

IMPERIALISTIC CRUISER BILL PASSES: 68-12

England Is Providing Ship for Ship

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UP).—The largest imperial naval project since 1918 was launched late today when the senate passed the cruiser building bill, providing for construction of \$274,000,000 worth of fighting craft within the next three years.

The bill now goes to the house for ratification of minor amendments and then to the White House for the president's signature.

Coolidge Will Sign

As the time for the final vote arrived word circulated on the senate floor that President Coolidge would sign the bill, although he "regrets" that the senate refused to strike out the three-year time limit. Coolidge is not in favor of the five cruises a year part of the bill, and has advised the senate that if this is dropped he will order construction to start on "a number of the ships" at once. The senate yesterday, however, defeated such an amendment.

The bill provides for fifteen cruisers, of 10,000 tons each, and one giant aircraft carrier. The British first lord of the admiralty has already announced that England will build ship for ship with the United States, and a naval race, such as that between England and Germany, which proceeded the world-war of 1914-18, is launched.

Allow "Treaties"

One Norris amendment, proposing to suspend cruiser construction pending an attempt to agree with Great Britain to limitation on this class of ships was defeated 9 to 70. An amendment authorizing negotiations of treaties with foreign nations to "guarantee the rights of neutral ships in war time" was adopted.

Let Workers Fight

The McMaster amendment, which would have provided the drafting of congressmen first in the next war, was defeated by a viva voce vote. The amendment also sought to have persons with more than \$5,000, 600 of wealth drafted next after senators and representatives. Defending his amendment, Senator McMaster, republican, South Dakota, said there would be no more war if congress had to fight them. Congress, by its vote, shows that it prefers workers shall do the fighting.

Small Group Vote Against

The twelve voting against the cruiser bill were anti-administration senators with voters at home who demand from them at least a gesture of anti-militarism. They are: Republicans, 7; Borah, Brookhart, Burton, Frazier, McMaster, Norris, Nye.

Democrats, 4; Black, Dill, Thomas, Okla., and Walsh, Mont.

Paired against the bill were: Elaine, Wisconsin, republican; Glass, Virginia, democrat; King, Utah, democrat; LaFollette, Wisconsin, republican, and Wheeler, Montana, democrat.

All others voted for the bill.

FRAME-UP OF 3 WORKERS FAILS

Even the active co-operation of the Tammany courts sometimes cannot prevent Right wing frame-ups against militant workers from fizzling. This is what the reactionary United Hebrew Trades officials have learned in their efforts to railroad to jail three of the leading members of the Grocery, Fruit and Dairy Clerks Union.

In a trial before Judge Donovan in Criminal Court, David Wecker, organizer of the Grocery Clerks Union; Hyman Kovarsky, vice-president, and Hyman Wecker were declared not guilty after witnesses for the prosecution had contradicted themselves so ludicrously that even the district attorney did not insist on a conviction.

The charge against the three workers was that they had attacked Max Divak, a member of the Right wing company union, on the night of October 30, 1928. The witnesses against the workers were Divak, Gindelman, another member of the scab union, and two detectives. The district attorney did everything in power to play upon the prejudices of the judge and jury, declaring that the Left wing union was directly connected with the Communist International.

When the two chief witnesses for the Right wing clique, Divak and Gindelman, were placed on the witness stand, their teamwork proved to be so miserable and their statements full of so many lies and contradictions that upon motion of the defense attorney the judge dismissed the charges against two of the workers, David Wecker and Kovarsky.

The Right wing crew, through their special representative, the district attorney, then centered all their efforts to railroad Hyman Wecker. The only reason they failed was that the defense proved so conclusively that on the night when the assault was supposedly made Wecker was somewhere else that the jury was compelled to bring in an immediate verdict of "not guilty."

Fraternal Organizations

Office Workers. The Office Workers' Union has arranged a dance at Washington's birthday eve, Feb. 21, at Webster Manor. Sympathetic organizations are asked to arrange any affair for that evening.

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

Metro Workers' Soccer League. The Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League will hold a ball on February 24 at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th 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. 15th St.

German Speaking Comrades. German speaking comrades are wanted to participate in building a mass chorus applicants are welcome every Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 242 E. 84th St., Room 18—Uthmanian 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 the Yasa Castle Hall, 149th St. and Walton Ave., Saturday, All Labor Sport comrades and all others are invited. Two good jazz bands will supply the music. All welcome.

International Labor Defense Bazaar. The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, New York district, will take place Saturday, Feb. 9, 10 in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Make donations—contribute articles—come to the office, 739 Broadway, Room 422, and help us with the preparatory work.

Freiheit Chorus Annual Ball. The annual ball of the Freiheit Singing Society will take place Friday, Feb. 22, 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 branch of the International Labor Defense for the benefit of the Armenian Communist paper and the Pateron text-articles on Saturday evening at 221 E. 27th St.

Free Spanish Courses. Spanish lessons will be given free of charge at the Spanish Workers' Center, 53 W. 112th St., every 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.

"Singing Jailbirds" Benefit. A benefit performance of Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jailbirds" will be given Sunday at the Grove Street Theatre, near Sheridan Square. The performance will be given under the auspices of the Harlem Champion Booster Club, and is for the benefit of the "Negro Champion." Tickets may be obtained at the Champion's Office, 169 W. 133rd St. Sheridan Square is on the Seventh Ave. Subway line.

Workers Culture Club, Brownsville. The third anniversary of the Workers Culture Club of Brownsville will be celebrated with a concert and vetcherinka Saturday evening, 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, at the Workers Culture Club, Communist Party in the New Unions.

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. Moissey Ogin will speak on "Whither America" at the Workers Center of Brownsville, 154 Watkins St., Friday evening.

Laundry Workers Give Show. The Laundry Workers Section of the Trade Union Educational League

has taken the entire theatre for the show of "Singing Jailbirds," performance of Friday. All workers are welcome that night 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.

Painters, Carpenters, Chauffeur Wanted. Painters, carpenters and a chauffeur are wanted to do volunteer work for the Workers International Relief. See Louis A. Baum, 1 Union Square.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra. "Franz Schubert" will be the subject of a talk by Nathan Altman on Friday, Feb. 15, at Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. The orchestra will illustrate the talk with excerpts from Schubert's work.

Boro Park Workers. D. Bergelson Jewish writer from the Union of Socialist Republics, will lecture at the Boro Park Workers' Club, 1373 43rd St., Friday evening.

Labor Temple Poetry Forum. The Rebel Poets will give a recital at the Labor Temple Poetry Forum, 242 E. 14th St., tomorrow from 8:15 to 10:30 p. m. All are invited.

New Masses Spring Carnival. The New Masses Spring Carnival will take place Friday evening, March 1, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Music by Vernon Andrade Renaissance Orchestra. Tickets are on sale at the Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, and at the office of the New Masses, 49 Union Square. Labor organizations are urged to apply for tickets at special rates.

Dr. Liber to Lecture. Dr. Liber will lecture on "Books and the Cultural Uprising of Children" at the Union of Socialist Republics, 2709 Bronx Park East, on Friday evening at 8:30 under the auspices of the Library Committee of the Co-operative.

Brooklyn Anti-War Meet. A meeting against the war danger will be held at the Royal Palace, 15 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, tomorrow evening. The meeting is under the joint auspices of Section 6 of the Workers' (Communist) Party; United Council of Working Women; Council 4; and the New York Branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Many prominent speakers.

Esperanto Sat. Group. The "Singing Jailbirds" Group will meet Friday evening at 108 E. 14th St. A library is being formed, and all workers are asked to donate books.

W. L. R. Ball. A Workers' and Farmers' Costume Ball will be given by the Workers' International Relief, Local New York, Friday, Feb. 15, 8:30 p. m., Pythian Temple, 70th St., East of Broadway.

Progressive Butchers and Poultry Workers' Union. The Progressive Butchers and Poultry Workers' Union will hold a banquet to mark the opening of union offices at 314 E. 9th St. The banquet will be given at the Downtown Workers' Club, 39 Second St., Sunday, Feb. 17.

Jewish International Labor Defense. A Jewish branch of the International Labor Defense will be organized at 142 Boston Road, 8 p. m. today. Officers will be elected, and plans for immediate work formulated.

International Labor Defense, Harlem. The Harlem section of the I. L. D. will hold a mobilization meeting to prepare for the I. L. D. bazaar, 8:30 p. m., auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Good speakers.

District Women's Committee Meet. A meeting of the District Women's Committee will be held Saturday, 1 p. m., Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

Co-operative I. L. D. The International Labor Defense, Co-operative Branch, will hold a general membership meeting tomorrow, 8:30 p. m., auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Good speakers.

Freiheit Singing Society. The Bronx section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and ball Saturday, March 9, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road. The chorus will participate in the concert program.

Rumanian Workers Club. The Rumanian Workers Club will meet tonight, Rumanian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St., 8 p. m.

Drug Clerks Meet. A general mass meeting will be held tomorrow, Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks. The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 3, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

PROGRESSIVE ELECTRICIANS DEMAND STRIKE

Electrical Misleaders Evade Responsibility

Judge Aaron Levy yesterday reserved decision in the application for a permanent injunction against the five-day week in the building trades, after an hour's argument by attorneys.

The progressive group in the electrical workers union calls on the building trades membership for a general strike to enforce the five-day week.

"Little Caesar Broach once more betrays the electrical workers!"

"The 5-day week is a political move for presidency of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers."

This is the sentiment of the electricians who are actually fighting for the five-day week and the \$13.20 wage, things that Broach tried to tell them he could win by secret deals with "friendly" bosses.

The temporary injunction granted last week by Aaron J. Levy, a Tammany henchman who poses as a friend of labor, comes up for argument soon, but the progressives think that there is little for a worker to hope for here, and doubt whether the Broach machine will continue the fight if (as is extremely possible) the judge shows he is with the employers oppressing the five-day week.

The progressives have more confidence in the strike as the only weapon for the five-day week and the \$13.20 wage. Two thousand electricians, who struck Friday, when their bosses pled the injunction as a reason for not paying the new wage scale, have been added to other workers who are employed by bosses who refuse to come to terms.

Broach's complicated treachery is scorching in a statement issued today by the progressive group in the electricians' union, which points out that the strikes so far have been by men "using their own judgment," as they are told by the Broach machine officials of their Local No. 3, to whom they have appealed for advice and leadership.

The police are believed to have had recourse to rifle fire upon receipt of reports that the tea plantation slaves were aggressively threatening to participate in the general strike.

The massacre had far from the effect the authorities expected, since outbreaks of strikers took place several times during the night, the police station being burned by the workers during one of these struggles.

The casualties among the strikers are unknown. The Anglo-British press admits that at least twenty police were injured.

Fifteen thousand workers are now out on the strike, which was declared following the assault on an Indian labor leader by the police. This attack is part of the policy of repression which the authorities are

Working Women Plan Benefit Show Sunday

An opportunity for workers to see Maurice Schwartz in "Othello" this Friday evening at Schwartz's Yiddish Art Theatre, 14th St. and Third Ave., is offered by the United Councils of Working Women.

Workers who obtain their tickets before the night of the performance can get them at greatly reduced prices at the office of the organization, 80 E. 11th St., Room 533, Stuyvesant 0576.

Phone: Stuyvesant 3816
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

INDIA STRIKERS SHOT DOWN BY BRITISH POLICE

Report Tea Slaves May Join Tie Up of 15,000

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 5.—Eighteen are reported killed and 114 have been injured in clashes between workers and the police here. What percentage of the dead are workers is not known.

Machine guns have been posted at all road intersections and virtual martial law is in force here.

Among the dead is the British police inspector, Priestly, who was beaten and stoned to death by the aroused masses.

The outbreak threatens to spread tonight to other cities. A huge textile strike has been on here for some time and the police are reaping the fruit of their constant provocation of the strikers.

The government has failed completely to force the workers to return to the railroad shops and mills, where several thousand are out.

Attempts of the Anglo-British authorities to inject a religious angle into the struggle by arousing the Pathan strikebreakers to attack the Hindu strikers has also failed.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 5.—How many strikers were killed here today when Anglo-Indian police opened fire on masses of workers may never be known, since the wounded were removed by the authorities and many deaths may occur in jails and hospitals.

The massacre of the strikers occurred in connection with the general harbor strike of 15,000 workers that has brought the port of Colombo to a standstill.

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Workers Party Activities

Night Workers Branch. An educational meeting of the Night Workers Branch will take place today at 3 p. m. sharp at the Workers Center. The subject: The International Draft Priority Adopted at the 6th World Congress of the Comintern. Discussion will follow.

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

A Night in Mexico. The Spanish fraction in conjunction with the Harlem Y.W.L. has arranged "A Night in Mexico" for Saturday evening, February 16, at 143 E. 102d 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 play, "The People of the Grove St. Playhouse, Sunday evening to see "Singing Jailbirds." Tickets at the district office.

Section Nine Dance. An entertainment and dance will be given by Section 9 at Feester's Dance Hall, corner Steinway and 42nd St., Saturday, Feb. 16. Dance will commence at 8 p. m. Take Astoria train and get off at Hoyt Ave. station.

German Fraction Social. The German fraction will give a party Saturday, Feb. 16, at Labor Temple, 242 E. 84th St., for the benefit of "Der Arbeiter," German language paper. Workers Party, Tickets may be had at the Daily Worker business office, 26 Union Square.

Greek Fraction Entertainment. An entertainment and dance will be given by the Greek Fraction of the Workers' (Communist) Party will be given Thursday, at 8:30 p. m., at the New Palm Garden, 308 W. 52nd St. Tickets may be had at the Daily Worker business office, 26 Union Square.

Inter-Racial Dance, Bronx. An inter-racial dance will be given by the local section of the Party on Monday evening, February 11, 8 p. m., 1350 Wilkins Ave., near Freeman St. Station, Bronx. Harlem Jazz Band.

War Danger Meet. Meeting to fight the war danger, Thursday, Feb. 14, 8 p. m., at 16 Manhattan Ave., corner Graham Ave., Brooklyn, arranged under auspices of Section 6, Workers Party, Women's Council 4, and the New York Branch, All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Williamsburg Y. W. L. The recently organized Young Workers League of Williamsburg holds a class in "Fundamentals of Communism" at headquarters, 690 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. All young workers of the neighborhood are invited to attend.

Section 5, Bronx. Movies of the miners' struggle will be shown at the banquet for the benefit of the Daily Worker on Sunday, Feb. 17, 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

carrying out against the growing labor movement of Ceylon.

The strike now includes all harbor workers, dockers and coalers, railway employes and locomotive engineers. It is expected that other sections of the workers will join the strike in the next few hours.

U. S. IMPERIALISM AGAIN SENDS ITS AGENTS TO KILL

H. Montenegro Killed in Curacao, D. W. I.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5.—Again the hand of assassins, guided by the arm of United States imperialism, has struck down a fighter for Latin American liberation. Hilario Montenegro, secretary of the Curacao branch of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Party, has been assassinated by agents of the Gomez dictatorship of Venezuela.

A cable received here from Curacao, Dutch West Indies, states that Hilario Montenegro was stabbed to death by agents sent by Juan Vicente Gomez, who has ruled Venezuela for 20 years by murder and tortures.

This attack, so soon after the assassination of Julio Mella by the puppet president of Cuba, proves that this is a policy upon which American imperialism has set itself, to endeavor to exterminate its opponents throughout Latin America.

The cable from Curacao received here by the General Secretary of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Party, Gustavo Machado, who is here as a refugee from the Gomez terror, as was Montenegro in the Dutch West Indies. This rule of Gomez permits no opposition party or genuine trade union to exist within Venezuela.

Final Performance of "Singing Jailbirds" for the "Champion" Sunday

What will be the last performance of Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jailbirds" will be given this Sunday evening at the Grove Street Theatre as a benefit performance for the Negro Champion.

Tickets for the performance may be obtained at the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133rd St., phone Harlem 5643, or at the Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square. Workers are urged to get their tickets at once because the announcement by the theatre management that this will be the last performance has created a last-minute rush for tickets.

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

Will Honor Memory of Sozzi at Mass Meet

A memorial mass meeting in honor of Gastone Sozzi, murdered by the fascist government in the prison at Ravenna, Italy, a year ago today, will be held this Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave.

The meeting has been called by the Provisional Committee of the International Anti-Fascist Congress, composed of representatives of the International Labor Defense, the Workers International Relief, and the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America.

The recently organized Young Workers League of Williamsburg holds a class in "Fundamentals of Communism" at headquarters, 690 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. All young workers of the neighborhood are invited to attend.

Movies of the miners' struggle will be shown at the banquet for the benefit of the Daily Worker on Sunday, Feb. 17, 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

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Workers' Social
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1929
at 8:00 P. M.
CZECHOSLOVAK HALL
347 East 72nd Street—Room 7—New York City
BENEFIT: DAILY WORKER

NOW PLAYING!

"Two Days"

THE SOVIET MOTION PICTURE REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS ARE ACCLAIMING!!

A tremendous tragedy of an old man torn in his devotion between the Whites and the Reds—caught in the changing tides of the Soviet Revolution—introducing

SAMCHYKOVSKI
Russia's Greatest Screen Actor
"A Merited Artist of the Soviet Republic"

A WUFKU-SOVKINO PRODUCTION
The Russian "Last Laugh"

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RE-UNION AND BALL
COMMONWEALTH COOPERATIVE
CAMP WOCOLONA
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH 1929
NEW WEBSTER MANOR, 125 E. 11th St.
ENTERTAINMENT:
VERNON ANDRADE'S BAND
Tickets in Advance \$1.00; at Door \$1.50.
For Sale at—
Workers Book Shop, 26 Union Square, N. Y. C.

Two Days exhibits the class struggle during the revolution personified in a single individual. It has absolute correctness as far as presentation of characters and action is concerned. This powerful tragedy of the man servant who is torn between his love for his son and devotion to his master is a human drama of universal appeal.
—MOISSAYE OLGIN.

"Two Days" is the first Soviet film production which shows the struggle between old and new orders in the breast of an individual. On the opening night before an audience composed largely of high hats and cravats it was received in silence, but this is proof of its class character and class-conscious workers will I am sure, find galvanizing melodrama in its tense scenes.
—MICHAEL GOLD.

This remarkable program presented in the radically unique cinema of revolutionary design

FILM GUILD CINEMA
Direction SYMON GOULD
52-54 West Eighth Street, just West of Fifth Avenue
(Reached by crosstown car, bus, Sixth Avenue "L" subway and on foot)
Continuous Performance 2 to 12 daily.
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POPULAR PRICES

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS
SIL-VANUS COMEDY
CAPRICE
GUILD Thea., W. 52nd St.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Wings Over Europe
By Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne
ALVIN THEATRE
62nd St. W. of Broadway.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S
Strange Interlude
John GOLDEN Thea., 58th St. E. of 5th
EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

Fay Bainter
in JEALOUSY
with JOHN HALLIDAY

ARTHUR HOPKINS
presents
HOLIDAY
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH Thea. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

CASINO 29th St. & Broadway, Ev. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
BOOM BOOM
with Frank McIntyre & Jeanette MacDonald

SHUBERT Thea. 44 St. W. of Broadway
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WALTER WOOLF
In the Thrilling Musical Hit
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LAST WEEK *Grove St. Thea.*

22 GROVE ST.—1 block from Sheridan Square—7th Ave. Subway Station (Spring 2772) 5 Minutes from Broadway

Singing Jailbirds
by UPTON SINCLAIR
Don't miss this powerful revolutionary drama of the class struggle in America—This is the last opportunity to see the play that has stirred thousands of workers in this country and in Europe.
DIRECTED BY EM JO BASSHE
Matinee Saturday—Performance Sunday Night
POPULAR PRICES

AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos will open at the Grove Street Theatre on February 19. Make reservations for house sell-outs now. Call Comrade Napoli, Watkins 0588, 133 W. 14th Street.

Greet the Spring Season at the
New Masses
Spring Carnival
on FRIDAY—MARCH 1st

TICKETS ON SALE:—New Masses, 39 Union Square (Phone Algonquin 4445); Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square; Washington Square Bookshop, 27 W. 8th Street; Rand Book Store, 7 East 15th Street—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE; \$2.50 AT DOOR

PARTY CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

Our Party's Development and Growth

FROM THE FOURTH TO THE SIXTH CONVENTION.

By JAY LOVESTONE
(Continued)

The Menace of Opportunism in the Workers (Communist) Party.— cause of the might of American perialism, our Party has been object, for a number of years, to a menace of social reformism; has been faced for some time with the danger of opportunism, of Right wing policies. The committing of Right errors in the Party by one leadership or by another cannot be separated from these objective conditions. Of course, the amount of political experience of the comrades, the extent of their theoretical development, the years of connection with the labor aristocracy and bureaucracy, these are also factors which make a Party leadership more or less susceptible to the above-mentioned conditions which lay the objective basis for the development of growth of social reformism outside of our Party and its influence on our Party.

The fight against opportunism, against Right wing policies, first crystallized into definite shape in our Party in the fight against the present Opposition, when the latter as of right was Comrade Ruthenberg. An examination of some Party documents reveals this to be the unalterable truth. Thus we wrote in the resolution of the Minority (present Majority) on the report of a Central Executive Committee (present Opposition) at the Fourth National Convention, August, 1925, as follows:

"The C. E. C. Majority has ignored the independent unions in its trade union work. This was profited by the decision of the Profintern in 1924, but the decision of the Profintern has not been carried out. The failure to take actual steps for the organization of the unorganized has been another neglect of the trade union work of the Party. The organization of the unorganized is of vital importance in influencing the revolutionizing of the organized labor movement in this country and the Party must take up this work energetically . . .

"The Majority (present Opposition)—J. L. found its greatest strength in the support of the extreme Right wing of our Party, without which it could not have gained the Majority in the Convention."

"The Majority (present Opposition) maintains its present relationship with the Right wing in the Party, without which it could not be a majority in the Party, and its policies are those of struggle against the Left wing represented by the Minority group (present Majority), the actions of the Majority in the Convention can only lead to a new and more bitter struggle between it as the leader of the Right wing of the Party and the Minority (present Majority), the Left wing, which has shown that it is able to formulate and follow a true Communist policy and lead the fight for really Bolshevizing our Party. It leaves to the Minority (present Majority) no other course than to continue the struggle against persecution and extermination and to keep the Party on the line of the Communist International." (See Fourth National Convention, pages 67 to 70.)

This clearly establishes the fact that the change in the Party leadership, which brought about a condition whereby the 1924-25 Central Executive Committee is the Opposition and the 1924-25 Minority is the Central Committee, grew out of the struggle in the Party, in which struggle the platform of the present Central Committee was against opportunism, against the Right wing of the present Opposition.

LINE OF CEC FOR BOLSHEVIZATION.

It was only after the Fourth National Convention that the Party began to follow consciously a line against opportunism, against Lorens, against Trotskyism, against the menace of Right wingism and for a policy of Bolshevization. In the result of this policy, the present leadership made numerous errors, some to the Right, some to the Left.

It is instructive to note that in various attacks against the present leadership by the Opposition since the Fourth Convention of the Party, the main line has been, until very recently, that the basis of the present Central Executive Committee is ultra-Left, is Leftist in character. It is only in recent months, Moscow on the eve of the Sixth Congress, that the Opposition has changed its cry. For this there are special reasons, which we will point out in the course of these articles. However else one may say we can least agree that it is a fashionable Opposition, that it knows how to speculate on a specific conjuncture in the Communist International. Such tactics border on the rearguard. This is the strategy of a Bourgeois (the stock exchange)

EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)

William Cappucco, City	1.00
Sarah Knitzer, City	.50
Fanny Mazie, City	.50
M. Summer, City	1.00
Begonia Elizabeth, Port, N. Y.	1.00
B. Lichtman, 2D, 6F, City	.50
Beckie Lichtman, City	1.00
J. Jacobson, City	1.00
L. Sigel, City	.50
J. D. Goldstein, City	1.00
Gostin, City	.50
Frances Lubisk, City	1.00
A. Willis, Elizabeth, N. J.	1.00
Maria Merin, Atlanta, Ga.	1.00
Jack Cory, City	1.00
A. Carpenter, Sec. 4 Unit 1, City	1.00
E. Yordan, Sec. 4 Unit 1, City	1.00
E. Markoff, Boulder, Colo.	1.00
Jack Cory, City	.50
Alex Draznik, Jax, Gary Ind.	1.00
P. McDonald, Windsor, Ont.	1.00
No Name	1.00
Harry Boekstein, City	.50
E. L. Climenko, Brooklyn	.50
F. J. Hallet, Faribault, Minn.	.50
H. Merick, Faribault, Minn.	.50
E. L. Lukan, City	1.00
Z. Zamzetter, Gasport, N. Y.	1.00
T. P. Kasper, Pontiac, Mich.	1.00
E. Salomon, Brantford, Ont.	1.00
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PARTY'S STRUGGLE AGAINST OPPORTUNISM.

4. The Party has begun in earnest its campaign to organize the unorganized. In this basic task we have not restricted ourselves to propaganda, but have engaged in actual work. The comrades will recall the struggle in the December, 1925, Plenum, by Comrades Browder and Johnstone, against the decision of the Central Committee to organize the new union in Passaic over the heads of MacMahon and other reactionary trade union bureaucrats.

7. The Party has within the last three years, time and again, fought against opportunism, instead of tolerating or fostering it as it did under the leadership of the present Opposition. It is only the driving force of the present Central Committee, which yanked Lore and his henchmen out of our Party, which threw Salutsky into the gutter of the trade union bureaucracy.

The Central Committee has conducted a vigorous policy against pessimism. For example, the Central Committee, despite opposition from Cannon and members of the present Opposition, severely condemned Swabek (once Chicago District Organizer, now expelled as a Trotskyist renegade) when he said in his August, 1926, report to the Political Committee:

"A pessimistic attitude has seized the Party membership . . . generally a certain lack of faith within the Party membership in any leadership is the result . . . 'As to the present time, when our Party can no longer live and feed upon the glory of the Russian Revolution, we must recognize more than ever that our main task is to gain working class control and actually become part of the lives and struggles of the American working class.'"

It is clear that already in 1926 there was the basis for Trotskyism in the conception of Swabek. To him already then the proletarian victory in Russia had lost its revolutionary lustre and inspiration. To

FIGHT AGAINST RIGHT POLICIES IN TRADE UNION WORK.

8. The fight against the menace of Right wing policies has been conducted by the Central Committee with special vigor in the industrial work. For instance, the fight against united fronts from on top with reactionary trade union bureaucrats. We have in mind such a glaring case as the proposal of outstanding leaders of the Opposition as Browder and Johnstone, to the effect that the policy of the Communist fraction in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, at the end of 1925, should have been:

"To endorse the maneuver at the Convention (I. L. G. W. U.) of trying to swing the Sigman forces behind the candidacy of Hyman (Left wing candidate) for president of the I. L. G. W. U. on the basis of our forces getting a majority of the General Executive Board, and a fight for proportional representation, general amnesty (for expelled members) and as many other of our planks as possible in the Left wing program. That in the whole campaign from now on until the convention and afterwards, our comrades be instructed to carry on the sharpest criticism and exposure of Sigman, as well as Breslauer."

Fortunately for the Party, it did not entertain such illusions about Sigman, even in 1925, as the Opposition did.

9. For years the Opposition hammered away at the Central Executive Committee, that it is in favor of dual unionism. For example, in a confidential document presented to the Comintern in 1925 by Comrades Foster and Bittelmann, entitled "Weaknesses of the Present Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party in Trade Union Work," we find on page 6, the following enlightening comment:

"In the textile industry, where the workers are in a state of ferment over repeated wage cuts, the previous C. E. C. of the Party (present Opposition) through the T. U. E. L., put into effect a policy of bringing together the many unions into united front committees for a common struggle against the employers. The present C. E. C. . . .

CAMPAIGNS AGAINST TROTSKYISM AND OTHER FORMS OF THE RIGHT WING.

11. The Party under its present leadership, has been among the first sections of the Communist International in combating deviations from the Leninist line. The American Trotskyists, Cannon, Eastman, Lore, have denounced the present leadership of the Party as the American banner bearer of the fight against international Trotskyism. Our Party has pursued an energetic policy in the struggle against Brandler and Thalheimer and the other Right wingers and conciliators in the German Party. In the Fifth Plenum of the Comintern, the comrades representing the viewpoint now held by the Majority of the Party were amongst the most aggressive in the struggle against Brandler, Thalheimer, Bubnik and the Trotskyist deviators from the Leninist line. Our Central Committee gave prompt and energetic endorsement to the struggle of the Central Committee of the CPSU against the Right danger. The Right wingers and the conciliators in the Communist Party of Germany, were repeatedly sharply condemned by the Central Committee.

12. One of the strongest sources of Right wing errors, one of the most redoubtable centers of opportunism in our Party, has been the leadership of the Finnish Federation in the days before the Fourth National Convention (1925). The

Central Committee has conducted a vigorous fight against this leadership and its outright opportunist policies, despite the interference and opposition of the Minority. It is the present leadership of the Party that has destroyed politically such notorious Right wingers as Askeki, Sulkanen, Boman, Alanne, Saari, Aine and Hyskye, in the face of systematic resistance by the Opposition (whose leading supporters amongst the Finnish comrades have all been expelled as Right wingers and Trotskyists) which was engaged in a merciless struggle against the Left forces in the Finnish fraction, led by Puro and Heikkinen. There are still dangerous remnants of Right wingism in the Finnish Fraction. The Central Committee is pledged to extirpate these sources of opportunism and to speed up the further Bolshevization of our Finnish Fraction.

D. RIGHT ERRORS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE SINCE THE LAST PARTY CONVENTION.

Since the Fifth National Convention, the Party, under its present leadership, has made a number of serious Right errors. These errors have been severely criticized by the Sixth Congress of the Communist International, which has emphasized that they cannot be attributed to the majority leadership alone. But being primarily responsible for the Central Committee, no doubt the burden of guilt for these Right errors rests on the shoulders of the present leadership.

The Panken mistake was a Right mistake. It grew out of a wrong estimation of the socialist party and its role. A similar mistake was made in Milwaukee. In the latter instance the error was condemned and corrected by the Political Committee.

The open letter to the socialist party was an example of crass opportunism. It is true, the initiative in the sending of this open letter came from Comrade Bittelmann, the theoretical leader of the Opposition. But the Polbureau as a whole must be blamed for it.

The underestimation of Negro work is likewise a deviation to the Right. White chauvinism has been fought with energy by the Central Committee, but there has not been a sufficient systematic ideological campaign against white chauvinism and for the drawing in the entire Party into the Negro work.

In our fight against the imperialist war danger, we have made many Right errors. The Central Committee is to be condemned roundly for permitting so full fledged an opportunist, so hopeless a Right winger, as Comrade Gomez to be directing this work for so long a time and to make such a great variety of Right wing errors as typified by the slogan "Stop the Flow of Blood in Nicaragua," and the plea of guilty in the Washington demonstration of last Spring. The Party as a whole has not fought with enough vigor against Yankee imperialism in Latin America. The slow response of the districts to the Central Committee's call for the intensification of the activities against the imperialist war danger, shows

to what extent the Right danger is a menace in our Party. The slowness of the Central Committee prior to the February Plenum, in orientating the Party towards the organization of the unorganized as the central guiding task in our trade union work, is also a Right error. This grew out of the fact that for a time, all of us underestimated the capacities and vitality of our Party in the big struggles.

These errors have been corrected in the main, since the World Congress. There are steps now being taken to improve the Party's position also in the anti-imperialist work in order to complete the correction of the above mentioned mistakes.

The Central Committee is committed unqualifiedly to the line of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern and declares that the main danger in the Comintern is the Right danger. This is especially true for the United States where imperialism is still on the upgrade and where, therefore, social reformism has a broad objective basis of support. The role of the A. F. of L. and the socialist party in disseminating the poison of opportu-

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ism in the ranks of the labor movement, cannot be overestimated. The Party must continue a most thorough-going campaign against these agencies of the capitalist class in the ranks of the labor movement. We have mentioned the dominant

HAS OUR PARTY GONE RIGHT OR LEFT.

In the course of the discussion, some of the Opposition comrades have repeatedly said: "Yes, the Party used to make Left mistakes; the Party was once to the Left. Those were the days when Comrade Ruthenberg was the leader. Ruthenberg was a Leftist. But now that Ruthenberg is gone, the Party has gone to the Right."

What are the facts? It is true that the Opposition has always attacked Comrade Ruthenberg as a Leftist. But this attack was not leveled against Comrade Ruthenberg as an individual but against his policies. Comrade Ruthenberg was the chief formulator and the driving force in the policies of the Party. The attack of Leftist leveled against Ruthenberg was an attack on him not as an individual person, but an attack on the policies of the Party. If one were to examine merely to recite a fraction of the attacks on the policies of Comrade Ruthenberg, on the policies of the Party in the days before the 1927 convention, he would find that we were always accused of being the Left and that the Opposition seemed to be suffering congenitally from opportunism, from Right wing inclinations and tendencies.

Consequently, if one were to answer correctly the question: has the Party gone to the Right or to the Left since Comrade Ruthenberg's death, he would have to examine the policies of the Party since the last Party convention. To do this one must examine the policies of the Party in the principal campaigns we have had.

What were the principal campaigns of the Party since the 1927 convention? They were (1) in trade union work, (2) in the fight against the imperialist war danger, (3) the election campaign, (4) the Negro work. Let us now proceed to examine the policies of the Party in these major campaigns and see whether these policies are to the Right or to the Left of the policies which we pursued before the 5th National Convention in 1927.

In the trade union work, the Party has moved considerably to the Left. No one would today dare propose the previous platform of the Opposition for trade union

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types of Right errors committed by the Central Committee since the last Party Convention. We have also committed a number of Left deviations. This is particularly to be noted in the mining strike and in our election campaign locally.

work—to fight in an unprincipled manner for capture of offices in the trade unions. No one would today think of proposing amalgamation as the cure-all slogan. None of us today confuses the labor aristocracy with the whole working class. Today the center of gravity in our industrial work is amongst the unorganized, the unskilled and semi-skilled, the decisive section of the American proletariat. Compared with our trade union work and policies of today, our activities and policies before the 5th National Convention were far to the Right.

In the campaign against the war danger, our Party has moved considerably to the Left. The slogan of partial disarmament which was the red, or shall we say the yellow, thread of our 1924-26 election programs has been very properly discarded and thrown on the junk heap. The Party's anti-war program is a truly Bolshevist program.

It would be folly even to attempt a comparison between the 1925 election campaign and that of 1924. In 1924 our election campaign was outright opportunist. The election platform spoke even of workers' control of production, one of the pillar slogans of Brandler, Thalheimer & Company. This was the program which all of us followed in 1924. The 1925 election platform is the Communist platform in the best sense of the word. In our 1925 election campaign we committed a number of errors, some Right and some Left and some stupid. But in the main it was a Communist campaign.

Finally, regarding the Negro question: Our policy, with the help of the C. I., is a Communist policy in Negro work. No one in our Party today would propose even for consideration the 1924 Negro policy of our Party. Here we have gone considerably to the Left. Here we now have a correct Communist approach and policy.

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A Loan to Rumania for War on Soviet Russia.

Twenty-four hours after the announcement that the monstrously corrupt Rumanian government of Juliu Maniu (which replaced the equally corrupt government of Vintila Bratianu) had negotiated a \$100,000,000 loan with the international bankers,—i.e. had mortgaged the Rumanian working class and peasantry to international finance-capital for generations, 200 Communists were arrested in Bucharest.

It is no accident that the arrests of the Communists by a government whose crimes against the working class have pierced the thick-walled horror chambers of its fortress prisons, and been the envy of the capitalists of all other nations, followed so close upon the heels of the international loan. The loan and the capitalist offensive against the workers and peasants of all countries, and especially of the Soviet Union are closely related.

Though capitalists of many nations participate in the international consortium which is manipulating this adventure in Balkan high finance, American names are conspicuous. Such concerns as Blair and Co. Inc., The Chase Securities Company, and Dillon, Read and Company are prominent. The golden apples for which "Cotzefanesti Marie" junceted to the United States, and which were to have furthered the already infamous reputation of the Bratianu regime, will now go to bolstering up the political shames of the Maniu clique with the Rumanian bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie. Wall Street, at first so wary, has suddenly grown great-hearted. And not only Wall Street. The catalogue of participants in the present loan reads like a register of international finance-capital.

Scandinavian, French, German banking institutions, such organizations of tremendous money power as the Swedish Match monopoly, the Banque de Paris et Bruxelles of France and Belgium, the huge Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft of Germany have agreed to float this loan.

Stabilization of the Rumanian currency is the alleged concern which has stimulated international finance-capital to the sudden interest evidenced by the loan. What Marie and Bratianu failed to secure, Maniu has succeeded in securing. But it is no profound confidence in the stability of the Maniu regime of rich peasants, shopkeepers and professionals which has motivated the international bankers. There is a far profounder motive.

The military plans of the imperialist powers for an invasion of the Soviet Union indicate Rumania as their base of operations against the Soviet Republic of Ukraine. The French general Le Rond, whose conferences in Bucharest with Marshall Pilsudski, Polish fascist dictator, are common knowledge, is credited with the elaboration of these plans. He is also credited with recommending (France, Great Britain and their allies among the Little Entente have concurred) that the proposed invasion of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic be made simultaneously from southern Poland and the eastern Rumanian frontier.

For its share of the imperialist plunder Poland has been promised large regions to the south and east. Rumania is to get territories adjacent to Bessarabia. But first comes the loan. For the immense contracts granted recently by the Maniu government to the Czecho-Slovakian Skoda Munitions Works must be paid for.

Oh yes, the Rumanian currency must be stabilized! The French and Central European munitions capitalists, who are already reaping fortunes from the war plans of the European imperialists against the workers and peasants republic, must be paid.

And it is the Rumanian peasantry and working class who will pay them, while the Maniu regime, masquerading as peasant party, bleeds them of their harvests and wages thru tithes and taxes, as it will bleed them of their life-blood if it can force even one battalion of peasants or Rumanian workers to march against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in the bloody war the imperialists have plotted to unloose upon the wheat fields of the Ukraine.

But the Rumanian Communists stand in the way of the conspiracy of international capitalism. The Communists are to be rounded up and thrown into these deep Rumanian dungeons from which the greater number may never emerge alive.

It is no accident that the consummation of the loan and the beginning of the new persecutions are separated by hours only.

AN ANTI-COMMUNIST PAPER DIES.

For many years the socialist labor party, thanks to its old paper "Arbetaren" had a certain support among the Scandinavian workers in this country. For 34 years that paper existed. At its earlier time it was revolutionary. After the split in the Scandinavian Federation of the socialist labor party its influence began to vanish. At that time, 1920 to 1921 a majority of its members split with the clearly opportunist group and now leading the remnants of what formerly was the socialist labor party. The group that split away came closer to the Workers (Communist) Party, and now most of its one-time members are either members of the Workers (Communist) Party or among the Party's closest supporters and sympathizers.

There was hardly any paper in America that went so far in its attacks against the Communists as did "Arbetaren" ("The Worker"). That was even the reason why the Scandinavian workers generally called it "Motarbetaren" (The Anti-Worker). Year after year its support grew smaller. Especially its attacks against our party paper, our Scandinavian weekly "Ny Tid" (New Age) had very bad consequences. It ended in a sharp fight between these two papers, and now Ny Tid is the triumphant victor. The social democratic "Arbetaren" is dead, Ny Tid goes forward to new victories. There is now not a single social democratic paper in this country in any of the Scandinavian languages, nor any other labor paper except Ny Tid. That means that Ny Tid now is the only workers' paper in "Scandomericum." Its victory over its old adversary and enemy is a victory for our Party, and consequently for the American working class. Let us hope that our Scandinavian comrades now will understand to use this victory in a correct way.

The socialist labor party slowly but surely goes toward its death even as a sect, there is now hardly anything of it left, except a national bureau and a handful of old members.

The Central Committee maintains that the economic crisis in the United States which has been long due has been delayed. We give three reasons for this: 1) The industrialization of the South; 2) The intensification of the exploitation of Latin America; 3) Increased foreign trade, particularly with Europe and Asia. These three reasons may be wrong, but let the Opposition come forward with its own reasons. Why doesn't the Opposition give them to us? It is because they haven't any. They don't know any and can't understand the economic situation. —From an article by Jay Lovestone, "Some Issues in the Party Discussion" in the January-February issue of The Communist.

At 5 p. m. yesterday it was uncertain whether this issue of the Daily Worker could go to press. The financial crisis is at its worst. With the question of the mere existence of the Daily Worker hanging in the balance—and depending each day upon how much money is brought into the office during the day—we have not yet the possibility to consider either resuming the normal size of the paper nor the publishing of Fred Ellis' cartoons. We are absolutely confident that the militant workers will come to the rescue, that we will pull out of the crisis and resume the best features of the Daily Worker.

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War Alliance Against the USSR

By WILLI MUNZENBERG (Berlin)

THE last few weeks have brought with them an extraordinary sharpening of the international situation and a considerable increase in the armaments against the Soviet Union. The leading British war group, having scored certain successes in their diplomatic intrigues against the Soviet Union, have now in the last few months commenced serious military actions against the Soviet Union.

The reports on the origin and the course of the rebellion in Afghanistan prove that Great Britain is endeavoring, by supporting the insurrectionary movement, to check the influence of the Soviet Union and make itself master of the situation. In connection with the military preparations on the Indian frontiers, which are already practically carried out, a victory of the British war-mongers in Afghanistan would have a decisive influence upon the imperialist war front in the East against the Soviet Union. At the same time increasing attempts are being made by the British to equip and make ready serviceable Chinese auxiliary corps in the war being prepared by Great Britain against the Soviet Union.

War Alliance.

British policy has succeeded in the last year in winning France for an aggressive action against the Soviet Union, a success on the part of Great Britain the effects of which are expressed most concretely in the Polish-Rumanian war alliance of last year and in the Ukrainian policy of Poland, Rumania and France.

Comrade Cachin recently submitted new and important evidence to the French chamber. Already in the year 1920 France undertook and carried out the equipment of the Polish army of intervention against the Soviet Union. The Polish government of 1928-29 is continuing this policy. As in 1920, the French government is today supplying Poland, Rumania and the countries of the Little Entente with large quantities of arms and munitions. The firm of Schneider in Le Havre is manufacturing artillery parts for Poland; Renault in Billancourt is supplying them with tanks, machine gun auto-

Imperialist Powers Strengthen Bloc; French Officers Train Troops of Little Entente

mobiles and aircraft motors. The artillery equipment of Poland is being supplied by works in Puteaux, Bourges, Toulouse, etc. In France, Cherbourg is being used as a naval base for dispatching machine guns, warships, etc., another such base has been secured in the Baltic and also in Saloniki.

In addition the armies of Poland, Rumania and the Little Entente are being trained by French officers and generals. One can gain an idea of the number of French officers and generals in the different states when one remembers that in the year 1920 the French military staff in Warsaw consisted of 1,000 officers, including 40 generals and marshals.

Provocation.

These armaments and the support of the war preparations of Poland and Rumania by France are clearly revealed in the attitude of the French cabinet to the Soviet Union's peace proposal to Poland. Immediately after the publication of the Soviet Union's note to Warsaw with the offer to sign the guarantee treaty of the Kellogg Pact, the Paris cabinet did everything in order to bring about a sharp and brusque rejection by Poland of this proposal.

The view of the French government was expressed in an official leading article of the government newspaper "Le Temps" of Jan. 4, 1929. This paper writes in a most provocative manner against the offer of the Soviet Union and urges with cynical candor the necessity of rejecting the offer. It declares:

"The aim of the Soviet government in making this proposal contained in Litvinov's note to Patek is to divide Poland and Rumania, who are allied by a treaty, or to provoke a rejection of the Russian formula which is unacceptable to any power, no matter which, having connections with other nations."

In other words, the war pact between Poland and Rumania must be maintained, the Polish Rumanian sector of the general war front

against the Soviet Union must be secured.

On the other hand, all diplomatic intrigues are being increased in order to align Yugoslavia in the war front, in connection with which the Belgrade paper "Politika" only a few days ago published sensational reports regarding the negotiations of the British Ambassador Kennel in Belgrade with the Croatian national peasant party as to the latter supporting the anti-Soviet bloc. In the night of Jan. 5 and 6 King Alexander, under the influence of Great Britain, carried out a coup d'etat, abolished Parliament and set up a fascist dictatorship. Great Britain has thereby firmly aligned this state in the anti-Soviet bloc.

Strengthen Bloc.

At the same time pressure is being increased upon Czechoslovakia in order to force through a more rapid and stronger support of the bloc against the Soviet Union. Acting on the orders of the imperialist war-mongers and military groups, white generals and military commissions, and particularly immigrants from the Ukraine, are already preparing practical military measures for the invasion of the Ukraine. A congress of these Ukrainian emigrants is to take place in the middle of January in Warsaw.

Information has been received from Prague in the last few days that weapons and military transports from France to Poland have become more numerous in the last few weeks.

Up to the present the German government has not given any answer to the interpellation of the Communist deputies in the Reichstag regarding the increased production of munitions and armaments in German factories.

The rapidly increasing danger of war against the Soviet Union must be clearly recognized. This danger is today more immediate and more directly threatens many millions of human lives than the danger of gas

war and military conflicts among the imperialist states themselves, a fact which the Conference of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, which took place a few days ago in Frankfurt, was bound to overlook, as the conference consisted mainly of bourgeois women intellectuals, the majority of whom belong to the social democratic party. This explains why conference rejected the proposal of the convener of the conference (a pacifist who is sincerely striving for peace) to appeal to the governments to examine and to consider the peace proposals of the Soviet government. The social-democratic majority of the conference deleted this proposal from the resolution.

Pacifist Attitude.

The Frankfurt Conference of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom has again confirmed the fact that in spite of the good will of individual intellectuals and pacifists it is hopeless to expect a serious action against the danger of war, and in particular the war against the Soviet Union, from these circles.

It is characteristic that a speaker could declare, amidst applause of the conference, that, if there is to be war, then at least there should not be a gas-war. It was pointed out by Communist delegates at the conference that to the worker it is of small importance whether he is to die by gas or whether he is to lose his life by a shell, and that, on the other hand, what is of importance is not to die in imperialist war at all. The course of the Frankfurt Conference has again proved that a serious action against the new criminal war which Great Britain and France are preparing against the Soviet Union can only ensue if the working classes in all countries found fresh Communist Party groups, form Committees of Friends of Soviet Russia, which are a hundred times more valuable as a means for preventing war than dozens of conferences such as that held at Frankfurt.

The lesson to be drawn is: strengthening of the proletarian defensive front against the threatening war and for support of the Soviet Union.

Negro Youth Fight College Despotism

By CYRIL BRIGGS

Eight strikes at Negro colleges in recent years are evidence of the revolt of Negro youth against the efforts of white college presidents to turn out future "Uncle Toms" to succeed the crop now fortunately dying out.

That "benevolent despotism" of white college heads or trustee boards is teaching "pacifism and servility" is shown by John P. Davis in an article in the January "New Student." Davis is a graduate student at Harvard and a former Bates College debater. Every moment of the student's time is scheduled, his clothing prescribed, even down to his underwear. He is compelled to attend chapel and is put to bed every night at ten o'clock. Especially is his reading censored. In many colleges and schools in the south even the magazine of the wobbling and fearful Du Bois is barred. Latest books on the race question are absolutely taboo.

Strikes at Howard University and Fisk resulted in resignation of Presidents Durkee and McKenzie, both of them white arbiters of what Negroes should be taught. Davis notes other strikes as follows: Hampton, Kittrell, Knoxville, St. Augustine and two additional outbreaks at Howard University. Minor revolts have been staged at nearly every Dixie college.

At Hampton white faculty members were accused of membership in the Klu Klux Klan. They ate at tables separate from the Negro teachers. At Fisk, Howard and Hampton the faculty also tried to intimidate the students.

Students' mail is opened by the faculties of most of these colleges; especially is mail from the north scrutinized. Students' mail goes through two classes of censorship, first at the post offices, where all mail of Negroes is carefully watched, and again at the hands of the faculty. At Storer College and Tougaloo College the faculties reserve the right to dispose of "objectionable" mail "in any way desirable."

At A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., as at Hampton and Tuskegee, there is compulsory chapel, Da-

White College Heads Teach Servility; Reading Censored; Autocratic Rule

vis points out. "Regulation uniforms are required; matrons rule men's dormitories; students are forbidden to entertain visitors in their

Soviet Health Bureau Saves Millions of Lives Yearly

By EUGENE LYONS.

(United Press Staff Correspondent) MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (UP).—A million human lives, among them 300,000 infants, are saved every year by the Commissariat of Health, its head, Dr. Nicholas Semashko, claimed in an interview given the United Press. In support of his claim he cited the reduced death rate in the Federated Socialist Soviet Republics—21 for every 1,000, against a pre-war rate of 27 per thousand.

Dr. Semashko started his professional career as a country doctor in the Volga region. Now, chief of one of the most important branches of the Soviet government and responsible for the health of 140,000,000 people over one-sixth of the earth's surface, he still retains the air of a country doctor. Cheerful, rather rotund, with a professional-looking pointed beard, he is undoubtedly one of the most charming men in the Soviet government.

But under Dr. Semashko's charm one senses a hard unsmiling earnestness. As he speaks there emerges a picture of his enormous, almost disheartening task. In a country which for generations has accepted the most fearsome epidemics as a matter of course, a country for the most part still steeped in the darkest sort of superstition, a country almost devoid of modern mechanical sanitation, his Commissariat is attempting to in-

rooms; playing cards and tobacco are strictly forbidden on the campus. Everything is done to make "universal robots" out of grown men

and women. Nothing is left to their own initiative. "Such conditions as these exist generally in practically all of the Negro colleges in the south. They are based on two fallacies: 1. That the Negro student is not prepared for the exercise of free will. Back of this is the fear of the white educator that if the Negro is allowed the exercise of liberty he will become too dangerous to live in the southern white community. Every effort is made to teach servility and pacifism.

"But the Negro student has long since given up the motto of his predecessors in college: 'Take the world and give me Jesus.' He is only willing to share Jesus if the white man will share his world."

Davis also points out that the colleges headed by Negroes suffer from the same fate because they are dependent upon white capital. So long as capital, white or black, dominates the Negro colleges, so long will they be institutions of "pacifism and servility."

Nevertheless, Dr. Semashko is convinced that great progress has been achieved. There are more hospitals, more dispensaries, more sanatoria, more of everything that conduces to health, he pointed out, and it is only a question of time before Russia will be brought to a par with other European countries in the matter of health.

The general level of health, he declared, is undoubtedly higher than before the war. He credited this to two chief factors. First, the peasant now has land and therefore eats more and better food. Second, the general cultural efforts both in city and country have led to greater cleanliness.

Deaths Decrease.

As a good indication of the population he produced interesting figures about the army and the navy. Drawn from the same sort of people substantially as before the war, the statistics offer some basis of comparison.

For every 1,000 officers in the army, in 1913, there died of disease 6.85; for every thousand soldiers, the death rate was 3.06 in the

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Haywood Takes Executive Office; the 1901 Convention; Debs and Hagerty; the Fight for Eight Hours

In previous chapters Haywood told of his boyhood among the Mormons in Utah; young manhood as miner and cowboy in Nevada; of years in the mines of Silver City, Idaho; his advance through the union to Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners. He has been ordered to visit Idaho and try to obtain a pardon for Paul Corcoran, imprisoned Coeur d'Alene strike leader, and prepare to move to Denver to take up his duties as head of the W. F. M.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

There was nothing more that could be done, I went directly to Silver City, which was only sixty miles away. The last half of the journey was by stage. I found my wife and babies had gotten along nicely while I was away. The next day I went up to the Blaine mine and was there when the shift came out at noon. The men congratulated me on my being elected secretary-treasurer, and wished me much success. After dinner when they were getting ready to go in, I saw Harry Palmer carrying an armload of drills out of the blacksmith shop. His partner had another load, and then they went back for more. I said to Harry, "It must have tightened up."

You never saw anything like it," he answered. "It's harder than the hubs of hell. Come on in and take a look."

"No," I said, "thank you. I'm not going underground for a year. So long, boys!"

It took only a few days to get my affairs straightened out, and pack up all that we wanted to take with us. We left the house and furniture in charge of a friend, not knowing but what we would be returning after the next convention. With my wife, who was then able to walk, my little girl Vernie, and the baby Henrietta, we left Silver City to make our home for a time in Denver.

We rented a furnished house near the mint. It was within easy walking distance of the new office, which was in the Mining Exchange Building. There we had splendid quarters on the sixth floor. There were four rooms, one of them extra large, and two big vaults. In moving the office by freight from Butte, a lot of work had accumulated. There was mail for nearly three months that had not been opened. The accounts for this period had not been entered in the books. James Maher, my predecessor, had given me some good suggestions, but here was the work itself piled up in front of me. There were hundreds of letters to answer. We got two stenographers and in a short time we had cleaned up most of the correspondence. Shortly afterward Boyce and his wife left for Ireland. I caught their boat at Queenstown with a cable that read, "Paul pardoned." I thought it a good beginning.

The absence of Boyce increased the work. Night after night I stayed at the office until the small hours of the morning. I replied to all the letters that came addressed to Boyce as well as to all my own correspondence. I had to edit and write articles for the *Miners Magazine*. I posted the books. All this when I was more familiar with the stormy end of a number two shovel than I was with a pen!

When Boyce returned they lived at our house. He took up the work of the organization again in earnest. When there were matters of importance to discuss, we would sit down at his desk or mine and go over every angle of the situation carefully. When we had arrived at a mutual understanding he would say, as a rule, "Well, we are agreed," or "Let us agree on this." So the matter would stand. I never had to worry about a change of mind on his part. There would never be a reversal of plans or strategy, without mutual understanding.

Boyce asked me for a photograph of our baby, Henrietta, and ran it as a frontispiece in the *Miners Magazine*, over the caption "our mascot."

Eleanor Boyce had been a school teacher in the Coeur d'Alenes, and was "grub-staking" her father and brothers who were working on a claim called the Hercules. One day she got a telegram saying that he had struck the ledge. It has proven to be one of the biggest mines of the West. She had become overnight worth more than a million dollars. Boyce said little or nothing then about his plans for the future. He had previously announced his intention to quit the presidency at the next election.

I said to Boyce one day at the office that, while Denver was a fine city for the headquarters, we could not stay there unless the thousands of unorganized smelters there and in surrounding towns were brought into the organization. It would be necessary to give that part of the organization work our immediate and most energetic attention. An eight-hour law had been passed in Colorado, similar in detail to the Utah law, but it was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court. The efforts of the W. F. M. and other workers had been directed to securing an amendment to the Constitution, which was carried by the overwhelming vote of 46,714 majority. The American Smelting and Refining Company, the United Reduction Company, with other smelters and milling plants of the state, simply ignored the provision and continued to work men in eleven hours day shift and thirteen hours night shift. I devoted much of my time after office hours to organizing the men employed in the Globe, Argo, and Grant smelters. In this work I was ably assisted by Max Maelich, Joe Mehelic, E. J. Smith and other old time smelter workers.

The 1901 convention was held in Denver. We had Eugene V. Debs and Thomas Hagerty present, and arranged for them to address a meeting in the Coliseum during the convention week. We got rooms for Debs and Hagerty in a little family hotel called the Imperial. I remember one evening when Debs had got into his pajamas. He was long and lanky and bald-headed, and sat in the middle of the bed with his feet crossed under him and a pipe in his mouth. He was spinning yarns about his past experiences. Hagerty was a Catholic priest, a big man physically, a good scholar, and a fairly good speaker. We expected him to make a strong appeal to the workers of his religious belief.

Debs was already well known to the delegates, as he had helped the W. F. M. as a speaker and organizer when the Cloud City Miners Union had been on strike at Leadville in 1896. He was known to all of us as one of the finest orators in the labor movement. We all knew his weaknesses and some of us knew of his pathetic letter to John D. Rockefeller appealing for funds for his colonization scheme. In spite of these things we all liked him. He was a genial man and we admired the fight that he had led for the American Railway Union.

Debs was then a socialist of some years' standing, and Boyce and I had joined the Socialist Party in Denver that year, after the Unity convention in Indianapolis. The principles of socialism were adopted and a vigorous campaign of education was advocated at this convention of the W. F. M. We were to form a bureau of education and our first move in the educational line was to arrange meetings for Debs and Hagerty, who was also a socialist, through the mining regions. I had talked over with both of them our plans for continuing the eight-hour fight.

Charles H. Moyer was a smelter man from South Dakota. He was a member of the executive board, and this convention elected him president of the Western Federation of Miners. John C. Williams was elected vice-president, and I was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

In the next instalment Haywood writes of the Telluride, Colorado Miners' Union, the report of its president Vincent St. John, who later was head of the I. W. W.; of the Citizens' Alliance and the tragedies

