

PARTY CONVENTION GREETES COMINTERN

The Sixth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party greets its international party and revolutionary world leadership, the Communist International, on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of its formation.

The Communist International was born out of revolutionary struggle against the last imperialist war and against social reformist treachery. Today, again, it is engaged in a similar struggle. A new imperialist war is imminent. Socialist reformist treachery is again endeavoring to sell out the working class to this imperialist war.

Our Party and its Convention knows that the Communist International will lead the workers of the world to victory in this struggle. The teachings and the spirit of the founder of our International, of the leader of the victorious revolutionary proletariat of Russia, V. I. Lenin, are still the guide of action of our Comintern.

We greet our Communist International leadership and pledge our Convention and our Party to prepare itself, to strengthen itself, to clarify itself, for its share of this task. It will close its ranks, it will cleanse its ideology from the poison of opportunism, it will defeat Trotskyism, it will mobilize against and lead the American proletariat for the struggle against the imperialist war; it will mobilize the American workers for the defense of our Soviet Union and for the final defeat of American imperialism by the revolutionary overthrow of American capitalist rule.

Live Live Leninism!
Long Live the Communist International!

WIN STRIKES IN 3 SHOE SHOPS

Union Struggle Ends in Pay Increase

The Diana Shoe Company of Brooklyn, long a firm known to be relentlessly opposed to the unionization of its factory, has fallen before the "organization strike" offensive of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union and has signed an agreement granting all union conditions to the workers and full union recognition. Two other firms smaller than the above but still employing crews of substantial size were also compelled to settle up.

As have all the other shoe factories signed up in the last two weeks of the campaign, the Diana Company was compelled to grant wage raises of from 5 to 20 per cent. In addition to this all contractors employed by the bosses are to be dispensed with and only union members are given employment in the shop.

Last 3 Days.

Over 150 workers are employed in the Diana plant. Under the militant leadership of the union they conducted a three day strike that convinced the boss that he too, like other bosses recently, must come to terms. This was the conclusion the Refined Shoe Co. and Elmore Shoe Company came to after strikes lasting one week each.

This Thursday evening at 8 o'clock all shoe workers in Brooklyn are called to a mass meeting of the Independent Shoe Union in Lorraine Hall, 790 Broadway, Brooklyn.

In addition to the union leaders, who will report on the remarkable successes achieved by the organization during this drive for better conditions, prominent speakers of the labor movement will address the meeting.

The Franklin Shoe Co., Brooklyn, formerly a union shop, had its production halted when the employer refused to renew his agreement with the organization because the workers had demanded a raise in wages. The strike was declared last Friday and will be prosecuted till the pay increase is granted along with all other conditions including unreserved recognition of the union.

Southern California Misleaders Have Joint Program on Bond Vote

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., March 3.—The local Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have a "plan of action" to form a joint Board between the two. No San Bernardino worker should, from his, get the faintest idea that these timid reformist bodies are going to fight the employers.

Far be it from such, although the local A. F. of L. sheet in all seriousness opened its account of the wonderful "plan" by saying that "a new spirit of co-operation and concerted action burst into flames" when the heads of the two councils got together.

It turns out that all this "flaming" is about is "to better direct the force and power of the local labor movement" in such way as to bring the "greatest good to the greatest number" of labor fakers in "ivic matters" such as the recent high school bond issue, the Sisters' Hospital, the sewer inspection proposition, endorsing political candidates, etc. In short to distribute the pie or at least the pie-crumbs afforded by capitalist politics.

MEXICAN PRIESTS' BIG TIME
MEXICO CITY, March 3 (UP).—Bishop Antonio Guzar Valera, of Chihuahua, has petitioned President Millio Portes Gil to extend the period for registration of priests. A total of 1,274 priests had registered up to yesterday.

MOB IN FLORIDA LYNCHES NEGRO

Handed to Murderers by County Sheriff

BROOKSVILLE, Fla., March 3.—The first lynching of the year took place here when 18-year-old Buster Allen was taken from the Tampa jail into which he had been thrown by a plantation and businessmen's sheriff because he was a Negro accused by some hysterical idle white woman of "insulting" her. Allen was mutilated and hanged from a tree about 25 miles from town, during the night.

The mobsters got hold of him thru presentation of a paper which the sheriff professed to believe was an order for his release signed by the sheriff of Hernando county. He was not actually released, however, but simply handed over to the mob, which carried him away. No arrests were made.

Ukrainian Air Service Shows Growth in 1928

ODESSA, U. S. S. R., (By Mail).—The company Ukrvozdukhput (Ukrainian Airways) carried 3,285 passengers during the summer season of 1928, 619 more than in the previous year. The company operates over the Moscow-Kharkov-Baku route with a number of intermediate stops.

A large increase in the amount of air mail carried was also recorded, the total of 16,320 kilograms being double that of last year. The company transported over 32,000 kilograms of baggage and freight.

Police in Socialist Ruled City Beat Up Prisoner in Cell

MILWAUKEE, (By Mail).—Seriously injured in a police cell in this socialist party ruled city, Douglas McKibbins, 25, is in a hospital here suffering with concussion of the brain. Police would give no explanation of how the prisoner was hurt.

Quit Union or Lose Job, Says Stove Co.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., (By Mail).—The Empire Stove Co. of Owen Sound is forcing 25 iron moulderers to sign agreements with the company to give up their membership in the International Moulderers' Union. The company has threatened the men with dismissal if they do not quit the union.

Fake 'Progressives' Discuss the U. S. Labor Movement

By SENDER GARLIN.
Among those present are between 300 and 400. Among them are elegantly attired ladies, alert-looking young business men, a large group of rosy-cheeked boys and girls—students "majoring" in the "labor movement" in college.

Ornate chandeliers hang from the high ceiling, casting a soft light on the cheerful faces of the company. The dessert, chocolate ice-cream and demi-tasse is delicious, and the diners chat with neighbors and wait expectantly for the speakers.

It was at a modest luncheon of the "League for Industrial Democracy" at the Town Hall Club on Saturday afternoon.
Look around a bit. At a long table, facing the well-groomed audience are a number of individuals, whose faces are familiar.
There's Morris Hillquit, of 214

DRESS STRIKERS BRAVE JAILING IN PICKETING TODAY

Mass Demonstration of All Needle Workers in Garment Area

1,400 Strike Arrests Saturday Voluntary Tax Success, Survey Shows

All dressmakers, cloakmakers, furriers and hemstitchers, who hold membership in the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and other strike sympathizers, will rally to the dress strike area early this morning to conduct a mass picket demonstration.

Defiant of the mass jailings (hundreds having been arrested every Monday morning) the workers refuse to be intimidated by the police, and continue their already highly successful struggle against the sweat shop system in the dress trades. The dress strike district is in the area covered by 35th to 39th Sts and Seventh and Eighth Aves.

Arrests Don't Terrify.
A total of those arrested since the strike started (about three and a half weeks ago) shockingly demonstrates how energetic the New York police force is in aiding the bosses' attempt to break the strike. Over 1400 have been arrested since the strike call was issued. Instead of doing damage to the solidarity of the workers, thousands of hitherto non-union workers have entered the union, hundreds of shops were compelled to concede full union standards and hundreds of sweat shops were permanently out of business.

From a survey made by the Joint Board of the N.T.W.I.U., the response of the dressmakers working in settled shops to the decision of the membership to give 8 hours work for the union, and for the strike fund, was highly gratifying. The eight hours for the strike tax were to have been worked on last Saturday. Ordinarily no work is permitted on Saturday since the strike has won for these workers the 40-hour five-day week, but special permission was granted, by decision of the members to use this day as "Tax Day."

Announcement was further made that more detailed figures of the response to the "tax call" will be issued at some later date.

March on City Hall.
Over five hundred strike functionaries last Wednesday afternoon marched down to City Hall and presented to Mayor Walker's office a statement demanding freedom from the tyranny exercised by the police throughout the strike. They demanded the immediate stopping of a reign of terror, police and judicial, that can result in 1,400 arrests in three weeks. Despite this demonstration and protest meetings held throughout the strike by several organizations besides the union, the arrests continued. The same policy of wholesale arrests is expected to mark this morning's picketing. But nothing can stop the strikers in picking full use of their right to picket the shops where slavery conditions are being fought, is the sentiment among the workers.

USSR STEEL OUTPUT.
KHARKOV, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).—The Yugoslav steel trust of the Ukraine expects to increase its output of pig iron above the original estimates. Two blast furnaces are being completed and will start operations in the near future. Blast furnace number 6 of the Petrovsky steel mill at Dniepropetrovsk in the Ukraine started operations in November.

Workers Must Safeguard Daily Worker for Future

COMRADES:
The campaign to save the Daily Worker, to put it on a firm financial basis, is entering its last lap. The response of thousands of workers and working-class organizations throughout the country during the past few weeks has shown that the Daily Worker is an absolute necessity to them in their many struggles.

The more than \$15,000 thus far contributed has enabled us to pay off the most pressing debts and to prevent the fighting organ of the American workers from suspending publication. For more than five years the Daily Worker has appeared every day despite the untold sacrifices that it required. The crisis that we have just been passing thru brings us face to face with the necessity of SAFEGUARDING THE DAILY WORKER FOR THE FUTURE. We want to prevent a recurrence of the situation that nearly sounded the death-knell of the only working class paper in the English language in the world. We want to make unnecessary feverish appeals that place extra financial burdens on the workers. We want to give the American workers assurance of having their militant paper every publication day of the year, leading their struggles, fighting against all the enemies of the working class, fighting for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic.

Safeguarding the Daily Worker for the future means also defeating the efforts of Morris Hillquit, corporation lawyer and socialist party leader, to cripple the paper. Robert Minor, editor, and William F. Dunne, assistant editor, have been indicted on criminal libel charges at the instigation of Hillquit. The Daily Worker faces a legal battle that will involve large expenses. It is a battle not so much against Hillquit as an individual, but against the entire scab socialist party clique that is trying to break the dress strike and is consistently playing the role of agents of the employers in every working class struggle. Hillquit and Company must be defeated.

The receipts over the week end fell off to a dangerously low point. Only \$120.10 was received Saturday and yesterday. Should contributions continue at this pace, it will mean that the Daily Worker has no assurance that it will be able to function and to grow in the future free from the danger of closing down. Many districts have not yet fulfilled their quotas. These districts must immediately intensify their efforts. This is the final week and it will require final determined efforts on the part of all workers and working class organizations to put their militant organ well beyond danger's door. The last week must be the best! Safeguard the Daily Worker. Prevent future crises!

HOOPER, CABINET OF MILLIONAIRES, INSTALLED TODAY

Militarist Carnival for the Wall Street Inauguration

Lamont Is Trust Chief No Appointees Able to Defy Mellon Orders

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Blocks of pine lumber stand along Pennsylvania Ave., window space selling at \$50 per person and a general air of satisfaction and complacency on the part of the biggest imperialist agents, senators, representatives and other employes mark the preliminary stages of Hoover's inauguration. The ceremony tomorrow will be a militarist spree, with all branches of the army present on an unprecedented scale, and imperialism's latest war weapons, airships, particularly prominent.

Employer Cabinet.
Hoover is already justifying the trust which a brazen financial oligarchy is placing in him. With the announcement of the final appointment to his cabinet, that of the millionaire manufacturer and corporation director, Robert Paterson Lamont, as secretary of commerce, Hoover presents big business with a cabinet of its own kind. Over half of its members are millionaires in their own right, and the hand of Morgan and Mellon lies plainly over the rest.

Andrew Mellon himself, the third richest man in the world, holds the post as secretary of the treasury, as he did in Coolidge's cabinet.

Partner of Root.
Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war and governor general of the Philippines.

(Continued on Page Five)

REPORT UPRISING NEAR VERA CRUZ

No Trains Run from Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, March 3 (UP).—Reports of revolution, coming from unofficial sources and thus far unconfirmed at government sources, trickled into the capital tonight, especially from Vera Cruz and the state of Sonora.

The reports were meager and without details. They merely said Mexico was in revolution and made no mention of who was directing the subversive movement, or to what extent, if any, it had gone.

All day the reports have been circulated through the capital. Trains between Mexico City and Vera Cruz were curtailed, some communications were down and during the day trucks loaded with soldiers could be seen in the streets. This later phase particularly was noticeable about Chapultepec Castle, where many of the capital troops are held.

The revolt is said to be a military insurrection, at least in its first phases, under the leadership of General Jesus Maria Aguirre at Vera Cruz, where the anti-government forces have seized the city and surrounding towns, and that Aguirre is acting under a compact with General Francisco Mando and Governor Fausto Topete of Sonora. These two latter are said to have taken control of all federal troops in Sonora, and captured Nogales at five o'clock last night.

The men are being made to strike for a longer work day. The employer is the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. It has been operating its breaker six hours a day. President John Kelly, of Sub-district 1 of District 7 of the U. M. W. A. demands that the work day be extended two hours.

There is much unemployment in the coal fields, but the U. M. W. A. officials do not ask for the use of more men, only for the longer work day for those at work. The strike started Thursday, but the company is still coyly refusing to act.

GERMANY OFFERS HALF.
PARIS, March 3 (UP).—Germany's first concrete offer of how much she wants to pay on war debts was made today.

French sources reported that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German delegate to the reparations conference made the offer of a flat annuity of approximately \$230,000,000 to Sir Josiah Stamp, of the procedure committee of the reparations conference. The Dawes plan, this year, would provide for an annuity of \$575,000,000. Experts were still hopeful that Schacht would increase his estimate to an amount more nearly approximating allied demands.

FIRST BUSINESS SESSION OF COMMUNIST CONVENTION OPENS HERE TODAY, 3 P. M.

Workers (Communist) Party Receives Open Letter from Communist International

Mass Workers' Organizations Telegraph Their Greetings to Opening Meeting of Convention

The Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, the first business session of which is expected to begin this afternoon at 3 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., following the formal opening Friday at New Star Casino, which was attended by 5,000 workers, has received an open letter from the Communist International (to be found on page 3 of this issue).

None of the routine business of the Convention was transacted at Friday's meeting. This will probably begin at today's session. The first point on the agenda is the report of the Central Executive Committee on the political and economic situation, the activities of the Party, and the tasks facing it.

The convention received the following telegrams, among others, from mass non-Party organizations:

From the Trade Union Educational League of Ladies Tailors Local 38:

Greetings welcome delegates to the Sixth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, no combined force of imperialism, labor traitors and reformists can, nor will stop the revolution of the wheel of history. The working class of America must and will under the banner of Communism, fulfill its historical mission and will triumphantly march forward towards its final goal, the emancipation of the workers. Down with imperialism! Down with the S. P., the servant of the capitalist class! Long live the W. C. P. of America! Hail the Communist International!

From the Progressive Group of Bakers' Union, Local 500, secretary Pinchewsky, came the following telegram:

"We send our revolutionary greeting to the delegates of the 6th convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America."

The Progressive Group of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union sent the following:

"The progressive group of the Fancy Leather Goods' Union greets the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, the leader of many struggles of the American working class. May your deliberations bring more class-consciousness among the American working masses."

The Central City Committee of the Jewish Workers' Clubs of New York sent the following telegram thru their secretary, S. Hurwitz:

"Best wishes for success in your work of building a mass party to lead the American working class struggle and establishing a government of workers and peasants in the United States of America. Long live the Workers (Communist) Party of America! Long live the Communist International!"

The Paterson Freiheit Gesang Verein greeted the convention with this telegram:

"We greet the Sixth Annual Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party forward to a mass party and to future victory of the working class."

The Lenin Branch of the Independent Workmen's Circle of Chicago telegraphed as follows:

"We greet convention Communist Party. We pledge support in fight against world imperialism and for defense of Soviet Republic. Long live Comintern! Long live coming Soviet Republic of America!"

From Cleveland came the following telegram:

"Dear comrades we are with you in struggle against coming imperialist war and for defense of the Soviet Union! Long live the Communist International!"

J. SANDERS, sec'y. Pol. Fra."

"Daily" Will Publish Special Issue for the Intern' Women Day

In celebration of International Women's Day, on March 8, the Daily Worker will publish a special Women's Edition, containing news and feature articles of special interest to working class women. Because there is bound to be a big demand for the special edition, organizations are urged to send in for bundle orders immediately. At the same time, working women are asked to send in material for use in the Women's Day Edition.

Dear Comrades:
I feel so sorry that the Daily Worker, that fighting sheet, should always be so hard pressed for shelds to keep arunning. It would seem that those who are in the labor ranks would be able to curtail expenses in some way and make that a first claim after their living expense is taken care of, by denying themselves of all

Contributing \$100 a year because he knows the Daily Worker is an absolute necessity in the struggles of the workers and poor farmers of this country.

Are there 999 others who will follow his example? All those who are willing to make a similar contribution should write at once to the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square.

Comrade Schlemmer's letter follows:

Continued on Page Three

662 STRIKERS ON TRIAL TOMORROW

Conspiracy Trial of 25 on Thursday

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 3.—The great mass trial of 662 New Bedford strikers opens in the superior court here Tuesday morning. The first group of cases will include the so-called Sharp Mill riot cases of June 24, 1928.

The 662 militants are up on various charges, such as inciting to riot, disorderly conduct, parading without a permit, etc. Some of them have been convicted as many as 12 times.

Judge Dillon of Springfield will try the cases in the New Bedford court. He is known as viciously anti-labor and severe sentences can be expected, according to the International Labor Defense, which is defending the strikers, unless workers throughout the country use their mass pressure to smash the designs of the mill barons' courts.

Conspiracy Trial Thursday.
The trial of 25 leading figures in the strike on charges of conspiracy to disturb the peace and conspiracy to parade without a permit has been set for Thursday.

Arthur Garfield Hays and Joseph Brodsky are expected here Tuesday to take charge of the defense. Clarence Darrow, who will head the defense forces, is also expected shortly. A vigorous defense campaign is being inaugurated by the district office of the I. L. D., under the direction of Secretary Robert Zelts and Attorney Harry Hoffman.

Governor Allen is Sore.
BOSTON, March 3.—Governor Allen, representative of the big open-shop bosses of Massachusetts, (Continued on Page Five)

Belgian Police Cause Louvain Librarian to Discredit Secret Pact

BRUSSELS, March 3.—In a desperate effort to bring some evidence to confirm the Belgian and French government's denial that they have entered into a secret military pact for war on Germany and Holland, the police here have produced a Belgian spy Albert Franck, who "confesses" to having forged the document, which was published in Dutch papers.

Franck is a former librarian of Louvain, and editor of small magazines. He has admitted to friends that he would soon "sacrifice himself for Belgium."

"Belgium now is able to know her enemies from her friends," Franck said.

Franck declared he enacted the double role of being a member of the German espionage service in 1928, while he simultaneously was reporting to the Belgian government the workings of the German espionage system.

The Daily Worker publishes today a letter that we consider of the greatest importance to all workers. August Schlemmer, a 71-year-old farmer of Chicago City, Minn., offers to contribute \$100 a year to a Daily Worker Reserve Fund if 999 other workers and sympathizers will do the same. He suggests that these \$100 contributions be made in installments of \$10 a month.

The suggestion of Comrade Schlemmer is a challenge to every reader of the "Daily." One thousand contributions of \$100 a year each would be a permanent safeguard against future financial crises. Comrade Schlemmer's description of his circumstances shows that he is one of the great mass of American farmers who are forced to wage a constant bitter struggle for the bare necessities of life. He is willing to make the great sacrifice of con-

tributing \$100 a year because he knows the Daily Worker is an absolute necessity in the struggles of the workers and poor farmers of this country.

Are there 999 others who will follow his example? All those who are willing to make a similar contribution should write at once to the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square.

Comrade Schlemmer's letter follows:

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PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

The Right Danger and Where to Look for It

By WM. J. WHITE.

In the third period of post-war capitalism the productive forces are developed above the pre-war level. Because of that the contradictions of capitalism ripen rapidly in this period, thereby intensifying the class struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist class on the one hand, and the rivalry between different imperialist groups on the other. Rationalization is accelerating capitalist accumulation and in turn is being accelerated by the preparations for war caused by rapid accumulation. Capitalism is again trying to solve its problems by means of war, war of imperialist groups against each other, war of imperialism as a whole against the proletariat and its revolutionary outpost, the Soviet Union.

In this third period all of the manifold contradictions of capitalism culminate more and more clearly in the primary contradiction: in the antagonism of the interests of the working class with those of the capitalist class. Thus, the objective and subjective forces are ripening which will put the only effective solution of the contradictions of capitalism upon the order of the day: the liquidation of the capitalist order by revolutionary overthrow and the construction of socialism through the proletarian dictatorship.

For the C. P. of the U. S. A.

For the Communist Party of the United States, this present development is of special significance. The

dominant position gained by American imperialism as a result of the last world war, draws it into the center of the present vortex of imperialist war.

This puts before our American Party not only the tremendous task of mobilizing the politically still backward working class as a class, but also the problem of fitting itself for the accomplishment of this task by constant self-correction and by self-clarification. In this period, American imperialism sings all of the siren songs of its ideological preparation for war. These tunes prepare to find an echo from the capitalist and democratic illusions of the masses. Every effort is made, every form of propaganda is used, in order to harness the proletariat to the chariot of imperialist war.

These influences create the greatest danger for the proletariat. Especially so when they appear as social reformism, propagated in the name of the cause of proletarian emancipation. They paralyze the power of resistance of the working class and threaten to make it a helpless instrument and victim of capitalist aggression.

The only source of resistance against these dangers and against imperialism on the part of the

working class is its revolutionary vanguard, the Communist Party. But the influences of bourgeois, democratic and pacifist illusions sometimes even find a favorable ground within the ranks of this very advance guard, resulting in the appearance of opportunist or reformist tendencies either in individuals or organized groups, such as manifestations of reformist or opportunist influences weaken the Party, thus also lessening the resistance of the whole working class against the bourgeoisie. In the present period such a development would be more disastrous for the proletariat than at any other time. Therefore the dangers of these influences, of democratic illusions, of pacifist illusions, of social reformism, are the greatest dangers of the hour.

Fight Right Danger!
This necessitates the most serious and fundamental campaign against these influences and the most vigilant guard against right errors within and by the Party itself.

In this period our opposition sounded the war-cry: "The CEC represents a right wing leadership!" This is a most formidable accusation. The opposition is fully aware of the implications contained

in it and selected it as an issue for inner-Party struggles just for these implications. If true, the campaign against the CEC must take the sharpest forms, with the final aim of ridding the Party of this danger.

In our pre-convention discussion and in the CEC Plenum we have considered quite thoroughly the political contents of these accusations and the proofs. The Party has passed its judgment. In this article, therefore, I will raise a different phase of this controversy.

Who are (politically speaking) the accusers?

The accusers want to defeat the Central Committee, to take over the leadership of the Party. No phrases in their mouths of a "new leadership" can mislead any one about that. If these comrades demand leadership, on the ground that the present period must find the Party equipped with the best Bolshevik quality within it at its helm, and if thereby they imply that they represent this best Bolshevik quality, they must permit the Party to investigate their record and see whether this record bears out their contentions.

In War Period.

We are not only facing a war, but we also have a war behind us.

What was the record in the past war of those who demand leadership of the Party in the coming war? Where was the "leader" of the opposition during this past war? With an air of revolutionary righteousness he challenges the reliability of the Central Executive Committee in this period. Does his own record in the past war promise great sacrifices on his part for the coming war? Does his record in the past war assure reliability in the coming war? It does not.

Where then does he take the political right to pose as the accuser of the Central Executive Committee as an enemy of the proletariat, as is done in the thesis of the Opposition?

The frequent and rapid changes of the conceptions of this comrade, which testify to the absence of the unifying influences upon his ideology of Marxism, are no guarantee whatever for his steadfastness in the pursuit of Bolshevik aims. Through very glib in his talks about self-criticism, in his whole history with the Party he has not to this date with one spoken or written word confessed these certainly serious errors of his past, he has not at any time or place before the working class or the Party corrected these errors of his past—not mere

deviations from but deliberate abandonment of the path of proletarian revolution. He has not only not admitted these errors of his past, but in some of these errors, he still persists.

In his book on the steel strike, he propagates a negation of the role of a revolutionary working class party by pure and simple A. F. of L. unionism, thinly disguised with syndicalist conceptions. This same pure and simple trade unionism dictated his admiration not so long ago loudly proclaimed for Gompers; it dictated whole passages of his pamphlet on dual unionism; and it goes like a red thread through his late book, "Misleaders of Labor," appearing there in the guise of a false and anti-Leninist conception of "revolutionary unions," relegating the Party to propaganda functions on a par with the functions of the TUEU. His conceptions are dominated by a trade union ideology, a most virulent form of the very poison of right danger against which we must direct our sharpest fight.

The factual picture of this great fighter against the right wing C. E. C. discloses his whole factional campaign as a simple "stop thief" maneuver intended to mislead the chase.

Some Others.

Or take another of the outstanding leaders of our Opposition, one who only recently had to invert a "labor wing" of the democratic party in order to give his political metamorphosis a look of revolutionary respectability. As late as 1924 this staunch Bolshevik showed his immunity from the germ of bourgeois illusions by singing the praises of a capitalist politician, the democratic senator Wheeler from Montana. And to crown it all, he sang these praises in the columns of the official organ of our Party, the Daily Worker. These victims of bourgeois illusions of yesterday are previous guards against these influences tomorrow.

Or take still another of these leaders, the leader, if you please. He is proclaimed by the Opposition as the master of the vineyard of American Marxism. With rabbinical logic this "Marxian" dips his upturned thumb into a mess of dissected theses or programs an invariably fishes up enough abstract phrases to formulate out of them an indictment against the authors. But the living and pulsating essence of such programs or theses he never fathoms.

He, too passes as a guardian of revolutionary purity against the influences of bourgeois illusions and of social reformism. But I have some articles of this manager of the Marxian vineyard in America, dealing with the problems of peace and published in 1918. These articles are reeking with Wilsonian phrases and conceptions. This self-styled personified guarantee against the influence of social reformism and bourgeois liberalism upon our Party in the coming war presents himself in these articles as a miserable victim of these influences!

Question of Lore.

This Bolshevik as a representative of the Central Executive Committee to a federation convention was instrumental in keeping the leadership of the then German language federation of our Party in the hands of Lore, thereby facilitating for Lore the destruction of the German language section of the Party. In order to justify this act of strengthening the Social Democrat Lore in the Party, and incidentally to make difficult a struggle against him. This "Bolshevik" introduced and passed in the Political Committee and published in the Daily Worker a mo-

tion declaring that the group of delegates in this convention led by Comrade Bedacht were not worthy of the confidence of the Party. How could he get a majority for such a motion even from the then Foster-controlled CEC? Knowing the facts as we know, we do no longer wonder. After the Fifth World Congress of the C. I. had condemned Lore as a two-and-a-half internationalist, Cannon manifested factional fears of continuing the open alliance with Lore and he proposed to Foster in a letter dated Dec. 20, 1924, to make a frontal attack on Lore. Foster in a telegram of Dec. 25, to Cannon opposed such a policy, declaring that "From knowledge of national situation as well as New York we feel proposed tactics will result bad split for us." Needless to say—the "principled" Cannon acquiesced. After knowing this little bit of internal history of our Opposition, we understand how Bittelma could get away with giving the German federation to the two-and-a-half internationalist, Lore, at the same time condemning the pro-Party delegates as ultra-right. Where, pray, is the Bolshevik principle of this greatest of all present-day Marxians? Where is the revolutionary steadfastness that justifies him to call persistent fighters against reformism Right wingers?

But this has ever been the practice of our Opposition—unprincipledness—always putting into the foreground not Party out factional considerations. Always speculators on the conjuncture. In 1923, when the struggle against Trotskyism in the C. I. called for a serious campaign against Left phrases, our "principled" Opposition fought against the CEC as "a leftist bunch." And no principles whatever stood in their way, when following the conjuncture, the crew of the vineyard changed the charge against the CEC from "a leftist bunch" to "right wing traitors."

Lenin very wisely advised us not to take words at their face value, but to look for confirmation in deeds. This Leninist principle applied to the Opposition will disclose the whole Opposition and each of its leading members individually as unprincipled and not in the least qualified to appear as the judge of Bolshevik quality, of the Party, but rather representing that section of the Party which in this third period of post-war capitalism, in this hour of the Right danger and war danger, must be watched closely so that it may be prevented from repeating the disastrous opportunist Right wing reformist and outright anti-revolutionary acts of their past.

CHINESE WHITE GUARDS ATTACK

Search Leaders of the Trade Unions

HARBIN (delayed).—Large forces of police composed of Russian white-guardists and Chinese surrounded the headquarters of the Railwaymen's Union here and the headquarters of two other unions. A careful search lasting in all seven hours was made. In the headquarters of the Railwaymen's Union all the employees present as well as all visitors who happened to be on the premises were subjected to a thorough search. A number of trade union officials were arrested, but very quickly released.

Such police excesses have become very frequent lately on the territory of the East China Railway. There is no doubt that they represent a part of the general provocative policy of the Chinese authorities towards the East China Railway.

NEW STEEL JOINT TECHNIQUE.

TROY, N. Y., March 3.—Joints in eight and ten inch steel girders made by a new system of interlocking tongues and grooves today were subjected to hydraulic pressure which crushed the beams before it broke the joints. The new technique in connecting girders may have wide usefulness, engineers said. It is the invention of a dentist, who never worked on steel until he began his experiments. He will be paid a nominal sum for his invention, and the profits will go to some steel company. Riveters will lose their jobs.

CLEVELAND WORKERS' RELIEF

CLEVELAND, March 3.—A district conference of the Workers' International Relief was held here Sunday at 226 W. Superior Ave., with delegates in attendance from this and adjoining cities. Many miners were among the delegates.

John Fromholz, Ohio district secretary of the W. I. R. rendered a report which was discussed by the assembled delegates. It was voted to call another district conference, to be held in about two weeks.

THE OHIO DISTRICT IS PREPARING TO CONDUCT A CHILDREN'S CAMP THIS COMING SUMMER. ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW BEING MADE, AND ACCORDING TO FROMHOLZ, FULL DETAILS WILL BE ANNOUNCED.

POPE DEPORTS SUBJECTS.

ROME, March 3.—The pope's first act as an independent sovereign ruler was to deport about two-thirds of his subjects. All not officers of the church or otherwise forced to reside in the new papal state have been ordered to get out. Citizenship in the "State of the Vatican" is evidently reserved for those who can pay for it, in money or services.

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Making an Imperialist Hero



Capt. Charles A. McAllister, president of the U. S. Shipping Bureau, presenting a gold medal to George Fried, captain of the America, to carry on the publicity fake that Fried is a great hero for rescuing the sailors of the Florida—in a gala sea. It is said that even Fried was embarrassed when he got to New York and found the papers full of wild yarns about the dangers overcome in the rescue. But U. S. ship owners are conducting a commercial war with Britain, and need the publicity. Fried shut up and took the medal.

Many Miners Killed as Accidents Show Increase

WILKES-BARRE, March 3.—The killing and injuring of miners deprived of adequate union protection in the coal fields since the U. M. W. A. sell-out to the bosses, and during the interim before the National Miners Union becomes strongly enough organized here to check the rapacity of owners, continues apace.

During the last days of the week Steven Carnak, aged 24, was crushed between two mine cars and killed while working as a runner in the Forty Fort Colliery of the Temple Coal Co.

Poisoned in Mine.

Alexander Picienski, aged 35, was poisoned by gases in No. 3 Mine of the Hudson Coal Co., and died in the hospital.

John Constantine, aged 55, was struck in the abdomen by a hoisting rope in No. 4 Colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., sustained internal injuries and is critically ill in the hospital.

Frank Atszugas, aged 77, got several broken ribs, a fractured arm and a possible spinal fracture by being squeezed between cars in the Stanton Mine of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. He is in the hospital and may die.

Marion Tarfetski had his left hand crushed by a fall of rock in the Alden Coal Company's mine.

All Due to Boss.

All these accidents, gas, too rapid handling of cars, too fast running of hoisting ropes, bad timbering, causing fall of rock, are due to speed-up forced upon employes by the greed of the coal company and would be very infrequent if the men felt secure in their jobs and could make a living wage by working slower.

LABOR SPORTS

The first men's indoor swimming meet of the Eastern District of the Labor Sports Union, held in the Metropolitan Baths, in Bklyn., Saturday night, proved to be a real success. Over 50 worker athletes took part, with six clubs being represented.

The records made by some of the swimmers compare favorably with the records of the swimming meets held under the auspices of the A. A. U.

The following is the list of the winners:

- 100-Yard Free-Style, Senior. Andy Haapana, Vesa, A.C. 1, 12 1-5
- Leo, Kainen, Vesa A.C. 1, 18, 1-5
- 50-Yard Free-Style. Nelson, Vesa A.C. 27, 8-10.
- W. Pietila, Kisatoverit A.C. 31, 2-5
- 50-Yard Breast-Stroke. Andy Haapana, Vesa A.C. 39, 3-10.
- A. Santon, Vagabond, A.C. 42, 3-5.
- Bill Luoma, Vesa, A.C. 50, 1-5.
- Fancy Diving. Andy Haapana, Vesa A.C. 43 points
- Sacco, Kisatoverit A.C. 41 points.
- 75-Yard Relay, Junior. Vesa A.C., first team 1. Kisatoverit—2.
- Royal Aces—3.
- 50-Yard Dash Free-Style, Junior. Haessel, Royal Aces, 30, 5-10.
- Paul Eskola, Vesa A.C. 31, 3-5.
- Rase, Kisatoverit—35, 4-5.
- 25-Yard Dash, Junior. Haessel, Royal Aces 13, 5-10.
- Ralph Victor, Vesa A.C. 16, 1-5
- Bjurnmark, Kisatoverit 16, 2-5.

New Anti-Strike Law for Kansas; Violation Ended First Measure

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 3.—The infamous "Industrial Court Law" of Kansas which was fought by militant labor and was finally declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States, is to be revamped, to make it air-tight and again introduced in the coming session of the Kansas state legislature.

The way the old bill was upset, was by openly disobeying it and the new one which undoubtedly will have the same end in view of hamstringing strikes, although its text is not yet known, will have to be fought by the same tactics—simple defiance.

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

'PROGRESSIVES' TALK OF LABOR

Must "Criticize" A.F.L. Crooks Gently

(Continued from Page One)
shelled glasses. Has a job on the New Leader, and sells tips about the Reds to the capitalist papers. Next to him, the fellow with the glassy stare, is McAllister Coleman. Fighter. Was in France with the boys. Hates the Reds, too. Tries to imitate the Metropolitan press columnists in the New Leader.

In the corner is G. August Gerber. Going to be a big lawyer, like Hillquit. Managed Norman Thomas' campaign. He and his old man are in the artificial flower business, and they give work to lots of young girls, wages \$12-\$16 a week.

Dr. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary is speaking.

August Classens, socialist party secretary, told the Yipsels the other day, according to the New York Times that they ought to work among theological students—"good material," he said.

"We must fight for Brookwood, for Brookwood fights not only for labor but for a more decent civilization," says Ward.

Stolberg introduces Muste. Says he's "intelligent, honest and rather good politician."

MUSTE. Former congressional minister. Looks it. Tall, lanky, arid, academic. Says he's a member of the A. F. of L. and vice-president of one of the international union. "I'm not a Communist. If you want authority for this statement, you can find me attacked in practically every issue of the Daily Worker."

"We must not sling mud. A. F. of L. officials are not corrupt," he says. Just "reactionary." Quotes the bible, complains that A. F. of L. used to be Jeffersonian, now Hamiltonian. Ends with valedictory peroration.

Hillquit is introduced. Labor movement has two functions, says the lawyer. To raise wages and to push "labor legislation," including government aid during sickness, old-age pensions and unemployment. "What would Europe be without the social-democracy?" he asks—England, Austria, Germany (where workers are murdered in cold blood by the "socialist" governments).

Says "progressives" must criticize the leaders of the A. F. of L., but not "bitterly."

"We don't want a rival organization to the A. F. of L." Hillquit says.

"The only hope is greater enlightening, greater education." American socialist party has few members, reports Hillquit, and then complains:

"Why do we see the same handful at all our affairs?" Embarrassed laughter from the audience at this curious confession.

"Labor movement is the greatest force for democracy. In Europe have thousands of members, large buildings." Poor fellow wants to be a prime minister, too.

Fascist Court Hits Noble to Shield Zappi

ROME, March 3 (UP).—The committee investigating the disaster of the Polar dirigible Italia, which crashed to the ice north of Spitzbergen last summer, placed blame for the accident upon the shoulders of General Umberto Nobile, commander of the airship in a report made public today.

The report blames Noble for allowing himself to be rescued before his other comrades and it said that Captains Adalberto Mariano and Filippo Zappi, (naval) were not to be condemned for their conduct on their expedition with the wounded Professor Finn Malmgren but were, on the contrary, to be praised. Mariano and Zappi were rescued by the Soviet Union ice-breaker, Krassin.

This decision is in line with rumors that Noble is to be made the scapegoat for the fascist debacle involved in the failure of the "Italia," partly in order to save fascism from the confession of graver crimes, namely the eating of the Swedish scientist Malmgren by Captain Zappi, and the stealing of Mariano's clothing by Zappi, so that he died of exposure and starvation.

MOTION TO IMPEACH WINSLOW

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A motion to formally impeach Federal Judge Francis Winslow of New York, "for high crimes and misdemeanors" was made in the house of representatives Saturday. Winslow is already under investigation for his connections with the defaulting Steinhardt for allowing presents from litigants before him to be made to his family, and on ten other charges.

goddam Communists, either. Used to swing chairs at militant workers at meetings. Recently resigned his job to go into business, it is understood, and was a silent partner in firms even while a union official.

This gang didn't even use left phrases. Felt perfectly at home. Want reactionary labor leaders to be a little careful so that they can support them and the capitalist system without too much indignation from such workers as have been deluded by their "radical" pretensions.



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PASS ANTI-FREE SPEECH MEASURE

Colorado House Votes Syndicalism Law

DENVER, Colo., March 3.—A criminal syndicalism bill similar to the one made infamous in California thru imprisonment for from one to fourteen years of members of labor organizations for the sole crime of membership, has been passed by the house of representatives of the Colorado state legislature.

The bill was introduced by Representatives Steward, Sylvester, and Holman, agents of the Rockefeller owned Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and various other mining companies here.

Against Strikers.

It passed by a vote of 40 to 17, after several hours of discussion in which were made many wordy attacks on militant labor and the strikers in the coal fields here. It provides a penalty of "from one to fourteen years" for advocating any "doctrine advocating, teaching, aiding and abetting the crime of sabotage, or unlawful acts of force and violence, or unlawful methods of terrorism as the means of accomplishing a change in industrial ownership or control or effecting any political change."

In other states, especially in California, Kansas, Washington and Oregon, this language is used to automatically convict any member of an organization, based on the class struggle, and advocating a change in the social system.

Organization a Felony. Representative Johnson termed the bill unnecessary and claimed it was tangible evidence of the intolerance in our country.

"It will make a felony of the spoken word," he said. "It would make mere membership in an organization a felony and would abridge the right of free speech."

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

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OPEN LETTER TO THE CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA FROM THE E. C. C. I.

Dear Comrades:

The VI Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America marks an important stage in the great change through which the Party is now going.

From a propagandist organization, uniting chiefly immigrant workers and having an insignificant influence among the native workers, the Workers (Communist) Party is now beginning to turn into a mass Party of political action guiding the political and economic actions of the most advanced and the most militant ranks of the American proletariat. The VI Congress of the Comintern emphasized in its resolutions this important new feature in the development of the Party, declaring that "a number of stubborn and fierce class battles (particularly the miners' strike) found in the Communist Party a stalwart leader."

Precisely in the period following the convention of 1927 the Party has been acting with increasing frequency as the stalwart leader of mass actions of the American proletariat and has increased its influence among the native workers. The furriers' and garment workers' strikes, the miners' strike, the textile workers' strike in New Bedford and Fall River and the silk strike in Paterson—such is the series of battles in which the Workers Party of America has for the first time appeared in the role of a Party of political action capable of linking up the economic struggles of the proletariat with its political aims.

The struggle for the organization of new unions which the Party had to carry on under circumstances of fierce terrorism on the part of the State apparatus, the murderous bands of powerful trusts, the yellow American Federation of Labor and the most stubborn resistance of the socialist party, is one of the best pages in the history of the work of the Party during the last year.

However, the Party is now just making its first steps on the new path. It is now just on the threshold between the old and the new, it has not yet passed the turning point. It has as yet done little to shift its base from the immigrants to the native Americans employed in the basic industries. It has done still less in relation to the millions of the Negro proletariat.

Meanwhile, the conditions which will impose enormous tasks on the Workers Party of America, and will compel it to take the lead in gigantic class conflicts, are developing ever more rapidly.

The aggressiveness of the United States in the struggle for markets and the most important source of raw material throughout the world is growing swiftly. The election of Hoover as president means that American imperialism is resolutely embarking on a course which leads to colonial wars of occupation and to an extremely rapid accentuation of the struggle between the United States and its chief imperialist rival—Great Britain. American imperialism is striving for a monopolist position in world economy and politics and is becoming more and more involved in the universal crisis of capitalism and comes more and more into the orbit of the growing instability of world capitalism.

The striving towards domination in world politics drives American imperialism, on the one hand, towards brutal capitalist rationalization which throws considerable sections of the proletariat out of production, leads to an extreme overstrain of labor without corresponding compensation, to a colossal growth of unemployment (3-4 million) and to a general worsening of the conditions of the working class. On the other hand, it leads towards tremendous growth of armament which puts ever heavier burdens onto the shoulders of the toiling masses. All this and the menace of the terrific calamities of war creates a state of uncertainty and insecurity in the entire working class. It is on this basis that the tendency towards radicalization of the American working class is increasing; that its activities, its will to defend itself, which in some places transform itself into a will to assume the offensive, is developing. This drift towards the Left does not develop evenly in all parts of the working class. It now embraces chiefly the unorganized workers, especially in those industries which have not reached their previous level after the depression of the first half of 1928.

The Workers (Communist) Party is obviously still unprepared for the great class conflicts which will inevitably arise on the basis of the sharpening class relations in the United States.

Its past still weighs upon its present. The relics of the previous period of its existence form the greatest obstacle in the path it has to travel before it successfully passes the turning point and develops in the shortest possible time from a numerically small propagandist organization into a mass political party of the American working class.

This, however, is the task which the whole objective situation in the United States, the entire post-war development of American imperialism, now places before the Party. This is the chief, fundamental and decisive task to which all other tasks must be entirely subordinated.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America has been for many years an organization of foreign workers not much connected with the political life of the country. Owing to this immigrant exclusiveness two leading groups arose, took shape and became consolidated within the Party. For six years an almost uninterrupted struggle for supremacy in the Party has been going on between them. The struggle was in the main not based on principle, and, at times, it assumed an unprincipled character. At times it assumed the appearance of a struggle based on principle, but in reality it was not entirely a struggle of principle; principles served chiefly to camouflage the struggle for supremacy in the Party. Whenever the struggle between the groups was centered more on principles (the attitude towards the Labor Party, the question of trade union tactics), the differences could have been settled without a factional struggle.

The absence of substantial differences on points of principle between the combatant factions has been recorded many times by the ECCI as well as by the Party itself.

Thus, in 1925, all resolutions at the IV convention of the Party were adopted by both factions unanimously, notwithstanding the acute factional struggle prior to the convention. But when the convention was over the factional struggle became even sharper than before.

Further, the resolution of the presidium of the ECCI on the American question adopted on July 1st, 1927, states:

"The objective difficulties, the weaknesses of the Workers (Communist) Party and its inadequate contact with the masses of the native workers, are factors complicating the inner situation of the Workers (Communist) Party. An insufficiently strong Party life, as the result of an insufficient mass basis, the inadequate contact of many members of the former language groups with the specific problems of the class struggle in the United States favor the development of groups and factional struggles, the existence and intensity of which WE SEEK IN VAIN TO EXPLAIN THROUGH SERIOUS DIFFERENCES OF PRINCIPLE."

No less indicative is also the fact that both groups adopted unanimously in February, 1928, extensive theses concerning all vital political problems of the United States, as well as the fact that both groups prior to the VI Congress committed in common Right wing errors.

Finally, the VI Congress of the CI declared that the factional struggle of the Workers (Communist) Party of America "is not based on any serious differences of principle."

Nor can the ECCI find such serious fundamental differences between the convention theses of the Majority and the Minority of the CEC as to justify a struggle within the Party. The differences between the Majority and Minority of the CEC do not go beyond those limits which would make it impossible to settle them without a factional struggle.

The Majority has shown a tendency to underestimate the process of radicalization as well as the process of differentiation in the ranks of the working class, which finds its expression in the attempts to point out the conservatism of the American working class in a static form without giving a class analysis of the causes which underlie its backwardness and without a sufficient consideration of the further prospects of development of its political consciousness.

The Minority, on the other hand, overestimates the degree of radicalization of the American working class at the present time, interpreting the vote for Smith of a part of the workers during the presidential elections as a sign of the radicalization of the proletariat. This is wrong, just as is the reference to Lenin's letter of 1912 which refers to the Roosevelt vote, because Roosevelt was a candidate of a third party, something which did not exist in the last elections. Both the Majority and the Minority entirely underestimate the Leftward trend of the working class in the other capitalist countries. In the theses of both groups there is no attempt to evalu-

ate such important facts as the Lodz strike and the Ruhr lockout; they are not even mentioned.

In estimating the character of American Trotskyism, the Majority does not draw in its theses a clear line of division between the out and out Right wing opportunist deviation and Trotskyism, which is opportunism disguised with Left phrases. The failure to understand this difference objectively leads to a weakening of the struggle against the main danger—the Right danger, as in reality it limits the struggle to the task of the struggle against Trotskyism.

The Minority, however, not only underestimates the Trotskyist danger, but, on the one hand says nothing in the theses about the fact that such extreme Right wingers as Sulkanen and Askeli, who do not even hide themselves behind Left phraseology, belong to the Cannon group, or that the latter has concluded a bloc with Lore and Eastman; and, on the other hand, it states that Cannon has taken with him a number of workers from the Party, which objectively adds prestige to the Cannon group and weakens the struggle against American Trotskyism.

All the enumerated differences between the Minority and Majority could, if the factional struggle would cease, easily be overcome by means of self-criticism within the Party.

At the same time the Majority and Minority commit the same mistake in their view of the relations between the American and world economic systems, although expressed in different forms, and both groups make different conclusions. This mistake lies in their wrong conception of the nature of the relationship between American and world economics and the underestimation of the increasing involvement of American imperialism in the rapidly sharpening general crisis of capitalism. Both sides are inclined to regard American imperialism as isolated from world capitalism, as independent from it and developing according to its own laws. Both sides do not take sufficiently into account that the approaching crisis of American imperialism is part and parcel of the general crisis of capitalism. Both sides believe that world economy plays in relation to American imperialism only or chiefly a subordinate and passive role of a market for the export of commodities and capital.

The failure to understand the close relations between American economy and the general crisis of capitalism leads the Majority to a wrong estimation of the role of American capital in the stabilization of Europe, and to a misconception of the inevitable sharpening of the conflicts between the ever more aggressive American imperialism and trustified Europe, which strives to free itself from the economic domination of the United States. It leads the Minority to the conception that the coming crisis of American capitalism is called forth exclusively by its internal contradictions.

These mistakes reflect the failure to understand the fact that the roots of the contemporary general crisis of capitalism, side by side with the sharpening contradictions between the development of the productive forces of the contraction of markets, side by side with the existence and development of the USSR as a factor which revolutionizes the working class of all countries and the toiling masses of the colonies, and stands opposed to the world capitalist system, there is also the unequal growth in the economic development of the various countries which has its expression in the transference of the economic center of capitalism from Europe to American and the rapid development of American imperialism which surpasses the development of the other capitalist countries.

The rapid development of American imperialism does not exempt the United States, or any other capitalist country, from the crisis; on the contrary it accentuates the general crisis of capitalism as a result of the extreme sharpening of all contradictions which it leads to. On the other hand a sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism is to be expected not because American imperialism ceases to develop, but on the contrary, it is to be expected because American imperialism is developing and surpasses the other capitalist countries in its development, which leads to an extreme accentuation of all antagonisms.

The failure to understand the nature of the general crisis of capitalism inevitably leads to a distortion of the entire revolutionary perspective outlined in the decisions of the VI Congress in connection with the third period. To consider American capitalism isolated from the sharply accentuated general crisis of capitalism means to overlook the general revolutionary crisis of capitalism which includes the economic crises in all capitalist countries, the imperialist struggle against the USSR and the rebelling colonies, the struggle among the imperialist countries themselves, as well as the class struggle of the proletariat in the various capitalist countries.

With regard to the fundamental question as to the nature of the contemporary general crises of capitalism, the perspective of its accentuation, the further shattering of stabilization throughout the entire world economic system, the question of struggle against the Right danger, which has of late become the chief and decisive issue in the Comintern, both the Majority and the Minority commit big errors which inevitably lead to a profound under-rating of the revolutionary perspectives in Europe and especially in America.

The Majority entirely ignores in its theses the resolution of the VI Congress (the point referring to the third period of post-war development) and the Minority, while quoting that point, was unable to link it up with its own conclusions concerning the American crisis.

The VI Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America must decidedly rectify this mistake and pass resolutions on this most vital issue such as would be in full accord with the decisions of the VI Congress of the CI.

This mistake of the Majority is closely related to its great overestimation of the economic might and the powerful technical development of the United States.

The VI Congress of the Comintern in its resolution on the report of the ECCI stressed the fact that the great development of technique in capitalist countries virtually assumes in some of them (United States, Germany) the nature of a technical revolution. However, it would be absolutely wrong to regard this technical revolution as a "second industrial revolution" as is done in the Majority theses which on this point contains the following formulation:

"A powerful technical revolution is taking place in the United States, a tremendous rationalization, an increase in the forces of production, which in its effects can be compared to a second industrial revolution."

This is a serious error. On the one hand, the emphasis on the fact that the remnants of feudalism are being wiped out in the South of the United States (which is wrongly considered in the theses as its colony) and that a new bourgeoisie with a new proletariat are being formed, may give the term "second industrial revolution" the implication of a second bourgeois revolution. On the other hand, if we were not to interpret the term "second industrial revolution" in this sense, it could not be explained in any other way but as an uncritical overestimation of the significance and results of the development of technique. Such overestimation would play into the hands of all advertisers of the successes of bourgeois science and technique who seek to deafen the proletariat by raising a lot of noise about technical progress and showing that there is no general crisis of capitalism, that capitalism is still vigorous in the United States, and that thanks to its extremely rapid development, it is capable of pulling Europe out of its crisis.

However, the development of the productive forces on the basis of the technical transformation and the new forms of organization of labor, leads to increasing antagonisms between them and the limited home markets and, consequently, to a further deepening and sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism and not a diminution or a liquidation of that crisis, as the apologists of American imperialism pretend.

The slightest concession to the noisy advertisers of the growth of technique, the slightest deviation from the decisions of the VI Congress which emphasized the accentuation of the general crisis of capitalism as a result of the technical transformation, the slightest vacillation on this question on the part of the Communists, is an intolerable opportunist mistake.

A no less important shortcoming both in the Majority and Minority theses of the CEC is their underestimation of the effect of the technical transformation and the capitalist rationalization, which is closely linked up with it, on the working class. Not only the Majority theses, which overestimates the significance of the tremendous technical development, but also the Minority theses leave this aspect of rationalization in the shade and pay little attention to it.

The fact is that the great intensification of labor arising from technical development and capitalist rationalization expressed in the speeding up of the conveyor and the movement of machinery, in an

extreme crowding of the working day, in a terrific speeding up of the workers by means of the bonus system which leads to the wearing out of the workers and their being thrown out of the factory sooner than was the case hitherto and, finally, the absolute diminution of the number of workers in some industries, which gives rise to a tremendous growth of unemployment, are truly becoming the central problems of the entire American working class and thus acquiring the greatest political significance.

This new form of exploitation of the workers is based upon the increase of wages of a very small upper strata and upon the lowering of the standard of living, which was low enough hitherto, for the vast majority of the working class (notwithstanding the statement of the Majority theses to the contrary).

The American proletariat does not feel so much the worsening of its position in any other respect as in the growing overstrain of labor, in the reduction of the period of the workers' stay in the factory, and in the growing unemployment.

Huge masses of American workers can be rallied to a struggle against the overstrain of labor and the monstrous growth of exploitation. The chief demands capable of uniting them in a common struggle are: 1) the 7-hour day and 6 hours for workers engaged in industries injurious to health and in underground work; 2) social insurance (in case of sickness, injury, invalidity and unemployment) at the cost of the employers and the state.

Extensive and persevering agitation for these demands throughout the entire period should be the main task of the Party which must simultaneously proceed also with the organization of the unemployed. By fighting for this program, the Party can unite broad sections of the proletariat, educate them politically, strike deep roots in the midst of the American workers, and become a mass working class Party. The revolutionary unions, provided their organizations will be seriously prepared and their leaders carefully chosen, can be an extremely important level in that work.

The struggle against the consequences of capitalist rationalization should be closely linked up with the struggle against the war danger.

The Party absolutely fails to see the enormous importance of this task and its decisive political significance. Such failure to understand the significance of the development of technique and capitalist rationalization entails an underestimation of the revolutionary perspectives and particularly an underestimation of the further prospects of the radicalization of the working class.

There is no doubt that the objective situation as well as the first successes of the Party in leading mass conflicts provide a basis for a healthy discussion on points of principle within the Party. But the existence of two crystallized leading groups is a decisive obstacle to embarking on this course. During six years of struggle, these groups have become internally so consolidated, they have become so estranged that they are now cemented not by principles but by strong group ties. So long as these groups will exist in their present state, group interest will leave no room for a struggle based on principles, principles will be viewed from the angle of group interest, principles will be used as accessory means in the unprincipled group struggle.

So long as these two groups exist in the Party, the possibility of an exchange of opinion on questions of principle within the Party, and hence the further healthy ideological development of the Party is entirely excluded.

To advance artificial differences of principle on questions concerning which no such differences exist would at the present time serve only and exclusively as a means of furthering the non-principled factional struggle.

The deep-rooted unprincipled methods of factional struggle are becoming a great obstacle in the struggle against all deviations from the correct political line and hindering the development of self criticism or leading to its factional distortion.

However, the decisions of the VI Congress of the Comintern on the struggle against deviations from the correct political position is of special importance to the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

The ever-growing economic power and ever-increasing importance of American imperialism on the world arena, the specific method of economic and political oppression of the working class on the part of the bourgeoisie, who use the powerful apparatus of the A. F. of L. as an agency in the working class—all these conditions give rise to the most serious danger of the development of a strong Right wing tendency in the American Party. The fact that both factions were guilty of Right wing errors is most significant and amply confirms the existence of the danger of the development of a Right wing tendency in the American Party. The VI Congress has already pointed out in its resolutions a series of Right wing errors (the attitude towards the socialist party, inadequate work by the Party in organizing the unorganized and the struggle of the Negroes, the insufficiently clear struggles against the murderous policy of the United States in Latin America) and recorded that "these mistakes cannot, however, be ascribed exclusively to the Majority leadership." The mistakes committed since the VI Congress of the CI were also of a Right character.

The appearance of Trotskyism in the United States can be explained by the fact that the Trotskyist opportunist doctrines on the question of the Party and its structure, at the basis of which lies the "principle" of unprincipled alliance with all and sundry Right and "Left" groups and organizations fighting against the Comintern, seems to fit perfectly into the scheme of political struggle in the United States where lack of principle was always the policy. Nowhere, in no other country in the world, have we witnessed so easy and so rapid formation of a bloc of the Trotskyist and the out and out Right wingers as in the United States, thus revealing at the very outset its social democratic and anti-Comintern nature. The Right mistakes of the Party helped the growth of Trotskyism in the United States.

Notwithstanding the presence of certain temporary premises for Trotskyism in the United States, the Trotskyist bloc there also is doomed to collapse. The main condition for this is a correct political line of the Communist Party based on clear principles aiming at the elimination and correction of Right mistakes and a decisive fight against the Right danger in the ranks of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

A successful struggle against both the out and out Right as well as against the "Left" Trotskyist deviations, has been hindered until now mainly by the intolerant and unprincipled factional struggle between the two leading groups. Each faction speculates on the mistakes of the other, concealing or underestimating meanwhile its own mistakes. Each faction huris against the other accusations of alleged Right and "Left" mistakes. Actual and imaginary errors are exaggerated for factional purposes and deviations are manufactured out of them.

For factional considerations, the Minority of the CEC attacks the Majority on some points more sharply than the Trotskyists who have been expelled from the Party. In its turn, the Majority also for factional reasons, resorts to absolutely intolerable maneuvers (the invitation of the renegade Cannon to a meeting of the CEC, for example). Speculation on deviations (instead of combating them) and factional manufacturing of deviations, does not give the Party a chance to discover the real mistakes and to establish the actual dimensions and the actual sources of the Right (and also the "Left") danger.

The struggle against the Right and "Left" dangers has to contend with factionalism in the Workers (Communist) Party of America and cannot be developed in a truly Bolshevik manner until this main hindrance is eliminated.

The CI several times requested the Party in the most decisive manner to put an end to the factional struggle. The VI Plenum of the ECCI demanded from the Party a "complete and unconditional cessation of the factional struggle." The American Commission during the VIII PLENUM confirmed that decision. The Polit-Secretariat of the ECCI declared in April 1928 that: "it is the opinion of the ECCI that the main problem of the Party in the field of organization is to kill all remnants of factionalism." Finally the VI Congress decided that: "the most important task confronting the Party is to put an end to the factional strife, which is not based on any serious differences, and at the same time, to increase the recruiting of workers into the Party and to give a definite stimulus to the promotion of workers to leading Party posts."

The existing factions must be resolutely and definitely liquidated. The factional struggle must be unconditionally stopped. Without this no mass Communist Party of the American proletariat can be organized.

This is the most urgent task of the Party. The VI Convention of the Workers Party must categorically prohibit any further factional struggle, under threat of expulsion from the Party, and lay the foundation of a normal Party life, especially internal democracy, self-criticism and iron Party discipline, based on the unconditional subordination of the Minority to the Majority and an unconditional recognition of the decisions of the Comintern.

All Party members must unite their efforts for the speediest carrying out of this most urgent task.

The Young Workers League must not be led by any of the factional groups in the Party, its members must fight on the basis of the decisions of the Comintern and the Communist Youth International for the liquidation of factionalism and factional groupings both in the League and in the Party.

The fact that the Party has increased last year the number of its members employed in big factories by 14 per cent, the fact that it has already come out as a staunch leader in stubborn class wars, the fact that its influence among the native workers has increased and improved, all this shows that the Party has already matured for transformation into a mass organization. But the fact that the Party could not get more than 50,000 votes in the elections shows that its ties with the American proletariat are still weak.

The Party can become a mass proletarian Party only on condition that it widens its base by creating its main stronghold in the ranks of the American workers, especially in the most important branches of industry, and also among the Negro workers, while at the same time retaining its positions among the revolutionary immigrant workers.

This course on the American workers and the decisive branches of industry must run through all activities of the Party and must be laid down as the foundation of the organization of the unorganized, the creation of new unions, the organization of the Left wing in the old unions, "laying thereby the basis for the actual realization of the slogan of creation of a wide Workers Party from below." (Resolution of the VI Congress of the CI.)

Four principle conditions are now essential in order that the Party may definitely enter the path leading to its transformation into a mass Communist Party, four conditions, the decisive significance of which neither the Majority, which is responsible for the leadership, nor the Minority have understood. These conditions are:

- 1.—A correct perspective in the analysis of the general crisis of capitalism and American imperialism which is a part of it.
- 2.—To place in the center of the work of the Party the daily needs of the American working class and especially a) the demand for a 7-hour day and 6 hours for underground workers and those engaged in injurious trades, while exposing and waging a systematic struggle against the capitalist methods of rationalization directed towards intensifying the exploitation of the workers; b) the demand for all forms of social insurance at the cost of the employers and the state.
- 3.—Freeing the Party from its immigrant narrowness and seclusion and making the American workers its wide basis, paying due attention to work among the Negroes.
- 4.—Liquidation of factionalism and drawing workers into the leadership.

The ECCI calls upon the VI Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America to carry out these decisive tasks.

With Communist greetings,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.
Moscow, February 1, 1929.

EMERGENCY FUND

- Colman \$1, Anzi 50c, Jaro 50c, Wenzler 50c, Wauritzer \$1, N. Avignon 50c.—\$5.00 (This amount is previously listed)
- M. Stekloff, 1F, 2A, N. Y. C. 5.00
- Collected at the First Anniversary of the Women's Educational Club, San Fran., Cal. 4.00
- Section 1, International Branch 2, New York City..... 4.00
- Sigfrid Olson, Claremont, Va. 4.00
- Section 8, International Branch 2, New York City..... 3.50
- Unit 21, Section 6, N. Y. C. 3.50
- Wm. Belshok, 1F, 2A, N. Y. C. 3.00
- Collected by Vaino Maki, Detroit, Mich.—Y. Hill \$1, Anonymous \$1..... 2.00
- Collected by Archie Young, Mt. Vernon, Wash. 2.76
- Morris Kanovitz, 1F, 2A, New York City..... 1.00
- Marie Herfaut, Tovey, Ill. 1.00
- P. Petso, Chicago, Ill.50
- Walter P. Sukut, Chicago, Ill. .50

USSR Working Women Active in Political and Social Life of Soviet

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 3.—The state of Kaluga, southwest of Moscow, is known as the "women's gubernia" of the Soviet Union, for there working and peasant women play the most prominent part in the village, town and gubernia Soviets and in the various committees.

The president of the Gubernia (State) Executive Committee is Lubeanova, a woman, and the women of the district have demonstrated their energetic political and social activity by raising the participation of women in the Soviets from 18 to 27 per cent during the recent elections. There are 120 women presidents of village Soviets in the gubernia, and the women play leading parts in village, town and factory Soviets.

The women, likewise, participate energetically in the leading duties of the state, from fighting drunkenness to fighting the Kulaki (rich peasants), and the women of this state hold the record for being the most active electorate in the Union. In many districts they have participated in the elections 100 per cent. This is especially true of the villages, where the peasant woman is the awakening more and more to the possibilities of the Socialist state and is fully participating in the construction of Socialism.

British Drug Workers; Will Fight Wage Cut

LONDON, (By Mail).—The London branch of the National Drug and Chemical Workers' Union has pledged to strike if the bosses attempt to force a reduction in wages of 16 shillings a week. A reduction in hours from 48 to 44 a week is being demanded by the chemical workers.

- *(Continued from Page One)
- movies and anything which they could get along without and donating this to that fighting sheet, the Daily Worker, until it would have a reserve fund of a hundred thousand dollars or more.
- I am 71, not making more than enough to keep afloat. Have had to work long hours on a small dairy farm, which means from 14 to 15 hours every day in the year.
- Since the Daily Worker was started, I gave liberally of what I had to build it stronger. If the Daily Worker can find the others to fill out the list, I will be one of a thousand to give one hundred dollars to this Reserve Fund for the Daily Worker. It would seem to me there should be among the so-called "Reds" a thousand who would come across for a good cause of this kind. Undoubtedly, it would be hard for most of them to come across for this amount at one time. Very well, let them pay \$10 a month until it is paid. I have not got any such amount either, but I can float my note for a year. I'll pay it off as soon before or after as it is possible.
- Hoping the Daily Worker will be able to get double quick busy and do what long ago should have been done, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
AUGUST SCHLEMMER.
- Sent in by C. Mugaris, Oakland, Calif.—Collected by J. McRary \$3.50; Collected by A. Whitney, Frank Hellani, Monterey, \$5, Manuel Pereira, Carmel \$5; Collected by W. Selas, Richmond, Calif. \$2, G. Warwick \$2.50..... 18.00
- Section 5, Branch 6, N. Y. C. 16.00
- 2A, 2A, New York City—A. Hedstrand \$1, G. Nelson \$1, E. Zarg \$5, G. Gross 75c, E. Yarnquist 50c, Eric Horen \$1, S. Larson \$1, E. Olson \$1, M. Johnson \$1, A. Nelson \$1 13.25
- Collected by West Side Nucleus, Portland, Oregon—H. Kruse \$2, E. Bjorkman \$1, J. Eleske \$10 13.00
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- Unit 1B, Philadelphia, Pa.—L. Don \$1, M. Schamer \$1, J. Martilinsky \$5 7.00
- Collected by Alex Z. Sagi, New York City—Sieburg 50c, Hinricks 50c, McCarthy 50c, Ravitz 25c, Sophil 50c, Sympathizer 50c, Dolores 50c, S. Poydsoff \$2, Two Comrades \$1 6.25
- Collected by Alex F. Sagi, New York City—Sagi \$1,

Chattanooga Reactionaries Scared When 'Daily' Correspondent Exposes Negro Slavery

FEAR POWER OF AROUSED SLAVES AND THEIR PAPER

Discover 'Red Moscow' Plot in Worker Letter

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (By Mail)—On Thursday, Jan. 24, the Daily Worker carried a worker correspondence letter, with the heading, "Chattanooga is a Hell Hole for Negroes."

The Chattanooga Daily Times, a reactionary local paper, in its issue of Feb. 6, carried an article entitled "Moscow Red Secret Agent at Work Here."

The Chattanooga Times is published by Adolph Ochs, the reactionary publisher of the New York Times.

The letter I sent you told of the rotten conditions down here for the exploited Negro workers. The Times also prints a portion of the Election Platform of the Workers (Communist) Party. They are horrified to find out that it calls on the workers to fight lynching and race discrimination and a common fight against the capitalist system by the white and Negro workers combined.

By printing a part of the Communist Election Platform the Times unwittingly did a good deed for the workers. Many oppressed Negro workers of the south became acquainted with the Communist program.

Below is the scare story of the Chattanooga Times:

"Moscow Red Secret Agent at Work Here. Propaganda Being Circulated Among Negroes. Efforts to Arouse Race Consciousness. Letter Sent Out by Communist Party Envoy Terms Chattanooga Hell Holes for Negroes."

"Insidious propaganda is being circulated among Negroes of Chattanooga in an effort to enroll them in the Workers (Communist) Party. Such is the information furnished the Times yesterday from a reliable source, it being stated that a secret agent of Moscow is now in the city.

"The identity of the secret agent is shrouded in mystery, being known to those who revealed his presence here only as 'J. A. R.', and he is sending out reports from this city under his initials.

"The plan of the Communists is to arouse the race consciousness of the Negroes.

"A copy of one of the first letters sent out from Chattanooga by the Red agent declares that Chattanooga is a hell-hole for Negroes, and that workers here are dogs to the master class. The agent states that this letter is to be followed by another, in which conditions in industrial plants are to be described."

The letter is then printed by the Times. Why does not the Times tell its readers that it took the information out of the Daily Worker? Because it is afraid other workers in the south will write to the worker correspondence page and tell of the miserable conditions of the Negro and white workers in the south!

J. A. R.

Vaudeville Theatres

PALACE

Gus Van and Joe Schenk; The Duncan Sisters; Rudy Valle, and his orchestra; "The Connecticut Yankees"; Joe Laurie, Jr., and Ann Greenway; Davis and Darnell; "Sunshine" Sammy, with Brothers Charlie and Little Joe; Blomberg's Alaskans.

HIPPODROME

"Chinese Nights," a revue starring Mr. Wu; Miss Patricia; Mexico's Motorcycle Police Cossacks; Jack Wilson; Jerome and Gray, and others. Feature photoplay, "Strange Cargo," starring Lee Patrick and June Nash.

ALBEE

"Strange Cargo," all talking picture; Nan Halperin and Ben Bernie and his Band. Others include Jimmy Toney and Ann Norman; Billy Wells and the Four Fays; and the Lester and Irving Trio.

CORRECTION

In the letter by a seaman correspondent which appeared February 27, the sentence "Most of them, including the president, Andrew Furuseth, have never sailed on a ship in their lives" should have read: "Most of them, including the President, Andrew Furuseth have not been to sea in the last decade. I doubt whether Andrew Furuseth has ever sailed on a steamship."

The error was due to a mistake made in cutting the letter, due to a shortage of space.

Tripoli Natives Win Over Italian Troops

ALGIERS, (By Mail).—Ten Italian soldiers have been killed and over a score wounded in a fight with natives whom they attacked near the Augila Oasis on the fringe of the Sahara desert, in Tripoli. The Italian troops slaughtered over 300 natives following their defeat by the natives in battle.

Where Eleven Chinese Workers Died in Mississippi Storm



Trapped in a building from which there was no escape, eleven Chinese workers were killed at Duncan, Miss., where storm raged their shelter. Roof and timbers crashed over their bodies. Picture shows remains of the building. The storm caused heavy loss of life among the Negroes and white workers and poor farmers of three states in the south.

"NICE" WHITE AND COLORED FOLKS POW-WOW AWHILE

By A. MOSS.

It had to come to pass. The elite have taken upon themselves the high mission of solving the race problem within the confines of our "free" land.

And therefore—a conference sponsored by some sixteen national organizations such as the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Rosenwald, Phelps Stokes, Mulbank, Laura Spellman, Rockefeller memorial funds, Russel Sage Foundation, the catholic and protestant churches, Urban League, N. A. A. C. P., and, yes, an individual representative of the A. F. of L.—assembled in conference recently in Washington, D. C.

And through it all there ran a note of "sincerity" and good humor.

The dear ladies and gentlemen, while not as yet having found the one and positive solution to this regretful phenomenon pervading our domain, at least bravely discussed it.

Amiably, politely, careful not to allow any bombastic or recriminatory note creeping in and disturbing this most friendly palaver—they gorged themselves with talk—and decided that, the conference having done its work, disband, so as not to bring into existence another (inter-racial conference) organization.

Still then Bolsheviks abuse, maltreat, and fail to appreciate the beautiful souls, abiding within the hearts of our christian, humane and liberty loving members of the upper crust.

To give honorable mention to the speakers, and their various topics: There was a Dr. Pearl who spoke of the biological superiority of the Negro in six of nine characteristics over the whites. A Dr. Dublin who generally discussed Negro health, plavered a bit about a "pseudoscientific attitude expressed by America towards the Negro," while still another debated current criminal statistics.

So much for the good doctors. Negro educators told of their heroic efforts "towards the lifting of the mountains of ignorance which oppression and inertia have heaped upon the Negro's shoulders."

Dr. Dubois played the radical! "A disfranchised working class," said he, "is worse than helpless. It is a menace not simply to itself, but to every group in the community. It will suffer in health, it will be

compelled to remain ignorant, it will work on the lowest industrial plane, it will live in poverty, it will be the plaything of mobs, and it will be insulted by class restrictions. No amount of good will on the part of philanthropists, will change these facts."

Yes, yes, doctor, then what are your deductions?

Dr. DuBois stops there. Understanding the Negro problem, its origin, and its significance as a class phenomena, the worthy "race leader" is afraid to draw logical conclusions.

The "militant note" was supplied by John P. Frey of the A. F. of L.—a militantly reactionary note! He justified the exclusion of Negro workers from labor unions, for the practical interests of the federation, where the interests of white and Negro labor clashed.

And so the very elegant ladies and gentlemen, having had "a perfectly fine time" and having "enjoyed every bit of it, oh, ever so much, left in their limousines for their palatial homes.

But America's Race Problem Remains Unsolved.

In horribly miserable shanties, segregated in stinking "nigger towns"—lacking the very elementary means of sanitation—throughout the South and to a great extent through the North, the mass of Negro workers and poor farmers live, not only without knowing where the next meal or room rent is to come from, but in steady fear for their very lives. Lynching, a most popular outdoor game of the various bourgeois groupings, peonage in one form or another, largely practiced. Exploited to a degree—that must sound unbelievable—to any one but the initiated. Disfranchised. Lacking organization, rather, disorganized by their various "race leaders" and hierarchy, the twelve millions of Negro workers and poor peasants, constitute the greatest problem the American working class must solve.

A real conference, truly representative of the Negro masses, truly representative of the white workers and the farmers in this country, which organization, armed with understanding of the basic why and wherefore of the race problem, and the willingness to militantly follow a course that will ultimately effect the solution of this problem, should be called by the one organ-

ized force, in this country that will and can do so—the Workers Party.

A conference at which the "nice" ladies and gentlemen, and their lieutenants, the corrupted, large and small fry can be exposed and shown to the working class of America in their true role, as promulgators of this hate-instilling policy, serving the purpose of dividing the workers, so as to better exploit them.

At this conference, a call to echo throughout the country, calling for labor unity, whatever the color of its skin.

These various church people, who in the name of Jesus, practice segregation in their very churches; the Negro preachers who do their masters' bidding, by calling upon the Negro to further bend his back and submit to further and greater humiliation, and inhuman cruelties; the fat-bellied, bejeweled, soft speaking PHILANTHROPISTS—their pow-wows are sand thrown in the eyes of the mass of workers and farmers. It is labor whose historic mission is to fight and exterminate race hate together with the system that breeds it—CAPITALISM.

Labor led on by the Communist Party will do it.

DOMINGO GETS DAWES RULE.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 3.—The Dominican Republic treasury department has announced that it has agreed to a Dawes Plan. Charles Evans Dawes will visit the country soon, at the head of a committee including two retired generals of the U. S. Army, one of them (Harbord) head of the Radio Corporation of America, to work out a budget which the U. S. will supervise for imperialist purposes.

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

HEARST NOT THE ONLY PUBLISHER WHO DRIVES MEN

'Concessions' on Other Papers Boss Scheme

(By a Worker Correspondent)
In the Feb. 15th issue of the Daily Worker appeared a worker correspondence letter from a printer which cannot go unchallenged on account of misconstrued facts and theories advanced in the letter.

A class conscious worker should never use the name of an individual capitalist or employer as an exceptional figure, but as an illustration of capitalist exploitation. The aforementioned worker correspondent on the contrary presents Hearst as the only publisher who entertains Russian "princes" and devises means of driving his slaves.

He says that this so-called "friend of labor," the wealthiest of publishers, cares the least for the men and women employed by him. Other newspapers, paying the scale, offer the men and women in their employ vacations with pay, Christmas bonuses, free insurance, policies and many other concessions. In the Hearst publications attempts have been made to put up straw bosses to act as drivers of the men.

Not the Only Slave Driver.

Hearst publications are not the only publications that attempt to put up straw bosses to drive the men.

As to the other newspapers offering the men vacation with pay, Christmas bonuses, free insurance and many other "concessions," it must be said that this writer is confused in the usage of terms of offer and concession, and unconsciously advances the theory of benevolent capitalism, and this leads to class collaboration.

First of all he does not distinguish offers from "concessions." If other newspapers are offering something to the men it does not come from the fullness of their hearts but to speed them up and sow dissension among the workers so that in case of struggle the men in their employ will hesitate to stand with their fellow workers in consideration of the fact that this particular employer is offering them something extra, a sop.

If the other newspapers are conceding something, it means that the workers in their employ have obtained those things after a struggle, therefore it is up to the employers of the Hearst papers to get after him.

For Broad Struggle.

But such is not the case, because composers, engravers, stereotypers, pressmen and others are supposed to be organized in unions to demand concessions from publishers collectively and not shops separately and this in its narrow scope is more correct policy as far as the class struggle is concerned than a separate shop struggle which the writer intimates. Never the idea of a good employer and a bad employer should be entertained by a class-conscious worker. The writer, moreover, con-

The Nightmare Voyage on a Ship that Never Returned

(By a Seaman Correspondent)
(Continued.)

"The Ojium Den" (Seamen's Mission) was nothing to brag about; it wasn't much better inside. "His Majesty" and a few saints were all hanging on the walls; also the famous Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper." The crew was a healthy, wholesome lot, with no "drug addicts" among them, yet woolen socks, mittens (free), would sound good to any unsuspecting worker.

Greeted by the insipid smile of the black-frocked "dope-peddler" and the enticing smiles of the "benevolent ladies," we warily filled inside.

After a hot preliminary hymn singing: "Throw Out the Life Line; and Pull, Sailor, Pull for the Shore," the parson began to pray:

"Lord, God, conduct safely and take care of the 'staunch' vessel Invermark, her 'gallant Captain R—', the 'noble officers' and the good crew of her sailormen."

"Lord, God, see that she makes a quick passage, that she will have fair winds all the way to the far-off shores of Australia."

Big drops of sweat would roll down his shiny forehead as he prayed and prayed.

The seamen bent their heads and tried to hide their smiles; there was a look of amusement in their bright, clear eyes. Teddy's song of "Work and Pray, Live on Hay," was ringing in his ears.

The prayer was over and we all sighed in relief. Wiping his wet brow the parson seemed to be glad, very glad, that his work was over.

Ladies Begin to Flutter.

The "ladies" began mingling with the crew. Singing out the youngest and the best looking seamen, they struck up a conversation and made "friends."

A couple of old dames went around with donation boxes and began to collect. One gay little dame of fetching smile approached Olaf, the tall, good-looking Norwegian, and soon made "good friends." Smiling coyly she spoke of her husband and his "business trips." "Oh, I am so lonely," and there was a deep sigh of relief.

"He's away again, on business, don't you know . . . you are such a nice man; would you not like to come home for a cup of tea?"

Olaf said nothing. Hanging his head and thinking of his native village, the mountains, the firds, the poor fisherman's hut and his boyhood sweetheart—Olaf shook his head in silence.

"Square dinkum," said the burly Australian on coming aboard; "they took away my last 'bob' and I ain't no more 'baccy' (tobacco) for a chew, the bloody—"

"And we didn't get the 'presents,'"

done the contention of the A. F. of L. reactionary bureaucrats that if some employers become "good" by coming to realization that if they grant shorter hour workday and better conditions to labor, then they will better prosper. That is they will create more surplus value.

—ANOTHER PRINTER.

In New Negro Play



Arthur Hughes who plays in "Harlem," a drama of Negro life now current at the Apollo Theatre.

neither," laughed "Shantey," the lanky Swede.

The fo's'le lamp with the broken globe is smoking, and its yellow, sickly flame is flickering; semi-darkness, smoke and heat.

The stove is red hot again, the fuel: dusty coal, damp wood and a pile of "books" and loose paper (the dope) is thrown on the floor!

Teddy is sitting by the stove and warming his bare and wet feet—during our absence he has cleaned, washed up the place and kept the "home fire going."

"They fooled you, eh, didn't they?" he said, grinning, and he began to speak of his experience in the missions on the Frisco coast.

"Oh, the bastards," said Jack, the Australian, "let's have a chew of tobacco, matey?"

In a dark corner, sitting all by himself, was Olaf. He was thinking: This is my last voyage; I am going back home to fishing, will marry, settle down and no more of these old rotten hulks and rotten food.

Soon we were in our bunks and sleeping; some were already snoring. Teddy, the last man up, filled the stove with coal and throwing in for good measure a big, fat religious book that caught fire immediately, he blew out the smoky lamp. We all slept, the last night. Tomorrow we sail.

R. J. STEVENSON.
(To Be Continued.)

The petit-bourgeois, "gone mad" from the horrors of capitalism, is a social phenomenon which, like anarchism, is characteristic of all capitalist countries.—V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism).

MILL WORKERS WALK OUT ON NEW SPEEDUP

Force Bosses to Quit Their Scheme

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (By Mail).—After attending the National Convention of the National Textile Workers Union of America, which took place in New York City, September 22nd and 23rd I was asked to write about conditions in my mill.

The conditions are terrible. The floors are oily and the windows are never opened during the summer. The place where we wash up is always full of water.

They tried the speed-up in this mill but all the workers walked out and the bosses had to come out after them asking them to go back to work. The workers refused to go back saying that they would not work under the new speed-up system, and that unless they withdrew this speed-up they would go on strike.

The bosses then agreed and the workers went back to work.

At noon hour we had a meeting in front of the mill, asking the workers to vote for Beal for Mayor. I am doing my best to get more members for our union.

LIGHT MERGER FORMING.

Plans are under way, it became known here, to form a huge merger of the electric light and power companies controlled thru ownership of stock by the Electric Bond and Share.

The Electric Bond and Share Company has extensive but not controlling interests in all of the large domestic utility companies which it supervises. It now holds about 25 per cent each of the voting stocks of American Power and Light and National Power and Light, 15 per cent of Electric Power and Light voting stock, less than 10 per cent of Southeastern Power and Light and about 8 per cent of American Gas and Electric.

In bourgeois society, living labor is but a means to increase accumulated labor. In Communist society, accumulated labor is but a means to widen, to enrich, to promote the existence of the laborer.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

MUSEUMS

Best Film Show in Town NOW
Ketch-Albee
42nd Street and Broadway

TWO SOVKINO FILM CLASSICS
TODAY MONDAY TUESDAY
10 DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD
THE FILM EPIC OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
Directed by EISENSTEIN

WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY
Czar Ivan the Terrible
with LEONIDOFF of Moscow Art Theatre
A POWERFUL RE-CREATION OF THE MAD MONARCH AND HIS TIMES

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS
EUGENE O'NEILL'S DYNAMO
MARTIN BECK THEA.
45th W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:30
Mats., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

SIL-VARA'S COMEDY
CAPRICE
GUILD THEA., 5th Blvd. St.
Eves. 8:30
Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Wings Over Europe
By Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne
ALVIN THEATRE
52nd St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

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

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents
HOLIDAY
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH Thea. W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35

Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Greatest and Funniest Revue
Pleasure Bound
COMEDY Theatre, 41st St., E. of Broadway, Eves. Incl. Sun. at 8:50. — Mats. Thurs. & Sat. R U T H

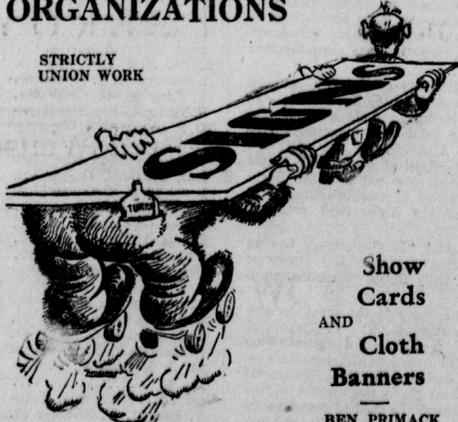
Draper
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE
148th St. W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30
50c; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
Tonight, "The Cherry Orchard."
Tues. Eves., "Katrina."

To All Labor and Fraternal Organizations, Workers Party Sections and Affiliated Organizations!
SCHEDULE A PERFORMANCE AT ONCE OF—
Airways, Inc.
JOHN DOS PASSOS PLAY OF A GREAT MILL STRIKE
Now Playing at the Grove Street Theatre
Make \$275 for the Daily Worker and the Needle Trades Strikers
Call FAXTON at SPRING 3772 for Arrangements.

"In AIRWAYS, INC. John Dos Passos attacks boldly the major problem of our Age and our America—namely, the class war. This is the play of the American workers awakening to class consciousness."
—MIKE GOLD.
New Playwrights Theatre, 22 Grove St., New York City

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START READING THESE MEMOIRS TODAY!

IN THE

Daily Worker

26 UNION SQUARE, New York City
ON SALE AT ALL NEWSSTANDS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY

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

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

Two Office Workers Arrested in Garment District While Distributing Strike Leaflets

HELD IN PRISON SEVERAL HOURS; THEN GIVEN FINES

Leaflet in Call for Union Membership

Fay Kroll and Miriam Helfer, two office workers, were arrested Saturday afternoon on 30th St. in the garment district while distributing circulars calling upon all office workers employed in the district to support the dress strike now going on under the militant leadership of the Need Trades Workers Industrial Union and to join the Office Workers Union. Both arrested workers are members of the Office Workers Union.

Taken to the Jefferson Market Court immediately after the arrests, they were held in jail without being allowed to communicate with anyone for several hours. Brought before the court, they were fined \$5 each.

The growing power and militancy of the Office Workers Union, demonstrated in these arrests, as well as the connection with the dress strike, was the cause of the jailings and fines.

In spite of this attempt on the part of the Tammany and Schlesinger police force to intimidate members of the union, the distribution of these circulars will be continued, the Office Workers Union announces. Participation in the picket demonstrations of the strike will also continue to be part of the union's militant work.

W.I.R. PHILA. TAG DAY FOR STRIKE

To Help N. Y. Needle Trades Workers

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—A campaign for the relief of the needle trades strikers of New York has been started here by the Workers International Relief. The Philadelphia Committee is taking its first step in the drive by arranging a Collection Day on Saturday, March 9.

The W. I. R. calls upon all organizations and individual workers, those already affiliated with the W. I. R. and those who are not yet affiliated, to give their full cooperation. The following centers will be used as stations for the collection where all workers are asked to report at the nearest place:

39 N. 10th Street, 317 S. 5th St., 1208 Tasker St., N. W. corner 8th and Ritten Sts., 1331 N. Franklin St., 1214 Spring Garden St., 4035 Girard Ave., and 2926 W. Gordon St.

Liberals Vainly Seek Mediation Between Sandino and Moncada

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 28.—The "Independence Association of El Salvador and Nicaragua" is annoying the Yankee lackey "president" of Nicaragua, Moncada, by its rather futile efforts to get the presidents of other Central American governments to "offer their friendly mediation in the internal conflict of Nicaragua, in order that it might soon end in an honorable and peaceful form."

The presidents of Honduras and of El Salvador have answered in the affirmative, promising their co-operation to such an end. The president of Costa Rica, Gonzalez Viquez, however, answered by expressing a pious wish that Nicaragua might have peace, but adding that he could not intervene to that most desirable end as Augusto Sandino was not considered as a belligerent government, and remarking that the present situation is not one of differences between two governments. The president of Guatemala has not as yet replied at all. As Moncada himself was also addressed by the association, Anastasio Somoza, his secretary, yesterday replied as follows:

"Referring to your telegram, President Moncada you to have the good will to address yourself first to the presidents of Central America, in such manner that it may be thought in common accord in our situation, not against the United States, but in order to arrive at an understanding of our duties on the continent." Nicaraguan dispatches add that Moncada and his gang do not consider the matter of any importance.

NEW DAIRIES IN CAUCASUS. BAKU, (By Mail).—In the Northern Caucasus 43 butter and cheese factories are being constructed by the local daily cooperatives union.

MINNEAPOLIS, (By Mail).—The cleaners and dyers of the Kroenicks Co. have been locked out because they were union members.

Two Workers Killed in British Wreck



Two stokers were killed when the London-Glasgow night express collided head on into a freight train at Tibshelf, near Alfreton. The wreck was due to negligence on the part of the company. Photo shows piled-up cars.

Many Letters from Miners' Families Tell of Suffering

Letters are daily being received at the National Office of the Workers' International Relief, 1 Union Sq., from starving miners who appeal for a crust of bread for their suffering wives and children. Because they are supporting the militant National Miners' Union, the coal diggers are discriminated against by the mine owners and the United Mine Workers' Union officialdom who have formed an alliance against the great mass of coal diggers of this country.

The Workers' International Relief is cooperating with the National Miners' Union in a national campaign to raise funds to buy food for the starving miners and their families. One of the letters received yesterday, signed by Joe Anthony, Eriton, Pa., reads as follows:

"Just a line to let you know I am in hard shape. I have been out of work for 18 months and can get no work. I belong to N. M. U. and I can't get work no place so I am writing to you to see if you can help me and my family. I have no shoes on my feet and my shoes no good, and my children need clothes and shoes. I have been in debt and cannot get credit any more. If the N. M. U. could help me I would be glad for all my faith is in them. I am doing all in my power to help build the N. M. U. for we need it. So please answer me quick for I am in bad need."

The appeal of Anthony, as well as thousands of other destitute miners must not go unheeded! Food and clothing must be rushed to the coal regions! Send contributions at once to the Workers' International Relief, 1 Union Sq., Room 604, New York City.

Australian Miners Reject Wage Cut

SYDNEY, Australia, (By Mail).—New South Wales coal miners have overwhelmingly rejected the scheme put forward by the reactionary state premier, Bavin, that they accept a wage cut of a shilling a ton in order to "heal" the coal industry. A strike looms should the scheme be put thru.

Bulgar Police Raid Union Headquarters

(Red Aid Press Service) SOFIA, (By Mail).—A few days ago the police raided the headquarters of the workers' unions in Kavalva, broke open the doors and mishandled all the workers present in the building. Everyone present was then taken to the station.

FOR

RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL

(July 9, 1882—March 2, 1927)

and

Anti-War MEETINGS

To Be Arranged by All Districts and Many Party Units All Over the Country, the National Office Can Supply

RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL BUTTONS
With Comrade Ruthenberg's Picture on a Red Background and with the Slogans:—

FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR
and
BUILD THE PARTY

The Price of These Buttons will be: 7c per Button on Orders up to 100; 5c on Orders of 100-500, and 4c on Orders Over 500.

All Party Units Are Urged to Send in at Once Their Orders Together With Remittances Direct to

WORKERS (Communist) PARTY,
National Office 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. C.

HOOVER, CABINET OF MILLIONAIRES, INSTALLED TODAY

No Appointees Able to Defy Mellon Orders

(Continued from Page One) is a partner of Elihu Root and very close to Morgan. Charles Adams, secretary of the navy, is a millionaire banker, part of the Morgan network.

John James Davis, secretary of labor, who also holds over from Coolidge days, is president of the Bond and Mortgage Co., Pittsburgh, a millionaire and politically important on account of being a kind of Imperial Wizard of the Moose, a fraternal order with half a million members.

Polite Face. Ray Lyman Wilbur, new secretary of the interior, will bring to the position somewhat publicly soiled by Fall and Roy West and Work, all discredited by graft in their department, the oily face of a college president, used to begging millions from big business men in return for the right kind of education in Leland Stanford Junior University.

Walter F. Brown, who will distribute patronage to "deserving republicans" through the post office department, of which he is postmaster general, is a professional politician and chairman of all kinds of republican party committees, and so is James W. Good, the new secretary of war.

Sop to Raskob. William D. Mitchell, attorney general is a democrat and seems to have been put on for his subservience to Hoover and to honor and perhaps keep in line the organization so recently led through a national campaign by Raskob of the General Motors Co.

Arthur M. Hyde, one of the latest appointees, secretary of agriculture, was governor of Missouri in 1921-25, otherwise little known except as a small local politician. He will do what Hoover says, and whatever he does, the farmers will curse him. No big man would dare to take the place.

The latest appointee, Lamont, is relatively unknown, but sufficiently connected with big business to make him perfectly safe for Hoover's masters. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Griffin Wheel Co. and director of the First National Bank, Morris Plan Bank, Montgomery Ward & Co., Armour & Co. and the Globe Steel Tubes Co. He is president of the American Foundry Co. During the war he held the safe and strategic position, profitable to his friends, to whom he gave contracts, of "chief of the procurement division of the army."

The whole cabinet is, with the exception of Boss Mellon, made up of men rich enough to be perfectly safe in their intentions and not politically prominent enough but what they will jump when Hoover and Mellon crack their whips.

Steel Cartel to Meet in Belgium in March. BERLIN, (By Mail).—Representatives of the English steel works and the Polish foundries will be invited to the quarterly meeting of the International Raw Steel Cartel, to be held in Brussels, Belgium, on March 14. The question of the cartel's prolongation will be discussed. The cartel is an imperialistic scheme to give English interests more competitive power in their fight with the U. S. Steel Trust.

FIRE "YOUNG" WORKERS. DUBLIN, (By Mail).—The decision of the Great Southern Railway to lay off 121 drivers and firemen and fill their places with younger men at lower rates has aroused strong strike sentiment among all

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

International Labor Defense Bazaar. The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, New York district, will take place March 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Make donations—contribute articles—come into the office, 799 Broadway, Room 422, and help us with the preparatory work.

Freiheit Singing Society. The Bronx section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and bazaar Saturday, March 9, Rose Garden, 1547 Boston Road. The chorus will participate in the concert program.

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

Inter-Racial Dance. An inter-racial dance, for the benefit of the Negro Champion, Daily Worker and the Obrero has been arranged for Friday evening, March 22, at Imperial Auditorium, 150 W. 129th St.

Millinery Theatre Party. The Millinery Workers Union, 74, has arranged a theatre party for March 29. Fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange conflicting dates for that evening.

Progressive Group, Local 35, I.L.W.U. The Progressive Group, Local 35, I. L. D. Bazaar, Members and sympathizers are urged to collect articles. Send to Ida Katz, Bazaar Committee, Unity Cooperative, 1500 7th Ave., City.

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

Want Books for Bazaar. The Downtown I. L. D. Bazaar has a list of books, pamphlets, etc. on all subjects and in all languages are wanted. Bring them to 799 Broadway, Room 422.

Brooklyn Workers Sport Club. A sport carnival and ball will be given by the Brooklyn Workers Sport Club Saturday, March 23, Rose Garden, 1547 Boston Road.

Young Workers Social Culture Club Brooklyn. The fourth annual dance of the Young Workers Social Culture Club will be given Saturday evening, March 23, at the Hebrew Ladies Day Nursery, 231 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn.

Congress 23, German U. C. W. W. The German Council 23, United Council of Working Women, meets the third Monday of the month at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St., City. The council is preparing for the annual bazaar of the I. L. D.

Anti-Fascist Ball. An entertainment and ball will be given by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America at Manhattan Lyceum, 68 E. Fourth St., on Saturday evening, March 23, 8 p. m.

Textile Booth at I. L. D. Bazaar. Every knitted and textile worker is urged to bring articles for the I. L. D. Bazaar and to bring them to the union office, 247 Sixth Ave.

"Guns and Backstage" Review. Comrade Joseph Nadir will present "Guns and Backstage," a yearly review, at the Civic Repertory Theatre Sunday evening, March 10. Jim Lowe, Negro actor, will appear.

Brooklyn Workers Entertainment. An entertainment will be given at the Brooklyn Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St., City, on Saturday, March 16, 8 p. m. Dance will follow the entertainment.

Brooklyn Jewish Branch, I. L. D. A mass meeting of the Brooklyn Jewish Branch of the International Labor Defense will be held tomorrow at 3:30 p. m., 149 Boston Ave., Road.

Downtown English Br. I. L. D. The downtown English branch of the

CO-OPERATIVE
Dental Clinic
2700 Bronx Park East
Apt C. I.
TEL. ESTABROOK 0565.
DR. I. STAMLER
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Special Women's Day Edition
of the
DAILY WORKER
to appear on
MARCH 8TH
Special articles, features on International Womens' Day will appear
SEND YOUR
BUNDLE ORDERS NOW
by telegraph, air mail and special delivery
RATE:— \$6 per thousand—\$1 Per hundred

DAILY WORKER
26 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY

International Labor Defense will meet tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Room 22.
Labor Temple Poetry Forum. The poetry forum will be held at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., on Thursday, 8:15 p. m.
Play Volunteers Wanted. Volunteers wanted for the mass scene in the one-act play "Marching Guns" to be presented at the I. L. D. 15th St. at 8:30 o'clock tonight. At bazaar Wednesday. Report at the Workers Laboratory Theatre, 22 E. 15th St. at least 50 men, women and children are needed.

Workers Party Activities

Section 4 Daily Dance. Entertainment and dance for the funds of the Daily Worker and Spanish and Negro papers will be given by Section 4, Friday night, March 22, Imperial Auditorium, 150-4 W. 129th St.

"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 23, Bronx Workers Center, 1330 Wilkins Ave.

Spanish Fraction Ball. A "Ball of the Sandinistas" will be given by the Spanish fraction of the Party, Saturday night, March 16, Lexington Hall, 198-111 E. 118th 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.

Daily Worker Spring Dance, Bath Beach. Unit 4, Section 4, Bath Beach, will give a Daily Worker dance at 48 Bay 28th St., Saturday evening, March 16.

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

Brooklyn "Kapustinski" Ball. For a good time all workers are invited to come to the "Kapustinski" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker on Saturday, March 23, at 2700 Bronx Park East at 8:30 p. m. There will be imported souveniers, an opera in 15 scenes and many other features. The affair is under the auspices of Branch 6, Section 5, of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Williamsburgh Y. W. L. Units. The Williamsburgh Units 1 and 2 of the Young Workers (Communist) League have arranged an anti-war mass meeting for Friday, March 8, at 8 p. m., at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. George Pershing will be the principal speaker. Good entertainment.

Section 4 Dance. A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion, the Daily Worker and the Vida Obrera will be given by Section 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Imperial Auditorium, 150-4 W. 129th St., Friday evening, March 22. Music by John C. Smith's Negro orchestra. Tickets may be obtained at the Negro Champion, 169 E. 133rd St., Workers Bookshop, 25 Union Square, or the District Negro Committee, 38 Union Square.

International Branch 2, Section 6 Talk. Comrade Oshinsky will discuss "Why New Unions?" at the meeting of International Branch 2, Section 6, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, today, March 4, 8 p. m.

Lower Bronx Unit, Y. W. L. A social and dance will be given by the Lower Bronx Unit of the Y. W. L. Sunday, March 17, 8 p. m., at 715 E. 138th St. "Marat," a play based on the Paris Commune, will be presented.

Automobile INSTRUCTION TAUGHT. Complete Course \$10, until license granted; also private and special instruction to Ladies. AUTO \$45. Longwood Empire SCHOOL Avenue, Bronx INTERV. 10019 (Cor. Prospect St.)

Patronize No-Tip Barber Shops 26-28 UNION SQUARE (1 flight up) 2700 BRONX PARK EAST (corner Allerton Ave.) Phone: DICKENS 1026.

Blue Bird Studio "Photos of the better kind." 1598 FITZPATRICK AVE., Cor. Amboy St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

presented by the Bronx Section Dramatic Group. Proceeds to the Young Worker.
International Branch A, Section 1. The recently-organized International Branch A, Section 1, will meet today, 8 p. m.
Unit 27, Section 1. Unit 27, Section 1, will meet today, 6:15 p. m., 60 St. Marks Place.
March 2, Section 8. Section 8 will be held tonight at 11 p. m. Every member must attend.
Section 47, Section 1. A special meeting of the nucleus will be held tomorrow at 6:15 p. m. at 60 St. Marks Place.
Jazz Band. Comrades who can play saxophone, clarinet, trumpet, etc., are wanted to organize a Y. W. C. L. Jazz Band. Those interested communicate immediately with Harlem Working Youth Center, 2 E. 110th St.

Work on Improving Baku Port Started

BAKU, U. S. S. R., (By Mail).—Work has begun on extensive improvements on the port of Baku involving the expenditure of 6,000,000 rubles. At present three stone piers of 30 meters in length and 225 meters in width are being constructed. A special oil loading pier with a protecting wave breaker will be erected later as well as a pier for docking lumber boats.

Crew of 8 on Dutch Lifeboat Drowned. AMSTERDAM, (By Mail).—The whole crew of 8 of the Dutch steam lifeboat Prinz der Nederlanden were drowned while going to the assistance of the Danish steamer Valka, which was stranded near the Hook of Holland. The lifeboat collapsed in the heavy sea.

"For Any Kind of Insurance" CARL BRODSKY Telephone: Murray Hill 5550 7 East 42nd Street, New York

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Cooperators! Patronize E. KARO Your Nearest Stationery Store Cigars - Cigarettes - Candy 649 ALLESTON AVE. Cor. Barker, BRONX, N. Y. Tel.: Olinville 9681-2-8791-2

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Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers 123 W. 51st St. Phone Circle 7336 BUSINESS MEETING held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m. One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS BAKER'S LOCAL 164 Meets Saturday in the month at 116 E. Third St., Bronx, N. Y. Union Label Bread 20¢ per loaf

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Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST Office Hours: Tues, Thurs, & Sat. 9:30-12 a. m., 2-3 p. m. Sunday: 10:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. Please Telephone for Appointment 249 EAST 115th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York Telephone: Lehigh 6022

DR. J. MINDEL SURGEON DENTIST 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803—Phone: Algonquin 5132 Not connected with any other office

COMRADES EAT at the SCIENTIFIC VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT 1604-4 Madison Ave. Between 107th & 108th Sts.

MEET YOUR FRIENDS at Messinger's Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant 1763 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y. Right off 174th St. Subway Station

We All Meet at the NEW WAY CAFETERIA 101 WEST 27th STREET NEW YORK

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant 199 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food

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

MELROSE Dairy RESTAURANT Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX (near 174th St. Station) PHONE: INTERVALE 9149.

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

Comrades, Patronize The Triangle Dairy Restaurant 1379 Intervale Avenue BRONX

662 NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS STAND TRIAL TOMORROW

Conspiracy Trial of 25 on Thursday

(Continued from Page One) is sore at Governor Roosevelt, representative of the big open-shoppers of New York.

The reason for this sudden disaffection between the two faithful capitalist tools is that Governor Roosevelt has refused the request of the state of Massachusetts to extradite Fred Biedenapp, national secretary of the Workers International Relief, and Paul Crouch, national secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, to stand trial with 23 others on charges of conspiracy in connection with the New Bedford textile strike.

In a letter sent to Governor Roosevelt, Governor Allen administers a petulant rebuke to Roosevelt for thus thwarting the vengeance of the mill owners' courts.

Behind the Allen-Roosevelt controversy is thought to lie an older political antagonism. Governor Roosevelt, democrat, refused to extradite Biedenapp and Crouch, not out of "friendship for labor," but in order to give a jolt to Allen, the republican who defeated the man for whom Roosevelt took the trouble to stump in Massachusetts during the elections. Allen comes back at Roosevelt as best he can by writing a "nasty" letter, charging Tammany's silk-hat governor with doing violence to the sacred constitution of the United States.

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

Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE 351 E. 77th St., New York, N. Y. Tel. Rhinelander 3916

For a Real Oriental Cooked Meal VISIT THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRESSIVE CENTER 101 WEST 28TH STREET (Corner 6th Ave.) RESTAURANT, CAFETERIA RECREATION ROOM Open from 10 a. m. to 12 p. m.

All Comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S VEGETARIAN HEALTH RESTAURANT 558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

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The Significance of the Election of Comrade Marty

At the second ballot in the by-election which took place on February 3 in the constituency of Puteaux in the environs of Paris, our Comrade André Marty won a victory over the fascist Gautherot. Marty was elected by 8317 votes against 7679 polled by Gautherot; about 600 votes were polled by two opponents, one of whom is a so-called Trotskyist, the renegade Souvarine, who, after having betrayed the III. International, now occupies the position of secretary to the worst socialist jobbers.

The result of this by-election renders it possible to establish two important facts:

1. The complete concentration of all the workers' votes upon the Communist candidate. At the election in 1928, when 3000 more electors went to the poll than at the present election, the former Communist candidate Ménétrier polled 6227 votes at the first ballot and 7064 votes at the second ballot; this time Comrade Marty polled 6553 votes at the first ballot and 8317 votes at the second ballot. Thus the second ballot shows a great increase of votes over the first, and this for an outspoken class candidature, the character of which was clearly displayed: against "National Unity," against capitalist rationalization, against the oncoming imperialist war, for the defence of the Soviet Union and for the revolution. A comprehensive work for the united front has been achieved in the factories and the foundations for factory committees capable of putting up resistance were laid. It is to this work that the good result is before all to be ascribed.

2. In his election the Socialist Party disappeared as an important political factor, although it formerly had a strong position in this constituency.

The Socialist Party, unable to refuse its support to the social-fascist Torres, at the first ballot, found itself compelled, in order, if possible, not to disperse its decimated troops still further, to recommend its followers to vote for Marty at the second ballot. The respective declaration, full of malicious calumnies against our Party, was in reality nothing else but a spiteful appeal to fight the Communists, an appeal which was printed in the whole of the reactionary press and there met with the highest approval. Thus the Socialist Party is losing more and more contact with the working masses; it is incapable of laying down a clear line; it does not yet dare, for fear of losing its last followers, to recommend its adherents to direct their fire against our Party. But in practice it hastens to the aid of the most reactionary bourgeoisie not only at the elections, but also in the direct struggles of the workers: in the strike movements of the miners and the textile workers of Halluin.

The election of Marty shows that the workers of the Paris district are rallying round the Communist Party and its revolutionary aims, and this at the expense of the socialists. The result of the election enables us to raise in the whole country with still greater emphasis the question of the mass struggle for amnesty and against persecutions.

The Pound of Flesh: German Workers Pay Reparations



Corrupt Officials Ruin CROM

Governmental Attacks Hasten Dissolution Begun by Graft; Labor Forms New Center

The general political dissolution which has struck Mexico since the assassination of Obregon has extended to the labor and peasant movements. Its most recent phase has been the break-up of the C. R. O. M. (Mexican Regional Labor Federation), the Calles' official group, under the blows of provisional president, Portes Gil. The C. R. O. M. has basked in official favor ever since the Zacatecas convention in 1919.

In that year it was organized by Luis N. Morones and Ricardo Trevino, under the patronage of President Venustiano Carranza as a foil to the syndicalist Casa del Obrero Mundial, which had been declared an outlaw organization, and whose leaders had been arrested for treason.

Morones Achieves Position. The C. R. O. M., however, promptly split with Carranza and the leaders founded the Mexican Labor Party (P. L. M.) to support the candidacy of Alvaro Obregon. After Obregon's victory, Morones was awarded the management of the National Munition Works with a budget of 30,000,000 pesos a year. With the election of Calles, in 1924, he was promoted to the ministry of industry, commerce and labor.

The municipal administration of Mexico City, various governorships and seats in the chamber and senate were captured by the P. L. M. The first two years of Calles' administration marked the heyday of the C. R. O. M. and P. L. M. Since then they have steadily declined. Gradually the C. R. O. M. was deserted by Calles; its attempts to organize the peasant movement, except for a short interval, proved dismal failures.

Corruption crept into the leadership until victory. We must organize our defense against crime, redouble our fight against bourgeois tyranny and its allies, the traitors of the American Federation of Labor and the Cuban Federation of Labor, against imperialism, master of colonial tyrants. Fight without rest on all fronts against all the enemies of our class!

Comrade! Your sorrow is the tragic misery of one who cannot weep; because the right to weep aloud is not permitted. Swallow the sob, comrade, that it may grow more bitter in your heart, but with it also may grow the hatred for your enemies and the determination for your emancipation.

Comrades! Stand up, in honor of the heroic dead, remembering these words, words of inspiration to all workers:

"You, comrades yet alive; comrades persecuted; candidates for sacrifice as are all in this struggle; let us give but one cry: Forward!"

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA,
HAVANA, JANUARY, 1929.

ship. Maladministration, embezzlement of union funds, brow-beating tactics toward independent unions, the use of force to cause unions to affiliate, the breaking of the railway strike called by the independent Transport Confederation—all this represented tactics which could not be effectively challenged while the C. R. O. M. had the support of the police.

Politically, too, the C. R. O. M. and P. L. M. were plunging into troubled waters. The speech of Morones on May 1, 1928, attacking Obregon, brought prompt counter-attacks. The laborites lost their control of the municipal administration of the capital, and of state governorships. The laborite, Celestino Gasca, who had succeeded Morones as manager of the Munition Works, was defeated for the governorship of Guanajuato, after a bloody contest, through the efforts of Obregon. Today the only labor governor on the scene is that of the state of Zacatecas, and the national chamber threatens to oust him.

Peasants Hostile. The greatest failure of the C. R. O. M. was its inability to control the peasants. Today all the peasant forces are outside of the C. R. O. M. and have been for some time. The national agrarian party, led by Antonio Diaz Soto y Gama and Aurelio Manrique, form one wing; the peasant groups around Portes Gil and Marte Gomez form another; the radical National Peasants League forms a third.

For years the railway workers have been out of the C. R. O. M., which organized a small federation on the fringe, largely composed of office workers. The C. R. O. M. has broken rail strikes and disrupted the organization of the railroads, and is cordially hated by all the present rail organizations.

Autonomous State Bodies. The following independent state federations have been built up in spite of the opposition of the C. R. O. M., or have recently seceded from the C. R. O. M.: The Labor Federation of Jalisco, with which is affiliated the powerful Miners Federation of Jalisco; the Workers and Peasants Federation of Tamaulipas; the Workers and Peasants Federation of Durango; the Workers Federation of Nayarit; the Workers Federation of Coahuila; the League of Resistance of Yucatan, Tlaxaco, and Campeche. The workers' organizations of Guanajuato have left the C. R. O. M.

The C. R. O. M. is still the strongest organization in the federal district, the state of Puebla and of Vera Cruz; though in all of these

entities are strong independent organizations.

In the federal district, under police coercion, the reporters' union has seceded from the C. R. O. M., as have also the linotypers, the street-car workers and the chauffeurs. The local federation affiliated with the C. R. O. M. is now seeking a reconciliation with Portes Gil in an attempt to save the situation.

Morones Overplayed. The immediate cause of this disintegration of the C. R. O. M. was the attitude taken in the recent ninth convention. The C. R. O. M. leaders, encouraged by the presence of ex-President Calles and General Roberto Cruz in the convention, came out boldly against Perez Trevino, governor of Coahuila, who had violated a pact with the C. R. O. M., made to secure his election, and who had harassed the C. R. O. M. organizations and driven them out of the state.

The C. R. O. M. attacked the new provisional president, Portes Gil, for his refusal to suppress a play at the Lyric Theatre, which satirized Morones for stealing funds raised for the flood sufferers of Leon (nearly a million pesos), for his purchases of the luxurious Hotel Manzanares for 900,000 roubles, for his diamonds and automobiles, his luxurious country palace in Tlalpam, reputed to be the scene of wild orgies.

Gil Strikes Back. The C. R. O. M. attacked the new Portes Gil retaliated swiftly. When the workers of the munition factories declared their loyalty to the C. R. O. M., the president promptly militarized the establishments. He used police pressure to hasten defections from the C. R. O. M., and the organization began to crumble. The administration deputies in the chamber launched bitter attacks against Morones, and an accounting was demanded of the funds taken from the various unions to found co-operatives and build workers' houses, all of which had gone into the pockets of the leaders—from the Slaughter House Workers' Union alone, some 200,000 pesos.

As a result of these developments and the C. R. O. M. attacks on the new Grand National Revolutionary Party (G. P. R. N.), founded by Calles, and on the executive committee of which Perez Trevino, ex-President Calles was placed in an impossible position, and was obliged either to support the C. R. O. M. or Portes Gil, or his new party, Calles determined to retire definitely from the C. R. O. M.

Obviously this attack was directed against the corrupt leaders

of the C. R. O. M. and not against workers' organizations as such, but in effect the result has been a general disorganization of the workers' movement, leaving the country temporarily without an effective national labor organization. The militant workers were quick to see the danger of the situation. In a country so dominated by militarism as in Mexico a road has been left open for a bold coup by the military and reactionary elements.

The Communist Party, as indicated in the official organ, "El Machete," has issued the slogan: "Down with the C. R. O. M. leaders; up with the C. R. O. M. Every form of publicity and public manifestation has been used to impress upon the workers the necessity of protecting their organizations against the attacks of those who wish not only to see the downfall of the leaders, but also the disruption of the labor movement.

The National Peasant League has taken a similar stand. The local M. O. P. R., during the most difficult moments of the C. R. O. M.'s fight with the government, proposed a solidarity pact, which the C. R. O. M. conveniently accepted.

An appeal to the C. R. O. M., accompanying the slogan, "Up with the CROM," asked them to participate in united front activity, leading to a united confederation of labor to cover all Mexico. This appeal was actually accepted by the C. R. O. M. convention, but the leaders sabotaged it, and the new confederation has now been formed without these leaders, though, of course, with many of the rank and file members.

Indians Charge Mellon and Syracuse City Are Stealing Their Lands

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Representatives of the "Six Nations," a confederacy of Indian tribes once owning the land thru the Atlantic states from Canada to Virginia, argued a charge before the Senate Indian Committee today that the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior and the New York State counties and municipalities had robbed them of approximately 18,000,000 acres of land, by breaking treaties made with the Indians many years ago.

Specific charges of recent thefts are that Andrew Mellon's Aluminum Company took water power sites without proper legal procedure from the Indians, and that the city of Syracuse is threatening to drown them out of other lands by building a dam that will flood the Indians.

The Indians charge that the U. S. Indian Bureau conducts slanderous propaganda against them continually.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

Haywood Nearly Killed In A Battle With Militia In Denver Depot; Its Sequel In Jail A Surprise

In previous chapters Haywood wrote of his early life as a miner, cowboy and homesteader in Utah, Nevada and Idaho; of his rise after years in the Western Federation of Miners to head of that union; its fight in Colorado; he has been speaking of the famous Cripple Creek strike of 1903, and how he issued a circular in the name of the W. F. M. bearing an American flag, with the crimes of the mine owners printed on each of the thirteen stripes. He was formally "arrested" for "desecrating the flag" and was under guard; Charles Moyer, W. F. M. official also under arrest for the same "offense" was arriving in Denver under custody of militiamen. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.
PART LI.

ON the morning of his arrival the stenographers from our office wanted to go to the depot to see him come in. I asked Connolly, the constable who was guarding me, what he thought about us going too. He said he couldn't see any harm in it.

The girls had small copies of the flag poster pasted on their handbags, and I told them it might be just as well not to flaunt these in the faces of the soldiers. We went to the station and when the train pulled in a detachment of twelve soldiers got off first, then Moyer alone, then twelve more soldiers with officers following.

I stepped in and shook hands with Moyer and was walking along with him, hands clasped, when I felt a pressure on my shoulder, trying to force us apart. I looked around. There was Captain Bulkeley Wells, the same Wells who, a few months before, had entered into an agreement with us that would have brought about the peaceful settlement of the strike at Telluride. This thought flashed through my mind, and I wheeled and struck him full in the face.



IT WAS a wild thing to do. In a flash the soldiers came to his rescue, and with the butts of their guns they struck me over the head and knocked me back between two cars. One pulled his gun down on me. I could see the hole in the barrel. I said, "Pull it, you son of a bitch, pull it!"

One of the officers knocked up the barrel and said sharply: "Stand back, stand back!" Then addressing me, "Haywood, go along with Moyer!"

I went along with Moyer and we marched to the Oxford Hotel. I saw Constable Connolly in the line of couple as we passed. He looked rather dejected. I have never seen him since.

WHEN we reached the Oxford Hotel we marched in and Moyer sat down. I was standing with my elbow on the counter, when Walter Kinley, the Telluride gunman came up to me and said:

"Sit down!"
"I don't want to sit down."
He pulled out his six-shooter and made a swing at me, shouting: "Sit down, God damn ye!"

I hit him first and his gun did not strike me. Five or six soldiers rushed up and struck me several times, knocking me back against the wall. Kinley ran around to where he could get an opening, reached over and hit me on the head with the handle of his gun. About the same time a soldier made a jab at me, striking me on the cartilage just below the ribs. An officer came up swinging his six-shooter, shouting: "Get back, you fellers, get back! How many does it take to handle this man?"

I could feel myself getting weak and I staggered to a chair where I sat awaiting further orders. I was bleeding like a stuck hog from blows on the head.

SOON I was taken upstairs and two gunmen were left in the room with me. One of them was Kinley, who was complaining about having broken the pearl handle of his gun on my head. It was only a few moments until the reporters appeared. I gave my keys and papers to John Tierney of the Denver Times. In a short time clean clothes came from home and I changed to the skin, all the time keeping a six-shooter which I had never attempted to use, and which had been somehow overlooked in their perfunctory search.

An army surgeon came and dressed the cuts in my head, sewing back my right ear, which required seven stitches. Then Ham Armstrong, the sheriff of the city and county of Denver, arrived and said, "I want you, Bill." I got up and remarked:

"That good news!" and we started for the sheriff's office. As we were walking along, Armstrong said to me:

"You've got yourself in bad this time, Bill."
I asked him why. He said:

"They're going to take you back to Telluride."
"No, they won't!"

"Why, that's Sheriff Rutan, going over for you now, walking on the edge of the sidewalk," he told me. I looked at Rutan and then turned to Ham, saying:

"Well, I'm not going to Telluride."
When we got to the sheriff's office, Rutan came in and sat down. Armstrong said to me:

"Had I better call up Richardson?" I said, "I think so."
It happened that Richardson was the sheriff's attorney, as well as being attorney for the W. F. M. While I could hear only one end of the telephone conversation, I saw Armstrong's face light up. He hung up the phone and called me out into the corridor. There he told me that Richardson had instructed him to hold me in the county jail until Richardson told him to turn me loose.

Then I pulled out my gun, handed it to Armstrong and asked him to keep it until I called for it, saying:

"I told you I wasn't going to Telluride. They would do less to me for killing that sheriff in Denver than they would do to me in Telluride for 'desecrating the flag.'"

Ham stared at me and said: "Well, by God, do you mean it?"
"I certainly do," said I. "I would have killed him rather than go to Telluride."

HAM told a policeman to get a carriage and take me over to the county jail. On the way over, I bought cigars and smoking tobacco, thinking that there would be a lot of fellows in jail who might be short of smokes. When we got to the jail, the warden said:

"I'm sorry, Mr. Haywood, we can't make you as comfortable here as we'd like to!"

I was weighed and measured according to the rules, and as I stepped off the scales, little Billy Green, the "boss of Green county," came in through an inner door. He said:

"Hello, Bill! Just come this way, will you?"
I followed him, thinking that I was going to a cell, but he led me into an adjoining store room where thirty-five or forty rifles lay on a long table.

"Take your choice," he said, "and we'll have a man behind every one of the others, and if that God damned militia shows up they'll get the warmest reception they ever got!"

ISWUNG a rifle up to my shoulder and remarked that we were pretty well barricaded here in the jail. Then we went back to the office where the sheriff said:

"Here's a desk that you can use, Mr. Haywood. You'll have connection with your office on the telephone, and you can bring your stenographers over here if you have any special work to do."

Pettibone and some others called that afternoon, and Pettibone went to my home to break the news of my arrest to my wife.

"Oh, that don't worry me at all! I'll know where he is every night now," said she. For months she had expected me to be brought home any night on a stretcher.

In the next instalment Haywood writes of how the union men of Denver armed themselves to prevent the solitary from taking Haywood out of Denver; how Haywood was "liable to be arrested if he got out of jail." Those readers who wish to get Haywood's life story in bound volume, a regular book for your book shelf or to give to your friend, may obtain one free with a yearly subscription, renewal or extension to the Daily Worker. Send no more than the regular subscription price and say you want Haywood's book.

Cuban Communists Put Murder Guilt on U. S.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 3.—The Communist Party of Cuba has issued a proclamation to the workers of Cuba, exposing President Machado who has just discovered a "revolutionary plot" to give himself an excuse for further arrests and murders. Machado, says the statement, is only a Wall Street agent, and murdered Milla even in Mexico, as well as a long list of other worker leaders in Cuba, to keep profits flowing for the U. S. imperialists. The statement is as follows:

To the workers of Cuba and to the Cuban people:

Words are insufficient to express the sentiment of an individual, and much more the pain of a class, the anguish of a people, the sorrow and anger of the oppressed. The workers of Cuba, of America and of the world are in mourning because a fighter, valiant, strong and necessary, has fallen. The Cuban petty-bourgeoisie—students, professionals, traders, employees—understand with horror how far the ferocity of the tyrant has gone, revealed suddenly as an international assassin.

Murderer Long Planned.

But words will serve to proclaim the truth and to unmask the criminals. The cowardly assassination, long premeditated in the presidential palace, marks the bloody phase of a new stage of white terror begun immediately at the so-called elections of November; imprisonment and arbitrary deportations of workers on strike; threats by the police against the leaders of workers' organizations; persecution of proletarian papers, and the attempt to assassinate followed by the sequestration and deportation of the Cuban student, Fernandez Sanchez.

Mella, an immigrant in Mexico from the early part of 1926, was the center of the group of political refugees, workers and students deported or persecuted as enemies of the Machado regime. His prestige and personality within Cuba and abroad had been gained in constant struggle, in continuous revolutionary action. He was only 25 years old, but his intense revolutionary history, which gained him the love of the Cuban workers, brought upon him the mortal hatred of the assassin of the Cuban workers.

His Dying Words. Thus live all and die many among those who fight that class justice and happiness may be won. Your duty is not only to venerate them, but to follow them and imitate them

absurd attempt at extradition from Mexico, based on a supposed offense of "national insult" on account of the continental campaign of "Free Cuba."

General Aleman made a trip to Mexico with the special object of obtaining that extradition. That of fort failing, it was decided then to assassinate Mella in Mexico itself. An agent provocateur was sent there with the instruction to provoke trouble over a Cuban flag. The press assisted by twisting facts so that Mella was made to appear as stamping on the flag. This calumnious statement had the object of discrediting Mella with Cuban patriots and among the backward workers.

Cold Blooded Frame-up. Mella was a conscious revolutionary, a Communist, and could not have done nor did he do such a stupidly puerile act. But the flag which he did not stamp on waves above the Cuban legation, protecting his assassins in Mexico; because today the flag does not officially represent more than the larger Cuban bourgeoisie, purchased with Yankee gold and headed by the monster, Machado. Paid agents, hired criminals, at once sailed, before the calumny could be denied, and there, directed by spies knowing the necessary details for their ghastly mission, consummated the crime as planned, coldly and without punishment.

They shot him in the back—under cover of night—as he went, neglectful and without arms. He died as he had lived, and said: "I die for the revolution, assassinated by agents of Machado."

Varona, Grant, Dumenigo, Cuxart, Lopez, Yalob, Bouzon . . . now there is another name in the martyrology of the Cuban working class: Mella, and the terrible list of those sacrificed will continue.

Comrade workers! Mella gave his youth, his strength, his intelligence and his life to the cause of the emancipation of the working class and peasantry. He was a leader, because he assimilated in his own spirit the misery of the whole oppressed class and orientated himself to that class, serving it with loyalty, with energy and love. For that his murderers killed him.

His Dying Words. Thus live all and die many among those who fight that class justice and happiness may be won. Your duty is not only to venerate them, but to follow them and imitate them