

SPEED AID TO DAILY WORKER AT ONCE! DANGER IS EXTREME!

The alarmingly small receipts Thursday in response to the appeal for financial help to save the Daily Worker, have made the situation today graver than heretofore. We are confident that the workers who depend upon the Daily Worker would not willingly allow it to die. But the slowness with which contributions are being received makes the danger most extreme.

Contributions received Thursday amount to \$539.91, smaller than the donations received the previous day.

The Management Committee conferred with some of the larger creditors. By consent of creditors, certain of the obligations were postponed for several days. Other obligations could not be postponed, and it is the

estimate of the business office that the amount of \$4,500 covers the demands which positively cannot be postponed beyond tomorrow, Saturday.

Our telephone service was temporarily shut off, but has been restored. News telegraph service has not been interrupted, arrangements having been made to continue it on promise of early payment. However this is only a temporary relief unless the flow of donations is greatly stimulated.

The Management Committee has decided to request the various district organizations of the Workers (Communist) Party to accept the following quotas for the present campaign to maintain the Daily Worker:

District No. 1	\$1,000
District No. 2	5,000
District No. 3	1,000
District No. 4	400
District No. 5	750
District No. 6	650
District No. 7	1,200
District No. 8	2,000
District No. 9	500
District No. 10	400
District No. 12	500
District No. 13	2,000
District No. 15	400
Agricultural	200
Total of Quotas	\$16,000

Comrades! Despite the disappointingly small results obtained thus far, despite the fact that the life of our Daily Worker hangs in the balance from hour to hour, from day to day, we are sure that you will realize the

duty that you owe to the cause, and will make the necessary sacrifice of a substantial part of your wages for this week.

Militant workers! You face the necessity to choose whether or not you are to fight your battles in the future without your champion, the Daily Worker.

We urge all unions, all fraternal and other organizations of our class, all members and units of the Workers (Communist) Party, to set an example in working class solidarity.

Fraternally yours,
THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Send all contributions to The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York.

JOHNSON TAKES SLAP AT JAPAN "NO LIMITATION"

Says Arms Conferences Are Snare and Fraud; for Open Navy Race

Will Maintain Secrecy Senators Snarl About West Vote Exposure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—After disposing of the question of greater secrecy when senators identify themselves thru their votes with future Teapot Dome scandals, the senate settled down to hear Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, traditional foe of Japan, flay arms limitation, denounce arms limitation treaties as fraud, and appeal for a great big navy of warships for the U. S. imperialist government. He referred to Japan and England as rivals to U. S., building in competition with the U. S. navy.

"The Washington Arms Treaty which was supposed to have ended competition in capital ships between U. S., England, and Japan by preserving the ratio of 5-5-3 in naval strength, was a fraud, a delusion and a snare," said Johnson, who then in characteristic jingo fashion, laid all the blame for the violation of the 5-5-3 ratio on England and Japan.

"We sacrificed \$150,000,000," Johnson said. "We scrapped ships which were the peer of any before constructed on the seas. We expect the 5-5-3 ratio to be preserved."

"Thereafter the English started on their building program," Johnson quoted Commander Kenworthy, British author, as saying after the Harding Disarmament Conference, "By the grace of God and President Harding, Britannia still rules the waves."

"They told us they accepted our interpretations in principle," Johnson added, referring to the British attitude at the conference. "They always said 'in principle' then they began to build under the quota as they chose."

"Coming from the territory I do, of course I am for the cruiser bill, and realizing what the future may

EMERGENCY FUND

Contributions received Thursday:		
Section 1, International Br.	5.00	
No. 1, New York	\$101.00	
Branch 6, Section 5, Bronx, N. Y.	55.00	
Sec. 1, Night Wk's Union, New York	50.00	
Sec. 1, 8P, N. Y.	20.00	
Section 1, 7P, New York	27.50	
A. Rochester, N. Y.	25.00	
Branch 1, Sec. 5, N. Y.	20.00	
Sec. 1, 5P, New York	20.00	
A. Manoka, N. Y.	10.00	
3B, Sec. 6, B'klyn, N. Y.	7.00	
Shop Nucleus 1, Sec. 1, N. Y.	1F, 3E, New York	6.50
H. & F. Person, Hicksville, N. Y.	5.00	
Em Jo Basshe, N. Y.	5.00	
H. J. Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00	
A. Malison, Woodridge, N. Y.	5.00	
Abe Olken, New York	5.00	
L. Talmy, New York	5.00	
Angelo Diolietis, N. Y.	5.00	
A. Parkino, N. Y.	5.00	
G. Makris, N. Y.	5.00	
Louis Rubin, N. Y.	5.00	
Unit 3, Sec 4, N. Y.	5.00	
P. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00	
Lithuanian Literature Society, Br. 59, Akron, O.	5.00	
Workers Women's Society, Br. 41, Akron, O.	5.00	
Vlassis Hondry, Wilmington, Delaware	5.00	
J. Volkman, Wilmington, Del.	5.00	
A. Nemerowsky, Glenside, Pa.	5.00	
L. Kania, Paterson, N. J.	5.00	
J. Glass, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00	
E. N., Erie, Pa.	5.00	
P. Slekoitis, Scranton, Pa.	5.00	
Dr. M. Goldberg, N. Y.	5.00	
Section 1, 9P, N. Y.	4.50	
C. Bangermann, N. Y.	4.00	
J. Zielinski, Chicago, Ill.	4.00	
2B, 3F, New York	3.15	
K. B., New York	3.00	
M. Stein, N. Y.	3.00	
M. Katz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00	
W. Weinstein, Bronx, N. Y.	3.00	
J. H. Gee, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00	

Half Million on Passengers None for Crew

"You don't think that we would spend a half million dollars for remodeling the passengers' quarters if the ship was no good?" asked an official of the Dollar Steamship Line at 25 Broadway, when a Daily Worker reporter interviewed him in connection with the fire aboard the S. S. Johnson in which two seamen lost their lives, others are still missing and still others are in a serious condition.

The slick official, in an assured tone, tried to impress the reporter with this sum when he wanted to know if the ship was in good condition and whether the report was true that the ship was old and unworthy.

"Hm, a half million dollars on the passengers' quarters? You were going around the world, weren't you? But it seems as though the crew's quarters were rather crowded, they seemed to have been trapped..."

"Well I don't know anything about that. You can see for yourself on the ship. Some reporters from other papers were down there today and the reports in the newspapers will be better tomorrow, I assure you."

The official further assured the reporter that the Dollar Line had only good service, did not cater to five or ten dollar passengers and

(Continued on Page Five)

Plan Joint Meeting on War Danger at Royal Palace Next Thursday

Wall Street's open and concentrated preparations for a new world conflagration resulting in the wholesale slaughter of workers and peasants will be discussed at a mass meeting next Thursday, Feb. 7, at the Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., corner Graham Ave., Brooklyn. The meeting, which will open at 8 p. m., will be under the joint auspices of the N. Y. Branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, United Council of Working-Class Women, No. 4, and Section 6 of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Speakers at the meeting, which will stress the war danger and expose the white terror in the Caribbean and Latin-American countries, will include George Pershing, field organizer of the United States section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League; Ray Ragozin, of the United Councils of Working Women and Harriet Silverman, secretary of the New York branch of the League. Anthony Binba will preside.

COLER, PEEVED, PULLS LID OFF TAMMANY GRAFT

Charity Head Gets Mad, Spills the Beans on Corruption

Shows Incompetence The 'Tiger' Chooses All Employees

Bird S. Coler yesterday repeated his charges that the Tammany gang, whom he has tried to serve faithfully for eleven years in the office he is abandoning and for nearly a long time before, loaded down his Department of Public Welfare with incompetent, drunken and dangerous officials who had to be politically rewarded. He also declared that Mayor Walker's new Public Hospital scheme which takes away part of the welfare work and places it under the hospital department, is a "gold brick" and will injure to the "homeless children, indigent mothers, blinded war veterans, and others" he has been giving official city charity to.

Tammany Ran It Coler's first charges were made at a banquet given him by his friends Wednesday night. Yesterday he stated again that he could not hire any employee drawing over \$850 a year, unless the name was sent to him by Tammany Hall.

Coler said that of seventeen men sent him by for appointment as Deputy Commissioner in eleven years, only four knew anything about their duties. One was drunk when he got there, another while in the Police Department, he learned, had been fined ten days' pay for holding up an automobile with a pistol. This man refused to

FORM TEXTILE PRODUCT TRUST

Ittleson Gang Combines Two Big Factors

A long step towards monopoly in the handling of products of textile mills was taken yesterday when final touches were given to a merger by which Commercial Investment Trust Corp., of New York, has bought Frederick Victor & Achelis, textile factors, and will merge this newly acquired firm with Peierls, Buhler & Co., Inc., which the Commercial bought several months ago. The merger will control sales of about \$200,000,000 per year. Both are old companies, representing about 150 mills. The Commercial

USSR SCIENTIST TELLS OF GREAT EXPERIMENT

Mechanical Heart Enabled Severed Head of Dog to React to Varied Stimuli

Whalen's New Order Crowds Garment Workers; Will Help the Scabs



By making a "playground" out of the block at 36th Street between 7th and 8th Avenues, Whalen cuts off this shop section from the main thoroughfares during the noon hour. His meaning is clear. On the eve of the garment strike he has fixed it so that the scabs will be protected within this roped-off area and pickets will not be allowed within it. His strong-armed squad will guard the ropes.

100 DRESS FIRMS ASK SETTLEMENT

Special Committee of 1,000 Meets

Nearly 100 dress firms yesterday applied for settlement with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. This large total is looked upon as a direct result of the overwhelming success of the huge demonstration in Manhattan Opera House Wednesday night which voted to call a general strike in the dress trade.

The office of the new union was jammed all day yesterday with enthusiastic workers — dressmakers, cloakmakers, furriers, workers of all the needle trades. The workers were unanimous in expressing their determination to go on the picket line when the strike call is issued and fight until all the demands are won.

Last night a spirited meeting of the Organization Committee of 1,000 was held in Manhattan Lyceum, 69 E. Fourth St. The workers were divided into groups of ten with a picket captain for each group and were given instructions as to their duties. It is the Organization Committee that will be the shock troops of the coming strike and will be expected to play the leading role in all strike activities. As further evidence of the solidarity of the needle trades workers was the fact that among the volunteers for this committee were cloakmakers, furriers, capmakers and milliners.

NEGRO CHAMPION PLANS BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF "SINGING JAILBIRDS"

A benefit performance of Upton Sinclair's play, "Singing Jailbirds," has been arranged for Sunday evening, Feb. 10, at the Grove Street Theatre (one block from Seventh Ave., Sheridan Square station). The performance will be given under the auspices of the Harlem Champion Booster Club and the Young Pioneers. The net proceeds will be equally divided between the latter organization and the Negro Champion.

Tickets are now on sale at the office of the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133rd St., and the Workers Book Shop, 26 Union Square. All workers are urged to attend this benefit performance and to urge other workers to come.

Soviet Crafts Exhibit Opens in N. Y. Today

The first comprehensive exhibition of the arts and handicrafts of Russia under the Soviet, opens in New York today to continue until March 1, in the Grand Central Palace.

More than a million dollars worth of peasant things have been brought for the Exposition by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, which is sponsoring the exhibition. The gay carvings, toys, linens, embroideries, jewelry, ivory, will be displayed in a real Russian setting, a miniature out-door fair, such as the one held each year in Niji Novgorod on the Volga river. Great kiosks house the exquisite linens and embroideries of the peasant women, and the lacquered wooden ware which they use as household utensils. Exact replicas of peasant houses, representing various sections of Russia, have been built in to display the typical arts of their regions. An oriental bazaar, with a copy of a mosque at one end, and gay striped tents clus-

2 HAT LOCALS IN JOINT STOPPAGE

Local 43 Workers Show Solidarity

The members of the militant girls' millinery trimmers' Local 43 yesterday gave an exhibition of working-class solidarity that caused considerable consternation among the strikebreaking flunkies of President Zaritsky in the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International.

The local yesterday ordered a stoppage at the Little Queen Hat Company, 1370 Broadway, in sympathy with the members of the right wing operators' Local 24 who had stopped work because a blocker had been discharged. The Local 43 members had been working at this shop side by side with the members of Local 24, the local whose officials have been trying in every way to smash Local 43 and subject its members to the corrupt bureaucratic rule of the Zaritsky machine. The blocker who had been fired was a member of Local 24 and Local 43 was therefore not directly affected. Moreover, similar situations, in which Local 43 has struck shops, has always found the officials of Local 24 ordering their members to remain at work.

CURFEW LAW FOR "MORALS" MILWAUKEE, Jan., '31 (UP)

Strict enforcement of the 10 o'clock curfew ordinance was invoked in Milwaukee's morals drive today as an aid in protecting girls from the designs of "unprincipled sheiks."

3 WILL DIE FOR SPANISH REVOLT

Death Sentences for Others Expected

LISBON, Jan. 31.—Three artillery officers who participated in the recent uprising at Ciudad Real, Spain, are reported to have been given death sentences, according to a dispatch arriving here from Madrid.

Spanish censor has been clamped down upon all news, however, and information concerning events across the frontier is extremely difficult to obtain.

Latest reports, which seem to be borne out by the nature of the situation, state that death sentences also wait Sanchez Guera, and possibly his son, for participating in the uprising. Guerra is a Spanish exile who has spent much time in Paris. He and his son were arrested as they departed from a French boat at Valencia, one of the centers of the outbreak.

The ruthlessness with which the government of Primo de Rivera seems determined to mete out vengeance to the participants in the uprising is believed to reveal the insecurity which the present dictatorship feels.

While the outbreak in Ciudad Real is reported to have been confined entirely to the artillery corps, it is known that the plot to overthrow the Rivera government was widespread throughout Spain and it is certain that it was prevented simply by the discovery of the plans.

Had the outbreak been successful in one or two cities, it is thought here that the revolt would have quickly lost its military character and have drawn sections of the working class and peasantry into it against the present regime.

Further death sentences and reprisals against the revolting troops are expected.

FRAME-UP FAILS

DUMFRIES, Scotland, (By Mail).—Dumfries was the goat by the railroad following a railway disaster at Dinwoodie, in which four were killed, James Scott, signalman, has been acquitted.

FIGHT OPEN SHOP

CAMDEN, N. J. (By Mail).—Building workers on the Stevens building will fight against the employment of non-union electricians.

TWO DEAD, SEVEN HURT, IN FIRE-SWEPT DOLLAR LINE 25 YEAR OLD HULK

Ship Kept Cold in Port to Save Coal; Men Used Oil Stove to Keep Warm

Resulting Fire Reveals President Johnson a Hell-Hole for the Seamen

The heavy hand of the Dollar Line censorship yesterday shut off all investigation other than "its own," of the fire which cost the lives of two supposedly unidentified workers, and seriously injured seven, one of whom is expected to die, on the Dollar Line "round-the-world" ship, the President Johnson, early yesterday.

At the Jersey pier, special company police barred all reporters or photographers, and the Daily Worker reporter was told to "see Mr. Duffy." This worthy, however, said to "see the company headquarters at 25 Broadway in New York City." He added, when asked what caused the fire, that he was instructed "to work, not to talk."

Hard-Boiled Open Shop. The Dollar Line has good reason to smother everything in a cloud of secrecy. It is a notoriously open shop company, its head, Robert Dollar, in the open-shop fight against the marine transport workers at San Francisco many years ago, said that the union would be driven off the waterfront "with blackjacks and guns."

That there exist the worst conditions of slavery, particularly for the Asiatic workers employed by the Dollar Line ships, is a fact known to every seaman, said George Mink, secretary of the Marine Workers

300 Shoe and Slipper Workers Attend Mass Meeting in Brooklyn

Fred Eidenkapp, secretary of the Workers' International Relief, last night addressed almost 800 shoe and slipper workers in Lorraine Hall, 790 Broadway, Brooklyn, at a mass meeting called by the Independent Shoe Workers' Union. Steve Alexander, president of the union, was chairman.

Strikers of the Shirley Shoe Co. and the Vincent Horwitz Shoe Company were greeted with thunderous applause when they marched into the hall bearing placards and militant slogans. An organizational committee of fifty was elected to carry on the work in the union which is constantly increasing in size and in the scope of its activity.

Other speakers at the meeting, chairmen of strike committees, described the militant action of their fellow workers. Edward Erickson, general shop chairman at the Mackey Shoe Co., announced that the entire working crew, formerly non-union, had joined the Independent Shoe Workers' Union in a body.

TWO FACE DEATH.

FRANKLIN, La., Jan. 31 (UP).—Mrs. Ada Bonner Le Bœuf and Dr. Thomas E. Dreher wept today when informed by Sheriff Charles Pecot that every legal recourse to prevent their execution tomorrow had been exhausted.

'DAILY' AGENTS TONITE

To take up at once emergency measures to save the paper, all Daily Worker agents of District 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party are called to a special meeting tonight at 6:30 in the business office of the "Daily," 26-28 Union Square, Room 201.

Food Workers Urge Membership to Choose Obermeier in Elections Saturday, Sunday

EXPOSES ROLE OF BURKHARDT-LORE MACHINE

Conditions of Workers Growing Worse

By B. KALFIDES.
Fellow Workers:
As soon as the ballots will be sent to the locals from the Central Office of the A. F. W., you will be called upon to cast your vote for the next Secretary-Treasurer of our organization.

As far as we know there are only two candidates running for office—M. Obermeier and A. Burkhardt. We've got to choose between these two candidates.

But before we make our choice let us examine and analyze the situation and development in the food industry. The existing trade unions, the part they played in the past, and what are the prospects in the near future.

One does not have to be a professor or scientist to observe the tremendous growth that is going on in all fronts of our industry. Baking, meat packing, auxiliary industries, grocery, fruit, etc.

While the bosses are organized into powerful trusts with hundreds of millions at their command, the workers are completely helpless, unable to put up a big fight against these organized giants, the powerful trusts and monopolies in the food industry to better their condition.

A very small percentage of workers are organized today into the existing trade unions, that is, the A. F. of L. and the A. F. W. But the bulk of the workers of our industry that runs into millions are unorganized.

The A. F. of L. controls a few bakeries in the East Side and a few restaurants that are organized labor. The butcher shops they control are hardly worth mentioning.

The officials of the A. F. of L. have no intention to organize anything. They make sure to keep as many shops organized as they will be able to pay their salaries.

If any progressive workers within the A. F. of L. make an attempt to organize, they are immediately expelled by the controlling bureaucracy. As a result of this policy of the officialdom, today we have independent locals of butchers, grocery clerks, and culinary workers that broke away from the A. F. of L. and ready to be linked up to a real left wing movement.

The locals of the A. F. of L. today are in a process of disintegration. The trade of the independent bakeries, the small two-by-one shops is replaced by the big bread and cake companies that use unskilled and unorganized workers.

The new machinery, the labor saving devices are not only putting the small bakeries out of business, but also throw out of work the skilled bakers. The unemployment list of the locals in the A. F. of L. is growing bigger and bigger with the hope for betterment in sight.

The bakers in the A. F. of L. are revolting against the officialdom. But what is the situation in the A. F. W.? We are supposed to be a radical organization, and industrial union, a union that will organize not only the skilled but also the unskilled—the millions that are working in the bread factories, packing houses, grocery clerks, etc., etc.

Burkhardt is in control of the union for the last six or seven years. What has he done? Resolutions were passed for the last two conventions instructing the secretary to write in the "Free Voice," editorials about the development in the food industry. Did he do it, No, he did not.

He does not understand what is going on in our industry. He takes the attitude of the technical clerk in the office expecting to get orders from the G. E. B. and carry them out. He has nothing to suggest, nothing to offer.

What did the Burkhardt administration do to organize the bread factories in New York?
We spent thousands of dollars, we sent out organizers but without any concrete plans, and of course with no results.

The situation in the bakery locals as well as in the Hotel Workers is deplorable. The unemployment grows in all locals. The small bakeries under our control are going out of existence day by day.

But the officialdom does not give a damn about our conditions, our officials do not intend to move. Our union is no more industrial than the A. F. of L. and the leadership as much reactionary.

If we are going to continue the same administration for two or three more years our union will disintegrate. We must move, we must awaken and adapt ourselves to the new developments—to the new situation in our industry.

Exploit the situation existing today within the A. F. of L. Try to bring into our ranks the locals that are breaking away from the A. F. of L.

Wage a well prepared, well planned campaign to organize the bread factories, with new methods, and new tactics that will bring results.
Wage a campaign to organize the

Deckhand Drowned in Dock Accident

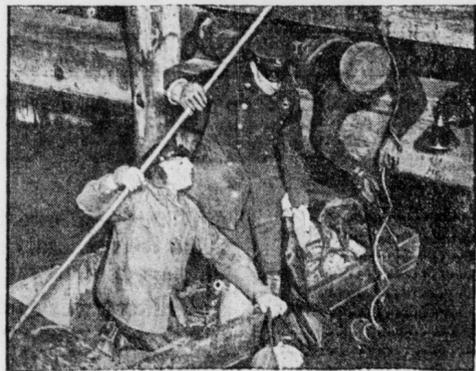


Photo shows the body of William Browne, a deckhand who had fallen off the pier at 112th Street, being dragged from the water. Seamen must organize into the International Marine Workers League.

GARMENT B'LD'G 2 HAT LOCALS IN BULLETIN ISSUED JOINT STOPPAGE

Calls on Workers to Organize, Fight

Calling on all workers employed in the Garment Capitol Center building, 498 Seventh Ave., to protest against the latest practice of the bosses, that of making the workers ride on the freight instead of the passenger elevators, the Garment Center group of the Workers (Communist) Party yesterday distributed the first building bulletin in the history of the Party to the 4,000 workers employed in the building.

The bulletin, calling upon the workers to fight for their rights by joining the Needle Trades Industrial Union, was enthusiastically greeted by the workers. Following is the bulletin in full:

Protest Conditions.
"Refuse to be treated like cattle! "Are you going to stand for the latest insult, that you are just like cattle or pigs?"

"How many times have you been made to suffer the disgrace and humiliation of being forcibly pulled out of the line waiting for the passenger elevator and sent around the corner to the freight elevator—just as you would kick or knock about a bundle of rags, or a herd of cattle or swine?"

"Your bosses put you in the same class as the mute freight that does not speak, does not ask any questions and never protests."

"You, the dressmakers, cloakmakers and other workers of the Garment Capitol Center Building, who are made to slave long hours for starvation wages; you who are exploited to the very limit; you who make all the profits for your bosses, you who provide your bosses with the best of everything and yourselves suffer misery and poverty."

Join Needle Union!
"Think of it. It is only because you are not organized that your bosses can dictate to you any conditions of slavery that they please. But there is the new Industrial Union of the Needle Trades, that is organizing the thousands of needle trades workers into a strong and powerful union, that will do away with the inhuman conditions of slavery which you are now made to suffer."

"You are part of the vast army of needle trades workers and you will, like them, also revolt against the miserable conditions under which you work and live, including the latest act of tyranny on the part of your bosses—that of shoving you like cattle onto the freight elevator—that you will also strike and fight for your union, the new Industrial Union of the Needle Trades."

"You will and must throw this insult back into the faces of your bosses."

"Refuse to ride on the freight elevator!"

Organize!
"Organize! Join the new Industrial Union of the Needle Trades, which fights against the speed-up; against the long hours; against the starvation wages; against the bloody piece-work system; against all the slave-driving conditions of the open shop—and fight for a living wage; for week work; for regaining all the conditions which were lost because of the union breaking policies and tactics of the scab-agents of the bosses—the Sigmans and the Schlessingers—and more; for the building of a big and powerful union, for the workers and against the bosses."

"Demonstrate your unity and solidarity!"

"Demand the right to ride on the passenger elevator. No discriminations!"

"Rally to the new Industrial Union of the Needle Trades—your union!"

culinary workers thruout the city. The conditions are very favorable for this. But the present administration is a stagnant one. They are opposed to the organization of the unorganized. They sneer at those who propose to do anything. They are pessimistic—they don't believe that the factories can be organized. They have no faith in the labor movement.

How can you depend on them to take advantage of these favorable conditions and build new unions? The only answer to Burkhardt should be an overwhelming defeat. Vote for Obermeier—put new blood into the leadership of our union, and a new life.

Forward for a real Industrial Union that will fight for the interest of the workers and not the bureaucrats!

SOVIET DOCTOR DESCRIBES DOG HEAD EXPERIMENT

Mechanical Heart Aids Reactions

(Continued from Page One)
feed the brain. Various substances could be placed in the blood flowing through the artificial heart and the effects recorded. In the same way the scientists propose to study brain toxins, which are supposed to explain fatigue and the need for rest and sleep.

This, however, is merely one feature of the extensive experiments being carried out with government aid. Dr. Brukhanenko emphasized first that only dogs which had been condemned to death because of madness were used in the experiment and every effort is made to render the experiment painless.

Before explaining the experiment, Dr. Brukhanenko said he was not prepared to assert that the head was "alive" during the three and one-half hours of the experiment, in the complete and ordinary sense of the word. He did state without qualification, that the head was alive so far as appearances were concerned and that the natural functions of the brain were revived. This statement he supported by photographs and the fact that a number of noted scientists have witnessed several such experiments here.

The words life and death, he continued, are not so simple as is generally presumed. Only when science can define the words life and death will it be possible to accept, or reject the statement that the head was or was not alive, he pointed out.

"A clock that stops working is not necessarily dead. Neither is a body of necessity dead when it stops working."

In making the experiment, the scientists used a preparation known as "Germanin" or "Bayer 205" which was created by Dr. O. A. Steppuhn of Moscow, and has attracted wide attention in medical circles because it simplifies blood transfusion and, in this case, prevented coagulating which would have ruined the experiment.

Dr. Brukhanenko explained that a delicate operation on the dog was performed, leaving the main arteries of the neck until the last. Then the final separation was completed and the artificial heart was quickly attached to the four arteries in the neck.

Because of the chloroform which had been administered, the head remained apparently lifeless for some 20 minutes while the artificial heart pumped and ejected blood and oxygen just as a real heart works. When the eyelids were touched, however, they reacted as in life and at the end of about half an hour increasingly clear signs of life were noted.

"The eyes were then opened," said Dr. Brukhanenko, "and had every appearance of life. The head responded to the slightest touch. If I touched the ear, the head responded in typical life-like movement. Our assistant, Volodia Drugkov, accidentally touched a wire to the nostril and the head jerked violently."

"When a strong light was flashed, the eyes shut instantly. A piece of cotton soaked in acid was placed in the mouth and it was immediately ejected. A piece of cheese was placed on the tongue and it was swallowed. Every test made during the three and one-half hours showed normal responses."

"Why were we unable to prolong the process?" Dr. Brukhanenko continued. "The cause seemed to be a change in the blood. It became darker and seemed to contain less oxygen. Toward the end of the experiment, the dog appeared to need air and opened the mouth as though breathing or yawning."

He pointed out that, when the artificial blood circulation was shut off, the head developed symptoms of "dying." If it was "dying," he said, it might be presumed that it had been alive previously.

"That question, however, remains for future experiments to develop in detail."

"We have seen above that the first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)"

Tenement Fire Trap



This is the tenement at 240 West 16th St., New York, in which a fire burned a child to death and made 20 families homeless, destroying all their belongings. The tenants could only escape through the roof, the stairway and fire escape being blocked.

COLER REVEALS TAMMANY GRAFT

Charity Head Gets Mad, Spills the Beans

(Continued from Page One)
resign and had to be forced out, he said. Coler gave instances of political coercion, incompetency and worse.

Still another deputy, he said, was arrested by police for being intoxicated, and was found showing indecent pictures to little girls for whom he was attempting to care.

Hylan Appointee.
Coler was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1896, supporting Bryan then and in 1899. He ran for Governor in 1902, but was defeated by Odell. Mayor McClellan appointed him Civil Service Commissioner in the autumn of 1904, but he resigned after a few months' service. In 1905 he was elected President of the Borough of Brooklyn and in January, 1918, Mayor Hylan appointed him Commissioner of Charities, the name of the department being changed later to Welfare, with consequent change in the Commissioner's title.

Mayor Walker refused emphatically to make any comment on Coler's revelations.

George W. Olvany, Tammany head, made no further comment than to deny that the men sent Coler from his organization were incompetent, and dismissed as inconsequential the charge of Coler that one of the deputies came to him intoxicated.

"The man might have been out to a party the night before. There's no crime in a man being loaded."

Weinstone Class on CI Program Held Tonight

The class in "Program of the C. I." William W. Weinstone, instructor, will have a session tonight at 8:30 p. m. at the Workers School. All students taking this course should attend the few remaining sessions in order to bring the class to a successful conclusion.

The modern laborer, on the contrary, instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the conditions of existence of his own class—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

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Under the editorship of BUCHARIN

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SOVIET CRAFTS EXHIBIT OPENS HERE TONIGHT

Unique Creations of Peasants Shown

(Continued from Page One)
tering about it, is the background for the rugs, shawls, and furniture of oriental Russia.

In addition to the examples of peasant handicrafts, the Exposition contains an important showing of the fine art of the new Russia. More than 800 paintings, sculptures, drawings and etchings have been sent, representing all of the well-known artists in Russia today.

One of the gayest sections of the Exposition contains the toys. All over Russia, the peasants make hand-carved toys during the long winter months. The skill that creates the charming "dancing bear," or the funny crane with a fish in its beak, with a few deft strokes of the knife, has been handed down from father to son, for generations.

Carved and painted dolls, with every detail of costume exact; highly colored and polished building blocks and rings; funny animals with movable parts; each is a product of some certain section of Russia.

One of the most interesting examples of the new creative feeling among the simple peasant artists is seen in the exhibit of carved ivory objects.

For centuries, the peasants of Northern Siberia have dug out of the glacial ice the fossilized tusks of the great mammoths and other animals that roamed that region in prehistoric times. From these they carved with the most delicate skill, little figures, of reindeer, people, or scenes of their nomad life. These were popular in Europe as curios as far back as the seventeenth century.

Zam Will Give Course on C. Y. I. Program at the Workers School

For the first time in the history of the Workers School a course will be offered in the development of the "Program of the Communist Youth International." Herbert Zam, national secretary of the Young Workers (Communist) League, will give this course on Tuesdays at 7 p. m. This course will be limited only to members of the District Executive Committee of the Y. W. C. L. to members of the District Sub-Committees of the Y. W. C. L. to Unit Organizers and to one active member to be chosen by each unit of the League in the New York district.

History of Movement.
Zam will trace the early traditions of the Youth Movement, the Socialist Youth Movement, the Youth during the World War, the formation of the Young Communist International, its various congresses and the problems treated during these congresses and will conclude with the study of the recent Fifth World Congress of the Communist Youth International and the Program adopted by that congress. The course will be of an advanced nature and will go into a thorough theoretical analysis of the various problems faced by the International Youth Movement.

On Tuesdays at 8:30 p. m., there

For War and Whalen



Although the rescue of the "Florida" crew by the U. S. Shipping Board vessel "America" had little to do with heroism, two separate but kindred notions worked together to make a great noise about it. Whalen, the petty police bureaucrat and perfumed gladiator for Tammany, managed to get himself in the publicity glare; and the clever boys who are preparing a new world war could ask nothing better than for a ship named "America," a U. S. Navy auxiliary, to be the center of yarns of "heroism"—so we had the brave parade shown in the picture.

will be offered a course in the "American Youth Movement" open to all the members of the Young Workers (Communist) League and to all young workers. This course will analyze the problems faced by the young workers of this country and by the American Communist Youth Movement. Trade union questions, work in the shops, antimilitarist activity, work among the Negro youth, work among the children, development of the labor sports movement, etc., will be taken up in this course.

Both of these courses will last for two months having 8 sessions each. The fee for these courses has been reduced by the Workers School in order to make it possible for all young workers to attend—the fee will only be \$2. Registration is now going on at the office of the Workers School, 26-28 Union Square, 5th floor.

The proletariat of each country must, of course, first of all settle matters with its own bourgeoisie—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

Volunteer workers and those having articles to contribute are asked to report at once either to Louis A. Baum, manager, at the store, Harlem 1056, or to the national office of the Workers International Relief, 1 Union Square, Room 604, Algonquin 8048.

Calhoun at Bronx Open Forum Sunday Eve
Arthur C. Calhoun, author of "A Worker Looks at Government," will speak on "The History of the American Family" at the Bronx Open Forum, 1330 Wilkins Ave., this Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Questions and discussion will follow the lecture. All workers of the

UNHURT IN PLANE CRASH.
ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I., Jan. 31 (UP).—Miss Viola Gentry's plane was badly damaged but the aviatrix escaped unhurt when her ship failed to rise properly at the take-off of a flight here today, crashing to the ground from a height of 60 feet.

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O. Kuusinen
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PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

By JAY LOVESTONE.

As the Party discussion is drawing to a close, it is not only appropriate but necessary to draw certain conclusions from the examination of policies, to estimate our Party's tasks, to trace its development, to examine the perspectives for its immediate future.

It is now nearly ten years that our Party is in existence. The writer recalls the beginnings of and some of the experiences in the Socialist Propaganda League in the old socialist party. In this organization, which was the first near Bolshevik crystallization, there participated a number of comrades some of whom are now holding the highest posts in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the Russian Trade Unions and in the Soviet government. Our experiences in the organization of the 1917-1919 socialist party Left wing, the forerunner of our Party today, in such cities as Cleveland, led by Comrade Ruthenberg, as Boston, led by Comrade Ballam, as New York, led by such comrades as Gitlow, Weinstein and Reed, are of great value to us at this moment not only in aiding us to secure a better understanding of our immediate problems and a correction of our errors, but also in helping us arrive at the best ways and means of insuring an acceleration of the Party's growth in influence and power.

Our trials and errors in the pre-Communist Party days, our fierce factional struggles in the early underground days of our Party, have been harmful in certain respects but have also served constructively as a sort of a sieve not only for the Party leadership but also for the Party membership. Those of our Party leadership and membership who have gone through these periods will vouch for this. The same applies also to the more recent struggles in our Party ranks.

Leninist Attitude On Party Mistakes.

Some comrades might state that we have admitted too many mistakes, we have exposed our weaknesses too much in the open; or that we have been too sharp with each other. First of all, we must emphasize to such comrades that differences are in order in a Communist Party, provided they do not degenerate into quarrels. Secondly, sharpness in formulation of principle is not a liability but an asset. This has been the position of Comrade Lenin, emphasized by him time and again.

More than that, Comrade Lenin has thus stated the correct attitude towards the Party and its mistakes:

"The attitude of a political party towards its mistakes is one of the surest and most important tests of its seriousness and of its ability to discharge its duties towards its class and the laboring masses. To recognize a mistake openly, to find out its causes, to analyze the situation which occasioned it, to examine carefully the means of repairing it—this is the mark of a serious party, that is what in the case of a party is called one's duty, educating the class and so the masses." (Left wing Communism.)

Our Party accepts this yard-stick of Lenin. And Comrade Lenin even went further when he said:

"They (the opponents of Marxism) are overjoyed at the sight of our discussions; they will attempt to exploit for their own ends certain passages of this book devoted to the mistakes and shortcomings of our Party. The Russian Marxists are already sufficiently steered in battle not to let themselves be troubled by these pin pricks, to continue their task of self-criticism and of merciless exposure of their own defects, which will inevitably disappear as the working-class movement is strengthened." (Lenin—One Step Forward, 1904.)

Hence let the Trotsky clique do what it pleases about our open admission of errors. Our discussion is primarily constructive. Let the Volkszeitung, its German mouthpiece, sneer. Let its ally, the corrupt, reactionary Jewish Daily Forward attempt to capitalize our admission of errors and the apparent, momentary friction in our ranks. The coming Party convention will mark a period of new strength, of new activities and the beginning of greater influence for our Party. The coming Party convention will be a milestone in the life of our Party, which is completing its turning point from a propagandist organization binding together chiefly foreign immigrant workers and having practically no influence among the native workers, into a Party of political action guiding all political and economic actions of decisive sections of the American proletariat — the great mass of semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

Features of Present Discussion.

There are six main features characterizing the present Party discussion. These are: (1) The genuine, keen interest of the membership as a whole. Approximately seven thousand Party members participated in voting in the units for convention delegates. This is a high proportion of our good-standing membership. It is the highest proportion recorded—greater absolutely as well as relatively even than the proportion of our membership which participated in the 1924-25 Party discussion. This is a sign of the healthy development of our Party.

CEC re California District.

The Right wing tendency of the CEC Majority is clearly demonstrated in its policy and attitude towards District 13 insisting on alleged Right wing errors of District 13. The CEC seeks to cover up its own Right wing mistakes and thereby further confusing the fight against the Right errors in the Party.

CEC Confusion re Trotskyism.

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2. The CEC statement purposely confuses the issue. It tries to conceal the real source and the most important manifestations of the Right danger in America. It does not show that the overestimation of the power of American imperialism, the underestimation of the maturing of the inner and outer contradictions of American imperialism, the failure to realize the developing discontent and the radicalizing process among the masses—that these constitute the source and the main manifestation of the Right dangers in the American Party.

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Our Party's Development and Growth

(2) The level of discussion was the highest we have reached. Fundamental problems have been raised and examined with a welcome earnestness. This is true despite serious shortcomings in various sections of the Party, in certain districts.

(3) A strong, broad support for the Central Committee. At least 80 percent of those participating in the voting in the units cast their support for the Central Committee of the Party. Here the proportion of the membership supporting the C. E. C. is even greater than in the country as a whole. The proletarian heart of our Party is to be found in the industrial triangle of Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit. The unit votes here indicate the following:

	For the C. E. C.	For the Opposition	Percentage
Pittsburgh	292	55	84%
Cleveland	375	71	84%
Detroit	262	56	82%

In the anthracite sub-district, the coal miners voted unanimously for the Central Committee. On the Iron range the metal miners voted 107 to 1 for the Central Committee. On the Copper range 165 against 0 for the Central Committee. In the Ohio coal fields 115 to 0 for the Central Committee. In the soft coal fields of western Pennsylvania and Illinois, the vote was practically unanimous for the Central Committee. The same holds true for the New Bedford textile workers in our Party. The Central Committee secured a decisive majority amongst the Party members in the rubber centers, the packing house nuclei, the railroad nuclei and the shop nuclei in the automobile factories.

(5) The Party has taken seriously and responded energetically to the call of the 6th World Congress of the Comintern for proletarianization of its ranks and leadership. It is already clear that about 70% of those elected as delegates to the National Convention are workers in the factories, now at the bench, now in the mill or mine. More than that, at least 90% of the national convention delegates are proletarian in character. The newly elected district executive committees are on an equal plane of proletarian composition. Let no comrade boast. Let no comrade slow down in his efforts to help proletarianize our Party in a true Bolshevik sense. We still have a long way to go, but we have made a substantial start. The social composition of the national convention and the various district and section conventions, as well as of the newly elected district committees, are proof of that. We are sure that the incoming Central Committee will likewise reflect a tremendous improvement in the social composition.

(5) The results in the Party elections cannot in any way at all be taken as a victory of any group or combination of groups. In fact, the elections are only an index of the extent to which the Party has already advanced in liquidating all groups and smashing all group lines, in wiping out all existing factions. For instance, recent weeks have witnessed a marked trend of former supporters of the Opposition to the ranks of the Central Committee. An outstanding example of this force for Party unification is to be found in the fact that only the other day, Comrade Ella Reeve Bloor, for many years an ardent adherent of the Opposition, one of the veterans in our Party and in the labor movement as a whole, has broken with the Opposition and called upon Foster to stop the factional struggle and to support the C. E. C. Every district shows this trend towards wiping out the old factional lines, towards the breaking down of groups to be accelerating.

Main Tasks Before Our Party.

The two main tasks before the Party are: (1) To conduct a vigorous fight against the Right danger; (2) To liquidate factionalism and smash all-existing groups in the Party.

But to prepare the comrades to realize these tasks, to understand the why and wherefore of such tasks, it is necessary, amongst other prerequisites, to review historically, first, the various periods in the development of our Party and, second, the line of the Communist International towards our Party.

the line of the Communist International towards our Party.

The course of the development of our Party—its ups and downs, its inner conflicts, its defeats and successes, its mistakes and shortcomings—is no accident, is no series of accidents. All of these developments and results are deeply rooted in the objective conditions under which we have been working—in the divisions within the ranks of the working class (foreign-born and native, skilled and unskilled, Negro and white, etc.), in the dominant world position of American imperialism, etc. Nor has the line of the Comintern towards our Party been an accident or a series of accidents.

II. Three Main Periods of Our Party.

A. The Period of Ultra-Leftism. Those comrades who have been in the Party from its inception know that in first days of our existence as a Party we were ultra-Left sick. I still recall how we called for armed insurrection and the setting up of Soviets during the course of a trolley-car strike in Brooklyn. I remember how in 1919 we asked for the formation of Soviets along the water front during the course of a longshoremen's strike in New York. Many a Party document came from the pen of the writer utilizing the slogan of armed insurrection under conditions when it did not have the least content, the slightest substance. Some comrades will recall the trade union policy of our Party in 1919-20 based on principle objections to working within the existing labor unions because they were reactionary.

Some of us might even recall the sharp differences in our ranks in 1921 over the question of how to fight the ultra-Left. For instance, comrades will recall how the Party leadership in 1921 came near being smashed to smithereens in defeating the proposal of Cannon to expel five thousand workers from our Party because they responded too slowly to our efforts for organizing an open Party. Let one laugh at the fact that the same renegade Cannon now poses as a pure Left wing Communist. Comrades might even go back a little further and recall the role of Comrade Wagenknecht at the national Left wing conference held in New York in June, 1919—his hesitation, his wavering on the fundamental principle of splitting the socialist party and organizing a Communist Party.

To the superficial observer it

might be difficult to understand how it comes about that Mr. Cannon and Comrade Wagenknecht, regardless of what else they disagree over, are agreed upon one point; namely, that the present Party leadership is a Right wing leadership and that they, Cannon and Wagenknecht, are Left, pure Communists. Really for Cannon and those associated with him in his Trotsky group and for Wagenknecht and those associated with him in the Opposition to call the present leadership a Right wing leadership is enough to make a horse laugh.

B. The Period of Right Wing Orientation—from the 3rd to the 4th Convention. The present Opposition came into fortunately short-lived leadership of the Party at the December, 1923, convention through an alliance with Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Volkszeitung, and with the dominant leadership of the Finnish Federation, most of whom are now expelled from the Party along with Lore as Right wingers and Trotskyists. This period is marked by a deep swing to the Right in the policies of the Party. The Party was reeking with opportunism. We will cite here merely a few of the outstanding examples of the dangerous Right wing path that the Party was pursuing when the present Opposition constituted the leadership.

(1) Endorsement of Labor banking.

Today we are unanimous in denouncing labor banking as one of the vilest manifestations of class collaboration, as proof of the corruption of the labor aristocracy. Hard as it might be for comrades to believe, the Labor Herald, (the predecessor of Labor Unity) official organ of the Trade Union Educational League, edited by Foster, once editorially endorsed labor banking.

(2) The convention which gave birth to the Bittelman-Cannon-Lore group as the leadership of the Party (1923) adopted a resolution by a majority vote asking the Comintern to reconsider its instruction to our Party to reorganize the Party on the basis of shop nuclei.

"That the black workers are not organized is not to be explained by the race antagonism, but by the fact that the American workers in general are not organized. In those branches of industry in which Negroes work, they are accepted into the trade unions as members on a basis of equality. That is the case in the Miners Union. . . That is the case in the building trades. There are unions

(3) When this (1923) convention was over Mr. Lore proudly exclaimed in the editorial columns of the Volkszeitung that the victory of the Foster-majority was a victory for Trotskyism. All the efforts of the comrades in the present Majority, then in the Minority on the C. E. C., to secure a repudiation, by the then Majority (present Opposition) and their associates, of this proud boast of Lore failed.

(4) All our efforts to secure a repudiation of Trotskyism by the Bittelman-Cannon-Lore C. E. C. of 1924-25 were defeated. It was not until the Party's representative to the Comintern cabled instructions to the C. E. C. during the Fifth World Congress to repudiate Trotskyism that the C. E. C., dominated by the present Opposition, came out against Trotskyism.

(5) During this period the Party's trade union work was based solely on the organized skilled workers. Amalgamation was the sole slogan. The viewpoint of the present Opposition for a labor party was so limited and narrow in its contents as to lead him to advocate the organization of a labor party only as a means of securing the undoing of Gompers. When the comrades constituting a decisive section of the present Majority of the C. E. C. raised the issue of organizing the unorganized, they were then denounced by the present Opposition as dual unionists and splitters.

(6) Lore, now expelled as a renegade, was the real ideological leader of the present Opposition when it was the Majority. An analysis of the Central Committee voting records of 1924-25 shows this to be the case. This was proven to the Comintern in 1925.

(7) The Commission of the Fifth Congress to handle the American question instructed the present Opposition, when it was the Majority, to break with Lore and to unite with the followers of Ruthenberg. Yet at the St. Paul convention, June, 1924, after this C. I. decision, the present Opposition and its followers joined hands with Lore for a united front against the then Ruthenberg Minority.

(8) This American Commission further declared that: "The comrades gathered around Comrades Hahnway and Cannon have made a number of declarations which show that in their efforts to secure influence on the petty bourgeoisie, they failed to maintain the Communist position."

(9) Then there was the rank opportunist policy on the Negro question: Notice the speech of Comrade Dunne at the Third Profratern Congress giving the official position of the Party (1924) on the Negro question:

"That the black workers are not organized is not to be explained by the race antagonism, but by the fact that the American workers in general are not organized. In those branches of industry in which Negroes work, they are accepted into the trade unions as members on a basis of equality. That is the case in the Miners Union. . . That is the case in the building trades. There are unions

which include only highly skilled workers and they do not accept Negroes. When, however, in these branches of industry Negroes appear in large numbers and compete with the members of the union, then they will be accepted as members with equal rights. If we are against dual unions in general, we cannot be for dual Negro unions. Race prejudice exists, it is true, but the best means of struggle against it will be the acceptance of white and black workers in one organization and not the mobilization of the Negroes on one side of the barrier and the whites on the other. We observe that work is already being done on the inclusion of the Negroes in the white unions. And if Comrade Losovsky in spite of that insists upon the organization of separate Negro unions in America, then we invite him to come to America and try to occupy himself with this question at least for a year. I am convinced that at the next Congress he would demand the head of that comrade who might propose such a solution of the Negro question."

The policy on the Negro question adopted by the present C. E. C. is totally at variance with the above opportunist policy. Nor has any comrade lost his head over dropping the above Negro policy, advocated by the Opposition when it was the C. E. C. Today we are unanimously against such opportunist policies.

(10) Perhaps the best political characterization of the present Opposition was made by Comrade Kussnein, chairman of the American Commission appointed at the 5th Plenum of the Comintern, when he said in discussing the dispute over the Labor Party:

In the opinion of the American Commission, the majority (today the Opposition) bases its policy in this respect (Labor Party) too much on superficial and temporary phenomena."

Though it is true that the comrades of the Opposition have made considerable political progress since this characterization was made, it is the differences between the present Opposition and the C. E. C. are today smaller than at any previous time, yet the above characterization of the Opposition given by Comrade Kussnein unfortunately still holds true to a great extent. One can cite numerous other instances showing the basically opportunist line that our Party followed between the 3rd and 4th National Conventions. We have given above only some of the most instructive, typical and outstanding manifestations of the Right wing line followed by our Party when the present Opposition was the Majority of the Central Committee.

(To be continued)

Los Angeles Polcom Opposition on Party Discussion

The following resolution of the Opposition in the Political Committee of the Los Angeles sub-district of the California district (13), was adopted by the Los Angeles Political Committee by a vote of 6 against 2.

We, the members of the Polcom of the Los Angeles S.-D.E.C., endorse the unanimous action of the Political Committee of the CEC in expelling Cannon, Abern, and Shachtman. We pledge ourselves to fight against Trotskyism as a Leftist deviation from Leninism, leading to social democracy and counter-revolution. We pledge ourselves to fight against the Right danger.

We vote for the Minority statement of the CEC as published in the Daily Worker of December 3rd, 1928, and we vote against the Majority statement of the CEC as published in the Daily Worker of Nov. 16th for the following reasons:

CEC Confusion re Trotskyism.

1. The statement of the Central Committee fails to analyze clearly that the Trotsky deviation is a deviation to the left (ultra-Leftist) of Leninism, and that the Right danger consists in deviations to the Right of the correct Leninist line. Both lead to social democracy. Both are therefore opportunist, but we must realize that the Trotsky deviations are Leftist deviations, whereas the Right danger is openly opportunist.

2. The CEC statement purposely confuses the issue. It tries to conceal the real source and the most important manifestations of the Right danger in America. It does not show that the overestimation of the power of American imperialism, the underestimation of the maturing of the inner and outer contradictions of American imperialism, the failure to realize the developing discontent and the radicalizing process among the masses—that these constitute the source and the main manifestation of the Right dangers in the American Party.

3. That because the Polbureau refuses to see the real source of the Right danger, it refuses to attack the Right danger and instead concentrates its attack upon Trotsky deviations in the American Party. The CEC statement fails to admit the responsibility of the CEC for the Right errors made under its leadership, but unloads the responsibility on lower committees which followed the CEC line.

4. The statement of the Polbureau Majority makes our disagreement with the C. I. decisions on the question equivalent to the

Trotsky Opposition to the Comintern, and thus makes the Minority the main danger in the Party. This is tantamount to declaring the main fight is against the Left, instead of against the Right as demanded by the Communist International. By this line, the CEC Majority lays the basis for exterminating and expelling the Minority from the Party. This campaign against the Minority is against the interests of the Party and should be stopped.

Anti-Militarist Issue.

Yes, we have Right wing tendencies and underestimation of the war danger within District 13. We direct the CEC Majority to the example of its leading supporters in the Los Angeles sub-district committee, Lubartofsky, who is a member of the Polcom and political leader of the Lovestone group, who has strictly forbidden his son to carry out League instructions pertaining to anti-militarist work in spite of the boy's desire to comply. The sub-district has had to censure Comrade Lubartofsky and has forbidden him to interfere with the anti-militarist work of the League. In spite of the action taken until this date the instructions were not carried out.

4. The singling out of District 13

as an example of failure in the shop nucleus activities is an attempt to cover up the general weakness of the entire Party in this important field. Chicago district, comprising the most important industries of the country, with Max Bedacht as district organizer, has an insignificant number of poorly functioning shop nuclei. District 13 is by no means satisfied with its shop nuclei record and it is determined to better it.

Wolfe Telegram.

5. The false accusation of District 13 in initiating the open letter to the California state socialist party and its membership is a glaring attempt to cover up gross Right wing mistakes committed by Comrade Wolfe, National Agitprop director and leading CEC Majority figure, who has ordered District 13 to send an open letter challenging the S. P. to debate with him. As the following telegram proves: "AALL 39 98 NL Br Detroit Mich. 6 E. Levin October 6, 1928. Workers Party 1212 Market Street San Francisco.

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5. The false accusation of District 13 in initiating the open letter to the California state socialist party and its membership is a glaring attempt to cover up gross Right wing mistakes committed by Comrade Wolfe, National Agitprop director and leading CEC Majority figure, who has ordered District 13 to send an open letter challenging the S. P. to debate with him. As the following telegram proves: "AALL 39 98 NL Br Detroit Mich. 6 E. Levin October 6, 1928. Workers Party 1212 Market Street San Francisco.

4. The singling out of District 13

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Maurer speaks Frisco October

nineteen. Stop. Try arrange debate between us nineteenth, twentieth, afternoon twenty-first. Stop. Subject WP SP which party for worker or similar topic. Stop. Try to arrange western radio hookup for debate. Stop. Issue open letter challenging Maurer inviting him speak our platform attacking SP contrasting with WP and distribute widely as printed circular announcing my meeting also announce challenge capitalist press. Stop. Wire me care Devine Minneapolis till October eleventh or care Sorenson Seattle till October sixth. Maurer's speech for my answer later.

WOLFE.

The issuing of the open letter is acknowledged by District 13 to be a mistake as it is contrary to the C. I. instructions. But the CEC Majority conveniently covers up this Right error of Comrade Wolfe, who issued specific instructions to this effect. District 13 demands that the CEC send a letter to California units condemning the Right error of Comrade Wolfe for instructing District 13 to issue this open letter.

These are the true facts of the matter. Instead, the CEC Majority chooses to send a letter to the units containing misrepresentation of the true facts. The membership, by this, receives a concrete example of the strenuous attempts on the part of the CEC Majority to cover up the errors of one of its own leading members.

In its attitude towards District 13 the CEC Majority displays its Right wing character by openly encouraging and supporting an unprincipled Minority of this district which continually persists in dealing on organizational matters directly with the CEC over the heads of the district. Encouraged by the Majority the Opposition in the Los Angeles sub-district openly displays social democratic tendencies, particularly in faction work. Following are some examples.

Jewish Question.

1. In the Polcom minutes of April 6 there is recorded a statement by Comrade Lubartofsky as follows: "The Jewish Section is guided by the Jewish National Bureau and is not responsible to the sub-district."

2. Appealing to the lower unit the decisions of a higher unit as seen from the resolution passed by Nucleus 27 relative to the Jewish conference.

3. Appealing the S-DEC decision on a matter pertaining to the Jewish section thru a personal letter to secretary of the Jewish Bureau, Comrade Lipshitz. The CEC Majority acted upon this personal matter instead of instructing Comrade Lubartofsky to make his appeal thru the District Executive Committee.

4. The action of the CEC Majority taken, upon a caucus telegram signed by Feinstein, Lubartofsky, Karpiloff and Sussman regarding the suspension of Feinstein. When forced by the SDC to consider the opinion the S-D and the district on the appeal it did not wait for receipt of some but sent a telegram ordering the reinstatement of Feinstein. Further proof of the

care Freiheit, 2429 Brooklyn Ave. CEC made decision immediately reinstate you in Party with full rights. Have wired district and sub-district to this effect. Notify me immediately whether decision is carried out.

Gitlow, Organization Secretary. (Original copy on file of S-DEC.) All the above enumerated facts prove that the Majority of the CEC is responsible for the Right wing actions of its following in District 13. The hunt for Right wing danger in California leads the CEC Majority into the camp of its own ranks.

We urge all the members (Party) to fight against the Right wing danger and all its manifestations. We urge the Party to reject Trotskyism and defeat and liquidate the Trotsky Opposition of Cannon. We urge the membership to follow and fight for the line of the Communist International.

(To be continued)

EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)

W. J. Kaufman, Bronx, N. Y.	3.00
D. Krieger, Bronx, N. Y.	3.00
S. Moschac, Greentown, N. J.	3.00
H. Lappin, Bronx, N. Y.	3.00
M. Elkin, New York	3.00
M. Hertz, New York	2.50
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I. Greenberg, New York	1.00
F. Dober, New York	1.00
S. Kleinbam, New York	1.00

Men Who Have Slaved for New York R.R. Co. for 30 Years Get Murderous Speedup

CO. IS TO BLAME FOR KILLING OFF OF OLD SLAVES

250 Do 10 Times as Much as 1,500

(By a Worker Correspondent)

A million people or more ride on the "Green Lines" of the New York Railway Corporation, which is the company I slave for. The speed-up is terrible and this company is sending its employees the cemetery long before their time.

I started to work for this railroad in 1898, which is 31 years ago. The speed-up then was not nearly so great as it is today. There were then over 15,000 workers in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Co., but, due to layoffs, there are only about 3,500 working for the corporation now. The layoffs continue, and the number of workers for this corporation gets less every month.

Wage Cuts, Lay Offs.

When I started to work there in 1898 there were over 1,500 men working in the shop; now there are only 250, and the number is getting less each month.

The president of this railway company is out to make as much profit as he can from us slaves. Our wages were cut 10 per cent last March 17 and we were laid off a half day each week on account of the speed-up. We formerly worked 5 1/2 days a week, but now only 5. Of course the wages for the half day we don't work is not paid us. Five to Ten Men's Work for 1 Man.

From 1898 to 1911 the men in the shop had only two street cars to strip and build a week. We worked 12 hours a day then, including Sunday. But at present, we are forced to do 10 cars a week in a 5-week of 9 hours a day. With only 250 men in the shop, it is impossible, as any railroad worker knows.

The men in the shop are being forced to do a car a day now, which is doing one day's work in an hour and one week's work in a day and a month's work in a week. Every man is forced to do the work of 5 to 10 men. The speed-up is killing them before they are 60 years old. It affects their hearts.

Over 50.

About 100 men have died since the speed-up has become so great, since the end of the war. Over 60 per cent of the men working for the company today have been there 25 to 50 years, and if they quit or are dismissed they cannot find any other work, because they are all over 50 and 5,000,000 are out of work in this country.

On account of their age, most of the men would be afraid to go out on strike. They stick to the company, union, and they are helpless every if the company cuts their wages to a nickel a day. They would still be forced to slave for the company, after giving their lives to make it rich. We get no vacation, summer or winter.

The men here are the victims of the company union and that other scheme of the bosses to keep the men down, group insurance.

No Pay for Overtime.

The men are forced to work overtime for nothing. Our hours of work are from 7 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. and from 12 noon to 4:30 p. m. This is the 9-hour day, 45-hour week; but we only get paid for 5 days; that is, although we had the 7-day week once the company reduced the wages when they made it a 5-day week.

When we used to have the 9-hour day, from Sept. 6, 1916, to March 10, 1928, and six hours on Saturday, with no Sunday work, we got paid for 54 hours a week.

Work All Night Overtime.

Every man must keep up with the other man, like they are forced to do in the Ford automobile slave-shops. If they don't keep up they get the gate. The foreman don't care if you hurt yourself; you have to keep your fellow-slave supplied with material to keep your job. About 25 per cent of the men have to work overtime every day, sometimes all night, to keep other men busy the next day.

The foreman don't tell the men to work overtime, because we have a book of rules on this railroad which says no overtime is paid for unless the worker was told by the foreman to work overtime, and they don't tell you. But they have to do so without being told, or you get fired. But they only give you pay for 9 hours, even if you slave 24 hours a day.

150 Hours Slavery; 49 Hours Pay.

One man worked 150 hours last week and got paid for only 49 hours. If a man works Saturday or Sunday now he works for nothing.

I say to Mr. Sheeran, the president of the corporation: Give us the hard-earned money which you steal from the men by making them work overtime for nothing. Every man should go home at 4:30 p. m. every work day. They lay men off to save money and make big profits for the company.

Every slave working in the company over 30 years should get a pension. The slaves of the New York Railway Corporation are half-slaves on account of the speed-up which started in 1919. **HALF DEAD SLAVES** in the Lenox Ave. Shop.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY MURDERS OLD TOILER; GIRLS FAINT AT WORK

(By a Worker Correspondent)

About a month ago I obtained a job with a number of other slaves at the offices of the General Motors Co., at 57th St. and Broadway, New York City, as a bookkeeper on their new stock issue. Of all the sweatshops that I've been in, no hell-hole can be compared to this.

Upon being hired, we were politely told that we would not be compensated for overtime, which would be only "sometimes." We

soon learned it was to be every night in the week. They started off at first a little "gently," only to 9:30 p. m. But soon they made us work at night until 10 p. m. For all the four hours overtime we were forced to put in each night, we got \$1.50 supper money.

In order to induce the slaves to work till 10 p. m. on Saturday night they threw us a sop of \$1 an hour, which was \$5 from 5 to 10; an hour off for lunch. But later Raskob's outfit thought this was too much

and they trimmed it down a dollar. We get the grand sum of \$1 an hour on Sundays after having to sweat four hours each night for five nights a week by these slave-drivers.

The first week I started two girls fainted at their jobs, being huddled together in a room where you could not turn around. The following day some more girls collapsed.

One old worker of about 50 years collapsed right at his work. As he went into the vault to rest up the

perspiration streamed down him as if he were an exhausted horse. He was advised by some of his fellow-slaves to go home and rest up a while, but would not heed the warning. Finally he went home after this spell and died the next day.

Pass the Hat.

The General Motors Co., instead of paying some dole, as they might have for murdering in cold blood their worn-out servant, had one of the chief flunkies go around the office and pass the hat to the rest

of the workers around the office. When hiring us they told each one individually to keep the "salary" confidential, some having been hired for more than others, all at different bargains.

When I first came there I spoke to several of getting together and wrenching some more pay from the masters. But some who talked a lot about being willing at first backed out later, being so afraid for their jobs.

This was among the temporary

help, hired only for the "rush," which comes every year about this time and which will be over in the course of a few weeks, when we will get "the air." The permanent staff of white-collar slaves are the hardest to budge; it is hard to make them grasp something. They are forever afraid of starvation in case of trouble, and others are doped by the company, which, in order to keep them enslaved, has allowed them to own a couple of General Motors shares. J. J.



A Story of the Revolution in Ukraine

WHAT HAS HAPPENED BEFORE

An old family servant, Anton, is left behind when the noble family flees. The son, Paul, is lost and comes back to the mansion. The Red Army takes the mansion and Anton's son, Andrey, is the commander of the occupying troops. He discovers the family treasure and sends it off to headquarters. In the meantime he is ordered to remain in the town dressed as a worker. Paul discovers his place of hiding and returns at the mansion. The story continues:

PART V.

When Paul returned to the mansion the White Guard troops had arrived. Their officers had pulled up earlier in the afternoon in dainty looking carriages. Orderlies were bringing in their massive trunks. Servants carted cases of rare wines up the broad, marble steps of the house and made all preparations for a long stay. When Paul approached the house he noticed that the Red flag had been pulled down from over the great iron outer gate.

Inside the house old Anton had put on his caretaker's uniform and was beaming and bowed all over the large reception room. The polished floor glittered the brighter for him now that "gentlemen" were treading its elegant surface. The old man was elated. He dusted the count's furniture, dabbing here and there at the already spotless lacquered wood. There was polite, hushed excitement as the under officers ran here and there. In the dining room he spread the count's choicest linen tablecloth for dinner. He fingered its cool, crispness lovingly.

He approached the officer in command and bowed deferentially. "Good afternoon, your excellency."

The officer grunted. "I merely wish to tell your excellency that I have plenty of food hidden. I am at your command."

He stood stiffly waiting for the officer to speak. The officer screwed his face up into a satisfied smile and tugged at his mustache. He was about to speak when young Paul burst into the room.

The boy explained to the White Guardist who he was and what he had seen. He was at ease in the presence of these officers. They saluted him, first because he was the son of the count and secondly because he wore the uniform of the Imperial School of Cadets.

Wheeling about suddenly he pointed to old Anton and whispered to the officer:

"He is the father of the Red officer who stole the jewels and plate." Walking up to the old man Paul snarled into his face:

"Bolshhevik!" Drawing his hand back he smacked his face.

"That is for the stolen treasure." The old man bowed his head and quietly took his master's blows. "Smack!"

"That is for your son, the Red." Another slap and another. Old Anton's head reeled as the whip-like blows fell on his face and neck. The room spun around. He did not understand. The White Guard officers laughed sharply.

"Little master—little master, please—" Paul stepped back breathing hard and eyeing his father's servant with a cool eye.

"Get out of here." Slowly old Anton turned and staggered out of the room, up the huge, ornate winding staircase that led to his room. In the attic he threw himself on his narrow bed and tried to weep, but could not. He only breathed hard from the exertion. He tried to understand what had happened. Why did young Paul blaze at him so with his eyes. He remembered how he carried him about when he was a little baby; how he had shielded him when he got into trouble when he was but a little shaver. Then he remembered the cold gleam in his eyes as he hurled his crackling invective against him. "Bolshhevik." "Red." He tried hard to understand.

Downstairs the boy turned to the officers and said:

"His son is the Bolshevik com-

mander and he is staying behind to spy on us. I followed him, I know where he is hiding in the town. He is stopping at a worker's house. Come."

The arrest of Andrey was the signal for a reign of terror throughout the city. While Guard troops rode through the town shooting and killing. Known revolutionists were shot on the spot. Women and children fled tugging their children after them. Bodies littered the sidewalks.

But Andrey was not taken so easily. When the White Guardists crashed through the door of the comrade's house, he quickly drew his revolver and fired. An officer dropped on the threshold. His friends returned the fire and shattered Andrey's arm. They pounced on him, tied him and led him captive to the Krasnoski mansion where the White Guard staff was having dinner.

When Andrey was brought in, the commanding officer did not rise, but said:

"Bring him over here."

Near the head of the table Paul sat calmly peeling an apple. The commanding officer spoke to his adjutant:

"Question him."

Paul broke in:

"Please—may I speak to him?" The officers laughed and the staff officer said:

"Yes, by all means, go ahead."

Slowly and with consummate insolence the boy walked over to Andrey, whose wounded arm hung limply at his side. A thin line of blood ran down his arm and dripped, dripped, on to the rich Persian carpet.

"Where is the box?" The Red Army commander did not answer. He smiled.

The staff officer leaped from the table and thundered into Andrey's face:

"Answer!"

He stood calmly facing his captors but did not answer.

A fist crashed into his face and his head snapped back sharply. He tried to raise his arm to ward off the blows that followed but he could not. A shrill, singing noise broke loose in his head. His face was raw and sticky.

At this moment old Anton came into the room. He saw the staggering form of his son. He saw the blood on his face.

The boy rushed to him and said: "Do you see what we do to traitors—do you see?"

Slowly the old man sunk to his knees. He took Paul's white hands in his and kissed them devoutly, passionately:

"Please, little master—I beg you—ask them to stop beating him—for my sake."

Paul tried to draw his hand away but the old man clung to it tightly: "Little master, do you remember, he was speaking feverishly, rapidly, incoherently, 'do you remember when I banded your head when you fell that Christmas day, do you remember?'"

But Paul said nothing and smiled disdainfully at the bent-over figure of the old man.

Anton bent lower and kissed the boy's trousers, his shoes. At last the little master broke loose and walked away. The old man collapsed and lay perfectly still.

END OF PART V.

LAKES SEAMEN MUST PLEDGE 'FAITHFULNESS'

Shipping Bosses Will Use Reactionary I.S.U.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich. (By Mail).—Over here we had Harry Coulby, the "Lake Czar," who told how he "struggled," "sacrificed," etc., and, of course, every worker is supposed to try and imitate him. Well, here is the secret of this capitalist "hero."

Before a slave can get a job on the lakes he pays one dollar to become a member of the "Welfare Plan." And the first page of the book has the secret.

This certificate of membership is issued upon the pledge of the applicant to faithfully perform his "lawful duties," whenever engaged on a vessel in the membership of the Lake Carriers' Association, and subject to revocation for failure thereof. These Great Lakes vessels operate under the open-shop plan. The majority of the slaves on the Great Lakes realize that they are being robbed. It will be a hard battle to get decent conditions. There is a stumbling block in the way of the fight of the seamen for decent wages, and that is the International Seamen's Union, a craft union ruled by reactionaries, which the lake bosses will use when they see the seamen waking up and organizing into a militant union. But the bosses will hire only men from the reactionary International Seamen's Union, so they can use the meeker slaves to fight the militants. At present you will find most of the old-time Great Lakes seamen in jail—for they are unable to find work and are forced to commit some crime to get food and shelter.

A. O.

U. S. TOBACCO CONSUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UP).—United States smokers consumed more than 105,000,000 individual cigarettes, 353,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and snuff, and 7,000,000,000 cigars last year, the stamp tax report of the internal revenue bureau disclosed today.

LABOR HAILS MARTYRS

Thousands Resist "Socialist" Police

(By "Inprecor")

BERLIN (By Mail).—A tremendous demonstration took place in the cemetery in Friedrichsfelde upon the tenth anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. The demonstration was not only a memorial meeting, but a fighting demonstration.

Great masses of workers appeared and protested at the same time against the prohibition issued by the social-democratic Berlin police president of all demonstrations. Zoergel, the social-democratic police president, had mobilized a tremendous number of police who attacked the workers most brutally.

At 11 o'clock the great cemetery was black with the assembled masses and the Hauptstrasse which leads to the cemetery was also full, as also were many side streets. Banner delegations of revolutionary organizations and of numerous factories had taken up their position before the revolution monument.

At the beginning of the meeting a fire which was visible far away was lighted on the pedestal of the monument of the revolution.

After revolutionary mass songs, Comrade Pleck spoke in the name of the German Communist Party. He was followed by representatives of the Communist Youth and the Red Aid. The delegations from the factories and from trade unions then laid their wreaths upon the pedestal of the monument. A march of the columns of workers then lasted several hours.

Amongst the workers were to be seen some who were wearing badges of the German social democratic party, proving thus by their participation in the demonstration their indignation at the attitude of the social democratic leaders.

The storm detachments of the police were particularly brutal in their attacks upon the workers during the march away from the cemetery and huddled savagely, following the flying workers even into nearby houses and beating them ruthlessly. Numerous arrests were made.

The social-democratic police president, Zoergel, then also celebrated the tenth anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in a manner thoroughly in accord with the traditions of his party.

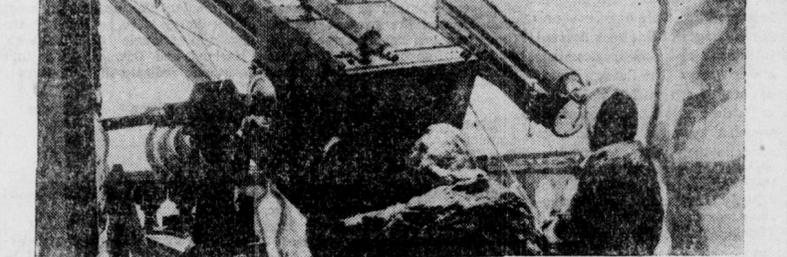
Orville Bullington, the Vice-Chairman of the Republican State of Texas, accused Rep. Wurzbach, Repp., Texas, of accepting contributions from federal office holders before the Senate Patronage Investigating Committee today.

Bullington submitted a list of Wurzbach's 1926 campaign contributions to support his statement.

Records showing that Perry Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, deposited \$31,000 more than his salary, in Washington banks between December 11, 1926, and July 1, 1928, were turned over to the Senate Patronage Investigating Committee today.

Part of this money, the records showed, was paid to Howard by Mississippians who later received federal appointments.

Powerful Telescope 11,500 Feet Above Sea-Level



Astronomers at work in the outdoor observatory in the extremely cold heights Jungfrauoch in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. The instruments, located 11,500 feet above sea-level, are among the most powerful in the world. Outside of the U. S. S. R. located is a ruling class monopoly, but the workers will some day take over this equipment and learn to use it.

"Two Days," Great Movie of the Revolution, Opens Tonight

The first major production of the Ukrainian unit of Sovkino, "Two Days" will make its first appearance in America at the Film Arts Cinema which will open this evening at 52 West Eighth Street.

Hailed by European film critics as one of the most powerful film dramas which has come out of the Soviet Union it is described variously as "tragic beyond endurance"—"an inspiration." It is significant because it is the first attempt to create the drama of the individual against the background of the revolution as distinguished from such mass pictures as "Potemkin," "The End of St. Petersburg," etc.

Produced by WUFKU, Ukrainian film section of the Soviet government, "Two Days" was directed by Stabavoj who, it is certain, will find himself famous with American film audiences, just as was the case with Eisenstein and Pudowkin, directors of "Potemkin" and "The End of St. Petersburg."

"Two Days" is noteworthy for the splendid characterizations of the members of the cast. Stabavoj, the director, has succeeded in creating a gallery of individual and inter-related portraits and emphasizing individual characterizations, making them, for the moment, more dominant than the background of the revolution.

On the same program will be the American premiere of "The Fall of the House of Usher" an amateur

JEANETTE MacDONALD



Plays a star role in "Boom, Boom," the new musical at the Casino Theatre.

production suggested by Poe's story.

The Film Guild will also present "Life and Love: A Ballet of Hands," a short film depicting its drama through the medium of hands only; "The Princess and the Frog," an ancient Russian fairy story told in animated, color photography by the Peroff system, and one of Chaplin's early work, "1 A. M."

Yiddish Art Theatre

14th St. and Union Sq., Tel. STU. 0523 MAURICE SCHWARTZ, Director Announces Friday, Saturday & Sunday Eve. and Saturday and Sunday Mat. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S

'OTHELLO'

Directed by Boris Glagolinn English Synopsis Supplied

"Radicalism and Personal Life." A Course of Four Lectures by DR. BENSON LIBER MANHATTAN LYCEUM 66 East Fourth Street New York City TONIGHT, February 1 8:30 P. M. "Radical Child Upbringing." Single Admission 35c—Course \$1.00 Auspices: ROAD TO FREEDOM.

DISTRIBUTE A BUNDLE OF Daily Worker

Order a bundle of Daily Workers for distribution in front of the large factories, in union meetings and all other places, where workers congregate.

This is one of the best means of familiarizing workers with our Party and our press.

Send in your Workers Correspondence and ORDER A BUNDLE TODAY!

Form for ordering Daily Worker bundles, including fields for name, address, city, state, and quantity.

ONTARIO COAL MINERS STRIKE FOR WAGE RAISE

Noranda Workers Victims of Negligence

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TIMMINS, Ontario (By Mail).—The Noranda Mining Co. is sinking a shaft 3,000 feet deep and is working the men three shifts in order to get the work done as quickly as possible. The shaft is at present down to about 250 feet and there is not sufficient lagging behind the timber; they go down about 48 feet at a time in very loose rock. A miner, Dan Kapan, was killed recently on account of the fall of rock. After he was killed, the company started timbering the shaft and another fall occurred, and seven other miners were hurt; one, a Finnish miner, was badly smashed up. The man who was killed, Kapan, left a wife and child in Yugoslavia.

The Noranda Mining Co. pays the smallest wages in the Timmins coal mine district. While the regular wages are \$7 a day the Noranda Company pays only \$5 a day. The shaft miners got together after the accident and demanded an increase to 7.50 a day and oil clothes free. The company tried to trick them by offering the bonus system, which the miners refused.

The men, though unorganized, came out solidly to a man. The company is searching far and wide to get scabs, but the men are sticking.

The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

AMUSEMENTS

Theatre Guild Productions SIL-VARA'S COMEDY CAPRICE GUILD Thea. W. 52nd St. Eves. 8:50 Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Wings Over Europe By Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne MARTIN BECK THEA. 45th St., West of 8th Ave. Evenings 8:50. — Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:40

Strange Interlude John GOLDEN THEA. 58th St. E. of B'way EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

KEITH ALBEE CAMEO NOW! 2ND BIG WEEK

U-BOAT 9 AUTHENTIC—SENSATIONAL Photoplay of the German Terror of the Sea

CIVIC REPERTORY 145th St. & W. Eves. 8:30 50c; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30 EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director Tonight, "The Good Hope." Sat. Mat., "The Lady from Afrikeque" and "On the High Road." Sat. Eve., "Peter Pan."

SHUBERT Thea. 44 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Saturday

WALTER WOOLF in the Thrilling "The Red Robe" Musical Hit with HELEN GILLILAND.

Ethel Barrymore in "THE KINGDOM OF GOD" By G. Martinez Sierra Ethel Barrymore Thea. 47th St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Chick. 2944.

Fay Bainter in JEALOUSY MAXINE ELLIOTT'S West 29 St. Eves. 8:50 Matinees Wed. & Sat.

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents HOLIDAY

Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY PLYMOUTH Thea. W. 45 St. E. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35



TWO DAYS THIS SERIAL STORY NOW RUNNING IN THE DAILY WORKER is based on the remarkable Soviet Revolutionary Film which will be shown for its American Premiere on the Opening Program — STARTING TOMORROW, February 2, at 12 Noon BOX OFFICE OPENS AT 11:30 A. M. FILM GUILD CINEMA 52 WEST 5TH STREET (Between 5th and 6th Aves.) CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE DAILY 12 to 12 — Popular Prices SPECIAL MIDNIGHT SHOWS THIS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

GO TONIGHT! Grove Street Theatre 22 GROVE STREET — 1 block from Sheridan Sq. 7th Ave. Sub. Station (Spring 2772) 5 Min. from Broadway WHERE ALL NEW YORK RADICALS MEET TO SEE

Singing Jailbirds

By UPTON SINCLAIR A Powerful Revolutionary Play of the Class Struggle in America! Directed by Em Jo Banashe and presented by the New Playwrights Thea. MATINEES SATURDAY—PLAYING SUNDAYS No Worker Should Miss It—Many Come Back to See It Again! POPULAR PRICES

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Eight Overcome When Coal Gas Fumes Escape in Six-Story Tenement in the Bronx

INMENDED TRAP DOOR CAUSE OF PANIC IN HOUSE

5 Families Imperilled by Fumes

Thirty-five working class families in a six-story tenement house at 1320 Brook Ave., the Bronx, were imperilled yesterday and thrown into panic by coal gas forced through the building from the basement by back draft.

Eight were overcome by the fumes, and had to be revived with ulmotors by emergency crew workers summoned from nearby gas companies, assisted by an ambulance surgeon and two physicians who live in the neighborhood. Many other tenants were also affected by the fumes, but less seriously.

Tenant Discovers Fumes

The presence of the gas was first discovered by Jacob Schoenhouse, a tenant on the first floor, when his wife, Ida, 28, and his two children, Linor, five, and Jack, ten, collapsed. He immediately roused neighbors who sent for aid and summoned physicians who gave first aid treatment to Mrs. Schoenhouse and the two children.

Meantime the house was thrown into an uproar as other families were affected by the fumes.

Bernard Lindenbaum, twelve, was knocked out while he was taking a bath. His father heard him fall and fled him out of the tub. A delay of a few moments would have meant the child's death by drowning.

The other victims, most of whom were asleep when affected, were: Pearl Ross, 58; Dora Goldhammer, 8; Fanny Ferkovitz, 56, and Estar Zertz, 72.

By the time the eight victims had been revived, the house had been cleared of the fumes by opening all windows. The furnace fire was snuffed and the tenants were able to return to the house. A faulty snap-door in the basement caused the gas fumes to escape, on inspection of the building later determined.

HALF A MILLION FOR PASSENGERS

But Dollar Line Has None for Crew

(Continued from Page One) at the ship was in the pink of condition.

"But what is this I hear about Chinese seamen being forced to remain aboard while the fire was going on?"

"I don't know anything about that."

The reporter listened patiently while the flunky for the slave-rigging line spilled on about "excellent service" and replied evasively as to the cause of the fire, the crowded crew's quarters and the lack of fire-fighting apparatus. Previously an assistant secretary, smiling brightly, had also assured the reporter that everything was in the best of condition and that the dollar line was the best in the world. Everybody in the service of the company had evidently been peeped off to keep mum.

Applying at the St. Francis Hospital in Jersey City, where four members of the crew lay suffering from burns, the Daily Worker reporter was told that the "doctor" had given strict orders that no reporters be allowed to see them."

Jessica Smith Talks on Soviet Women at the Philadelphia Workers Forum

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Women in Soviet Russia Tears after the Revolution" will be the subject of a lecture by Jessica Smith at the regular meeting of the Workers Forum, Sunday, Feb. 3, 8:30 p. m., at Grand Fraternity Hall, 628 Arch Street.

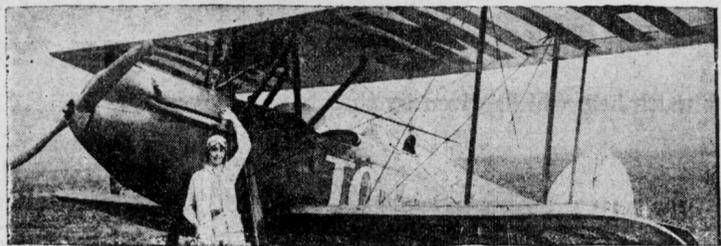
INSIDERS ROCK MARKET

The stock market quieted down yesterday and prices went through series of gyrations. Prices moved irregularly throughout the session, as the insiders manipulated the market to squeeze the title investors.

TO SECRETLY ELECT NEFF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (U.P.)—The Senate Interstate Commerce committee concluded hearings today on the nomination of former Gov. Pat Neff of Texas, an anti-union man against whom all unions have protested, for reappointment to the U. S. Board of Mediation. It will consider the appointment further in closed session.

War Mongers Rally Women for Coming War



This seventeen-year-old started early. She set a new solo flight endurance record for women, remaining in the air for 13 hours, 16 minutes. When war comes she and others will be used by the American imperialists.

Fraternal Organizations

Office Workers.

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

Women Theatre Party.

A good opportunity for Jewish workers to see the regular week-end play in the Schwartz Art Theatre on 14th St. and 3rd Ave., on Friday evening, Feb. 8, at reduced prices if tickets are ordered 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, 89 E. 11th St., Room 553, or phone 89-2522 0576.

Metro Workers Soccer League.

The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will hold a ball on February 23 at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 14th St., basement. All interested in arrange any conflicting dates.

Workers Laboratory Theatre.

The Workers' Laboratory Theatre meets every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m., at 334 E. 10th St. Organizations are asked not to workers' dramatics are welcome.

Brownsville Y. W. L.

Camaraderie, tomorrow evening, 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn, arranged for the Brownsville Young Workers League.

Young Defenders.

The Young Defenders, as part of their educational program, will organize an Esperanto class. All internationalists are invited. Instruction is free. Registration is now on. The class will meet every Sunday from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. at 1400 Boston Road, Bronx.

German Speaking Comrades.

German speaking comrades are wanted to participate in building a mass chorus. Applicants are welcome every Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 18—Uthman Singing Society.

Millinery Theatre Party.

The Millinery Workers Union, 43, has arranged a theatre party for March 20. Fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange conflicting dates for that evening.

Scandinavian Workers Athletic Club.

The Scandinavian Workers' Athletic Club will hold its second annual ball at Yasa Castle Hall, 149th St., 2nd floor, on Feb. 2. All labor and sport comrades and all others are invited. Two good jazz bands will supply the music. All welcome.

Harlem Youth Center.

The Harlem Working Youth Center, 231 E. 125th St., has rooms for meetings, parties, open forums on daily, weekly or monthly basis. Free. Registration is now on. From 1271 Hoe Ave., Bronx.

International Labor Defense Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, New York district, will take place March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in New Star Casino, 42nd and Park Ave. Make donations—contribute articles—come into the office, 100 E. 11th St., Room 423 and help us with the preparatory work.

Freiheit Forum Annual Ball.

The annual ball of the Freiheit Singing Society will take place Friday, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Armenian Fraction Ball.

A ball will be given by the Armenian fraction of the Workers' (Communist) Party and the Armenian fraction of the International Labor Defense for the benefit of the Armenian Communist paper and the Armenian Communist strikers. Saturday evening, Feb. 9, at 221 E. 27th St.

Free Spanish Courses.

Spanish lessons will be given free of charge at the Spanish Workers' Center, 110 W. 11th St., every Monday. The first session was held Monday. All sympathizers who would like to learn the Spanish language are urged to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Center. Classes for beginners and advanced Spanish are being taught.

Bronx Youth Culture Club.

A concert and dance will be given tomorrow, 1347 Boston Road, by the Bronx Youth Culture Club and the Bronx Workers' Athletic Club. Proceeds for the Daily Worker and Freiheit.

Young Workers Social Culture Club.

A special membership meeting will be held tomorrow evening at headquarters, 110 W. 11th St., near Park Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reports will be given by the executive committee.

"Singing Jailbirds" Benefit.

A benefit performance of Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jailbirds" will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, 110 W. 11th St., near Park Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tickets are being sold at the Champion's Office, 149 W. 143rd St., Sheridan Square is on the Seventh Ave. Subway line.

Third Anniversary, Y. W. S. C. C.

The third anniversary of the Young Workers' Social Culture Club will be celebrated with a banquet to be held this evening at the headquarters, 114 Bristol St., near 57th St., Brooklyn. All young workers are welcome.

Workers Culture Club, Brownsville.

The third anniversary of the Workers Culture Club of Brownsville will be celebrated with a concert and vetcherinka Saturday evening, Feb. 9, 154 Watkins St.

Weisbord Speaks Workers Culture Club.

Albert Weisbord, of the National Textile Workers' Union, will speak at the meeting of the Workers Culture Club of Brownsville, Friday evening, Feb. 15, on the "Role of the Communist Party in the New Union."

Brighton Beach Workers Club.

Albert Kurtz will lecture on proletarian literature tonight, 8:30 p. m., 227 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn. All comrades are welcome to bring friends.

United Council Working Women.

Concert and vetcherinka arranged

by Council 8, United Council Working Women, will be given Saturday, Feb. 23, 8:30 p. m.; proceeds for new Needle Trades Union.

Workers Center, Brownsville.

Mossava Origin will speak on "Whittier's 'The Work'" at the Workers Center of Brownsville, 154 Watkins St., Friday evening, Feb. 8.

United Council Protest Meet.

A mass protest meeting against the arrest of P. G. Biedenkapp, national secretary of the Workers' International Relief, has been called by Councils 8, 12 and the Bakers' Guild, United Council of Working Women, for this evening at 8:30 p. m., 1387 Washington Ave., Bronx. Biedenkapp and others will speak.

Workers Dramatic Group.

The Prolet Theatre, a Workers Dramatic Group, will present two one-act plays, 8:30 p. m., tomorrow at the theatre studio, 231 E. 9th St. The plays are "The Cripples," by David Pinski, and "The Peas," by Max Geltman. Dancing will follow the performance.

Laundry Workers Give Show.

The Laundry Workers Section of the Trade Union Educational League has taken a show for the benefit of the show of "Singing Jailbirds," performance of Feb. 8. All workers are welcome to see the show. Tickets will be sold at the theatre box office, and also by members of the T. U. E. L., Laundry Workers Section.

Bronx Open Forum.

Arthur C. Calhoun will speak at the Forum, 1339 Wilkins Ave., near Freeman St. station, 8 p. m., Sunday, on "The History of the American Family." Questions and discussion. Bring friends.

Sacco-Vanzetti I. L. D. Branch.

A special meeting of the branch is called for Monday, Feb. 4, 8 p. m., 1472 Boston Road. Very important business is to be acted on. After a short business meeting a discussion on Labor Defense in the U. S. will be led by S. L. Toy.

Laundry Workers Meet.

A special meeting of the Laundry Workers Section of the Trade Union Educational League will be held tonight at 25-25 Union Square, Room 602. Important questions will be taken up and also the setting up of tickets for the show, "Singing Jailbirds."

Brownsville Branch, I. L. D.

A lecture entitled "How the Workers Should Maintain their Health," by Dr. Zlatkin, will be given today at 154 Watkins Ave.

Spanish Workers Dance.

There will be a Spanish Workers' Center, 55 W. 113 St., tomorrow, 8:30 p. m. Original music. Everybody welcome.

Council 21, U. C. W. W.

Council 21, United Council of Working Women, will hold a concert, tomorrow evening, 8:30 p. m., Non-Partisan School, 3510 Church Ave., Brooklyn.

Labour Temple Poetry.

A dance and entertainment will be given by the Hungarian Workers' Club, tomorrow, 1339 Wilkins Ave., 8:30 p. m.

Painters, Carpenters, Chauffeur Wanted.

Painters, carpenters and a chauffeur are wanted to do volunteer work for the Workers' International Relief. See Louis A. Baum, a Union Square.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra.

"Franz Schubert" will be the subject of a talk by Nathan Altman on Friday, Feb. 15, at Rose Garden, 1247 Boston Road, Bronx. The orchestra will illustrate the talk with excerpts from Schubert's work.

Workers Esperanto Group.

The Workers Esperanto Group meets tonight, 8:30 p. m., 108 E. 11th St. The class will meet as usual.

Harlem Progressive Youth Club.

A leader of the new Needle Trades Workers' International Union will lecture on the new union at the Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1492 Madison Ave., today.

United Council Lecture.

Rachael Holtman will lecture on "Economic Changes and Their Relation to Family Life," Sunday, 7:30 p. m., 2901 Mermad Ave., Coney Island, under the auspices of the United Council of Working Women, Council 5.

Labor Temple Lectures.

"The Birth of Tragedy" will be the subject of the lecture by Dr. G. F. Beck, Sunday, 5 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 14th St. At the International Club Service at 7:15, Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee will talk on "Pacifism and the Social Evolution." Kirby Page will discuss "National Defense," 8:30 p. m. at the Labor Temple Forum. Questions and discussion.

Clerical Assassin of Obregon Appeals Case

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31 (U.P.)—A decision on the appeal of Jose De Leon Toral from the death sentence imposed on him for the assassination of Alvaro Obregon probably will be made next week. The appeal is pending before the supreme court.

SENATOR TEARS LIGAMENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31 (U.P.)—Senator W. S. Gedney, of Rockland, suffered a torn ligament in his right knee in a fall in the senate chamber today. Senator Gedney had just placed a bill on the clerk's desk and in stepping down turned his ankle falling heavily to the floor. He was taken to Albany Hospital.

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KENOSHA ANTI-WAR PROTEST

Call Workers to March on Saturday

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 31.—The Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League, in a call addressed to the workers of Kenosha, call upon them to join the mass protest demonstration against the war being prepared by the American imperialists, to be held in the downtown district of Kenosha, Saturday, Feb. 2, at 7 p. m.

The parade which will march along Sixth Avenue will at the same time be a mass demonstration of solidarity with the Allen-A strikers and against the strikebreaking government. Wm. Kruse, of the Workers Party, and Sam Herman will address the workers.

Alsation Deputy Urges Autonomy for Province

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Declaring that Alsace preferred the Communists who were always ready to fight with them for autonomy and to defend them, the French dictator in the province and the nationalists who attacked them, the Alsation deputy Dahlet, yesterday in the chamber made a strong plea for complete autonomy for the province.

Dahlet said that although Alsations were of the German race, their movement for autonomy was not pro-German, but simply the expression of their own difference from the French and a desire to set up their own government. He went on to describe the French dictatorship in the province and said that this was the cause for the wide movement of unrest and the desire for autonomy in Alsace. He closed by demanding that the government grant complete amnesty to all those who had been jailed by the French because they protested against the present regime.

Poincare was goaded on to an answer in which he tried to paint a picture of prosperity for the Alsations under the French regime. He will conclude his blurb tomorrow.

Ill. Young Pioneers Plan Activities During Nat'l Boy Scout Week

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31.—The Young Pioneers of District 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party are making elaborate preparations for work during the National Boy Scout Week, Feb. 8 to 14. The activities of the organization during that week will be aimed to counteract and expose the vicious propaganda of the jingo and imperialist organization.

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2 DIE, 7 HURT IN OPEN-SHOP DOLLAR LINER

Fire Swept Vessel a Hell-Hole for Crew

(Continued from Page One) League at 28 South Street. There were 20 Chinese workers on the President Johnson, and when the fire broke out, because of race prejudicial immigration laws championed by the International Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.) leaders, the workers were refused safety granted white workers in fleeing ashore, and were herded back onto the ship by police until taken off by firemen.

Exploit Asiatic Workers. The Dollar Line employs Asiatics, signing them on in Chinese or Philippine ports by the company officials agreement with grafting contractors, who make sure that the men pay a large percent of their wages as commission for the job, and the ship's officials split the graft with the contractors.

The company gains by cheaper labor, the cheaper food rations and crowding the crew into vile and crowded quarters in order to make more money from additional cargo and passenger space. There were also 100 Filipino workers on the President Johnson, and the police, unable to tell which were Chinese and which Filipino, kept them all in danger and turned them all over, practically under arrest, to the customs officers. One other reason the ship owners like Asiatics, is that if killed or injured, the company can evade payment easier.

Ship 25 Years Old

The Dollar Line fits a specialty of buying old tubs fit for the bonnyard and spreading a veneer of rich furnishings for the passengers, to make them look prosperous and safe. The President Johnson is an old hulk, built at Camden, N. J., in 1904, 25 years ago, for the Atlantic Transport Line, which used her in those dim days of long ago for service between New York and London.

She was fully loaded, and contrary to regulations had cargo in the passages below decks. She was due to sail yesterday on a 100-day "round-the-world" cruise, since these old tubs make slow time and cater to tourists who have both time and money to waste.

Company Saves Fuel

When ships lie in port, the Dollar Line, like other companies, cut down the fires to save fuel expense, and the ships get cold. It is presumed that some one on board, suffering from the intense cold, had used an oil stove, which exploded and set the ship afire.

The man expected to die is John Terlin, 20 years old, deck engineer, of San Francisco. Others seriously burned are William Gonzales, of New York; Leslie Jordan, chief engineer, of San Francisco, injured but not seriously.

Bronx Dance Saturday Will Help the "Daily"

A concert and dance has been arranged by the Bronx Youth Culture Club and the Bronx Workers Athletic Club for this Saturday evening at 1347 Boston Road. The entire proceeds will be donated to the Daily Worker and the Freiheit.

War Danger Meet.

Meeting to fight the war danger. Thursday, Feb. 7, Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave., corner Graham Ave., Brooklyn, arranged under auspices of Section 8, Workers Party, Women's Council of the New York Branch, All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Harlem Youth Center Forum.

Open Forum Feb. 3, Harlem Working Youth Center, 2 E. 110th St. Topic: "What the Young Workers Stand For." Prominent speaker, dancing after.

Williamsburg Y. W. L.

The recently organized Young Workers League of Williamsburg holds a class in "Fundamentals of Communism" at headquarters, 69 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, every Sunday morning at 100. All young workers

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poise, balance, lead, follow in confidence, quickly, finest teachers, guaranteed to teach you correctly waltz, fox trot, collegiate, Peabody, Argentine tango, given in separate rooms, without appointments and virtual lessons, \$1; open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.; also Sundays; special course for beginners. "ALLEGRI DANCING STUDIOS, 108 W. 74th Street."

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Workers Party Activities

SETTLE FOR LENIN MEMORIAL TICKETS NOW!

All Party members are instructed to settle up at once for Lenin Memorial tickets. All outstanding tickets must be turned in immediately and payment for tickets sold. Unless this is attended to without delay the Party will face financial difficulties which will tend to destroy the moral success of the meeting. All tickets and payments should be in by the end of the week.

Section Women Organizers.

All Section Women Organizers are ordered to immediately send in to the district office, the names and addresses of the newly elected Unit Women Workers Organizers.

Attention Language Fractions.

All language fractions are instructed to immediately elect a Women's Party Organizer to direct work among women in their particular language. Send names and addresses of the comrades elected to the district office for the attention of Sylvia Spiro.

A Night in Mexico.

The Spanish fraction in conjunction with the Harlem Y. W. L. will arrange "A Night in Mexico" for Saturday evening, February 16, at 143 E. 104th St. All organizations are requested to reserve this date. A Mexican concert program will be presented, dancing until 3 a. m. Proceeds for benefit of Young Communist League of Mexico.

Pioneers Theatre Party.

The Young Pioneers of New York, together with the Negro Champion, will hold a theatre party at the Grove St. Playhouse, Saturday evening, Feb. 10, to see "Singing Jailbirds." Tickets at the district office.

Section Nine Dance.

An entertainment and dance will be given by Section 9 at Fesster's Dance Hall, corner Broadway and Woolsey Ave., Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 16. Dance will commence at 8 p. m. T. X. N. train and get off at Hoyt Ave. station.

German Fraction Social.

The German fraction will give a party Saturday, Feb. 16, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., for the benefit of "Der Arbeiter," German language organ of the Party. Tickets may be had at the Daily Worker business office, 26 Union Square.

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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What Is "White Civilization" In Africa?

Already the forces that will drive European imperialism out of the continent of Africa begin to show formidable strength. The point of greatest friction at present appears to be in the field ruled over by Great Britain. The government of the Union of South Africa is busy proclaiming its mission to "save white civilization" in that section of Africa. The South African Labor Party—one of the most reactionary imperialist parties in the world, which is not even constructed upon the basis of a labor party, but is in fact an extremely yellow social-democratic party of the bourgeois politicians and labor aristocracy—fights tooth and nail for the enslavement of the masses, and especially of the Negro masses of labor and peasantry.

But the tide of the proletarian and peasant masses of Negroes is surging upward. Already the outlines of future events can be at least dimly seen. The Negro workers in mining and other industries are becoming bolder and more self-reliant in their demands for the sweeping away of the treacherous imperialist system of labor organization which tries to bar the Negro workers from all unions and even from the right to organize on any basis. Already there is a very considerable organization of Negro industrial workers. Held back in the past by military police control, by treacherous conspiracy of trade union bureaucrats and the high-skilled white labor aristocracy, and at times by timid, unreliable leadership, the organization movement among Negro workers seems now to be assuming powerful proportions.

A strong factor in the change for the better of the emancipation movement can be found in the recent improvement brought about in the Communist Party of South Africa, for it is an undisputed fact that such a movement at this time can make effective headway only if it is guided by a conscious, disciplined proletarian political revolutionary organization of leadership—i.e., a Communist Party. The Communist Party of South Africa has been very weak. Historical conditions necessarily produced certain handicaps to the development of a Communist Party in South Africa: A country ruled by the most highly developed imperialism over a tremendous mass of native population of which only a relatively small portion is drawn into industry, this portion being kept in a semi-peasant condition even while enslaved in the mines during a part of the year under a standard of living incredibly low, while old tribal customs are utilized by capitalist employers to perfect a deadly mixture of wage slavery and chattel slavery.

British imperialism has been able under these conditions to cultivate the most corrupt imperialist ideology among the elements heretofore decisive among the white wage workers. "Socialism" historically became, before the advent of the Communist Party, a monstrous distortion of ideas and movements against the masses of Negro workers, in favor of British imperialism in particular, capitalism in general, and the enslavement of "niggers" as the first basic principle.

It is not surprising, then, that the work of producing in South Africa a genuine Communist Party was a slow and difficult one. After the formal founding of the Communist Party it was sick with the diseases of imperialism—predominantly a party of white workers still saturated with the white chauvinism with which imperialism succeeds in poisoning the workers of the "superior" race in order to make them supporters of what is called "white civilization," i.e., rule by the capitalist class in conspiracy with a small layer of skilled white workers who gather a few crumbs from the table of the masters as a result of the enslavement of the black masses. It must be said frankly that the Communist Party of South Africa, during its early years was prevented from being a truly Communist, a Bolshevik Party, by these imperialist influences.

In the past two years the Communist International has been working to purge the Communist Party of South Africa of these diseases. White chauvinists are ruthlessly expelled, the Party is made to shift its base away from the white labor aristocracy to the Negro and white proletariat. The tradition of the "socialist" party—the tradition of a "white party" conspiring against the Negro masses—is being mercilessly wiped out by the Negro and white Communist workers of South Africa under the guidance of the Communist International. The Negro proletarian masses are being shown that the Communist Party is first of all their party.

The program of the Communists for South Africa has been clarified; it is the revolutionary Bolshevik program which includes the overthrow of British imperialism and the establishment of a great Negro Republic, with provision for white minorities.

These events cannot but affect the morale and determination of the Negro workers' movement, even though the Communist Party is still very small and still very slightly connected with the masses. And these preparations for struggle are none too soon. History is pushing toward the cataclysm in which the revolutionary Party and its program will be tested.

Mr. Hertzog, premier of the Union of South Africa, together with the other British imperialists (including those who speak of "independence") may well scream for the saving of "white civilization." This so-called "white civilization" is simply the most monstrous system of human slavery. It will be and must be smashed up and blotted off the face of the earth. Only after the destruction of the imperialist slavery which Mr. Hertzog dignifies with the name "white civilization," can real civilization be established. The emancipation of the working class and the peasant masses in Africa, as in all countries, is the only means by which that degree of civilization which now exists can be rescued from destruction by the decaying, rotting, war-making capitalism of this period. By freeing civilization of its cancer, capitalism, the workers' and peasants' revolution which includes the liberation of oppressed nationalities, will carry civilization to a higher development than can be dreamed of by a parasitic society. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is already showing the reality of this.

It is a dogma of imperialism that Negroes cannot give a creative initiative to civilization, but the early history of the Negro peoples proves this to be a lie, and the splendid future of a liberated world of toilers will demonstrate it.

First comes the revolutionary struggle to drive "white civilization" into the sea.

The desperate financial condition of the Daily Worker has compelled the omission of some of its most attractive features.

We hope to be able to resume publication of Fred Ellis' cartoons in the next issue.

The life of the paper depends upon how much help will be given by the workers and friends who are our readers.

Send your contributions QUICK to

The DAILY WORKER,
26-28 Union Square, New York.

Working Women Must Fight Jingoism

By VERA BUCH.

The mobilization of American women in support of the last war which the American government conducted in 1917-1918 has a poignant lesson to the working class. It is a warning to us to realize the importance of the women, and to begin energetically the task of organizing and teaching the working class women, so that when war breaks out again, they will be mobilized, not for the support of the imperialists, but for the fight against capitalism and for the victory of the proletarian revolution.

Women Under Gov't Control.
Systematically, on a national scale, an apparatus was created, using the permanent bourgeois women's organizations, which reached to the last corner of the country and dragged in not only the middle class women, but the working women and workers' wives as well. Under the direct control and with the full support of the federal and state government apparatus, this organization of women penetrated not only the whole United States, but even the colonial possessions.

The imperialists fully understood the value of the women. They lost no time. Fifteen days after war was declared on Germany, on April 21, 1917, the mobilization was begun by the creation of a Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. This council had been organized by act of congress in August, 1916, and consisted of the secretaries of six state departments, plus an advisory committee of seven. It was thus a direct appendage of the government, and its Women's Committee, meeting in Washington as a sub-division of the council, was in the closest connection with the government center. Nine women were put on the committee, most of them heads of big bourgeois women's organizations, such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Council of Women, the National Women's Suffrage Association, and others. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was the chairman of the committee. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was also a member. Later two other women were added, one of them the president of the International Glove Workers' Union.

Within a few weeks, the Women's Committee had formulated a plan of action which was sent out to well-known patriotic women in 48 states. At once the organization work was begun. A temporary chairman was appointed in each state. Her first job was to call together a conference consisting of the heads of women's organizations having a state-wide scope, and such individuals as she wished to represent unorganized women. Recognition was to be given to clubs, to religious denominations, to fraternal and philanthropic societies, to patriotic and protective associations. All the innumerable women's organizations under bourgeois influence, which have had an

Must Not Allow Mobilization for Imperialist War, but Fight for Proletarian Revolution

extraordinary development in America, were thus at once systematically mobilized and thrown into action under the leadership of the Women's Committee which got its orders and inspiration from the U. S. imperialist government.

Thorough Local Organization.
These state conferences were constituted as permanent groups. There were organized similar committees on a local scale in each county, city, town and village. In the cities, there were also ward organizations. When it came down to local groups, membership was no longer based upon organization, but any individual woman who could be brought in was eligible. Thus there was a possibility of getting those who had escaped membership in the permanent organizations, and of reaching each and every working woman and worker's and farmer's wife. The purpose uniting all these divisions was to see "that all necessary forms of patriotic service or of defense program as outlined by the Women's Committee were actually carried forward." In other words, the women were to be mobilized in the most thorough manner to sacrifice their all for the bloody duty of winning the war for Wall Street.

Departments were established in all divisions for the following fields of work: registration, food production and home economics, food administration, women in industry, child welfare, maintenance of existing social service agencies, health and recreation, education, liberty loan, home and foreign relief. The chairmen of the committees on food administration, women in industry and liberty loan were considered so important that they were appointed only in consultation with the Women's Committee in Washington and worked directly with it. Not satisfied with mobilizing the women of the U. S., proper, similar organizations were created also in the Panama Canal Zone, in Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands and in Alaska. The work was carried out so efficiently that by June 15 six states were already thoroughly organized.

Jingoism Send Hot Air Barrage.
Simultaneously with creating and perfecting the structural apparatus for the work, there was sent out a barrage of sentimental, jingoistic propaganda for enlisting the women's moral support, for working them up into a patriotic frenzy in which they would be prepared to make any sacrifice. The women suddenly become very important in the eyes of government officials, they acquire qualities of zeal, heroism and intelligence unsuspected before.

Said President Wilson: "I think the whole country has admired the spirit and the capacity and devotion of the women of the United States. . . . The country depends upon the women for a large part of the inspiration of its life." And the secretary of war chimes in: "I think there is a certain significance. . . . when a secretary of war says to the women that the success of the United States in the making of this war is just as much in the hands of the women of America as it is in the hands of the soldiers of our army." On August 2, 1917, the secretary of the navy declares: "American women have always been ready to answer the call of service and have cheerfully undergone the untold sacrifices and burdens which war places upon them. They are already making sacrifices and enduring hardships with a spirit which commands our intense admiration."

And listen to the secretary of the interior in June, 1917: "Unless our women feel the greatness of the moral issues involved in this contest, and unless they have raised their boys to fight, if necessary, for the things for which we stand, the war cannot be won." And so on "ad nauseam." In pulpit and press, in movie and school, in parade and mass meeting the campaign went on to drive the last working woman, the last worker's and farmer's wife into doing "her bit" to support the noble cause of defending imperialist profits.

Women Enormous Support to Gov't
The actual concrete results of the campaign were of enormous help to the ruling class. After a few months campaign among the women for the saving of waste bread, the National Commercial Economy Board stated that enough bread had been saved each day to feed a million people. \$350,000,000 worth of crops were raised by women in backyard gardens during 1917. And in the same year, \$36,000,000 worth of garments made by women, says Mr. Davison, head of the American Red Cross, were sent to the troops abroad. This in addition to the many millions of dollars for relief purposes raised through the activities of the women.

The activities carried on by the various women's committees were manifold. One of the first jobs was the registration of the women for service. The women were prepared by special letters and a message from the government. Some states and cities instituted classes to train women registrars. Within six months the national committees on registration received over 9,000 calls for women workers from firms holding government contracts for war materials.

Then the food conservation drive. Every one remembers the garbage pail campaign. How a group of patriotic dames supposedly visited the home of Hoover, then Food Administrator, to inspect its garbage pail—and behold, it was empty!—the implication being, I suppose, that the Hoover family ate up its garbage. The empty garbage pail was held up as the emblem of perfection to the American working class housewife. She was apposed to cut out meat and wheat from her menu and scrimp on her already poor table so as to save the food for the army.

On May 5, 1917 Secretary Houston of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture issued a special appeal to the women of the country for food conservation and economy in the home. He appealed also to the "loyalty" of the working women. He said: "Employed women, especially those engaged in the manufacture of food or clothing, also directly serve their country and should put into their tasks the enthusiasm and energy the importance of their products warrants."

At one of the first national conferences called by the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense, Hoover, the new Food Administrator, gave a plan for enlisting the women in the first nationwide campaign for food conservation. In the Liberty Loan Drive, too, the women's organization was invaluable to the government in putting over its plan for filching from the American workers their hard-earned dollars for the manufacture of armaments and munitions which would kill both American and European workers by the millions. Of course, here, many other important agencies were at work. Large firms made the jobs of their factory and office workers dependent upon the purchase of so many Liberty Bonds. Poor workers, women included, pledged their earnings for months and years to pay for these. The Liberty Loan department of the Women's Committee was instrumental in distributing 700,000 Liberty Loan primers and hand books to teachers and 1,500,000 special letters to farmers' wives. It also assigned 1,600 women speakers to tour the country for the drive. It was no accident that in such working class centers as Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co. Pa., women subscribers to the loan were one-third of the total. Red Cross work also, that is, the making of surgical supplies and "comforts" for soldiers, was a principal activity of the women.

To Be Continued
No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer, so far as an end, that he receives his wages in cash, then he is set upon by the other portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shopkeeper, the pawnbroker, etc.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Likes Haywood's Exposure of Mormon Church Leaders

From Vancouver, British Columbia, comes one of the first letters the Daily Worker invited from workers concerning Bill Haywood and his memoirs now being published exclusively in this paper. L. Fillmore, of Vancouver, is particularly pleased at Haywood's exposure of the Mormon Church.

The Daily Worker entirely agrees with what Fillmore says about the Mormon Church, with the slight amendment that all the other churches are equally based on superstition, exploitation and are also guilty of mass murder, having either engaged directly in religious wars and massacres or have sanctified and assisted capitalist and imperialist wars.

Quite true, many churches and religious leaders, before armed conflict begins, say they are against war, and assist to delude the workers into a sense of false security by aiding in the passage of "Kellogg Pacts," making the masses think such things will prevent war. Nevertheless, Fillmore's letter expresses one angle of the value of Haywood's memoirs to the American workers. He writes:

"The 'Daily' containing the first instalment of 'Bill Haywood's Book,' just received. It should cause a sensation and give our Daily a well-deserved boost. Particularly did I relish Bill's remarks on the Mormon leaders in those early days showing how their hatred and prejudice was carried to the point of mass murder against opposing sects.

"Last year I rambled up to the

tabernacle in Salt Lake to hear a Mormon elder expound the wonders of the faith to a collection of 'in Can' tourists looking for thrills. Near the end of his talk he said something like this: 'Those early years were trying ones for our

fathers in this valley. That first summer when the grain was heading out, came swarms of locusts that threatened to devour everything. Our people saw starvation staring them in the face so they called the whole colony together

and prayed for relief. They were answered by flocks of seagulls, which came all the way from the Pacific Ocean, and saved our colony—proof of a divine plan.'

"Then he asked for questions. So I asked: Yesterday I was out to the salt marshes and saw thousands of seagulls. What more natural than that they should come from there and devour your fathers' grass-hoppers, instead of making a miraculous flight from the Pacific?"

"The answer, of course, was that I was a sceptic and did not know the history of those early days. Now after reading Haywood's clear explanation of this even in his book, let us be more ready than ever to question these pompous fakery in such a way as will tend to break their hold on the minds of working people.

"With good luck to the 'Daily' and a ringing campaign for subscriptions centering around the life story of our militant comrade—Bill Haywood, is the wish of—Yours fraternally, — L. FILLMORE."

CHALIAPIN ON RADIO.
Feodor Chaliapin, Russian basso, will make his radio debut early in March, it was learned yesterday.

The modern bourgeoisie society that has sprung from the ruins of feudal society, has not done away with class antagonisms. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Gompers Betrayal of the Railway Strikers of 1894; Haywood Now a Convicted Revolutionary Unionist

Previous chapters have told of Bill Haywood's boyhood among the Mormons in Utah; youth as miner and cowboy in Nevada; mining at Silver City, Idaho; as an official of the Western Federation of Miners; delegate to its convention in 1898; Gompers' hypocritical treatment of the Haymarket victims of 1886; their words which so impressed Haywood's life—he asked before his death that his ashes be buried besides their graves. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.
PART XXIV.

THE revelation of what could be termed nothing less than reasonable action on the part of Gompers increased the growing hatred against the man, and this hatred extended to the council of the A. F. of L. when we learned the facts about what they had done during the American Railway Union strike in 1894. It was generally known that when Gompers got on the train at Indianapolis to go to Chicago he had said:

"I am going to the funeral of the A. R. U." A funeral without a corpse would be a strange thing. What Gompers meant was that they were going to kill the American Railway Union and thereby provide the necessary corpse for the funeral. And this was what they proceeded to do. A conference of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was called, and met at the Briggs House in Chicago. In addition to the council there were fourteen delegates from the affiliated unions, the First Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Locomotive Firemen. Eugene V. Debs appeared before this conference and asked that they present to the Railroad Managers' Association the proposition that the strikers return to work at once as a body, upon the condition that they be restored to their former positions, or, in the event of failure, to call a general strike. Five members of this conference, Gompers being one, were appointed to draft resolutions. Here are extracts from their proposals:

The great industrial upheaval now agitating the country has been carefully, calmly and fully considered, and a conference of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers and representatives of the national and international unions and Brotherhoods of Railway Men, called to meet in the city of Chicago, on the twelfth day of July, 1894. In the light of all the evidence obtainable and in view of the peculiar complications now developing in the situation, we are forced to the conclusion that the best interests of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor demand that they refrain from participating in any general or local strike which may be proposed in connection with the present railroad troubles. . . .

We further recommend that all connected with the American Federation of Labor now out on sympathetic strike should return to work, and those who contemplate going out on sympathetic strike are advised to remain at their usual vocations.*

This was the blade of treachery, with a handle made of a double cross, that was plunged into the breasts of the strikers of the Pullman car shops. It caused the death of the American Railway Union. It sent Eugene V. Debs and his co-workers to prison. Gompers, writing about the event in after years, said:

The course pursued by the Federation was the biggest service that could have been performed to maintain the integrity of the Railroad Brotherhoods. Large numbers of their members had left their organizations and had joined the American Railway Union. It meant, if not disruption, weakening to a very serious extent.**

The A. F. of L. had also refused to live up to the pledge given during the Leadville strike of 1896. This and other information becoming general among the delegates, the Western Federation of Miners was firmly determined to have no further connection with the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. had made a record of treason, treachery and avarice that must not be forgotten.

Representatives of the Utah Federation of Labor paid their respects to the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, and did not forget to remind the delegates that the W. F. M. was the only organization that had assisted the Utah workers in carrying the eight-hour law to the United States Supreme Court.

These conventions had been a significant point in my life. I keenly realized the importance of the revolutionary labor movement, and now had a deeper understanding of the struggles that had been made and the sacrifices demanded of the workers in their efforts to emancipate themselves from wage-slavery. I knew the struggle must go on and I was determined to take an active part in it.

While I was in Salt Lake City I had many pleasant visits with my relatives. I had not seen my mother and sisters for some years, or my cousin Mae Gudgeon, with whom I had carried on a correspondence since I had left home. I went to see my uncle Dick, who during the course of the afternoon referred to his "baby boy." Charley was then a big, fine strapping boy of about sixteen. I thought of myself at eleven years old, when my uncle Dick had bound me out to John Holden, saying that I was old enough to earn my own living.

When I returned to Silver City I at once went to work in the Blaine mine. I was then president of the union and made my report of the convention at the next meeting. The Western Federation of Miners began the publication of a monthly called the *Miners' Magazine*. I wrote some articles for it, and at one time sent in a bunch of ninety subscriptions. The union had then what was practically the same as the shop-steward system. These were neither business agents nor walking delegates, but members appointed by the union on both shifts at every mine, and the same at the mills. It was the duty of these "vigilants," as we called them, to report the conditions of work about the mine or mill on their shift, and also to see that every man was a member of the union in good standing.

Ed. Boyce made a visit to Silver City and commended the union on the progress that had been made. Silver City was then not only organized, but completely unionized. Every man working in the camp was a member of the union. With two or three other miners, I went with Boyce to Delamar, where he met with the members and officers of the union there. On the trip we discussed many things. He went rather deeply into the history of the Knights of Labor, and told us something of the International Workingmen's Association. We talked about the educational work so necessary among the miners. The headquarters of the W. F. M. was then in Butte, Montana. The general situation of the organization was improving. There was no serious controversies anywhere, but trouble war fomenting, especially in the lead district of the Coeur d'Alenes.

My work in the union kept me busy during my extra time when I was off shift. I was again elected delegate to the convention, which was to be held once more in Salt Lake City. Just before leaving for the convention, we got the rumble of the explosion in the Coeur d'Alenes, the newspapers and a wire from W.F.M., headquarters bringing the story. The men of Silver City were not excited, but every one was thinking about what might happen further, and they were mad clear through.

In the next instalment Haywood writes of the bitter struggle in the Coeur d'Alenes strike of 1899; the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mill and 3,000 pounds of dynamite; martial law; Haywood at the 1899 convention of the W. F. M.; elected to executive in Butte, 1899 convention of the W. F. M., elected to executive; in Butte, Montana.

*Ibid, pp. 411-412.
**Ibid, p. 414.

