

TO DAILY WORKER READERS

Comrades:

Yesterday we received \$743.70 from workers and sympathizers with the cause of the working class, as donations in the drive to save the Daily Worker.

This makes the record of receipts up to last night as follows:

Prior to Sunday, Feb. 10	\$7,641.88
Sunday and Monday receipts	812.65
Tuesday receipts	585.92
Wednesday (yesterday)	743.70
Total receipts to last night	\$9,784.15

Yesterday's Daily Worker told you how we had utilized \$8,144 to meet pressing debts which would otherwise have closed the Daily Worker some days ago. Wednesday we were able to liquidate \$725 more of the most urgent demands.

The Daily Worker, the revolutionary organ of class struggle of our class expresses the thanks of all revolutionary workers to those who are contributing thus to make possible the continuation of the workers' paper.

Yesterday we printed in these columns the ultimatum from the printing concern which does the typesetting and press work for the Daily Worker. From that ultimatum you know how grave the situation is, and how much MORE must be done to save the Daily Worker. Comrades, we are determined to secure the amount of approximately \$15,000 in addition to what has been obtained, with which the Daily Worker, the only Bolsheviki daily paper in the English language in the whole world, will be enabled to march ahead, freed of the pressing debts which have crippled and almost destroyed our paper. And we are confident that you will see us through this crisis for the sake of the working class cause which you and we serve.

Why are we so sure? Here are a few of the many letters that are pouring in (we will print them ultimately) from those who will save the Daily Worker:

Gary, Indiana, Feb. 8.

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

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed please find two checks—one for \$59.00 and one for \$51.00—also \$5 in cash for the Daily Worker fund.

The steel workers of Gary cannot afford to lose the "Daily," the only militant working class paper published in the English language.

The following comrades have contributed:

George Maravich, \$5; T. Vlasovetz, \$5; E. Kovaluk, \$5; Sam Rudy, \$4; Harry Reich, \$5; Sam Belnko, \$5; M. Germok, \$5; Sam Kuchor, \$5; J. Rusak, \$5; George Paynich, \$5; S. Chernisky, \$5; J. Yankovich, \$5; J. Zenevick, \$5; J. Gudandos, \$1.

The City Executive Committee of Gary, Workers (Communist) Party, contributes \$5, making a total of \$115.

We will try to send in as much as we can at the earliest possible date.

For a strong Communist Daily!

Keep up the fight, comrades.

With Communist Greetings,

J. Rusak,

Sec'y. City Committee, Workers (Communist) Party.

Los Angeles, February 6, 1929.

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

Dear friends:

Enclosed find my check for Two Dollars. Sorry I cannot make it \$200. The condition of my eyes prevents me from soliciting aid for our paper. I gave your local collection a \$6 check for renewal (made out to Daily Worker). Will be glad to receive Bill Haywood's Book.

Yours for a Better World,

Siegfried Seiler.

P. S.—More than 50 years ago I joined the International in San Francisco. At the age of 73 I regret to take a back seat and watch the Sunrise.

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

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed is my bit to help the Daily Worker through this time of stress—\$100. No sacrifice is too great to keep this fighting arm of the working class movement, the Daily Worker, in condition to strike harder and more effective blows against our deadly enemy, the capitalist class.

Anita Whitney.

Comrades, in New York this coming Saturday and Sunday will be TAG DAYS for the Daily Worker. Great results are expected. All members of the Workers (Communist) Party are being mobilized for these TAG DAYS. We are sure that you will be among them.

Meantime all readers of the Daily Workers, in all cities and everywhere, are urged to intensify the drive to obtain the greatest possible donations, from individuals and from workers' ORGANIZATIONS—trade unions, workers' clubs, fraternal societies, etc. The need is urgent. Time is pressing.

Fraternally yours,

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Rush funds QUICK to The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Sq., New York.

EMERGENCY FUND

Workers (Communist) Party,
Gary, Ind.—Geo. Maravich
\$5; P. Vlasovetz, \$5; E.
Kovaluk, \$5; Sam Rudy,
\$4; Harry Reich, \$5; Sam
Belenko, \$5; M. Yermok,
\$5; S. Kuchor, \$5; J. Ru-
sak, \$5; Geo. Paynich, \$5;
S. Chernicky, \$5; J. Yan-
kovich, \$5; J. Zenevick, \$5;
J. Gudandos, \$1; City Exe-
cutive Committee, \$50. \$115.00
Anita Whitney, Oakland, Cal. 100.00
Collected by a comrade, City.
—A Friend, \$5; A Friend,
\$5; W. Jackson, \$5; Margo-
las, \$1; Zutkoff, \$1; Dar-

dig, \$1; R. Epstein, \$2; R.
Cohen, \$2; C. Morrison, \$1;
Savary, \$1; Roller, \$1;
Gerson, \$2; R. Weston,
\$1; P. Romont, \$1; J. C.
Constantine, \$1; Alice Ho-
gan, \$1; Markoff, \$5; Mina
Resman, \$1; Fishman, \$1;
Spro, \$1; L. Morrison, \$1;
Zema Zubkoff, \$1; V. Ver-
gun, \$1; M. Nenki, \$1;
Garfinkel, \$2; Blanken-
stein, \$5; Rosenberg, \$1;
A Friend, \$1; Eiseman,
\$1; Kaufman, \$1; Novack,
\$2; Halperin, \$2; Marks,
(Continued on Page Three)

Hemstitchers, Tuckers Meet Tonight; Await Call for General Strike

All active members of the Hemstitchers' and Tuckers' Union, Local 41, will hold a meeting tonight immediately after work at 131 W. 28th St. This meeting, which is the second of its kind held this week, is called for the express purpose of continuing plans for the mobilization of the workers for the coming struggle with the employers. A mass meeting of all the workers in the trade is being called for next Monday. Details of time and place will be published later, it is announced.

662 WORKERS TO APPEAR IN MILL OWNERS' COURTS

I.L.D. in Big Defense Fight; Darrow, Hays as Attorneys

Blow at New Union Indictment Includes Strike Leaders

(Special to the Daily Worker) NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 13.—The mill barons of New Bedford, through their instrument, the Superior Court of Massachusetts, will on Monday set in motion the elaborate fraud of capitalist justice when 662 of the most active participants in the New Bedford textile strike face trial in the largest mass trial in the history of American labor. The trial of 25 strike leaders on two conspiracy charges is also scheduled to begin Monday. Among those indicted on the conspiracy charges are Albert Weisbord, secretary of the National Textile Workers Union; Fred Biedenapp, national secretary of the Workers International Relief, and Paul Crouch, national secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

Variety of Charges. The 662 workers are being tried on a variety of charges, including disorderly conduct, inciting to riot, parading without a permit and whatever other charges the police officials of New Bedford were able to devise. All of the 662 strikers have already been convicted in the district court and they are now being tried on an appeal. Some of them have been convicted as many as 12 times. Practically all the strike leaders are among the 662, including William T. Murdoch, Fred Beale, Jack Rubinstein, Ellen Dawson and Eli Keller.

The International Labor Defense, which is defending New Bedford cases, is planning to make one of the greatest fights in its history to prevent the conviction of the workers. Clarence Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays, who have appeared in many prominent labor cases and defended Greco and Carrillo last year, will lead the defense corps. Hays will be present in New Bedford Monday, as will Joseph Brodsky, New York labor attorney. The I. L. D. has also wired Darrow to make all possible efforts to appear here at the start of the trial.

Try to Crush New Union. The International Labor Defense points out that the trial of these militants is an attempt on the part of the mill owners to deal a crushing blow to the National Textile Workers Union and remove its leadership members from the field of activity. The I. L. D. calls upon all class-conscious workers to back its fight to smash this attack of the boss courts which comes at a time when the mills are engaged in a ruthless wage-cutting campaign.

Paul Crouch, national secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant of extradition to the state of Massachusetts. The arrest was made by two detectives of the bomb squad shortly (Continued on Page Five)

Section One to Hold Member Meet Tonight

A general membership meeting of Section 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held tonight at 6:30 at the section headquarters, 60 St. Marks Pl.

100,000 Leaflets Now Ready at the Office of the Daily Worker

Leaflets, 100,000 in number, are now ready at the business office of the Daily Worker. All Party comrades, functionaries and others, must call today for bundles for distribution throughout the city. Factories and shops must be thoroughly covered in all boroughs.

Jail 3 Young Workers; Gave Out Leaflets

Three terrible criminals appeared in the Fourth District Court yesterday morning. They were Bertha Rosenberg, Rose Kleidman and Freda Kass, all members of the Young Workers League. These three desperadoes were charged with the heinous crime of distributing leaflets to the pupils of Washington Irving High School, 15th Street and Irving Place.

The leaflet protested against the action of the school authorities in suspending Rose Pollack for membership in the Young Workers League. Magistrate Jean Norris, notorious for her anti-labor bias, tried to impress the three girls with the enormity of their crime. She was volubly supported by Principal Edward C. Zabriskie, of Washington Irving High School, who proved that even the most mediocre pedagogue can be expert in the art of locking the boots of his masters. The three girls were however, visibly unimpressed with all this fuming.

Jacques Buitenbant, representing the New York District of the International Labor Defense, appeared in behalf of the defendants, but Magistrate Norris overruled all his arguments and declared them guilty. They were sentenced to one day in jail or fines of \$5 each. They chose jail.

CATHOLICS MAKE THREATS TO KILL

Letters 'From Heaven' to Calles and Gil

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13.—With more bombs found, with threatening letters from Catholics seeking to revenge the execution of Toral, the Catholic murderer of Obregon, the Mexican police are guarding many of the political associates of President Gil and ex-President Calles, while three foreigners, one a consul of Bolivia, have been ordered deported for stirring up a Catholic rebellion.

Ex-President Calles received many threatening letters, some saying the Catholics would kidnap his daughter, who is married to a Yankee, a son of a sugar capitalist of Michigan. Some of the letters were written on white cloth and said: "This fell from heaven." President Gil, issuing a new statement on developments, declared that newspapers were shielding the Catholics by trying to ascribe the crimes to "political groups or a political party." He denied this, which was aimed by the papers to turn attention from the Catholics to the Communists—and said that documents and investigation show that the criminals are "exalted fanatical Catholics."

CHARGE "GRAFT," ANSWER "FRAUD"

Grand Jury Has Case of Queens Bribe

The Queens County Grand Jury at 2 p. m. yesterday took up the case of bribes offered to George Harvey, president of Queensboro. Harvey's direct accusation is that the ring of politicians, both republican and democratic, that control Queensboro, and the sewer pipe manufacturers, combined to offer him a bribe of \$200,000 to let certain practices of his convicted predecessor, Maurice Connolly, continue of the borough until he was convicted of participating in a \$5,000,000 sewer pipe graft.

Berg Go Between. Harvey's main specification is that a private detective named Frank H. Berg, Jr., came with others to Harvey's home at New Milford, Conn., and that the bribe was offered there. He says it was offered again, before witnesses at his office in the Boro Hall. Berg admits the visit, but says he (Continued on Page Two)

BRITTEN ADMITS NAVAL RACE AS COOLIDGE SIGNS

Fifteen Cruiser Bill Now Law; Funds for Building at Once

England Is Retaliating U. S. Imperialist Says 'She Menaces World'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UP).—Chairman Britten of the house naval affairs committee issued a statement today praising President Coolidge for signing the cruiser bill and charging that the Lord Birkenhead naval construction program adopted by Great Britain "is a distinct menace to the balance of the world."

The British admiralty, on receipt of news that U. S. imperialism was building a fleet against British imperialism, accepted the challenge with a formal statement that Britain would build an equal number of warships. All European official and semi-official comment has since recognized that a naval race, leading inevitably to war, is going on between U. S. and England.

President Coolidge, as was expected, signed the fifteen cruiser bill today, after a fifteen minute conference with senate and house leaders as to the best way to divert government funds to an immediate building program. It was decided that this would be done best by passing an amendment to the naval appropriations bill. The first appropriation will probably be \$50,000,000.

TROOPS TORTURE IN PHILIPPINES

Attempt to Frame Up Peasant Leaders

(Special to the Daily Worker) MANILA, (By Mail).—The central office of our organization has just received affidavits from our leader on the Dinaluohan estate, in the province of Bataan, revealing the maltreatment given four peasants there by officers and soldiers of the Philippine constabulary, under American command. Extracts of these affidavits are as follows: On January 12, Martin Majada, peasant, was arrested by a constabulary major with two soldiers, and brought to a sugar plantation which was burned some time ago. His feet were placed in the footprints (Continued on Page Five)

Mass Meet to Protest Montenegro Murder in Harlem Tonight at 8

A mass meeting in protest against the murder by American imperialist tools of Hilario Montenegro, secretary of the Caracas branch of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Party, will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at Lexington Hall, 109 E. 116th St. The meeting is under the joint auspices of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Party, the New York branch of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League and the Harlem section of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Among the speakers will be Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker; Luiz Martinez, of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Party; Otto Huiswood, of the American Negro Labor Congress; Leon S. Ruiz, of the Spanish section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League; Carlos Fleury, of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Party; Karl Reeve, editor of the Labor Defender, and Harriet Silverman, secretary of the New York branch of the League. The chairman of the meeting will be Albert Moreau.

Special Articles on Mexico by Weisbord to Appear in 'Daily'

The recent events in Mexico indicate that the Mexican masses of workers and peasants are astir with revolution while the forces of reaction are taking ever more openly fascist forms. What's doing in Mexico? That will be a question of growing interest to workers in the United States, in view of the signing of a Solidarity Pact between the new revolutionary trade union center there and the Trade Union Educational League. Albert Weisbord, who recently visited Mexico as representative of the T. U. E. L. to the Unification Assembly of Workers and Peasants has written a series of articles for the Daily Worker, the first of which will be published tomorrow. Look for it.

DRESS STRIKE SPREADS AS ARRESTS CONTINUE; EXPOSE STORIES OF STRIKE'S END

30 More Jailed; Strike Committee Discusses Draft of Settlement With Ass'n Bosses

To Continue Strike Until the Sweatshops Are Wiped Out, Leaders Say; Fur Meet Today

Concluding a day marked by enthusiastic mass meetings of dress strikers which crowded four large halls, the general strike committee at a meeting held late last night in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., hammered out plans for extending the strike still further for the unionization of larger portions of the industry.

Picketing activities went on with undiminished vigor throughout the day resulting in the calling out on strike the workers of many shops and also a few of the largest in the industry, such as the big Sadowsky shop. Thirty pickets were arrested yesterday.

The work of mobilization for spreading the strike, which was emphasized by all the strike leaders in their speeches to the strikers, was entered into by the strike committee after they had taken up clause by clause the tentative agreement with the union's conference committee had worked out in the negotiations with the Dress Manufacturers' Protective Association.

After Charles S. Zimmerman, who read the proposed agreement to the strike committee, had pointed out that besides the 40-hour, five-day week, the no discharge provision and the minimum wage scale, the new union had succeeded in having the employers concede a one-week trial period instead of a two-week period. In the old agreement, which the company union is now alleged to have with other dress bosses, a boss had the right to dismiss a worker if he claimed that after two weeks' trial the worker did not suit him. In the present pact the trial period is not only one week, but even then a dismissal cannot take place unless the union agrees to it.

After a discussion on the tentative agreement had taken place, the strike committee gave its leaders its endorsement and then made a decision to call a strike mass meeting for ratification of the pact by the rank and file before the agreement goes into effect.

At the mass meetings earlier in the day the strike leaders had condemned enemy propaganda, designed to injure the inspiring solidarity of the strike, the tale that the strike had ended. This was the story carried in nearly all capitalist papers when they heard of a proposed agreement with the Protective Association. The socialist press picked it up and howled that the strike had ended. "The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will never enter into any agreements before the general strike committee and before the rank and file of the strikers have given their official endorsement of any settlements. The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union announced late yesterday the calling of a mass meeting of all cloakmakers for the coming Monday evening at 7 o'clock in Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42nd St. A mass membership meeting of the furriers has also been called, this one for tonight in the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl. Report Strike Status. The purpose of these two meetings is to report to the workers of these trades the present status of the strike in the dress industry how the mobilization of the cloakmakers and furriers to aid the strike can be the most speedily accomplished and what immediate measures shall be taken in that direction. These meetings will also take up local trade problems. "Stories to the effect that the strike is settled, which was the interpretation given to yesterday's developments by all the capitalist papers, is absolutely false," was the (Continued on Page Five)

Shoe Workers Will Hear Organization Talk at Meet Tonight

The necessity of building up a strong organization to fight wage cuts and speed-up systems which the shoe bosses are attempting to enforce will be stressed tonight at a general membership meeting of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, at Union Hall, 51 E. 10th St., 7:30 tonight. An organizational report will be given by Joseph Magliacano, organizer. To aid the organizational drive, members and sympathizers are asked to rush funds to union headquarters, 51 E. 10th St.

Britain Increases Size of Cruisers to Match U. S. Foe

LONDON, Feb. 12.—In sharp rejoinder to the U. S. imperialist enlarged navy, the British admiralty announced today that the new cruisers building for the British navy will be of 10,000 tons each, instead of 6,500 tons, the normal size of British light cruisers. A further building program is expected, according to the admiralty's promise to build ship for ship with its U. S. rival.

WAGE LAW "ILLEGAL." VANCOUVER, B. C., (By Mail).—The Canadian Supreme Court has declared illegal the regulations under the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, which was enacted two years ago. Up to the present time the lumber and the catering industries are the only ones to which the provisions of the act have been applied.

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.

MOBILIZE FOR TAG DAYS IN NEW YORK SHOPS TODAY, TOMORROW FOR DAILY

Today and tomorrow, all class-conscious workers of New York will start the drive to acquaint their fellow-workers in the shops and factories with the fact that the Daily Worker is their paper, fighting their battles. Armed with collection boxes, they will invade every factory in New York in the huge drive for funds to save the Daily Worker. Their slogan, today and tomorrow, will be: "Into the Factories!" On Saturday and Sunday, the streets will be canvassed throughout the city, workers clubs will be visited, meetings and affairs will be called on to show their color in the Two Red Tag (Continued on Page Two)

Into the Factories!

Swinging into action Today, the first Offensive in the Red Tag Day fight to Save the Daily Worker Will open when hundreds of workers Invade the factories And shops armed With Daily Worker Collection boxes, To prove to their Fellow workers that The Daily Worker is THEIR paper, Fighting THEIR battles, Leading THEIR struggles!

Throughout the city, Organizing while They collect, workers Will spread the Message that the Daily Worker carries To ALL workers, Organized and Unorganized, Negro and white, Of ALL races!

The Red Tag Days Give every worker The opportunity To SHOW HIS COLOR! To wear the little Red tag that Shows to all the World that he has Done HIS bit to Save the Daily Worker, The fighting organ Of the workers all Over the world!

Remember! Saturday and Sunday are the days When workers clubs, Meetings, affairs, And every street In the city will Be finecombed by All class-conscious, Revolutionary Workers— Today and Tomorrow, After getting your Collection box, Your slogan must be: INTO THE FACTORIES!

Judge Winslow, I. R. T. Friend in Injunction Suits, Charged with Graft

HOUSE FORCED TO ASK PROBE ON 12 POINTS

Engaged in Bankruptcy Ring With Law Firm

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UP).—The house judiciary committee today requested its chairman, Representative Graham, republican, Pennsylvania, to ask Attorney General Sargent to have the justice department investigate charges of improper conduct made against Judge Francis A. Winslow, of New York.

There is now an investigation being conducted in New York by the district attorney general and a grand jury, Graham said.

On motion of Representative LaGuardia, republican, New York, the committee requested the chairman to communicate with Attorney General Sargent and ask his department to make that investigation cover the resolution LaGuardia introduced yesterday and report its examination to this committee.

In With Law Firm.
Winslow, according to LaGuardia's statement, had a little habit of forcing all bankruptcy applicants to hire either as full counsel or as co-counsel the law firm headed by Marcus Helfand. He is also the favorite injunction judge of the Interboro Street Railways Co. in its fight for the seven-cent fare, and one of the charges against him is that his relations to the Hedley railways company is "peculiar."

The LaGuardia resolution makes twelve definite allegations:

That there apparently have been grave irregularities in Judge Winslow's court.

That Judge Winslow has received favors willingly growing out of his friendship with Marcus Helfand.

That the general opinion of lawyers is that they must retain Helfand to get a favorable decision from Judge Winslow on a case.

That Judge Winslow has given receiverships and appointments to a few men who, in their turn, appointed the judge's relatives and friends.

Steinhardt Favorite.
That creditors' losses are increased by this system and the excessive expenses and fees it caused.

That Judge Winslow, fugitive bankruptcy lawyer, was Judge Winslow's favorite appointee.

That Helfand and other members of the group influenced the opinions of Judge Winslow.

That Judge Winslow allowed the I. R. T. an injunction in the seven-cent fare case under peculiar circumstances.

That the judge has intimidated witnesses, changed records, prejudiced juries and harassed attorneys.

That the judge was prompted by Helfand in granting a sentence of only thirty days in jail to Walter Gutterson, convicted of using the mails to defraud.

That Judge Winslow is accused by Meyer Kaplan of granting him a parole through unlawful methods and later revoking it as set out heretofore.

That Judge Winslow improperly conducted a trial so as to prejudice the jury against prosecution.



Mr. and Mrs. President-elect Hoover reviewing boy scouts on the lawn of the chain store palace in Florida. To keep the boys eager for their service to U. S. capitalism in the next big war, Hoover has gone thru the formality of becoming a boy scout "tenderfoot."

CHARGE "GRAFT," ANSWER "FRAUD"

Grand Jury Has Case of Queens Bribe

(Continued from Page One) offered only campaign contributions. He accuses Harvey of trying to frame him up, because he had discovered that Harvey was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, in one of its camouflaged forms, called the American Crusaders.

Bi-partisan Clique.
Harvey says that when all the facts are known, it will show that a group of republican and democratic leaders in the boro are smeared with the case. He named especially Joseph De Bragga, republican boss, Maurice Connolly, convicted democratic former president of the boro, and Harry J. Stiles, Fourth Assembly District boss.

Stiles has a different version. He appeared at the grand jury rooms to testify, and while waiting his turn commented as follows, about Harvey:

"Monumental Liar."
"A monumental liar, a colossal faker and a man insane over publicity," he called the borough president.

It was Mr. Harvey's assertion that Frank H. Berg, Jr., private detective and intimate of politicians, was present when the bribe was offered, that angered Mr. Stiles.

"Harvey called me into his office just after his election and asked me to assist him in framing Berg," he said. "They had fallen out over campaign funds. The idea was to frame him over this very bribery charge."

"Harvey made it all up as he sat there in his chair and he wanted me to go to the District Attorney's office with him."

Harvey in turn said that Stiles was lying.

An Easy Sentence.
Apparently enough evidence is uncovered in this quarrel to get indictments, perhaps convictions, of several highly placed public officials. But convictions doesn't mean much when \$5,000,000 has been stolen. Connolly was convicted months ago, and has served only one day. While out on appeal he was given permission to make a trip to Europe.

Long Island Party in Dance Saturday

An entertainment and dance has been arranged by Section 9, Long Island, of the Workers (Communist) Party for this Saturday evening at Fessler's Dance Hall, on the corner of Steinway and Woolsey Aves., Astoria, L. I.

The entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock in the evening, and dancing, which will follow, will continue until 2 a. m. All workers are urged to attend this affair. In order to reach the hall, take the Astoria "L" train and get off at Hoyt Ave. station.

Children to Hold Mass Meeting This Saturday

A mass meeting to form a children's auxiliary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union will be held at 16 W. 21st St. this Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A leader of the union will be the principal speaker.

The call for the meeting, issued by the Youth Section of the union, calls not only on needle trades workers' children, but on all working class children to attend this meeting.

Progressive Bakers Ball Tomorrow Night

Elaborate entertainment will be offered at the concert and ball of the Progressive Bakers at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., tomorrow night. Bakers of New York, Yonkers, Jersey City and Paterson, N. J., and butchers, grocers, delicatessen, restaurant and butchers' organizations will be represented. The program will include Russian songs and Pioneer and Spanish group dances.

GRANITE CUTTERS WIN.
STONINGTON, Maine, (By Mail).—The Goes Granite Co., faced with a strike, has been forced to recognize the union. It employs 75 men.

Hoover Encourages Young Victims of Militarists

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The way was opened today for the drastic National Origins Immigration Act to go into effect July 1. Hoover said to oppose Because of Next War

WAY OPEN FOR "ORIGINS LAW"

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ILL.D. Urges Workers to Increase Activity for Defense Bazaar

Many workingclass organizations, representing various nationalities, are now busy with preparations for the annual bazaar of the New York District of the International Labor Defense, to be held March 6-7-8-9-10 in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

The bazaar this year is being planned on a more elaborate scale than ever before because of the large number of class war cases for which immediate funds must be provided. There will be about 30 booths selling articles of all sorts. The various workingclass organizations who are cooperating in the bazaar are now busy making and collecting articles for their booths.

Since only a few weeks remain, the I. L. D. urges all workers and workers' organizations to intensify their activities. In addition to collecting articles for the booths, bazaar tickets must be sold, greetings and advertisements for the bazaar program secured and names gathered for the Red Honor Roll.

With the proposed legislation now defeated by committee action, President Coolidge will be permitted to issue a proclamation before April 1 announcing that the National Origins scheme of quota immigration will go into effect July 1. Coolidge is understood to be in favor of the system and there is no reason to believe he will hold up the proclamation.

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INTO THE SHOPS AND FACTORIES IN TAG DAY DRIVE!

Collection Boxes Ready at "Daily" Office

(Continued from Page One) Days. But today and tomorrow the slogan must be: "Into the Factories!"

All workers, especially members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League are urged to get their boxes immediately at their section headquarters or at the Daily Worker business office, 26 Union Square, for collections in the shops and factories today and tomorrow.

In connection with the Red Tag Days, a leaflet has been issued, 100,000 copies of which will be circulated throughout the city during the Red Tag Days, calling on all workers to show their color. The leaflet, in part, follows:

"Five years ago the Daily Worker was born. During these years, the Daily Worker has established itself as the most courageous weapon of the American workers in their struggles. Today the striking dress-makers look for support and inspiration to their most valuable aid—the Daily Worker.

"In the midst of the orgy of war preparations, the building of cruisers and new huge armaments, the Daily Worker is the only American daily newspaper which is carrying on an unceasing struggle against capitalist militarism and the growing war danger. The Daily Worker is the weapon of the world proletariat against imperialism.

"Today the Daily Worker is facing one of the severest crises of its career, facing the prospect of immediate suspension just when it is needed most for the coming struggles. This would be a catastrophe for the working class, and a victory for American imperialism. This catastrophe must not take place. You must do your share to prevent it along with thousands of workers throughout the country who have shown their readiness to sacrifice everything to keep our Daily Worker alive.

"Organize a collection box in your shop for Friday and Saturday, Feb. 16-17, or your next pay day.

"Give to maintain the Daily Worker.

"Join the ranks of the volunteers to keep the Daily Worker!

"Report Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 16-17, at stations advertised in the Daily Worker!"

Speakers at the meeting will include Ben Gitlow, member of the Secretariat of the Workers Party; Norman H. Tallentire, assistant national secretary of the International Labor Defense; H. Sazer, of the Trade Union Educational League; Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; George Powers, organizer of the Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers' Union; Robert W. Dunn

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Starved by Bosses



Photo shows Eva Hibbert, 10-year-old daughter of an English miner at Newcastle. She is one of the tens of thousands of children of unemployed British miners who are menaced by starvation.

Mass Meet Monday to Denounce Brutality of Tammany Police Thugs

While the Tammany police are continuing their attacks and arrests of pickets in an effort to crush the dress strike, workers of New York are starting a protest movement to demand the cessation of these strikebreaking activities. A big protest meeting will be held for this purpose on Monday evening at 8 o'clock at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. The meeting is being arranged by the New York district of the International Labor Defense, the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers (Communist) Party.

Speakers at the meeting will include Ben Gitlow, member of the Secretariat of the Workers Party; Norman H. Tallentire, assistant national secretary of the International Labor Defense; H. Sazer, of the Trade Union Educational League; Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; George Powers, organizer of the Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers' Union; Robert W. Dunn

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PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

By M. H. CHILDS.

Record of Chicago District and Right Wing Mistakes

The bulk of the contents contained in this discussion article is material quoted from an appeal to the C.E.C. by the Minority of District 8.

It is more than three months since this appeal was submitted to the Central Committee—yet the C.E.C. has failed to give an answer any of the vital problems and argues contained therein. For the last 15 months the Minority members of the Chicago DEC were compelled to fight the errors and content wrong policies of the Majority under the leadership of Comrade Max Bedacht and now under a leadership of Wm. F. Kruse.

The appeal to the C.E.C. was made necessary when on Sept. 1, Bedacht introduced a "Resolution on Organization." Without adequate discussion this resolution was adopted, though it failed to analyze the district situation properly, nor did it provide effective remedies for the problems confronting District 8. Mainly it was a factional document vying up Right wing mistakes committed by the Majority. In our statement of Sept. 29th we said:

What a Resolution on Organization Should Be.

"We maintain that a resolution on organization should analyze the existing conditions of the Party in the district in a true Bolshevik spirit of self criticism. It should limit weaknesses. Furthermore, it should propose practical remedies for shortcomings. It should examine the functioning of the various units and committees and their organizational connections.

"The adopted resolution (Bedacht's) is not a serious document; fails to analyze the situation openly and fails to provide effective remedies."

Before this appeal was submitted to the Minority comrades, Childs and I, proposed a series of amendments dealing with the building of shop nuclei, politicalization of street nuclei, strengthening and reorganization of committees; of auxiliaries, etc. These amendments, because they were proposed by the Minority, were also rejected without serious discussion. In our appeal we fur-

ther stated: "In view of the deplorable situation in the district it is obvious that the resolution on organization, submitted by Bedacht, makes no attempt to solve the problems in this district. On the contrary the resolution tends to create a situation of intensified factionalism and to distract the attention of the membership from the real problems facing us.

"The amendments made by Comrades Childs and Green, if adopted and put into effect, would be a step in the right direction of recognizing the shortcomings in the district and adopting the necessary measures to strengthen the Party. These amendments were rejected by the Polbureau without serious consideration of the points brought forward.

"Situation in District."

"The Party in District 8 has not grown in the last year in spite of the favorable situation (miners, needle trades struggles, Kenosha). Very few new members have been admitted. The Party membership is apathetic. The number of shop nuclei has decreased; the existing shop nuclei function very poorly, not taking up shop problems. The street nuclei similarly function poorly, the main activity being selling of tickets; they do not take up neighborhood political issues. The section executive committees do not act as the political leaders in their territory. Neither they nor their sub-committees give any direction to the units. In most cases these sub-committees do not function at all; for example, the agitprop committee of Section 6 did not meet for nine months. In the recent Feeder Bus agitation in Section 6, where the inhabitants of the North-west Side were clamoring for feeder buses to the street car, and denounced Mayor Thompson in mass meetings and statements for his veto of feeder buses and for his 10 cent fare, Section 6 executive committee

did absolutely nothing in the situation, permitting the movement to be led by politicians and kept in capitalist channels. Similar situations exist in all sections.

"Since the last Party convention, the selection of district functionaries was made not on the basis of capability, but on the basis of factional allegiance.

Miners' Campaign.

"The record of the district, directed by Comrade Bedacht, in the Illinois miners' situation, is characterized by wavering and indecision at the most decisive moments when decisive action was imperative, by wrong policy and failure to direct the work in this district.

Comrade Bedacht from the very beginning of the miners campaign had a pessimistic attitude on the possibilities of the miners' situation. He took issues with the policy of the C.E.C. as is seen in his letter to the C.E.C. on the question and did nothing to carry out the C. E. C. policy until he was compelled to do so by pressure from a Minority of the D.E.C. and from the C.E.C., and even then he distorted same. The district failed to give leadership or to maintain contact with the developments in Indiana and Illinois.

Comrade Bedacht's pessimistic attitude led to the adoption of a wrong policy by the district in the recent wage reduction in Illinois. At the full D.E.C. meeting held September 1 Comrade Bedacht proposed a defeatist policy of participating in the elections inside of the U.M.W.A. at a time when the new union was mobilizing delegates for the September 9 Pittsburgh convention. This was in opposition to the C.E.C. policy. Bedacht even moved that the district ask the C.E.C. to take up the question of participation in the U.M.W.A. elections nationally. A counter motion to expose the election as a fake, calling upon the miners to mobilize and elect delegates to the Pittsburgh convention was attacked

by Bedacht and his supporters as giving up the miners to Lewis. Bedacht's right wing proposals were adopted.

And even after the Pittsburgh committee had rejected this policy, Bedacht failed to recognize his mistake but tried to excuse his wrong policy because of "lack of information." After the declaration by the Illinois U.M.W.A. fakers that the wage reduction referendum was carried (when it was actually defeated) and after thousands of miners went on strike against the new wage agreement, still the district voted down a motion to send the industrial organizer into the mining field to spread the strike and to give leadership in a situation which offered such favorable opportunities for the New Miners Union and the Party. Because the district failed to give adequate leadership most of the strikes were given up.

The acting industrial organizer, Feingold, has completely failed to give any cooperation, leadership or participation in any way in this important situation. Bedacht has consistently refused to give financial support to the Illinois and Indiana campaign, despite decisions by the Polbureau. He has failed to mobilize the Party for the campaigns conducted by the Miners' Relief. The D.E.C. has failed completely in obtaining organizational advantages for the Party from the miners' campaign, failing to enroll any miners into the Party in this exceedingly favorable situation.

Kenosha.

The strike situation in Kenosha assumed great importance in view of the strike wave in the textile mills of the East. Despite this, many months went by without the district paying any attention whatsoever to this situation until the Y. W.L. sent a representative. This comrade was active in the situation, but due to lack of leadership committed many errors which were

called to the attention of the D.E.C. Many errors were participated in by Comrade Bedacht, who acted for the Party without consulting either the D.E.C., Polbureau or the Secretariat. Those errors were:

1. Underestimation of possibilities and failure of the Party to step into the situation, giving leading role to the Y.W.L.
2. No work done to develop a left wing or shop committees among the textile workers or automobile workers (Nash plant, etc.)
3. Wrong policy on organization of unorganized. Leaflet issued calling on the Wisconsin Federation of Labor "to do its duty" and organize the unorganized. When this policy was challenged, Bedacht violently defended his position and only after a debate, lasting through two meetings did Bedacht change his stand.
4. United front appeal by the Party in Kenosha to the bourgeoisie committee of 1,000.
5. Without any discussion in the district as to the state of the strike, a leaflet was printed and sent out for distribution which told the workers that the strike was lost. Many D.E.C. members pointed out that the strikers were still carrying on the fight and it would be wrong for us to take any action which put us in a position of being accused of breaking the strike. Bedacht tried to make a factional issue of such a basic question; instead of admitting his mistake, he introduced the following motion: "Due to the fact that this leaflet is in a fair way being turned into a factional issue, I move that this leaflet be revised by a committee of five." This motion was rejected by the Polbureau due to its factional implications; and a motion by Green that we withdraw this leaflet and issue another that does not emphasize the loss of the strike, was adopted by the Polbureau.
6. In the Kenosha textile and auto situation, motions made that the district take the necessary steps to de-

velop a Left wing, build shop committees, etc., were rejected by the Polbureau, the district functionaries passing the buck to the national faction leadership.

Factional Protection of Wrong Policy and Incompetence in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee subdistrict is of great importance in the Party, since the socialist party has nominal control of the administration. The Milwaukee Leader, Berger's organ, is issued there and the La Follette issue is especially strong there. This situation requires a very able subdistrict organizer. Comrade Sklar was elected to this position last September after proving himself utterly incompetent in the Gary subdistrict, so much so that the Gary comrades were unanimous in demanding his removal. Since then, Sklar has proposed and pursued wrong policies on major questions:

1. He opposed the decision of the D.E.C. that the Party enter the Milwaukee election campaign under its own banner. His opposition influenced the Milwaukee Subdistrict Committee to resist the D.E.C. policy until the very day of the election. Sklar made no real effort to carry out the D.E.C. policy, even after condemnation by the D.E.C. The result was that our campaign in the Milwaukee municipal election was a complete failure. He issued leaflets appealing to the socialist party and Victor Berger for a united front for the Milwaukee election campaign, which was an opportunist Right wing error.
2. He formed an unprincipled alliance with the capitalist politicians during the election campaign. This politician made his headquarters in the Party headquarters; and Party members were distributing his campaign material.
3. His wrong policy on the united front led to his support of a non-Party Negro candidate (Delroy) for municipal office, who was exposed

shortly after as the organizer for the company union in the Plankinton Packing Company Plant in Milwaukee. This resulted in considerable loss of prestige for the Party among the Negro workers.

4. The campaign material (leaflets) which Comrade Sklar issued in the name of the Party were a disgrace to the Party.

Democratic Centralization.

Our Party constitution calls for democratic centralization as the basis of the Party. This has been systematically violated by the District Executive Committee whose action flows from Bedacht's conception of the duties of the district organizer, who has stated on several occasions to the D.E.C. that "I am the Party."

1. As a result of this attitude, the D.E.C. did not meet regularly, months elapsed between meetings so that D.E.C. members knew very little of what was going on in the district and have had practically nothing to do with decisions made. Regular meetings days for the D.E.C., Polbureau and Industrial Committee were set by motion of Simons, after the failure of the Organization Committee to do so. Even these regular days are ignored without any reason given. The Secretariat has not met for a period of six weeks.
 2. Discussion in the Polbureau is curtailed on important fundamental questions to silence those who are not always in agreement with Bedacht's proposals.
 3. Bedacht submitted a resolution to the Milwaukee subdistrict in the name of the D.E.C. without taking up the resolution in advance either with the D.E.C., Polbureau or Secretariat.
 4. Projects involving enormous financial expenditure are undertaken by the D.O. without consulting or reporting to the D.E.C., Polbureau or Secretariat.
- No financial statement was issued

to the D.E.C. or to the membership since Bedacht became D.O. until September 22, 1928. Then a statement was issued for the period of January to August, 1928 (inclusive). When the financial statement was called for to see if there was any truth in Bedacht's statement that the district could not contribute \$25 a week to the Illinois miners' work, Bedacht replied that his word should be enough and that the D.E.C. members should have "faith" in the D.O.

6. Extensive speakers' tours are arranged in the district without consulting the D.E.C., Polbureau or Secretariat.

7. Initiative is taken away from section committees. The organization committee, without consulting the section committees, makes arbitrary additions and changes the composition of these committees to suit factional interests. As an instance, Sec. 5, where Comrade Gersh was removed as secretary, putting Eugene Bechtold in his place and even removed Gersh from his committee, replacing him with a comrade only eight months in the Party. Comrade Gersh is one of the most active comrades in Chicago, an alternate to the D.E.C. and member of the Needle Trades Executive Committee, and editor of the Chicago Needle Worker.

8. Assignments to shop nuclei and street nuclei are made in the same arbitrary manner by the District Organization Committee and in the same factional way.

The situation in the Chicago district is no accident, it is part of the national line of the C.E.C. Majority. The opportunist mistakes committed in District 8 were never corrected or admitted by the Majority of the D.E.C. Comrade Bedacht, an outstanding leader of the Majority gave leadership to most of these Right errors. Bolshevick constructive criticism was outlawed by the Majority and comrades who proposed correct policy have been punished by suspension and expulsion, as in Milwaukee. The kind of leadership given to the Chicago district by the Majority will not build the Party. A radical departure is necessary from such opportunist policy and factionalism if the Party is to grow.

EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)

- \$1; Dempert, \$1; R. Radzi, \$1; Moskowitz, \$1; Shatoff, \$1; Spector, \$2; Ravlon, \$1; M. Empstein, \$2; Stern, \$1. Total 70.00
- Section 4, Unit 3, City 49.00
- Los Angeles Sub-District, Los Angeles, Calif. 41.50
- D. No. 3, 2C, City—Talmi, \$5; Vasco, \$2; Bornstein, \$1; Rodvansky, \$1; Becker, \$20; Ukelson, \$1; De Leon, \$1; Kalos, \$1. Total 40.00
- Collected in Washington, D. C.—J. Minkin, \$5; Colodny, \$5; Plotnik, \$2; Pearlman, \$2; Abushkent, \$2; Rowitzky, \$2; Stolar, \$2; Leave, \$1; C. Syman, \$1; Malakoff, \$1; Nordstein, 2; G. Rinis, \$2; Helen Colodny, \$1. Total 28.00
- Workers Party, Portland, Ore 25.00
- treet Nucleus No. 10, Detroit, Mich. 25.00
- ishish Workers Club, City 25.00
- orkers Party Unit, Norfolk, Va. 25.00
- rmenian Workers Club, City 25.00
- lected by Mary Ostrow, Los Angeles, Calif.—M. M. Biell, \$1; D. Biell, \$1; I. Saylin, \$15; M. Ostrow, \$5; A. Friend \$1. Total 23.00
- andard Commercial Body Corp., City—Samuel Levitt, \$5; Rose Weissberg, \$1; Fannie Brachfeld, Gertrude Steinholz, \$5; Myer Eisenberg, 25c; B. Brasch, \$1; A. Amter, \$1; F. Roseten, \$5; J. Ginararico, \$1; A. Schipper, \$1; D. Ohmado, \$1; G. Stone, \$1; M. Manasse, \$1; S. Lisle, \$1; J. Nartole, \$5; Frimmin, \$1; Workman, \$1; I. Brinor, \$1. Total 23.25
- ollected by Axel Carlson, Chicago, Ill.—H. Bergstrom, 25c; H. Swanson, \$2; P. Frojd, \$1; F. Nalm, 50c; E. Carlson, 50c; W. J. Winberg, \$2; Axel Carlson, \$5; H. Anderson, \$3; G. Carlson, \$1; G. Johnson, \$2; Carl Benson, 25c; Enik Jansen, \$2; Swanson, \$1; Ida Peterson, \$1; Erick Peterson, \$1. Total 22.60
- ollected a Party in Syracuse, N. Y. 21.50
- Fuchs, Chicago, Ill. 20.00
- ollected by J. Blazinnas, Harrison, N. J.—American Lithuanian Wkrs Literary Ass'n, Branch No. 186, Harrison, N. J., \$10; J. Marcinkevicius, \$1; A. Zavisas, \$1.20; M. Skucas, \$1.05; J. Blazinnas, \$1; J. Pakstas, 50c; M. Zolynas, 50c; J. Bartaska, 25c; S. Gergelis, 25c; P. Marsonas, 25c. Total 16.00
- ollected by I. L. Rubin, Chicago, Ill.—I. L. Rubin, \$2; J. Holmquist, \$2; F. Holmquist, \$2; R. Bonatti, \$2; J. Formosa, \$2; A. Petroff, \$1; L. Fallick, \$2; K. Kaut, \$1; Mrs. J. L. Beison, \$2; Frank Alo, 50c; Pete Petroff, \$1. Total 17.50
- orkers Party Nucleus, Denver, Colo. 15.00
- ection 4, Nucleus No. 17, Chicago, Ill. 15.00
- Collected by a comrade in Caspar, Calif.: H. Rutland, \$1; G. Danbenck, \$5. Total 6.00
- Collected by B. Kirlanoff, Toledo, Ohio: B. Kirlanoff, \$2; G. Karoloff, \$1; J. M. Howdren, \$2; S. Nickoloff, \$1. Total 6.00
- ollected by Joseph Oliver, Hamtramck, Mich.: Joseph Oliver, \$5; E. Puschel, \$1. Total 6.00
- ollected by J. Hirsch, Cleveland, Ohio: Steve Toth, \$5; John Hirsch, \$1. Total 6.00
- John Sutton, Ypsilanti, Mich. 6.00
- ollected at a Tea Party in the house of Comrade Katsoffs, City: Frieda Katsoffs, \$1; L. Goodman, \$1; Jaffe, \$1; Pasternack, 50c; Anna Magrid, 50c; Morris Siebnick, 50c; L. Leib, \$1. Total 6.00
- John Tundra, Chicago, Ill. 5.00
- ollected by J. Lesanaki, City: Charlie Wexler, \$1.50; P. Cohen, 50c; P. Lesansky, 50c; S. Levenberg, 50c; Ida Rakhnick, 50c; Clare, 25c; A. Friend 25c. Total 5.25
- 3C, I.F. City 5.00
- A. Kish, Astoria, L. I., N. Y. 5.00
- Marie Larson, Hasty, Minn. 5.00
- F. Garcia, Park City, Utah 5.00
- ollected by Jack Kolchman, New York Mills, Minn.: John Kolehmainen, 50c; H. Erkkola, 50c; W. A. Niemela, 25c; C. Putton, 50c; Effer Pernue, 25c; Pahti, 25c; J. Hemming, \$1; Nick Latvala, \$1; J. Soramen, 50c; G. Johnson, 25c. Total 5.00
- International Labor Defense, Lithuanian Branch 49, Bridgeport, Conn. 5.00
- Unit 1, Mountain View, Calif. 7.30
- ollected by E. Wagenknecht, Cleveland, Ohio: E. Wagenknecht, \$2; Old Timer, \$5. Total 7.00
- L. D. S. A. 23, Johnson City, N. Y. 5.00
- Finnish Workers Club, Keene, N. H. 5.00
- J. P. Roe, Berkeley, Calif. 5.00
- J. W. Crowe, Oakland, Calif. 5.00
- Cooperative Apartment, 68 Lenox Ave., City 5.00
- ollected by Fingold at Freiheit Singing Society, City. Sec. 8, Brooklyn 5.00
- Max Pavex, Toledo, O. 5.00
- ollected by Nat Chernow, City: Nat Chernow, \$1.50; M. Martucci, \$1; Ben Cohn, 50c; W. Cappacio, \$1; W. Kurrash, \$1. Total 5.00
- A. L. Cremasoco, Monto Lake, Calif. 4.40
- ollected by F. Miakoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.: F. Miakoff, \$2.50; B. Mihalewicz, \$1; N. Golubieff, \$1. Total 4.50
- Eli Nissel, City 4.00
- Abe Hyman, City 4.00
- ollected by Armenian Fraction, City: S. Simrjian, \$1; N. Gagosian, \$1; L. Dana-bedian, \$1; M. Leriars, \$1. Total 4.00
- B. N. Johnson & C. Ross, Jamestown, N. Y. 4.00
- Swanson, Sec. 4, Unit B, City 4.00
- ollected by George Bruyell, Paterson, N. J.: G. eorge Bruyell, \$2; Peter Dupont, \$1. Total 3.00
- ollected by P. Katschwich, Brooklyn, N. Y.: M. Majewski, 50c; J. Chisnuk, 50c; M. Bubicovich, 50c; P. Katschwich, \$1.50; U. Tomabruz, 50c. Total 3.50
- ollected by Adolf Korn, Miami, Fla.: H. Borsdorf, \$1; Adolf Korn, \$2. Total 3.00
- ollected by John Aubrey, Seattle, Wash.: Dave, \$1; Fred Margot, \$1; John Aubrey, \$1. Total 3.00
- Joe Coles, City (Acknowledgement delayed) 3.00
- Dan Dill, Plaster City, Calif. 3.00
- J. M. Sinclair, West Vancouver, B. C., Canada 3.00
- Geo. Marticich, Miami, Ariz. 3.00
- Mrs. Maurice Kapetansky, Detroit, Mich. 3.00
- 3C, 3F, City 3.00
- ollected by M. Albert, City: Walter Schmidt, \$1; Unionist, 25c; M. Albert, \$1; Stillman, \$1. Total 3.25
- Unit 3F, Subsection 2A, City: Healer, \$1; Sitivovoff, \$1 Zeratsky, \$1. Total 3.00
- Alta, Canada 3.00
- H. J. Ahrens, Spokane, Wash. 3.50
- C. F. Wu, Madison, Wis. 2.00
- K. M. Su, Madison, Wis. 2.00
- J. M. Wu, Madison, Wis. 2.00
- W. Fergun, F3, Subsection 6C, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3.00
- D. Hass, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2.00
- E. Gonercher, Cleveland, Ohio 2.00
- F. Della Chiase, Lawrence, Mass. 2.00
- Mrs. E. M. Trare, San Francisco, Calif. 2.00
- John Vitaino, Inglewood, Calif. 2.00
- R. Edrid, Ideal Farm, N. J. 2.00
- S. Tymene, H. Hampstead, L. I. 2.00
- M. Boerum, Bronx, N. Y. 2.00
- R. Shapiro, Providence, R. I. 2.25
- Marion Kroll, Brooklyn 2.00
- Sara Tractman, Chicago, Ill. 2.00
- George A. Willner, Bronx 2.00
- Joe Paur, Crosby, Wyo. 2.00
- M. Contento, Cleveland, Ohio 2.00
- John Eden, and Bill Carr, Minneapolis, Minn. 2.00
- E. J. Ryan, Clifton, Ariz. 2.00
- Israel Gimbel, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00
- N. Wayba, Buffalo, N. Y. 2.00
- Alex Shelling, City 2.00
- Siegfried, Los Angeles, Calif. 2.50
- Alfred Tisla, Portland, Oregon 2.50
- Finnish Workers Society, Grand Rapids, Mich. 2.60
- ollected by B. J. Meyers, Chicago, Ill.: Frank Leng, \$1; B. J. Meyers, \$1. Total 2.00
- John Zuparko, Hillside, N. J. 2.00
- Felix Oliver, Detroit, Mich. 2.00
- B. F. City 2.00
- ollected by George F. Partridge, Rochester, Minn.: Wm. Friedel, \$1; G. F. Partridge, \$1; S. C. Francis, 50c. Total 2.50
- E. W. Klatt, Lansing, Mich. 2.00
- C. N. Prager, City 1.00
- Theo. Aspe, San Pedro, Calif. 1.00
- S. Garber, Fordson, Mich. 1.00
- M. Weinberg, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
- Jennie Korchbaum, Cincinnati, Ohio 1.00
- Leon Calvert, Maywood, Ill. 1.00
- John Swanson, Sidon, Mich. 1.00
- N. Y. 1.00
- Canemian, City 1.00
- Chakahn, City 25
- L. Ruzzier, City 1.25
- L. Rabinovitch, City 50
- Zaizetz, City 50
- Delnand, City 50
- I. Mendelson, City 1.00
- M. Lontonio, City 1.00
- L. Shenkov, City 1.00
- B. Blum, City 1.00
- L. Rosenberg, City 50
- Anna Halpern, City 1.00
- M. Schenk, Seattle, Wash. 1.00
- Wm. F. Miller, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
- Oskar Sjoloin, City 1.00
- T. Llewellyn, Detroit, Mich. 1.00
- Mrs. M. Apathy, Hammond, Ind. 1.00
- Clearence Eyles, Wildwood, Pa. 1.00
- Czecho-Slovak, A. K. Berwyn, duplication.

Platform of Trotskyist Opposition in Soviet Union

The Daily Worker today reprints another instalment of the Trotskyist Opposition platform in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the answer of the Party to it. While the figures given are not up to the minute, they deal with the situation at the time the Trotskyists made their proposals.

Trotskyism is not only a Soviet matter, but one which affects the international working class movement. It is highly important to know what Trotskyism stands for in the Soviet Union, and the reasons for its overwhelming repudiation by the CPSU and the leading Parties throughout the world.—EDITOR.

THE OPPOSITION ON THE CONFERENCE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTION.

"Conferences for the improvement of production are gradually being reduced to naught. The majority of the practical proposals adopted by the workers at these conferences are not carried out. The hostility that a section of the workers entertain for these conferences arises from the fact that the improvements in production which are brought about through their agency frequently result in cutting down staffs. As a consequence, the conferences are badly attended."

- CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—With malicious affront, the Standard Oil of Indiana has answered Congressman Sproul's agitation for an investigation of a Standard Oil product called "tanolax," which, Sproul says, has only to be boiled with de-natured alcohol to remove part of the government poisons and make the result potable, even if not healthy.
- Chicago, Ill. 1.00
- John A. Antonson, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
- Canemian, City 1.00
- Chakahn, City 25
- L. Ruzzier, City 1.25
- L. Rabinovitch, City 50
- Zaizetz, City 50
- Delnand, City 50
- I. Mendelson, City 1.00
- M. Lontonio, City 1.00
- L. Shenkov, City 1.00
- B. Blum, City 1.00
- L. Rosenberg, City 50
- Anna Halpern, City 1.00
- M. Schenk, Seattle, Wash. 1.00
- Wm. F. Miller, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
- Oskar Sjoloin, City 1.00
- T. Llewellyn, Detroit, Mich. 1.00
- Mrs. M. Apathy, Hammond, Ind. 1.00
- Clearence Eyles, Wildwood, Pa. 1.00
- Czecho-Slovak, A. K. Berwyn, duplication.

provincial Trade Union Council, covering nine industrial unions, on 1-6-27, the system of conferences had been introduced in 260 enterprises employing 229,000 workers. Shop conferences were held in 131 of the largest enterprises employing 202,000 workers. The general attendance at shop conferences alone in 1926-27 was 110,000. During this period on the average 2.8 meetings were held in each shop. Even if it is calculated that the same people attended these meetings every time, and that the staffs in these shops remained totally unchanged, we can calculate that out of 202,000 workers, 40,000 regularly attended these meetings at every shop conference called. Such regularity, however, is not observed, and for that reason it may be said with certainty that during the half year no fewer than 70,000 to 75,000 workers attended these meetings. 70,000 out of 200,000 is a large percentage. Such a large attendance can be explained only by the fact that the workers are keenly interested in these gatherings.

Attendances at shop conferences during the past year increased from 18.4 per cent to 24.5 per cent. It is true that the attendances at conferences of the whole factory are not so good as the shop conferences, and they are not convened so frequently. It is becoming clear that the general factory conference is passing away, and a new form is taking its place; factory delegate conferences comprising delegates from each shop.

The number of suggestions for improvements in methods of production are increasing. During the second half of the present economic year, 11,868 proposals were made at these conferences, which were submitted to the factory managements. Of these, 8,692 proposals were made at shop conferences and committees and 2,901 by general factory conferences. On the average, 1,978 proposals per month were made against 1,752 per month in the corresponding period of the preceding economic year, showing an increase of 13 per cent. The following table shows that the situation with regard to the adoption of the proposals made is favorable.

- Proposals adopted by the managements and carried out 8,955 75.6%
- Proposals under consideration 1,559 13.0%
- Proposals rejected 795 6.7%
- No replies received 550 4.7%
- Total 11,868

an equally lively interest is displayed by the workers in the economic conferences.

In the period between October and March, 1926-7, the promotions to medium and minor administrative and technical posts were as follows: Workers promoted to position of foremen, 239. Workers promoted to position of ganger, 142. Workers promoted to position of business management posts, 146. During the preceding nine months—January to September, 1926-61

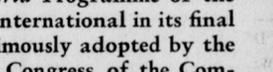
Workers promoted to position of foremen, 239. Workers promoted to position of ganger, 142. Workers promoted to position of business management posts, 146. During the preceding nine months—January to September, 1926-61

Workers promoted to position of business management posts, 146. During the preceding nine months—January to September, 1926-61

persons per month were promoted, and during the period October to March, 1926-27, 88 per month. These facts clearly demonstrate that on this point also the Opposition distorts the actual facts in order to further its factional interests. Facts and figures completely expose the falsehoods of the Opposition in regard to the conditions of the working class.

The working class is growing and is becoming stronger; the material and cultural level of the masses of workers in the town is being raised from year to year; the position of the proletariat as compared with that of other strata of the population is improving; the working class guided by our Party, with firm assurance and enthusiasm, is building up socialism.

(To be continued)



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Misleaders Play Treacherous Role in Building Workers' Fight for 40-Hour Week

BROACH ADJUSTS AGREEMENT TO SUIT THE BOSSES

Strikes Out Part They Object To

(By a Worker Correspondent)
While the electricians are pushing their fight for the 40 hour week, and the same pay as that for the 44 hour week, there is a sentiment among the other building trade workers for the 40 hour week, which is beginning to spread rapidly.

In the agreement of the union and the masters there was a phrase struck out by the faker Broach, the electricians' union "czar," which calls for the same application of the 40 hour week to be automatically enforced by the other trades within 90 days. The masters saw that thru that phrase it would be so healthy for them. The masters association first thought of expelling the electrician bosses, so that if the electricians did get their demands, it should not be linked up with the entire building industry. But, as Broach struck the phrase out, they are now a bit more at ease.

Now, will the masters Association allow the electrical workers to receive their demands? They will not, by all means. That would mean a general shakedown, because this 40 hour affair has been going on for 5 years and the bosses don't feel any too charitable. When at the present moment there is unemployment not only in the building trades, but in all industries, you can be assured that the bosses take advantage of such incidents.

The present scale of the electricians is supposed to be \$12 a day and if I should say that one in 100 got that scale I would be over-estimating.

If we watch the situation closely we will find how crooked a role the A. F. of L. officials will play in this matter.

"All these unions are only company unions that are controlled by the bosses, they merely have their union fakers as go-betweens. The electricians and the other building workers should not expect anything from their present "leaders."

New Playwrights to Defense of "Daily"

The workers' theatre, the New Playwrights Theatre, announces that a collection of \$21 has been taken up by the cast and sent to the Daily Worker to preserve the organ of the working class. The following letter accompanied the donation:

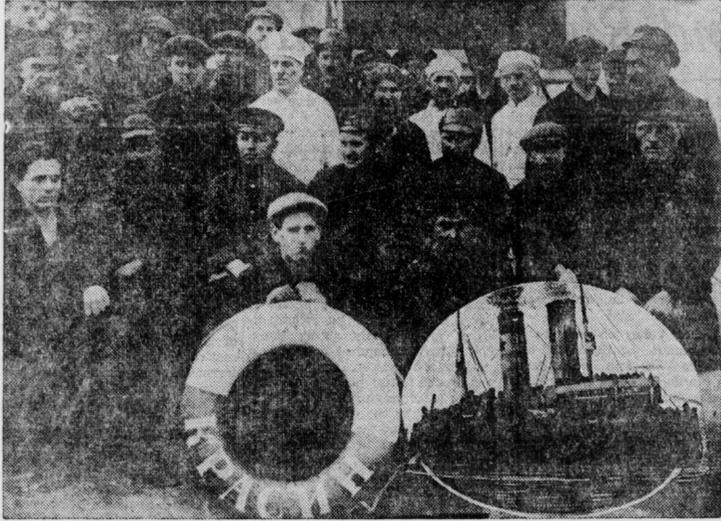
"The New Playwrights Theatre has always found a warm and loyal friend in the Daily Worker and now that we read of your desperate financial condition we cannot let your eloquent appeals for aid go unanswered.

"At a meeting of the staff of the theatre yesterday we made a collection of \$21 which we are sending herewith.

"We, too, know what it is to have the hand of suspension of activities held at our throats. We think that it is the duty of every class-conscious worker to rally to the aid of the Daily.

"EM JO BASHE,

Crew of the Krassin, Following Heroic Rescues in the Arctic Wastes



The epic scenes of the rescue by the Soviet seamen aboard the Russian ice-breaker Krassin of the survivors of the fascist Nobile expedition will be shown in the new Amkino film at Carnegie Hall next Tuesday evening, Feb. 19. The films were taken aboard the Krassin while the rescue work was in progress.

WHITE RUSSIA HAILS 10 YEARS OF SOVIET

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MINSK, White Russian Soviet Republic (By Mail).—In connection with the tenth anniversary of the White Russian Soviet Republic, the celebration of which took place on Dec. 30, the local press published interesting material relating to the development of the republic.

Four languages, namely, White Russian, Polish, Jewish and Russian, are recognized as official state languages in White Russia.

There are 67 national minority Soviets in the republic, including 23 Jewish, 19, Polish, 16 Russian, 5 Lettish, 2 Ukrainian and 2 German Soviets.

Industrial Growth.

White Russia began to be industrialized only under the Soviet power. In addition to the extension of the existing factories a number of new industrial enterprises are being built, including a timber combine, a paper mill, leather and match factories, a farm machinery works, a large power station, etc. The gross output of White Russian industry in 1927-28 is valued at 150 million roubles, against 120 million roubles the previous year. The capital investments in industry in 1927-28 reached the sum of 17,200 thousand roubles, exceeding the investments for the two preceding years taken together.

The number of workers employed in industry has grown to 45 thousand, compared with 20 thousand before the Revolution. Together with the building and transport workers the number of industrial laborers in the republic is about 83,500, the total population being in the neighborhood of five millions.

Electric Power.

The electrical industry has been developing with particular speed; thus while in 1919 the average consumption of power per head of population was only 0.9 kwt-hours, in

1927 it reached 5.5 kwt-hours. The abundance of peat marshes with plenty of high-grade peat insures with the further speedy development of the electrification of White Russia. In addition to the Ossinovskia central electrical station, which is to be completed in 1930, the Soviet of People's Commissaries of the U. S. S. R. has recognized it necessary to embark at the end of the five-year period involved in the present plans upon the construction of a second power station to work on peat fuel.

In Agriculture.

Upon agriculture, the principal branch of the national economy of White Russia, the local government spent 29 per cent of its budget in 1926 and it appropriated 40 per cent of its budget for the same purpose in 1928. The government, together with about 1,000 peasant land improvement co-operatives, is engaged in draining 2 million hectares of swamps, which will be turned into fertile fields and added to the land now tilled by the White Russian peasantry.

Education.

The secondary schools comprise 72 per cent of the children of school age in the republic. Prior to the revolution there was not a single university in White Russia; today there is an Institute of White Russian Culture, which will be reorganized into a White Russian Academy of Sciences on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the republic; there are also the White Russian University, the White Russian Agricultural Academy, the Veterinary Institute, etc. The White-Russian government is now engaged in the erection of special university buildings and a university town, at a cost of 8 million roubles.

Four newspapers and seventeen magazines in the White Russian language are published in Minsk. There are four state theatres, three of them performing in White Russian and one in Jewish.

The electrical industry has been developing with particular speed; thus while in 1919 the average consumption of power per head of population was only 0.9 kwt-hours, in

Conditions Grow Worse for Textile Workers in Phila.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, (By Mail).—Conditions among the textile workers in the northeastern section of Philadelphia, that vast neighborhood known as Kensington, have reached such a pass that numerous private "charitable" organizations, inactive for over a decade, since before the war, have now deemed it absolutely essential to "do something."

Unemployment, part time employment and wages to married men with families to support as low as \$16 per week have made existence a difficult problem to the workers in the textile industry.

So that even one or two of the capitalist newspapers could not ignore the situation, and one of them admitted in a small, isolated news item headed "Soup Kitchens Open in Kensington," the truth—in a fashion.

However, this sort of aid can only slightly alleviate the abominable general conditions. For anything with a semblance of permanence the workers must organize.

The workers of Kensington, Port Richmond and Frankford can now see for themselves plainly where the "American plan" is leading them, has already led them to. To the doors of starvation, to charity.

In this, the largest textile center in America, the weavers must join the National Textile Workers' Union, strike for shorter hours, full time employment and a living standard of wages.

Only by vigorous methods aimed against the source of the misery of the bulk of the populace of Kensington, the wealthy and ever increasing wealthier owners of the numerous mills of this city, the parasitical slave drivers who always seek to lengthen hours, in-

crease the number of looms each worker must work, and cut wages, often "firing" the worker to be replaced by a child of 16, can anything be accomplished.

—C. RABIN.

Greet the Spring Season AT THE

New Masses Spring Carnival

Friday, March First

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TICKETS ON SALE AT: New Masses, 29 Union Square (Phone Algonquin 4445), Workers Book Shop, 28 Union Sq., New Playwrights Theatre, 133 W. 14th St., Washington Square Bookshop, 27 West 9th Street, Rand Book Store, 7 E. 15th St.

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Vilhjalmur Stefannsen

CARNEGIE HALL, Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 8:30 P. M.
Tickets: 50c to \$2.00 at Box Office

UNION FAKERS AID THE USE OF SCABS ON JOB

Delegate and the Boss "Smoothie Things"

(By a Worker Correspondent)
What is the plumbing trade coming to? On all new work under union control the entire system is broken down. The machine officials of the A. F. of L. are not assisting the members of their trade union by seeing that union conditions are upheld on the job. Whenever such a job is reported by a militant worker, the delegate sees the boss of the job and conditions are smoothed over.

My boss is a Brooklyn master plumber, but has his work in Queens. Half the time I am waiting for him to call me to work. There are only two sets, we work three weeks and then rest a month. All for the meager wages of \$4.00 a day as a plumber helper. The first job was held up every few days because of scabs working with us, such as the lathers, electricians, plasterers and roofers. Finally the job was stopped because my boss could not get his payment from the builder.

At present I am waiting for my boss after a months vacation. The roughing was just finished when the Building Trades Council stopped the job because all the workers excepting the plumbers and helpers are scabs. It is possible for my boss to finish the job with non-union help (plumbers \$7 and helpers \$3) as the scabs in the other trades have finished their work. What is needed to remedy this condition is a militant job steward system in the building trades.

—M. J.

"A Day With Tolstoy" Opens at Film Guild

"A Day With Tolstoy" opens today at Film Guild Cinema. "A Day With Tolstoy" is the name of a special added attraction which will be shown, commencing today at the newly-opened Film Guild Cinema, 52 W. Eighth St. The Tolstoy film is being shown in conjunction with the latest Soviet film "Two Days," which is proving extremely popular with militant workers in New York.

The film is a factual record of his daily life and was made in 1908 at Yasnaya Poliana, and its showing tomorrow is the first public showing in America since the films were taken.

The picture was brought to America by Symon Gould, director of the Film Guild Cinema, by arrangement with Tolstoy's daughter, Tatiana Lvovna.

THE REMARKABLE SOVIET FILM

"A Day with Tolstoy"

an actual and authentic film-record of the famous Russian writer taken in 1908 when he was eighty . . . showing the great world figure in the intimate aspects of his daily activities on his estate at Yasnaya Poliana.

"TWO DAYS"

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

ACCLAIMED BY REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS!
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—MIKE GOLD.

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

'Subway,' Another Artistic Revolt and Good in Places

"Dear Jesus, don't make me ride in the subway any more!" That is the modern maiden's prayer, according to Elmer Rice, author of "The Subway," now at Theatre Masque.

Jane Hamilton utters this bitter wall, crouched on a shadow colored cushion, which the audience isn't supposed to see, playing or, just then, praying, the part of Sophie Smith, a filing clerk of unbelievable simplicity for New York in 1929.

For all that the cushion obtrudes itself, and that the characters are caricatures, there are some good moments in this "Subway."

In spite of the ancient plot of the shrinking violet, plucked by a wandering philanderer, tossed aside, and swiftly withering to death, an anomalous stupid plot for such scenes and satire as fill the play, some level thrusts are made at the rotarian gods.

The first scene is in the filing room, the room where the third copies are filed, in the Subway Construction Co. The junior partner is there to show his publicity man some points—"not a window in the place, nothing to distract the attention of the girl, artificial light here, sir, always the same, absolutely pure, fresh air, etc."

In this scene works Sophie Smith, and finds that the drawers, in spite of the absence of windows and air, are full of dust.

Here her boy friend, another clerk, abandons her, fixing rapturous eyes on that "good job" in Detroit, for which "he has been preparing thru correspondence school." "Opportunity waits for no man," "delay is dangerous for while YOU wait, some other and INFERIOR man may take YOUR CHANCE."

Here is the artist who finally gets her, after coming into the office to make an illustration for the publicity dope. He takes her to a box seat in a movie—an excellent scene. The beam of light to the picture, supposed to be where the audience is, catches their two faces and brings out the play of emotion. Jane Hamilton and Edward H. Wever, who does the artist, have learned something of the motion picture art of facial expression—in this scene it does not seem unreal. Jane Hamilton is one of those actresses who can weep real tears, too.

However, after a moment of reality the play slants into caricature once more—the little filing clerk says: "Oh, he touched me again (in a strange interlude aside), and the artist says (same way), "Ah, she has a soul! No, no, leave her alone! Has she a soul?"

The publisher, who announces that he is getting out a magazine, "Tripe," with just enough hot sauce to make the boobs think they are knowing," happens to be the immediate executioner of Sophie. When he takes the artist away from her, for a job in Europe, she jumps under a subway train. It is a fitting



Claudette Colbert, who is one of the principals in "Dynamo," Eugene O'Neill's latest play, which will have its opening tonight at the Martin Beck Theatre.

end, for her whole family works on the subway.
The play is one of those intellectual-artistic reactions against the whole industrial system, savagely scratching at its more superficial features, and failing to get at the real difficulties. The heroine's objection to the subways is not that they exploit labor, but that she imagines all the men crowded against her have designs upon her. V. S.

OTIS ELEVATOR SPEEDS UP ITS SLAVES IN N. J.

Four Men Must Share One Locker

(By a Worker Correspondent)
HARRISON, N. J., (By Mail).—The Otis Elevator Co. has five different shops in its plant in Harrison. It has a machine shop, car shop, cab assembly, paint spraying, shipping and a few minor departments. There are about 500 skilled and unskilled workers slaving here.

The speedup system is fierce. The slaves are timed on each job they turn out for the day, and as part of the speedup process they are given "premiums." This varies according to the size of the regular wages. The worker who gets a higher wage gets less premium, and the worker who gets lower wages, is told he will get a higher "premium" if he speeds up.

Eight men are given one double locker, or four men to each. The company has just obtained newer lockers of cheaper type, in this way being able to pocket more profits. These lockers are not large enough to place four overcoats in properly.

The company runs a cafeteria. It is poorly supplied with benches and tables, and workers are often compelled to sit on the cold cement floor or even to go without lunch.

—ARNOLD.

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ENEMIES' LIES FAIL TO BREAK DRESS STRIKE

Walkout Grows; More Shops Out

(Continued from Page One)

statement made by Rose Wortis while addressing one of the mass meetings of strikers in Stuyvesant Casino yesterday. President Louis Hyman and Secretary Ben Gold, in speaking at mass meetings in Webster Hall and Irving Plaza, also took up the question of the propaganda being carried on by the bosses and socialist press that the strike has been ended.

Strike Spreading.

"The strike is by no means over, all the forces of the organization are being mobilized to make the picket demonstration this coming Monday as imposing in size and enthusiasm as was the demonstration last Monday," said Gold.

"While hundreds of shops are being settled, after they have given substantial guarantees of obeying the union agreement, the strikers' picket committees are reorganizing to intensify the work of pulling down more and more non-union dress factories," the speaker stated.

Sadowsky, one of the biggest dress manufacturers in the industry had his plant halted when the workers in the plant joined the strike yesterday and registered in Webster Hall. Several other important shops, some controlled by the right wing and among which are even shops owned by members of the executive board of the employers' association that recognizes the right wing company union, were also stopped.

Hyman, in speaking at one of the meetings yesterday, held up to ridicule the manner in which the Forward "foamed at the mouth" when speaking of the dressmakers' strike. Hysterically, the socialist sheet announced that the "Communist strike" is all over, that the Communists have called off the strike even before they, the socialists, expected it would. Hyman very simply called attention to the large and enthusiastic mass meetings of the strikers held in the middle of the day in four large halls to give the lie to this falsehood.

Yesterday's developments also indicated the adoption of a new tactic by the Tammany courts. Finding that the mass arrests of the early days of the strike failed to intimidate the strikers or to break their picket-lines, the police seem to be concentrating on arresting a smaller number of workers and then dealing with them more severely in court.

Of the 30 celtics arrested yesterday, two, Cecilia Roden and Mary Kirshner, were given three days, because they had been arrested before; one, Charles Mehlsack, was fined \$15; 15 were released on \$25 bail and two on \$50 for hearings next Tuesday. The rest were dismissed.

Eight strikers, who were arrested last Thursday, received a hearing yesterday and were dismissed, while Ben Goldberg, a striker, was fined \$3.

Rosemond Still Ill.

The case of Henry Rosemond, Negro strike leader, was scheduled to come up yesterday, but was postponed until next Wednesday, because Rosemond, who was severely beaten and stabbed by right wing thugs on the first day of the strike, was too ill to appear in court.

Enthusiastic mass meetings of the strikers were held yesterday afternoon in all four halls, Irving Plaza, Webster Hall, Stuyvesant Casino and Bryant Hall. The meetings were addressed by Louis Hyman, Ben Gold, Charles Zimmerman, Rose Wortis, J. Boruchovich, William Z. Foster, Otto Hall, of the American Negro Labor Congress, and others. The strikers were mobilized for picket duty today and particularly for the special picket demonstration next Monday.

The American Negro Labor Congress has endorsed the strike and has issued a call to all Negro workers to support it. Committees of Negro strikers are being formed to concentrate on pulling out all Negro dressmakers.

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 Plaza and 14th St., to mobilize working women behind the dressmakers' strike. Every working woman 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 today at 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 Ave. Comrades are asked to bring friends.

Protest Meet. Anti-Imperialist League.

A protest meeting against the murder of Hilario Cordero by agents of American imperialism will be held by the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, Lexington Hall, 109 E. 116th St. tonight.

Labor Temple Poets.

The Orca Poets, five to ten newspaper and magazine poets, under the leadership of May Folwell Holingsworth, will recite at the Labor Temple Poetry Forum, 242 E. 14th St., tonight, 8:15 p. m.

Co-operative Soccer Club Dance.

The Co-operative Soccer Club, members of the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League, will give 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 be held at the Labor Temple, 242 E. 14th St., 10th St. and Park Ave. Make donations—contribute articles—into the office, 799 Broadway, Room 422, and help us with the preparatory work.

Freiheit Chorus Annual Ball.

The annual ball of the Freiheit Singing Society will take place Friday, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 65 E. Fourth St.

Metro Workers Soccer League.

The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will hold a ball on February 21 at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 134th St., basement. Fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting dates.

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, tomorrow, 8:30 p. m.

Chop Suey Party.

The Japanese Workers Club will have a chop suey party this evening, 7 p. m., Oriental restaurant, 4 Fall St. Proceeds for organization activities.

Rosa Luxemburg Girls Sports Club.

The Rosa Luxemburg Girls Sports Club will hold an affair in memory of Rosa Luxemburg at the Bronx Workers Center, 1330 Wilkins Ave., Feb. 16. Everybody welcome.

Freiheit Singing Society.

The Bronx section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and social at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 134th St., 1847 Boston Road. The chorus will participate in the concert program.

Entertainment, New York Drug Club.

The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 31, 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 Obrero has been 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 154 Watkins St., tomorrow evening, on the "Role of the Communist Party in the New Union."

United Council Working Women.

Concert and vetcher arranged by Council 8, United Council Working Women, will be given Saturday, Feb. 23, at the Workers' International League, 109 E. 116th St., 1 Union Square.

Painters, Carpenters, Chauffeur Wanted.

Painters, carpenters and a chauffeur are wanted to do volunteer work for the Workers' International League, 109 E. 116th St., 1 Union Square.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra.

"Franz Schubert" will be the subject of a talk by Nathan Alterman tomorrow at Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road. The orchestra will illustrate the talk with excerpts from Schubert's work.

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 Moisavre Olgin, editor of "The Daily Worker," at the Harlem Forum, 148 E. 103rd St., tomorrow night.

Millinery Theatre Party.

The Millinery Workers Union, 43, has arranged a theatre party for March 29. Fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange conflicting dates for that evening.

Bazaar Committee, I. L. D. Meet.

A special meeting of the C. C. C. and Bazaar Committee of the I. L. D. New York District, will be held tonight at 8 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 65 E. Fourth St. Organizations are urged to send delegates.

Progressive Group, Local 28, I.L.G.W.

The Progressive Group, Local 35, I. L. G. W., will have a booth at the I. D. Bazaar. Members and sympathizers are urged to collect articles. Send to Ida Katz, Bazaar Committee, Unit Co-operative, 1500 Seventh Ave., City.

Bath Beach for L. B. Shower.

The Bath Beach I. L. D. will give a shower at the home of Comrade Koupranof, 8788 21st Ave., tomorrow evening, in aid of the I. L. D. bazaar. Members are urged to bring friends.

Dressmakers Strike Meet.

The Women's Committee, District 2, has arranged a mass meeting for Saturday afternoon, 2 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall, 14th 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 District Committee.

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 tonight at the Workers Center. The meeting is important and is called by the Party District Committee.

Shop Nucleus, 4F, 3E.

Shop Nucleus, 4F, 3E, will meet today, 101 W. 24th St.

Unit 2F, Section 6.

Unit 2F, Section 6, will meet today, 6:15 p. m., 55 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Those absent will be disciplined.

Section 3 Educational Meetings.

Section 3 has arranged educational meetings for unit every evening of this week at the Workers Center. The district will discuss the role of women workers in the class struggle. Speakers will be: Rebecca Grecht, Juliet S. Poyntz.

Educational Meet, 7F 51.

An educational meeting will be held in Unit 7F 51, 6:30 p. m., 60 St. Marks Place, today. Comrade Friedman will lead the discussion on the industrial situation in U. S.

Section 7 Industrial Organizers.

Section 7 Unit Industrial Organizers will meet today at 8 p. m., 43 Bay 23th St., Brooklyn.

Unit 3F 2A.

An important meeting of Unit 3F S. S. 2A will be held today at 6 p. m., 26-28 Union Square.

Daily Worker Dance, Section 7.

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

Section 1, Attention!

A special membership meeting of Section one will be held today at 6:30 p. m., sharp, at section headquarters, 60 St. Marks Pl. The order of business will be: 1.—Daily Worker. 2.—Dress Strike. Every member of the section must be present. Comrades absent will be called to responsibility.

Section Women Organizers.

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

A Night in Mexico.

The Spanish fraction in conjunction with the Harlem Y. W. L. has arranged "A Night in Mexico" for Saturday evening, at 142 E. 103rd St. All organizations are requested to reserve this date. A Mexican concert program will be presented. Dancing until 3 a. m. Proceeds for benefit of Young Communist League of Mexico.

Section Nine Dance.

An entertainment and dance will be given by Section 9 at Foster's Dance Hall, corner Steinway and Woolsey Aves., Astoria, L. I., on Saturday. Dancing will commence at 8 p. m. Take Astor train and get off at Hoyt Ave. station.

German Fraction Social.

The German fraction will give a

Banquet, Golden Bridge Colony.

A banquet and dance will be held Saturday evening, Astoria Hall, 62 E. Fourth St.

Alteration Painters' Attention.

Alteration painters of Brooklyn are invited to attend a meeting for tomorrow, 8 p. m., 1731 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, to discuss the organization of an "Independent Alteration Painters' Paperhangers and Decorators' Union."

Unity Co-operative Membership Meeting.

A membership meeting of the Unit Co-operative will be held tomorrow, Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th St., 5 p. m.

Council 8, I. L. D., Bronx.

"The International Labor Defense and the Workers' Struggles" will be discussed by S. Leroy, 8 p. m., Monday, Feb. 17, before Council 8, Bronx I. L. D., 1387 Washington Ave., City.

Progressive Bakers Concert, Ball.

A concert and ball will be given by the Progressive Bakers at Manhattan Lyceum, 65 E. Fourth St., tomorrow night.

Section 5, Bronx.

Movies of the miners' struggle will be shown at the banquet for the benefit of the Daily Worker on Sunday evening, 6 o'clock, 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, near Freeman St. station.

Williamsburg Y. W. L.

The Y. W. L. of Williamsburg, Unit 2, will hold a social and dance at its headquarters, 690 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, on Sunday evening. The proceeds of the affair will go towards building up a weekly Young Worker.

International Women's Day Conference.

A conference to mobilize women's organizations in unions, shops, T. U. E. L. groups, etc., for International Women's Day will take place tomorrow, 7 p. m., sharp, at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

Subsection 3B Social.

Subsection 3B will hold a social for the benefit of the Daily Worker at Amalgamated Food Workers Hall, 132 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 of the comrade elected to Sylvia Spiro, 26 Union Square.

Section 3 Executive Meet.

Section 3 Executive will meet tomorrow, 6:30 p. m., 191 W. 24th St. Enlarged meeting, all members and candidates of executive must be present on time.

Harlem Y. W. L. Dance.

The Harlem unit, Young Workers League, will hold an entertainment and dance Feb. 23. Units are asked to cooperate.

Unit 6F 2B.

A special meeting of Unit 6F 2B will be held today.

Unit 2F, Section 4 Meet.

A speech on the present situation in the needle trades will be given at the meeting of Unit 2, Section 4, today, 8:30 p. m., 142 E. 3rd St.

Dressmakers Meet, Brighton Beach.

Strike speakers will address the dressmakers' meeting called by the Brighton Beach Workers Club, 8:30 p. m., tomorrow, 227 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn.

Unit 4F, Section 6.

Unit 4F, Section 6, meets today, 55 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, 6:30 p. m. New functionaries will be elected.

TROOPS TORTURE THE PEASANTRY IN PHILIPPINES

Attempt to Frame Up Peasant Leaders

(Continued from Page One)

left in the ground by persons unknown. The major asked him if the prints were his. He answered no. He was struck three times and knocked down with fist blows near the ear. After that, he was released.

Tortured.

On January 11, Severino Pangillinan, a peasant, was arrested by a constabulary lieutenant and three soldiers, and brought to the burned plantation. He was asked if he did the burning. He denied it. He was ordered to feed the lieutenant's horse with the leaves of the sugar cane, but refused to obey the order. He was then seized and held, and a sharp pin stuck into his hands, while the constabulary told him to "tell the truth." He said he knew nothing about the burning of the plantation. Then he was again threatened with a revolver at his breast. He was once more ordered to feed the officers' horse, and refusing to do so was struck by the officer's fist. Later he was released.

On January 11, Fermin Fernandez, a peasant, was visited by two constabulary soldiers. He was brought to the house of a boss of the estate. He was asked several times if he burned the sugar plantation. He said he did not know anything about the burning of the plantation. He was then taken to the plantation, and ordered several times to hold the horses of the sergeant and lieutenant of the constabulary. The old peasant was offered fifty pesos (\$25.00 U. S. money), if he would say that a peasant leader, Manuel de la Cruz, had ordered him to burn the plantation. He refused to say so. The lieutenant then told him he was a "rebel peasant."

More Beatings.

On January 12, Agapito Bernardo was arrested by a major and three soldiers. He was taken to the plantation boss and asked whether he burned the plantation. He said no. He knew nothing about the said burning. He was struck three times with fists and knocked down.

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

Section 5, Bronx, Celebration.

Section 5, Bronx, will celebrate the incoming Section Executive Committee with a banquet and entertainment Sunday, 6 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave., near Freeman St. Station. Movies of Soviet Russia will be shown.

Unit 4F, Section 6.

Unit 4F, Section 6, meets today, 55 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, 6:30 p. m. New functionaries will be elected.



In these days it is every day a shipwreck. Too small crews, too few "A. B.'s" in the crew, and mad speed without regard to storms or any other dangerous factor, have wrecked many ships. It is an event to print the picture of one that got thru. S. S. Majestic, with a lot of returning millions is shown just after arrival at New York.

MOVE TO SMASH MILITANT GROUPS

Follows the Arrest of Fred Biedenkapp

(Continued from Page One)

after Crouch had entered the office of the Anti-Imperialist League at 799 Broadway.

The arrest of Crouch follows closely on the arrest of Fred Biedenkapp, national secretary of the Workers International Relief, on a similar warrant. An extradition warrant is also out for Albert Weisbord, secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union. All three are wanted by the state of Massachusetts to face trial with 22 other workers on fake charges of conspiracy to parade without a permit and conspiracy to disturb the peace in connection with the New Bedford textile strike.

"Ought to Be Shot."

"You're a goddamn nuisance and ought to be shot," Crouch was told when he was taken to police headquarters, where he was grilled by seven or eight men in an effort to make him give up information concerning his activities.

To Get Hearing Feb. 25.

Crouch was then taken to First District Court, where Magistrate George Washington Simpson postponed the case until Feb. 25. As soon as Crouch was arrested the New York District of the International Labor Defense started work to secure his release and an hour

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ROBERT MINOR Editor
W. M. F. DUNNE Ass. Editor

CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT

By Fred Ellis

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Haywood Directs the Strike of Millmen at Colorado City; Governor Peabody and the Denver Press

Previously, Haywood told of his boyhood among the Mormons in Utah; of his life as cowboy and miner in Nevada and Idaho; his rise to executive office in the Western Federation of Miners; his battles for miners and mining millmen in Denver and Telluride, Colorado; he is now telling the vivid story of the W. F. M. fight against the open shop at Colorado City, where Governor Peabody had sent in state militia to help the Pinkerton Detective Agency and the mill managers to crush the union. Now go on reading.

PART XXXVI.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

ON March tenth I expressed myself as follows, in the Denver papers: The rights of personal freedom and liberty of speech are being violated. The strikers' pickets are being arrested on the public domain, when not attempting to encroach upon the company's property. They are not permitted to speak to the men in the mills, although their purpose is the peaceable one of persuading the men to quit work. So many of the non-union men have left the mills that the company is getting desperate.



Now, the situation is this: the miners of the state do not propose to submit to such oppression. They are advocates of law and order and they will not long permit it to be violated even by the state's chief executive. There is grave danger in pushing oppression too far, and it is certain that the miners are now in a mood to strike back. They will preserve their liberties and retain their rights if it is necessary to pass through the red sea of revolution in order to do so. Colonists had less occasion to rebel against the authority of King George than have the miners of Colorado to resist the oppression of Governor Peabody.

DURING the progress of the strike the reporters came to the headquarters of the W.F.M. every day and sometimes several times a day. They asked me if I thought the mill workers of Colorado City would arbitrate their differences. I told them that I thought they would do anything within reason. On March sixth the Denver Post sent this telegram to the Colorado City mill managers:

Are you willing to submit to arbitration the troubles between your company and the mill workers employed by you, the arbitration board to be appointed by joint arrangements of the parties involved? Please answer at our expense. The Denver Post.

This is one of the replies they got: There is no trouble between our company and mill workers employed by us. Our employees are and have been perfectly satisfied with wages and treatment. Wages paid by us more and hours of labor less than one reducing plants with whom we compete. Our employees don't ask to arbitrate. Our plants are full handed and all our employees and plants require protection from the violence of outsiders not employed by us. We would be pleased to have your representatives visit our plant and fully investigate.

C. E. MacNeil, vice-president United States Reduction and Refining Company.

IN the same issue with these telegrams there was published a scathing editorial, which I quote at length here, because it sets forth the basis of the troubles that were developing and breaking out all over Colorado at this time.

C. E. MacNeil, stand up! Was not this telegram of yours endorsed by the other mine managers? Is it true that it is a subterfuge? Is it not a brazen falsehood from beginning to end? Is it not a carefully worded telegram, prepared to hoodwink the people of Colorado?

Is it not intended to make the people believe the mill managers are more sinned against than sinning? Are you not laughing at your own cunning and flattering yourself that you have made a master stroke and have fooled the people? Your answer to each of these questions, if you are truthful, must be: "Yes."

Read your own telegram, Mr. MacNeil. "There is no trouble between our company and mill workers employed by us."

Is it not a fact that your employees are on a strike? You must answer "Yes."

"Our employees are now and have been perfectly satisfied with their wages and treatment."

Is it not a fact that your wages were so low that the men were hungry more than half the time? Do you know that you are seeking to deprive these men of their liberty and deprive them of their happiness by grinding them down to the level of serfs?

You must answer "Yes" to these questions or tell a deliberate lie. You say, "Our plants are full-handed and all our employees and plants require protection from the violence of outsiders not employed by us."

Do you know that lies teem in every word of that sentence? Craftily as you have touched that sentence, do you not know that it will not fool the people of Colorado?

Is it not a fact that Citizens of Colorado Springs and Colorado City to the number of hundreds have signed petitions to Governor Peabody declaring that there was no violence?

Do you know that these troops are costing the state of Colorado \$2,000 a day and that there is absolutely no use for them in Colorado City?

Is it not a fact that you have those troops there just to excite violence? You must answer "Yes."

Is it not true that your company has twelve million dollars of watered stock and pays dividends on starvation wages? Answer "Yes."

Don't you know that you must answer "Yes" to these questions? This is what the Western Federation of Miners stands for: "To secure compensation fully commensurate with the dangers of our employment and the right to use our earnings free from the dictation of any person whomsoever."

Do you endorse that for yourself personally? Answer "Yes."

Is there any reason why every man should not endorse that? You must answer "No."

Here is another point the miners stand for: "To establish as speedily as possible and so that it may be enduring, our right to receive pay for labor performed, in lawful money and to rid ourselves of the iniquitous and unfair system of spending our earnings where and how our employers or their agents or officers may designate."

Is that not right? QUCH an editorial could not appear in America today. At that time the press was comparatively free and unhampered by either bankers or industrial capitalists, although the advertisers had the controlling influence on all papers. The papers of Colorado were largely dependent upon the miners for circulation. Twenty-five years ago the great interests, in their war upon labor, had not yet completed their united front, and an occasional voice of protest could be heard through a gap here and there in the iron ring. This has all been changed since imperialism began to assert itself in America. Just preceding the World War, for example, one hundred and twenty-five of the most prominent papers all over the country were bought up for the preparedness campaign.

In the next installment Haywood writes of how the arbitration game worked—or rather didn't work, between the W. F. M. and the ore mill owners of Colorado City; how when it failed the W. F. M. decided to make the strike industrial, by spreading it from the mills to the mines which furnished ore to the mills; how as a result there began the historic Cripple Creek Strike, on August 10, 1905. (Note: All who wish to get Haywood's memoirs in book form free can do it without extra charge by sending in a year's subscription at the usual subscription price—no more.)



Caribbean Congress in March

By GEORGE PERSHING.

The Caribbean Conference of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League to be held in Mexico City during the first two weeks of March, 1929, completes another step towards the unification of the struggle against imperialism. It is the Latin American response to Lenin's slogan: "Workers and Oppressed Peoples, Unite!"

The growing aggressiveness of United States imperialism meets a sharp opposition from the Nicaraguan Army of Liberation led by Sandino on the one hand, and the continuing trend of solidarity on the other, as expressed in the calling of a Caribbean Conference. The industrial and agrarian workers are preparing to intensify their struggle against the imperialists with a unified program of action which the Caribbean Conference will bring forth.

Beginning of United Action.

Every section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, including the United States section, will become a part of the imposing demonstration of the organized anti-imperialist forces of the western hemisphere. The Latin-American workers are looking to the workers and poor farmers of the United States for support in the struggle against our common enemy, the Wall Street-Washington imperialist government.

The Caribbean Conference will mark the beginning of a powerful, united opposition to the imperialist financiers of the United States. It must be a union of the revolutionary forces of Latin America with the revolutionary workers of the United

Anti-Imperialist League Holding Meeting of Latin Delegates Who Fight U. S. Empire

States. To this end the energies of the members of the U. S. section of the League and of all class-conscious workers must be directed.

With an objective of unification and solidarity in the fight against imperialism, let us look at the situation confronting the Caribbean Conference.

Firstly there is the general armed movement against United States imperialistic oppression. The Nicaraguan Army of Liberation, the revolt against the puppet government of Guatemala, the arming of the Colombian workers in their strike against the United Fruit Company, the student uprising in Venezuela and the broad wave of armed opposition against the agents of Wall Street. These acts are highly significant from the point of view of Sandino's effective armed resistance. The Anti-Imperialist League has been working in the past for the support of the Nicaraguan workers, led by General Sandino, and this conference will tend to draw the workers of the United States more closely to the support of the Nicaraguan Army of Liberation and the Nicaraguan working class movement for political and economic emancipation.

Anglo-American Conflict.

Secondly, we must consider the imminent danger of war that United States imperialism has brought to

Latin America. The United States, in its efforts to drive its chief imperialist competitor, Great Britain, out of Latin America, is creating new colonies and semi-colonies in Latin America and arming them with an intent to wrest additional imperialist gains from Great Britain's puppets. The recent outbreak between Paraguay and Bolivia is an example of the war danger that threatens the workers and peasants of Latin America and may lead to the outbreak of a new world war.

Again there is the general increase of hostilities against the Soviet Union and the policy of bringing the puppet governments of Latin America directly into the war preparations against the Soviet Union. This danger has been doubly increased by the recent Pan-American Pact signed in Washington.

Lastly, let us view the increased penetration of the United States imperialists into Latin America. This fresh offensive, opened by a special imperialist agent, Mr. Morrow, sent to Mexico to amend the constitution of Mexico in order that the Standard Oil and the House of Morgan might more easily dominate that country, and climaxed by Mr. Hoover, has centered the imperialists' attention on Latin America. Increased investments shed additional light on the question of "Khaki clothed dollar invasion" of Wall Street into Latin America. For ex-

ample, the United States had invested in:

Country	1912	1928
Mexico	\$800,000,000	\$1,288,000,000
Colombia	2,000,000	125,000,000
Nicaragua	3,000,000	20,000,000

In Nicaragua, marine officers have been training native hirelings to fight with the marines against Sandino and the lessening, by withdrawal, of United States marines from Nicaragua does not mean a retreat on the part of the imperialists but merely means the development of a new force to fight Sandino.

The defeat of Wall Street imperialism in Latin America, as well as in the United States, is a problem confronting the entire working class and one that can be accomplished only by the united action of the workers throughout the world.

All Militants Must Help.

The Caribbean Conference must have the support of the trade unions and organizations of poor farmers, as well as the Workers (Communist) Party and all militant, progressive workers' clubs and fraternal organizations. As we have seen, from the above summary of existing conditions, there is a need for concrete solutions and a unifying program of action that will bring the great mass of American workers into the ranks of the fighters against imperialism. The Caribbean Conference is a means to the end.

American workers, rally to the support of the Caribbean Conference! Support the fight of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League against imperialism!

Big Profits for Plane Bosses; Meagre Wage for Slaves

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

(Federated Press).

Astonishingly low wages paid workers in the fast-developing aircraft industry are admitted in a report on the aeronautical industry prepared by the N. Y. Merchants' Assn. in the New York metropolitan area, the general machinist starts at 55c an hour and gets only 75c on the average. His top wage, if he is exceptionally skilled, is 91c.

These wage rates, for precision work on which depends the safety of aviators, and plane passengers, are below the general standards of machinists' wages in other industries. In the New York district, where a high type, specialized plane is produced, only well qualified workers can hope to keep jobs.

80c for Welding Wings.

Welders, responsible for joining wings and fuselage into one safe and reliable whole, start in at 80c, according to the merchants' report, and average but 90c an hour, with \$1.10 a top limit.

In other divisions of plane making, much lower wages are paid. The assemblymen get 60c to start and 80c on an average, after working months or even years in the same shop. Sheet metal workers start for 65c and average 80c, wood workers start at 70c and average 80c while unskilled labor is paid as low as 35c an hour. These workers, mostly women working on fabrics for wings, average only 45c an hour and can hope to get no more than 60c at the most.

Nearly 5,000 workers are covered in the report, but the industry is expanding so rapidly that nearly 10,000 will be employed in the New York area plane, engine and acces-

sories shops by the end of the year. Largest of all is the Atlantic Aircraft Co., turning out the Fokker planes. The Wright Aeronautical Corporation, builders of the Whirlwind and Cyclone motors, have their 800 employees in a company union for which a company paper is published. The Wright Propeller however expresses the aims of Wright

workers in Paterson who are trying to unionize the plant. Organized Men Raise Wage.

Next to New York rank Buffalo, Detroit, Los Angeles and Wichita as aviation centers. Buffalo holds the prize for low wages with 40c as starting pay for a machine operator and 50c as a top rate. In Denver

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OUT OF A JOB

By HENRY REICH, Jr.

Out of a job, out of a job. This is my weary old song. For you're a slob, and I'm a slob— And so we march along.

Out of a job and nothing to eat, And nothing for wife or for kids. O, here's a game that's hard to beat When the bosses give you the skids.

Out of a job and none to be found, This prosperous land's on the blink. The agency's full and the crowds hang around; The ships are as bad—for they sink.

Out of a job and looking for one, Looking and looking in vain. Uncle Sam offers you only a gun— Now wouldn't it give you a pain?

Out of a job, and it's out of a job. And this is my tune, if you list: For you're a slob and I'm a slob For letting the bosses exist!

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Blood of Indian Workers

The Indian working class is facing the guns and soldiers of British imperialism in the streets of Bombay. With at least 119 dead and more than 700 wounded in the course of one week's fighting between Indian textile and railway shop workers and the British and their strikebreaking allies, Bombay has been turned into a shambles. At the same time it has become a fortified camp, witnessing the greatest single concentration of British forces in the Far East since the war.

Not only Bombay in the west is a shambles. In the south, at Colombo, capital of the island province of Ceylon, British power struck against the general tie-up of the harbor and communications works with repeated smashing blows.

Behind Colombo stretch for miles inland the immense tea plantations of Sir Thomas Lipton, slave-driver yachtsman and boon companion of the American capitalists in their sportive moments. The hundreds of thousands of wretched Tamil tea-slaves, existing just above the point where men, women and children starve, constitute a menace which stirred the British authorities to instant action in Ceylon. Tremendous as was the force of the workers' resistance in Colombo to the British troops and police, blow after blow by overwhelming forces drowned the Ceylonese strike and resistance in the blood of thousands. At least 6,000 were wounded in the three days fighting. The number of the dead will never be known, many having died with mysterious rapidity in British jails and hospitals.

And in the hundreds of miles between Colombo and Bombay, and in the hundreds of miles between Bombay and Peshawar and Calcutta, deep rumblings of the Indian masses re-echo the struggle of their embattled brothers against the armed British power.

The simultaneous protest of the northern Indian masses against British activities in Afghanistan and along the border is not only a protest against the interference of British imperialism in that country. It is also a protest against the crushing force of British imperialism in India itself and is so recognized by the British government, which is doing everything in its power to stamp out such agitation.

For British India does not only comprise Great Britain's most precarious colony. It is also Great Britain's Asiatic base in its war plans against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The bloody struggle of the Indian masses in the streets of Bombay and Colombo is not only a struggle to win their strikes and to repulse the massed strength of British armament in these centers. It is not only, in its larger sense, an incipient struggle to overthrow British imperialism in India. The struggle of the Indian masses is also intimately bound up with the defense of the first workers and peasants republic, which for eleven years has lighted them on the north as a beacon in their struggle.

The workers and peasants who fell fighting in the streets of Colombo and Bombay were interposing a living wall between the British efforts against the Soviet Union and the U. S. S. R.

Neither is British imperialism fighting the workers in Bombay alone when its tanks roll daily thru the streets, when planes are rushed from other eastern points to this city and there is undertaken the greatest concentration of artillery in India, far more cannon having been amassed, the newspapers frankly admit, than would even be necessary to hold strikers at bay.

British imperialism welcomes this excuse to concentrate its forces in India under cover of stamping out the strike in Bombay. The government, whose agents have for over a year been actively preparing to invade the Soviet Union thru Afghanistan by the overthrow of the "modernist" Amanullah, welcomes this opportunity to concentrate in the great western port of Bombay its thousands of effectives for later dispersal among the northwestern frontier provinces.

Martial law and street fighting, that amounts to massacre, is already crushing the fierce struggle of the strikers. The instruments of British ferocity will soon be shipped to a new area for new work against the workers and peasants who have thrown off their own capitalist government.

Consistently the Indian leaders who have posed as mass leaders, Chita Rinjan Das, Mahatma Gandhi, Moti Lal Nehru and their ilk, have betrayed every attempt of the Indian masses to overthrow British imperialism, to drive their Anglo-Indian oppressors into the Indian Ocean. They are still attempting to play their role of betrayal. But the Indian masses themselves are astir. The unrest within the great country is ominous, as no one knows better than the British authorities. At periods of greater and greater frequency it bursts forth into some such bloody upheaval as the heroic Colombo and Bombay struggles. Then in terror lest the whole country be engulfed in one vast united movement of mass revolt, British imperialism rushes up its troops, its cannon, its planes, its killers as has happened in Bombay and Ceylon.

But the bloody carnage against the Indian workers ended, the troops are to be dispatched upon another road,—the old road down which the eyes of British imperialism have always wandered in the past and which they now seek with a new ferocity,—the road that leads thru the Khyber Pass, the northern gateway of India into the Soviet Union.

But between the British and their plans of invasion stand the millions of the constantly more aggressive and awakened Indian workers and peasants, and the Red Army.

And behind the Red Army of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the working class of all countries must rally, ready for furious and unlimited combat to defend the Socialist Fatherland against all imperialist governments of the world.