

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS For a Workers-Farmers Government To Organize the Unorganized For the 40-Hour Week For a Labor Party

Daily Worker

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MASS PICKETING TODAY TO WIDEN SCOPE OF STRIKE

Whole Industrial Needle Union, Sympathizers Are Mobilized

Protest Rally Tonight Meeting Tonight for a Hemstitcher Strike

The entire membership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and thousands of sympathetic workers in other trades, will conduct a mass picketing demonstration this morning in the dress manufacturing district here, now paralyzed by a strike nearly two weeks old.

Preparations for this picket demonstration were made all last week at the numerous meetings of the strikers, with other sympathetic labor organizations joining the union in calling their membership and followers to attend the demonstration.

As a reply to the brutal police terror raging in the dress strike, which resulted in more than 617 arrests since the strike began, the strikers issued the call for this picket demonstration. "Spread the strike through more and larger picket lines," was the slogan issued in fighting the police terror and the frame-up plans of the bosses' and "socialist" company union chiefs. These strike-breaking forces have already oiled their frame-up machinery and are swinging it into action against five workers arrested several days ago and charged with "carrying concealed weapons."

Tuckers, Pleaters Strike Soon Leaders of the dress strike and the heads of the Tuckers, Pleaters and Hemstitchers Union, Local 41, an auxiliary trade to dressmaking, are conferring on the plans for the strike to be called in this trade in a few days.

The last mobilization meeting of the membership of this union will be held tonight at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, immediately after work. This organization, too, has a company union local to contend with when they enter the struggle for union conditions against employers.

Members Meet Tonight

All members of the Dressmakers' Division of the Industrial Union, whether striking or working in settled shops, are called upon to attend a membership meeting tonight in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave., immediately after work. Chief among the problems to be taken up at this membership meeting, the general strike committee announcement states, are further plans for broadening out the strike till it includes plans not hitherto affected by the walkout.

25 New Settlements

The meeting will also have before it the task of taking action on the proposal that all dressmakers working in settled shops work one day for the strike, so that funds be obtained for carrying out the union's strike program of eliminating the sweatshop from the dress manufacturing trades.

Besides the agreement with the Protective Association, union officials announced 25 additional agreements have been reached with independent shops, bringing the total of agreements outside of the association to 256 to date. These victories do not, however, end the strike, which continues to spread to new shops where the workers are encouraged by these victories to join the union and go on strike to abolish the sweatshop.

Hold Protest Meeting Tonight

The outrageous manner in which the New York police force is setting about trying to break the strike through mass arrests and clubbings of pickets has aroused a storm of indignation among New York workers.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense, the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers (Communist) Party have all joined in calling a protest meeting against the "Whalen round-ups" and sluggings of workers exercising their legal right to picket for bread and butter demands.

The meeting will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl. Speakers at the meeting will be: Ben Gitlow, for the Workers Party; Norman Tellenore, for the I. L. D.; H. Sazer, for the T. U. E. L.; Ben Gold, secretary of the Industrial Needle Trades Union; Rose Wortis, secretary of the General Strike Committee; Robert Dunn, lecturer and writer; Richard B. Moore, of the American Negro Labor Congress, and George Powers, of the Iron Workers Union.

'SAVE DAILY FUND' IS VERY LOW

Comrades:

The receipts for the two days, Saturday and Sunday, in the drive for funds to save the Daily Worker were VERY SMALL, only \$515.44.

This of course, does not include the amounts derived from the New York City tag day collection which took place on the same days. The tag day results cannot be known until after this paper goes to press and can therefore be announced only in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

The low ebb of out-of-town collections yesterday and the day before may partly be accounted for by a centering of interest upon the New York tag days. If so, there is much to worry about in this. In the first place, this tag-day drive in New York could not possibly have ended the difficulties of the Daily Worker; and in the second place, it is already known that the results of the tag days is not as large as had been hoped.

Aside from the returns—as yet unknown—of the New York tag days, the record of receipts up till last night (Sunday) are:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes 'Previously listed', 'Week of Feb. 10', 'Sunday and Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday and Sunday (yesterday)', and 'Total receipts to last night'.

Comrades, this leaves the Daily Worker short approximately \$14,000 of the sum that is absolutely necessary to liquidate the crisis. We earnestly request all readers of the Daily Worker, all militant workers, to REDOUBLE their efforts now to pull their revolutionary fighting organ out of danger. Until we can secure the additional amount there can be no assurance of the continued publication of the only revolutionary working class daily paper in the English language.

EVERY DAY without exception the still remaining difficulties of pressing debts for technical services (which have piled up so high in the past), put the Daily Worker in precarious condition.

We are sure that you, the workers who depend upon the Daily Worker as the only means of voicing your class struggles in the native language, will respond better—IF you don't get over-optimistic.

An interesting indication of loyal support is given by the raising of 49.25 by the Chinese language fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. Another was the raising of \$100 by the United Council of Working-Class Women. Still another: The members of the staff of the Freiheit—our Communist daily paper in the Jewish language—raised among themselves \$22 in spite of their own needs after missing many pay-days.

We urge all workers to concentrate on getting donations from ORGANIZATIONS, in addition to every possible contribution from individuals.

The need is great. And if you will push hard now you can make the drive go over the top, putting your fighting revolutionary Daily out of the danger zone.

Fraternally, MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

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

Dear Comrades:

I am enclosing check (\$6) which explains itself. I regret to see the struggle the Daily Worker is having to pull through.

I am 73 years of age and would rather go on two meals a day than miss a copy. It is the only working man's daily paper printed in English that I know of. How long it is going to take the workers to become class conscious and read a real newspaper? It points out the class struggle they are going through every day, walking the streets and cannot find work and when they are hired they received a wage that barely keeps body together from day to day. No such a thing as good clothes! Not even a good bed and room! What in the name of common sense is the matter with you working men and women? You make all of the things society uses and for being so good and kind, to your masters, you yourself and your family go hungry. That's all right for yourself, if you want to, but what about your children? Wendell Phillips said, "Men do not get freedom, they take it peaceably if they can, forcibly, if they must." Franklin said, "we must hang together or be hanged separately."

Yours in Comradeship,

M. J. MOORE.

Argentina Angry at U. S. for Proposals to Raise the Tariff

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17.—There is wide agitation here to retaliate with the same weapon, the proposal in the United States to raise the tariff on imports of wool, meat and agricultural products, which hinders Argentine exports so hard a blow.

This agitation takes the form of a proposal by the big agrarian bourgeoisie, to urge the Argentine government to regulate the tariff on imports so that U. S. products would pay the same rate as at present.

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.

ent, but Great Britain and others would get a lower rate.

The Argentine Industrial Union, an organization of native manufacturers, with their own interest at stake, want an increased tariff all around, with no reductions to anyone. The struggle between the two categories of capitalists to influence the government, is becoming intense.

ORGANIZED JANITORS' DRIVE

MILWAUKEE (By Mail).—A drive to enroll women engaged in cleaning in theatres and also to enroll theatre porters is being made by the Theatre Janitor's Union here.

'DAILY' TO HOLD BENEFIT SHOW

Will Give "Airways" 3 Nights in Fund Drive

The Daily Worker will benefit from the Thursday, Friday and Saturday performances of "Airways, Inc.," the New Playwrights production which opens Wednesday at the Grove Street Theatre. The action of the play, the second New Playwrights production of the season, centers around a great mill strike.

Tickets are on sale at the Daily Worker business office. To avoid last minute rush, workers intending to see the play and help the Daily are urged to obtain tickets without delay.

'Airways' Show Sunday Night for N. Y. Anti-Imperialist League

The performance of "Airways, Inc." at the Grove Street Theatre, Sunday night, will be given under the auspices of the New York Branch of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

Members and friends of the League may obtain tickets for the show at the local office, 799 Broadway.

KELLOGG FAVORS EMBARGO TO HIT FOES OF EMPIRE

Tells House Committee President Must Watch Interests of Trade

Protect Munition Trust Resolution Extends a Power Already Held

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Appearing before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday, Secretary of State Kellogg approved the general principle of the Porter resolution to give the president power to place an embargo on arms for any country which he cares to declare is violating the Kellogg "peace" treaties.

Don't Hurt Trade. The embargo power, Kellogg made clear, must not be used where it has no effect in increasing the influence of American imperialism by depriving one of its enemies of the tools of war. An embargo that merely interferes with the profits of American munitions makers, Kellogg has no patience with.

Cal Says Don't Need It. President Coolidge has expressed himself, coyly, as not being in favor of handing the president so much additional power, and made several cautious remarks to the effect that sufficient power already existed to deprive any country defending itself against U. S. imperialism, or governments supported by U. S. imperialism, of its arms.

Coolidge seemed to take the position that as the new rights granted the president under the Porter resolution in the senate were not really needed it was better to let well enough alone, and not raise a storm of controversy and alarm the rest of the world. Kellogg yesterday seemed to disagree with Coolidge, or at least with Coolidge's expressed views.

Kellogg pointed out that under the present law the president's power to impose embargoes is limited to South and Central American nations and countries where the United States has extraterritorial rights, such as China, Persia and Egypt.

He saw no reason why the president's power should not be broadened as proposed.

WIN SOAP STRIKE, RECALL SPEED-UP

Reinstate Leaders, But Bosses Plan Reprisal

Two hundred and fifty workers employed in the mechanical department of the Proctor and Gamble Soap Company, at Port Ivory, Staten Island, are back at work this morning after striking one day, as the result of the capitulation of the company officials to their demands that an efficiency speed-up system be abolished and that the strike leaders be reinstated.

Though never before organized, the men in this department walked out as one, when three of their leaders were summarily dismissed by foremen for denouncing the "Dyer Efficiency Plan" as an inhuman, health-wrecking scheme. They had threatened to make the strike general, to include the 1,250 other workers in the plant if their demands were not met.

'Daily' Will Publish Expose of Hillquit Swindle in Few Days

What happened to the \$150,000 that Morris Hillquit, corporation lawyer and leader of the socialist party, and other "socialist" worthies swindled out of the cloak and dressmakers thru the manipulation of shares of the International Union Bank?

The Daily Worker has already published revelations of this colossal swindle. In a few days we will begin publishing official documents and court records giving all the details and fastening guilt irrefutably on Hillquit and his associates.

Watch the "Daily" for the first of these documents. Tell your friends and shopmates not to miss this unusual expose.

WORKMEN CIRCLE SOCIALIST HEADS CONDUCT POGROM

'City Cossacks' Slug Those Who Expose Scab Union Aid

Fight Over U. S. S. R. Lifshitz Is for New Unions in Conference

A pogrom in the best style of the gangster-ridden "socialist" union machines was the method employed by the right wing clique in an attempt to stifle the voice of the left wing delegates at the National Conference of Workmen's Circles in Webster Hall yesterday. The pogrom was carried through by a special committee of 30, otherwise known as the "City Cossacks."

The following were beaten up: Sol Fishbein, Branch 187; N. Fishman, Branch 417; W. Davidovich, Branch 254; Pollack, Branch 33; Spingon, Branch 33; J. Sultan, Branch 396; Tifelsky, Branch 272; J. Lotker, Cohen, Kopel, Kelner, Branch 254; Spizheiser, Branch 375; Rena Greenberg, Branch 330; Altman, Branch 91; Schiller, Branch 608; Smotritch, Branch 91, and S. Kniazik.

The following were driven out of the hall: Pollack, Fishman, Cohen, and Spizheiser.

The Workmen's Circle is a Jewish fraternal organization with a large membership.

Weinberg Dodges. The conference was opened by (Continued on Page Two)

SILLOWAY NOW RUNS TO COVER

Advantageous to State Cops Didn't Kill 7

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Major Fred D. Silloway, deputy prohibition agent for Chicago, who Friday, so all the reporters said, charged the police of the city with being the murderers of seven members of the Moran gang of bootleggers lined up and shot down in a North Clark St. garage, has seen a great light.

He has decided that such exposes interfere with a man's political career and that it is more profitable to retract them. He now says he didn't mean that the policemen actually did the shooting, and that every reporter who thinks he heard him say that is entirely wrong. He still does say today that he has evidence connecting police with the west side gangs of Al Capone and others in beer running.

No Arrests.

After more than 72 hours of "investigation" police could not point to a single important arrest that could be linked directly with the slayers who killed their victims perhaps in reprisal for "hi-jacking" of liquor trucks.

Members of the Paul Morton bootlegging gang, who, with the Purple gang of Detroit, were aligned with a Canadian distillery in running liquor trucks into Chicago were sought. The Morton-Purple gang blamed the "Bugs" Moran followers in Chicago for the "hijacking" of liquor trucks.

EMERGENCY FUND

Workers Contribute to Save the 'Daily'

February 16, 1929. Lithuanian Central Bureau, Brooklyn, N. Y. 75.78 Collected by A. Sokolov, Phila., Pa.: Shaffendler (collected) \$2; Mirell, 50c; R. Rotman, \$1; Trenton, N. J. (collected by B. Herman) Josephson, \$10; Lehman, \$10; Wisniewski, \$2; Affner, \$2; Pilich, \$2; Ukrainian, \$5; Gold, \$1; Safir, \$1; Reyvage, \$1; Babot, \$1; Zalonne, \$1; Copoulos (collected) 50c; Radkowski, \$1; B. Shtatz, \$1; H. Rubin (collected, \$2); Fuman, \$2; L. Gittelman, 50c; Factory Dis-

Support 'Daily' Is Plea of Mill Strike Leader

August C. G. Pinto, one of the rank and file leaders developed by the New Bedford textile strike, knows what the Daily Worker means to the workers fighting in the class



AUGUST PINTO.

war. Arrested and beaten insensibly by the police during the strike, blacklisted now by the bosses so that he is unable to get a job, Pinto knows the necessity of keeping the mighty organ of the working class alive. In a letter to the Daily Worker, he writes: "When I hear that the Daily Worker is in danger I feel very sorry that I can't help towards our (Continued on Page Three)

NEW BEDFORD TRIAL PUT OFF

Biedenkapp Will See N. Y. Governor Today

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 17.—The trial of the 25 textile strike leaders on conspiracy charges, which was scheduled to start in superior court here tomorrow, has been postponed until next Monday.

The 25 workers are facing trials on two counts, conspiracy to parade without a permit and conspiracy to disturb the peace, returned by a grand jury on evidence furnished solely by police officials. The conspiracy indictments include the leading figures in the strike, as well as Albert Weisbord, secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union; Fred Biedenkapp, national secretary of the Workers' International Relief, and Paul Crouch, national secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

The fake conspiracy charges were trumped up as supplementary to the mass trial of 662 New Bedford strikers on a variety of charges. The International Labor Defense is conducting the defense work in both trials, which are looked upon as among the most significant in the history of the legal battles of American labor. The defense attorneys are headed by Clarence Darrow, Arthur Garfield Hays and Joseph Brodsky.

Biedenkapp Before Governor Today.

ALBANY, N. Y.—While the trial of 25 labor militants on fake conspiracy charges in connection with the New Bedford strike draws near, Fred Biedenkapp, national secretary of the Workers' International Relief, will for the second time appear tomorrow for a hearing before Governor Roosevelt to combat efforts to extradite him to Massachusetts as one of the defendants in the conspiracy trial.

Biedenkapp will be represented by Jacques Buitenkant, attorney for the New York District of the International Labor Defense, which is fighting the attempts to extradite him as well as Paul Crouch, national secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, and Albert Weisbord, secretary of the National Textile Workers Union.

Biedenkapp appeared before the

600 MINERS ON STRIKE AGAINST OHIO WAGE CUT

Join National Miners' Union; Struggle Led by N.M.U. Officers

Answer to Union Call Will Spread the Strike to Other Properties

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 17.—Six hundred miners employed in the Powhatan mine struck in a body early Saturday in defiance of a wage cut by the coal company. More than 200 of the strikers are Negro miners. The strikers immediately telephoned the headquarters of the National Miners Union requesting organizers. Robert Matussek, president, and Andy Plechaty, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio district, National Miners Union, immediately responded to the call. Powhatan lies back in the mountains far away from trains.

Matussek immediately organized the strikers into a local union of the National Miners Union, scheduled a large mass meeting and selected various committees. The strikers unanimously voted to telegraph Pat Toohy, national secretary-treasurer of the N. M. U., to address their big strike meeting.

Speakers Come. Toohy, together with Isaiah Hawkins, well-known Negro militant and member of the executive board of the N. M. U., together with William Stinson, executive board member for the Indiana district, N. M. U., immediately went to Powhatan. Strike committees were organized, demands were formulated, the organization of the strikers perfected, and a campaign for a militant fight outlined.

The strike occurred in response to the call of the N. M. U. drive against wage cuts. The N. M. U. last week distributed 50,000 "Fight Wage Cuts" leaflets throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The company had reduced the wages of the "day men" (hourly employees) from \$5 to \$4.40 per day. The N. M. U. drive is taking on intensity. More strikes are expected shortly. The entire 600 miners joined the N. M. U. at Powhatan. The N. M. U. has a membership of 350 additional members organized in Local Union No. 1 in Powhatan, making a total of 950 members of the militant new union in the town of Powhatan. Since the Ohio district scored a victory in having the miners' halls restored to N. M. U. locals and taken away from the Company Union, United Mine Workers, the work has progressed greatly.

Will Spread Strike.

The policy of the N. M. U. will be to spread the Powhatan strike to other properties. Since the miners of the three properties of this company are all organized in the N. M. U., unless a settlement is made by the company with the strikers, the N. M. U. will declare a strike on all properties of this company and tie up production completely.

FLU RAGES IN BERLIN

BERLIN (By Mail).—Ten emergency barracks for influenza patients are being hastily run up in Berlin, as all hospitals are full following a great increase in the number of sufferers from the epidemic. Several hundred workers have died in the last two weeks.

governor last Monday, when testimony was given proving that on the day when the so-called conspiracy is alleged to have taken place he was not in New Bedford. At tomorrow's hearing two witnesses will appear to give further testimony to this effect.

I. L. D. To Ask Hearing For Crouch.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense last night announced that it also plans to demand a hearing before Governor Roosevelt in the extradition case of Paul Crouch. Crouch was arrested in New York City last Wednesday and is now out on \$1,000 bail. He is scheduled to receive a magistrate's hearing next Monday.

Should Albert Weisbord be arrested on an extradition warrant, the I. L. D. declares that it will also carry the fight for him to the governor. The I. L. D. to extra more points out that the efforts to extradite Biedenkapp, Crouch and Weisbord are actually attempts to crush the three militant working class organizations which they head. In order that they may be saved from being sent for trial before the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, the I. L. D. declares, immediate funds must be sent to its office, 799 Broadway, Room 422.

Primo De Rivera May Step Out to Allow Continuation of Rule Under Other Forms

27 GARRISONS NEARLY SUCCEEDED IN MUTINY PLOT

Light Penalty for Army Chiefs, Others Suffer

MADRID, Feb. 17.—A re-organization of the dictatorship which has been maintained by General Primo de Rivera in Spain for the last five years seemed imminent tonight. It will be disguised as a return to constitutional methods, but care will be taken that the essential factors in an arbitrary rule are retained, the Rivera himself will step out because of the universal detestation and hatred his repressive acts have earned him. Twenty-seven garrisons were involved in the last unsuccessful revolt.

Punish Workers Only.
Meanwhile the prisoners taken during the government's suppression of the military mutiny in Barcelona are still held on warships and in government barracks. The disaffection is so deep-seated in the army and there is so much sympathy with the revolution, that it is not so very severe punishment will be meted out against them.

Former Premier Jose Sanchez Guerra, who surrendered in Valencia when the revolt failed, and who takes all the blame for its organization is permitted to receive visitors and has not been tried yet.
The fate of striking workers in the industrial cities who also fought Rivera along with their employers, is different. They face long prison terms or death.

WIN SOAP STRIKE, RECALL SPEED-UP

Reinstate Leaders, But Bosses Plan Reprisal

(Continued from Page One)
minds were not immediately complied with.

Bosses Cave In.
The bosses caved in quickly, whining that they didn't know the workers objected to "a plan of progress whereby more work is produced in the same time."

But in going back to work, the men made the mistake of not organizing a union, and compelling its recognition. The promise of recall of the speed-up efficiency system was also not unconditional, since the employers insisted that the "principle of efficiency will not be dropped by the company," thus making it certain that its installation will be attempted again, as soon as the leaders of the revolt are weeded out for one cause or another.

The leaders of the strike, James Lenny, Ray Taylor and Charles L. Monte, were all reinstated. Lenny, the boss spokesman issued the reinstatement order with his tongue in his cheek. He declared: "Every man goes back. I do not think, however, that any man can take exception to the discharge of an employee who does not do his work conscientiously."

T.U.E.L. in Statement.
The Trade Union Educational League issued a statement in circular form which was distributed to the workers. It declared in part:

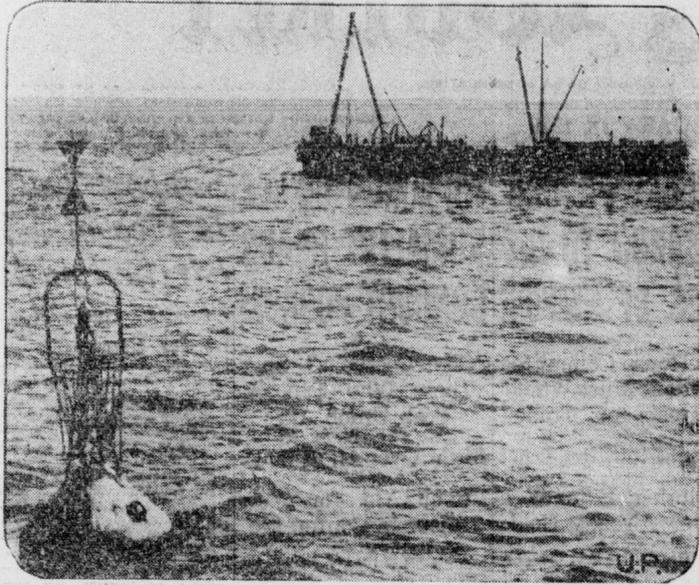
"How can the workers of the Proctor and Gamble Soap Company be sure that this vicious speed-up system will not be introduced? There is only one way and that is through the establishment of a powerful union taking in all the workers in the plant no matter what work they do or what language they speak. The union must have a shop committee based upon representatives elected by the rank and file in each department. When such a union is established with the power to call a strike throughout the plant in case of any violation of agreements, then and then only have the men any guarantee as to their conditions. Then and then only have they a weapon with which to fight for better conditions in the future, for the reduction of hours, for increased wages, for job control, and against unsanitary conditions."
"The Trade Union Educational League is anxious to help in every possible way the workers of the Proctor and Gamble Soap Company and hopes that this word of advice may be of assistance in aiding you to establish once and for all an organization to protect your interests."

Vatican Treaty Makes Switzerland Unneutral

GENEVA, Feb. 17.—Possibility that the status of the papal Swiss mercenary troops might be affected by the Italo-Vatican treaty developed into intricate question today.

The new Swiss military code prohibits citizens of Switzerland from assisting in foreign armed forces without the consent of the Swiss federal council.
Also, the question is raised whether the presence of this Swiss force, serving another state, constitutes a violation of Switzerland's neutrality.

Grave Robbing After the World War



The British battleship York was sunk in 1914 off the coast of the German fortified island of Heligoland. She lies under water filled with the skeletons of her crew, between the buoy and the tender "Prahm" above. Divers are risking their lives in rough water an tides trying to salvage the more valuable apparatus on board.

MOVE TO BRING CAPPELLINI IN

Grievance Committee Gives Him Car

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 17.—Rinaldo Cappellini, ex-president of District 1, U.M.W.A., was presented with a Cadillac car, worth \$3,100 and a donation of \$500 from the General Grievance Committee of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. Collieries in Pittston. This gift, coming from the same group of reactionary officials who less than one year ago condemned Cappellini as a traitor and supported the insurgent ticket, headed by Frank McGarry, who since that time sold out the miners to the Lewis machine.

There are many disillusioned miners who also have faith in the man who got into office in 1924 through the support of the progressives but who resigned last summer all discredited.

Doheny, Jr., Killed by His Private Sec'y

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17.—Edward L. Doheny, Jr., son and heir of the oil millionaire Doheny and manager of some of his father's affairs which got him indicted along with Fall and Sinclair in the Elk Hills Naval oil lease scandal, was shot today and killed by his confidential secretary, who then committed suicide.

The killing took place in Doheny's bedroom. The cause for the murder is not announced. The family says that the secretary, Hugh Plunkett, a servant of Doheny for 15 years, had been nervous about something lately.

London Papers Jeer at Marines' Tin God

LONDON, Feb. 17 (UP).—The daily press commented today on dispatches from Cannes, France, reporting an encounter between Gene Tunney, former heavyweight champion, and photographers who attempted to photograph him in a hotel lobby.

"Tunney made his fortune from his fame as a fighter," the newspaper said. "That fame was made for him with the assistance of photographers and press agents. To knock out one of the men who helped advance him from obscurity to the American social register, makes one wonder if he is not suffering from a swelled head."

Congressional Rush to Cover Up Scandal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The legislative stampede, common to the closing days of every congressional session, will start in the Senate tomorrow and several bills are certain to be killed in the rush.

A vote is expected late tomorrow or early Tuesday on the Jones bill to increase the maximum penalty for violation of the prohibition law to \$10,000 fine, five years imprisonment or both and then the fight for precedence will be on.
Scandalous matters like the appointment of Pat Neff of Texas, virulently unfair to organized labor, and the Vare election frauds, may be pushed well to the background.

3,700 Cup Makers on Strike for More Pay

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 17 (UP).—Workers in the cup making industry announced a strike today, demanding five per cent increase in wages and alterations in working conditions. About 3,700 persons joined the strike.

Julian Billiard Hall Exploits 5 Negroes—Ejects Negro Patron

Albert Patterson, 24, Negro worker, was refused the use of a table at the Julian Billiard Academy, 14th St. and Irving Place, Friday night, because, according to the manager's excuse, all tables were reserved. Pressed for further explanation, the manager declared the pool room did not make a practice of accommodating Negroes.

Patterson and his friend, Joe Schandt, protested vigorously against the manager's decision. They pointed out that while Negroes were barred from the use of the tables, the management was only too eager to exploit racial prejudice and belief in the "white supremacy" by employing five Negro workers at low wages.

Prison Strike Exposes Cruelties of Warden; Forces His Indictment

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Charles F. Sorber, resigned assistant superintendent of Holmesburg County Prison where a prisoners strike occurred for three days last month, will go on trial Tuesday on charges of "wanton cruelty." Sorber was indicted by a grand jury yesterday.

The strike took place because of the impossible food served to the prisoners. It was broken by a display of machine guns, and the use of tear gas bombs and hoses. The facts became known about conditions that led to the mutiny, and the grand jury was forced to act.

Young Plays Races as Plans New Extortions

PARIS, Feb. 17 (UP).—The committee of financial experts who will re-convene tomorrow to start the concrete task of fixing a definite level of war reparations, will find a wide divergence between the total sum which Germany estimates she can pay and the sum France estimates must be paid.

Owen D. Young, unofficial American delegate and chairman of the committee, headed a party on a trip to Vincennes where they attended the trotting races. It was said Young's horses "all did very well."

Question Mark Officer Says Made War Worse

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UP).—Refueling airplanes in mid-air is not only safe and practicable but also of distinct advantage in military and commercial air operations. Major Carl Spatz, commanding officer of the army endurance airplane Question Mark, which recently remained in the air almost seven days, declared today.

Referring to refueling of planes in military operations, Spatz said that refueling can be applied successfully to pursuit, attack and observation aircraft.

Office Workers' Union Webster Manor Thurs.

All roads will lead to New Webster Manor, 125 E. 11th St., this Thursday evening, as workers from all parts of the city come out to help the Office Workers Union celebrate its first year's existence at its first annual dance.
Tickets for the dance are on sale at the union headquarters, 1 Union Square, Room 505. The union holds meetings every second and fourth Mondays of the month at the Labor Temple, 242 E. 14th St.

30 HURT AT FOOTBALL GAME. DUBLIN, (By Mail).—Thirty spectators were badly hurt at a football game in Tolka Park, when a wire netting construction collapsed.

RIGHT WING IN A POGROM AT MEET

Hot Fight at Workmen's Circle Confab

(Continued from Page One)
Weinberg, president of the Workmen's Circle, who tried to avoid the burning issues of the labor movement and his promise of support to Schlesinger.

The issue was put squarely right at the beginning, however, when J. Sultan made a motion that the credentials committee should be composed of delegates of all opinions in the Workmen's Circle and Delegates Costrell, Sigel and Koppel should be members of the committee.

Slugging Starts.
Chairman Chanin ruled Sultan's motion out of order and Delegate Lifshitz appealed against the decision of the chairman. The right wing machine, however, did not give Lifshitz any chance to make his appeal. When Lifshitz said, "The issue is between a workers' union and a sea company union to which Weinberg promised support," the steering committee on the platform ordered the pogrom to start. Many left wing delegates were beaten up and ejected from the conference by the "City Cossacks" that Chanin, as chairman, appointed to the job, in the shape of a committee of thirty.

Lifshitz Sticks.
The right wing leadership of the Workmen's Circle wanted, under all circumstances, to eject Lifshitz from the convention. However, they could not do that because of the strong fight that the left wing delegates made. The right wing had to withdraw their order to the sheriff to eject Lifshitz.

In the objections that were afterwards made by the left wing delegates to the nominees for the national executive committee of the Workmen's Circle, they brought out the political character of their fight against the Workmen's Circle.

The left delegates, after the conference was over, held a meeting to adopt a declaration exposing the pogrom tactics of the right wing machine in the Workmen's Circle.

WILL ORGANIZE A WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST FASCISM

N. Y. Conference Will Elect Delegates

The call issued to labor organizations to support the Anti-Fascist World Congress to be held in Berlin in March announces the aims of the Congress to be the launching of a world-wide, organized campaign against fascism.

Delegates to the international congress will be elected at a conference in New York on Feb. 22. The Provisional Committee, authorized by the International Committee to handle its affairs in the United States, urges all workers to get their organizations to elect delegates.

The International and the American Congresses aim to struggle against exceptional laws as in America against injunctions in labor disputes, struggle for the suppression of special tribunals, for the liberation of deportees, and for amnesty to all political prisoners (Mooney campaign, etc., in America).

The congress will also discuss the struggle for freedom of the press, freedom of association (in America against the company unionizing of the A. F. of L. organizations, against gangsterism in strikes), the defense of racial minorities, the struggle against the war preparations against deportation of anti-fascists from foreign countries, and the struggle against fascist propaganda in foreign countries.

Funds are urgently required to finance the delegation. Communications and funds should be sent immediately to the offices of the Provisional Committee, A. Markoff, Sec'y.-Treas., 1 Union Square, Room 604, New York City.

'Krassin' Show Friday, Saturday Night Will Aid Needle Strikers

Proceeds from the midnight showing of the Soviet news reel "Krassin," which will be given under the auspices of the New York Branch of the Workers International Relief at the Film Guild Cinema, 52 W. 8th St., Friday and Saturday nights, will be donated to the Needle Trades Strike.

"Krassin" will be shown for the first time at the Carnegie Hall tomorrow night, but workers unable to attend this performance may secure tickets for the Friday and Saturday midnight performances from the office of the New York Branch of the Workers International Relief, 799 Broadway, the Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, or the Proletcos Restaurant, 26-28 Union Sq.

Revolt Against British Agent, Sakao, Spreads

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (UP).—Several tribes in the Southeastern part of the country have declared their independence, advised tonight from Afghanistan said, and a separatist movement is spreading throughout the country in opposition to the control of Bacha Sakao, who captured the throne.

Inter-tribal fighting among the Shinwari, Mohamands and Kuziani tribes was reported, as well as frontier clashes between Mohands and Anglo-Indian border patrols.

Kabul was described as a dying city, with a critical food shortage and increasing banditry. Many sections of Bacha Sakao's territory around the capital were reported in revolt.

One Hundred Years Old; Live in Poorhouse



These aged women are confined in a cheerless charity poorhouse. They are not from the employing class, needless to say. Left to right: Sophie Maas, aged 108; Leah Hummelstein, and Fancie Levine, Aged 109.

Poor Material in Scaffolds; Bribed Inspectors, Kill Men

Of all the hazards faced by the men who rear steel and concrete 50 stories into the air, or build the hundreds of thousands of small houses, scaffolding is undoubtedly the worst. New York state labor department figures indicate that at least 10 per cent of all building accidents, including fatalities, result from falls from scaffolding, in collapse of the wooden lattice work or in missteps on rickety ladders connecting the different levels.

Save On Material.
"In my experience," said Secy. J. W. Jockels of the Ohio Bricklayers Conference at the first national labor health conference in Cleveland, "poor material is the main cause of scaffolding accidents. There are many accidents too from projections and poor material in overhead protection."

William Reuter of New York Electrical Workers' Local 3 complained that the city and state regulations were inadequate and that "inspectors are bought right and left." "Then there is the case of the shanty," he added. "In winter the men have to undress without any heat. And in many localities there is no proper lunch room. They have to sit outside on a crate where all the dirt and grit comes down off the building."

In this class Bukharin's "Historical Materialism," Thalheimer's book in "Dialectic Materialism," as well as various works by Marx, Engels and Lenin will be used as text. Registration is going on at the Workers School for all classes.

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PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

By WM. F. KRUSE.

At the recent Chicago City Convention a very healthy spirit of self-criticism prevailed, particularly with respect to manifestations of the "right danger." One of many incidents cited was the failure to give sufficient guidance to Negro workers as a result of which certain inextinguishable concessions were made to petty-bourgeois ideology—prayers and hymns at two auxiliary mass meetings, allowing a lawyer to write petitions and resolutions calling upon the coroner and state attorney for "equal justice," etc. On this point there was unanimity in the convention with only one exception—namely this was Comrade Kaye, who now seeks to defend his viewpoint in the Party discussion. Comrade Kaye has always been an ardent opposition supporter, though a very unconstructive-minded and helpful comrade. The tone of his letter and in branding the action of the City Convention as a "Left" mistake, seems to furnish some additional evidence of how widespread the Right angle is in our Party.

Origin of Incident.

The situation was the following: Negro boy was killed by a whole regiment of Chicago police while defending himself against arrest in his home. Our Negro organizer very properly used this case as a vehicle for mobilizing new supporters for our movement. He managed to arrange a mass meeting in a church, where he and several white Communists spoke, along with Negro teachers, lawyers and other petty-bourgeois elements. These meetings opened and closed with hymns and prayers, and the resolutions and publicity reflected strongly the bourgeois viewpoint of the prominent Negro lawyer for the dead boy's family, who had grabbed these im-

portant functions out of the hands of our organizer.

As soon as this came to the attention of the Party, the keynote of pleading for "equal justice" from the states attorney was eliminated, the prayers and hymns went by the board, and the auxiliary meetings of the auxiliary came into the center of activities, and plans were developed for the opening of an attractive headquarters in the Negro district to help counter-act the influence of the church.

This attitude is not based on any concept of "purity," as Comrade Kaye assumed, but on the basis of an analysis of class relations in the Negro masses, and on the basis of our fundamental Communist materialist philosophy, the theoretical cornerstone of our movement. We do not make the religious beliefs of the Negro toiling masses a splitting point that divides us from them in mass struggles. We are not afraid to invade the churches in our pursuit of the Negro masses and in our efforts to agitate and organize them on racial and class issues. We have done so and will do so. But we do not lose sight of the tremendous enemy-class role played by religious illusion, especially among these Negro masses, and we can never consent to have our leading Negro Communist foster those illusions and thereby strengthen the grip of the Negro petty-bourgeois misleaders. Prayers and religious exercises at Communist or near-Communist Negro activities can only strengthen those illusions by adding the confusion of a sort of "Left wing god." This issue was fought out in the Russian Party by Lenin many years

ago and need not be gone into here.

Lenin On Religion.

Comrade Kaye suggests the reprinting of Lenin's article: "The Religion of the Workers' Party to Religion." The inference would seem to be that Lenin in this article supports the viewpoint of Kaye. This is preposterous. The article starts out by stating:

"Religion is the opium of the people—this Marxian axiom is the cornerstone of the whole philosophy of Marxism in questions of religion. Marxism looks upon all present-day religions and churches, on each and every religious organization, always as organs of bourgeois reaction which serve for the protection of exploitation and stupefaction of the working class."

Thereupon Lenin picks to pieces those god-killers who claim to be "more Left" or "more revolutionary" than the Communists, and who would make atheism the cardinal tenet of Party membership. Next the evolution of the axiom "religion is a private matter" (with regard to the state, but not to the Party.) Next he shows that anti-religious propaganda must not be abstract, that it must not be permitted to become the splitting point for the working class in its struggles against the bosses, otherwise the preacher of atheism would become an accomplice of the employers. All this is undoubtedly true, but does not bear any resemblance whatever to the viewpoint of Comrade Kaye? Not in the least.

Comrade Kaye sets up an interesting thesis: "The Negro is deeply religious," and he states that the Negro is obsessed with "the Chris-

tian religion which he learned from his masters (which) was innumerable cases his only solace."

True enough, but Comrade Kaye should have gone further and pointed out that today also this slave-born religion, that was just made to order for the white over-lord, is still serving its purpose. Many agents of the master class are still striving to keep the eyes of the Negro masses riveted to a future world as "his only solace."

But from this situation Comrade Kaye draws the conclusion that therefore we must go easy, we must make concessions, go to church to pray with their preachers, etc. On the contrary, we must fight these preachers, lawyer-deacons, etc., in order to tear the workers away from their influence. This does not mean that we cannot avail ourselves on certain issues of occasional aid from some amateur preacher who works six days a week in the stockyards and "preaches" to a dozen fellow slaves on Sunday. His social status rather differs somewhat from that of a \$50,000 Fifth Avenue divine. But even here the well-known leading Negro Communist must not fail to maintain a Communist position also on the question of religion.

Nor should we make the petty-bourgeois god-killers' mistake of centering our whole or even major attention on an attempt to convert the Negro to atheism instantly and before all else. To the middle class "rationalist" atheism is itself a religion; but to the proletarian materialist it is a weapon in the arsenal of the class struggle. We must mobilize the Negro masses against capitalism—therefore we will inevitably

ably have to mobilize them against the church. But this is not the main sector of the battle-line, we have big racial and class issues to fight out with the white masters, while at the same time the masses of Negro workers are driven into more and more open struggle. Here the situation resembles somewhat the class relations in a colonial country ruled by foreign imperialists (India). As our fight proceeds we shall find ar-

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One "slip" that Comrade Kaye makes in his article shows a basically wrong approach to the whole question—his reference to the "savagery" of the Negro. Such an expression is not that of a Communist but rather that of the white workers but rather that of the white workers who still retains deep under his white skin a chauvinist attitude toward his colored fellow worker. There are no more "savagery" in a Negro steel worker than in a white. This is only a carefully inculcated bourgeois myth of the greater "civilization" of the white, as justification for the oppression of the more "savagery" Negro. It is impermissible for Communists to speak thus.

Need Discussion.

It is a good thing that Comrade Kaye opened up this question for discussion. The methods and limits of our approach to Negro masses even through the Negro churches should be discussed in detail, especially by the leaders of our Negro work. Our fight against the church is an integral part of our fight to win leadership over the Negro masses. Their present middle-class lead-

edly have to mobilize them against the church. But this is not the main sector of the battle-line, we have big racial and class issues to fight out with the white masters, while at the same time the masses of Negro workers are driven into more and more open struggle. Here the situation resembles somewhat the class relations in a colonial country ruled by foreign imperialists (India). As our fight proceeds we shall find ar-

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Industrial defense and relief activities simultaneously broaden and enliven our work. In the sub-districts in St. Louis, Gary, Milwaukee and Jacksonville the first steps are also being taken. In this work we shall make errors, we have made them, but we are striving to learn from them and correct them. Our mistakes on this field, as on most others, will generally be found towards the Right rather than towards the Left. And Comrade Kaye's letter has helped to prove this.

In this connection, for the purpose of clarification, I would suggest that you have printed in the Daily Worker, not only this letter, but also the article by Comrade Lenin, "The Religion of the Workers' Party to Religion," originally published in the "Proletarii," No. 45, in May, 1909, a reprint of which may be found in the English "Labor Monthly" of December, 1919.

H. E. KAYE,
Shop Neucleus 33,
Chicago, Ill.

The Negroes and Religion

It recently happened, that in a meeting of Negro workers held in a church, organized under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress, the session was begun and ended with prayer.

For this "deviation" from a "correct" Communist line, the Negro comrades responsible were severely criticized by a resolution submitted to the Chicago City Convention on Sunday, January 13, by Section 2, of the Party organization. The resolution was passed by a majority vote. At the convention I spoke against the resolution for the reason that I considered this to be a grave error on the part of the Chicago comrades, dangerously near a "Left" tactical line in our work among the Negro masses.

Comrade Kruse, speaking in favor of the resolution, and in answer to the objection I raised, informed me that perhaps there was some misunderstanding on my part, that the

resolution condemned the Negro comrades in the Party responsible for the Negro meetings and not the Negro workers who attended. Even so, I still am of the opinion that the resolution as passed by the City Convention is a serious "Left" error. A Negro comrade speaking at the same convention informed us that although at one time there were about fifty Negroes in the Chicago Party organization, there are now only five. I feel that our "pure" attitude on the religious question, especially as regards our work among the Negroes whether they are Party members or not, will have a tendency to make our Party sterile in its ability to win over the masses of workers.

The Negro is deeply religious. This is very evident. As one Negro comrade expressed it, many Negroes are obsessed with the illusion that "you may take all from me, if you only leave me Jesus." There are very good reasons for all this. Not only is the Negro the victim of

savage survivals, but during his whole period of recent chattel slavery, the Christian religion which he learned from his slave-masters, was in innumerable cases his only solace. Are we, by direct opposition, in one fell swoop, to eliminate these illusions which so powerfully hold him? We shall make a grievous mistake if we think so. It is only through a gradual process, in the heat of class struggle, that the Negro will learn the "roots," the social basis of religion.

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H. E. KAYE,
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Fight Against Cannon-Trotskyists Is Part of Class War

Editor, Daily Worker,

On December 19, 1928 I addressed a letter to ex-comrade Refugee, a Trotskyist, on an incident that occurred before the Workers Center, where a fight developed as a result of the insistence of the Cannon followers in distributing their "Millant." In that letter I expressed my opinion, deploring profoundly the action of my Party comrades and expressing personal solidarity for ex-comrade Refugee who I understood had been hurt as a result of the fight.

Upon further consideration of the entire matter, the investigation of the incident itself as well as to my own point of view expressed in the letter, I have come to the conclusion that I was wrong from many standpoints, that this letter was injurious to the interests of the Party

as well as containing a point of view on the matter of Party struggles against non-Party and anti-Communist viewpoints which is not in conformity with Leninist principles. I believe that I was wrong in the following respects:

Made Wrong Concession.

1.—I stated that in the conflict of "political principles and ideas one must maintain oneself strictly within the sphere of personal respect, a respect which must coincide with a strict observance with a liberty of opinion among comrades." I am opposed to Trotskyism, have been for the expulsion of the Trotskyists without any reservations and am of the firm conviction that Trotskyism internationally has assumed a counter-revolutionary policy, is opposed to the proletarian dictatorship and

attempts to split the Communist International.

Nevertheless, in expressing myself as I did in this letter, I made a concession to the Trotskyist viewpoint and underestimated the character of the struggle between the Party and the Trotsky group. We cannot respect the liberty of Trotskyist opinion within our Party as a group. We cannot respect the liberty of Trotskyist opinion within our Party as a demoralizing force that would destroy our Party, nor can we allow the development of such views among the working class and must take all measures to combat them, as the spreading of Trotskyist views among the working class disarms the working class. Differences of opinion between Communist viewpoints and Trotskyists are

class differences. Social democratic and Trotskyist viewpoints hurt the interests of the proletariat irrespective of what phrases are used to cover up such views antagonistic to the interests of the proletariat.

2.—I expressed my opinion also in regard to the remark made by Comrade Markoff to the effect that the Trotskyist faction is destined to outdo Mussolini. In objecting to this remark, I stated that "it made a very bad impression when it was launched in the midst of many of us who suffered the consequences of fascist reaction in Italy." By not explaining my opinion further and making only a wrong interpretation to be placed upon it, I believe that it was unwise for Comrade Markoff to make this statement among workers who have suffered from fascist

reaction but I nevertheless believe that Trotskyism, in moving away from the Communist Party, from the Leninist line, in attempting to split the Communist International is moving more and more in the direction of the worst enemies of the working class and is already in most places aligning itself with the social democratic elements who are the agents of the imperialists. The Trotskyist faction internationally (and the American Trotskyist group) which is part of international Trotskyism have come and will develop still further into the "Left" lackeys of imperialism, as the Communist International correctly described them.

Trotskyites Provocative.

3.—In fighting Trotskyism, our Party has correctly declared that

we must employ ideological means to clarify the working class, to expose the Left phrases of this opportunist group, to use organizational methods to rid the Party of the persistent Trotskyites who aim to form a faction within the Party. In investigating the incident before the Workers Center, I find that the Party did not employ personal violence; that the incident rose out of the provocative attempts of the Trotskyites in insisting upon provoking the Party comrades by the open sale of the "Millant" before the headquarters. Without giving any opportunity to these enemies of the movement to pose as martyrs, we must resort to every measure in order to isolate and destroy any Trotskyite influence among the working class as well as within the Party.

In concluding my letter to ex-comrade Refugee, I stated that in writing this letter to him "I hope that it would have the effect of bringing to the factional struggle a spirit more worthy to the cause we are fighting for." I note, however, that it was used by the Trotskyites as a weapon against the Party. I absolutely disassociate myself from the use of this letter by the Trotskyites and from the wrong view-

point which I stated in the letter, and I realize again that such use would inevitably have been made by these enemies of the movement because our struggle is not really a factional struggle within the limits of our Party, fighting to build up our Party, but that the fight with the Trotskyites is a class war, is a struggle of views for and against the proletariat—the Party's view and that of the CI expresses the interests of the revolutionary development of the proletariat while that of the Trotskyites expresses the point of view of the petty bourgeoisie.

—JOHN PIPPAN.

Bicknell Miners Demand Unity in Workers Party

The Central Executive Committee has received a demand upon the Party members to rally for Party work, to unite behind the Central Committee and to drop all factionalism.

Bicknell is a center of growing Party activity in the bituminous coal fields of Indiana. The resolution reads in part:

"We, the Bicknell Party group, for the sake of unity in our Party, take our stand in support of the C. E. C. This has made several of our best friends angry, but we must not allow ourselves to be tied down to personal friendships.

These differences will be adjusted, we feel sure, in time. Let us strive for that great unity that will back the militant, fighting industrial unions."

This is one of the most encouraging signs throughout the Party. There are increasing manifestations of the fact that old group ties, old personal connections and friendships are giving way before an adequate consideration of the political issues involved. Similar developments as in Bicknell showing consequent support for the Central Committee amongst the coal miners, are occurring throughout the Party.

EMERGENCY FUND

- (Continued from Page One)
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- ersville, Pa. 10.00
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- Unit 4, S.S. 2A, N. Y. City 5.75
- Collected by J. Gatevecko, Carnegie, Pa.: J. Gatevecko, \$3; J. Zukonskos, \$1; J. Lukos, \$1 5.00
- Collected by R. Nideleff, Flint, Mich.: R. Nideleff, \$1.20; M. Yanoff, 25c; J. Mustaf,

- 25c; G. Todocaff, 50c; S. Hagie, 30c; E. Tsehoff, 50c; Wm. Simon, 50c; A. Bakunin, 50c; N. Burzakoff, 50c; J. Popa, 25c; D. Eranoff, 50c; C. Johnson, 25c; A. Assanoff, 25c 5.75
- Liberty Club, Haverhill, Mass. Chernigover Branch 361, Workmen's Circle, Coney Island, N. Y. 5.00
- Collected by A. Kratofil, Nor-walk, Ohio: B. C. Saladin, 50c; Wm. Aggriss, \$2; A. Kratofil, \$2.50 5.00
- Scandinavian Workers Ath-letic Club, City 5.00
- Jewish Workers Club of Brownsville, Brooklyn 5.00
- Joseph Jaglowski, Ruthledge, Minn. 5.00
- Roxbury Lettish Club, Rox-bury, Mass. 5.05
- Young Workers (Communist) League, Madison, Wis. 5.00
- Slovak Workers Society, Ken-osha, Wis. 5.00
- Charles F. Panfel, Chicago, Collected by W. Surko, Buf-falo, N. Y.: W. Surko, \$1; W. Botsko, 50c; S. Amek, 25c; C. Plonek, 25c; I. Baloz, 25c; J. Padolinsky, 50c; M. Petrik, 50c; K. Kral, 50c; J. Forday, 50c; S. Gasparovic, 25c 4.25
- Collected by W. Kripchuk, Hamtramck, Mich.: W. Kripchuk, \$1; J. Marchen-ko, 50c; P. Andel, 25c; J. Sleva, \$1; G. Meshechko, \$1; E. Tomashewich, 50c; A. Hotcheway, 50c; J. Ontjen-ko, 25c; John Sahar, 25c; J. Orleck, 25c 5.50
- Ed. Gutzman, La Crosse, Wis. 5.00
- A. Spain, Wilmington, Del. 5.00
- Dave Kerner, Brooklyn 5.00
- Nick Stess, Milwaukee, Wis. 5.00
- I. Kettula, Cusson, Minn. 5.00
- G. Johnson, Detroit, Mich. 5.00
- Factory Nucleus 1, Section 9, Long Island, N. Y. 5.00
- Green Bud Shop, City 5.00
- S. T. Yhtistys, Chassel, Mich. 5.00
- Collection made in San Fran-cisco, Calif. 4.10
- Council No. 12, N. C. W. W., Bronx 4.00
- Collected by Herzberg, Sec-tion 1, Night Workers, City—Anonymous, \$1; J. San-ger, \$1; M. Cohen, \$1; L. Risikoff, \$1 4.00
- Collected by M. Tokin, Unit 1F, S. S. 2A, Brooklyn—John Koblenz, \$1; M. To-kin, \$1; Joe Masaro, 50c; R. Rosen, \$1; M. Ventiera, 25c; M. Herstein, 25c; T. Salzano, 25c; St. Maclo-nati, 25c 4.50
- S. T. Hamburges, S. Dart-mouth, Mass. 3.00

- Collected by Charles John-son, Ashland, Wis.—Charles Johnson, \$1; E. A. Mattz, 50c; J. Somppi, 50c; A. Ojala, 25c; Charles M. Beltz, 50c; J. Lehtinen, 25c; Walter Somppi, 50c; Oscar Pusala, 50c 4.00
- Mary A. Fayal, New Bed-ford, Mass. 3.00
- Collected by Gene Constant, Cleveland, O.—Gene Con-stant, \$2; James Coleman, \$1 3.00
- Collected by Charles F. Mish-kinis, Kilkes-Barre, Pa.—J. Koerpus, 25c; J. Senkus, 25c; G. Pechukaitis, 25c; F. Kiklis, 50c; C. K. Mish-kinis, \$2 3.25
- Collected by Daniel Loschen-ko, Buffalo, N. Y.—W. In-kovskos, 50c; Charles Nart, 25c; B. Nattek, 50c; Burt O'Neil, 50c; A. Schwartz, 25c; Frank Bonevicz, \$1; \$1; J. Zagriachas, 25c; J. Milevikil, 25c; A. Rieez, 20c 3.70
- Milevich by Council 18, W. C., City—B. Schaeftkey, 25c; L. Magdoff, 30c; R. Abimidiz, 50c; R. Gorss-berg, 15c; Anonymous, 15c; Mrs. Halpern, 25c; Helski, 25c; Sarpan, 25c; H. G., 50c; P. Irika, 50c; H. For-man, 25c 3.55
- Collected by Night Workers, City—V. Cueli, \$2; G. Go-nally, \$1 3.00
- B. A. Faulkner, Ada, Mich. 3.00
- Collected by Carl Demac, Neffs, Ohio—S. Bellavie, \$1; Bukter, 25c; A. Rogo-zensky, 10c; J. Millat, Stewartsville, Milaff, Neffs, Ohio; J. Millat, Neffs, O.; 25c; H. Markon, Neffs, \$1 3.10
- Collected by Edward Hilbig, McKees Rocks, Pa.—Ed-ward Hilbig \$2; Thomas Sukich, \$1 3.00
- Workers of the Rosil Hat Shop, City 3.00
- J. Brooker, Unit 5, 2A, City 3.00
- Collected by A. Akerson, Lit-tle Falls, Minn.—B. Aker-son, \$2; A. J. Gagnon, \$1. 3.00
- E. Altwater, Pissburgh, Pa. 2.00
- Sec. 6, 3F, Brooklyn 2.00
- Edna Kagan, City 2.00
- G. Nickerson, Minneapolis. 2.00
- Collected by Lillie Wissman, City—Lillie Weissman, \$1; I. Poppas, 50c; Aser, 50c. 2.00
- Cyrril Pinto, Cicero, Ill. 2.00
- A. Harman, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2.00
- Ch. Oral, Omaha, Neb. 2.00
- Mrs. Gus Schaiblin, Kansas City, Mo. 2.00
- David Hurowitz, Bronx. 2.00
- Abe Popkin, Bristol, Pa. 2.00
- D. Kushlak, Cleveland, Ohio. 2.00
- Eva Boerum, City 1.00
- R. H. Walkes, Birmingham,

- Ala. 2.00
- G. Lucas, San Francisco, Cal. 1.00
- John M. Burja, East Chic-a-go, Ind. 1.00
- Miriam Potter, City 50
- P. Kishor, City 1.00
- L. Lorentz, City 1.00
- Sec. 2A, Unit 6, City 1.00
- Chas. Underwood, Sec. 3, City 1.00
- J. Kolmin, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
- Harry Bloom, Rochester. 1.00
- Chas. Shein, Sec. 8, Rocka-way, N. Y. 1.00
- Anonymous, City 1.00
- Jos. M. Sacks, Bronx. 1.00
- Esther Edelstein, Bronx. 1.00
- Helen, Lazar, Bronx. 50
- Unit 1F, 2B, City—L. Rabi-nowitz, \$1; B. Kaplan, \$1; G. Sayer, \$1 8.00
- Wm. Stewart, Leetonia, Ohio 1.00
- Callins, 3D, 6F, City 1.00
- Collected by L. Lacnow, San-ta Cruz, Calif.—R. Dane, 50c; C. O. Beell, 25c; J. O. Chappae, 25c 1.00
- Joe Baltas, Racine, Wis. 1.00
- G. Belzer, City 1.00
- John Darkus, Linden, N. J. 1.00
- Jack Saneck, Bronx 1.00
- Oscar Katz, City 75
- Jaro, City 50
- Wenger, City 50
- F. Boris, City 25
- M. Moniz, City 15
- Sirabeth, City 25
- W. Worthors, City 25
- Collected by Sarah Victor, Detroit, Mich.—Internation-al Workers Home, \$25; Children's School, \$5 (Cor-rection) 3.00

PINTO APPEALS FOR THE "DAILY"

(Continued from Page One)

press, because my situation here is miserable—I am blacklisted and the bosses have taken my health away from me.

"I have attempted to go inside the mills here in New Bedford, but I am always kicked out. The bosses fear that I am a dangerous weapon for fighting for the interests of the working class. Even though through the Daily Worker I learn to be more class-conscious, it makes me feel responsibilities. I try to organize workers inside factories. The capitalists have ruined my health, so now they can have my body.

"I hope that the workers will become class-conscious and defend the Daily Worker. I am closing with best regards to all comrades and all revolutionary workers of the world.

"Comradely yours,
"AUGUST C. G. PINTO"

READ NEW SERIAL



"BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK"

(EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS TO REPUBLISH BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE INTERN. PUBLISHERS)

THAT absorbing story of the class struggle by one who has a distinct place in the American Labor Movement. His life was devoted to a relentless fight against capitalism and for the emancipation of the workers.

START READING THESE MEMOIRS TODAY!

IN THE

Daily Worker

26 UNION SQUARE, New York City

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BUY AN EXTRA COPY FOR YOUR SHOPMATE!—IF YOU LIVE OUTSIDE NEW YORK—SUBSCRIBE!

Work Doubled, Wages Slashed, Woman Card Room Workers in Pemaquid Mill Rebel

OVER ONE THIRD OF NEW BEDFORD WORKERS IDLE

Spinners Run Twice as Many Frames

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (By Mail).—The mills in New Bedford are getting worse every day. More than one-third of the workers are out of work. Many mills instead of cutting five per cent, cut what anyone would call fifty per cent.

Many of the workers can't stand work. So the bosses hire new people. Their jobs and have to leave their place, but it doesn't take long before the new workers walk out also.

Many workers realize now what union is doing. The majority of them are coming to join the union.

The mills here in New Bedford are what people would call jails rather than mills. There is one mill here that can safely be called the worst of all. It is the Pemaquid Mill.

In the card room the women are running three pairs of speeders for about \$16 a week. Recently in the card room most of the women walked out.

In the weaving room the men are getting from \$12 to \$16, where they used to get \$25 to \$30 per week.

In the spinning room they run 24 frames when they used to run 12, and for this they are getting \$12 per week when they used to get \$16 to \$19.

Now about the mill I worked in, the Nashewena Mill,—well, the conditions are not as bad as in some others, but they're plenty bad enough. They have the speed-up, small wages and about the same amount of work as before.

I am a doffer in speeders and was getting \$9.70 before the strike. Now I am getting \$8 per week for eight hours per week. Before the strike we did about 12 doffs a day, now we do about 25 doffs a day. This is about all for now, but will write more later.

From a prompt member and good delegate who will stick to the end.

SCOTTISH DYERS STRIKE IS SEEN

Union Misleaders Plan to Sabotage Workers

GLASGOW (By Mail).—An acute situation has arisen in the Scottish bleaching and calico printing industry, owing to the threat by the employers to reduce the wages of juveniles by amounts up to four shillings a week in the first week of February.

The employers have also refused the workers' demands that their wage scale be brought up to the level of the English rates.

The organized dyers have threatened that they will strike the first of February if their demands are not met by the bosses and if the wage cut against the juveniles is not rescinded. About 5,000 workers would be affected by the strike.

A collective piece-work system, proposed by the bosses, is being considered by the reactionary officials of the Amalgamated Society of Dyers and Kindred Trades, over the protest of the militant workers.

Scottish Coal Company Owners Issue Notices of Wage Cuts; Lockout

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Scottish coal mine operators are issuing notices reducing the wages of hoisting engineers from nine shillings eight pence (\$2.32) to eight shillings nine pence per day. The union has offered to arbitrate but the employers refuse. Notices are posted of the reduction to take place in two weeks. A lockout in the Scottish coal fields is probable.

Workers' Soccer Teams in Close Competition



After elimination contests lasting for more than a month, the Scandinavian Workers Athletic Club and the Spartacus Sports Club met for the finals of the Championship of Division "C" in the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League, which is affiliated to the Labor Sports Union. After a hard game, the Spartacus team won by the close score of 4-3. Photo shows the Scandinavian Workers Athletic Club on the left and the Spartacus Club on the right. In the center is Referee Hecht with Emil Austin, chairman of the soccer department of the L. S. U.

Students Fight Goose-Step in Negro Colleges of U. S.

(Crusader News Service)

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

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

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

At Hampton white faculty members were accused of membership in the Ku Klux Klan. They ate at tables separate from the Negro teachers. At Fisk Howard and Hampton the faculty called in white police in an effort to intimidate the students.

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

At A. and T. College, Greensboro,

N. C., as at Hampton and Tuskegee, there is compulsory chapel, Davis points out. "Regulation uniforms are required; matrons rule men's dormitories; students are forbidden to entertain visitors in their rooms; playing cards and tobacco are strictly forbidden on the campus. Every thing is done to make "universal robots" out of grown men and women. Nothing is left to their own initiative.

Every effort is being made to teach servility and pacifism. But the Negro student has long since given up the motto of his predecessors in college: "Take the world and give me Jesus."

SELL GIRLS INTO WHITE SLAVERY

Are Victims of Capitalist System

(By a Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, (By Mail).—The existence of a slave market has been discovered on a Sacramento River houseboat. The houseboat is used as a "home" of the girls until they are sold into slavery in San Francisco and other coast cities. Two Chinese and three white girls were arrested in connection with the exposure of the human slave market.

Girls in great numbers from all over the world are coming to Hollywood hoping to get jobs in the movies. Only a few succeed, however. The rest—strangers in a strange city and generally more or less short of funds—often become victims of men and women engaged in the white slave traffic.

There are 200 brothels in Los Angeles alone. As these places are said to be overcrowded, numerous girls—all victims of a rotten social system—are captured and sent to other parts of the state, or even into dance halls and booze-joints in lower California, and Mexico.

—L. P. RINDAL.

BEATEN FOR TEN CENTS

Manager Calls Thugs to Attack Boy

(By a Worker Correspondent)
Albert Nahmas, 17 years old, of 75 E. 111th St., was badly beaten up after being accused of stealing a ten-cent ring from a counter in the Woolworth store at 118th St. and Fifth Ave. The boy, accompanied by his mother and a friend, Abe Ellis, had previously purchased two of those rings.

When one of the store spies accused Nahmas of stealing the ring, he offered to allow himself to be searched. But the store manager, J. C. Smith, immediately attacked him. When he put up his hands to offer resistance, the manager called several floor-walkers and thugs to his assistance, who viciously beat him up and manhandled his mother.

Bleeding from the mouth and nose, the boy asked a soldier present to summon a policeman, and asked that both the manager and he be arrested and allowed to testify in court. The policeman re-

fused to permit this, suggesting that they push up the "disturbance." When the young soldier was asked to testify in the boy's behalf, he refused, saying he was afraid the news would reach official headquarters and action be taken against him.

J. C. Smith, the manager of this store, is notorious in the neighborhood as a thug and roughneck. Frequently in the past he has been accused of manhandling women in the store and mistreating both the employees and children who come in to make purchases.

Halt Worker Fishers to Aid the Wealthy

NEENAH, Wis. (By Mail).—Six motorboat patrol will be assigned by the state next summer to halt fishing on Lake Winnebago by fishermen who depend on fishing there for their livings. The state is acting at the request of wealthy, private fishermen.

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

NEGRO WOMAN CIGAR SLAVES IN WALKOUT

Demand to Be Taken Into Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, (By Mail).—Over 100 unorganized Negro women workers at the world's largest cigar factory, Bayuk Brothers, corner Ninth St. and Columbia Ave. walked out a few weeks ago in protest against the miserable slave conditions they had to work under. Given a rate of 25 cents for stripping 12 and a half pounds of tobacco, the pay envelopes of the group for a full week ranged from \$3.50 to \$11 a week, the average the women made being around \$9.

The girls demanded an increase of 10 cents in the rate and walked out in a body when the bosses refused to grant the demand. The girls are forced to work 10 hours a day or more, and the conditions they work under are unsanitary. In a few years the girls and women working in the Bayuk factory come out with their health nearly completely destroyed. They were entirely unorganized at the time the strike started.

The Cigarmakers' Union officials did not try to organize these workers, but the girls were so anxious to join a union, that they walked in a body down to the office of the union asking to be taken in the union. They were tired of the long years of slavery they had to stand when they were not organized, and naturally the union officials did not seem to care about them, they were desperate and went to the officials of the union to be organized.

—IDA, a Negro Cigar Slave.

Bosses Kill Mond Plan; Hope to Smash Unions Without Collaboration

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A die-hard group in the National Confederation of Employers' Associations and the Federation of British Industries has won in the dispute over whether the British capitalist class shall enter into class collaboration schemes with the English labor unions, or fight openly to crush them.

The British version of the B. & O. plan, the Mond Plan, proposed by Baron Melchett, formerly Sir Alfred Mond, for abolition of strikes thru arbitration and efficiency schemes, was rejected today by the employers' federations. The main provision of the Mond Plan was for a national conciliation body composed equally of employers and union bureaucrats.

The subsequent rescue of the starving and frozen men by the ice breaker "Krassin" despite its damaged rudder and broken propeller, furnished one of the most heroic

TOMORROW NIGHT! One Special Showing!

"KRASSIN"

The Epic of Proletarian Heroism!

OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURE OF THE SOVIET EXPEDITION WHICH FOUGHT AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS AND RESCUED THE NOBLE CREW

Introductory Speech by the noted explorer

Vilhjalmur Stefansson

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow (Tues.) Night at 8:30

Tickets: 50c to \$2.00 at Box Office

NEW SPRING CARNIVAL

MARCH 1ST WEBSTER HALL

TICKETS \$1.50 NOW! \$2.00 AT DOOR. ON SALE AT NEW MASSES, 33 UNION SQ. WORKERS BOOKSHOP, 28 UNION SQ. BUY TICKETS EARLY.

Soviet Film of the Krassin to Be Shown at Carnegie Hall

WHAT is probably the greatest newsreel ever filmed has just been imported into the United States by Amkino, the American distributors of Sovkino of Moscow. It is entitled "The Krassin" and consists of the motion pictures taken on board the Russian ice-breaker of that name while on its rescue expedition to save General Noble and his crew of the ill-fated Italia when the giant airship crashed on the ice last fall north of Spitzbergen.

This full length news picture covering every detail of the rescue expedition will be shown to the public at Carnegie Hall tomorrow (Tuesday) night. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, well known arctic explorer, will speak before an audience composed of prominent officials and experts on arctic exploration.

"The Krassin," representing the highest perfection of the newsreel, was made under the greatest difficulties in the far north where the ice-breaker plowed through the polar floes in its race with death, hunger and cold. This heroic expedition, equipped in less than five days traversed a great sector of the arctic where no ship had ever penetrated, was under the direction of Professor Samoilovich, head of the Soviet Institute of Arctic Studies. The pictures of the rescue were taken not only from on board "The Krassin" but also from "The Red Bear," the tri-motored airplane taken by "The Krassin" into the arctic. Piloted by Boris Tschuchnovski, "The Red Bear" flew over the polar wastes until not only the camp of the Noble crew was discovered huddled against the ice-coated wreck of the Italia; but also from whom were later rescued Captains Mariano and Zappi. Dr. Finn Malmgren, Swedish scientist, who led the two Italian officers in a dash for safety, perished. After locating the survivors of the Italia, Pilot Tschuchnovski and his men were unable to return to "The Krassin" due to lack of fuel. In attempting to land on the ice, they smashed the undercarriage of their plane and were marooned on Cape Vrede, at 80 degrees north latitude, for three weeks.

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

RIVERSIDE

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday: Walter McNally; Hyams and McIntyre; Lander Brothers, others. Feature photoplay, "Synthetic Sin," starring Colleen Moore.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday: Al K. Hall and company; The Rigoletto Brothers; others. Feature photoplay, "Red Hot Speed," starring Reginald Denny.

HIPPODROME

Joe Smith and Charlie Dale; Avon Comedy Four, assisted by Lillian White; Mario and Lazarin; Joseph E. Howard, composer; Hap Hazzard, gymnast. The feature photoplay is, "Interference," starring Evelyn Brent, Clive Brook and Doris Kenyon.

PALACE

James Barton; Ben Bernie, and his Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra; Nina Gordon, in song recital; Jeanette Hackett, assisted by Joe Shalitta, Dan Hurwyn and Wally Davis; "Herb" Williams.

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

DAILY WORKER BENEFIT PERFORMANCES

THURS., FRI., SAT., EVE. 8:30 P. M. FEBRUARY 21st, 22nd & 23rd

NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE

—a dynamic vivid drama of the machine age

AIRWAYS, Inc.

By JOHN DOS PASSOS author of "Manhattan Transfer", "Three Soldiers" etc.

—a bold revolutionary dramatization of the economic and social conflicts of the past ten years in America . . . at the

Grove Street Theatre

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW! DAILY WORKER BUSINESS OFFICE, 28-29 Union Square—Room 201.

FRANCINE LARRIMORE



Star of "Let Us Be Gay," a new play by Rachel Crothers, which will have its premiere at the Little Theatre this evening.

Krassin Film Will Be Shown for Benefit of Needle Trades Strike

Two special performances of "The Krassin," film epic of the heroic rescue by the Soviet ice-breaker of the survivors of the fascist Noble expedition, will be shown for the benefit of the needle trades strikers on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 22 and 23, at the theatre of the Film Guild Cinema, 52 W. 8th St. Both performances will begin at midnight.

Tickets are on sale at the local office of the Workers International Relief, 799 Broadway, under whose auspices the performances have been arranged. Workers are urged to obtain their tickets early as there are a limited number of seats to be sold.

THREATEN TO DEPORT JOBLESS WOMAN WORKER

Saginaw Officials Let Her Starve

SAGINAW, Mich. (By Mail).—I would like the workers in other towns to know how the bosses in Saginaw make the working girls starve. I moved to Saginaw last spring. I have lived here since, half starved, without finding work and have no way of making a living for my family of seven little brothers and one little sister.

I went out to look for work, and thought I might find something. I got a job in a restaurant where the bosses eat, but because I, being poor, was not well dressed enough for the rich customers, they dismissed me the same day. I asked the city to help me, and they told me that if I asked them again they would deport me to the old country.

HUGE TOLL OF WORKERS

LONDON (By Mail).—Over 3,000,000 British workers have suffered injuries at work, due to negligence of the bosses, and over 22,000 have been killed, in the last eight years, according to labor ministry figures.

FEW JOBS IN HOLLYWOOD

HOLLYWOOD, Cal. (By Mail).—Only 469 out of the 15,000 who sought jobs as movie extras found work last year in Hollywood, an agency reports. These few hundred averaged only a few days work a week.

AMUSEMENTS

CAMEO 2ND BIG WEEK

Best Film Show In Town 42nd Street and Broadway

AMERICAN PREMIERE NEWEST AMKINO PRESENTATION

"The LASH of the CZAR"

with KACHALOV, MEYERHOLD, CHUVELEV and ANNA STEN, Russia's Greatest Artists

Worthy Successor to "Potemkin" and "Czar Ivan the Terrible" DIRECTED BY I. A. PROTOZANOV. Based on the famous story by Andreyev, "The Governor."

Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre

44th St., West of Broadway. Evens, 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. The Greatest and Funniest Revue

Pleasure Bound

HAROLD SPERN & His Orchestra JACK DONAHUE—JOHN ROYLE GIRLS

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents HOLIDAY

Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45 St., Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Extra Holiday Mat., Washingtons Birthday.

CIVIC REPERTORY 145th St. & 4th Ave. Evens, 8:30

50c; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Tonight, "The Cherry Orchard." Tomorrow, "Lady from Alhambra," and "On the High Road."

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

THEATRE Guild Productions EUGENE O'NEILL'S DYNAMO

MARTIN BECK THEA. 45th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40. Extra Mat. Wash. Birthday

SIL-VARA'S COMEDY CAPRICE

GUILD Thea. W. 62nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40. Extra Mat. Wash. Birthday

Wings Over Europe

By Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne ALVIN THEATRE 52nd St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40. Extra Mat. Wash. Birthday

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Strange Interlude

John Golden Thea. 45th W. of 8th Ave. Evens ONLY at 8:30

3rd Big Week! A Remarkable Soviet Film!

"TWO DAYS"

A Wushu-Amkino Production THE RUSSIAN "LAST LAUGH" A tremendous tragedy of an old man torn in his devotion between the Whites and the Reds—caught in the changing tide of the Soviet Revolution! ACCLAIMED BY REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS! "Powerful Tragedy," says Moissey Olga "Unforgettable" says Melchik Eganov of "The Frobbelt" "Transcendent class drama" —Michael Gold THIS REMARKABLE PROGRAM PRESENTED IN THE RADICALLY UNIQUE CINEMA OF REVOLUTIONARY DESIGN film guild cinema 52-54 W. EIGHTH ST., West of 8th Ave. Continuous Performance. Popular Prices. Daily 2 to 12 (Box Office Open 1:30 p.m.) Saturday, Sunday and Holidays 12 to 12 (Box Office Open 11:00 A. M.) —PHONE: SPRING 1095

The New Plays

"LET US BE GAY," a new play by Rachel Crothers, will be offered at the Little Theatre by John Golden on Monday night. Francine Larrimore, has the principal role. In the cast are Warren William, Charlotte Granville, Kenneth Hunter and Ross Alexander.

"PLEASURE BOUND," a new Shubert revue will have its premiere at the Majestic Theatre, Monday. The players include Phil Baker, Jack Pearl, Aileen Stanley and Grace Brinkley. The book and lyrics are by Harold Atteridge and Max and Nathaniel Life, and the score by Muriel Pollock.

"KIBITZER," by Jo Swerling and Edward G. Robinson, will open at the Royale, Monday. Mr. Robinson heads the cast and Jeanne Greene has the only feminine role.

"The Broken Chain," by William J. Perlman, will be offered at Maxine Elliott's on Monday. Frank McGlynn and Mary Fowler are the leading players.

"FIGHT," by Susan Meirweather and Victor Victor, will be presented at the Lonza Theatre, Monday night. Miriam Hopkins, Eleanor Woodruff, Ernest Glendinning and Donald Dillaway are the chief players.

"AIRWAYS, INC.," by John Dos Passos, will be offered at the Grove Street Theatre Wednesday night by the New Playwrights. This is the second production of their current season.

Washington Eve Dance

GIVEN BY THE Office Workers Union THURSDAY EVE., FEB. 21 — 8 P. M. — at NEW WEBSTER MANOR 125 EAST 11TH STREET

—DORSHA DANCERS —MARGARET LARKEN in "COWBOY SONG" Admission 75c Harlem Jazz Band

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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ROBERT MINOR Editor
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The New Union in Action

The big strike in the dress industry of New York, led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, will count for much more in American labor history than is usually the case with a struggle in a single branch of a light industry.

This is a struggle of workers who have liberated themselves from one of the worst set of labor fakers, traitors and professional strike-breaking "leaders" that ever fastened itself upon the necks of organized workers. It is a strike against the coalition of garment-manufacturing bosses, allied with trade-union officials, the yellow socialist party and the present-day national open-shop movement.

It is a strike against the conditions in the dress industry which the coalition of yellows and bosses had established by systematic collaboration in breaking down union shop conditions in a series of long years—a strike against the 50-hour week, against starvation wages, against the autocratic right of the bosses to deprive any worker of his job at pleasure, the unmitigated slavery of the piece-work system and the sweat-shop.

The response of the workers to the strike call of the new union proves that the time was ripe, that the workers were ready to make the fight for the 40-hour, five-day week, for the minimum wage scale, that they are ready to fight for the abolition of the piece-work system and the establishment of the week-work system, for the limitation of contractors, the abolition of discharge and the recognition of the union.

In fact the continued spirit of struggle shown by the workers, their splendid defiance of the efforts of police, bosses, private gunmen and "socialists," has compelled the New York bosses of the entire needle industry already to waver in their own fighting front. It is absolutely established that resolute fighting, continued without being fooled into a passive attitude, can win for the workers a very decided improvement over the old agreement which the bosses had flouted. That old agreement, drawn up by the faker-lawyer of high finance for private profits in the labor movement, Mr. Morris Hillquit, was long ago set aside by the bosses, and now it is set aside as well by History. The struggle and the attitude of the bosses already show that Hillquit's provision allowing the bosses under the old agreement to discharge a worker "by agreement," within two weeks of his commencing work, will be cast into the discard and the strict rule of one week of trial can be established in the industry—if the workers fight hard enough and don't bend to the first soft words of the bosses. The right of workers to receive full pay while awaiting decisions on questions of discharge, and the right to continue on the job while charges of "incompetency" are being investigated by the union, can be won if energetically fought for.

Already it is clear that a continued fighting spirit of the workers can establish very material advances in wages and a clean sweep of the working hours over 40 per week.

The slogan of the 8-hour day and 40-hour week can play a tremendous role in the American labor movement at this stage, comparable to that of the 8-hour day slogan of 50 years ago. The fight under this 40-hour week slogan, together with the fight against the speed-up system—the system by which the "rationalization" bosses are riveting chains of unendurable slavery upon the workers not alone in this industry, but throughout industry generally—coupled with the struggle for higher wages—cannot be confined to the dress industry of New York, nor confined to the needle industry as a whole. Once these slogans are crystallized by the example of a really militant struggle in the field of the new unionism, they will sweep large sections of the working class, organized and unorganized, and will play a large part both in the building of new mass unions and in the struggle against the bosses' agents in the old unions.

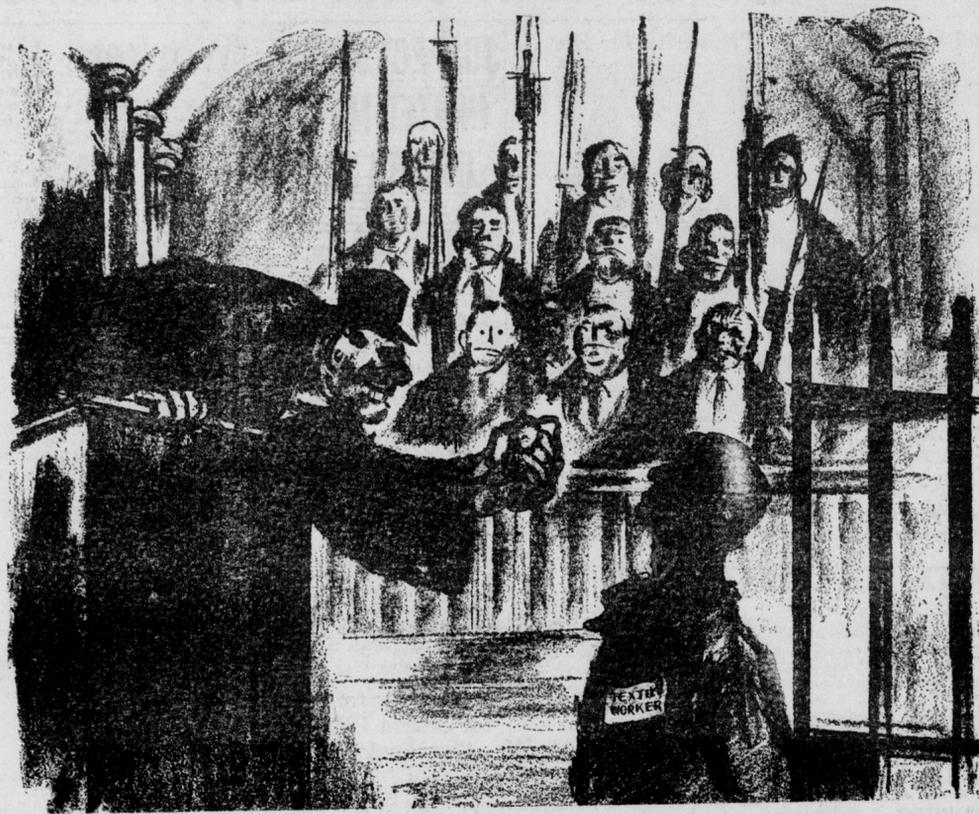
Too much of the old traditions of the old craft unions still is to be found clinging to the skirts of the present strike. Though they led the workers away from the old, treacherous, stifling "leadership" of the Sigmans, Schlesingers and Kaufmanns and made a glorious page of labor history in founding the new union, the present militant and loyal leadership of the needle workers has not yet sufficiently cast aside all of the narrow traditions of the old organizations. Since the duty of the Communists must always be to march ahead of all others in the struggles of the workers, this criticism cannot be withheld from the Communists among the leadership of the present strike. There is not a sharp enough break with the old traditions of the "organization drive" which, in the case of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy was conducted with the sole objective of enlarging the boundaries of the union, although a big difference is found in this strike—for very substantial immediate economic gains for the workers in hours and wages are being fought for.

The leadership of the strike, in many respects showing a splendid example, has nevertheless not put sufficient emphasis upon the broadening of the strike. A too quick readiness to accept agreements is indication of this.

The outstanding fact of the present strike is its proof of the correctness of the left wing movement as expressed in the program of the Trade Union Educational League, which is, of course, supported by the Workers (Communist) Party. The present strike should be made, more than it has been thus far, also a tremendous means of popularizing the full left wing program. The workers in the New York dress industry and the members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union as a whole are necessarily regarded as working in a pioneer role which marks the path away from the old, servile company-unionism of the yellow leaders. More than ever they should realize that the struggle of the new industrial union under class-conscious leadership, as a break with the old craft unionism under treacherous, corrupt leadership, is an example for tens and hundreds of thousands of other workers.

The militant, courageous conduct of the New York workers in the dress industry has already thrown a strong ray of light upon a better future for the workers' struggles. Let it throw a still stronger light by broadening the strike, by continuing the courageous conduct of the picket line and making impossible the scab dress shop in New York.

IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY



By Fred Ellis

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Governor Peabody of Colorado Encounters Judge Owners, Haywood's Friend With a Taste for Satire

Haywood in previous chapters wrote of his boyhood among the Mormons in Utah; as miner and cowboy in Nevada and Idaho; years as a union man; the rise to executive office in Western Federation of Miners; its battles in Denver, Telluride, Colorado City; he is now telling of a clash between Governor Peabody and Judge Owers, a sympathizer with the union, over the W. F. M. strikers. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.
PART XXXIX.

LATER Governor Peabody gave out an interview to the press in which he insulted Judge Owers. A few days after this—it was the same day that the Cripple Creek strike was declared, I remember—Judge Owers called me up on the telephone, saying:

"Haywood, at your convenience I'd like to talk to you on a matter of some importance."

I told him that I would come over to his office at once. When I got there, the judge was stretched out on a long wicker couch. He looked tired and worn, in bad health, but there was an inspiring flash in his eyes.

"Pull up a chair," he said. As I sat down, he went on: "I've been preparing to write a letter in answer to Governor Peabody, and I'd like to have you hear me dictate it. You may be able to offer me some suggestions."

He called in his stenographer and, referring to some notes, he dictated the open letter that appeared in the Rocky Mountain News.

To his Excellency, Hon. James H. Peabody, Governor of Colorado; Dear Sir:—

In the News of Saturday, August fifteenth, 1903, you are reported as having, in an interview on the labor troubles at Cripple Creek, spoken as follows:

"I anticipate no trouble, however, either here or at Cripple Creek. The miners are beginning to understand that they cannot violate the law. They cannot assassinate men, neither can they destroy property. Not even if they do have the protection of District Judge Owers. For that reason I do not think we will have to order the militia out any place. But they must all understand that order must be preserved if they do not want the state to take a hand."

When I casually read the interview, I dismissed it from my mind as an error, on the theory that no man occupying the position of governor of this state could be so lacking in all sense of decency and justice as to make such a statement about a member of the judiciary...

In the interview you directly charge the miners of the state as a body with violation of the law, assassination and destruction of property, and me, as a district judge, with protecting them in the commission of each and all of these crimes.

The law presumes all innocent until proven guilty. I am not aware and have not heard that any miner has as yet been tried, let alone convicted, of any crime connected with recent labor troubles in this state. I have not heard that any miners either as individuals or as a union or otherwise, have openly boasted of the commission of any crime or misdemeanor, or openly avowed responsibility for, or approval of the same in any manner, let alone by adopting and publishing resolutions approving thereof and offering to aid and abet the same. On the other hand, it is a matter of common knowledge that in Denver, Idaho Springs and elsewhere throughout the state, an organization has openly assumed the responsibility and boasted of its pride in the recent mob violence and outrage at Idaho Springs, and concerning which you have not so far raised your voice in condemnation or protest...

When the expelled men from Idaho Springs appealed to you to be restored to their homes, you were prompt with a denial of help, based upon technical interpretation of your duty. You advised them with many platitudes to appeal to the courts for redress. They asked you and you gave them a stone, yet they followed your advice, and when the court, appealed to, restored them to their families, doing in two days what you dared not attempt in two weeks, you hasten with characteristic vacillation to serve your masters by expressing your chagrin and disapproval of the action of the court by publicly insulting the judge who presided, and who had the courage to perform the duty you recognized but shirked.

I fear, had fate been so kind to Colorado as to have made me a governor, I should be brutal enough to disregard the frantic appeals of hysterical sheriffs for militia, wherever the destruction of a chicken-house should be threatened, and I might even insist that the powers of a county should be used, before disgracing the state by ordering the militia at enormous expense to climb a hill and then climb down again. I might even, through lack of moral sense, were I governor, if appealed to by men claiming to have been expelled from their homes by a mob, feel it my duty, in defiance of precedent, to use the militia to restore them to their wives and children, and enforce the rights guaranteed my fellow-beings by the Constitution and the law. I might even, in such event, be impolitic enough to disregard the fact that the expelling mob was composed of "our best and most prominent citizens..."

In conclusion, may I venture to hope for a reply to this letter through the press as soon as you can get some one to write an answer for you, and will you kindly particularize your grounds of complaint against me?

Respectfully,
Frank W. Owers.

I told the judge that there was a difference between him and us. We used a dull ax on our opponents, he used a rapier. My only contribution to the letter was the last paragraph, where I suggested that the governor would have to get some one to write his answer for him. Evidently he could not find any one, as the letter remained unanswered. After the letter had been disposed of, the Judge said:

"The Miners' Union at Leadville is having a hard time of it."
"Yes," I answered, "and it's getting worse. Since they've organized the Citizens' Alliance the bitter discrimination of the Mine Owners Association makes it very hard for the union to get ahead. And it's hardest on our best members. You know, to lose their jobs is about the worst thing that can happen to them, and that usually happens first to the most active men."

"I know they've tried several times to hamper and handicap the miners' union," said the judge. He added, "Next week I'll be filling a temporary vacancy in the Leadville district. The judge there is taking a holiday. I want to suggest that if a carefully prepared application is presented, while I'm on the bench there, an injunction would be issued. John Murphy is a painstaking lawyer, talk things over with him. We want this injunction to be iron-bound and copper-cornered." After a little more talk, I left him, and went to see Murphy.

"This is rather unusual," said John, "but I'll make the application, and if the injunction is granted and enforced it will give the miners full protection."

In the next instalment Haywood writes more of the pungent polemic of Judge Owers and Peabody; how Haywood was warned once more that Moyer was not to be trusted. Readers who wish to get Haywood's whole book in bound volume, for themselves or for others, may do so without extra cost by simply sending in a yearly subscription at the usual rate—no more.

For a short period of time the Daily Worker is offering free of charge a copy of Bill Haywood's book with every yearly subscription. This applies to renewals as well. If you have already subscribed extend your sub for another year.

Mexican Workers Badly Paid

The second article of this series by Albert Weisbord, representative of the Trade Union Educational League to the recent Mexican Unity Conference of Workers and Peasants, was published in the Daily Worker Saturday. It dealt with political groupings in the Mexican bourgeoisie and their relation to American imperialism. The third article follows.

By ALBERT WEISBORD

Before we go any further it might not be out of place to present some statistical data as to the working population in Mexico.

In 1921 (unfortunately no later figures are available, although in the main they hold true today), there were from 14,000,000 to 18,000,000 in Mexico. The exact number could not be ascertained because of the large number (several million) of Indians living in the mountain wildernesses. At that time the population was divided as follows:

Indians	4,200,000—29%
Metis (mixed white and Indian)	8,500,000—59%
Creeles (slightly mixed white)	1,400,000—10%
Others	250,000—2%
Total	14,350,000

Gainfully Employed In:	
Agriculture	3,500,000
Industrial (approx.)	700,000
Mines and metals	200,000
Textiles	65,000
Transport	69,000
Postal, tel. and tel.	6,000
Various industries	508,000
Domestic	240,000
Commerce, etc.	271,000
Professions	80,000
Government employes	119,000
Army and police	54,000
Artisans	94,500
Housewives	4,500,000
Children to 10	4,123,000
Not determined	439,000
Unemployed	169,500
Total	14,290,000

Agrarians.
Today we find the agrarians divided about as follows: Agricultural workers (peons), 2,250,000; semi-proletarian, 750,000; middle peasants, (Acomodado ranchero), 75,000; poor peasants (ranchero), 250,000; haciendas (40% foreign), 6,000 (of which about 2,000 are very big latifundistas).

Thus, we see, there are relatively few peasants, strictly speaking, in Mexico. It is the revolutionary semi-proletarians who have received small pieces of land through the revolution. But by these small pieces of land the land hunger of the agrarian masses was not appeased, it was only aggravated. The cry for land is the big question before the agrarian toilers at the present time.

Increased Exploitation.

With the increased invasion of American capitalism into Mexico the conditions of the masses have grown worse. The failure of the Mexican Revolution has been fully shown to the masses. The 8-hour day is on paper. The number of unemployed grows, with the continuance of the imperialist boycott. Unskilled industrial workers get, on the average, 50 cents a day, skilled, \$1 and \$1.50 (maximum, \$2) a day. Waitresses, for example, work 14 hours a day for \$4 a week! The housing and social conditions are very bad, even in Mexico City, and are much worse outside.

But it is when one deals with the agrarian masses that the full picture of slavery is seen. The 2,250,000 agricultural workers (peons) toil from morn to night for from 10 to 20 cents a day, often paid not in money but in food. Here we see most clearly how the revolution initiated against feudalism and against

2,250,000 Agricultural Peons Prove Promise to Distribute Land Was Never Carried Out

the control of foreign imperialist capital has not realized the smallest part of its objectives.

The large estates (latifundistas haciendas) remain intact. Of the total capacity of workable lands only 6 1/2 per cent are used and of this but 4 per cent were given to the peasants, and then only where foreign interests were not involved and where the revolutionary movement was strong. Of the 32,000 communities that had a right to receive

land only 8,000 had received anything; in many cases where the agrarian masses with arms in their hands had seized the land for themselves. Today the Mexican government is trying its best to disarm the agrarian masses. This is resisted, as it is well known that when the agrarians are disarmed the land is taken away again. This has already happened in countless cases.

Strikes and Repression. Against these unbearable condi-

SOVIET UNION WAGES WAR ON PROSTITUTION

The struggle against prostitution is one of the tasks which the Soviet system is vigorously attacking in its steady progress toward a new standard of life. This fight is based upon the vocational education of homeless women and their cultural enlightenment. In many cities of the Soviet Union there are special sanitariums, called "phophylactoria," where women of the street are placed in healthful surroundings conducive to normal work and cultural recreation.

The Bauman "Phophylactorium" in Moscow may be cited as a typical institution of this sort. It was established four years ago and has succeeded in extending its beneficial activity considerably during this short time.

At present in the clean, light rooms of the "phophylactorium" the merry whirr of eighty sewing machines and thirty-nine knitting machines may be heard. One hundred and sixty-eight prostitutes have quit the squares, stations and night lodging houses to take up sewing. They have come here of their own free will without compulsion and without obligation, and they may leave at any moment. But they do not leave. They have forever abandoned the street life with its temptations.

Most of the women in the institution are peasant and working girls. Three-fourths of them are victims of unemployment.

During three years 646 peasant and 109 working girls have been treated in the "phophylactorium." Over half of them are single girls without family between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five.

The workshops connected with the "phophylactoria" do not differ in any

way from the ordinary factory as regards strictness and precision of operating standards. During the first six weeks of a woman's stay in the "phophylactorium" some small leeway is allowed with reference to required output, but as soon as the working routine and the collective group effect have dislodged street habits and capricious whims, the internal rules and regulations assert their inflexible sway.

Each woman earns 41 rubles a month on the average. Living a communal life with prepared meals furnished, she is spared many petty cares. Medical treatment is provided in a fully equipped department in the institution itself. Thus the women may devote their entire leisure time to social activity and self-education. Each inmate participates in several circles. Especially popular is the sewing and cutting circle, which improves the qualifications of the workers and prepares them for future employment in outside factories.

After a year of life in the "phophylactorium," by which time she has received adequate schooling and good working qualifications, the woman is directed to outside employment through a special commission.

Experience has demonstrated that the women sent to the mills and factories make an excellent showing both in their work and in their social behavior. Many former inmates of these institutions have even worked their way up to elective positions, having become members of factory committees and District Soviets.

Such is the policy pursued by the Soviet Union with regard to the re-education of unfortunate women into active members of the working class.

Presidium of the League



(*Note:—I have not translated the word Compesinos literally. Literally it means those who are in the country. But that includes 5 categories—given above—and is very confusing. The National Compesinos League, for example, contains mostly semi-proletarians, few agricultural workers and very few peasants. It is therefore very necessary that the word compesinos be dropped and an accurate terminology used.)

The fourth article, to be printed tomorrow, in the series on the recent Mexican Unity Congress of Workers and Peasants, will deal with the conference of Mexican workers and agrarian toilers: its composition, program, etc. A feature of the article will be an interview with Triana, chosen by the congress as its candidate for the coming elections.