; 3 to 11 and 11 to 7. Ford had to give them at least 15 minutes for lunch. There was no other way out of it; three times eight are 24. But Ford's high salaried efficiency experts solved it. On Monday morning the day shift would start work at 7 a. m. and work until 3:20 p. m., with 20 minutes for lunch. The afternoon shift works from 3:20 until 11:40 p. m., 20 minutes for lunch. The midnight shift is from 11:40 p. m. until 8 a. m. The rest of the week the shifts are 8 to 4, 4 to 12, and 12 to 8. On the fifth and final day of the week the midnight shift would stop work at 8:20 a. m. 20 minutes off for lunch.

—JOHN SUTTON.

KILL THREE ON SECTION GANG

Make B.&O. Men Work While Train Nears

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Three men were killed and five hurt at Poastown three and one half miles northwest of here today, when a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train plowed into a section gang of nine men, because the company was so greedy for the extra shovelful of gravel that the men were kept at work too long after the train was seen.

Frank Keeher, 27, Shandon, Ohio, was killed instantly and Miles H. Hadden, 26, Fostoria, who boarded in Middletown, died about two hours later in a hospital here.

The third victim is still unidentified. Homer Harold, Middletown, was the only one to escape uninjured as Hailey Bell, Exello, lost his right heel when he jumped from the track.

U. S. TO VOTE ROCKEFELLER.
It is stated on good authority that the U. S. government alien property custodian, Sutherland, who holds 12,000 shares of Standard Oil of Indiana stock, will vote them for Rockefeller, against Stewart, Rockefeller's rebellious president of the Indiana company. This bears out the contention that the Rockefeller interests inspired the prosecution of Sinclair, Stewart and the Teapot Dome clique last year, to smash a rival. Stewart and Rockefeller are competing on the New York stock market for shares in Indiana S. O. This has forced the price of the stock up from 92 to 103-1/4.

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

Stewart was one of the Sinclair gang which organized the Continental Oil Co., whose only transaction was to buy oil from a Texas company at market price and sell it to Standard Oil of Indiana and other firms in the deal at 25 cents a barrel above market price, thus establishing on the "profit" a slush fund of \$3,000,000. This was used to "grease the way" for Secretary of the Interior Fall to give Sinclair the Teapot Dome oil reserve.

"Moral" Indignation.
And now the government comes to John D.'s aid in his present fight with an insubordinate state president, by providing 38,000 proxies.

are hit. Responsible city officials neither went to jail nor lost their jobs. So the same course will be followed when workers are killed on a small scale instead of wholesale, as in this explosion-killing case.

—L. P. RINDAL.

U. S. GIVES VOTE TO STEWART FOE

Alien Property Proxies Are for Rockefeller

Dealings in Standard Oil of Indiana on the Curb Exchange quieted down yesterday and the price receded, on profit-taking. The buying in the issue was by opposing interests for John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the company, in their fight for control.

But the stocks stood solid, unlike most booms in particular stocks, and that ended the competition, except for a few odd shares here and there. The Rockefeller and Stewart experts turned their attention to some other phase of the revolt in the Standard Oil family.

It seems that Rockefeller has the inside track with the government. It is reliably reported that the alien property custodian will give him proxies on 38,000 shares of Standard Oil of Indiana held by the U. S.

Hero of Teapot Dome.
This revises the story that the whole Teapot Dome prosecution and consequent exposure of graft and crookedness was engineered by Rockefeller because Sinclair was a rival, and because Stewart, head of the Indiana company, was not only fleeing his own stockholders, one of whom is Rockefeller, by the "Continental Oil Co." fraud, but was engaging in a fratricidal competition with the Standard Oil Companies of other states.

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Russian Monarchist in Hot Water



Having been an officer in one of the late czar's regiments, Count George Constantine Valseff (right), now residing in New York City, is continuing his heroic career by campaigns among young girls. But Helen Trues, 15-year-old high school girl, decided to call a halt to the count's meteoric career, so she haled him into court where he was held under \$500 bail.

Rayon Mills Will Be Turned Into Arsenal for Government

AUTOMATIC GUNS FOR WHOLE ARMY

Tariff Hearing Exposes Imperial Preparation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—An attempt by an army ordinance officer to help his friends, the firearms manufacturers get a higher tariff thru his testimony before the House ways and means committee yesterday betrayed the plan of the army heads to make every soldier a machine gunner.

Lieut. Col. Townsend Whelen is the officer. He told the representatives that private firearms manufacturers should be given higher profits thru the tariff because they would be needed to make several million automatic rifles, shooting well as the present .30 Springfield, but actually small machine guns.

Others to Follow Suit.
It is expected that the International Harvester Co., Ford, and other tractor manufacturers will now ask for higher tariff because they will be needed to produce unlimited quantities of trucks to carry the ammunition that the new light machine guns will require.

And the Rayon bosses go around boasting that they will be backed up by the U. S. government in keeping out "troublesome agitators." Here is the reason why. Every factory making Rayon will be turned into a government munitions plant at a minute's notice when war comes.

The process of nitrogenation of cotton leads to the direction of gun-cotton and cordite, for explosives. In a Rayon plant are all the materials necessary in the manufacture of high explosives. So the Rayon slaves will be turned into slaves who will be forced to manufacture explosives to kill other workers. The Hubbe Co. is planning to expand, and will bring in thousands of more slaves, poor farmers and mountaineers from Virginia. In the plans to make Hopewell a center for the manufacture of munitions in the

Reports from 43 states for the week ended Jan. 12 received by the Public Health Service showed 137,000 cases of influenza as compared with 194,000 for the preceding week.

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A. F. L. FAKERS AID POLITICIANS TO LARGE SALARIES

Probe Lickspittles to Capitalism

(By a Worker Correspondent)
LAWRENCE, Mass., (By Mail).—The Central Labor Union of Lawrence, this week set in motion the political machinery of city and state to raise the salaries of the mayor and aldermen of the city council, from \$3,500 to \$5,000 a year. They have presented a bill to the state legislature for permission, and they ask all civic and community organizations to support them in their action.

In view of the fact that one-fourth of the tenements and stores are empty and three-fourths of the working people unemployed, and the banks are foreclosing on mortgages on every hand, this action by the lick-spittle C. L. U. is almost typical of labor fakery. After all, what else could we expect from the A. F. of L.

—J. S.

Fatal Coal Mine Blast Caused by Gas, Union May Have Prevented

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Jan. 17 (U. P.).—Steve Henderson, 30, died in the Fairmont State Hospital today from injuries received last night in an explosion at the Sands mine of the Continental Coal Company.

Eight other miners were injured when they were caught in a second blast while attempting to rescue Henderson. Most of the crew of 200 miners had left when the explosion occurred.

The fatal explosion at the Sands mine was caused by gas, in which the men were forced to work because their union, which would have prevented such abuse, was smashed thru Lewis misleadership several years ago.

Hundreds of Chinese Peasants Killed in Earthquake, Report

PEIPING, (Peking) China, Jan. 16 (UP).—The Chinese press reported today that "hundreds" of persons had been killed by an earthquake in Northwest Shansi, near the Mongolian border.

The quake was said to have wrecked villages in the area which is suffering great hardship due to famine.

coming imperialist war, the multi-million dollar allied chemical dye trust will locate a plant which will cost \$120,000,000 or more, for the manufacture of explosives also.

MUSEMENTS

THEATRE Guild Productions
SIL-VARA'S COMEDY
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GUILD Thea., W. 52nd St
Mats., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

Wings Over Europe
By Robert Nichols and Maurice Brown
MARTIN BECK THEA.
45th St., West of 8th Ave.
Evenings 8:30 — Matinees
Thursday & Saturday, 2:30

BERNARD SHAW'S
Major Barbara
REPUBLIC Thea. W. 42
St., Eves. 8:30
Matinees, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S
Strange Interlude
John GOLDEN Thea., 58th
St., E. of B'way
EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents
HOLIDAY
By PHILIP HARRI
Accompany by PHILIP HARRI
148th St. at Broadway
Eves. 8:30
50¢; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

CIVIC REPERTORY 148th St. at Broadway
Eves. 8:30
50¢; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
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Sat. Mat., "Peter Pan."
Sat. Eve., "The Lady from Alfaceque."

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Matinees: SAT. & SUN., at 2:30

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LILY DAMITA
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MATT WELLS

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Ethel Barrymore
in "THE KINGDOM OF GOD"
By G. Martinus Sierra
Ethel Barrymore Thea., 47th St.
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Chick. 9:44.

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Hoboken Tenement Fire Threaten Lives of Hundreds of Workers in Waterfront Section

TELLS OF LIFE OF JULIO MELLA, THE COMMUNIST

Brother Tells History of His Activities

Continued from Page One

Leading a strike of the students of the University of Havana, he was expelled. With some 400 of the students, Mella went to the university and took the institution by storm, ousting the reactionary professors and installing revolutionary teachers from the Jose Marti University, who remained for some time because popular sympathy was with the student body. This was in 1924.

Founded Tailors' Union. In 1925, Mella organized the Tailors' Union, and was a delegate to the congress at Camaguey, where a National Labor Confederation Cuba was organized. He organized the Anti-Imperialist League of Cuba, and also in 1925 organized the Communist Party of Cuba, becoming its first secretary. He was incessantly active in organizing the masses for all sections of the work he was devoted to and became the outstanding revolutionary leader of his people.

The Cuban labor movement was gaining power and influence, in spite of the beginning of organized assassination of its leaders which was accentuated with the farcical election of the present Cuban President, Machado, who was formerly a butcher and who, at a banquet given him by New York banks just prior to his accession to power, promised, "If I am president, I will strike with less than 48 hours."

In front of the Pavet Theater Havana, someone set off a bomb, which harmed no one. Mella had connection with this incident, at three or four months after it happened was arrested and held on charge. An evident frame-up, and he was released on \$1,000 bail, and once resumed his activities.

Again arrested one night and taken to jail, he was given over to the police at 4 o'clock in the morning to transfer him to another jail, with the understanding that he was to be shot en route under the famous "ey de fuga" or pretense that he was "trying to escape." By stratagem, Mella prevented his guard from murdering him and reached the other prison, the main Havana cell, still alive. Here he began a hunger strike, which roused the whole international labor movement on the 22 days it lasted. The bloody Machado regime was forced to release him on bond. This was early in 1926. Evading assassins who were on his track, he escaped to Honduras through Cienfuegos on a cargo boat.

Hounded by Imperialists. In Honduras, he was arrested at the request of the United Fruit Co. and deported to Guatemala. There he held a meeting to organize the Anti-Imperialist League. The same night he was arrested and deported to Mexico. There he organized the Communist Youth, became secretary of the Continental Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

In 1927, he was delegate to the congress of the League against Imperialism and for Colonial Independence, and was elected member of its executive. On his way to Brussels he was in New York for the Lenin Memorial of 1927. After Brussels, he visited Moscow on the invitation of the Communist International. He returned to Mexico in April, 1927, and took part in organizing the "Hands Off Nicaragua" organization to aid Sandino and the Association of Cuban Revolutionary Refugees. During November and December in 1927, and January, 1928, Mella was in New York. Back to Mexico, he acted as secretary of the Communist Party bringing the late summer in the absence of Secretary Carrillo.

Mella was author of "The Cry of the Martyrs" and "The Revolutionary Struggle Against Imperialism" and was preparing a book to be entitled "Whither Cuba?" He wrote extensively for the press of labor and anti-imperialist movement.

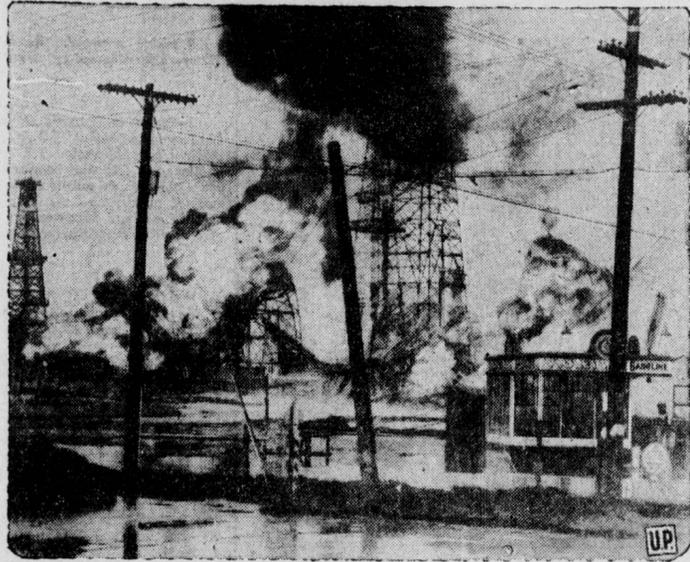
Accused by Fuchs of Graft, Councilmen in Boston Counter Attack

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—President Emil Fuchs of the Boston Braves is accused of violating the corrupt practices act by making the Braves contribute \$32,000 to the campaign fund for the Recreation League during the elections.

Fuchs was called for questioning by Attorney General Joseph Warner, and after the interview refused to describe it.

The charge against Fuchs is contained in the counter attack of the thirteen Boston city councilmen whom Fuchs accuses of asking him for a bribe of \$5,000 apiece before they would vote for Sunday baseball.

Workers Endangered When Oil Fields Burn



When a gusher at Sante Fe Springs, Cal., turned into a gasser and become a flaming torch, the flames spread. Workers in these fields are in constant danger of their lives.

Fraternal Organizations LENIN MEETING IN CHICAGO SUNDAY

To Perform Big Lenin Mass Spectacle

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Ashland Auditorium, Ashland Blvd. and Van Buren St., will be the scene Sunday afternoon of one of the greatest workingclass demonstrations ever held in this city. The joint celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the Daily Worker and the Lenin Memorial Meeting will rally several thousand workers of various industries, both organized and unorganized, representing many nationalities. A strong delegation of stockyard workers is expected to be present.

The Chicago celebration of the "Daily" anniversary will be the second largest in the country, surpassed only by the New York celebration on Jan. 5. Chicago also made the second largest distribution of the anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, 30,000 copies of the special Chicago edition being distributed.

Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, is coming from New York to address the meeting. Minor is bringing with him the ashes of William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood, American Communist leader, who died in Moscow in May. The ashes of the great leader of so many battles of the workingclass will occupy a place of honor at the big demonstration. Following the meeting they will be interred beside the grave of the Haymarket martyrs in Waldheim Cemetery.

William F. Kruse, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, will also speak.

The demonstration on Sunday will also honor the memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the great leader of the Proletarian Revolution, who died Jan. 21, 1924. Speakers will tell of the role Lenin played in the struggles of the workers of the world and of the influence of his theoretical writings.

A big entertainment program has also been arranged, featuring the great mass spectacle, "Lenin." This has never before been presented in this country.

"Let us take America, the freest and most civilized country. America is a democratic republic. And what is the result? We have the shameless rule of a clique of ten 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 capitalists, by the side of the democratic republic we observe a perpetual enslavement of millions of toilers and a continuous poverty. We have a right to ask: Where is all your lauded 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 democracies." From speech by Lenin to Moscow factory workers in 1918. Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

Chicago Party units and Daily Worker Agents are notified of very important Agents Conference to take place Friday Night, Jan. 18 at 8 o'clock in the Workers Center. Every unit must be represented. The organization of the Daily Worker Subscription Drive at the Lenin Memorial-Daily Worker Anniversary and the question of the intensification of Red Press Sunday Distribution will be the chief order of business.

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COOK SAYS LABOR MUST JOIN ANTI-IMPERIAL LEAGUE

Reformists Traitors, Not "Honest Fools"

Continued from Page One

The European workers or prevent exploitation of the colored workers. Unless the trade union machinery is placed under the control of the masses, the trade unions would again collapse in case of war. The main thing is to support the constructional work of the Soviet Union."

Cook Answered. At the next session, Melnichansky, representative of the Soviet Trade Unions, declared that "Cook was wrong when he said that the reformists were honest fools. Cook had illusions about the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the abandonment of the British miners. The disruption of the Anglo-Russian Committee and the support of Mondism has not yet convinced him that the General Council is subjectively treacherous. Cook's demand for non-interference was used by the General Council in order to disrupt the Anglo-Russian committee."

"War cannot be fought with phrases," he continued, "but only with class struggle and civil war. The imperialists, aided by the social-democrats, are attempting to deceive the workers with pacifism. The only country really desiring peace is the Soviet Union. The Soviet Labor Unions had affiliated to the League but did not consider its hands bound. The League had elements with which the Soviet Labor Unions could only go part way. Affiliation did not mean the abandonment of the right to criticize. Resolutions alone are insufficient, resolutions must be realized."

At the next session, Melnichansky, representative of the Soviet Trade Unions, declared that "Cook was wrong when he said that the reformists were honest fools. Cook had illusions about the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the abandonment of the British miners. The disruption of the Anglo-Russian Committee and the support of Mondism has not yet convinced him that the General Council is subjectively treacherous. Cook's demand for non-interference was used by the General Council in order to disrupt the Anglo-Russian committee."

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DAIRY FARMERS OUT ON STRIKE

Refuse to Take Price of Chicago Trust

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—With pickets on all roads leading to creameries, stopping sack milk producers wagons and pouring the milk out on the road, the farmers of Illinois and Wisconsin are staging one of the greatest agricultural strikes in American history.

They are in rebellion against the milk trust, the Borden and Bowman Dairy Companies, national organizations which control most of the creameries and milk depots within shipping distance of Chicago. These great milk distributing monopolies have beat down the price of milk at the dairy farmer's end of the route, and beat up the price of milk to the consumers in the cities, and grown rich.

This strike is at the point of production, and the companies' tactics are to drum up a great sentiment of indignation among the consumers against the farmers who are accused of "starving the city," etc.

Bowman and Borden offer the farmers \$2.50 a hundredweight for milk. The farmers are on strike for \$2.85. The farmer is getting about five cents a quart, and asks a trifle more.

Picket lines are especially strong along highways leading to the Bowman receiving plant at Gurnee, Ill., two Waukegan dairies, and the Borden plant at Bristol, Wis. The latter plant is reported to be ready to close down, under the effect of night and day picketing. The Gurnee plant, which ordinarily receives 25,000 pounds a day, did not get a pound of milk yesterday.

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Workers Party Activities

Lenin Memorial Meeting. Leaflets for the Lenin Memorial meeting are ready now at the district office. Comrades are instructed to get them at once for immediate distribution. All comrades are to be on hand without fail at 6 p. m. Saturday, Jan. 19, to act as committee members for the meeting.

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

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

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

Williamsburg Y. W. L. A dance under the auspices of the Y. W. L. Williamsburg Unit 2, will be given Sunday at 8:30 p. m., at 630 Myrtle Ave.

Negro Work Conference. A Negro conference of the district has been called by the District Executive Committee to be held on Jan. 25 at the Workers Center, 26-28 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) Mobilization of the Negroes for the task in fighting the war danger, for the organization of the unorganized, and for connecting up our Negro work with regard to the women and youth workers. (4) Spreading of our press among the Negro workers. All units are urged to send delegates to this conference. Failure to do so will show an underestimation of our Negro work on the part of the unit. Select delegates and see that they attend the conference.

Newark Lenin Meet. J. Lovestone, secretary, Workers (Communist) Party will be principal speaker at the Lenin Memorial meeting arranged by Newark district, this evening, at Ukrainian Hall, 57 Beacon St., near Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. Musical program by Polish Glee Club and Mandolin Symphony Orchestra.

Unit Report Blanks. All unit reports for blanks must be submitted immediately either to the section organizer or to the district office in order to supply material for the coming district convention. Do your share to help the Party formulate its plans for future activity by submitting a full unit report.

Section Women Organizers. All Section Women Organizers are ordered to immediately send in to the district office, for the attention of Sylvia Spiro, the names and addresses of the newly elected Unit Women Work Organizers.

Attention League Fractions. All language fractions are instructed to immediately elect a Women's Work Organizing Committee. Do your share to help the Party formulate its plans for future activity by submitting a full unit report.

Women's District Meet Cancelled. The meeting of the District Women's Committee called for tomorrow, 11 a. m., and 1 p. m., at the Workers Center have been cancelled.

Agit-Prop Young Workers League. The Agit-Prop committee will hold a meeting of the unit, all unit Agit-Prop directors of District 2 of the Y. W. L. tomorrow, 3 p. m. Important matters will be taken up.

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

The meeting of the District Women's Agit-Prop Committee will be held at 8:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

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TWO OVERCOME; FAMILIES FLEE TO ICY STREET

Blaze Spreads to Other Tenements

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 17.—The explosion of a furnace in the tenement house at 807 Washington St., Hoboken, followed by a blaze that swept the tenement, threw more than a hundred workers' families into the icy street yesterday morning. The blaze leaped thru the tenement rapidly, and before fire apparatus had arrived, had spread to two adjoining tenements. Workers and their families on the entire block were forced to flee into the street, where a sleet storm was raging.

Two women were overcome by the smoke, and had to be carried out of the burning tenement by firemen. They were Gladys Enright, a 17 year old clerk, and Mrs. Ella Gorman, 78 years old. The explosion of the furnace sent flames darting upward from the basement thru an airshaft. Before the arrival of the first fire apparatus, the entire building, from basement to roof, was a mass of flame. Clouds of smoke spread thru the neighborhood, and sparks and embers also threatened houses on the entire block.

The Washington St. section of Hoboken in which the blaze occurred is entirely inhabited by workers and their families, who are forced by poverty to dwell in ancient and tumble-down tenements, always in need of repair. The section is not dissimilar to the East Side of New York, and is located near the Hudson River waterfront. Many of the longshoremen live in the Washington St. tenements.

BOLL WEEVILS IN SOUTH. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—The number of boll weevils entering hibernation in the southern cotton states was shown in an agricultural department report today to be higher with three exceptions than last year.

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NEW YORK

General Membership Meeting

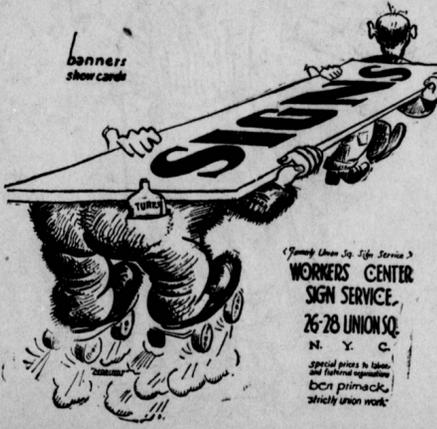
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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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The "Peace Pact" Is Ratified; Make Ready for War!

The first government to ratify the Kellogg pact "renouncing war as an instrument of national policy" was that of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—the only great power that was excluded from participation in the making of the treaty.

The second government to ratify the Kellogg pact is that of the opposite pole of world society—the capitalist United States of America, the one which initiated the proposal.

These two governments acted on the Kellogg pact from absolutely different motives, and an entirely different spirit attended the two ratifications.

It must not be overlooked that the Wall Street government proposed the Kellogg "war-renunciation" treaty after having rejected the proposal of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for total disarmament and also its secondary proposal of partial disarmament.

The American government then proposed the Kellogg treaty "renouncing war as an instrument of national policy" as a smoke screen behind which to prepare with utmost rapidity for the imperialist world war, in which it intends by force of arms to impose its dominance over the world market as well as to seize the colonial empire of Great Britain, to establish its own imperialist control over Asia, attempting to strangle the Chinese revolution and crushing in a circle of steel the one non-imperialist great power in the world—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which it excluded from the "peace" negotiations.

The United States government intended the Kellogg pact to serve before the eyes of the masses of all countries to displace and obscure the importance of the Soviet government's proposal of disarmament. The capitalist imperialist governments could not accept the Soviet proposals to disarm, and the refusal to accept them revealed the fact that capitalist imperialism can live only by fire and sword—that the capitalist system leads inevitably to imperialist war. Instead of disarming, the capitalist states retain and increase their fighting instruments of steel—and give the masses of the world a piece of paper based upon an "honor" which does not exist in capitalist governments.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics certainly had no illusions about the possibility of capitalist nations "disarming," and its proposal of disarmament served to throw the sharp light of truth upon the preparations for the coming imperialist war. Communists within the capitalist countries incessantly point out to the workers that there can be no peace under a capitalist system, and that the propaganda which advocates and spreads illusions of the possibility of disarmament is merely a help to the capitalist war-makers.

Consistently with this, the Soviet Union tore the mask off of the imperialist world by making proposals (which could come with sincerity only from a proletarian government which had thrown off the capitalist system) which the imperialists would inevitably, and did, necessarily reject.

Kellogg's proposal was an attempt to restore the mask of "peace" to capitalism while taking the leadership in the world of imperialist maneuvers into the hands of the most powerful of the war-makers.

The Soviet Union sharply pointed out that the imperialist governments were trying to make such treaties as mere instruments for furthering their imperialist war plans. Thus exposing the hypocritical motives of the imperialists in making the proposals, the Soviet Union nevertheless signed, and was the first to ratify, the document which on its face would "renounce war as an instrument of national policy."

The signing of the document by the Soviet Union acts further as a counter-move against the war plans of the imperialists who proposed it. The ratification at Moscow was accompanied by the most open and merciless exposure of the truth—that the Kellogg pact will not, cannot, and was not intended by its originators to mean a renunciation of imperialist war; that such a promise cannot mean renunciation of imperialist war by any but a non-imperialist people.

But the ratification in Washington the other day was covered with all of the hypocrisy and deceit that could be mustered. True, some of the senators were cynical enough to laugh and to sneer while voting for the pretended "peace" treaty—openly acknowledging that they did so only to make way for the big navy proposals. But in the main the agencies for creating the illusions of "peaceful" capitalism were at work, and today the masses of this country are inundated with new pacifist opiates.

One of the most sinister aspects of the treaty ratification was the open admission that all hands—"liberals," "irreconcilables" and Tories alike, in the senate, insist that the "renunciation of war" does not mean that the United States cannot go ahead with the conquest of Latin America. In this phase of the matter, the Kellogg pact, from the point of view of the United States government's intentions, constitutes practically a document affirming the annexation of all of the twenty Latin-American republics as colonies.

One major effect of the "peace" pact will be to cause a prairie-fire of Latin-American anti-imperialist rage to sweep over the southern republics.

The ratification of the Kellogg pact by the United States senate is a signal for the working class of this country and the Latin-American masses to prepare more rapidly and more in unison to fight against the imperialist war plans of the Wall Street government—our common enemy.

MUSSOLINI BUYS THE POPE

By Fred Ellis



As an additional help to support his bloody regime, Mussolini bribes the church. Class conscious Italian workers will laugh at "excommunication" from the medieval organization of superstition, and in spite of the assassin's dagger, the priest's incantations and the fascist mercenary army, will overthrow the capitalist system and establish the Italian Soviet Republic.

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg—Beacons of Struggle

By SOL AUERBACH.

ON the night of January 15, 1919, in the west end of Berlin, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were brutally murdered by reactionary hirelings of the Ebert-Scheidemann social-democrat government. Karl Liebknecht was shot. Rosa Luxemburg was lynched, her body brutally mishandled and dragged away. The body was not found until months later. Their murderers, Pflugh-Hartung, Pabst and Gora-bowski, not only went unpunished after a farcical trial but were awarded high positions in the republican army of the social democrat War Minister Noske.

When, the morning after, the Berlin press carried the news to the proletariat, the workers could not believe it. The bourgeoisie walked the streets with a relieved smile for now they felt confident that the social-democracy would safeguard the bourgeois republic. The "socialist" leaders felt a load taken from their chests, for they also thought that by the removal of the leaders of the revolutionary proletariat the German bourgeois republic had been saved.

Spartacus League Formed.

Liebknecht and Luxemburg had been the founders of the Spartacus League which later became the Communist Party of Germany. Their murder was a part of the campaign of terror and brutality by the social-democrats against the revolutionary workers. The martyred leaders were but two of the thousands brutally killed in cold blood by the counter-revolution. From the time the collapse of the German armies and the Russian Revolution offered the necessary kindling of the revolutionary fires in Germany, Liebknecht and Luxemburg, under the international leadership of Lenin, had stood out as the proponents of the complete overthrow of the German capitalist state and for the proclamation of a workers' and peasants' government.

On October 21, 1917, by the will of the workers, Karl Liebknecht was released from prison where he had spent most of the war period, as a combatant of German imperialism and an opponent of the social-democracy, which had taken the side of the militarists. When Liebknecht was released he was carried through the streets of Berlin by the workers in triumph and the city rang with the cheers of the workers.

Work in Navy.

One of the first activities of the Spartacus League was to form a secret organization in the navy at Kiel, which found ready support from the Kiel proletariat. The initial formation of the navy Spartacus was marked by the court-martialing and consequent shooting of the sailors Reichpersel and Koves, but other comrades took their places and the organization grew.

When the German imperialist, hoping to put up a fight against the British navy, ordered the fleet to

prepare for a fight to the death, the sailors at Kiel put out the fires in the German warships. This was on October 28, 1918. Hundreds of sailors were arrested and thrust into jail. But the revolt was spreading. The sailors of the fleet and the Kiel proletariat held huge protest meetings on November 1 and 2, culminated by a monster demonstration on November 3, demanding the freedom of their comrades. The demonstration was fired upon by government troops and 30 sailors were killed. On November 4 the sailors' revolt became general. The naval officers were forced to recognize the Soldiers' and Sailors' Councils. Twenty thousand sailors and workers, waving Red Flags marched to the prison and released their brother sailors. The Red Flag was hoisted on the warships.

Revolution Spreads.

The revolution was spreading. On November 5 and 6 the Workers' and Sailors' Councils assumed power in Hamburg, Lubeck, Hanover, Bremen and in many other cities. On November 7 the workers seized power in Munich and by November 8 the revolution had spread to all parts of Germany.

November 9 marked the open and unmistakable betrayal of the workers' revolution by the "socialists," a course which had been already charted by the treachery during the war. It was nothing new on their part nor was it unexpected—for they had during the war years sufficiently demonstrated their bourgeois and counter-revolutionary character. But on Nov. 9 they entered upon one of the most brutal betrayals in history. That day marked the beginning of a regime which was to murder thousands of workers in cold blood.

In Berlin.

On November 9 revolution marched in the streets of Berlin. News of the seizure of power in other parts of Germany had been diligently kept from the Berlin workers. On the morning of that day the Spartacus League pasted posters all over the city, distributed them through the factories, calling the workers to action. They marched the streets triumphantly. And Scheidemann, forced into action by alarm, left his cup of tea in the Reichstag restaurant and proclaimed a republic from the Reichstag steps.

The republic he proclaimed was of the color of weak tea. It was a bourgeois-democratic republic that he proclaimed on that day, in the face of marching revolution throughout Germany. It pacified, however, that section of the German proletariat under the leadership of the "socialists," blinded their eyes to the possibilities of the situation and paved the way for the brutal reaction.

The independent socialists agreed to form a government in coalition with the right social-democrats. But Karl Liebknecht, true revolutionary that he was, refused to participate in a government of traitorous socialists.

Call of Militants.

On November 18, Rosa Luxemburg formulated the program of the Spartacus League. It demanded: Immediate and rapid construction of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils; a national Workers' and Soldiers' Council Congress from which was to be elected an enlarged committee to serve as the executive of the

country; the formation of a Red Guard and the immediate confiscation of landed property by the revolutionary state. These demands were not such as to please a government composed of counter-revolutionaries. The social-democrats, under Wels, Scheidemann and Ebert began to mobilize the remnants of the imperial army to break the coming revolution against the bourgeois democracy.

The first shots between the forces of revolution and reactionary social-democracy, reinforced by royalist troops, were fired on November 21. Soldiers sent by the social-democrat Wels fired into a crowd of workers demanding the release of their comrades who had been imprisoned by the "socialists." The workers returned the shots.

A brutal and extreme campaign was now started against revolutionary workers. The government of Scheidemann and Ebert used every means in their power to incite the workers and the bourgeoisie against the militant section led by the Spartacus League. They incited the soldiers of the imperial army against the workers, they gathered about themselves all reactionary elements possible. On Dec. 5 soldiers again fired into a demonstration of workers. Hand-bills and posters flaming "Kill Liebknecht" were pasted on walls and distributed by the hirelings of the social-democrats.

But even that could not shake the faith of the masses in Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. On December 8, in defiance of the socialist white terror, Liebknecht led 30,000 workers and soldiers through the streets of Berlin calling for the overthrow of the Scheidemann-Ebert government.

Organize for Struggle.

The movement against the counter-revolutionary government grew. On Dec. 23 the National Sailors' Division imprisoned Wels in the castle in their possession. The next day, by orders of the social-democrats, reactionary troops advanced against the castle and bombarded it. The sailors gave up Wels but the government dared not touch or imprison them.

At the Spartacists (now the Communist Party of Germany) conference held towards the end of 1918 it was decided to organize for the decisive struggle and the overthrow of the Scheidemann government.

At a huge mass meeting of workers in Berlin on Jan. 5, the slogan was definitely raised, "Down with the Ebert-Scheidemann Government!" A general strike was called and on that day workers and revolutionary soldiers occupied all the principal newspaper buildings in Berlin.

The next day the general strike began with a bang. The government countered by calling in the social-democrat Noske from Kiel where he had been stationed. And Noske began his notorious career as the leading militarist of the "socialist" regime. On Jan. 11 he brought in 3,000 shock troops, composed of the most reactionary elements in the old

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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In previous chapters Haywood wrote of his pioneer parentage, birth and boyhood at Salt Lake City; rough life in mining camp at Ophir, Utah; Mormon church "Destroying Angels"; polygamy; a miner at nine; odd jobs and impressions of Salt Lake City; off to Nevada; years of youth in remote mountains; a convert to the cause of labor; married to Nevada Jane Minor; Haywood the cowboy; a girl baby; back to mining; homesteading and hardships; queer people at Tuscarora; frontier pastimes. Now go on reading.—EDITOR.

PART XII.

DRINKING, gambling, and dancing were not our only amusements. We had a Lyceum club, study and debating classes which gave the young people the opportunity to learn something of history, literature, and so forth.

Tom Minor was working on the "P-bench" ranch near Tuscarora. He came to town one day and we decided to go home on a visit. Tom of course had his own outfit. I got a horse and saddle, and the morning we started out he rode an outlaw broncho which he called "Cherokee Bill." We rode down Independence Creek to the Owyhee River and stopped at a ranch for the night. Next morning early we started out with a few slices of bread and bacon. The first thing to do was to swim the river; it was high and wide and the water was cold. The horse I was riding swam low, there were only his eyes, ears and nose in sight. I got soaking wet to the waist. Tom's horse was a high swimmer and he got wet only about to the knees. The Owyhee River into which Jack Creek emptied was a tributary to the Snake River, which wriggled its way through Idaho and Oregon to the Columbia River. Up these various streams thousands of miles to the very foot of Mount Blitzen came the salmon from the Pacific Ocean to spawn. As we climbed out of the Owyhee River we could see the top of Buckskin Mountain which was at the head of McDermitt Creek. Tom pointed to it, saying:

"It's a long ride and maybe a dry camp."

For the want of canteens we had filled two bottles full of water. As the sun got higher and the day warmer we rolled the bottles up in our coats and tied them to our saddles. There was no road. The distant mountain ahead was our only means of direction. We were now in the Diamond-A desert. Such names as "P-bench" and "Diamond-A" come from the branding marks used by the ranches in this part of the country; the ranches themselves are called after their brands.

There was no growth on the desert except a low scattered browse, which sheep fed upon in winter when there was snow to slake their thirst. As the miles passed, the size of old Mount Buckskin increased in our vision. It was a clear day and the mountain appeared to be nearer than it really was.

Our horses began to fag along in the late afternoon. We had made no stop since the early morning. Our clothes had dried on us. Neither we nor the horses had had a bite to eat. Our water was all gone except a little in the bottom of the bottles. We got down and stretched ourselves, and the horses nibbled at the browse. We ate a slice of bread and bacon, and drank what water we had, then mounted and set out again. The sun had gone down. We were making slow progress when we heard the sharp chatter of a magpie.

"There's water!" we both cried at once, but there was nothing in sight except barren desert. We turned a little to the right and made for the place the sound had come from. The horses became restless and broke into a lope. In less than a hundred yards we came to a deep canyon with sheer precipitous walls. Far below us lay the green fresh grass, the crystal stream and the willows that fringed it. As far as we could see there seemed to be no break in the cliffs. We rode along the edge. The horses, we knew, were hungry and thirsty; there under their very noses were fresh water, green grass, and no way to reach it. What must a horse think under those circumstances?

We came at last to a narrow gulch running down into the canyon, very steep and filled with slicker. We rode down with no other mishap than a bad scratch on my horse's left hind leg. We unsaddled, picketed Cherokee Bill, and turned Preacher loose, had a long drink, ate a bite and stretched out with our saddles for pillows, pulling our saddle blankets up over us when the night got cool. At break of day we were on our way, riding up the canyon until we came to an easy place to get up to the flat above. To our right across the flat we saw the Haystack Mountains, a group of low hills rising sharply from the plain, so much alike that cowboys invariably got lost among them during the round-ups.

We got home early in the afternoon. The family was glad to see us and I was delighted to be back with my wife and baby. But the happiness was marred by the condition of my wife, who was suffering from a renewed attack of what doctors had called rheumatism. When a girl she had been thrown from a horse and her spine was injured. It affected her joints, which were badly swollen and gave her much pain, from which she suffered all her life.

I decided as a last resort to take her to Kyle Springs, a distance of about a hundred and forty miles. Loading our bedding, food, and camping outfit on a spring wagon, and leaving the baby with her grandmother, we started out with a splendid pair of palomina horses, cream colored with white manes and tails. We made the Hill the first day, the second day drove to Winnemucca and the next to Kyle Springs. The curative properties of these waters were known far and wide, but the place was now deserted, as the mines in that part of the country had been worked out. There was a house of four or five rooms on a barren, bleak spot near Cinnabar Mountain. Unionville and other old mining camps were in the mountains across the valley, eight or ten miles away. There were small farms and ranches here and there.

We were alone for three weeks or a month, except during a few days when some Indians camped at the springs. My wife was practically helpless, unable at that time to walk so that I had to carry her everywhere, and she could not even dress herself. In the morning I would get up and dress, feed the horses, clean up the stable, ride one horse and lead the other to water—the only fresh water was up the canyon about a mile. Coming back I would wash, cook and carry a little breakfast to my wife, and clean up the dishes. Then I would roll her in a blanket and carry her up to the springs. There I dug a hole in the mud and put her in, covering her up to the neck with the oozy warm mud. Having done up her long hair in a towel, I fastened another towel on two stakes stuck in the mud for a pillow. I stripped before beginning the mud-bath, steaming and other processes that we went through every day. From the mud-hole, which was outside in the open air, I carried Nevada into the plunge, rinsed the mud off, and wrapped her in the blankets to carry her back to the house. In the afternoon I would again carry her to the springs, this time to dip her in the alum baths, which were in a hole, so small that I had to be careful not to scratch her on the rock. After this came another turn in the steam bath, and a plunge.

After we had been at the springs nearly a month, and had visited the different ranches nearby, I stood my wife on the scales one day when we were in Unionville, and found that she weighed only eighty-eight pounds. This was a loss of twenty-five pounds or more from her usual weight. We concluded that the treatment I was giving her at the springs was too severe, and we decided to go home, where we tried snake-oil, sage-baths, and other Indian remedies.

In the next instalment Haywood writes one of those sort of Wild West stories that the Zane Grey brand of ink-slingers try to but cannot write. Moreover, Haywood's story is true. It may not end up to suit romancers, but reality often plays that trick. Read of the battle between two cowboys, Walter Rice and Mex Ricardo.

army. He organized corps of mercenaries, composed of the lowest elements he could collect. The social-democrats had resolved to use every possible means for the suppression of the revolution. They even went so far as accepting money from foreign capitalists to build up their revolutionary soldiers occupied all the principal newspaper buildings in Berlin. The next day the general strike began with a bang. The government countered by calling in the social-democrat Noske from Kiel where he had been stationed. And Noske began his notorious career as the leading militarist of the "socialist" regime. On Jan. 11 he brought in 3,000 shock troops, composed of the most reactionary elements in the old

In the Era of Prosperity

