

WORKERS, IN JAIL AND OUT, RUSH FUNDS TO SAVE THE "DAILY"

(Telegram)

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

Enclosed please find our draft for \$100 covering payment of money transfer from Felix Noreiga at Tampa, Florida. The sender says: This money is from Tampa Cigar Makers Committee, Pablo Pitici, Ricardo Del Rosal, Juan Cuillar.

Here is another:

(Telegram)

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

Enclosed find draft for \$100 covering payment of money transfer from J. Sorenson at Seattle, Washington. The sender says: This money is sent by Nuclei One, Two and Three.

Here is the Workers (Communist) Party in action! We must and do expect many more like this.

From the Jefferson Market Jail in New York comes some more news. Scores of arrested pickets of the dress strike were jammed into the dirty corridors and cells—arrests were so many that some worker-prisoners had to be "stored" by the police in patrol-wagons parked on the streets outside the prison. Inside the jail rises the sound of singing. It is the "Internationale." Then the prisoners observed that the walls were plastered with signs: "Save

the Daily Worker," by other strikers who had been there before. "All right," shouted the new prisoners. "We will follow their example!" So all money (except 5 cents car-fare apiece) was emptied out of all pockets—and \$21 was sent to the Daily Worker.

Comrades: The splendid spirit with which the workers are responding to the call to save the Daily Worker is gravely diminished in effectiveness by the fact that so many are unemployed. Your paper is in danger. Conferences with creditors are being arranged BECAUSE THE COLLECTIONS SO FAR ARE VERY MUCH BELOW THE AMOUNT REQUIRED TO PULL THE DAILY WORKER OUT OF THE CRISIS. Demands are pressing and we are thousands of dollars behind in the amount which we were obliged to have last Saturday.

Can you not speed up the collections from ORGANIZATIONS?

The response from the Tampa Cigar Makers and from the Seattle units of the Workers (Communist) Party are responses of ORGANIZATIONS. Such responses MUST be increased if the Daily Worker is to be saved.

We are sure you will respond.

Fraternally,

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Send funds QUICK to The Daily Worker,
26-28 Union Square, New York

Here is the list of receipts thus far:

Up to Sunday, February 10... \$7,641.88
Sunday and Monday 812.65
Total \$8,454.53

To the Readers of the Daily Worker.

Comrades:

The above telegram is significant in the history of the struggles of our class. The Tampa Cigar Makers—far away in Florida—many of them not speaking English—understand what a tragedy it would be to our working class cause to lose the Daily Worker, the only daily Bolshevik paper in the English language in the world. The response of these Cigar Makers of Tampa should be an inspiration to every worker in the land of Wall Street imperialism.

THOUSANDS IN MASS DRESS PICKET DEMONSTRATION

MORE WORKERS KILLED DURING BOMBAY BATTLE

Total Now 119 Dead, Over 700 Wounded; Fight Continues

Strikers Standing Firm

Spies Draw Non-Labor Into Religious War

Mills Shut

SENATE QUERIES RESERVE BOARD

Worried Over Statement Before Crash

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. (U.P.)—The Capper resolution providing for an embargo on arms to any country violating the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty was introduced in the senate today and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. There was no discussion of it on the senate floor.

Puts "Teeth In."

The Capper resolution, designed to shut off arms shipments from any small country defending itself from

Section One "Daily" Agents Meet Tonight

All unit Daily Worker agents of Section 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party will meet tonight, at 6 o'clock at 60 St. Marks Pl. It is of the utmost importance that all agents attend. A roll call will be taken.

Millions Made by "Insiders" When Federal Reserve Smashes Market



The New York Stock Exchange, the biggest gambling hall in the world. Values of stocks fell \$4,000,000 when the Federal Reserve Board declared against loans for speculation, and the bank of England raised its rates. The Federal Reserve Board announcement was held secret for a whole day after it was decided upon. Two motions before congress evidently from congressmen who weren't tipped off, demand an investigation.

MEETING SCORES FASCIST TERROR

600 Pledge Fight on Murderers of Sozzi

The campaign against fascism, which is being sponsored by the International Anti-Fascist Committee of which Henri Barbusse is chairman, was definitely launched in the United States Sunday afternoon at Stuyvesant Casino. The occasion for the starting of this campaign was a fitting one—a meeting to commemorate Gastone Sozzi, the young leader of the Italian workers, who was tortured to death in the fascist dungeons in Italy.

Norman Tallentyre spoke for the International Labor Defense; Maurice representing the Latin-American Anti-Imperialist League, spoke on fascism in the Latin-American countries; V. Montana, editor of the Il Lavoratore stressed particularly the forms of Italian fascism, and gave an intimate picture of the life of Gastone Sozzi, in whose memory the meeting had been called. Fred Biedenkapp, speaking for the Workers' International Relief, explained the significance of the late pact between Mussolini and the Pope. Other speakers were Hugo Gellert, Otto Huiswoud, and Tom Di Fazio.

CAN 'DAILY' SURVIVE?

Funds Vital if Our Press is to Live

Respond immediately to the appeal of the Daily Worker for aid in its present crisis.

The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York.

After reading the appeal for aid in the Daily Worker I am sending you the enclosed amount, \$.....

Name

Address

Names of contributors will be published in the "Daily" without delay.

Tag Days Here on Saturday and Sunday for the "Daily"

"Mobilize for the Daily Worker Tag Days, this Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 16 and 17!"

With this slogan as their rallying call, workers throughout the city are stripping for action in the two tag days that are expected to carry the Daily Worker Emergency Fund Drive over the top in New York City.

Stations for the tag days will be located in central points all over the city, and workers will use these stations as their bases of action. Collection boxes will be available there, and all activities will be directed from these central points. Workers will finecomb the streets, the factories and shops, meetings and all affairs called by labor and fraternal organizations and workers' clubs.

Here are the stations:

- Downtown Section 1: 60 St. Marks Place.
- Downtown Sections 1 and 2: Workers Center, 26 Union Square and 101 W. 27th St.
- Harlem Section 4: 143 E. 103rd St.; 1800 Seventh Ave. and 350 E. 81st Street.
- Bronx Section 5: 1330 Wilkins Ave.; 2700 Bronx Park East and 715 E. 138th St.
- Williamsburg Section 6: 690 Myrtle Ave.
- Coney Island Section 7: 760 40th St. and 1373 43rd St. (Boro Park).
- Brownsville Section 8: 1111 Rut-Long Island Section 9: Turner

Women Will Support Dressmakers' Strike at Saturday Meeting

The Women's Committee of the New York District of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged a mass meeting for Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Pl. and 15th St., to mobilize working women behind the dressmakers' strike.

Need Volunteers at Daily Worker Office

Volunteers are needed at the business office of the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, Room 201, in connection with the Tag Day Campaign to be held this Saturday and Sunday. The office will be open all day.

PRAVDA WARNS TREATIES HAVE LITTLE VALUE

We Sign and Continue Peace Drive; Watch Other States'

Poland Obeys Empires

Acreage Increases for Collective Farming

(Wireless By "Inprecorr")

BOSTON, U. S. S. R., Feb. 11.—Pravda yesterday commented on the signing of the protocol of a treaty to renounce war by the Soviet Union, Poland, Rumania, Latvia, and Estonia.

Pravda points out that it is useless to have delusions as to the effect of the signing. Poland will not shake off the influence of its "protectors." The value of documents signed with bourgeois diplomatists is small.

"We continue the peace struggle, sign the protocol and watch the behavior of other states" says Pravda. Check Alcoholism.

The Council of Peoples Commissaries is bringing forward a bill to limit the sale of spirituous liquors. The new law prohibits the sale of alcohol in towns and workers' settlements on Saturdays, Sundays, and pay days.

The law includes public places, shops, etc. The government plans to reduce revenues from alcohol.

Aid Agriculture. Pravda comments on the reduction of taxation on the middle peasantry. The Soviet government is taking measures to relieve the middle peasantry.

Fresh land cultivated is exempt from taxation for two years. Individual farms are aided but collective farms are not neglected, for they are of paramount importance to the agricultural revolution. The spring sowing has increased the cultivated area of socialized agriculture by 20 per cent.

Hemstitchers, Tuckers Plan New Struggle; Praise Dress Strikers

Plans for mobilization for struggle against the bosses were discussed at an enthusiastic meeting of active members of Hemstitchers and Tuckers, Local 41, last night.

The meeting, which was held at 131 W. 28th St., heard speakers tell of the gradual worsening of conditions of the workers of the industry and declared that militant action will have to be taken in the very near future to halt the slavery in the shops.

The present heroic struggle of the New York dress workers was pointed out as an example for the hemstitchers and tuckers.

Another meeting to discuss further plans for the mobilization of the workers in the trade was decided upon for Thursday night, Feb. 14, immediately after work.

I. L. D. Editor Tells of Cells And Pickets

By KARL REEVE, (Editor, Labor Defender)

The strike of the dressmakers organized in the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union entered a new phase yesterday when the strikers, thousands strong, staged a mass picketing demonstration in the garment center and in spite of mass arrests added new hosts to the ranks of the strikers. With the garment bosses openly directing them and pointing out pickets to be arrested, the police arrested over three hundred, clubbed a number, kept them in jail the entire day, and then dismissed the greater part "for lack of evidence" against them.

Yesterday marked the tightening of the battle lines, with 150 extra police, five patrol wagons, and an emergency squad swinging clubs on behalf of the employers, Schlesinger and his scab International Ladies Garment Workers Union issuing strikebreaking statements; and on the other hand the union mobilizing thousands of workers in a mass picketing demonstration and calling many more shops out on strike.

Arrest Olgin, Zimmerman.

It was about eight o'clock in the morning when Moissaye J. Olgin, the noted Communist writer and speaker, and Charles Zimmerman, vice-president of the union, who were leading the mass picketing demonstration, were arrested by a squad of police who darted out of a

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Section 3 Holds Meets on Party Women Work

Section 3 of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged many educational meetings for its units where women's work will be stressed.

Tonight Rebecca Grecht will speak at 101 W. 27th St. at 6:30. This will be followed tomorrow evening with a talk by Ray Ragozin, and on Thursday with a speech by Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

EMERGENCY FUND

- Feb. 11, 1929.
- Cigar Workers, Tampa, Fla. \$200.00
- Nucleus 1, 2, 3, Seattle, Wash. 100.00
- Collected by S. A. Krieger, Chicago, Ill.—M. Vetangl, \$5; G. Preno, \$1; A. Norton, \$1; Esther Zuckerman, \$5; I. Dobkin, \$1; Steve Chilatko, Chicago Units—Section 6, St. Nucleus 29, \$14.50; Section 6, St. Nucleus 30, \$6; Section 5, St. Nucleus 20, \$20; Hungarian Workers Home, Hammond, Indiana, \$15 69.50
- Grand Lodge Slovak Workers Society, Newark, N. J. 50.00
- Collected by a Red Box Social held in Grand Rapids, Mich.—A. Ziegler, E. Dale, M. J. Sokol, J. Andruska, W. Valenta, K. J. Tocelli,

MANY PICKETS ARRESTED AS BOSSES, COMPANY UNION OFFICIALS GROW DESPERATE

Militancy of Workers Defeats Efforts of the Police to Break Picketlines

Many New Shops Join Strike; Big Mass Picket Demonstrations to Continue

More than 10,000 workers took part yesterday morning in the greatest and most enthusiastic picket demonstration of the big dressmakers' strike. Thronging the garment district, singing and cheering pickets showed their determination to fight on until all their demands are won and gave a mighty, militant answer to the efforts of the bosses, the police and the International company union officials to break their strike.

HATHAWAY MILL WORKERS STRIKE

Textile Union Leads New Bedford Walkout

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 11.—Against attempts of the textile bosses to force intolerable conditions upon the workers, twenty-four ring spinners in the Hathaway Mills here have walked out on strike. The National Textile Workers Union is leading the walk-out.

The mill-owners are demanding that the workers manage twenty-four instead of the fourteen machines which they had been handling before.

In the spooling department the workers were ordered to tend one hundred spools instead of the sixty-four they had been tending previously.

A general speed-up has been instituted in all the departments of the mill and the walk-out of the entire mill is foreseen within a few days.

With many new shops joining the strike and with the bosses and their scab International agents growing desperate because of the tie-up of the dress market, the police went on a terroristic spree in an effort to crush the strike, some of them even brandishing loaded revolvers. They found, however, much to their surprise, such determination and defiance on the part of the thousands of united workers that all their efforts were powerless to break up the picket lines. Time after time the police attacked and each time the workers reformed their lines and continued to picket.

About 300 Arrested.

About three hundred workers were arrested including several of the strike leaders. This is the largest number that has thus far been arrested in a single day and shows that the police are sparing no pains to satisfy the request of the traitorous, Tammany-controlled Central Trades and Labor Council and the International clique to intensify their strikebreaking efforts. Among those arrested were Ben Gold, secretary of the new Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; Charles Zimmerman, vice chairman of the General Strike Committee; Rose Wortis, secretary of the General Strike Committee; Karl Reeve, editor of the Labor Defender; Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of The Hammer; and Jansky, youth representative on the General Executive Board of the union.

Sing Revolutionary Songs.

Singing the "International," "Solidarity Forever" and "The Red Flag," the pickets were taken in police vans to the W. 30th St. and W. 20th St. police stations and then to Jefferson Market Court. Hundreds of workers gathered about their arrested comrades who continued their singing in the courtroom.

The arrested pickets were facing jail terms, they did not get their fighting newspaper, the Daily Worker. An appeal by M. Olgin in one of the cells resulted in a generous collection, despite the fact that most of the strikers had

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PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

As to New Lines and Old Lines---By William Z. Foster

By W. Z. FOSTER.

Before entering into the merits of my article appearing in the latest number of "The Communist," which is now the center of such extended discussion, it is first necessary to determine whether or not the line presented in the article is new, whether or not it is simply my own ideas that I am now bringing forward suddenly to the Party.

Such an accusation is made by the Minority statement of Comrade Bittelman and others. Almost with indignation they declare, "We disagree fundamentally with the analysis and point of view expressed by Comrade Foster in the article, which sharply departs from the line developed by the Minority."

The Majority, on the other hand, does not make me personally responsible but blames it on the Minority generally, saying, "The whole conception of Comrade Foster and his associates in the Party, which looks so radical at first glance, is in reality an opportunist conception, a Right deviation from the correct line of the Communist International."

Thus both Majority and Minority solemnly swear themselves loose from the line of the article, the former blaming it upon the whole Minority and the latter ascribing it to me personally. But I dispute those contentions most emphatically. I assert, and will prove, that the general line of the article was until recent weeks the accepted theory of both Majority and Minority. These comrades are now trying

ing (rightly or wrongly we shall discuss later) to flee from it and this in an absolutely impermissible manner. They are simply seeking to put forth their new line without formally disassociating themselves from the old line, and giving the necessary analysis. This is a total liquidation of Bolshevik self criticism. The whole maneuver comprises one of the most outstanding instances of irresponsible diplomatizing in the life of our Party.

Comrade Bittelman calls the line of the article "Foster's theory of the declining role of social reformism." (Wrong, what I speak of is its "changing" aspects, but we will pass that for the moment.) In it are two alleged general false assumptions: (1) that the old trade unions are in crisis and decline, (2) that there is a developing merger of the ideologies and organizations of social reformism and bourgeois reformism. Comrade Bittelman condemns these ideas as dangerous innovations. But it is my contention that instead of being new to us, something just developed in my article now under fire, they are very well-known acquaintances of ours. They represent a generally accepted line of the Party. The documents of both the Majority and Minority comrades, as well as official Party statements unanimously adopted are saturated with them.

(1) THE DECLINE OF THE OLD UNIONS.

Comrade Bittelman is especially exasperated that I should bring forth such a new conception as the decline of the old unions. He declares that it has nothing in common with the line of the Minority. But let us see what the Minority thesis says. It points out, among other reasons for the disappearance of the Labor Party movement "the general decline of the old trade union movement." This was written by Comrade Bittelman himself. In the "thesis section on Trade Union Work," written by myself but gone over with a double microscope by Comrade Bittelman, occurs the following: "The old trade unions degenerate and crumble in the face of the employers' offensive." And further along in the same section, "The old trade unions continue their decline."

tion not only by the Minority but they were also not challenged in the discussion by the Majority, who had the same idea. It is only now, when these comrades put forth a new line surreptitiously, that objection to them is raised upon their re-appearance in my article.

But this theory of the decline of the trade unions was not something that we first developed in the present Minority thesis. It also occurs in dozens of documents, articles, etc., of the past few years. So much importance did we attach to this idea that in the document "The Right Danger in the American Party" we accused the Majority of "Underestimation of the crisis in the trade unions," which they indignantly deny. They even claimed to see a bigger crisis than we did. Nor were they without ample documentary evidence of theirs on the "decline."

Thus, for example, Comrade Lovestone, in his "The Communist," May, 1928, article entitled, "The Labor Movement's Present Situation," wrote under a special sub-title blazoned as, "The Crisis in the Trade Unions," that the employers' offensive "has brought our trade union movement to the most intense crisis in its career," and much more to the same effect. In the May, 1928, "The Communist," Comrade Pepper declared, "Recent articles by Comrade Foster give a clear and thoroughgoing analysis of the present crisis in the American labor movement. Developments in the past few weeks have proven the correctness of this analysis." The Party election platform also declares that, "The result of the offensive of the bosses and the treachery of the trade union bureaucrats is THE GROWING CRISIS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT."

In view of this widespread acceptance of the theory of the decline of the old unions, which Comrade Bittelman never in the least challenged until January 6th, it is impermissible to state that I am bringing it forth as a new line in the article under consideration. The plain fact is that Comrade Bittelman, as well as the comrades of the Majority, have very recently changed their opinions on this whole matter without frankly telling the Party. The how and why of this I shall discuss further along.

(2) THE MERGING OF SOCIAL AND BOURGEOIS REFORMISM.

What Comrade Bittelman incorrectly calls "Foster's theory of the declining role of social reformism" I put forth in most complete form a year ago in a series of articles entitled "Capitalist Efficiency Socialism."

This analysis, which I shall deal with at length later on, points out that big capital in the recent period has depended more upon its own bourgeois reformist apparatus to spread illusions directly among the workers in its industries than upon the A. F. of L., that this bourgeois reformism has been developed into a whole system (company unions, welfare systems, group insurance, employe stock-buying, etc.), which I ventured to call, because of its role in rationalization and its pseudo-revolutionary perspectives, capitalist efficiency socialism, and that there is a growing tendency for social reformism to merge itself ideologically and organizationally with this bourgeois reformism and

REPLY OF COMRADE FOSTER TO CRITICISMS OF HIS ARTICLE IN THE JANUARY-FEBRUARY NUMBER OF "THE COMMUNIST"

This is the first of several articles by Comrade Foster relating to criticisms of his article entitled "The Decline of the American Federation of Labor," published in the current number of "The Communist," monthly theoretical organ of the Workers (Communist) Party. The first criticism—by the editor of "The Communist"—accompanied the original article in "The Communist." The second criticism was published in Monday's issue of the Daily Worker and was signed by Comrades Bittelman, Browder, Aronberg, Hathaway, Wagenknecht, Costrell, Gomez and Grecht.

A statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, dealing with the Bittelman Opposition's declaration against Comrade Foster and also with this reply by Comrade Foster, will appear in an early issue of the Daily Worker.

ing it forth as a new line in the article under consideration. The plain fact is that Comrade Bittelman, as well as the comrades of the Majority, have very recently changed their opinions on this whole matter without frankly telling the Party. The how and why of this I shall discuss further along.

Minority also endorsed it. Comrade Blankenstein, without opposition in our group, declared it to be the most important theoretical contribution made to Communist analysis by any comrade outside the Russian Communist Party. Comrade Bittelman now finds himself in Opposition to this general proposition, even declaring that it "liquidates everything connected with Communism." But during the year that this matter has been before the Party, and Comrade Bittelman says it is vitally important, if he carried on any opposition to it, or made any attempt to clear the Party up on it, it has quite escaped my notice. Even in the present Minority statement he does not specifically challenge it.

The fact is the Minority, as well as the Majority, accepted this general line, although both took exception to the name. It is found in our Minority thesis, not only where we speak concretely of the "company-unionizing of the trade unions," but in a general theoretical sense where, after listing various aspects of bourgeois reformism (company unionism, fake unemployment scheme of Hoover, Tugwell's and Carver's illusions, etc.), we declare:

"Social reformism has adopted these illusions and movements developed by American imperialism in its rationalization and war programs, thereby making itself more directly than ever a capitalist instrument for the exploita-

tion and demoralization of the workers. Through the petty bourgeois and labor agents of big capital the poison of bourgeois reformism finds its way into the working class. There it appears in the garb of "class collaboration," "the higher strategy of labor," "LaFolletism," petty bourgeois socialism and reformism, pacifism, etc. The labor bureaucracy, the socialist party, the so-called liberal churchmen, the liberals and progressives in the republican and democratic parties, the host of bourgeois economists and efficiency experts—all these constitute the channels through which bourgeois and petty bourgeois reformism—the servants of big capital, are attempting to break the developing resistance of the masses to capitalist rationalization and war preparations."

Comrade Bittelman and I disputed a little over this paragraph, which is manifestly the same general line as my article. Almost at the end of our task of writing the thesis I proposed to list the words "capitalist efficiency socialism" together with "the higher strategy of labor," etc., but Comrade Bittelman demurred, stating that a paragraph would be

3. Off With the Old Line, On With the New (Sub Rosa).

Now it is perfectly right for comrades to correct their position when this is necessary, and especially is it proper to do so in response to Comintern decisions or known currents of opinion. But when this is done the comrades concerned must speak frankly to the Party about it, particularly when such a basic question is involved. Unless this is done Bolshevik self-criticism is negated and the Party thrown into confusion.

But instead of coming to the Party and stating their new line and the reasons for accepting it, together with an explanation of past mistakes, they bring forth the new line as though it were simply the old. Comrade Bittelman, in the Minority statement, handles it in the following improper manner. He simply denies that the Minority ever stood for the theory of the decline

necessary. I did not insist. He made no objection, however, to the present inclusion of the general theory in the paragraph. In fact, he wrote four-fifths of it himself.

That both the Majority and Minority subscribed to the general line upon which my much-attacked article is based is incontestable. In fact, Comrades Bittelman and Hathaway actually went over my article with me in detail. Nor did they find any objection to the so-called decline theory contained therein, and why should they, seeing that it was their own line? But now both Majority and Minority reject it. What, then, has happened in the meantime? It is that a draft of the proposed Comintern decision has been received. This document greatly concentrates the attack against the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, far more than either Majority or Minority have hitherto done. And now these comrades, fearing they have made a serious mistake in the past by underestimating the role of the bureaucracy and social reformism generally, are making haste to re-orient themselves. The new line presented by Comrade Bittelman in his article of Jan. 6 directly flows from the Comintern draft decision. It is not the old line of the Minority. My article, written before the draft decision came, is the old line.

Here is a studied attempt to change the line of the Minority thesis, in the dark of the moon, to speak. In the original text, however, the main attack of the Party in exposing and defeating reformism is directed, not only against the labor bureaucracy and the socialist party, as the text tortured by Comrade Bittelman would have it, but against the labor bureaucracy and the socialist party PLU the liberal churchmen, progressive engineers, etc. This is a vital matter. It is exactly the thing which so violently criticized in my article. It touches the heart of the who controversy. Only by slaughtering off the liberal churchmen, progressive engineers, etc., by simply cutting them all out of the text and putting four dots in their place, as Comrade Bittelman make the case concentrate the main Party attack on the labor bureaucracy and socialist party in the struggle against reformism. Such manipulation is of course totally impermissible.

In this article I have made two things stand out clearly (1) the both the Majority and the Minority theses contain the same line as my article, (2) that the comrades are now using impermissible means to change their line. If, as they say, I have grossly underestimated the role of social reformism, they are equally guilty. But we shall examine all this later. In further articles I shall deal with the merit and defects of my article in detail.

"Through the petty bourgeois and labor agents of big capital the poisonous bourgeois reformism finds its way into the working class. There it appears in the

Independent Shoe Workers Union Wins Two-Week Struggle Against Shirley Co.

ONLY ONE HOUR NEEDED TO WIN ANOTHER STRIKE

Union Sends Out Call for Aid

After a two weeks' strike, the workers of the Shirley Shoe Co., 18 E. 16th St., yesterday forced the bosses to capitulate, granting all their demands and recognizing the Independent Shoe Workers Union, of which the striking crew of 35 are members. By winning the strike, the union forced the Shirley bosses to rescind a wage cut of 7 per cent. From now on all workers in the shop will have to be members of the union. No contractors' jobs will be allowed.

At the Leader Shoe Co., 221 Powell St., Brooklyn, a strike lasting only one hour was sufficient to force the employer to grant the demand of the fifteen strikers—recognition of the Independent Shoe Workers Union. The solidarity of the strikers brought an appeal for settlement from the bosses before the workers had even begun picketing.

Picketing is still being continued at the Schwartz and Benjamin Shoe Co., 132 Nell St., Brooklyn. Enthusiasm runs high among the 65 workers out on strike there, especially since the other strikes of the union have been won. The workers hold daily meetings to decide their tactics and policy during the day at the Flushing Mansion Hall, 1090 Flushing Ave., strike headquarters. Capitulation from the bosses is expected soon.

All these struggles, part of the organizational campaign of the Independent Shoe Workers Union, are bringing continued response from the workers in the shops. New members are being won for the union daily and sentiment for the militant union grows steadily.

The union, however, with the prospect of many more such struggles on hand, appeals for contributions from all workers to aid it in its campaign for members and for the continuance of the struggle against the bosses. Contributions should be sent to the headquarters of the union, 51 E. Tenth St., immediately.

The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

W. I. R. Store Does Brisk Trade; Needs More Volunteer Help

Although the Workers International Relief General Store, located at 2311 Second Ave., near 119th St., has been opened for less than a week, Louis A. Baum, manager, and his staff are doing a brisk daily trade with strikers and unemployed workers, Baum states.

While the store aims primarily at aiding striking workers by donating clothing, useful articles are sold at bargain rates for the benefit of the Workers International Relief. "A suit of clothes," Baum declares, "can be obtained at our store for one dollar. Gloves, socks and overcoats are sold at equally cheap rates."

"This store, however, is hampered by lack of assistance. Although we realize that most of the comrades are busy now in connection with the needle trades strike, we urge comrades to help us, if only for an hour a day, at the store. We need a carpenter and chauffeur, particularly," Baum declares.

Gold, Olgin, Arrested Pickets, Will Address W. I. R. Ball Friday

Ben Gold, strike leader of the militant Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and Moissaye Olgin, editor of The Hammer, who were both arrested on the picket line this morning, will address the needle workers' strike benefit ball Friday evening at the Pythian Temple, 70th St. east of Broadway, given by local New York Workers' International Relief.

Workers' organizations that are selling tickets or that have purchased blocks of tickets, are requested to turn in proceeds by tomorrow. Organizations that have not yet bought tickets are asked to communicate immediately with local New York Workers' International Relief, 799 Broadway, Room 225.

Language organizations are asked to communicate with the W. I. R. local office about participating in the program of workers and peasants costumes and dances.

Negro Party Members in Meeting Tomorrow

The District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon all Negro members of the Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League to be present at the district office, 26 Union Square, tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock.

MANY ARRESTS AS EMPLOYERS GROW DESPERATE

Cheering Pickets Crowd Garment District

(Continued from Page One)

hardly enough for their barest needs.

The Proletcos Cooperative Restaurant, 26 Union Square, supplied sandwiches to the arrested pickets while they were in the cells.

Other Trades Show Solidarity.

Among the thousands of workers on the picketlines yesterday were many workers of other trades in an expression of solidarity with the striking dressmakers. The Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League were strongly represented.

The police, in addition to the mass

arrests, also beat many workers in an effort to drive them away from the picketlines. The workers showed, however, that they would not submit meekly to police assaults. One such incident occurred during the arrest of Ben Gold. B. Kalfides, a member of the Amalgamated Food Workers, who was picketing on 36th St., between Eighth and Ninth Aves., shouted: "Three cheers for Gold and the new union!" A policeman rushed up and hit Kalfides on the back and hand with his club. Kalfides began struggling with the policeman and was aided by other pickets who forced the uniformed strikebreaker to beat a retreat.

The cases against five Greek strikers who, upon the plea of the notorious attorney, Markewich, had been held for felonious assault on Friday, were dismissed when they appeared in court yesterday. Jack Shine, a picket, who was arrested Saturday, was also dismissed yesterday.

Shop Chairmen Meet. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the shop chairmen was held in Webster Hall. The shop chairmen reported that the workers in their shops were holding solid and showing excellent spirit.

The overwhelming success of the picket demonstration yesterday has given new impetus to the strike and filled the enemies of the needle workers with consternation. Schlesinger has been sending frantic letters to scabs in an effort to break the strike and prevent the bosses from losing business during the peak season. But even his best efforts have been of little avail. Today and all succeeding days big mass picket demonstrations will be held. All militant workers are urged to come out on the picket line and support the fight of the striking dressmakers for the 40-hour week, minimum wage scales, recognition of the union, the right to the job and their other demands.

REEVE TELLS OF CELLS, PICKETS

Labor Defense Editor Is Jailed

(Continued from Page One)

hallway on 37th St., near 7th Ave., led by a beefy captain, and with drawn clubs herded about forty pickets into the hallway to await the "wagon." Ben Gold and Rose Wortis were quickly arrested in another place. The picket line, which extended down the block and out of sight around the corner, was augmented by hundreds to take the place of those arrested.

Mass arrests continued. Clubs were swung freely. Tillie Lurye, member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, was struck in the face with a club, her nose bleeding profusely, her dress nearly torn off, and her coat torn to ribbons when she protested against brutal treatment accorded pickets by police. She was arrested at 21st St. and 7th Ave., and taken with the other pickets to the police station, where she was charged with "helping a legal prisoner to escape."

As the mass picket line wound its way through the dress shop district, centering on 37th and 38th St., between 7th and 8th Ave., the police did their utmost to break up the line. They would make a sudden charge, swinging clubs, and making arrests right and left. They would attack

both ends of the picket line at once, and attempt to turn it back on its course. But new lines sprang up as if by magic, the picket lines kept growing larger.

Sing "International." Huge crowds gathered as the pickets were herded into emergency fire engine patrols, with ladders strapped to their sides, and speeded to the West 30th St. police station. The pickets sang "Solidarity"; "Hold the Fort"; "On the Picket Line" and the International as truckload after truckload of pickets whizzed through the streets to the 30th St. station. There the strikers were registered, card indexed, questioned, and after being kept waiting from eight in the morning until one o'clock, were again loaded into trucks and transferred to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where a large number of them, more than one hundred, were kept waiting until 4 p. m.

As I walked with friends in the picket line a number of police suddenly darted out, said, "Here, you," and shoved me into a garage passageway. After a number had been collected in this manner, some of them not having any connection with the strike, but being innocent passersby, we were marched across the street where we waited for the fire patrol, meanwhile answering the songs and cheers of the passing pickets and booing Schlesinger and the scab socialist party members associated with his strikebreaking.

In the Jefferson Market Court a truck load of us were kept crammed into a truck so tight there was no room to move around, waiting for one hour. Then we were moved into the detention cells, fifty and more in a cell meant for a quarter of that

number, with about one square foot of space apiece. The strikers, a large proportion of them women, kept up the singing to the moment of being released at four o'clock. In the cells strike problems were discussed, the dressmakers told how many new shops have joined the ranks of the strikers, and how the Schlesinger gang has no support except from the bosses and the police. The role of the city government as being always at the service of the bosses was pointed out and many instances given by workers who have faced capitalist "justice" before.

At four o'clock about one hundred of us were herded into the courtroom. We were marched in one doorway, the judge mumbled some words which nobody heard, and we

were told "keep moving, keep moving," and marshalled out. We were somewhat puzzled to find out who was taking place, and were told that we were dismissed "for lack of evidence." Earlier in the day when some strikers told the judge they would not pay fines, he called them "impertinent" and levied a sentence of five days in jail.

The mass picket demonstration proves the tremendous support being accorded the strike and the power of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. It exposes the Schlesinger union and the socialist party as allies of the bosses and the police. It gives promise of even greater demonstrations, bigger picket lines, and an early victory for the strikers.

Show Your Color on FEBRUARY 16th, 17th

Report at the Tag Day Stations

for the

Daily Worker

| | |
|--|--|
| Downtown, Section 1 60 St. Marks Place | Williamsburg, Section 6 690 Myrtle Ave. |
| Downtown Sections 2, 3 Workers Center, 26 Union Sq. 101 W. 27th St. | Coney Island, Section 7 760-40th St. Boro Park, 1373 43rd St. |
| Harlem, Section 4 143 E. 103rd St. 1800-7th Ave. 350 E. 81st St. | Brownsville, Section 8 1111 Rutland Road 313 Hinesdale Ave. 154 Watkins St. |
| Bronx, Section 5 1380 Williams Ave. 2700 Bronx Park East 715 E. 138th St. | Long Island, Section 9 Turner Hall, B'way. & 14th Ave., Astoria |

(Other stations will be announced later.)

SECTION 7

Daily Worker Dance

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, at 8:30 P. M. (Washington's Birthday)

at Finnish Hall, 764-40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

The First Film from Soviet Ukraine

TARAS SHEVCHENKO

A Highly Educational Motion Picture

Picturizing Social and Political System of Czarist Russia. A True Life Story of the Greatest Ukrainian Poet

WILL BE SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

YONKERS, N. Y. TUESDAY, FEB. 12
MODEL THEATRE, 100 ELM STREET 7 P. M.

HICKSVILLE, L. I. THURSDAY, FEB. 14
UKRAINIAN WORKERS' HOME ON BROADWAY, 7 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. SATURDAY, FEB. 16
MOUSE AUDITORIUM, 1314 N. BROAD ST. 7 P. M.

C. I. RESOLUTION ON NEGRO QUESTION IN U. S. A.

1. The industrialization of the South, the concentration of a new Negro working class population in the big cities of the East and North and the entrance of the Negroes to the basic industries on a mass scale, create the possibility for the Negro workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party, to assume the hegemony of all Negro liberation movements, and to increase their importance and role in the revolutionary struggle of the American proletariat.

The Negro working class has reached a stage of development which enables it, if properly organized and well led, to fulfill successfully its double historical mission:

(a) To play a considerable role in the class struggle against American imperialism as an important part of the American working class; and

(b) To lead the movement of the oppressed masses of the Negro population.

Necessary Conditions for National Revolutionary Movement.

2. The bulk of the Negro population (86%) live in the southern states; of this number 74 per cent live in the rural districts and are dependent almost exclusively upon agriculture for a livelihood. Approximately one-half of these rural dwellers live in the so-called "Black Belt," in which area they constitute more than 50 per cent of the entire population. The great mass of the Negro agrarian population are subject to the most ruthless exploitation and persecution of a semi-slavery character. In addition to the ordinary forms of capitalist exploitation, American imperialism utilizes every possible form of slave exploitation (peonage, share-cropping, landlord supervision of crops and marketing, etc.) for the purpose of extracting super-profits. On the basis of these slave remnants, there has grown up a super-structure of social and political inequality that expresses itself in lynching, segregation, Jim Crowism, etc.

3. The various forms of oppression of the Negro masses, who are concentrated mainly in the so-called "Black Belt," provide the necessary conditions for a national revolutionary movement among the Negroes. The Negro agricultural laborers and tenant farmers feel most the pressure of white persecution and exploitation. Thus, the agrarian problem lies at the root of the Negro national movement. The great majority of Negroes in the rural districts of the south are not "reserves of capitalist reaction," but potential allies of the revolutionary proletariat. Their objective position facilitates their transformation into a revolutionary force, which, under the leadership of the proletariat, will be able to participate in the joint struggle with all other workers against capitalist exploitation.

For Complete Emancipation of Oppressed Negro Race.

5. To accomplish this task, the Communist Party must come out as the champion of the right of the oppressed Negro race for full emancipation. While continuing and intensifying the struggle under the slogan of full social and political equality for the Negroes, which must remain the central slogan of our Party for work among the masses, the Party must come out openly and unreservedly for the right of the Negroes to national self-determination in the southern states, where the Negroes form a majority of the population. The struggle for equal rights and the struggle for the slogan of self-determination must be linked up with the economic demands of the Negro masses, especially those directed against the slave remnants

and all forms of national and racial oppression. Special stress must be laid upon organizing active resistance against lynching, Jim Crowism, segregation and all other forms of oppression of the Negro population.

6. All work among the Negroes, as well as the struggle for the Negro cause among the whites, must be used, based upon the changes which have taken place in the relationship of classes among the Negro population. The existence of a Negro industrial proletariat of almost two million workers makes it imperative that the main emphasis should be placed on these new proletarian forces. The Negro workers must be organized under the leadership of the Communist Party, and thrown into joint struggle together with the white workers. The

American Negro Question Part of World Problem.

7. The Negro question in the United States must be treated in its relation to the Negro questions and struggles in other parts of the world. The Negro race everywhere is an oppressed race. Whether it is a minority (U. S. A., etc.), majority (South Africa, etc.), or inhabits a so-called independent state (Liberia, etc.), the Negroes are oppressed by imperialism. Thus, a common tie of interest is established for the revolutionary struggle of race and national liberation from imperialist domination of the Negroes in various parts of the world. A strong Negro revolutionary movement in the U. S. A. will be able to influence and direct the revolutionary movement in all those parts of the world where the Negroes are oppressed by imperialism.

8. The proletarianization of the Negro masses makes the trade unions the principal form of mass organization. It is the primary task of the Party to play an active part and lead in the work of organizing the Negro workers and agricultural laborers in trade unions. Owing to the refusal of the majority of the white unions in the U. S. A., led by the reactionary leaders, to admit Negroes to membership, steps must be immediately taken to set up special unions for those Negro workers who are not allowed to join the

Party Trade Union Work Among Negroes.

9. While organizing the Negroes into unions and conducting an aggressive struggle against the anti-Negro trade union policy of the A. F. of L., the Party must pay more attention than it has hitherto done to the work in the Negro workers' organizations, such as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Chicago Asphalt Workers' Union, and so on. The existence of two million Negro workers and the further industrialization of the Negroes demand a radical change in the work of the Party among the Negroes. The creation of working class organizations and the extension of our influence in the existing working class Negro organizations, are of much greater importance than the work in bourgeois and petty-bourgeois organizations, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Pan-African Congress, etc.

10. The American Negro Labor Congress continues to exist only nominally. Every effort should be made to strengthen this organization as a medium through which we can extend the work of the Party among the Negro masses and mobilize the Negro workers under our

Party must learn to combine all economic and political struggle of the workers and the poor farmers.

leadership. After careful preparatory work, which must be started at once, another convention of the American Negro Labor Congress should be held. A concrete plan must also be presented to the Congress for an intensified struggle for the economic, social, political and national demands of the Negro masses. The program of the American Negro Labor Congress must deal specially with the agrarian demands of the Negro farmers and tenants in the south.

11. The importance of trade union work imposes special tasks upon the Trade Union Educational League. The T. U. E. L. has completely neglected the work among the Negro workers, notwithstanding the fact that these workers are objectively in a position to play a very great part in carrying through the program of organizing the unorganized. The closest contact must be established between the T. U. E. L. and the Negro masses. The T. U. E. L. must become the champion in the struggle for the rights of the Negroes in the old unions, and in the organizing of new unions for both Negroes and whites, as well as separate Negro unions.

White Chauvinism Evidenced in the American Party.

The C. E. C. of the American Communist Party itself stated in its resolution of April 30, 1928, that "the Party as a whole has not sufficiently realized the significance of work among the Negroes." Such an attitude toward the Party work among the Negroes is, however, not satisfactory. The time is ripe to begin with a courageous campaign of self-criticism concerning the work among the Negroes. Penetrating self-criticism is the necessary preliminary condition for directing the Negro work along new lines.

12. The Party must bear in mind that white chauvinism, which is the expression of the ideological influence of American imperialism among the workers, not only prevails among different strata of the white workers in the U. S. A., but is even reflected in various forms in the Party itself. White chauvinism has manifested itself even in open antagonism of some comrades to the Negro comrades. In some instances where Communists were called upon to champion and to lead in the most vigorous manner the fight against white chauvinism, they instead yielded to it. In Gary, white mem-

White Chauvinism Evidenced in the American Party.

bers of the Workers Party protested against Negroes eating in the restaurant controlled by the Party. In Detroit, Party members, yielding to pressure, drove out Negro comrades from a social given in aid of the miners on strike.

Whilst the Party has taken certain measures against these manifestations of white chauvinism, nevertheless these manifestations must be regarded as indications of race prejudice even in the ranks of the Party, which must be fought with the utmost energy.

14. An aggressive fight against all forms of white chauvinism must be accompanied by a widespread and thorough educational campaign in the spirit of internationalism within the Party, utilizing for this purpose to the fullest possible extent the Party schools, the Party press and the public platform, to stamp out all forms of antagonism, or even indifference among our white comrades toward the Negro work. This educational work should be conducted simultaneously with a campaign to draw the white workers and the poor farmers into the struggle for the support of the demands of the Negro workers.

Tasks of Party in Relation to Negro Work.

15. The Communist Party of the U. S. A. in its treatment of the Negro question must all the time bear in mind this twofold task:

(a) To fight for the full rights of the oppressed Negroes and for their right to self-determination and against all forms of chauvinism, especially among the workers of the oppressing nationality.

(b) The propaganda and the day-to-day practice of international class solidarity must be considered as one of the basic tasks of the American Communist Party. The fight—by propaganda and by deeds—should be directed first and foremost against the chauvinism of the workers of the oppressing nationality as well as against bourgeois segregation tendencies of the oppressed nationality. The propaganda of international class solidarity is the necessary prerequisite for the unity of the working class in the struggle.

"The center of gravity in educating the workers of the oppressing countries in the principles of internationalism must inevitably consist in the propaganda and de-

Negro Work Part of General Work of Party.

18. The Party must link up the struggle on behalf of the Negroes with the general campaigns of the Party. The Negro problem must be part and parcel of all and every campaign conducted by the Party. In the election campaigns, trade

union work, the campaigns for the organization of the unorganized, anti-imperialist work, labor party campaign, International Labor Defense, etc., the Central Executive Committee must work out plans designed to draw the Negroes into ac-

tive participation in all these campaigns, and at the same time to bring the white workers into the struggle on behalf of the Negroes' demands. It must be borne in mind that the Negro masses will not be won for the revolutionary struggle until such time as the most conscious section of the white workers show, by action, that they are fighting with the Negroes against all racial discrimination and persecution. Every member of the Party must bear in mind that "the age-long oppression of the colonial and weak nationalities by the imperialist powers, has given rise to a feeling of bitterness among the masses of the enslaved countries as well as a feeling of distrust toward the oppressing nations in general and toward the proletariat of those nations." (See resolution on Colonial and National Question of Second Congress.)

19. The Negro women in industry and on the farms constitute a powerful potential force in the struggle for Negro emancipation. By reason of being unorganized to an even greater extent than male Negro workers, they are the most exploited section. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy naturally exercises toward them a double hostility, by reason of both their color and sex. It therefore becomes an important task of the Party to bring the Negro women into the economic and political struggle.

20. Only by an active and strenuous fight on the part of the white workers against all forms of oppression directed against the Negroes,

Party Work Among Negro Proletariat and Peasantry.

23. The Party must apply united front tactics for specific demands to the existing Negro petty bourgeois organizations. The purpose of these united front tactics should be the mobilizing of the Negro masses under the leadership of the Party, and to expose the treacherous petty bourgeois leadership of those organizations.

24. The Negro Miners Relief Committee and the Harlem Tenants League are examples of joint organizations of action which may serve as a means of drawing the Negro masses into struggle. In every case the utmost effort must be made to combine the struggle of the Negro workers with the struggle of the white workers, and to draw the white workers' organizations into joint campaigns.

25. In order to reach the bulk of the Negro masses, special attention should be paid to the work among the Negroes in the South. For that purpose, the Party should establish a district organization in the most suitable locality in the South. Whilst continuing trade union work among the Negro workers and the agricul-

tural laborers, special organizations of tenant farmers must be set up. Special efforts must also be made to secure the support of the sharecroppers in the creation of such organizations. The Party must undertake the task of working out a definite program of immediate demands, directed against all slave remnants, which will serve as the rallying slogans for the formation of such peasant organizations.

Henceforth the Workers (Communist) Party must consider its struggle on behalf of the Negro masses, the task of organizing Negro workers and peasants, the drawing of these oppressed masses into the proletarian revolutionary struggle, as one of its tasks, remembering, in the words of the Second Congress resolution, "the victory over capitalism can only be fully achieved and carried to its ultimate goal unless the proletariat and the toiling masses of all nations of the world rally to their accord in a concordant and united union." (Political Secretariat, Communist International, Moscow, U. S. R., Oct. 26, 1928.)

PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

Comrade Bloor Appeals to Comrade Foster to Drop His Opposition

Oakland, Calif.,
Jan. 15, 1929.

William Z. Foster:

Dear Comrade:—Since I came to District 13, California, I have never attended one caucus of either side in the Party controversy—I surely cannot be called "factional."

I have attended D. E. C. Sub-district and Polcom meetings, and I can truthfully say that it is the most bitterly personal and factional district that I have ever known.

This, however, does not influence me one way or another in writing what I am now writing to you.

I wrote a statement to the Polcom and one to the Daily Worker, otherwise I have not made any statements.

To you, personally, I address this letter.

For years, even since the convention in which we defeated the Pepper Thesis, I have, as you know, adhered absolutely to your side of all Party controversies and I still believe your leadership in our industrial struggles with their political background was a good leadership.

On account of the anti-Party spirit developed in this present controversy, on account of the Trotsky danger—and the imminent war danger—faced with the tremendous task before us of leading our youth—helping them to weld together a great force to meet these dangers in a realistic manner—I believe we should absolutely stop all factionalism; that we should really unite at the coming convention.

I find that all through the country the workers look to you for actual leadership. At this moment, when both of these of the "Minority" and of the "Majority" acknowledged their mistakes, both stress the growing "Right danger"—Trotskyism, imperialism and war, it seems to me, after a careful study of both these, also the organizational thesis, that the greatest service you could render the Communist Party is to withdraw your opposition for the sake of real unity—and come to the convention prepared to wage a constructive campaign for future work. You would then help to unite and to build our Party.

fierce antagonisms and enthusiasm, their ultra-factional attacks on Party leadership from both sides, it seems to me it is our great responsibility to stop this terrible divisiveness in our Party and without compromising one principle to stand by the C. E. C.

There would really be no "Opposition" without you. No one, through the country, knows Aronberg or Bittelman. Out here, the Opposition is called the "Foster Group," and things are done in your name that would make you gasp for

breath to behold.

This is not the reason I am not upholding this group; I shall not try in any way to influence votes, have made no statements except the one to the Polcom on the Cannon matter, the letter to the D. W., and a short statement personally to my son.

To you, my comrade, with whom I shall always work side by side, as I have done in the past loyally and faithfully in the class struggle, I must say that I shall withdraw from the Opposition and work in the

future, as I have in the past, to build our Party, to help unite our forces to face our organized enemy, capitalism, with one united Communist Party.

Let us end, finally and completely, as we have been commanded to do by the C. I., the infernal "Majority" and "Minority" business. We are no longer believers in social democracy, we are Communists, advocating discipline and united leadership.

I know how it hurts to yield anything in the struggle, even when convinced it is right to do so. I am

only a rank and file soldier, yet, because I am taking this stand I shall meet with deep misunderstanding from those I love.

The argument that some comrades will probably bring to bear against me will be, "Oh, she's getting old," and "perhaps failing mentally." Let me assure you that I have all my faculties, physically and mentally. The miners with whom I have worked so strenuously will assure you that I am still "going strong" and that my endurance was great in the long mine war. I shall be active in many

more fights against our united enemy.

You have, as always, my loyal love and respect.

—ELLA REEVE BLOOR.

(Excerpt from letter of Comrade Lovestone to Comrade Bloor in reference to her letter to Comrade Foster.)

"I take it that the primary objective in writing the letter to Comrade Foster is to help the unification of the Party, which is so sorely needed today. I am sure that the

publication of this letter as well as of my letter to you will help the realization of the objective you had in mind when you wrote the letter to Comrade Foster. . . .

"It is good to note that comrades who have had years of responsibility in the Party like yourself arise on the occasion of their responsibilities, and meeting them as loyal Party members should meet them, regardless of years of personal association. It is clear to you that personal friendships, admiration for individuals, respect for their ability take seats far to the back of comrade with the need for putting forward the interests of the Party as a Party.

"I am glad to note your sound actions to the devastating faction situation in California. It is my opinion that Comrade Levin has done incalculable damage to the Party in the California District. This should not be taken as a denial of the obvious fact that the entire Party organization in California is poisoned by factionalism."

EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)

- St. Nucleus 9, Hamtramck, Mich. 28.00
- Section 4, City 27.00
- Collected by Harry Fox, Newark, N. J.—Slovak Workers Home, \$12; J. Dack, \$2; J. Oliva, \$5; A. Smith, \$2; John Chropciok, \$1; John Krusansky, \$1; L. Ubriski, \$1; B. Mikus, \$1; Mary Ilanovsky, \$1; Eva Mikuliet, \$5; M. Marcus, \$5; Anna Ulyk, \$5; Anna Kotsins, \$5. 25.00
- Lanesville Finnish Working-men's Ass'n, Lanesville, Mass. 25.00
- Collected by I. Cohen, Richmond, Va.—Richmond Unit of Workers (Communist) Party, \$12.50, and \$12.50 from individuals 25.00
- Hotel Workers Branch, City, Sec. 7, Exec. Com., Bklyn. 25.00
- Ft. Bragg Co-operative Mercantile Corp., Ft. Bragg, Calif. 22.50
- Collected by R. Kramer, E. St. Louis, Ill.—S. Kaprilian, \$5; S. Orin, \$5; A. Chuchian, \$5; Walter Ogar, \$2; R. Kramer, \$3. 20.00
- Ukrainian Educational Women's Society, Detroit. 20.00
- Scandinavian Workers Club, Hartford, Conn. 18.00
- Collected by Rose Cohen, Cleveland, Ohio—Polish Fraction, \$1; Anonymous, \$1; Anonymous, \$1; Anonymous, \$1; Anonymous, \$1; S. Rupert, \$7; M. Dettlich, \$1; Samo-
- rich, \$50; P. Poprzen, \$5; M. Cahan, \$5; F. Grom, \$5; S. Savich, \$5; D. Campbell, \$2. 17.75
- Collected by Unit 1, Sec. 1, Boston, Mass.—Ukrainian Working Women's Org., Boston, \$10; C. Halpern, \$1; A. Kolos, \$1; Shalman, \$1; M. Loneroy, \$1; Rudanick, \$1. 15.00
- Finnish Workers Association, West Allis, Wis. 15.00
- Lithuanian A. Z. V. D., collected at Lithuanian Friendly Political Club meeting, Rochester, N. Y. 15.25
- Ukrainian Workers Club, Chicago, Ill. 15.25
- Illinois Finnish Women's Conference, Chicago, Ill. 15.00
- A group of members from the New York Drug Clerks Association, City 11.00
- E. N. Erie, Pa. 10.00
- Collected by O. Stavraniudokis, Thermopolis, Wyo.—C. Mike, \$1; Anonymous, \$5; Joe Rissi, \$5; J. Neat, \$5; Mike Ruskin, \$1; Oris Lone, \$5; D. De. Doe, \$1; A. Pestetto, \$5; W. Pilotin, \$5; Anonymous, \$5; J. Deromed, \$5; S. Anderson, \$1; T. Simes, \$1; Shattiz, \$1; J. Bodovich, A. Larm, \$1; M. Deltramich, \$5. 11.50
- S. R. J. S., Los Angeles, Cal. 10.00
- W. W. W. Namma, Idaho. 10.00
- Warren Finnish Wkrs., Educational League, Warren, Ohio 10.00
- Collected by G. Morphis, Rock Springs, Wyo.—Geo. Morphis, \$5; John Katsaras, \$5. 10.00
- H. Chibnik, City. 10.00
- Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance, Cliffside, N. J., Branch 68. 10.00
- Collected in Nucleus 23, Chicago, Ill.—H. Barhar, \$2; David Heino, \$1; R. Hikkinen, \$1; S. Nakutin, \$1; F. Olander, \$1; A. Pollack, \$1; I. Siroski, \$1; L. Show, \$1; A. Newhoff, \$1. 10.00
- Arrested pickets of Dress-makers, City 9.11
- Daily Worker Chapel, City—J. Maloney, \$1; H. Hart, \$2; Bachman, \$1; Cohen, \$1; D. Foster, \$3. 8.00
- L. P. Irvin, Spokane, Wash. 7.00
- Collected by A. M. Mitilions, Detroit, Mich.—J. Barron, \$1; J. Muller, \$1; Jack Brass, \$1; J. Gudaitis, \$1; J. Karovich, \$1; M. K. Antanitis, \$1; Metelionis, \$1. 7.00
- South Side Nucleus, Milwaukee, Wis. 6.25
- Collected by C. Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.—C. Knepp, \$1; C. M. Meyer, \$5. 6.00
- Collected at a meeting of St. Nucleus 10, Detroit, Mich.—J. Malvizecko, \$2; S. Anderson, \$1; P. Griekitis, \$1; S. Menoff, \$1; G. Szaha, \$1. 6.00
- S. S. Nucleus, St. Louis. 5.50
- A. L. D. L. D., Waukegan, Ill. 5.00
- Ukrainian Workers Organization, Manville, N. J. 5.00
- J. E. C. Freshold, N. J. 5.00
- Lewis Fox, Bronx. 5.00
- C. Benson, Brooklyn, N. Y. 5.00
- 6F, Section 1, City 5.00
- J. Stamilour, River Rouge, Michigan 5.00
- Collected by Schwartz, West Haven, Conn.—L. Schwartz, D. Schwartz, J. Schwartz, A. Schwartz. 5.00
- C. J. Buyan, Clifton, Arizona 5.00
- J. Olah, Wickliffe, Ohio 5.00
- A. Roth, City 5.00
- E. Kovacs, City 5.00
- H. Irvin, Seattle, Wash. 5.00
- Branch 325, Workmen's Circle, Brooklyn, N. Y.—R. Woll 4.50
- C. Oster 5.50
- S. T. Y., Takoma Park, D. C. 5.00
- Collected by F. A. Graea, Fall River, Mass.—F. A. Graea, \$1; M. Olanson, \$1; Ella Fawson, \$5; J. Trafo, \$5; F. Cusula, \$5; P. Bakun, \$1; N. Krosnianski, \$5; P. Carocassis, \$1. 5.15
- Total 5.00
- St. Unit, L'Anse, Mich. 5.00
- Newberry Branch, Newberry, Michigan 5.00
- Rockford Comrades, Rockford, Ill. 5.00
- G. Evancocko, Cleveland, O. 5.00
- L. Kovalk, G. Guil, Freedman, City 5.00
- Russian Women's Progressive Club, Detroit, Mich. 5.00
- T. R. Yings, Hemmelstown, Pennsylvania 4.00
- A. Muhlberg, Elsinore, Cal. 4.00
- Morris Becker and Mrs. Rose Becker, Monrovia, Calif. 4.00
- Collected by R. Radovich, Prescott, Ariz.—Rsdokovich, \$5; E. Carnikof, \$5; \$1; John Kearney, \$1; A. Nykolay, \$5; Anonymous Lancht, \$5. 3.75
- Friends of the Daily Worker, Riverside, Calif. 3.00
- Collected by North Side St. Nucleus, Milwaukee, Wis.—Robinowich, \$1; S. Selegson, \$5; List collected by M. Muzika, \$1.70, Total. 3.00
- A. A. Gergren, City 3.00
- 4F, 3D, City 3.00
- Martin Nead, Willard, O. 2.00
- W. Potruski, Baltimore, Md. 2.00
- W. Schubert, Indianapolis, Indiana 2.00
- G. Billy, Baltimore, Md. 2.50
- M. Mayers, City 2.00
- S. Slomberg, Pitts., Pa. 2.00
- K. Heilich, Pequot, Minn. 2.00
- L. E. Parsons, Chicago, Ill. 2.00
- S. T. Y., Columbia, S. C. 2.00
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New Needle Trades Union Leads Strike in Two Philadelphia Shops, Worker Says

RIGHT WING HAS WORKER FIRED FOR MILITANCY

Wages Cut 20 Percent in Dudkin Shop

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (By Mail). The Dudkin & Co. shop at 1315 Market Street, has been in the past a so-called "union" shop with a union "agreement" arranged satisfactorily by the Schelsinger right wing clique and the employers.

One of the employees, Stoglin, became a member of the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union, and due to his fearless and consistent fight to better conditions and keep wages, he was popular amongst other workers and the I. L. G. was unsuccessful in its efforts to get him from his job.

Stoglin attended the convention of Needle Trades Workers in New York and during his absence, the agents of the so-called "union" by intimidation of the workers, forced them to agree to have Stoglin "fired" from the shop. Of course, this act was also prearranged with the boss. When Stoglin returned from the convention and was fired, some of the workers left in sympathy with him.

Now there is a full fledged strike with strong, effective pickets on duty daily. The usual "liberal" supply of squads of police are present, and the scabs march and from the shop under escort of police and "strong-arm" boys of Schelsinger-Hochman & Co.

Since the discharge of Stoglin, wages have been cut 20 per cent and conditions generally worsened. Because of constant agitation carried out by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, conditions for a victory for the strikers look promising, despite the fact that arrests take place frequently and that pickets are assaulted by Schelsinger's and then arrested by the police.

The Reinish Shop is located in an ill-planned building near 12th and Arch Streets. There is no sanitation or ventilation, because of the and electric lights are obscure. There are also few in number, and strain on the eyes of the workers is a menace to their health. Philadelphia dressmakers know this as a place to be avoided. There many other dress and cloak makers at Reinish & Co. averaged at from \$10-\$12 per week.

The old I. L. G. W. U. did nothing out this or similar shops, where conditions are about the same. The new union, however, young workers, took the initiative in starting a strike to better conditions and secure good wages in this shop.

The Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union organized the workers, went out on strike, and formed a good picket line at once. Efficiently has this picket line held, that the bosses, attempting to set up work by taking on learners, are daily losing these learners, are daily taking on new learners who quit as soon as the pickets gain the situation to them. Although police have made and are making arrests, the picketing goes right with no wavering on the part of the newly organized workers. At the same time the police give full protection to scabs, and at the Dudkin shop, to the company scab trade union people.

The season being now in full swing, and combined with the splendid picketing activities of the workers, it appears that the bosses will have to come to terms with the N. T. W. D. N. C. PABIN.

Working Class Women Back Needle Trades Union Strikers

The dressmakers call for a general strike, Wednesday, Feb. 6, has been answered. Thousands of dressmakers, most of them women, responded.

The strike is under the leadership of the left wing. The dressmakers are a part of the recently organized National Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Among the many tasks of this new union the chief one is to organize the unorganized, to bring back union conditions for the workers, to build a needle trades union, to fight for equal rights for women in the trade, equal pay for woman, for the protection of women workers and mothers.

The present demands of the union are abolition of the sweatshop and the speed-up system, for a 40-hour, 5-day week, for an increase in the wages, and, above all, recognition of the left-wing union.

The bravery of the dressmakers is known to the labor movement for many years. Their struggle to maintain their union as an instrument to protect the interests of the workers during the last few years, fighting the combined reactionaries, has been met by the officialdom of the discredited International S. P. U., with the most brutal attacks. The women in this dressmakers' strike will remember the police clubs, the frame-traps, the jailings of strikers of the N. T. W. by

REACTIONARY MISLEADERS OF HATTERS UNION WORK WITH BOSSES

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHICAGO (By Mail).—On Jan. 9 a special meeting was called by Local 9 of the United Hatters of America in regard to the settlement between the union and the firm of Siegfeld Bros. McCarthy, the reactionary organizer for the United Hatters of America, presided at this meeting.

Officials Urge Wage. He told the men present that they should accept a wage cut of 15 per cent from the Siegfeld Co. The reason we should accept the wage cut, the reactionary officials of the United Hatters said, was that if "the union should fail to come to an agreement with Siegfeld Bros. the firm would open an open shop. Therefore," the reactionary Mc-

Carthy and Joe Young, reactionary ex-president of the local, said, "the men should accept a voluntary wage cut from the Siegfeld firm."
Another reason for accepting the wage cut, this misleader said, is, "I got a letter from New York by air mail from the International office, and the International secretary, Martin Lawler, instructing me to settle with Siegfeld at any cost."

"I Might Lose My Job." "So you see, gentlemen," said the reactionary organizer, "I have to ask you to take the wage cut. If not, I might lose my job."
McCarthy continued: "They might say in New York that I am a hell of a man, and put in another man. So you see, you have to accept the cut." So the fakery put the wage cut through.

Mr. Manses, the head of the Paragon Shop, the largest in the city, went to New York to see the big chief fakers of the union, Messrs. Gosen (not that other misleader, William) and Lawler, to arrange for new reduced prices for the workers. The old prices for the fiscal year June 1, 1928-29, is \$3.25 for finishing, but the new price, which was secured by the bosses by ar-

range with the union reactionary misleaders is \$2.75.
The men and women of the Paragon and other shops are greatly dissatisfied with the new wage cut. The old prices are still in effect in the Paragon, but Mr. Manses, the head of the firm, is visiting the union officials in New York "on business."
A HATTER.

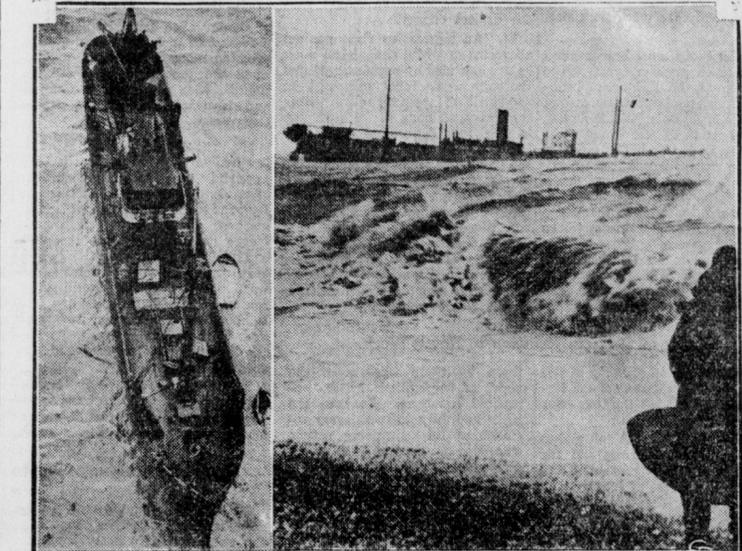
COMMUNITY FUND NO AID TO EIGHT HUNGRY CHILDREN

Freeze in Cold Shack; May Lose Blankets

(By a Worker Correspondent)
MILWAUKEE, Wis., (By Mail).—Here is one of the reasons workers here call the loudly advertised Milwaukee Community Fund a fake. A family of eight has been found starving on the county line. This Community Fund, supposedly all to be used for the support of the poor, takes about \$2,000,000 a year away from the workers of Milwaukee. Employed workers are politely forced to contribute to it, by their bosses, who usually get their firm name in the papers as the result of a big donation from their shop. The workers aren't mentioned.

I do not know of a case where a really indigent family has been relieved by the Community Fund. This family, whose condition is so bad that it has excited local "sob sisters" and broken into publicity, is that of Fred Zeigler, his wife and eight children. The father was unemployed until he got a job a few days ago at West Allis. The family have been living on a sack of potatoes and a can of salt for days. They have a shack, 20 by 13 feet, with a stove burning thru so that it gives little heat. For this they pay \$20 a month. Only one of the children has clothes enough to go to school.

Two Ships Wrecked Off English Coast



There is fierce competition between the great imperialist nations for ocean going trade. Ships speed up, disregard fogs and dangers. Here are two which have dropped out of the race. Left, French ship Le Crabre, on rocks off Bancher Head, England; right, Liner Merauke, ashore at Hythe, England.

NEGROES SCORE CITY OFFICIALS

Workers of Cleveland Demand Ousting

CLEVELAND (By Mail).—At a rousing meeting under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League, about 350 Negro and White workers passed a resolution demanding that Safety Director Barry and the Negro councilman, Tom Fleming, be removed from their office.

Barry, after a raid on a night club recently declared that he would not tolerate the mingling of White and Negro girls which was deeply resented by the workers of the city. Fleming who is supposed to be the representative of the Negroes of this city, was characterized by the resolution as having done "nothing to help the Negro workers of this city against Jim-Crowism, segregation and discrimination."

The resolution ends: "Resolved that this meeting declares that only when the present system of government is abolished and a Workers and Farmers Government is established as in the Soviet Union, will the workers get their full rights regardless of color and race, and war be put an end to."

GAS KILLS WOMAN, CHILDREN
UNION, N. J., Feb. 11 (UP).—Gas escaping from a water heater today killed Mrs. Amelia Bittman, 35, and her two children, Romer, Jr., 2, and Wilbur, 13 months.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Huiswood Will Teach Negro Problems Class at the Workers School

The most important new feature introduced into the curriculum of the Workers School for the coming Spring Term is the special course in "History and Problems of the American Negro" to be given on Fridays at 8:30 p. m. with Otto Huiswood, as the instructor.

This is the first time that a course dealing with this important question has ever been given. The offering of this course has as its aim to call to the attention of the militant workers of this city the importance of the Negro question for the working class movement and the policies that must be followed to win the Negro workers for the working class movement, and also to help develop a strong movement among the Negro workers for racial emancipation.

Otto Huiswood, head of the National Negro Department of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, who has lectured throughout the country on the problem of the American Negro, has made a special study of this question.

DEMAND BILBO BE REMOVED

Workers Assail Lynch Law Governor

CLEVELAND, O., (By Mail).—A mass meeting held under the auspices of the League of the People adopted a resolution condemning the lynchings in the South and demanding the impeachment of Governor Bilbo, for refusal even to investigate the cases.

Among the speakers were Dr. E. J. Gregg, member of the City Council, and Chas. White. Both of these Negro speakers openly condemned the actions of the howling mob in the South, and declared that "lynching of the spirit" is taking place in the North, and the Negro workers and the progressive white workers must get together to put an end to it.

Capitalist Parties Corrupt.
Nell Amer, speaking for the Young Workers (Communist) League, and I. O. Ford for the Workers (Communist) Party, raised the issue of the Negro councilman of this city, who has been indicted for receiving a bribe in getting a claim of an injured policeman settled. They declared that Mr. Fleming, the man involved, is part of the corrupt republican machine, and that the workers can expect nothing as long as they follow either of the capitalist parties.

Sadie Van Veen, of the Women Workers Progressive League, took up the cases of the lynchings in detail, and showed that such attacks are only part and parcel of the capitalist attacks on the working class in general. She appealed for solidarity of the white and colored working class in the fight for full social, political and economic rights of the colored workers.

The following resolution was adopted:
1. The immediate enactment of a federal anti-lynching law, which will send to the penitentiary any man or woman who encourages or participates in lynching or mob violence.
2. The impeachment of Governor Bilbo of Mississippi for refusal to carry out the law and as being unfit for office.
3. The formation of Negro self-defense organizations in all sections of the country, as the only possible guarantee of the protection of Negro life in this country.

HAYWOOD FOUGHT TEXTILE BOSSES

Leader of Today in a Tribute to Big Bill

The workers of American industry who knew "Big Bill" Haywood respect his memory because he was a leader of their struggles. In the same manner, they rally to the aid of the Daily Worker because it is the outstanding proletarian voice leading the workers of American industry in their battles against the employing class and its tools, the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

That is why many workers are writing in their appreciation of the Daily Worker for its enterprise in publishing Haywood's life story, which gives to the workers of today in the course of their present struggles the lessons of the past decades told by a real fighter and leader, Bill Haywood.

A Lawrence Striker.
One of the letters received in answer to the invitation (extended by the Daily Worker to all workers who knew Haywood during his active years in the American class struggle) to write in letters telling us of the circumstances and how they were impressed by him and inspired to struggle, comes from a leader of the New Bedford textile strike and of the new industrial union of textile workers in the mills of this country, Fred E. Beal. His letter states in part:

"Just a few words about 'Big Bill Haywood,' as the workers of Lawrence, Massachusetts, like to call him. I heard Bill speak from the stand on the Lawrence Common in the year 1912. He was one of the leaders of that memorable textile strike.

"Though I was young at the time, I remember well how forceful was his logic, and how well fitted his voice was for carrying his speech to enormous crowds in the open air. He made a lasting impression on me as well as upon thousands of other textile workers in Lawrence and elsewhere. He is greatly respected by the textile workers of all New England.

"I am anxiously awaiting the time to read in the Daily Worker about his experiences in the Lawrence strike, as told by himself. Fraternally.—Fred E. Beal."

Many More Interested.
Many other workers will feel that their interest in Haywood's memoirs is increased as the Daily Worker publishes "Big Bill's" accounts of struggles more recent than those of his earlier life, because more workers were touched by his influence. For that reason, all workers should subscribe to the Daily Worker now, so as not to miss the part of Haywood's story most interesting to them. And all Daily Worker subscription agents should remember that those who are or were interested in Haywood and what Haywood stood for, are possible subscribers to the Daily Worker and should be asked to take advantage of reading Haywood's book in the Daily Worker without extra charge.

In AIRWAYS, INC. John Dos Passos attacks boldly the major problem of our Age and our America—namely, the class war. This is the play of the American workers awakening to class consciousness.—MIKE GOLD.

TEST ABILITY OF APPRENTICES TO STAND SLAVERY

State Urges Them to Stick to Servitude

(By a Worker Correspondent)
MILWAUKEE (By Mail).—Wisconsin machinist apprentices are forced "to keep all trade and business secrets" from their fellow workmen, under a special contract attached to the regular apprentice contract. It reads, "and it is further agreed that the second party shall in all respects conform to and obey the rules for the government of the employees, whether heretofore or hereinafter adopted, and that all apprentices shall keep all trade and business secrets from his fellow workmen."

The regular contract reads that the apprentice must slave 15 hours a week and on top of this the boss is allowed to impose 30 more hours of overtime a month if he wishes.

Testing His Slavery Capacity.
Before the apprentice is accepted he gets a three months' tryout, so the manager can see if he can stand the strain of 10 or more hours a day slavery, with the speed demanded of him. During these three months the apprentice is allowed to attend a full day each week of school, but the exploiting boss does not have to pay for this day, until the contract is signed, and when it is signed, the apprentice's school hours are cut to four hours a week.

In most shops the apprentice doesn't even as much as begin to learn the machinist trade, because he is kept on automatic high speed productive machines where no skill is required to operate them.
35 Cents Hr. After 4 Years.
Their wages are very low, starting with 18 cents an hour and at the end of four years 35 cents.

It seems that the Wisconsin Industrial Commission affiliates with the big bosses, judging by the letter it sends to the apprentice, which reads something like this:
"Since you could not continue in school, entering apprenticeship is the most foresighted move you could make. There may be times when things will seem not to go as smoothly as you like. Because of this you may be tempted to give up

the desire to learn a trade. But we wish you the best success in your apprenticeship and hope you will decide now to stick it out no matter what happens."

In two years' time I have not seen any one from the Industrial Commission in the plant I work in to investigate the slave conditions the young workers have to stand.

J. LUCAS.

Needle Trades Strike Benefit

Workers' & Farmers' Costume Ball

PYTHIAN TEMPLE

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BEN GOLD and M. J. OLGIN

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In AIRWAYS, INC. John Dos Passos attacks boldly the major problem of our Age and our America—namely, the class war. This is the play of the American workers awakening to class consciousness.—MIKE GOLD.

New Playwrights Theatre, 133 W. 14th St., New York City

"Lash of Czar" Far Above Trash of American Movies

The American premiere of the latest Soviet film to be presented in this country may now be seen at the Cameo Theater. "The Lash of the Czar," called "The White Eagle," in the U. S. S. R. It is a Majhrabomfilm picture, directed by Protzanov, with a scenario based upon Andreyev's story, "The Governor."

The cast is one of the best assembled ever in a Soviet picture, including as it does V. I. Katchalov, of the Moscow Art Theater, seen here in "Ivan, the Terrible." V. E. Meyerhold, director of the famous Left Theater in Moscow bearing his name; Ivan Chuvelev, seen in "The End of St. Petersburg," and Anna Sten, one of the most promising of the younger film actresses, recently in "The Yellow Pass."

The story is of a provincial governor (Katchalov), who is told by one of the czar's high officials (Meyerhold) to be firm with labor troubles in his province. He is willing, but is somewhat soft, and love for his little daughter and especially for her governess (Stenn) cause him much uneasiness of conscience.

When a provocateur (Chuvelev) in the employ of the police incites a mob of workers to defy the governor, the latter has many men, women and children shot down. The governess tries to shoot him, but hasn't the nerve, since she is in love with him. His attempt to be "liberal" is, of course, defeated by the Czarist system, in which he is merely a cog. He is finally shot by the spy, who has been dismissed because the workers found him out, and who appeals in vain to the governor, telling him that it was due to his work that the governor was able to get the order of the white eagle from the czar.

The acting is at all times good, far above that to be found in the better American pictures, and the directing is also good. It reaches a high point, which caused a spon-

aneous burst of applause from the audience in the prison scene, where the workers defy the governor's request that they betray their strike leaders. The prisoners in the cell he visits begin to sing a revolutionary song, which is taken up in every cell in the prison, and as he departs, we see them at the bars of their windows, singing in defiant solidarity.

Unnecessary captions mar the picture somewhat, especially an obvious repetition four or five times: "How did it happen?" referring to the shooting down of the workers.
This picture is not in a class with "Potemkin," "Mother," "The End of St. Petersburg" or "Ten Days," but it is a good picture, especially when contrasted with such rot as Barrymore's recent Russian film "The Tempest," with Dolores Del Rio's "Revenge," and the like.

—A. G. RICHMAN.

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in the Thrilling Musical Hit
with HELEN GILLILAND.
No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer, so far as an end, that he receives his wages in cash, than he is set upon by the other portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shop-keeper, the pawnbroker, etc.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).
The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

WALTER WOOLF
in the Thrilling Musical Hit
with HELEN GILLILAND.
No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer, so far as an end, that he receives his wages in cash, than he is set upon by the other portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shop-keeper, the pawnbroker, etc.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).
The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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A WUPKI-AMKINO PRODUCTION
The Russian "Last Laugh"
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"

"Two Days" exhibits the class struggle during the revolution presented in a single individual. It has absolute correctness as far as presentation of characters and action is concerned. This powerful tragedy 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."
"Two Days" is a film of class revenge which workers will deeply appreciate. It is done in a remarkable manner; the fire scene particularly held me spellbound. The work of the three leading characters is unforgettable."
—MELACH EPSTEIN, Editor "The Freiheit."

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Many Arrested as 300 of Dressmakers Youth Section Join Big Picket Demonstration

YOUNG WORKERS ACTIVE IN BIG DRESS STRUGGLE

Youth Leaders Among Those Jailed

Over 300 members of the youth section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union were arrested when they participated in the huge picketing demonstration of the striking dressmakers yesterday.

Among these were three of the youth leaders: Max Mariash, picket captain and youth representative on the Stuyvesant Casino Hall committee; Ray Leventhal, picket captain and youth representative on Webster Hall committee, and Jenny, youth representative to the G. I. B.

Starting from 131 W. 28th St., the headquarters of the union at 10 o'clock in the morning, the youth section cheered its way and demonstrated through the garment district before the police attacked their ranks, arresting many.

With its militant work in this demonstration, the Youth Section continued its record of participation in many struggles. It has been on the job of mobilizing and activating the young dressmakers in the present strike. Wednesday morning at 5:30 there were more than 40 members of the Youth Section present who went out to distribute leaflets calling for the strike and to sell the Daily Workers and the Freiheit.

The Youth Section has seen to it that young workers have been elected on the hall committees. In Brownsville, in the Irving Plaza, in Webster Hall, etc., young workers were active in registering shops and names of the workers in the shops. The committees to visit shops, many young dressmakers are active. In the picket lines, young dressmakers are in the forefront.

The Youth Section is proceeding to register all young dressmakers between the ages of 16 and 24 years. The preamble of the Youth Section reads as follows: "The Youth Section of the National Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is established for the purpose of organizing the young needle trades workers and of rallying them for the defense of their own interests as young workers. The Youth Section of the Union includes all young workers between the ages of 16 to 24 years of age. The youth section works under the direct guidance of the General Executive Board of the Union to mobilize the young workers in all struggles in which the union participates.

"The Youth Section fights against any discrimination against the youth or against any attempt to separate the young workers from the adult workers, and to organize the unorganized young workers in the industry into the union and to better their conditions. The Youth Section aims to introduce into the life of the union all sorts of social, sports, and educational features so as to help the young workers become active and functioning union men and women. It is based on the principle of the class struggle and fights with all its power against the bosses and for the working class."

The Youth Section has already published some songs which it is distributing amongst the workers and will lead in the teaching and singing of these songs both in the halls and on the picket lines.

From now on all young dressmakers must meet every morning in front of the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St.

Pittsburgh Meet Will Protest Shifrin and Woodlawn, Pa., Cases

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11.—A joint protest meeting against the attempt to railroad to jail William Shifrin, militant fur worker, and eight Woodlawn, Pa., steel workers will be held next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the local International Labor Defense.

Shifrin and two of the steel workers, Peter Muselin and M. Reshetar, will appear in person and tell the story of their cases. Shifrin is being charged with second degree murder for defending himself against six knife-wielding right wing thugs. The eight steel workers are facing five-year jail terms, charged with sedition, having been sentenced by a tool of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company. The case is now being appealed before the United States Supreme Court by the International Labor Defense, which is also defending Shifrin.

French Militarists Fortifying Frontier

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The French war ministry is demanding that the chamber vote funds to re-construct a line of fortifications similar to those of Verdun along the whole frontier. This is the least ambitious project of the militarists, one faction demanding a continuous permanent trench line, 400 miles long, with armored underground passages of steel and concrete.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Dressmakers Strike Meet.

The Women's Committee of the New York District of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged a mass meeting for Saturday afternoon, 2 p. m., Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St., to mobilize working women behind the dressmakers' strike. Every working women's organization should participate. Women workers in the shops must demonstrate their complete solidarity with the strikers and make the meeting a strong demonstration for their support.

Plumbers Helpers Meet.

Plumbers Helpers will meet Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

United Council 17, Bath Beach.

Rose Rubin will lecture on "Rosa Luxemburg" 8:30 p. m., Friday, Feb. 22, under the auspices of Council 17, United Council of Working Women, 227 Brighton Beach, Bklyn. Comrades are asked to bring friends.

Membership Meet. Anti-Imperialist League.

A membership meeting of the New York Branch of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League will be held tomorrow night, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

Protest Meet. Anti-Imperialist League.

A protest meet against the murder of Hilario Montenegro by agents of American imperialism will be held by the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, Thursday, Feb. 14, 109 E. 14th St., Thursday night.

Council 4, Williamsburgh.

Council 4, Williamsburgh, United Council Working Women will meet Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., 109 E. 14th St., Brooklyn. Dr. Hoffer will criticize the debate between Olgin and Gittow.

Council 22, Working Women.

Rehearsal of the play "The Council 22, Unit Council Working Women, headquarters, 8:30 p. m. tonight. Subject: Working Women in Organizations.

Furriers Council, Bronx.

Dr. Helen Novshovitz will lecture at the meeting of the recently reorganized Furriers' Council, Bronx, United Council Working Women, tomorrow, 8:30 p. m., 1668 Vyse Ave., Bronx.

Council 15, Bronx, U. C. W. W.

A symposium on the War Danger will be held at the home of Council 15, United Council Working Women, 1233 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 14, 8:30 p. m.

Littinsky Speaks, Council 10.

Thillie Littinsky will talk on "Our Children and We" before the United Council of Working Women, Council 10, 19 Benson Pl., Wednesday night, 8:45 23rd St., Brooklyn.

Council 21, Flatbush, U. C. W. W.

Council 21, Flatbush, United Council Working Women, will have a lecture on "The War Danger," 1233 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn.

Labors Temple Poets.

The Oracle Poets, five to ten newspaper and magazine poets, under the leadership of Max Sobel, will recite at the Labor Temple Poetry Forum, 242 E. 14th St., Thursday, 8:15 p. m.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra.

Comrade Arnold Frowell will conduct rehearsal of the Freiheit Symphony Orchestra tonight, 1232 Southern Boulevard, near Freeman St. subway station, Bronx.

Co-operative Soccer Club Dance.

The Co-operative Soccer Club, members of the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League, will hold a dance at the auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park E., Saturday.

International Labor Defense Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, New York district, will take place at the 10th St. and Park Ave. Make donations—contribute articles—come into the office, 123 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. 15, at Washington Birthday, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 65 E. Fourth St.

Women Theatre Party.

The Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League will hold a ball on February 14, at Laurel Garden, 75 E. 119th St., basement. Fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting dates.

Night Workers Organize I. L. D. Branch.

A special organizational meeting to form an afternoon branch of the International Labor Defense will take place Tuesday, Feb. 13, 3 o'clock at Workers Center, 26 Union Square, top floor. All night workers are urged to come and help to organize the branch.

Needle Trades Benefit.

A Workers and Farmers Costume Ball under the auspices of Local New York Workers International Relief, will be given at Pythian Temple, 70th St., East of Broadway, Friday, 8:30 p. m.

Chop Suey Party.

The Japanese Workers' Club will have a chop suey party Thursday evening, 7 p. m., Oriental restaurant, 411 1st St. Proceeds for organization activities.

Rosa Luxemburg Girls Sports Club.

The Rosa Luxemburg Girls Sports Club will hold an affair in memorial of Rosa Luxemburg at the Downtown Workers Center, 123 Wilkins Ave., Feb. 16. Everybody welcome.

Progressive Butchers Banquet.

The Progressive Butchers and Pastry Union will hold a banquet to celebrate the opening of union offices at 214 E. 9th St. The banquet will be held at the Downtown Workers Club, 35 Second St., Sunday.

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.

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 10, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

Inter-Racial Dance.

An inter-racial dance, for the benefit of the Negro Champion, Daily Worker and the Negro Relief, will be arranged for Friday evening, March 22, at Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th 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, on the "Role of the Communist Party in the New Unions."

United Council Working Women.

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

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 Alterman on Friday, Feb. 15, at Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. The orchestra will illustrate the talk with excerpts from Schubert's work.

Membership Meet. Y.W.S.C.C.

A special membership meeting of the Young Workers Social Club will be held at 118 Bristol St., Brooklyn. Club report will be given.

Iron Workers' Union Meet.

An important meeting of the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Steel Workers Union will be held tonight.

Dressmakers Strike Meet.

The Women's Committee of District 2, has arranged a mass meeting for Saturday afternoon, 2 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, to mobilize the working women behind the dressmakers' strike. Comrades must attend and bring other workers from the shops with them. This meeting must be made a strong demonstration of solidarity with the strikers, under the leadership of the Party.

Unit 5FD, Sub-Section 2C, Meet.

A very important meeting of the unit will be held tomorrow, 6 p. m., 30 Union Square. Those who have been absent the past two weeks and those who fail to attend this meeting will be disciplined.

Housewives District Membership Meet.

A district membership meeting of all housewives party members in the language fractions and mass women's organizations will be held Thursday night at the Workers Center, 729 Broadway, Room 226, to make final arrangements for the membership meeting.

Shop Nucleus, 4F, 3E.

Shop Nucleus 4F, 3E will meet Thursday, 191 W. 47th St.

Branch 5, Section 5.

A special meeting of Branch 5, Section 5, is called for tonight, 8:30 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx.

Unit 5F, 3D.

Unit 5F, 3D, will meet tomorrow night, 6 p. m., 141 W. 27th St.

Unit 2F, Section 6.

Unit 2F, Section 6, will meet Thursday, 6:15 p. m., 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Those absent will be disciplined.

Business Meet. Unit 4F, Section 1.

A business meeting of Unit 4F, Section 1, will be held tomorrow night, 6:30 p. m., 60 St. Marks Pl.

Anti-Imperialist League Fraction.

A fraction meeting of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League will be held 8 p. m., sharp, 729 Broadway, Room 226, to make final arrangements for the membership meeting.

Night Workers.

The Night Workers' Unit will meet tomorrow, 3 p. m., 6th floor, Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

Section 1, Daily Worker Agents.

A special meeting of all Daily Worker agents in Section 1 will be held at 60 St. Marks Place, 6:30 p. m.

Executive Committee, Unit 3F, S.S. 2A.

An important meeting of the Executive Committee of Unit 3F, Subsection 2A, will be held today, 6 p. m., 26-28 Union Square, Party office.

Section 3 Educational Meetings.

Section 3 has arranged educational meetings for units every evening of week commencing today, at which speakers from the district will be present to discuss the work among women workers in the class struggle. Speakers will be: Monday, Pauline Rogers, Tuesday, Rebekah Grecht, Wednesday, Thursday, Juliet S. Poyntz.

Educational Meet. 7F St.

An educational meeting will be held in Unit 7F St., 8:30 p. m., 60 St. Marks Place, tomorrow. Comrade Freedman will lead the discussion on the industrial situation in U. S.

Section 7 Industrial Organizers.

Section 7 Unit Industrial Organizers will meet Thursday, 8 p. m., 48 Bay St., Brooklyn.

Unit 2F, S.S. 2A.

An important meeting of Unit 2F, S.S. 2A will be held Thursday, 6 p. m., 26-28 Union Square.

Young Workers League, Yorkville.

The League will meet tomorrow, 8:30 p. m. Reorganization of the branch will be discussed.

Women's Week, Section 3.

Every evening of the week commencing Feb. 11, units of Section 2 will have discussion problems of importance to working women. Women who have been active in the work among women in New York City will lead the discussions. All members should be present and should bring women from shops and factories.

Williamsburgh Y. W. L.

The recently organized Young Workers League of Williamsburgh 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.

Daily Worker Dance, Section 7.

A dance for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be given by Section 7, Washington Birthday, Friday night, Feb. 22, Finnish Hall, 764 40th St.

Daily Worker Agents, Section 7.

Daily Worker agents of Section 7 will meet today at 8 p. m., 764 40th St.

Section 1 Attention!

A special membership meeting of Section one will be held Thursday, Feb. 14, 6:30 p. m., sharp, at section headquarters, 60 St. Marks Pl. The order of business will be: 1.—Daily Worker. 2.—Dress Strikers. 3.—Comrades absent will be called to responsibility.

Executive, Section 1.

A plenary session of the executive committee of Section 1 will be held today, 8:30 p. m., at 60 St. Marks Pl. All members and candidates must be present.

Section 6 Membership Meet.

Section 6 members comrades to come to the membership meeting Monday, Feb. 11, 6 p. m., 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

Anti-Jim Crow Meet.

A mass protest meeting under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress and the International Labor Defense will be held today at 8 p. m., 125 W. 130th St. Wagenknecht, Welsh, Williams, Bultenkant, Minor and Moore will speak.

Section Women Organizers.

All Section Women Work Organizers are ordered to immediately send

Office Workers.

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

Olgin To Speak.

"Nation and Class" will be discussed by Moissey Olgin, editor of the "Hammer" at the Harlem Forum, 148 E. 103rd St., Thursday night.

Workers Laboratory Theatre.

The Workers' Laboratory Theatre meets every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8:30 p. m., at 334 E. 15th St.

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.

WORKERS OF THE PHILIPPINES SEND THEIR GREETINGS

Demand Independence for Islands

By JACINTO G. MANAHAN. (President, Philippine Confederation of Peasants)

The convention of the Philippine Confederation of Peasants was held in the town of Bulacan, of the province of that name, on December 1 and 2, and was a great success. Nine provinces were well represented, as Bulacan, Pampanga, Bataan, Nueva Ecija, Laguna, Rizal, Cavite, Tayabas, Batangas. Besides official delegates, there were fraternal delegates, fishermen, agricultural workers, sawmill workers, and many peasants who were interested.

The convention was "guarded" heavily by eight police headed by the local chief of police, and a company of armed soldiers under the command of the Provincial Constabulary. But in spite of this, the convention was in continuous session for two days, recessing only for eating, and discussed and passed over a hundred resolutions.

Greetings To Peasants of World.

The convention sent greetings to the Peasants' International and all its sections, as to all peasants' national organizations not yet affiliated to the International, and hailed the Soviet Union as successful and "the inspiration of all workers and peasants throughout the world."

The delegates voted to support the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat as against imperialism and the war danger in the Pacific, and elected three delegates to attend the next congress of the PPTUS next August. Two delegates were elected to attend the congress next July of the International League Against Americanism in Paris.

American workers and farmers were particularly requested by resolution, to aid the Philippine masses in their "struggle for Philippine independence, and to give more propaganda for the movement." An interchange of information and opinions is earnestly solicited. The so-called Philippine Independence Commission was condemned for incompetence and extravagance.

Subsection 3B Social.

Subsection 3B will hold a social for the benefit of the Daily Worker at Amalgamated Food Workers Hall, 133 W. 51st St., Saturday, Feb. 23.

Attention Language Fractions.

All language fractions are hereby instructed to elect a Women's Work Organizer for their respective language group and send in the name and address to the Daily Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

Fights Imperialist Land Grab.

A protest was adopted against amending the Philippine Corporation Law affecting land holdings, just approved by the legislature, such protest to be made to the congress and the president of the United States, as contrary to public opinion and the organic law.

This amendment gives more privileges to foreign capitalists and opens the door for surrender to imperialism. It is the result of the cooperation between the leaders of the Filipino bourgeoisie and Governor-General Stimson, who is the representative of American imperialism in the Philippines. American workers' and farmers' organizations are requested to voice their protest against this amendment and send copies of their action to the Philippines.

That is why I am sending the Daily Worker and the Freiheit the money I need for food. This is one of my means of protesting against the Brindels in the unions."

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