

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

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

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MINOR, OLGIN IN PRISON!

HILLQUIT'S AGENT MAKES SOME AMAZING ADMISSIONS

Daily Worker Prints Further Revelations of Colossal Thievery by Right Wing Gang Cross-Examination Brings Forth Startling Admissions from Hillquit's Man

SLUG, JAIL, N. J. SILK STRIKERS

In yesterday's Daily Worker we told why Morris Hillquit, corporation lawyer and leader of the socialist party, was so unwilling to have his criminal libel case against the editors of the Daily Worker and the Jewish Communist Freiheit tried publicly in a magistrate's court and has, therefore, used his influence with the Tammany district attorney to secure a grand jury indictment behind closed doors. We also reproduced a letter sent by Hillquit on Aug. 9, 1926, to Louis Hyman, then manager of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, in which he gave his personal promise that the property of the Joint Board and the union locals, for which he suggested that his associate, Frederick F. Umhey, act as trustee, would be returned to them. This property had been offered as security to the International Union Bank in return for a loan of \$300,000, made by the Joint Board in order to conduct the cloak strike of 1926. Hillquit kept his promise only to the right wing locals, while the Joint Board and the Left wing locals were swindled out of their property, which was subsequently sold without the knowledge of the Joint Board.—The Editor.

At the advice of Morris Hillquit, then attorney for the Joint Board, Frederick F. Umhey, his associate, became the trustee for the International Union Bank shares owned by the Joint Board (when the bank was organized by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Joint Board and the locals bought shares in order to provide capital for the bank.) The Joint Board and Locals 2, 9, 22 and 89 also turned over as security the stock of their buildings. Local 10, which does not have a building of its own and Local 48, whose building could not be given as security, merely turned over their bank shares. Umhey Turns Over Shares to Bank.

The Joint Board already owed the International Union Bank \$67,000, making together with its new loan, total of \$367,000. Because of the ogrom started against the rank and file by the Right wing clique at the advice of Hillquit in December, 1926, this debt could not be paid. Hillquit's trustee, Umhey, again at Hillquit's behest) thereupon turned over the shares to the International bank, which by this

BERRY MACHINE NEVER TO STRIKE

2,000,000 "Organizing Fund" to Squander

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27.—Speaking in measured phrases entirely appropriate for a speech to a chamber of commerce luncheon, Major George Berry, president of the International Pressmen's Union, addressed our thousand press room workers at Ashland Auditorium Sunday afternoon on the subject of conciliation. The mass meeting was the culmination of Berry's campaign of many years duration to finally bring the Chicago locals of his union under the whip hand of the International board and its policies of employee-management cooperation. Under the slogan of "unity" and with the announcement that it was to be "the start of a drive to organize the commercial printing shops Chicago 100 per cent," what was termed the greatest turn-out of pressmen in the history of the I.P.U. (Continued on Page Five)

TRAIN DERAILED. MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 27 (UP).—South-bound Mobile and Ohio passenger train was derailed at De Soto, Miss., at three o'clock this afternoon, but no one was seriously injured, officials of the road said.

ANTI-WARDANGER MASS MEET WILL OPEN CONVENTION

Memory of Ruthenberg Will Be Honored Tomorrow

Thousands to Attend New Soviet Film at Big Rally Tomorrow

Tomorrow night the workers of New York and vicinity will welcome the delegates to the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party at a big mass meeting in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. The meeting, which will formally open the convention, will sound the keynote of this historic gathering of the representatives of the American working class by raising the slogan of the fight against the war danger and for the defense of the Soviet Union. The convention sessions will start Saturday morning at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

The mass meeting will not only be the official opening of the Workers Party Convention, but it will also honor the memory of the founder and leader of the Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, who died two years ago. Ruthenberg led the fight of the left wing against the last imperialist war and the part he played in this fight will be tied up with the present struggle against the new war being prepared by the imperialist powers.

The mass meeting will also serve as a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Communist International, the central body of the Communist Parties of the world.

As a special feature the remarkable Soviet film, "A Trip Through Soviet Russia," will be shown for the first time in this country. This film, in addition to showing scenes of every phase of Soviet life, presents some of the most dramatic events of the tenth anniversary celebration of the Soviet Union.

JAIL COMMUNIST AUSTRIAN EDITOR

High Treason Charge Is Made for Poem

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—Paul Kohn, editor of Rote Fahne (Red Flag), the Austrian Communist newspaper, was arrested on the orders of the Seipel government on the charge of high treason. The charge is based on a poem which appeared in the Rote Fahne on Sunday, the occasion of the fascist march in Vienna, which called upon the workers to overthrow the capitalist state and charged that the Austrian government was promoting fascism.

Seipel, the Austrian chancellor, has in fact shown his support of the Heimwehr, fascist organization, and has allowed it to arm openly against the workers. Most of the fascist arms are procured from government arsenals.

Of the seventy Communists arrested for breaking into the fascist lines on Sunday, five are being held for trial.

EMERGENCY FUND Workers Contribute to Save 'Daily'

Workers from all parts of the country are responding in true revolutionary fashion to the call of the Daily Worker. The attack of the Hillquit-Tammany clique brings an answer from class-conscious workers. Tom Roy, of McDonald, Pa., writes: "Please receive under same cover \$2.20 to help out the campaign to Save the Daily Worker, and at the same time help in the defense of

MINOR, FROM PRISON, IN PLEA FOR AID TO 'DAILY'

From behind a heavily barred cell, finely steel-screened, Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, yesterday dictated the following statement, appealing for the workers to rally in support of the Daily Worker, now in a financial crisis. The statement, which the "Daily" reporter took down from the other side of the cell gate, also calls upon the workers to exert greater efforts in exposing the yellow socialist party.

"The socialist party, which is trying to suppress the working class press, is the instigator of these arrests.

"The socialist party is the enemy of the working class, and is in fact a party of the police and an agency of the capitalist class against the working class.

"All class-conscious workers must fight the socialist party and destroy its last connection with the working class. When you fight the socialist party you are fighting strikebreakers.

"Morris Hillquit, leader of the yellow party of betrayers, appeared publicly as complainant in this case. Hillquit was the state's witness on whose testimony, and at whose request, indictments were made. A representative of Hillquit and the socialist party preceded the detectives and waited for the detectives at the door of the Daily Worker office, when they came to make the arrests.

"This 'socialist' greeted the detectives cordially when they arrived saying: 'You are on time.' The detectives, who are men now commonly used in all labor struggles in New York against the workers, when they came to make the arrests, were accompanied by a young woman representing the 'New Leader,' official weekly organ of the socialist party.

"This gives a true picture of the S. P. today. We, the Communists, defy Hillquit and his yellow strike-breaking organization the socialist party and his capitalist police and courts.

"My instructions to the staff are: The exposure of the Hillquit fraud against the needle trades workers of New York must be continued to the last available fact and all of the political connotations.

"We defy Hillquit in his police conspiracy. At the trial he will be the defendant before the workers, to answer for his thievery of \$150,000 from the needle trades workers.

"We expect no consideration from the police or the courts, we will soon be in a position to give the most startling revelations between Hillquit the 'socialist' and Tammany politicians. The facts will show the most sordid money basis of relations between Hillquit and these capitalist politicians, with whom he is on such cordial terms as to secure the unprecedented procedure of having us locked up without a hearing in a magistrate's court.

"Workers! Fight your deadly enemies, the yellow socialist party and the trade union bureaucrats.

"The left wing will win! "Build your Workers Communist Party, the Party of the class struggle!"

(Signed) ROBERT MINOR, Editor Daily Worker. Tombs Prison, Wednesday, 9 P. M.

CACHIN ATTACKS KELLOGG PACTS AMANULLAH NOW NEARING KABUL

French Gov't Says the Treaties "Useless"

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The chamber of deputies took up yesterday the discussion of the ratification of the Kellogg pact. Only a hundred deputies were present when the government defended the pact, but admitted that the interpretations made of it by Foreign Minister Austin Chamberlain of England and by the American senate "rendered it useless." The Communist deputy, Marcel Cachin, declared in the name of the Communist fraction in the Chamber of Deputies that the Kellogg pact represents only a concealment of warlike intentions of the imperialists against the Soviet Union.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICE TERROR; PICKET CITY HALL

Demonstrants Demand Mayor Return Right to Strike

New Arrests Yesterday Shop Delegates Parley Tonight at 7 p. m.

Starting from strike headquarters, over 500 picket captains and shop chairmen of the dressmakers' strike marched down to City Hall yesterday afternoon, and, after holding a protest demonstration for over an hour, had a committee bring to the secretary of Mayor Walker a statement demanding a halt in police terrorism and the restoration of full picketing rights.

The demonstrating workers paraded in picket formation in front of City Hall for about one hour, with Rose Wortis, secretary of the Strike Committee, in the lead. Rose Wortis then addressed the strikers and thousands of sympathetic on-lookers from City Hall steps.

Placards reading "Down With Police Brutality," "Stop Police Terrorism," "We Demand the Right to Strike Without Police Interference," etc., were carried by the marchers.

In her speech to the assembled crowd, Rose Wortis declared that the purpose of the strike is to abolish the sweatshop. She said that she did not expect the Tammany Hall administration to prevent further police brutality or wholesale arrests. The purpose of the demonstration, she stated, was to call the attention of the public to the facts, to win mass sympathy for the struggle of the dressmakers for decent wages and working conditions. She contrasted the reception which visiting princes, aviators, etc., receive with the cold reception of the strikers. "We will not accept evasions of this issue," she declared.

Milton White, militant worker who was arrested and held for disorderly conduct when he successfully resisted the attack of a yellow socialist scab on the steps of the City Hall, was removed to the Second Precinct Police station.

He will be defended at his trial by Jacques Buitenkant, attorney for the International Labor Defense.

Shop Delegates Meet Tonight. Representatives from the factories, taking in all departments in the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, cloak, dress and furmaking, (Continued on Page Two)

House Passes Motion to Investigate Graft Charge on Moscowitz

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House of Representatives today passed the judiciary committee's motion for an investigation of the conduct of Federal Judge Moscowitz of New York. Moscowitz is charged by two brothers named Levine with driving their bankrupt father to suicide, and holding them in contempt of court so they could not practice law, until a go-between arranged for a \$5,000 bribe to the judge, and other bribes to other members of the bankruptcy ring.

"NORDIC SUPERIORITY" "Society" Folk in Ghoulish Pastime

MIAMI, Florida, Feb. 27.—One of the most vicious and degenerate examples of "Nordic superiority" was staged last night as one of the preliminary attractions for the Sharkey-Stribling prizefight. Named by its backer, Jack Dempsey, a "battle royal," 13 giant-sized Negroes were blind-folded and placed in the ring at one time with orders to pummel each other. The widespread poverty in the South, especially among the mistreated and intimidated Negro workers, made it easy for Dempsey and his big society backers to find the men to participate in this melee. The "battle royal" continued, after

JAIL COMMUNIST EDITORS FOR REVEALING THIEVERY OF "SOCIALIST" LEADER

Hundreds of Workers Cheer Them After They Are Arrested at Their Desks

Minor Exposes Socialist-Tammany Alliance to Crush Press of U. S. Workers

Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker and Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Jewish Communist Freiheit, are in Tombs Prison today.

They were lodged in cells yesterday afternoon after detectives attached to the New York district attorney's office, carrying warrants secured by

Morris Hillquit, corporation lawyer and "socialist" leader, had taken them from their editorial desks.

The arrests, which had been expected momentarily during the past day or two, followed indictments obtained by Hillquit from the New York grand jury on a charge of criminal libel.

If this socialist-Tammany conspiracy against the jailed Communist editors succeeds they face a prison term of one year each in the penitentiary and fines of \$500 each.

New Leader with Dicks. So brazen is the alliance of Hillquit and his treacherous socialist gang with the Tammany police and court officials that the plainclothes detectives who took Minor and Olgin from their desks were accompanied by a representative of the New Leader, official organ of the socialist party. At the same time, an emissary of the yellow Jewish Daily Forward hovered around the Tombs Prison for several hours as to make certain that the Communist editors who have consistently exposed the treacherous role of this organ, are actually imprisoned.

The indictments were secured by Hillquit after the publication of charges in the Daily Worker and the Freiheit that Hillquit had personally directed a gigantic swindle of union funds of the International Bank—in the sum of \$150,000—belonging to needle workers.

The "dicks" alighted on the editorial office of the Daily Worker on the fourth floor of the Workers Center as the staff was engaged in preparing the next day's edition. Shades of Broderick, Kelly and the other faithfuls of Whalen's "bomb squad" arose as the two plainclothesmen, one heavy-jowled, florid and pug-nosed, and the other tall, long-faced and impatient.

"Where's Minor?" asked the stocky individual, Thomas Smith.

Mr. Hillquit's emissary was directed to the editor of the Daily Worker, who was in his private office.

"You'll have to come with us," announced Smith.

"Have you a warrant?" asked Minor.

The gentleman produced the document. Minor left instructions with (Continued on Page Five)

CROUCH HEARING IN ALBANY TODAY

I. L. D. Fights Efforts for Extradition

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Paul Crouch, national secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, will appear here tomorrow before Governor Roosevelt for a hearing in the extradition case against him. He will be accompanied by Jacques Buitenkant, representing the New York District of the International Labor Defense, which is fighting the efforts to extradite Crouch to Massachusetts to stand trial with 24 others on charges of conspiracy resulting from the New Bedford textile strike.

Reports current last week that the Massachusetts authorities had decided to drop the case against Crouch after an unsuccessful effort to extradite Fred Biedenknapp, national secretary of the Workers International Relief, proved to be untrue. Should Crouch be extradited to Massachusetts he faces a jail term of six years on the two counts against him.

Machado, Assassin of Julio Mella, Unearths "Conspiracy" to Assassinate Himself

MANY WORKERS ARE JAILED IN POLICE TERROR

'Plots' Are 'Butcher's' Favorite Method

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 27.—Another of those discoveries of plots against the life of the president and the republic by which "Butcher Machado" periodically removes militant labor leaders has been "unearthed" here.

The chief of police announced late today that he had "unearthed a plot to assassinate President Gerardo Machado and bring about a revolution in Cuba."

As usual the announcement from police headquarters was followed by the immediate arrest of a number of workers whom the Cuban government would rather see behind stone walls than leading their fellows in their struggles against local and American capitalists.

Machado's usual method in these cases is to call a conference with his police and secret service heads. Shortly after the conference the announcement of the discovery of the plot to kill the president is made. A police dragnet is then spread to catch every active worker in Havana and other centers. The victims are sometimes left for months in jail on no stronger charges than suspicion and the accusations of police and police spies.

Machado is the man who promised the American capitalists that there would never be a strike in Cuba if he were elected president. He was Wall Street's agent for removing Julio Mella, Cuban revolutionary leader, by assassination in Mexico City recently.

Delegates to Workers Party Convention Will Be at I. L. D. Bazaar

Delegates and visitors at the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party are planning to visit the big annual bazaar of the New York District of the International Labor Defense, which opens next Wednesday night and continues until Sunday night inclusive at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

For the first time in the history of this annual event, leaders of the Communist movement throughout the country will be present on one or more nights of the bazaar. In order to give these out-of-town visitors an idea of the truly international character of the work of the I. L. D., special programs are being arranged by the various language groups participating in the bazaar.

The I. L. D. bazaar this year will present a greater variety of articles than ever before. There will be about 30 booths, under the direction of working class organizations of a large number of nationalities and trades. All the proceeds of the bazaar will go for the defense of class war prisoners, including the 662 New Bedford strikers, the Mineola frame-up victims, the militant fur worker, William Shifrin, and others.

Webster Hall Entirely Decorated for Big New Masses Ball Tomorrow

With Webster Hall completely decorated by Hugo Gellert, William Gropper and other noted artists, the final preparations for the New Masses Spring Carnival tomorrow night at Webster Hall have been completed. A program of several of the best Negro dancers in the city has been prepared to entertain the affair during the moments when the orchestra is resting.

Although tickets for the ball have been almost completely sold out, several places where they may be obtained will be open tonight and tomorrow until late in the evening in anticipation of the last minute rush. The Workers Bookshop at 26 Union Sq., the New Masses office at 39 Union Sq., and the mass meeting to open the Workers (Communist) Party National Convention will have tickets for sale.

FLIER CHANGES MIND.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 27 (UP).—It was reported here today that Lieut. Paulin Paris has decided to postpone his trans-Atlantic flight to the United States via Bernauda until March 21.

USSR FIGHTS ALCOHOL

Opening of Vodka Houses Forbidden

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).—A law limiting the alcohol trade has just been approved by the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Soviet Union.

Under this law the opening of new business places dispensing vodka (whisky) and other alcoholic beverages in industrial cities and workers' villages is forbidden. It is also forbidden to sell alcoholic beverages in such cities and villages during holidays and pay days. No advertisement of any kind of spirits will be allowed. The sale of alcoholic

Exploiters of Indo-China Natives in Air Flight



Le Briz and Paillard, below center and right below, with their mechanic Jousse, at left, who took off in Bernaud plane (above), for a flight from Paris to French Indo-China in behalf of the French imperialists who have enslaved the Indo-China natives.

I. L. D. ATTACKS MINOR JAILING

Exposes Role of the Socialist Party

The National Office of the International Labor Defense will give all possible support to the defense of Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, and Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit, who were arrested today on an indictment secured by Morris Hillquit, leader of the socialist party, who charged them with criminal libel. The socialist party has again run to the capitalist courts to attack a working class organization.

Hillquit became angry when the Daily Worker and the Freiheit printed articles exposing his participation in a swindle practiced against the needle trades workers.

The action of the leader of the socialist party in seeking the aid of the capitalist courts and the Tammany police, is in accord with the policy which has long been practiced by this party of the capitalist class.

In the present dressmakers' strike, the New Leader, official organ of the socialist party, is doing everything possible to break the strike. In this strike of the militant Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, the socialist party again calls on the Tammany machine to break the strike.

The New Leader, the official organ of the socialist party, in its February 9th issue, made a vicious attack on the International Labor Defense, charging them with diverting funds from defense work for Communist propaganda. The I. L. D. is now preparing an answer to this vicious falsehood. The I. L. D. at the present time is defending several hundred workers before the capitalist courts of this country, including strikers jailed on the advice of the socialist party. It needs money for this.

The arrest of these Communist editors is one more example of the use of capitalist justice and of the government institutions to persecute working class organizations and working class leaders, this time at the instigation of the socialist party, which is a part of this attack on the working class. The Daily Worker and the Freiheit have always taken part actively in the struggle of the workers for better conditions and against capitalist justice.

The I. L. D. protests against this capitalist attack on the working class and will do all in its power to repulse the attempted frame-up of the socialist lackey, Hillquit and his allies, the capitalist courts.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense last night issued a statement, signed by Rose Baron, secretary, denouncing the arrest of the editors of the Daily

PASS BIG BUDGET BILL IN ASSEMBLY

Bitter Debate Held on Roosevelt's Plan

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The assembly today passed the executive budget appropriation bill after voting down amendments proposed by the democrats which would have restored \$2,875,000 of the sum cut from Governor Roosevelt's original estimate.

Before passing the bill, the assembly engaged in bitter debate over the governor's plan, stated in his message, to take over the handling of certain large sums in the budget.

Senator Charles J. Hewitt, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said the governor would have exclusive spending power of more than \$80,000,000 including appropriations for personal service.

"He could put 10,000 people on the payroll at \$5,000 a year and no one could find out who they were or what they did if the comptroller chose to close his books," Hewitt argued.

Assemblyman Horace Stone attacked the governor's message as "a usurpation and presumptuous message from the 'man downstairs'."

Funeral Tonight of Postal Clerk Suicide

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 28.—Funeral services will be held tonight at 106 Ampere Parkway, East Orange, for Albert J. Kubler, postal clerk, who believing he was \$20 short in his account in the Harrison branch office, shot himself. Fearing a prison term, for shortage in accounts, Kubler, sixty-four, and a faithful slave for twenty years, also killed himself rather than have what he pitifully considered a blot on his record. Ironically enough, later investigation from the Post Office officials showed he was 21 cents over.

Worker and the Freiheit. The statement declares: "All class-conscious workers must demand the immediate release of Robert Minor and Moissaye J. Olgin. They must join in smashing the efforts of the 'socialist,' Morris Hillquit, and his Tammany friends to cripple the Daily Worker and Freiheit by placing new financial burdens on them and depriving them of their directing heads. The New York District of the International Labor Defense pledges itself to fight relentlessly to free our jailed comrades and to thwart the efforts of Hillquit and the capitalist courts to deal our two fighting working class organs crushing blows. It calls upon all workers to support it in this fight."

Send Material for the Women's Day Daily Worker Immediately

In preparation for the Women's Day Edition of the Daily Worker, which will appear during the first week in March, request has been made that material for this edition be sent in immediately. Articles from women workers in the shops are especially asked for. Worker correspondence from women workers in all industries is also wanted for the special Women's Day Edition.

All such material should be addressed "Women's Day Edition" and sent in care of the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square.

COURT RECORD SHOWS CROOKED HILLQUIT DEALS

Agent of "Socialists" Makes Admissions

(Continued from Page One) time had become a private capitalist bank. But the bank was not content with this; it wanted the union buildings too.

The Joint Board refused to permit the buildings which the workers had acquired thru years of struggle and sacrifice to be turned over to a capitalist bank and be sold. The Joint Board claimed that the shares were enough to cover the debt.

The attorney for the Joint Board, Louis B. Boudin, took the case to court to prevent the bank from confiscating the buildings. On Jan. 16, 1929, the case of Joseph Boruchowitz versus the 130 East 125th St. Corporation, which claimed the buildings, came up before Justice Townley in the county supreme court. Boruchowitz, who was then manager of local 22, had been one of the signers of the agreement with the International Union Bank at the time the money was borrowed.

Tells of Union Struggle. Boudin, at the trial, described the situation in the union at the time the loan was made. He declared that because of their bitter experience in the Joint Action struggle of 1925, the Joint Board and the left wing locals had refused to have the bank act as trustee of the shares and the stock of the buildings. Hillquit, who was the lawyer for both parties, proposed that his office manager, Umhey, act as trustee, and he gave his personal guarantee that the Joint Board and the locals would get their property back.

"It is important to know who the trustee was," Boudin told Justice Townley, "and it is also important to know that notwithstanding the fact that Umhey was named as trustee, he was named as trustee merely on Mr. Hillquit's responsibility; it was his responsibility and the assurance of these people that counted rather than Mr. Umhey's personal standing in the matter.... Mr. Umhey really plays no role except that he was obeying somebody's orders; he was taking orders from somebody, and that he was doing what he was told to do." (Court Minutes, page 12.)

Boudin Reveals Plot. Here Boudin discussed in detail the entire conspiracy and revealed the motives behind the Sigman pogrom. The right wing clique, he said, decided to take advantage of the fact that the property of the Joint Board and the locals was in Hillquit's office. The pogrom served as a pretext for confiscating this property.

"We expect to prove the people who are in control of the General Executive Board," Boudin said, "who were also in control of the bank, conspired with the bank and Mr. Umhey to renew the fight which had been settled the year before and to get hold of the property of the Joint Board and these local unions, and for that purpose declared these people out of office." (Court Minutes, page 13.)

How did Hillquit's trustee Umhey effect this? He coolly made over the shares that had been entrusted to him in his own name and by this simple trick deprived the Joint Board and the locals of their property. And in this way Umhey, (acting on Hillquit's instructions) also deprived the Joint Board and the locals of the vote they had in the bank as shareholders. This enabled the right wing to retain their grip on the bank, a grip which was threatened by the large number of shares owned by the left wing Joint Board and locals.

As a result of this piece of trickery, the new board of directors was elected in January 1927 without the left wing locals being even informed of the stockholders' meeting! Umhey had changed roles; he was no longer trustee, he was now the boss of the union's shares. And so he held a fake meeting of fake stockholders and elected a fake board of directors.

So much for the shares. Now let us consider how Umhey, Hillquit's trustee, became the "owner" of the buildings. On the witness stand lawyer Boudin quizzed Umhey concerning the so-called 130 East 25th Street Corporation which Umhey had organized in order to gain control of the buildings. The testimony follows:

Question: Now when was the defendant, 130 East 25th Street Corporation organized?

Answer: In the month of August 1927.

Q. And was that organized by your office, I mean Mr. Hillquit's office, as attorney?

A: Yes.

Q. Who were the incorporators, do you know?

A: I believe they were three employees in the office.

Q: Just what is commonly known as dummies?

A: Dummy incorporators, that's right.

Q: And the directors were similar?

A: They were similar dummy directors.

Q: Intended to be replaced at

PROTEST AGAINST POLICE TERROR; PICKET CITY HALL

Demonstrants Demand Right to Strike

(Continued from Page One) are to hold a big shop delegates conference tonight in Webster Hall for the purpose of taking stock of the recent activities of their union and for the purpose of passing on plans for future work. The meeting begins at 7 o'clock sharp.

Complete reports on the dressmakers' strike, on the few-day old hemstitchers, pleaters and tuckers strike and on the organizational strikes in the fur industry, will be made by the officers of the union. The cloak industry and the plans for betterment of its working standards will also be taken up.

Made No Disturbance.

Rosa Prepstein and five others were arrested this morning at 1375 Broadway. At the station house they were accused of "refusing to move on, obstructing traffic and resisting arrest." Arraigned before Judge Weil in Jefferson Market Court the charge against them was changed. The magistrate, noticing the discrepancy in the accusations, questioned the policeman who made the arrest. He testified that the six were not making any disturbance and they were dismissed. All of them were arrested with the 230 pickets arrested last Monday at 1375 Broadway, where, the union states, every picket that has appeared has been immediately arrested.

Max Denken, John Demelos, and Ethel Shore who were arrested last Monday were sentenced to ten days in the workhouse by Magistrate Weil today. Ethel Shore had two other charges against her and received suspended sentences. Abe Ruben, Minnie Ruben, Bessie Young and M. Gableman, arrested February 23, were fined \$5 this afternoon. Mike Fineman and six others arrested yesterday had their cases adjourned to March 8th. Charles Grafello was fined \$25. Six were dismissed. Ray Saperstein was fined \$10. Two received suspended sentences and 10 cases were adjourned. All of the

first meeting of the incorporators?

Q: Yes.

Q: Now at the first meeting of the incorporators, were you elected as a director?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: And at the first meeting of directors, held subsequent to the first meeting of incorporators, were you elected an officer?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: What officer were you?

A: President.

Q: And are you still the president?

A: Yes, I am. (Court Minutes, pages 28, 29.)

Forced to Admit Facts. These facts, which Umhey was forced to admit under cross-examination, were being revealed for the first time in this trial before Justice Townley. Hillquit's trustee had held a fake meeting of fake incorporators in Hillquit's office, had appointed himself director and later president of a fake corporation, which "took over" the buildings of the cloak and dressmakers.

Another director of the fake corporation was the Right wing henchman, Caplowitz, who has a job in the International Union Bank. Caplowitz admitted on the witness stand that as early as 1926 he had stopped paying dues and had thus dropped out of membership in the union. (Court Minutes, Page 73.)

The third director of the fake corporation was an employee in Hillquit's office, Miss Norma Breen.

Businessmen Visit Big Business' Servant



Members of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce visiting Coolidge at the White House. Coolidge is in his own element and feels perfectly at home.

TROOPS FIGHT ON POLISH BORDER

Pilsudski's Stand on Vilna Question Cause

WARSAW, Feb. 27.—Fighting between Polish and Lithuanian border troops has broken out anew, as a result of the strained situation provoked by Pilsudski and his press over the Vilna question.

One was killed and several wounded in fighting near Grany, on the Polish-Lithuanian border today. The fighting occurred when a party of Lithuanian peasants chopping wood on the border was ordered to leave by Polish troops.

A skirmish between the Lithuanian and Polish border guards resulted, leaving one Lithuanian killed and several wounded.

above unless otherwise stated were arrested in Monday's raid on the picket line.

The Civil Liberties Union and the Methodist Federation for Social Service both sent committees to investigate the union's charge of police brutality, who were on the picket lines this morning. They tried to picket the shop at 1375 Broadway, the Jack Herzog Dress Co., but were punched in the ribs by the industrial squad on guard there and told to get off the block.

The Civil Liberties Union is planning to take legal action in defense of the right of the strikers to picket.

The fake incorporators were three of Hillquit's employees: Arthur Moritz, Geneva Marsh and Norma Breen. (Court Minutes, Page 30.)

Servant Shields Master. The whole this was done under orders from Hillquit, Umhey, like a faithful servant, denied on the witness stand that he had ever consulted Hillquit. Hillquit, his boss, the lawyer of the bank and of the Right wing international clique, in whose office the meeting of the fake corporation had been held, knew nothing, according to Umhey.

When Boudin asked Umhey whether he had ever discussed with Hillquit the question of whether to recognize the Right or the Left wing, Umhey replied:

"I don't know that I have ever discussed the situation with Mr. Hillquit, Mr. Boudin."

Q: Never discussed that at all?

A: That end of it, I don't think we did. (Court Minutes, Page 42.)

The above citations from the official court records reveal Umhey in the role of feebly trying to shield his boss, Hillquit. But the master surpassed the servant when he took the witness stand. Hillquit doesn't know who Boruchowitz is... he doesn't remember... he has forgotten, and so on.

(Hillquit's testimony on the witness stand and the story of the \$150,000 swindle will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker. Don't miss it!)

149 WORKERS IN N.Y. STATE KILLED DURING JANUARY

No Information About Number of Dependents

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—One hundred and forty-nine workers were killed during the month of January in the industries of New York state, according to the official report of the industrial commissioner. In December, 160 workers had been killed in industrial accidents.

In 51 of the 149 cases no information was available about the number of people left dependent by the death of the worker. In the other 98 cases there were 226 dependents, or for each worker killed in industry an average of more than two people are left without any means of support.

Most of the fatalities occurred in the manufacture of metals and metal goods. The food industries were second in the number of fatalities, while the construction group was third.

In most cases the accidents were found to be due to inadequately protected machinery. In one case a worker was caught on an unguarded belt and crushed against the ceiling, while another fell through an unprotected elevator shaft.

Investigation into the causes of the death of the workers are to be started in Albany but, as is usually the case, these will result in whitewashing the employers and leaving the dependents to shift the best they can for themselves.

Nadir to Present His 'Stage and Backstage' on Sunday Eve, Mar. 10

On Sunday evening, March 10, Moishe Nadir will present in the form of a concert, a review of stage novelties, which he calls "Stage and Backstage." The review will consist of numbers written and staged by him, with a selected cast of Yiddish and Broadway stars.

One of the numbers will be bits from his unproduced play "The Messiah Comes to America."

Jim Lowe, Negro actor who played Uncle Tom in the movie of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and in O'Neill's "Emperor Jones" on the stage, is diligently studying the Yiddish language to participate in this review.

union leaders will deliver a report on the progress of the already highly successful union campaign.

NEW MASSES SPRING CARNIVAL Tomorrow [Friday] March 1st

Webster Hall, 119 E. 11 St.

Sensational Attraction

The Savoy Wild Cats
The Pride of Lenox Ave.
George Ganaway & Bertha Vanderbilt in a dance selection "Scrambled Feet" and
GEORGE SNOWDEN and PAULINE MORSE in their interpretation of the Harlem Stomp.
VERNON ANDRADE
Rennaissance Orchestra
DANCING TILL 3 A. M.

For the convenience of delegates and workers who will attend the Mass Meeting at Star Casino, tickets will be sold here.

Everybody is Urged to Come to the Carnival After the Meeting

Phone reservations at New Masses Office until 8 p. m.
Remember! Tickets at the Door Are \$2.50!
BUY OR RESERVE IN ADVANCE AT \$1.50
On sale at New Masses, 39 Union Sq. (phone orders accepted - ALG. 4445)
Workers Bookshop, 25 Union Sq.; Rand Book Store, 7 E. 15th St.; Negro Champion, 100 W. 133rd Street.

THE WORKERS BOOKSHOP WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 11 P. M. TO SELL TICKETS

The Undying Example of Proletarian Heroism! Now Playing! Authentic!

Actual! THE SENSATIONAL POLAR DRAMA WHICH SHOOK THE WORLD!

KRASSIN THE RESCUE SHIP

A Sovkino Production—An Amkino Release
THE OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURE OF THE SOVIET EXPEDITION WHICH SAVED THE NOBLE CREW
— and on the same program —
"A DAY WITH TOLSTOY"
AN ACTUAL FILM RECORD OF THE GREAT RUSSIAN

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52 W. EIGHTH ST. (bet. 5th & 6th Aves.)
Continuous Performances. Popular Prices.
Daily (incl. Sat. & Sun.) from 12 to 12.
SPECIAL 12 to 2 p. m., 35c
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PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

The Political Contents of Our Shop Papers

This is the continuation of the second article of a series on the since the last convention in Sept. 1927. The first part of the article was published in yesterday's issue.

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER. (Article No. 2, Continued)

The election campaign was the longest and most intense campaign which the Party carried on during the period since the last convention. It is only natural, therefore, that we find this reflected in the shop papers. Our shop papers took up the campaign very well and we find sustained efforts to bring the election campaign to the workers in the shop and to make the most of the opportunity to propagate Communism. At the same time we find many weaknesses in carrying out the line of the Party in election work.

Frequent Errors. One of the commonest errors was insufficiently emphasizing the platform and the demands, and stressing too much the candidates. Another weakness was concentrating only on the immediate demands and ignoring our ultimate aims in the class struggle—Headlight (District 13). Again, in stating generally that the Party was for the working

class in all its struggles, etc., without giving anything concrete from the platform—Wright Propeller (District 2), II-9-10; Southwest Miner (19); The Milwaukee Harvester Worker (District 8) correctly makes a very sharp attack against the socialist party in the municipal elections, but fails to contrast the Workers Party platform with the socialist party. The Northwestern Shop News (8), in an election results article of the "I told you so" variety, in connection with prosperity and subsequent lay-offs, gives excellent propaganda for the Party ever after the elections.

The aim of the Party in our election campaign was sometimes stated in a misleading manner. A few quotations will illustrate: "Communists says that workers must have their own party and fight to get control of the state, which is today in the hands of the bosses" (Stanton Miners Blast (3)). Without a further statement that this cannot be done through an election, this statement is misleading.

The Westinghouse Workers Bulletin (5) I-6, says: "Is there a ques-

tion who they (Foster and Gitlow) would favor? The Westinghouse workers should register their protest against the speed-up, wage-cutting policy of the company by voting for the candidates of the only working class party—the Workers (Communist) Party." (Emphasis mine—G. H.)

Role of Labor Party.

To the role of the labor party and what it can accomplish is ascribed an entirely unrevolutionary magic: Speaking of capitalist justice during the shopmen's strike in 1922, The Northwestern Shop News (8), I-3, says: "Would this have happened if the American workers had a powerful labor party?" Then telling of the terrorism and class justice in the miners strike in 1928-1928: "Would this be the case if the workers were solidly united in a fighting labor party?"

The Steel Worker (6), No. 5 sees the labor party this way: "If we workers want to get a square deal from the government, we have to change the government from a bosses' government to a Workers' Government. The first step is to

form a Labor Party, so that we can elect workers to the city council who will protect our interests and not the interests of the bosses." This was written, however, before the C. I. criticism of errors on the labor party was made.

On the other hand, many papers took advantage of happenings in the shop to develop the idea of the need of a labor party, pointing out at the same time its limitations in getting the working class anything permanent or fundamental.

Anti-War Campaign.

The anti-war campaign comes in for its share of misinterpretations: The Headlight (13), mentions only the expenditure of million for militarism as a cause of war. Not enough was explained on how to combat the war in the Ford Worker (7), April 1928: "So it's up to us workers that will be called upon to fight the next war to be on the look-out and get ourselves organized so we will have some way to protest ourselves when the next war does come."

The Westinghouse Workers Bulletin (5) I-6; "The war clouds are

getting thicker and thicker and unless the workers wake up this country will be plunged in a war much bloodier and costly than the last world war." In fighting against the coming war, as Lenin says, we must always be careful to speak specifically on how to fight war and what workers must do—the overthrow of capitalism—civil war against imperialist war.

Other Errors.

The following errors cannot be classified, except as they all illustrate the prevalence of Right errors throughout the Party. A worker writes to the Packard Worker (7), I-11, criticizing the policy of the paper and the methods advocated: "Powder and ball methods do not appeal to the majority for the reason that present conditions are not so hard as to warrant such strong feeling. They also have a lesson in unproductive Russia." The reply of the paper: "You speak of powder and ball methods. Have any such methods been used in Detroit or any other place by the workers?" And the slur on Russia wasn't even referred to.

In connection with forced donations to the Community Chest, the Kodak Worker (4), I-4, writes: "We know that the charity funds are necessary. But are all of us workers in a position to contribute?"

The boss in the Kilby works has a slogan: "Someone Must Give Orders," and the Kilby Worker (6) combats this as follows: "Who gives the order—the men who know most? Does J. P. Morgan or John Rockefeller know more about industry than the engineers, . . . But who gets the profits—both from our work and the work of the engineers?"

Lack of Supervision.

It is quite possible that many of these errors crept in because of the lack of supervision on the part of the district in getting out the papers. That this is true in two cases, we definitely know. The Dock Worker, (9) as the District Organizer himself writes, is issued directly by the unit and is never seen by the district before. As far as concrete news is concerned it is good, but it is a very weak paper politically, especially as compared with the other paper

(Ford Worker) which is issued in the district.

The other case is that of the Mascot (2), which is generally an excellent paper politically and in every other way. It has several times been cited both here and abroad as being exceptionally good. But No. 5 for some reason or other was issued directly by the unit, without editing by the district. The result is appalling. In an article in favor of the 44-hour week—"The Russian workers have the 7-hour day all over the country with six hours for young workers and for workers in dangerous industries. The only (1) way to get better conditions is to organize a strong militant union and fight for them through the union committee."

The election article, for instance, devotes the first one-third of its space to who the candidates are. The Party platform gets secondary place. And the conclusions show a definitely Right orientation: "The Workers Party does not expect to elect its presidential nominees. The Workers Party is calling on all elements of the working class to express their dissatisfaction and pro-

test against present conditions by casting a vote for the Communist ticket. In this way the ruling class can be made to realize the strength of this protest and may be forced to grant certain concessions." Other papers in the country went so far as the protest vote, but this is the only one that hoped for concessions.

Much Improvement.

On the whole there is improvement compared with the work up to the last convention, but we have much to go to make our shop papers real Communist organs. There is need for more strict supervision and assistance on the part of the proper party bodies. Suggestions should go out from time to time from the center. If the papers that come in to the center were gone over and criticized from month to month, many of the errors which creep in, and which in some cases are repeated month after month, could be eliminated. Perhaps when the shop paper work is reviewed at the next convention, the increased attention which it is sure to receive from the Party in the coming period will help to raise the political level of the work.

The next article will deal with shop issues, how they are treated by the shop paper, the relation of economic issues in the shop to trade union work, etc.

By FRANK BORICH.

Talking about the Trotsky Opposition Comrade Bukharin once said: "It is natural to every Opposition that it pictures a situation in the blackest color. . . Every Opposition inside a Party, naturally, always exploits our shortcomings. . . Opposition sets a very bad label upon our entire policies and believes that it alone can do 'good' and everything that we have done is absolutely 'erroneous'."

This is a very good characterization of the Opposition in our Party. From the beginning of the discussion, the Opposition sees only weak sides and shortcomings of the Party. In this respect it has made an elephant out of a mosquito. It sees no achievement, no success and no progress of the Party. By following this policy, of course, the Opposition cannot help the Party to develop and to maintain a correct political line in the class struggle.

Lenin on Mistakes.

"The attitude of a political Party towards its own mistakes is one of the surest tests of its serious-

Opposition Is Building "Basis" to Continue Factional Fight

ness, and of its ability to fulfill its duties towards its class and toward the laboring masses. Frank admission of an error, discovery of its causes, analysis of the situation in which it occurred, careful study of the ways by which the mistake can be remedied—these are the signs whereby a serious Party can be recognized. That is fulfillment of duty. That is the education of the class and of the masses."—Lenin.

Does our Party follow this Leninist principle? Unquestionably it does, as far as its political and ideological level permits. Let us see if it is so.

The general line of our Party in the past few years was a correct one. No one can challenge this statement. For if this was not the case, our Party would not have, as it actually has, in the words of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern, "displayed more lively activity and

take advantage of the symptoms of crisis in American industry and the growth of unemployment," and "a number of stubborn and fierce class battles" would not have, as they actually have, "found in the Communist Party a stalwart leader."

While the Party has made progress and success in almost every respect—and no one can deny this—it simultaneously made many serious mistakes, among them Right mistakes, in the application of its policies to the concrete situation. But, according to the Congress of the Comintern, "these mistakes, however, cannot be ascribed exclusively to the Majority leadership."

The C. E. C., as early as in May, 1928—and it was elected in September, 1927—admitted and corrected its mistakes. Later again on numerous occasions and in numerous statements the C. E. C. analyzed all of its mistakes, pointed them out very clearly, investigated the

sources from which they sprang, and, what is most important, immediately corrected them and is still continuing to do so. It can be safely said that much fewer mistakes would have been made and that many more of them could have been corrected already, if it wasn't for the dangerous and unprincipled factional fight of the Opposition.

Therefore, the C. E. C. acted and is acting in accordance with the above principle worked out by Lenin. Can this be said about the Opposition? Did the Opposition act, or is it acting now, in accordance with this Leninist principle? By no means. Instead of helping the Party to correct all of its mistakes and to maintain its correct political line, the Opposition collected, as far as it could, all the mistakes of every and each Party member, primarily the mistakes of the C. E. C. and its followers, leaving its own mistakes untouched, and in many instances

assigned its own mistakes to C. E. C., which is characteristic of every Opposition. Out of these mistakes, plus its reservations to all the decisions of C. I. and plus its still common platform with the renegade Cannon, they built an unprincipled platform. Upon this platform they are carrying on a dangerous and poisonous fight against the C. E. C. This is quite contrary to the Leninist principle.

The Opposition "corrects" its mistakes only when it is pushed to the wall by the Party. For instance, it was clear to every Party member that the Opposition made a very serious mistake when it elected renegade Cannon as its spokesman at the New York membership meeting, knowing that he was a Trotskyist. It took the Opposition almost three long months to admit this obvious mistake.

It is clear to every Party member that the Opposition is making a very

dangerous mistake by standing on the same platform on which renegade and Trotskyist Cannon is standing and fighting the Party. Every Party member is aware of this fact. Did the Opposition admit this mistake? Not yet. It is very characteristic that our Opposition is fighting the C. E. C. on the same platform that Cannon stands on.

Opposition Undermines Authority and Leadership of Party.

"During the present epoch of intense civil warfare, the Communist Party can accomplish its task only on condition that it is highly centralized, that it is dominated by an iron discipline, which is quasi-military in its severity, that it is guided by a group of comrades at the centre, enjoying the confidence of the rank and file members, endowed with authority and possessing wide executive power."—Lenin

Never before was this profound Leninist principle more important than at present, when we are facing an imminent imperialist war and when we are on duty to defend the Soviet Union. What is our Opposition doing at this momentous hour? Is it building the confidence of the rank and file members and the working class generally in the Party leadership and the Party? Is it strengthening the authority of the C. E. C. among the membership? Is it building the confidence and authority of C. I. among the membership and our working class? Especially now in the face of the Right danger and counter-revolutionary activities of the Trotskyites?

a "Right wing C. E. C." The political secretariat of E. C. C. I. answered, in accordance with the decisions of the C. I. Congress, that this charge is unfounded. The answer of the overwhelming majority of the proletarian Party membership was the same. But the Opposition is still continuing its poisonous accusation. The Opposition is going still farther and accuses the C. E. C. of being a "petty bourgeois intellectual C. E. C." And this after repeated decisions of the C. I. concerning our C. E. C. and also the rejection of the Opposition by the Party membership.

Is this the building of the confidence and the authority of our Party and the Comintern among the working class? No one can answer this in the affirmative.

The Opposition has been defeated in all respects, politically and organizationally. The C. I. has reject-

ed its charges; the Party membership has rejected its charges. The Opposition knows and feels this. But still, being a chronic and permanent faction, the Opposition is continuing its dangerous fight. It is already building a "platform" on which it intends to fight the C. E. C. even after the convention.

Unity on Basis of C. I. Policy.

The international and national situation demands a complete, sincere Leninist unity of the Party. The C. E. C. and the overwhelming majority of the membership demands unity on the correct political line of the C. I. The Opposition, pushed to the wall, wants to accept unity only on its own "correct political line." But our Party must be united only on the line of the C. I. There can be no unity and must be no unity on the common platform with renegade Cannon. Our Party is an integral part of the Communist International. Its policy must determine policies of our Party. This is the only basis for unity and on this basis it must be achieved. Every Party member must demand and work for unity on the line of the C. I.

EMERGENCY FUND

Continued from Page One
the thousands who answered the call of the Dressmakers General Strike. We have now returned to work victorious under the banner of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. We realize the necessity of having a powerful organization to protect the interests of the needle workers and the working class as a whole.

These workers sent in \$12.50. Who is next?

Steel rockers of Pittsburgh, organized in Shop Nucleus No. 2, send in \$19 with the following lines:

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

More and more shops are responding.

"Who is next?"

Feb. 27, 1929.

Sub-Sec 3B, City . . . \$ 33.00

5F, 2A, City . . . 24.00

4F, 2A, City . . . 20.50

Sec. 9, Long Island, N. Y. . . 20.00

Proceeds from Tea Party given by St. Paulus I, Detroit, Mich., for benefit of "Daily Worker" . . . 15.11

Collected among the workers of the Achaas Dress Co., City—P. Mosses, \$1; Julius Gesser, \$1; Sara Mendelson, \$1; Helen Krakofsky, \$1; Rose Solophone, \$1; Lena Klein, \$1; Antonette DeMartino, \$1; Sonia Margulies, \$1; Rebecca Baron, \$1; Marie Pappano, \$1; Bella Romanoff, \$1; Joseph Gursky, \$1; Pauline Gellman, \$1 . . . 12.50

4F, 3D, City . . . 11.25

Workers of Wolfsky Knitting Mills, City—Reiter, \$3; Bernie, \$2; Scheer, \$1; Mahler, \$1; Muller, \$1; Rapaport, \$1; Sam Sacerstein, \$1; A. Meyrowitz, \$1; Berlin, \$1 . . . 11.00

Collected at meeting of Modern Sunday Schools Camp Ass'n, City . . . 10.00

2C, 3F, City . . . 10.00

A. Goldstein, Daily Worker Worker Printshop, City . . . 10.00

Long Island Sec. Int. Branch, Long Island, N. Y.—Mangieri, \$2; Rabinov, \$2; S. Lippin, \$1; collected by Rebecca Christie—S. Vinca, \$1; J. Ninolaide, \$1; S. Alexander, \$1; Drydroit, \$1; Keneyas, \$1; Tegholokis, \$1; F. Becker, \$1; C. Yalonis, \$1; W. Camae, \$1; J. Frantillon, \$1 . . . 10.00

Collected by Fritz Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.—F. Ritz Frank, \$1; Nikola Isek, \$1; J. Jarrel, \$1; C. Raspolich, \$1; Paul Juratovich, \$1; M. Brzovich, \$1; John Benidick, \$1; James Essek, \$1; Josip Kralje-

vich, \$1; Joe Bohinc, \$1; Toni Stokovich, \$1; John Graean, \$1 . . . 9.75

Proletarishe Buhne, City . . . 7.50

Sec. 6, 3F, City . . . 6.00

Finnish Workmen's Society, Cloquet, Minn. . . 5.87

Gust Manos, Calexico, Calif., 2F, 2B, City . . . 5.00

Workmen's Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation, Branch 7, Long Island Collected by P. Ladisic, Aberdeen, Wash.; P. Ladisic 50c, John Simac 50c, M. Bozulick 50c, Frank Jaksich 50c, M. C. Bobich 50c, Stanley 35c, M. Evans 50c, Frank Brajac 55c, N. Celick 50c, A. P. Zaretsky 50c . . . 5.00

Leather Goods Workers, New York City . . . 4.00

Collected by P. Lubinsky, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: A. Zapotozny \$1.00, P. Lubinsky \$2.00, S. P. Stogren \$1.00 . . . 4.00

Collected by 5F, 3C, New York City: Mary Zippee \$1.00, Bertha Hasten 50c, P. Pisman 50c, Pauline Arfu 50c, Mary Chen 50c, D. Karish 50c, H. Teubner 50c, A. Reissar 20c, Abramovitz 50c . . . 4.70

2F, Section 6, Bklyn, N. Y. . . 3.00

Tillie Saperstein, N. Y. C. . . 3.00

Collected by 3D, 6F, New York City: C. Lichtman \$1.00, M. Shore \$1.00 . . . 2.00

Collected by Tom Roy, McDonald, Pa.: Louis Tazatch 25c, August Ray 50c, S. Maruni 25c, G. Fratin 20c, T. Fischer 50c, F. Nourigat 50c . . . 2.20

Collected by Peter Senijer, Chicago, Ill.: C. Pierce 10c, P. Senijer \$1.00, J. Shultz 25c, E. Cook 10c, Mohlan 10c, Lee Parker 10c, I. Hansen 10c, S. Marshal 10c, R. Smith 25c . . . 2.10

Creed Lane, Dorothy, W. Va. 1.00

Glickan, New York City . . . 1.00

Krasnoff, New York City . . . 1.00

N. Tills, New York City . . . 1.00

F. Frank, New York City . . . 1.00

Sam Walasek, New York City . . . 1.00

Regina Eckstein, N. Y. C. . . 1.00

H. H. Battle, Orange, Mass. . . 1.00

Robert McGarvey, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J. . . 1.00

Emil Wundram, Everett, Wash . . . 1.00

MORE GRAFT.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 27 (UP)—Alfred O. Armstrong, tax collector, was held in \$1,000 bail today on charges of embezzlement. Stacker is alleged to have misappropriated more than \$15,000 but only \$23 was listed in the complaint.

TEAMSTER KILLED

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (By Mail)—John Dyer, 58, a teamster, was trampled to death by a runaway horse.

WOMEN JINGOES TO AID WAR WORK

New Plan to Draw Them Into Duty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A system of co-ordination between the war department and various women's organizations, in order that women may be drawn effectively into war for American imperialism, was announced yesterday by Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis.

The announcement followed a meeting of representatives of various capitalist women's organizations with Davis, who said that the women "demanded to have some part in the civilian work" of warfare. Accordingly, he has arranged for the appointment of a woman as chief "contact officer" between the war department and "the women of the country." She will be aided by representatives in the nine corps area of the United States and in the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone.

Davis said that the women had spoken of the need for fighting "pacifist" women's organizations. Organizations of women represented in the conference were the League of American Pen Women, American War Mothers, National Civil Federation, American League of University Women, Business and Professional Women, Daughters of the American Revolution, League of Women Voters, Women's Overseas Service League, Federation of Women's Clubs, Daughters of 1812, American Red Cross, American Legion Auxiliary.

Slave Driver Gilmore Boomed for Filipino Governor-Generalship

MANILA, Feb. 27.—Acting Governor General Eugene A. Gilmore, for seven years vice-governor of the Philippine Islands, is being boomed here by all interested in the exploitation of Filipino labor and by the tame politicians of the Quezon type, as next governor general.

The imperialist papers are full of laudatory remarks about him for his continuous care for the profits of those who enslave the native workers in tobacco factories and rubber plantations. For their benefit he coined the phrase, "economic mindedness" in description of his policy of suppression.

Governor General Stimson arrived yesterday in Hongkong on his way to U. S. to become Hoover's secretary of state.

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

BITTELMAN GEMS

By JOE SPEER.

In the Daily Worker of Feb. 8, Comrade Bittelmann gives us some excellent examples of the attempt of the Opposition to muddle and confuse the membership.

Gem 1.—Comrade Bittelmann quotes the following from Comrade Wolfe: "The policies of the Comintern at every stage are based upon an analysis of the world situation (which tends to give a certain correspondence in the tactics of each party) and upon an analysis of the concrete conditions of each country (which tends to give concrete differences in the tactics of each party)." (Bittelmann's emphasis.)

From this statement, Comrade Bittelmann, a remarkable logician, draws the conclusion that Comrade Wolfe sees "no such thing as a general Comintern line" and that Comrade Wolfe is proposing a "Monroe Doctrine" for all sections of the C. I.

Nonsense, Comrade Bittelmann and you well know it. You are simply looking for mud to sling. Does not the statement "which tends to give a certain correspondence in the tactics of each party" mean that there exists a general line? How can you have "a certain correspondence" unless you do have a general line?

Gem 2.—Comrade Bittelmann quotes an editorial published in the Daily Worker of Nov. 8, 1928. The substance of the editorial contained the following elementary Marxian truism:

1. "The enormous vote for Hoover falls in with the Marxian observation that the prevailing ideas of any given period are the ideas of the ruling class."

2. "That when the ruling class is in a state of confusion, 'when the old ruling class is no longer able to rule' and the subject class impelled to revolutionary action—it is only then that the ideas of the masses no longer correspond to the interests of the ruling class."

From this editorial, Comrade Bittelmann, this time a most remarkable logician, draws the conclusion that the Daily Worker sees "no political mass struggles are possible until a revolutionary crisis develops." This is indeed a remarkable conclusion and the one who could explain how Comrade Bittelmann arrived at it, would do both the Party and Comrade Bittelmann a great favor.

The trouble with Comrade Bittelmann is that he quotes one thing and then looks into his Minority Thesis for the deductions. Pay a little more attention to what you read, Comrade Bittelmann, and then you will not draw such absurd conclusions.

14 Injured in Reading Railroad Wreck; Fog and No Signal, Causes

COATESVILLE, Pa., Feb. 27 (UP)—Fourteen persons were injured today when a south-bound Reading railroad passenger train crashed into a wrecking train at Laurel, six miles south of here.

Some of the injured were members of the wrecking train crew which was removing a wrecked engine. The electrically-operated engine of the passenger train crashed into the wrecking train. The injured were taken to the Coatesville hospital for treatment after first aid at the scene of the wreck.

The engine of the passenger train turned over and carried a passenger coach over with it as it hit the work train.

ELECTRICIAN KILLED

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (By Mail).—Martin Wanser, 28, a lineman for the Milwaukee Electric Co., was electrocuted while working on a high tension wire.

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.

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Sentiment for a General Strike Grows Among the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Workers

WALKOUTS IN DEPARTMENTS ARE FREQUENT

Wage Cuts Continue as Speedup Grows

(By a Worker Correspondent) BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (By Mail).—Wage cuts and speed-up are the order of the day at the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Factories here. Every day wage cuts take place in various departments.

Strikes Take Place. Recently many departments have gone out on strike against cuts in wages. As these wage cuts have not been made at one time the company has been able to keep the workers in one department at work while the workers of another department have had wage slashes. This lack of solidarity is being overcome by a growing sentiment for struggle voiced by thousands in the Endicott-Johnson factory.

The recent strike of 153 tackers in the tanneries at Endicott received open encouragement from workers in other departments who, though unorganized, promised to join in a sympathetic strike. The company intimidation and lack of leadership were largely responsible for the workers' return under the wage cuts.

Wage Cuts Continue. That the Endicott-Johnson Co. has embarked on a wage-cutting campaign, and will not stop unless overpowered by the organized might of the 17,000 workers, is borne out by the following facts: Recently the takers in the upper leather tannery received two cuts in wages.

The Stark machine workers also received a large cut in their wages. The color machine workers and the press machine workers received wage cuts.

Many individual workers and "gangs" in various parts of the Endicott-Johnson factories have been getting wage cuts continuously.

Fake "Industrial Democracy." For many years the Endicott-Johnson Corporation has been covering up its exploitation system by fake schemes of profit-sharing and bonuses, free medical care, and so on. This was when all workers received two weeks' vacation with pay; when pregnant women workers received three months vacation with pay, and when all workers received pay for holidays. Then, too, wages were higher than today here. All this dates back previous to 1919.

Then the company began a systematic attempt to wipe out all these conditions, the substance of which was embodied in the terms, "Industrial Democracy" and "We" propaganda slogans, intended to mislead the workers.

Speed-up Grows. The speed-up is now in full swing in every department at the Endicott-Johnson plants. The workers have been forced to increase their production manifold, and wages, instead of increasing with increased production, according to promises made by Endicott-Johnson, have been reduced. As the above privileges were being systematically wiped out the company made a 20 per cent reduction in the pay of all its 17,000 workers. Unorganized, divided against each other (Americans against foreigners), the workers were unprepared to fight against the lowering of their living wages and conditions.

The annual bonus paid out by the Endicott-Johnson Corporation as a

LESS BREATHING SPACE FOR SEAMEN ON SLAVE SHIPS THAN IN JAIL

(By a Seaman Correspondent) While the owners of the British passenger ships continue to spend fortunes, altho they claim they are "penniless," for gorgeous "de luxe" and first class passenger accommodations, the quarters of the crews of the ships continue to grow more filthy, verminous and unsanitary every day. I have had experience on both American and British boats, both passenger and freight ships. It is hard to decide which are worse, those flying the "stars and stripes" or those sailing under the "union jack," as these imperialist banners are called. In the American lines, those of the Dollar Line are about

the worst. But the other lines also provide pig-sties. On the Dollar Liners President Harrison, President Garfield and President Polk, on all of which I have served as a seaman, the quarters for the seamen are bug and rat-ridden; the bed-clothes are composed of thin rags, under which you freeze in the cold weather; the food is composed of salt-pork and hard bread for the most part; and the average space allotted to a seaman is about 120 cubic feet. This is even a smaller breathing space than that for a prisoner in jail, who gets about 500 cubic feet. On board the British ships which I have sailed on, such as the Union Castle Line, there is only 100 cubic feet for a seaman.

Two seamen have to seat, sleep, and store their clothes in a space less than half that contained in an ordinary British third class carriage compartment. This also applies to such well-known passenger lines I have worked on as the Cunard, Dominion, and White Star. The seamen on the British ships are practically helpless to improve their conditions, on account of the dishonesty of the officials of the Marine section of the Transport and General Workers Union, who help the shippers, especially the big owners, by knifing every effort of the men to improve themselves. —J. BROUGHTON.

MORE LOOMS, MEN MUST DO OWN CLEANING

Make from \$3 to \$10 in Week's Work

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (By Mail).—In the weaving room of the Acushnet Mill the weavers do not get much money for their work. Some of the weavers are running from two to ten looms and making from \$3 to \$10 a week, while a speed-up is in force.

Many of the weavers are in the mill not because they want to be, but because the bosses want them in the mill so as to make profits for themselves. How much can a weaver make with only two looms to run, with the wages they pay and with a speed-up in addition? Especially when he has a family of five and six to support?

"Get the Ax." Not enough cleaning of the looms is being done. Most of the weavers are forced to clean their own looms or they get a "call-down" from the boss, or "get the ax," which means that you are fired—and no back talk, either.

The bosses swear at you every time you go to look at the cloth. To end such slavery every fellow-worker, young or old, must join the National Textile Workers Union. Every young worker should join the Young Workers League.

British Imperialist Labor Commission to Follow Simon in India

LONDON. (By Mail).—The announcement of the Viceroy of India that a Royal Commission will be appointed to study Indian industrial relations is regarded here as a clever bourgeois move to entrap the labor leaders into still further cooperation with the process of imperialist exploitation.

The ex-speaker of the House of Commons, Whitley, the father of the Whitley Council, is to be chairman of the new commission. The Whitley Council scheme is for industrial conciliation and has the approval of all reformist trade union leaders.

pity that his part does not give him a broader outlet. Eleanor Woodruff, Gertrude Bryan and Henry Wadsworth are also in the cast.

Rain Floods Workers District in Brooklyn



Heavy rains turned streets into streams and forced the workers and their families to wade through deep rivulets. Picture shows school-children carrying younger brothers and sisters thru water.

Safes of Employment Sharks Bulge with Stolen Money

(By a Worker Correspondent) PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (By Mail).—The gyp slave-markets are deriving a rip-roaring trade in gold-brick jobs. As "prosperity" (meaning unemployment) increases and the want ad columns gradually shrivel up, serfs out of work hoof it to the labor-shark in greater and greater droves. His office is the last stand this side of the soup kitchen—or starvation. Locally, there are seven wholesale "employment agencies" and any number of fly-by-night joints, their safes fairly bursting with booty swindled out of needy and credulous workers. If the victims got a run for their money the racket would be vicious enough. But in most cases a \$10 or \$20 banknote is swopped for the smooth promise of a job, and that is the end of the matter. The big slave-traders occupying costly suites of offices in the downtown skyscrapers prey especially on the white-collar workers. "Openings" for all sorts of workers, from office boys to mechanics and pat-

tern-makers, are listed in their newspaper ads, which sometimes run to half a column each. The bulk of the swag, however, is taken from young clerical workers, bookkeepers, stenographers, multigraph operators, junior clerks and the like. One and all, the mythical "situations" offered pay fabulous wages (in print). There's a reason. Before a sucker is so much as given the address of a "prospector" he or she has to fork over 50 per cent of the "fee"—the larger the salary, the bigger the rake-off. One week's wages is charged for any job worth \$25 or less. The fee for work in the \$25 to \$50 class is one-third of one month's earnings. Thus, a \$50 job, if there was any such thing, would be knocked down to the lucky slave for a paltry \$70.

"Vocational engineers," as these stick-up artists like to call themselves, always talk in big figures. Say you are a stenographer who has worn his soles to a fine brown lace-stalling work. At last you wind up in the den of a labor-shark. You find about a hundred hungry-eyed stiff, hat in hand, jammed into a long, cosy room, and at one side an equal number of girls, although the morning is half over. The P. B. X. operator at the door shoves an application form and a filing card toward you and you elbow through the mob to a directorial table.

Following a dreary wait you get a seat, fill out your blanks and join the workers around one of the half-dozen glass-partitioned "consultation rooms," all going lickety-split. When your turn comes the shlyok runs through the little filing cabinet on his desk and tells you he is very sorry, the stenographic vacancies have been taken. No, wait. Here's the very thing—secretary to private secretary, \$150 per month. But you haven't the experience for a secretary, you object. A \$25 job is what you're after. Nonsense! The slave-trader ought to know ability when he sees it. Just plunk down \$20 and you can dust right around to nail this golden opportunity. Whether you are a crackpot or simply desperate you fall for his line. Of course you discover that the "job" has already been filled by one of the other six agencies handling it. Or else the chief crimp does not think as highly of your qualifications as the slave-dealer. Perhaps you were sent out to a "client" who wanted a plain typist—you have too much experience. Maybe you part with your last few fish on the gyp's promise that you will get the first call for the next place that turns up, provided you leave a deposit as a "guarantee of good faith." Good faith is right. In any event the result is the same. But try and get your money back. You have signed a contract. Then morning after morning you hunt the slave-market for weeks on end. Now and then you are rushed out on a wild-goose chase. While stenographic jobs are thicker than flies in summer, according to the ads the labor-sharks continue to run in the papers, somehow or other he never seems to have the exact place for you. FRED MILLER.

ST. LOUIS DYERS STRIKE—Thirty-four dyers of the Star Dyers and Cleaning Co. struck to protest the discharge of two workers.

CUT WAGES IN READING

Slash Over 25 Percent for Mill Slaves

(By a Worker Correspondent) READING, Pa. (By Mail).—A general reduction of wages in the knitting mills of Reading, which has a "socialist" administration, has been made. The girls in the Iris Hosiery Mills at 737 North Tenth St. were invited recently to return to work after a 10-day lay-off at prices ranging up to 8 cents a dozen less than was previously paid. The former prices for black work were 30 cents a dozen for knitters. The price now offered is 22 cents a dozen, a reduction of over 26 per cent. This will amount for the girls to a reduction of about \$1.20 a day. The loopers at this plant also suffered a cut of two cents a day.

The other mills in this city are also reducing the workers' wages right and left. At the Guenther Mill at Court and Tenth Sts., a cut from 28 cents to 22 cents has been made in the girls' wages. One girl there was told she "ought to be damn glad to get 22 cents even, because down south they are doing the same work for 12 to 15 cents." The girls have to work themselves to the bone to average 12 to 14 dozen per day. A cut has been made at the Kitzmiller plant, at Fourth and Elm Sts., from 28 cents to 23 cents per dozen. When the Iris Mill bosses called on the girls to come back after the ten-day lay-off at the reduced wages, but one girl responded, on Monday, and Tuesday afternoon there were but three girls back. The bosses' statement that poor business was responsible for the cuts was a lie. Not counting noon lunch hours, the girls at the Iris Mills work 10 hours a day. However, in order to make a day's wages, many of the girls snatch a hasty lunch and then spend their time getting extra tops ready and mending stockings which are defective. The work in the mills is nerve-racking. Everything is piece-work and in the mills where the machines are of an old type the tasks are straining and exhausting. The foremen are paid bonuses for pushing the work hardest and making the speed-up greatest. Most of the girls and women in the Reading mills can last only a couple of years before they are worn out and have to quit.

DOCTORED TIME CLOCK ROBBING MILL WORKERS

Forced to Run from 12 to 16 Looms

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (By Mail).—I will write of conditions in the Sharpe Mill. In this mill the weavers do not have much of a chance to rest for a moment during working hours. They have to run from twelve to sixteen looms each. After the strike was over I was offered a chance to run twenty-four looms. And you have to clean and oil them yourself. The cleaners here, they just do the cleaning of eight to twelve looms. Over these looms you are compelled to do your own cleaning.

There are about forty-five young workers here. The rest are all older men and women. The young worker has to do the dirty work, such as cleaning looms and running from twelve to sixteen looms in addition to a lot of overtime. While I was working here I had to run 16 looms from six in the morning till six at night and only making (for such hours) about twenty-five dollars a week.

Many times the bosses were seen tampering with the clock, which used to tell us what we make a week. If you dare look at the clock, you have to fight a boss who not only fines you but tells you that you are a damn Portuguese and that you ought to be shipped back to the country you came from. "The United States does not need you," he says.

START "WAR" ON GAMBLING. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 27 (UP).—Warfare was declared against gambling in Atlantic City today when S. Cameron Hinkle, assistant county prosecutor, assigned a detective squad to close gambling establishments.

CARNEGIE HALL SATURDAY at 8:30 **March 2nd** RECITAL OF MUSIC **LEON THEREMIN** RUSSIAN SCIENTIST AND INVENTOR **Ether-Wave Music Instruments** AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT DURING 1928 IN AMERICA IN PROGRAM: BACH, BEETHOVEN, TSCHAIKOVSKY, CHOPIN, PROKOFIEFF, RAVEL, ETC. The music is produced solely by delicate and plastic movements of hands and fingers in the air without contact with the instruments! SEATS NOW ON SALE PRICES: \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c DEMATERIALIZED MUSIC NEW TONAL AND ARTISTIC POSSIBILITIES ARTHUR JUDSON, Concert Management.

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Battle to Control Standard of Indiana's Exploitations May Bring Monopoly Trial

REBEL AGAINST ROCKEFELLERS FIGHTS FOR JOB

Stewart Won't Accept Defeat on Proxies

If Stewart interests are defeated in the Standard Oil of Indiana stockholders' election for a board of directors, to be held March 7, Stewart will take the case to the courts to prevent the new board from deposing him from the control of the company, on the assertion that success of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in re-establishing his control over the Standard of Indiana would violate the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, which on May 15, 1911, caused the Rockefeller interests to give up, as an illegal combination in restraint of trade, what was stated by the court to be monopolistic control over 90 per cent of the oil industry in the United States.

The preparations for the legal move became known here today, but no official confirmation or denial could be secured from the Stewart campaign office.

Stewart Trespasses.

Since the "unscrambling" of the Standard Oil trust 18 years ago, the various companies of the Standard Oil continued to operate in fact their monopoly, through a "community of interest." The first real discomfort for the Rockefeller family came when Stewart led the Standard of Indiana into fresh pastures provided by other Standard Oil companies, competing with the Rockefeller concerns in Kentucky, and fighting, along with Standard of New York, to oust Standard of New Jersey from the Spanish and near eastern markets.

Stewart also participated in the Teapot Dome Scandal as a partner with Sinclair, a Rockefeller rival. Soon afterward, Rockefeller launched his present attack on Stewart, to take away control of Standard of Indiana from him, for the sake of "purity of business."

BERRY MACHINE NEVER TO STRIKE

\$2,000,000 "Organizing Fund" to Squander

(Continued from Page One)

ternational was degenerated into a George L. Berry rally.

Kill Militancy.

Far from permitting a single note of struggle to enter into the proceedings, the well oiled arrangements guaranteed the main theme of "peaceful means" a monopoly in all speeches.

Printing pressmen employees were invited to the meeting. Major Berry's remarks were addressed mainly to them. To the workers present he stressed conciliation and appealed for faith in his leadership. For those in disagreement with his policies, he had plain words: "Throw them out."

Berry—Corporation Head.

"We do not gather here in a beligerent state of mind," said President Berry, "but with a view of making the great business in which we are engaged profitable for all in it. We must set aside the dissatisfactions and grievances of yesterday that the printing industry may take a more generous view."

"The employers will not find us Communists or Bolshevists, but American trade unionists with an interest in the industry as a whole. We are a great business institution and you here are stockholders. We have the article to sell and we have the arguments to sell it. We are salesmen and we will sell the union idea to the employers in the commercial printing industry in Chicago as we sold the union to the newspaper publishing interests of this great city."

\$2,000,000 To Squander.

The so-called drive for organization is entirely in the hands of Berry. A two million dollar national fund has been raised by 25¢ a week assessment. Chicago was chosen as a starter. The membership doesn't know it, but Berry has been in the city for eight weeks perfecting his control over the three locals, Pressmen's No. 4, Pressmen's Assistants No. 3 and the Newspaper Pressmen's No. 7. He has also been meeting with open-shop employers in an effort to sell them unionism.

The three locals have a total membership of about 5,000. Most of the large printing plants in the city, like the Donnelly Co., are unorganized. It is to the heads of these large commercial plants that Berry is making his plea. In addition to consolidating his control over the locals, the mass meeting had the added value of showing Donnelly and the other open-shop houses that Berry's control is unquestioned.

When Berry came to Chicago several years ago he was not permitted to speak to the Franklin Local, No. 3. The sentiment against him was overwhelming and a group of progressives carried on a struggle against him and the Cuneo Press, against which they were striking, at

Blaze Endangers Workers in Tenement



When flames swept loft building at 300 Madison St., the flames spread to the nearby tenements and threatened the workers' families in the close quarters. A 12-year old girl warned the families in the tenements and they made their escape.

Fraternal Organizations

International Labor Defense Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, New York district, will take place March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in New Star Casino, 167th St. and Park Ave. Make donations—contribute articles—come into the office, 729 Broadway, Room 422, and help us with the preparatory work.

Freiheit Singing Society.

The Bronx section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 31, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.

The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 31, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

Inter-Racial Dance.

An inter-racial dance, for the benefit of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, will be held at the Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St., Saturday evening, March 23, 8 p. m.

Millinery Theatre Party.

The Millinery Workers Union, 43, has arranged a theatre party for March 29. Members and sympathizers are asked to arrange conflicting dates for that evening.

Progressive Group, Local 38, L.L.G.W.

The Progressive Group, Local 38, L.L.G.W., will have a booth at the L. D. Bazaar. Members and sympathizers are urged to collect articles. Send to Ida Katz, Bazaar Committee, Unity Cooperative, 1300 7th Ave., City.

Workers Laboratory Theatre.

The Workers Laboratory Theatre will produce its one act play, "Marching Gears," an episode of the miners' struggle, without charge for any party unit, trade union or fraternal organization. Write Sylvan Pollack, 1409 Ave. J, Brooklyn.

Needle Trades Workers Dance.

Left wing needle trades workers will attend a concert and ball given by the T. U. E. L. branch of Local 9, Workers Center, Saturday, Jazz band.

Want Books For Bazaar.

The Downtown L. D. Bazaar will have a book table at the L. D. Bazaar on March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Books on all subjects and in all languages are wanted. Write them to 729 Broadway, Room 422.

Bronx Workers Sport Club.

A sport carnival and ball will be given by the Bronx Workers Sport Club at the same address, 1347 Boston Rd.

Young Workers Social Culture Club Brooklyn.

The fourth annual dance of the Young Workers Social Culture Club will be held Saturday evening, March 23, at the Hebrew Ladies Day Nursery, 521 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn.

Young Workers Social Culture Club Brooklyn.

A membership meeting of the Brooklyn Young Workers Social Culture Club will be held tomorrow, 8:30 p. m., 118 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

Labor Temple Poets.

The Poets of Brooklyn, six poets, will recite prize-winning poems at the Labor Temple Poetry Forum, 242 E. 14th St., Anton Romatka, chairman, tonight, 8:15 p. m.

Brighton L. D. Bill Hayward Br.

The Bill Hayward Branch of the L. D. Bazaar will meet tonight, 8 p. m., 227 Brighton Beach Ave., Brighton Beach.

United Council, Central Body, Meets.

The Central Body of the United Council of Working Women will meet tonight, 8:30 p. m., Room 607.

Proletarian Membership Meet.

A membership meeting of the Proletarian (Prolet Cooperative Stores Inc.) will be held at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, Room 404, 8 p. m., tonight.

Skrypa, Leader in West Ukrainian Communist Party, Dies in Prague

(Wireless By "Inprecor")
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 27.—Josef Skrypa, a prominent member of the Communist Party of West Ukraine, is dead here following an operation. Skrypa was a member of the last Polish parliament (Sejm) and was to substitute the Communist member, Sochacki, who was handed over to the courts for Communist activity in the present Sejm as a representative of the exploited workers and peasants of West Ukraine.

The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat in its special and essential product—art Marx (Communist Manifesto).

At the same time. By threatening expulsion and by loading Chicago with paid representatives of the International Board, Berry managed in a campaign characterized by the most vicious terrorism, to stifle the progressive voices in the union.

MINOR, OLGIN IN CELLS IN TOMBS FOR EXPOSING HILLQUIT STEAL

(Continued from Page One)

staff members, and was led away by the detectives.

A stirring, spontaneous demonstration of workers took place before the office of the Daily Worker as Minor and Olgin were being led to the police car by the Tammany detectives.

Minor Pushed.

Before being pushed into the police car, Minor was lifted on a truck which was standing in front of the Workers Center and, addressing several hundred workers who had congregated in front of the building when news of the arrest spread, explained that the yellow socialists, frantic because of their loss of influence among the workers, were conspiring to destroy the working class press.

"These traitors," Minor declared as the crowd cheered, "who have been trying to suppress the working class press, have instigated these arrests. The socialist party is the enemy of the working class, and all class conscious workers must destroy the last vestige of its connection with the workers. All workers must fight to save the Communist press, which is fighting the yellow socialists and the bosses."

Minor was not permitted to finish his speech but was shoved into the waiting car and, together with Olgin, rushed to the 22nd Precinct police station at 22nd St. and First Ave. by the detectives.

Searched by Police.

Here the official "complaint" by Hillquit was read and the "pedigrees" of both Minor and Olgin were taken by the police sergeant. They were then searched by 6 policemen. A tiny penknife was found and was taken away.

Minor and Olgin were then taken to the Tombs prison, where after being booked, they were placed in cells, all their personal belongings being taken from them.

Both will appear for pleading at a hearing in General Sessions, Criminal Court, Part One, this morning at 10:30. Hillquit will be present personally, it is understood.

Visited in his cell in the Tombs several hours after he was imprisoned, Minor dictated to a Daily Worker reporter a statement exposing the role of the socialist party in causing his arrest. This state-

ment, urging all workers to rally to the immediate aid of the Daily Worker, will be found in another part of today's paper.

Following the arrest of Minor and Olgin it was pointed out that Hillquit had chosen the most secretive method available with which to attack the Communist press. By bringing action in criminal libel instead of a civil action, Hillquit automatically places the case in the hands of the friendly district attorney, thereby making it impossible for the defendants to learn just what allegations are being made against them.

Even those wielding great influence in capitalist court circles find it almost impossible to avoid having their complaints first heard in a magistrate's court. In such a hearing the Daily Worker would have had the opportunity to further expose Hillquit through cross-questioning and presentation of proof of its charges.

The prompt indictment and imprisonment of Olgin and Minor has revealed in most striking fashion the influence which Hillquit has with the corrupt and labor-hating Tammany judicial officials.

Going directly to the district attorney's office, and through him to the New York grand jury, Hillquit appealed to his capitalist friends to aid him in stifling the voice of the working class in the United States.

Daily Will Expose.

Shrouded in the utmost secrecy, the specific charges are unknown to the defense, inasmuch as the minutes of the grand jury are secret and can be produced only by a court order.

Meanwhile, while its chief editor is confined in a cell in Tombs prison, the Daily Worker continues the publication of a series of articles, which, through actual quotations from court records, will prove incontrovertibly Hillquit's part in the gigantic steal of \$150,000 of workers' property in the International.

Spurning to appeal to capitalist courts and legal agencies to prove its case, the Daily Worker will, in these articles, establish the most recent treachery to the working class of Hillquit, chief of the yellow socialist party.

Unemployment, Speed-Up, Wage Cuts in Auto Plants

By ROBERT DUNN.

"The automobile industry shows the greatest instability of employment." Trade papers of the industry are carrying this statement issued by the labor department at Washington. It confirms the charges frequently made by the Auto Workers News, organ of the Auto Workers Union and various shop papers issued by left wing workers of Ford, Buick, Chrysler, Dodge, Packard, Pontiac and other plants, that no industry in America carries a greater hazard of part time employment.

Jobs Insecure.

The labor department studied 78 plants making autos, trucks, buses bodies and parts. It concludes that this industry "shows the greatest instability of employment of any of the industries so far analyzed."

"Not only does the industry as a whole make a very bad showing," says the government report, "but irregularity and uncertainty of employment conditions are the rule among practically all the establishments covered in this investigation."

And these conditions are growing no better as Detroit workers know from recent experiences with layoffs, part time jobs and the hiring of lower paid younger men to take the place of older and higher paid men. The government report says that "the annual averages show consistently bad stability conditions with little or no improvement apparent. In fact with the exception of 1926 each year showed a lower average than 1923. The industry as a whole did not vary much from year to year, but the individual es-

tablishments fluctuated widely and inconsistently with one another."

Workers on the Detroit, Flint and Pontiac "belts" have long complained of irregularity of employment. Next to the speedup, it is their primary grievance. The struggle between Ford, General Motors and Chrysler, attended by daily cutting and wage cutting, is daily increasing the uncertainties of existence for the 400,000 auto workers. They ask one another, "When will the union drive begin, that will give us the organized force to fight unemployment, part time employment, speed-up and wage reductions?"

Settle Textile Strike for \$15 a Week Wages

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 27.—The strike of 50 quilters at the Woonsocket Rayon Co., has been settled on the basis of a flat weekly wage of \$15 for two weeks, during which time negotiations between the management and a committee of the strikers will continue for a piece work rate. The new rate is not expected to make possible a much higher weekly earning.

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A very important matter will be taken up. Every member must be present.
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Workers Party Activities

Section 4 Daily Dance.

Entertainment and dance for the immediate aid of the Daily Worker and Negro papers will be given by Section 4, Friday night, March 22, Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 W. 129th St.

Social, Y. W. L., Williamsburgh.

The Y. W. L., Williamsburgh section, will hold a social Saturday, at the Workers Center, 56 Manhattan Ave. Play, songs and poems will be presented. Dance follows.

"Young Worker" Dance and Entertainment.

A dance and entertainment for the benefit of the "Young Worker" will be given by Upper Bronx Units 1 and 2, Saturday, March 9, Bronx Workers Center, 1359 Wilkins Ave.

International Branch 1, Section 3.

International Branch 1, Section 3, Subsection E has changed its meeting night from Monday to Friday, 9:30 p. m., 140 W. 27th St.

Spanish Fraction Ball.

A "Ball of the Bands" will be given by the Spanish fraction of the Party, Saturday night, March 16, Lexington Hotel, 11 E. 12th St. Proceeds to "Vida Obrera," organ of the Spanish Bureau.

International Women's Day.

International Women's Day will be celebrated at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., 2 p. m., March 17. Mass pageant, showing women's position in the different historic periods, will be a feature of the event. Section Women's Work organizers and secretaries of workers' organizations are invited.

Unit 18F, Subsection 2A.

Unit 18F, Subsection 2A will meet today, 8 p. m., 170 W. 27th St.

Daily Worker Spring Dance, Bath Beach.

Unit 4, Section 7, Bath Beach, will give a Daily Worker dance at 43 Bay 28th St., Saturday evening, March 16.

Shop Nucleus 4.

Shop Nucleus 4 will meet today, 101 W. 27th St., 6:30 p. m.

Young Workers League Dance.

An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the Young Workers League will be held at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., March 23. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

Educational Meet, Unit 2F, Section 6.

Unit 2F, Section 6 will hold an educational meet today, at 6:30 p. m., 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Ray Rogozin will report on "The War Danger."

East New York Y. W. L. Forum.

The first open forum of the East New York Young Workers League will be held Sunday, 8:30 p. m., 212 Hindsdale St., "What Can the Young Workers Expect from the Hoover Administration?" will be the topic. Proceeds to dressmakers strike.

Italian Fraction Ball.

The Italian fraction of Harlem will hold a social March 2, 8 p. m., 314 E. 164th St.

Branch 6, Section 5.

The regular meeting of Branch 6, Section 5 will be held this evening instead of tomorrow. All members must attend. Music will be taken on the activities of the members in the dress strike.

Italian Fraction Concert, Ball.

The concert and ball arranged by the Italian fraction of the Workers' (Communist) Party will be held Saturday at 8 p. m. at 314 E. 164th St. There will be music, dancing and singing. All are invited.

Bronx "Kapsunian" Ball.

For a good time all workers are invited to come to the "Kapsunian" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker on Saturday, March 23, at 8700 Bronx Park East, 8:30 p. m. There will be imported souvenirs, an

Tornado Kills 13 in Mississippi Village

DUNCAN, Miss., Feb. 27.—A devastating tornado ripped this little town this afternoon and first checks-ups tonight revealed considerable loss of life and great property damage, especially in the flimsy structures where workers are forced to live.

Working in semi-darkness, with most of the power lines out, rescue workers found bodies of thirteen persons early tonight. More than 30 were found injured, some dangerously, and additional bodies may be within the debris.

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NO ACTION TAKEN ON MINE THUGS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Call Toohey, Brophy for "Renton Riot"

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 27.—After summoning Patrick Toohey, secretary-treasurer of the National Miners' Union, and John Brophy, former chairman of the Save-the-Union Committee to testify in connection with the "Renton riot," the Allegheny County Grand Jury refused to return a true bill against Corporal M. J. Onko, of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary who, together with several other troopers, 14 in all, dispersed a peaceful miners' meeting and slugged Toohey.

Toohey Beaten Up.

On March 6, 1928, Toohey and Brophy were addressing a large miners' meeting in Renton, Pa., when Onko charged the platform with his detachment of troopers and broke up the meeting, allegedly because Toohey was condemning marine rule in Nicaragua and cossack rule in Pennsylvania. Toohey and Brophy, in addition to Toohey being badly beaten by the troopers, were then arrested and held under \$1,000 bail for "rioting, inciting to riot, conspiracy," etc. On December 18, the trial date, the Toohey and Brophy case did not come to trial as the prosecution quashed the case when the defense secured the services of Clarence Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays.

A civil suit for damages is still pending against Onko. The grand jury refused to indict on a charge of criminal assault.

Richard B. Moore, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, and one of the editors of the Negro Champion, will speak on "Democracy—Terrorism and the Negro" at the Bronx Workers' Forum, 1330 Wilkins Ave., this Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Moore will take up the problems of the Negro workers in the south, in the basic industries, and describe the terror and exploitation and discrimination under which he exists.

MINER KILLED

CROSBY, Wyo. (By Mail).—Yordan Duyakoff, a coal miner, was killed when he was crushed in a crash of mining cars.

10 WORKERS KILLED.

ATHENS, Feb. 27 (UP).—Ten persons were killed and seven injured in the collapse of a big brewery and restaurant here today.

Comrade Frances Pilot

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Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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ROBERT MINOR Editor
WM. F. DUNNE Ass. Editor

THE OSTRICH HIDES



By Fred Ellis

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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The "Green Book" of the W. F. M. In the Colorado Mine War; the Charges of the Owners Answered

In previous chapters Haywood told of his early life as cowboy, miner and homesteader in the old west; of years in the miners and mine union as Silver City, Idaho; his final election as executive secretary of the Western Federation of Miners; its struggles he directed in Colorado; how he got Senator Patterson to reply to an attack in the U. S. Senate. Now go on reading.

PART XLVIII.

FROM Senator Patterson's Senate Document, which was our reply to the Mine Owners' Association, we compiled our "Green Book" in answer to the "Red Book" already mentioned. Here are some of the mine owners' accusations against us, and our answers in part from the Senate Document, as they appeared in the "Green Book."

The Mine Owners said: That a large number of criminals and lawless men have been welcomed, supported and sheltered by the Western Federation of Miners. . . .

The Western Federation replied: That a large number of ex-convicts, gamblers, desperados and other criminals have been and now are knowingly employed and paid by the Colorado Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance in Cripple Creek, Telluride and elsewhere in the state, as deputy sheriffs, guards, detectives, etc. . . .

The Mine Owners said: That the officers of that organization and a large number of the members, while perhaps not committing crimes themselves for which they can be prosecuted, do directly and indirectly advise or encourage the lawless among them to commit crimes. . . .

The Western Federation replied: That the officers of these organizations and a large number of the members have not only committed crimes themselves, for which they could and should be prosecuted and punished, but the organizations, as such have directly and openly aided and abetted the same, and their members have boasted and approved of such crimes. . . .

The Mine Owners said: That these officers and this element preach disrespect for law and contempt for lawful authorities and openly and publicly, as individuals, approve of and gloat over the sluggings, dynamiting and murdering of non-union men by their criminal associates. . . .

The Western Federation replied: That the association and alliance, while shouting hypocritically for "law and order," have openly defied the courts, destroyed liberty of the press, invaded the sanctity of the home, caused arrests without warrant, imprisoned men without charges of crime, driven men from the county after robbing them, and while declaring such men to be criminals of the deepest dye, have without compunction, dumped them on neighboring communities. They have tortured men and intimidated women and children to obtain confessions, and openly and publicly boasted and approved such crimes, as organizations, by adopting and publishing resolutions commendatory of them. . . .

The Mine Owners said: That where this organization has had its members in local public offices, or where it has had the power to influence peace officers and courts in this state, it has paralyzed the hand of justice and made it next to impossible to convict members of the Federation caught in the act of committing crimes. . . .

The Western Federation replied: That wherever the association or alliance have not had their members in public office, they have, wherever deemed necessary, compelled by violence and intimidation, the resignation of duly elected public officials and the appointment of their own creatures in the so-called vacancies. Wherever their members or tools are in office, or where they have had the power to influence peace officers and courts in this state, the law, as established since Magna Charta, has been subverted by decisions which have made the state a subject of derision to the entire country, the hand of justice has been paralyzed, and it has been futile to attempt conviction of their members, although caught in the act of committing crime and openly confessing and boasting of it.

This charge is supported and proven by the decisions themselves and by the following facts: The informations for riots and conspiracy which a court compelled an unwilling district attorney to file at Idaho Springs against some eighty members of these organizations, charging them as participants in a mob which had driven miners from their homes, were at the earliest possible moment dismissed by the same district attorney, and the criminals allowed to escape trial and punishment, though the whole community could have testified to their identity. At the same time, the same district attorney, aided by the attorneys of those organizations and backed by all the money needed, made two attempts by two separate trials to convict miners of the crimes of arson and conspiracy for which the same mob had pretended to expel them. They were each and all triumphantly acquitted without introducing evidence in their defense.

Not one of the mob of "best citizens" who exiled miners from Telluride has been prosecuted. When Judge Stevens issued his injunction to aid the exiles in returning home, the mob appealed to the governor of the state for force to defy the courts and he ordered out the militia, placed the leader of the mob in command, and the court stands defied and helpless to this day.

At Cripple Creek, a mob in brass and blue under orders from a puppet governor controlled by the association and the alliance, filled the courtroom with armed men, and defied the court in open session. While this mob of soldiers was in the district, it aided and abetted the members of the alliance and association, in compelling, by force and threats, the resignation of the duly elected sheriff and coroner and other civil officers of Teller county, and the appointment of their own creatures to the so-called vacancies.

Ever since this lawless governor recalled his mob of soldiers from Cripple Creek the reign of terror continues. Stores belonging to a foreign corporation have been looted in broad daylight by mobs led by A. E. Carlton, president First National Bank; Nelson Franklin, former mayor, and Cliff Newcomb, cashier First National Bank, and other "law-abiding" citizens. Not one of these criminals fears arrest or punishment, and daily outrages are committed with impunity by mobs composed of members of the alliance and association, or acting under orders from them, and acting with the approval of the peace officers of the country, whom they forcibly installed in office. These crimes are committed with the consent and approval of the governor, who refuses to enforce the law and restore order on the pitiful pretense that he has "not been officially notified. . . ."

The Mine Owners Said: That this organization, having formally and officially espoused the cause of the so-called Socialist Party, is opposed to our present form of government and is aiming at its overthrow, together with the abrogation of the present Constitution. . . .

The Western Federation replied: That these organizations have formally and officially espoused the cause of the so-called Republican Party, which they pretend to be still the party of Lincoln. That each of them is opposed to our present form of government and aiming at its overthrow. To this end they have destroyed and confiscated property, destroyed the freedom of the press, defied the courts, nullified the writ of habeas corpus, exercised the right of search without warrant, denied the right of trial by jury, exercised the power of banishment, denied the right of citizens to keep and bear arms, and trampled upon every other guarantee of personal liberty made by the constitution of the state and of the United States. Besides these and other violations of the constitutional rights of citizens, they are seeking to abrogate the Constitution and install a plutocracy, and to that end have adopted as their rallying cry a phrase, classic in its terseness and aptly descriptive of the men and their purpose, to wit: "To Hell with the Constitution."

In the next instalment Haywood writes of the Rockefeller Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its use of the thugs of the Reno Detective Agency; of the hundreds of men killed by the Mine Owners' Association; of what he thinks about craft unionism. Readers who wish to get Haywood's Book in regular bound volume can obtain it free with a yearly subscription to the Daily Worker.

Mr. Hillquit Puts On His Police Uniform

The editor of the Daily Worker is in jail. So is the editor of the Jewish language Communist daily Freiheit.

This is an episode in the struggle of the working class with the capitalist class and its auxiliary organization, the Socialist Party, the leader of which, Morris Hillquit, is the direct agent in causing the indictment and arrest of the editors of the Communist press.

As a stool-pigeon at work "under cover" in the labor movement in his profession of betraying the workers, when once he is exposed as a police agent, will then put on his police uniform to continue his trade in the open—just so Mr. Morris Hillquit, the "socialist" leader, has been compelled to come out before the whole working class as an open police agent of the capitalist class.

Mr. Hillquit, of course, cannot be considered merely as an individual, but is the head and the symbol of the Socialist Party. When he appeared as a complaining witness before the New York County Grand Jury to testify against the editors of the two largest Communist papers—it was in reality the Socialist Party which so vividly revealed its true character as another arm of the ruling capitalist class along with the police in the suppression of the working class. We do not mean to imply that the Socialist Party's usefulness to the American bourgeoisie comes to an end with this one exposure; on the contrary, as the class struggle continues to sharpen and the radicalization of the proletarian masses proceeds, the capitalist class more and more needs and more and more will use the services of such social-reformist organizations of treason within the working class. This is not the first, but one of many open actions of the Socialist Party of this country in the outright police role. Another case of the kind was the despicable action of 1920, when, after the "red raids" in which thousands of Detroit workers were thrown into jail, Seymour Stedman (later Socialist Party candidate for vice-president) learned of the criminal charges against the workers of advocating the violent overthrow of the U. S. government and rushed to Detroit to file duplicate charges in a civil suit to obtain for the Socialist Party the club house property of the Communist workers. And ever more rapidly such cases have piled up in the struggles of the needle trades workers in New York and elsewhere. We remember the promise made publicly by the Socialist Party in the Albany trials, to support a war of the United States imperialist government against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and we do not forget the Socialist Party's support of the League of Nations. The Socialist Party still will play many more times, and on a larger scale, the role of open betrayer of the working class.

The exposure of the treacherous role of these vultures in the labor movement is one of the most important tasks of the workers' revolutionary press.

The Program of the Communist International, recently adopted at the Sixth World Congress of the International, gives the analysis of this phenomenon of paralysis of the labor movement by the bourgeoisie working through the "socialist" and trade union bureaucratic agencies amongst the workers. After describing the revolutionary forces leading to the overthrow of the capitalist class, the program says:

"However, this fundamental revolutionary tendency is temporarily paralyzed by the fact that certain sections of the European, North American and Japanese proletariat are bribed by the imperialist bourgeoisie, and by the treachery of the national bourgeoisie in the semi-colonial and colonial countries who are scared by the revolutionary mass movement. The bourgeoisie in imperialist countries which is able to secure additional surplus profits from the position it holds in the world market (more developed techniques, export of capital to countries with a higher rate of profit, etc.), and from the proceeds of its plunder of the colonies and semi-colonies—was able to raise the wages of its "own" workers out of these surplus profits, thus giving these workers an interest in the development of "home" capitalism, in the plunder of the colonies and in being loyal to the imperialist states. This systematic bribery was and is being very widely practiced in the most powerful imperialist countries and finds most striking expression in the ideology and practice of the labor aristocracy and the bureaucratic strata of the working class, i. e. the social democratic and trade union leaders, who proved to be the direct agencies of bourgeois influence among the proletariat and stalwart pillars of the capitalist system.

"By stimulating the growth of the corrupt upper stratum of the working class, however, imperialism, in the end, destroys its influence upon the working class, because the growing contradictions of imperialism, the worsening of the conditions of the broad masses of the workers, the mass unemployment among the proletariat, the enormous cost of military conflicts and the burdens they entail, the fact that certain powers have lost their monopolistic position in the world market, the break-away of the colonies, etc., serve to undermine the basis of social democracy among the masses.

Throughout the whole world the exposure of the yellow Socialist parties and the yellow trade union bureaucracy must now be carried on as never before. Such honest workers as may still be deluded by these "socialist" leaders must be made to see that by supporting such agents of the capitalist class they are betraying their own class. Especially now—with the rapidly sharpening contradictions of the capitalist world system, with the rapid development of the mood for struggle on the part of the working class, with the approach of the coming imperialist war, with the tremendous duties of revolutionary action on the part of the working class—it is necessary to reveal to the workers the character of these social reformist agents who will so powerfully help the capitalist class to plunge the workers into the slaughter.

As for this particular case, and Morris Hillquit, the Daily Worker will continue even more energetically the exposure of the treacherous stool-pigeon not only in the \$150,000 stock juggling swindle, but also in his whole sordid role as a betrayer of the working class.

The Attack on the Foreign-Born

By KARL REEVE,
(Editor, Labor Defender)

Part of U. S. Imperialism's General War Preparations

THE United States government is taking all possible measures to further restrict immigration, to make easier the deportation of foreign-born workers, and to hold the threat of deportation over the foreign-born workers who take part in working class activity. The numerous bills now before congress, the decisions of the supreme court with regard to immigration and deportation, and the increased activity of the American Legion and other reactionary organizations, prove the government is rapidly preparing for the entry of the United States into a new imperialist war. These serious attacks on the foreign-born workers are a part of the general war preparations.

The house of representatives has already passed the new deportation bill introduced by Albert Johnson, chairman of the immigration committee. This bill extends greatly the grounds for deportation and removes the time limit of five years within which an alien illegally in this country can be deported. The Johnson bill, which is an even more drastic substitute for Senate Bill No. 5094, provides that all foreign-born who attempt to conceal or harbor any alien liable to deportation, or any alien who assists other aliens to enter the United States unlawfully, or any alien convicted of any offense within ten years after entry, may be deported immediately. The bill makes illegal entry to the United States a crime, and imposes a penalty of one year imprisonment, in addition to a fine. The secretary of labor is given dictatorial powers to decide whether or not foreign-born workers charged with violating this bill are to be deported.

Compulsory Volunteers. The Johnson bill is submitted in addition to the general bill for the revision of immigration restriction rules, and another bill which permits a system of registration of aliens at the port of entry on "voluntary" basis is the entering wedge for the forcible registration, finger printing and the espionage system against foreign-born workers. The deportation bill provides that upon the decision of the secretary of labor, that an alien is an undesirable citizen, the alien shall be deported. Those who may be deported include violators of the drug and narcotic act, persons who have been sentenced to one year or more of imprisonment for carrying any concealed weapon or bomb, and persons who hereafter willfully enter the United States illegally or violate any immigration law. The language of the bill is vague and allows wide interpretation.

Means Espionage. Senator King of Utah, a member of the senate immigration committee, stated: "I am opposed to the Johnson bill in its present form. I am opposed to the application in the United States of the espionage system which has prevailed in the monarchial countries of Europe." Even the bourgeois Senator King pointed out the fact that this bill which has now passed the house, means espionage practiced against the 10 million foreign-born workers residing in this country. Still another measure which radically revises the immigration laws and which gives the government a further hold upon the foreign-born workers, is the plan to enact the National Origin basis for immigration quotas. This means that the immigration quotas will be fixed on the basis of the American population as it was in 1790, and in effect reduces the quota on a great many nationalities. For example, the number of Germans allowed to

enter the country on the basis of this standard would be reduced 50 per cent.

The fact that the fascist organizations are advocating this change is another indication of the intention of the government to take all possible measures against the foreign-born workers. The American Legion has gone on record in its conventions as favoring the National Origins Law. Senator Reed declared that this original law is favored "because during the world war, 83 per cent of the foreign-born population claimed exemption from military services because of alienage."

Such reactionaries as J. E. Cassidy, speaking for the United States Air Forces Association, demand the application of the 1790 quota standard immediately. Cassidy declared: "Anglo-Saxon stock is the essential root of the builders of the U. S., while the other aliens sprang from an abnormal influx of those deciding to participate in national prosperity and avoid unsettled European conditions." Other fascist-like persons, such as Major G. Blair, of the Military Order of the World War, an organization of army officers, and F. K. Kinnicut of the American Immigration Restriction League, are also demanding the immediate application of this quota basis.

General Reaction. The U. S. government in all its branches, is tightening the screws against the foreign-born workers. On February 19th, the department of state of the U. S. government issued a statement which said, in part, "a conference of American consular officers in Mexico City called by the department of state and by Ambassador Morrow, met the morning of February 18th, 1929, at the embassy of Mexico City. This is the first general conference of the consular officers in Mexico held in many years."

"One of the principle objects of this phase of the conference in the consulate general is to take measures which will insure that the standards of admissibility, observed by the American consular officers in Mexico in discharging their responsibilities under the immigration law of the U. S., are equal to the standards observed in Europe and elsewhere. It is anticipated that this will result in a certain reduction of the volume of Mexican immigration to the United States."

The courts have also been active in the attacks on the foreign-born workers. Numerous interpretations of the Immigration Act of 1924 have been made, such as the recent ruling of the U. S. supreme court in the case of John M. Ulrich, which approved the law that any woman who marries a citizen of the United States does not thereby become a citizen, and that any foreign-born worker convicted of a crime, even though married to a U. S. citizen, cannot secure citizenship. This decision further states: "we are not able to find any provision of the immigration laws which provides for an official review of the action of the consular officers in such cases by a cabinet officer or other authority." In other words, there is no appeal from the decision of the immigration authorities.

Against Temporary Entrance. The house committee on February 8th made public its report on the Box Bill, House Bill No. 16927, which relates to the temporary entrance of aliens to the United States. This re-

striction is that of a skilled laborer, which the secretary of labor decides cannot be secured in this country, actors, artists, etc., and aliens imported in connection with an exposition. The law also excludes all aliens coming to resume or engage in employment in any business or industry of the United States, unless they are one of the three exceptions noted above. All of these foreign-born must come in under the regular quota law.

Other bills relating to immigration, are House Bill No. 18793, which provides for the registration of arrivals and the espionage of aliens resident in the United States, and House Bill No. 16926, relating also to the admission of aliens above the quota. House Bill No. 16926 would give the government the power to decide what aliens shall be admitted in the regular quotas and "grants preference within the quota to highly skilled aliens needed in the development of American business."

Every branch of the government is giving attention to the matter of restricting immigration, making deportation easier and in all ways attacking the foreign-born workers. Immigration Commissioner Hull declares that over 29,000 aliens were deported from this country in the last year, 18,000 being apprehended by the board of patrol and 11,625 being arrested in the interior on warrants and deported. Hull declares that it is not true that after five years' residence in the United States, an alien may not be deported for illegal entry. He says: "It is not possible for any alien entering surreptitiously on and after July 1st, 1924 and without a visa, to remain here without sooner or later being detected and deported."

Legion Attacks. The American Legion has issued an official statement on the proposed anti-foreign legislation, in which it declares: "The Legion believes firmly in restrictive immigration. We believe that this is our country, and that we are entitled to be the judge of whether we shall allow people to come from foreign countries to make their home with us or to say to them 'we now have sufficient persons of other races within our shores.' During the world war, 2,000,000 persons resident in America of foreign birth, claimed

exemption under the draft, because of their alienage. Yet, should we continue to base our quotas upon the foreign-born population, the countries of which these slackers are natives, would be allowed to send additional immigrants to America, although no account would be taken in immigration quotas of the native born Americans who responded so admirably to the call of their country. The issue can be brought squarely between patriotism and slackerism—shall slackerism be represented in selecting our immigrants, or patriotism?"

Workers Must Mobilize.

The working class organizations must immediately mobilize to fight against all of the attacks of the government on the foreign-born workers. The Civil Liberties Union, and such middle-class organizations are not to be relied upon in the defense of the foreign-born workers. An official statement of the Civil Liberties Union, released February 15th, makes the statement that "further changes should not be made until need for them is plainly evident." The Civil Liberties Union further charges that the house committee "is controlled by an anti-alien group," and states "there is no need for this legislation. Even Secretary of Labor Davis himself has made no such recommendation." Such phrases as "that the bill is contrary to human nature" are contained in the Civil Liberties statement.

The Civil Liberties Union maintains silence on the fact that the new bills, etc., against the foreign-born, are the attacks of the capitalist class against the working class, and a part of the conscious effort of the United States government to prepare to crush all working class activity and to prepare to resist working class protest when the government plunges the workers into a new imperialist war. The socialist party, the servant of the capitalist class, the third party of the bourgeoisie, of course will not make any fight upon this attack on the foreign-born workers.

Communists Will Act.

The Workers (Communist) Party, and such working class organizations as the International Labor Defense, must mobilize a broad mass protest against this vicious attack on the foreign-born workers. The foreign-born workers are being attacked, because they are politically developed, because they are more class-conscious, because they are to be found in great numbers in the basic, important industries. The attack on the foreign-born workers is an attack on the working class by the Hoover imperialist government. The attack on the foreign-born workers is part of the process leading toward fascistization. It is an imperialist attack on a large and militant section of the working class. Only by the unified action of the entire working class can this attack on the foreign-born workers be repulsed. The meaning of the new bills before congress, the decisions of the United States supreme court, etc., is an attack on all militant working class action. The socialist party, the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy, will support the government in this attack on the foreign-born workers, because they are agents of the capitalist government. The Workers (Communist) Party leads the fight for the protection of the foreign-born workers, leads the fight against such manifestations of fascism.

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