

HOOVER HINTS FASCIST RULE; MORE POLICE; SEVERE LAWS

For U. S. Control of World Court; Kellogg Pacts; "Defense," and Stricter Laws
Encourages Mergers; Calls Imperialism a "New Social Order Over All Races"

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The inaugural speech delivered just after noon today by Herbert Hoover hinted fairly plainly at a kind of dictatorship, called in the speech, "a new social order" to be characterized by unlimited attacks on what is called "crime" through a reorganized judiciary in which convictions will be easy, and by means of a greatly augmented "organization of our agencies of investigation and prosecution."

The strengthened dictatorial system outlined by Hoover he refuses to call "imperialism," but he declares must be extended over "other races." More mergers of public utilities at home, high tariff, a world court controlled by Wall Street with means to be applied through U. S. reservations, and the Kellogg pacts are part of the "system," according to Hoover.

In his usual monotonous way President Hoover today read from his stand at the capitol building to those Washington residents and visitors who braved the promised rain, an inaugural address evidently composed by some "ghost writer" along the lines of a meagre outline by Hoover's managers, the big financiers he has always faithfully served.

In language deadly impersonal, without a single striking phrase, without even Wilson's "may I not," or Harding's "normalcy," or Calvin Coolidge's brevity, Hoover's speech dealt with manias, and glossed over practically every important issue that he did not cover with hypocritical and equivocal phraseology.

He did not mention rationalization of industry, the imperialist conflict with Britain, the four million unemployed, Mellon's donation of millions from the treasury to his own companies, the profiteering on flood sufferers, navy building, the conquest of Nicaragua, the chaos of bribery of federal officials, the corruption of elections, recognition of the Soviet Union, or any problem dealing with workers. He ignored the recent brutalities and murders of the Pennsylvania coal and iron police, as also the great and little strikes of recent months.

He did claim brazenly that peace and prosperity pervade these United States, and he did intimate very strongly that mergers of public utilities were all right and should continue.

He referred casually to his "friendly reception on his trip thru Latin America, without a word of the cries, "Viva Sandino" which greeted him from the workers of many central and South American capitals.

Crime—That's It.
Hoover saw one dark spot in this idyllic picture:

"The most serious necessity of our times," read Hoover, "the most malign of all the dangers today is disregard and disobedience of law. Crime is increasing. Confidence in rigid and speedy justice is decreasing. I am not prepared to believe that it indicates an impotence of the federal government to enforce its laws."

"It is only in part due to the additional burdens imposed upon our judicial system by the 18th amendment. The problem is much wider than that. Many influences had increasingly complicated and weakened our law enforcement organization long before the adoption of the 18th amendment."

Bootleggers Worry Him.
Hoover said nothing in his speech to indicate that he was thinking of the alliance of murder gangs in Chicago with the police department there, nothing to show that he meant the clubbing and framing-up of strike pickets and labor leaders. He seemed to be referring to private hold-ups, bootlegging and burglaries, so distressing to those who have found themselves in a position to exorbitant wealth from underpaid labor.

Hoover's cure of this problem is to reorganize the judiciary department that convictions are easier to get—that the frame-up will work better.

"To re-establish the vigor and effectiveness of law enforcement we must critically consider the entire federal machinery of justice, the redistribution of its procedures, the simplification of its procedures, the provision of additional special tribunals; the better selection of juries, and the more effective organization of our agencies of investigation and prosecution that justice may be sure and that it may be swift," said Hoover.

"The more effective organization of our agencies of investigation and prosecution," he stated in his hollow voice, with a quiet glance at the serried ranks of his secret service agents—and if these words mean anything, they mean a great in-

Imperialist Lackey



Herbert Hoover, American finance imperialism's hireling in the office of secretary of commerce, starvation expert during war time, etc., is now installed in his new office, as president of the U. S. Here he is posing in front of a fragment of his masters' flag.

I. L. D. BAZAAR TO HONOR COMMUNE

Big Five-Day Event Opens Tomorrow

The sixth annual bazaar of the New York District of the International Labor Defense, which opens tomorrow (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., will include in its program the official celebration of the workers of New York of the anniversary of the Paris Commune. This celebration will be held on the final day of the bazaar, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Speeches will be made by Karl Reeve, editor of the Labor Defender; Max Bedacht, representing the Workers (Communist) Party; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, of the New York Working Women's Federation and Pat Devine, organizer of District 9 (Minnesota), Workers Party, who will speak for the workers of the west.

"The Struggle," a symbolic dance depicting the struggles of the work-

(Continued on Page Five)

Grocery Clerk Union Fight Scab Union in B'klyn; Call Meeting

The outfit supported by the yellow socialist Forward, which calls itself a grocery clerks union, but is in reality a racketeering outfit, is again up to its old tricks. This time they are sending paid mercenaries as "pickets" in front of a grocery store at 773 New Lots Ave., Brooklyn.

The owner of this store for some time past has had an agreement with the real clerks union, the left wing Retail Grocery, Dairy and Fruit Clerks Union. The workers in this store are members of this left wing union and enjoy union conditions, which were gained when they succeeded in getting their employer to sign up with their organization.

One of the final mass meetings before the big organization drive contemplated by the grocery and fruit clerks' union is to be held tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the union hall, 220 East 14th St. Organized and unorganized clerks in the stores of Brooklyn and Manhattan are called to attend this meeting. Extremely important aspects of the organization campaign, which is to begin in early spring, will be taken up by the meeting.

Hoover's cure of this problem is to reorganize the judiciary department that convictions are easier to get—that the frame-up will work better.

Hoover Attacks Soviet Union in Article; Repeats Slanders

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Those "in the know" at Washington have predicted a change in policy toward the Soviet Union with the inauguration of Herbert Hoover. There may be a change in prospect, but it is not indicated in any statement made by the new leader of the American empire. On the other hand, the current issue of "Nation's Business," official organ of the chamber of commerce of the United States,

DRESSMAKERS' 8 HOUR TAX GOES TO UNION FUND

Workers Respond to Prosecution of Strike

Entire Shops Donate
17 Strikers Arrested in
Mass Picketing

Headquarters of the New York Joint Board of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, were a bee-hive of activity last night as hundreds of dressmakers employed in shops that have settled in their strike came down to pay the 8-hour tax for the strike and union fund.

This was the answer to the appeal of the union that the thousands of dressmakers who worked last Saturday, pay their tax at the earliest possible moment in order that the strike can be prosecuted with the fullest vigor and in order that preparations for the big strike planned for the fur industry may go full speed ahead.

In many instances, the shop chairmen of the various dressmakers shops came down with the contributions of the entire shop. The entire staff of union functionaries and clerical help were kept busy till a late hour yesterday entering payment of the tax into the accounts.

After discussion at two membership meetings of the dressmakers division of the union, last Saturday was set as the date when 8 hours be worked for the union. Otherwise the workers thru the strike won the 40-hour five-day week.

All those who have not as yet made their payments are called upon by their organization in an announcement yesterday to come and settle as soon as they can.

Seventeen strikers were arrested yesterday as a result of the mass picketing in the dress manufacturing district yesterday morning. While the amount jailed is far less than has been the case of preceding Monday morning picketing lines, the

(Continued on Page Two)

BIG MASS TRIAL TO OPEN TODAY

662 Strikers Are Up in
New Bedford Court

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 4.—Mill owners' justice will tomorrow begin its elaborate hocus-pocus at the opening of the mass trial of 662 New Bedford textile workers—the largest in the history of the American labor movement. The trial is scheduled to start in the superior court here on appeals from decisions of the lower courts. The first group of cases include the so-called Sharp Mill riot cases of June 24, 1928.

Judge Dillon, of Springfield, known as a faithful servant of his masters, and a labor-hater, will sit in the case. The 662 workers are being tried on a variety of charges resulting from their activities during the heroic six-months' struggle of the New Bedford mill workers. Some of them have been convicted as many as 12 times and are faced with long jail terms. Most of the leaders of the strike are included in the trial.

Another trial resulting from the New Bedford strike, the conspiracy trial of 25 of the leading figures in the strike, is scheduled to start here Thursday. The charges against these 25 are conspiracy to disturb the peace and conspiracy to parade without a permit.

The International Labor Defense is handling the defense in both these trials, and is mobilizing the workers throughout the country to smash the efforts of the mill owners' courts to railroad to jail hundreds of militant workers and to deal a crushing blow to the National Textile Workers' Union. Arthur Garfield Hays and Joseph Brodsky, attorneys for the I. L. D. are scheduled to be present at the opening of the mass trial tomorrow. Clarence Darrow, who will head the defense corps, is also reported on his way here.

LONDON, March 4 (UP).—Nineteen persons were injured in an explosion and fire in the Woolwich Arsenal danger area today.

A series of minor explosions was followed by a heavier one and fire broke out in the pyrotechnic department of the arsenal. Sky rockets went off by the hundred, shooting out over and along the Thames river. Ambulances and fire apparatus were sent from a wide area. The war office said the main explosion was in the primer and fuse factory.

The extent of damage has not been estimated.

Woolwich, a former town, seven miles southeast of London and now included as part of the metropolitan area, contains the royal arsenal, the largest in Great Britain. The ar-

Final Effort Needed to Fill 'Daily' Drive Quota

COMRADES:
Your response to the appeal sent out by the Daily Worker for funds has made it possible to announce that we are now but a few hundred dollars from the goal set at the beginning of the drive to save the Daily Worker. Several hundred dollars are needed to reach our quota, which will make it possible for us to continue publication of our revolutionary "Daily" unhampered for the present.

We must not lose wind as we draw near the end of the drive. Workers, you must make a final spurt and send in the last few hundred with all possible speed.

Great tasks face the Party, tasks which will require the intensified and broadest use of the Daily Worker, as a mass organizer and as a leader in the class struggle. The convention of the Workers (Communist) Party will set the tasks and the program for the vanguard of the American working class, and the Daily Worker must be in a position to do its share of the work. It must be on the firing line of the class struggle to voice the demands and revolutionary aspirations of the fighters. In every struggle it must play its revolutionary and organizational role.

We know that you realize this, comrades, and that you will do your utmost to raise all funds possible for the Daily Worker. Our only support comes from the working class, and it is upon the workers that we must depend when we are in a financial crisis.

In the next two days we expect our quota to be filled. The necessity is that the Daily Worker receives every dollar that we have counted on. Let your support flow in to the very last minute, with all the impetus characteristic of revolutionary struggles. Every dollar sent in to the Daily Worker is a blow at the enemies of the working class. Continue landing that blow and landing it solid.

The total contributions are:

Previously listed \$15,568.42
Saturday and Sunday 120.10
Monday 200.00
Total \$15,888.52

Instead of allowing your contributions to drop, let them reach the record point in the few days remaining for the drive.

Reach the high point in the drive to save the Daily Worker and heap the war chest of the class struggle high.

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.
Rush all funds to the Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square.

EMERGENCY FUND

March 4, 1924.
Detroit Finnish Educational Association, Detroit, Mich. \$37.25
Collected by Rose Pastor Stokes from arrested dressmaker strikers, City..... 32.45
Camp N'itgedaiget, Beacon, N.Y. 28.44
Dist. 5, I.L.D., Roebing, N.J. 17.45
Section 7, Brooklyn, N.Y. 15.50
Collected by E. Stoklas, 2E, City—Mary Chrenko, \$1.25; J. Weiss, \$1; V. Gross, \$1; Mrs. Erdely, \$1; M. Gabris, \$1; J. Danis, \$1.25; R. Lappar, \$1; 8.50
K. Zelenev, 1.00
Collected by C. H. Falke, Buffalo, N. Y.—J. Hervele, \$2; Ida Karhonen, 25c; J. Wipilla, \$1; H. Teisleri, \$1; Lepa, \$1; J. Skistara, \$1; A. Toyryla, \$1; S. Johnson, \$1
Ukrainian Workers Club and Ladies Society, Muskegan, Mich. 8.65
Collected by Mrs. Gladstein,

26 DIE, 19 HURT IN ARSENAL BLASTS

Big Explosions in London, Sofia

LONDON, March 4 (UP).—Nineteen persons were injured in an explosion and fire in the Woolwich Arsenal danger area today.

A series of minor explosions was followed by a heavier one and fire broke out in the pyrotechnic department of the arsenal. Sky rockets went off by the hundred, shooting out over and along the Thames river. Ambulances and fire apparatus were sent from a wide area. The war office said the main explosion was in the primer and fuse factory.

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TROOPS REVOLT IN MEXICO; TWO STATES SEIZED

Rebels Backed by an Agrarian-Clerical Feudal Reaction

Imperialistic Rivalry
British-Yankee Fight to Rule Government

The class basis of the so-called "revolution" now reported in Mexico centers in the large landholders (latifundistas) and the catholic church so far as native classes are concerned. However, unquestionably foreign imperialism is the real instigator. The growing dominance of United States imperialism over the Mexican government conflicts sharply with the rival imperialism of England which has \$750,000,000 invested there as against U. S. investments of \$1,250,000,000. Like China, the contest between the various native militarists cannot be understood without their connection with world imperialist rivalries. Under the present circumstances with the United States striving to consolidate its political control of Mexico, against England, any military revolt not identified with the cause of the workers and peasants inevitably gives grounds for suspicion that the United States is provoking a revolt to justify large scale armed intervention and occupation.

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—A revolution has broken out in Mexico, occurring simultaneously in widely separated states, indicating previous preparation, to overthrow the central government of President Portes Gil. Though the rebels claim eight states, mostly in the northwest, are with the revolt, only two are certain to be presently supporting it are confirmed. These are in the southeast state of Vera Cruz and the northwest state of Sonora.

Rigid censorship hides whatever other movements may be afoot. Strong unofficial reports state that one more state, Coahuila, in the north, is following the revolt, and that on the southern isthmus, Tehuantepec is for rebellion, indicating that the state of Oaxaca, in which Tehuantepec is located may be in control of rebel forces.

The rebellion is definitely not a mass movement, thus far, and is at (Continued on Page Five)

CANADIAN UNION CONVENES SOON

Needle Industrial Union to Set Date Soon

TORONTO, March 4.—A full plenum of the Provisional National Executive Committee of the Canadian Needle Trades Workers Union was held here last week and a decision was reached to formulate an official call for the first national convention of the new industrial union.

The writing of the call and settling the time and place definitely was left to another meeting of the National Committee.

In the meantime this meeting of the leading body of the organization sent instructions to all its locals to prepare for a thorough discussion of all problems facing the union so that each unit of the union shall be prepared to give complete instructions to their delegations when the convention is held. Discussion material and reports will be sent to the locals by the central body.

The Canadian needle workers union was established about eight months ago when the locals of the reactionary United States unions split away. The new union, beginning with very few members had grown remarkably in numbers, prestige and strength. J. Salzberg, formerly vice-president of the reactionary American millinery union, is president of the Canadian organization.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 4.—Jasper McLevy, capitalist, owner of a slate roof factory here which he extracts profits from the workers, is a member of the National Executive Committee of the socialist party.

He was the socialist candidate for governor in the last elections.

In the columns of the Bridgeport Herald he now appeals for a united front openly, as has recently existed in secret, between the democratic party and the socialists, for support of parts of the socialist campaign appeal. Quite correctly he says:

"Not a single thing in this program can be classed as 'radical' legislation." (Continued on Page Three)

COMMUNIST CONVENTION OPENS; JAY LOVESTONE SPEAKS ON PARTY TASKS

Bedacht Makes Report on the War Danger, Weinstone on Comintern Congress

Presidium Elected for the Convention; Great Enthusiasm Throughout Session

The first business session of the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party opened last night at 7:15 at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place.

Lovestone called to order the first working session of the Convention, with the announcement that the first point on the agenda would be the election of a Presidium for the Convention. The following delegates were unanimously elected:

From District 1, Charles W. Bixby; District 2, Benjamin Gitlow, Otto H. Hall and Henry J. Rosemond; District 3, Jay Lovestone and Fred; District 5, W. J. White; District 8, William F. Kruse, Lehtinen; District 13, John Owens; Young Workers League, Herbert Zam; Ella Reeve Bloor and Wm. Z. Foster.

The Presidium unanimously selected Jay Lovestone as the chairman for the first session, amidst great applause on the part of the delegates and visitors.

Lovestone read greetings to the convention from the secretariat of the South American Bureau of the Comintern, from the National Executive Committee of the Irish Workers League and from the Dodge-Chrysler Nucleus in Detroit.

Then Lovestone announced the next points on the order of business. These are the Report on the War Danger, with Max Bedacht, member of the Political Committee (Polcom) of the Party as reporter, and the Report on the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern, with William W. Weinstone, of the Polcom, as reporter. While these reports were being made, the Presidium would work on the composition of the various committees of the convention. This morning at 10 o'clock these committees would be in session. The next plenary meeting of the convention was announced for 1 p. m. today.

Lovestone's speech as chairman follows in full:

"Comrades:
"Before opening the meeting I desire to avail myself of the opportunity as chairman of the first working session of the convention to present to the comrades the viewpoint of the leadership of the Party towards the hopes, the plans and preparation of this convention. I regret that due to the pressure of work I will not be prepared to make the report for the Political Committee until tomorrow afternoon. We will not lose time, we will proceed to consider the other questions, but I will take this occasion to indicate what the outlook of the Central Committee of the Party is for the results of this convention; what we hope to have and what we hope the delegation will seek to accomplish.

"This convention, the Sixth National Convention of our Party, which will be ten years old in September, is the most important convention that our Party has yet held. It is the most authoritative convention in more respects than one. The highest organ of the Communist International is the Congress of the Communist International. This convention is held as a result of the examination of the problems and tasks confronting our Party by the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International.

"This convention is called to help strengthen the Party, to help unify the Party, to help correct the Party's line, to promote a spirit of Bolshevik self-criticism; to unify our ranks so that we can face our common enemy with more determination, with greater Leninist clarity. The character of the social composition of this convention very well speaks the earnest desires of the leadership of the Party to comply fully with and to execute energetically the decisions of the Communist International. One of the instructions given to our Party by the Sixth Congress was to lend a greater impetus, to draw more workers, workers from the factories, workers from the basic industries into the leading committees of the Party, into the organic leadership of the Party. This convention marks a decisive turning point. This convention is a monument to the tremendous improvement that our Party has made since the Sixth World Congress in the drawing in of workers to our leading ranks and is an eloquent tribute to the fact that our Party takes very seriously its being an organic section of the Communist International.

"There have been, so far, three critical periods in the life of our Party. Some of us will recall the first heavy onslaught against our

ing mass meeting last Friday night, he had 15 cents left. He had one meal during these three days, at Pittsburgh, where he bought a beef stew for a quarter.

"You've Got Nerve."
Locket, who is out of work, would let nothing hinder him from attending the Party convention. When he told his comrades back in East Liverpool, a pottery center, that he

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(Continued on Page Two)

Connects Chicago Police with Gang Murders; Policeman Confesses Crime

POLICEMAN IN AUTO THEFT RING, HE SAYS

Murder Squads Know Department Decisions

CHICAGO, March 4.—Admission that the murderous bootleg gangs, which are the main support of many Chicago city officials, have stretched tentacles into the innermost councils of the police department was voiced by investigators for the state's attorney's office today, after partial verification of the suspicion that some members of the police force were allied with crime.

Edward Coleman, for seven years a patrolman, confessed he had shot Michael Bugario, racketeer, because he feared Bugario would reveal the patrolman's part in an auto theft ring. Bugario was "taken for a ride" Saturday night.

The patrolman said he had been working with Bugario for several years, giving tips regarding automobiles which could be stolen. Bugario was trapped and demanded \$500 of the ring to fight prosecution on a charge of violating the Dyer act.

Several witnesses have charged that members of the gangland firing squad, which committed a wholesale massacre two weeks ago, were members of the police force.

It has been shown the gangsters are at least so close to police activities they are able to obtain information regarding even the most secret moves. As an example of this, it was pointed out that testimony of Dr. Royal Tacker in connection with the massacre had not become public knowledge, yet Tacker was kidnapped and beaten and taken to Detroit, presumably by gangsters who feared his revelations might lead to important arrests in the gang massacre.

Young, Representing Creditors in the U. S., Bosses Dawes Board

PARIS, March 4 (UP).—The United States asserted its power in reparations problems today as Owen D. Young, unofficial American delegate and chairman of the reparations experts commission meeting here, virtually reorganized the entire procedure toward settlement of how much Germany shall pay and the method of the payments.

Soviet Ukraine Builds Up Food Manufacture

KIEV, U. S. S. R., March 4.—The Ukrainian Commissariat for Trade has appropriated 43,400,000 rubles for the construction of factories to produce foodstuffs for the domestic and foreign markets. About 60 per cent of this sum is to be expended on construction of canneries, bakeries, three large refrigerator warehouses and other enterprises devoted to the internal market.

VENEZUELA REVOLT OI. NI CARACAS, Venezuela, March 4.

The Venezuelan minister of the Interior, Pedro M. Arcaña, denies the existence of any revolutionary agitation in Venezuela. A short time ago reports from Colombia and other sources told of a revolt by a bourgeois opposition military group against the fascist dictatorship of Juan Vicente Gomez.

GIRL KILLED IN SUBWAY Falls to Track While Seeking 90 Cents

Crushed almost beyond recognition by the roaring wheels of the I. R. T. subway express, the body of an unidentified young girl was recovered yesterday on the subway tracks a few hundred feet east of the Grand Army Station in Brooklyn. One seared hand of the victim clutched a purse. It contained 90 cents, and while picking up this meager sum from the floor of the train near the connecting doors the girl was jerked from the platform to the tracks below.

Imperialist Cabinet for Wall Street's War Preparations



Top row, left to right: Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war, governor general of the Philippines which are conquered territory, and a bloody imperialist is secretary of state in Hoover's cabinet, Andrew W. Mellon, millionaire labor hater is secretary of the treasury; James W. Good will do Wall Street's bidding as secretary of war; Charles F. Adams, another millionaire as secretary of the navy; Walter F. Brown, "red" hater, as postmaster general. Lower row, left to right: W. De Mitchell, millionaire democrat, is attorney-general; Ray L. Wilbur, professional imperialist, secretary of the interior; Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture; James J. Davis remains as secretary of labor; Robert P. Lamont, steel-millionaire, secretary of commerce. Hoover, who is worth \$10,000,000, leads them.

DEFIES JINGO TEACHER HIKES 600 MILES

Pioneer Refuses to be Coerced by Scouts

HOOVER WRITES ATTACK ON USSR

Article in Magazine Repeats Slanders

(Continued from Page One) pursuit of social theories, had destroyed the primary self-interest impulse of the individual to production.

He continues his attack on Communism and the Soviet Union in the following words: "Although socialism in a national application has now proved itself with rivers of blood and inconceivable misery to be an economic and spiritual fallacy and has wrecked itself upon the rocks of destroyed production and moral degeneracy, I believe it to have been necessary for the world to have had this demonstration."

Hoover thus embraces in his statement the pith of all the lying slanders against the U. S. S. R. that have been concocted during the last few years by the white guard enemies and the reactionary enemies of the Soviet Union. The man who now takes over the job of directing the forces of Wall Street in attacks on the working class at home and abroad, defines his capitalist "individualism" as a "right to liberty" which "admits the universal divine inspiration of every human soul."

Hoover, however, will have a lot of words to swallow, and a complete change of policy to announce, if, as well may be, American big business follows the lead of one of its rivals, the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co. (British owned) and negotiates a surrender to the Soviet Union dictated by the growing contradictions of capitalism.

Lack of Window Wiper Causes Death of "L" Motorman in Collision

Lack of any window wiper device on the front cab of a seven passenger train of wooden cars on the Third Ave. Elevated Line caused the death of Wm. McCormack, motorman, yesterday.

MONTE CARLO, March 4 (U.P.)

Monaco faced a revival of its recent political crisis today as a result of the resignation of three members of the special mixed commission which was appointed to attempt a settlement of the protests against the growing power of directors of the famous casino.

Want Bar in Spain as Against U. S. Tariffs

MADRID, March 4.—Because the United States is erecting tariff barriers against Spanish products, financial circles in Spain are asking the Spanish government to deny American products the reciprocal that it concedes to France, Ireland, Germany and other nations.

BOSTON, (By Mail).—James Mishkis, 8, member of the Red Guard Group of the Young Pioneers of America, was reprimanded by the principal of the Kosminsky School in Chicago because he distributed anti-Boy Scout leaflets at the school gate.

When the principal questioned him and other pedagogues cross-examined him, James declared that he was a Pioneer doing Communist work. He was told that he must drop his membership in this "un-American, red organization," and was put in charge of a Boy Scout who took him from room to room, displaying him as a "vicious" Bolshevik who was trying to undermine the Boy Scouts of America. James never flinched and displayed his contempt for his "gendarme's" Boy Scout propaganda.

He was led back to the principal to whom he announced that he was still a Pioneer and would continue to be a Pioneer in spite of anything that might be done.

That night a group of Boy Scouts gathered outside James' house and shouted "Down with the Pioneers." The door opened and James came out, shouting: "Long Live the Pioneers! Long Live Soviet Russia! Long Live Communism!"

'Hromada' Defendants on Appeal; Protests Against Using Torture

(I. L. D. News Service) WARSAW, Poland, (By Mail).—The hearing of the appeal of the first group of appellants sentenced in the Hromada cases commenced on the 28th of February, 1929.

At the previous trial, which lasted almost two months, 37 accused were sentenced to a total of 209 years hard labor. Amongst the accused were the White-Russian members of the Polish Sejm (Parliament), Tarashkevitch, Rak-Michalovsky, Voloshin and Mictla, who received sentences of 12 years hard labor each.

To Hold Mass Meeting for Summit Strikers

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 4.—A mass meeting in sympathy with the striking textile workers of Summit will be held at 63 Mercer St., this Friday night at 8 o'clock.

Negro Gets Jailed for Arguing With White

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., (By Mail).—"If a Negro can be shown as having cursed a white man, that will be enough to be considered as his having struck the first blow," Magistrate Merchant stated last week in sentencing C. McBeth, a Negro, to pay a fine of \$100 or spend 30 days in jail for cursing a white man.

Report Big British Plantation Captured by Sandino's Forces

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (By Mail).—The forces of Sandino to the number of 100 men, according to reports made to the British legation here, have occupied the coffee plantation of a British owner, Charles Potter, the department of Jinotega.

CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY COMMENCES HERE

Jay Lovestone in Opening Address

NEGRO WORKER WALKS FROM OHIO TO PARTY MEET

(Continued from Page One) would hike to New York City, they thought that he was only "kidding." But he took his cane and came along with his cousin, Edgar Mahoney.

He said that anywhere between one and two hundred automobiles passed him and many drivers cursed him outside of Pittsburgh, before he finally got a "lift" that took him over the mountains. It was a worker driving a truck who picked him up and when he was told that Bud Lockert was going to the Communist Convention he said: "Well, you've got nerve. I'll take you as far as I'm going."

It was while working for the Central Sewer, Pipe and Supply Company in Steubenville, when 14 years old that Lockert was burned by molten iron. He lost his sight completely and the company gave him \$300 for both his eyes and threw him on the dump heap.

Bud Lockert, however, was made of stern stuff. He went to a school for the blind and learned a trade he could pursue. Five years ago he joined the Communist Party and has been an active worker in District 6, ever since then. In spite of his physical handicap, he travels through the mill and mine towns of Ohio and Western Virginia, as sub-district organizer for Negro work and as Daily Worker agent, recruiting new members for the Party and the League.

Lockert has also been thrown into jail a number of times because of his Communist activities. But he fears neither jail nor blows. "Why should I be afraid of the police," Lockert says, "I can't see them?" Once he was arrested in Midland, O., home of the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co. while explaining the principles of the Communist Party to a large number of steel workers in the general store. He was charged with having stolen a pool table and trying to sell it and was in addition threatened with a beating by the police chiefs. He told them to "go ahead and beat me." After having spent a few days in jail he was finally released.

Worker Correspondent Course Will Have First Active Session Tonight

The first active session in the Worker Correspondence course being conducted by Sender Garlin, of the Daily Worker staff, at the Workers School, 26-28 Union Sq., will be held tonight at 8:30. Last week, preliminaries were taken up and the scope of the course outlined.

An effort will be made in this course to train workers to write brief, accurate and effective news from the shop. There will also be instruction in the writing of news stories and special feature articles.

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MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (By Mail).—The forces of Sandino to the number of 100 men, according to reports made to the British legation here, have occupied the coffee plantation of a British owner, Charles Potter, the department of Jinotega.

CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY COMMENCES HERE

Party, as a Party, by the government when we were driven underground. The comrades will recall the crisis of our Party as a result of the death of our leader, Comrade Ruthenberg. The convention held in 1927, the Fifth National Convention, will be known in our Party annals as that convention which laid the basis for the development of a Central Committee as an organ of the entire Party, acting as a Central Committee for the entire Party membership. The primary task of this convention, insofar as the inner situation of the Party is concerned, is to eradicate (with surgical methods, if necessary) whatever vestiges of factionalism still remain in our ranks. (Tremendous applause.) This convention must be a convention which will result in the consolidation of the Party beyond the shadow of any doubt. (Tremendous applause.)

"In this direction we have already made substantial headway. The support of the Central Committee has won, particularly among the proletarian sections, has won the recognition of even the most skeptical of our comrades that our Central Committee has the widest basis of support and loyalty, energetic support and unquestionable loyalty of the Party, of the overwhelming majority of our membership.

"In this convention we will deal with more basic problems than we have dealt in any of our previous conventions. The question of the estimate of American imperialism, the question of reformism, the question of the fight against the right danger, the main danger confronting every section of the Comintern without exception, the question of a struggle against Trotskyism which has since the last convention and for the first time in our Party raised its ugly head in a really dangerous way.

"Our Party is at a turning point. It is true we have turned the corner but we have not yet completed the turn. The very fact that the convention is held after the Sixth World Congress, which congress next to the Second Congress of the Comintern was the most productive ideologically, was the most important in a decisive sense towards the development of Bolshevik sections of the Comintern. I refer you to the adoption of the first Comintern program, the fight against the right danger, the question of strengthening the discipline and unity of our various sections, the question of eradicating Trotskyism, the fight against the imperialist war danger as the primary task, as the primary objective of our section of the Comintern as well as of all other sections.

"The entire present world situation lends a certain color to the importance of our convention. The increasing antagonisms between the Anglo-American imperialisms, antagonisms making very rapidly for a clash of these imperialist powers, for another world war; the increasing hostility toward the Soviet Republic, the increasing conflicts among the various imperialist powers—all this indicates that our Party convention meets in a period of extreme international tension. At the same time, and precisely growing out of these conditions, precisely growing out of this world situation, in which the United States is becoming increasingly involved, in which the United States is becoming organically bound up, so that it reacts more quickly and suffers more positively from the contradictions of the war-shattered capitalist conditions of other countries—all these conditions give rise to increasing resistance among the masses of this country, the basic proletarian masses in the unorganized industries, which constitute the overwhelming majority of the working class of this country.

"In the light of these conditions we can say that our Party has been developing a new Party line. It is not my purpose to discuss this at

Watchdogs of American Imperialism



Hoover and his vice-president Curtis, posing before their imperialist flag on the eve of their inauguration as chief government lackeys for Wall Street.

At this moment. The CEC report will cover this. A new Party line means that our Party must have a new inner situation in which the enormous tasks are confronting us, under conditions which still present tremendous difficulties before us, means that first of all we must secure a complete Communist consolidation of our forces. If we wish to take a birds-eye view of our Party at this time we should call upon an impartial observer, the only sound judge of our Party in the last resort, the Communist International. The Comintern speaks of our Party as beginning to turn into a mass Party of political action, guiding the political and economic actions of the most advanced and most militant ranks of the American proletariat.

The Comintern very properly speaks of the number of fierce and stubborn class battles led by our Party. There are comrades in this room, delegates from the factories, from the mills and mines, who have received scars in these battles led by them when it says: "Precisely in the period following the Convention of 1927 the Party has been acting with increasing frequency as stalwart leader of mass actions of the American proletariat and has increased its influence among the native workers."

"Comrades, our work among the fur workers, garment workers, among the miners and textile workers, is a good start, a good beginning, but a very feeble beginning. And in this work we have made some very serious errors. It is the task of this convention to pass judgment on these errors, and not merely to pass judgment but to take the necessary steps politically and organizationally to make impossible the recurrence of these errors. The CEC, the Party under the leadership of the CEC, has made a number of serious right errors since the last convention. We have corrected some; others we still have to correct more fundamentally. But this is up to this convention. The CEC is confident that this convention will take the necessary and decisive steps to make impossible the recurrence of old errors and to fight the right danger in such a way as to prevent the poison of opportunism from seeping into our Party, into the ranks of our comrades (Tremendous applause.)

"In the examination of some of the difficult tasks confronting us, there has arisen in the minds of some the question 'what is the Communist International?' The opinion of the Central Committee is that the Communist International is the central collective leadership of the World Party, the World Party of which we are an organic part based on the best experience, based on the most Leninist conceptions. In our Party the first prerequisite of being worthy of the name of Communist is unquestioned and unquestionable loyalty to the Communist International (Applause.)

"I have had occasion, as a representative of our Party, to work in meetings of Commissions of the Communist International, in many Plenary sessions of its Executive and in the World Congress. I know this is the spirit of the Communist International. This Party of ours which has time and again had its problems examined and evaluated, its shortcomings pointed out, was strengthened by the Comintern's criticism. Our Party which has fought the enemy, the Trotsky

clique, the enemy outside, and even if there are such enemies still in our ranks, our Party has pledged unquestionably and determinedly to fight under the banner of the Communist International to overthrow and destroy capitalism and imperialism in the United States of America.

This is our job and it will be realized under the Leninist leadership of the Communist International. This Convention will take decisive steps to establish our Party as the leader, as the victorious Party of the proletariat in the United States. (Loud and prolonged applause. Cheering by delegates with delegates arising to sing the Internationale.)

W.I.R. Clothing Center Wants Men's, Children Clothing Immediately

The W.I.R. Clothing Distribution Center conducted by the Workers International Relief at 2311 Second Ave., yesterday appealed for donations of men's and children's shoes and men's clothing.

Louis A. Baum, manager of the store, states that most of clothing is needed immediately, especially men's and children's shoes. Workers who can donate clothing are urged by Baum to send it by express, as the truck of the W.I.R. has broken down.

"The express charges are very small," declares Baum. "I feel confident that all workers who have clothing to contribute will be willing to call in the express company and pay the slight charges so as to get the clothing to the distribution center at once. Especially now, when the W.I.R. is conducting a national campaign for miners' relief, it is important to get your clothing out to the center where much of it will be utilized for miners' relief."

"The clothing center appeals to all friends of the W.I.R. to send the clothing to 2311 Second Ave., care of Baum, New York City, where it will be disposed of."

DRESSMAKERS' 8 HOUR TAX GOES TO UNION FUND

Workers Respond to Appeal

(Continued from Page One) court made up for police "generosity." Five women strikers and two men strikers were sent to jail for two days each.

In addition to this, four others were found "guilty of disorderly conduct" when they dared to picket, but had their sentences suspended. These cases came up in the Jefferson Market Court, Sixth Ave. and Tenth St. Magistrate Norris was the "passer of judgment."

Those sent to jail for two days are: Bessie Cohen, Lena Fineman, Dora Rosenblatt, Louis Kapernanos, C. Petrotokis, Ida Cohen and Celia Goldstein.

Workers School Will Give Lecture Course on U. S. Imperialism

A detailed analysis of American imperialism will be given in a symposium lecture course at the Workers School, beginning next Saturday, at 8:30 p. m.

Among those scheduled to lecture on various phases of the subject are Jay Lovestone, Max Bedacht, Ben Gitlow, William W. Weinstone, William Z. Foster, Otto Huiswood, Robert Dunne, Earl Browder, Herbert Zam and Robert Minor.

The nature of Imperialism; the United States and World Politics; America's Foreign Investments; United States' Imperialism in China; United States' Imperialism in Latin America; the War Danger; the Effect of American Imperialism on the American Working Class; the United States and the Oppressed Negro Race; the Militarization of America; Imperialism and Revolution and Whither America? are subjects that will be discussed in the series of lectures.

U.S.S.R. Scientists Produce New Grain

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—A new grain, named "Sekatrotikum," described as a cross between wheat and rye, having the quality of wheat and the power of rye to resist cold, has been produced by Soviet scientists, who state it will enable the wheat growing areas of the Soviet Union to be extended farther north.

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Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Christian Socialism is but the holy water with which the priest consecrates the hearthstones of the aristocracy.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

THE TECHNICAL MAKE-UP OF OUR SHOP PAPER.

(ARTICLE NO. 4).

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.
The technical make-up of the shop paper is of no small importance, especially in America, where the worker gets the best of technique in the capitalist papers, which try to appeal particularly to him, and in the company organs of the employer and consequently he is inclined to look with contempt at anything handed to him which does not look well.

Types of Papers.

The shop papers in America fall into the three categories as far as technical make-up is concerned—the printed paper, the mimeographed paper and the mimeographed paper. From many standpoints it is best to print the papers. They look more like the miniature newspaper they should be. They look neat and offer the best opportunities for attractive arrangement of material. The main drawback, of course, is the expense, which also is a factor in cutting down illustrations. If the paper is successfully sold, and successful appeals are made for contributions from the workers, then the problem is solved.

Mimeographing has the same disadvantages as printing in the matter of expense and even more restriction in the use of illustrations, and is in no way equal in other respects.

The third method, that of mimeographing, although mimeographed paper can never look anything like

a real newspaper, has many advantages over the other two. In the first place it is cheap compared with printing. In the second place the opportunities for original illustrations are unlimited. A third very important consideration is the fact that it overcomes a dangerous evil in shop paper work—that of the district taking all the burden for the work of getting out the paper, and absolving the nucleus from all responsibility.

The mimeographed paper requires a great deal of technical labor where no particular skill is demanded—running off the stencil, assembling the pages and clipping them together. All the members of the nucleus can be made to participate in this work, and they come to feel more that the paper is their own organ, and not simply something which the district gets out for them. Experience has shown that where the unit is drawn into participation in the technical work of the paper, their interest in getting material for the paper, and their sense of responsibility in connection with every phase of their shop paper is always stimulated.

Merits of Various Types.

There seems to be a difference of opinion on the comparative merits of the mimeographed and the printed paper. Some comrades feel that even where funds make it possible to get out a printed paper, the mimeographed paper is preferable. They claim that in any case we can't

compete with the very expensive company organs and capitalist periodicals, and the amateurishness of the mimeographed paper, if well executed, will make the worker feel more that it is his own because every bit of it is done by his fellow-workers in the shop.

In any case, for very large factories, such as the Ford factory in district 1, mimeographing is out of the question, because of the tremendous amount of work it would involve.

If the technical work of getting out a mimeographed paper is done with care and skill, very attractive results can be obtained, as some of our papers recently issued show. But it is no easy matter, and requires a typist who is not only experienced in this particular work, and who can use judgment in the arrangement of the material as she cuts the stencil.

Of the 39 papers we have, 12 are being printed at present, 1 is mimeographed, and 26 are being mimeographed.

The appearance of the 12 printed papers need not be commented on, since in every case it is neat and the material well arranged. The Dock Worker, district 9, which is the only mimeographed paper, is attractive in size and appearance.

But much can be commended and much can be criticized in the "home-grown variety" of mimeographed sheets. Lack of skill and experi-

ence are easily detected in the make-up of quite a number of papers, whereas others are so excellently gotten up that it is hard to choose between them and the printed papers.

Usual Shortcomings.

The commonest fault is the attempt to crowd too much material on each page, at the expense of the appearance of the paper. This is carried to such an extreme in several cases that the two columns run together in an indistinguishable manner, and the margins on the stencils are so narrow that the paper won't take the print and the material is absolutely unreadable. Sufficient care is not taken in running them off the mimeograph, resulting in the smearing of pages against each other. This is sometimes due to using the wrong quality of paper. In some cases the paper is too thin to take both sides, resulting in a blurred effect, from the print on each side showing through on the other.

Some papers don't separate their articles clearly enough, subheads being run exactly as titles of fresh articles. This creates confusion. Where an article breaks off at the foot of the column, quite frequently there is no indication where it is continued. A really skillful typist will arrange her material so that as few articles as possible need to run over onto other pages. There are instances where one article is continued on three additional pages,

just wherever there happens to be space for a few lines. This can easily be avoided by a little forethought in planning the arrangement of the paper.

Where the material is run in a solid mass, instead of in two columns, it is not tempting to the average worker to read. Dividing lines between columns improve the appearance.

Now and then we find an issue made up of sheets of two different sizes, which makes an untidy impression.

When the typewriter on which the stencil is cut has clear, sharp type and is absolutely clean, the result is almost a printed effect, as in the first issue of the Stanton Miners Blast, district 3.

Progress In Technique.

In going over one issue after another of any particular paper, and one paper another of any particular district, progress in the technical handling of the papers can be easily discerned. Take the Hattie Carnegie Worker, district 2, for instance. The first issues were overcrowded, with small margins, in spots scarcely readable. At present the paper has an excellent appearance, with articles well placed and good spacing in margins and between articles.

District 2 in general has the best looking papers of the mimeographed type, and an examination of every issue of the Wright Propeller, one of the oldest papers in the district,

shows that the district has been able to profit from long experience. The first issue was one lone mimeographed sheet, rather untidy in appearance. The second issue was a very neat looking printed paper, but the ambitions and the expense were both too great, and the third issue went back to the untidy mimeographed type. Such a slump creates a bad impression. After a few numbers illustrations began to appear, but few and far between. By the time its younger brother, The Mascot, was born, the Propeller had tried the mimeographing plan, abandoned it as impractical, and returned to the mimeograph with greatly improved technique.

The Mascot, profiting from the district's experience, was one of the best papers issued, attractively arranged with plenty of little illustrations. All the papers that appeared after that were of a high type, and the very best paper the country can boast of at present in mimeograph technique is the Eagle Pencil Worker in district 2, the result of three years of experimenting that had been going on in the district.

Some papers (especially those in district 3) have hit upon a good idea with regard to the paper used. Instead of using separate sheets, 8 1/2 x 11, and clipping them together after they are run off, they have taken one large sheet, 17 x 11, folded it and thus they have a four-page paper, regularly folded instead of

clipped. This involved more care in running the stencils off, but saves cents. The final effect is much better than the clipped paper.

Living Up By Illustrations.

Too few mimeographed papers take advantage of the ease with which illustrations can be inserted (either by original drawing or tracings from elsewhere) to liven up the paper. Perhaps the comrades begrudge the space, for when there is important material on hand and a cartoon takes up half a page of already limited space, one hesitates. But a cartoon can say as much and more than a half page article in many cases. Many papers have also found attractive effects by putting in a very small but pointed illustration with the titles of articles. They need not have any particular political significance—a humorous illustration is sometimes even better, leaving the political ideas to the larger cartoons.

We can learn something from the German Party as far as illustrations are concerned. The Party there has gotten up a little booklet containing 56 cartoons of various sizes which can be used anywhere in the country. Their simple lines and heavy print make them easily transferable. Some are political, some humorous, and others simply illustrating working class life. Such centralization would stimulate our work a great deal in this country. As far as illustrations in the

print. We are concerned, a central apparatus of cuts would also help a great deal in saving not only expenses but effort. It is noticeable that in districts which issue several printed papers, such as districts 7 and 8, the papers are more profusely illustrated than those in districts where only one or two papers exist. The Kodak Worker, which for a long time was the only paper in district 4, for instance, has no illustrations. This shows that with nation-wide distribution, instead of exchange of material and division of expenses merely on a district scale, much improvement could be attained.

Progress Since Last Convention.

In the matter of technical make-up, on the whole, the progress made since the last convention is conspicuous and indisputable. The fact that those districts which have had the longest experience in shop paper work have the best technique, means that with a little time to gain more experience, all our papers will learn the value of care in getting out their papers, and will put out really attractive papers, which the worker will be eager to read.

The next and last article will deal with various miscellaneous matters, such as the choosing of a name, the numbering and dating of the issues, slogans, and special features, and will give a brief summary.

26 DIE, 19 HURT IN ARSENAL BLASTS

Big Explosions in London, Sofia

(Continued from Page One)
and a vast stores department are included among the arsenal buildings.

BERLIN, March 4 (UP).—Twenty-six persons, chiefly women, were burned to death in an explosion of a Sofia, Bulgaria, arsenal and workshop, a dispatch from Sofia said today.

A combination of "rationalization" and speed-up of war preparations is slaughtering workers in the arsenals and shipyards of Europe. The simultaneous disasters in Woolwich and Sofia arsenals are but the latest of several.

Not long ago the bursting of a tank full of poison war gas nearly suffocated the city of Hamburg, only a timely storm saving the population from destruction.

Knights of Labor Head Who Fought Depew Dies

ALBANY, March 4 (U.P.).—Frank Kelly, 75, railroad labor leader who, during the New York Central strike of 1890 defied Chauncey M. Depew, late head of the system and former senator from New York, died here today after a long illness.

Kelly, as leader of the Knights of Labor, represented the railroad switchmen in the strike forty years ago and was threatened by Depew to be thrown out of the window during an argument which preceded the big strike.

GUARD HATED LINDBERGH.

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—So great is the hatred of the Mexican masses for the loudly advertised agent of imperialism, Col. Lindbergh, that government troops practically lined the road from the center of Mexico City to Guernavaca, the residence of Morgan's partner, Ambassador Morrow, when Morrow and Lindbergh took an automobile ride over it Saturday.

"Daily" Will Publish Special Issue for the Intern'l 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.

EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)
Collected by K. Hantalo, Newberry, Mich.—K. Kovu, 25c; E. Wiria, 25c; S. Resnick, 25c; K. Hantalo, 25c; B. Hendrickson, 50c; C. Sale, 20c; A. Ahanen, 25c; S. Rasala, 25c; Mrs. Falonen, 25c; S. Maki, 25c 2.70
John Szalonkai, Passaic, N. J. 2.00
K. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio..... 2.00
Collected by S. Okieich, Seattle, Wash.—Pickittin, J. Hapsoni, S. Okieich 2.00
Percy D. Quimby, Westport, Conn. 2.00
Tom Latawich, Lester, Colo. 2.00
Collected by Mary Taitelman, Brooklyn—M. Laurus,

25c; M. Green, \$1; Proletarian, 25c; Belanofsky, 50c. 2.00
Vasil Haynall, Fordson, Mich. 2.00
Rebecca Kaplasi, Br. 6, Sec. 5, City 1.00
Milton Cluman, City 1.00
B. Bingham, Evanston, Ill. 1.00
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G. A. Halambeck, Detroit..... 1.00
Herry Perth, City 1.00
W. Mount, City 1.00
D. Kasat, City 1.00
H. Tven, City 1.00
M. Rainn, City 1.00
C. Buttygan, City50
S. Tauber, City50
J. Newman, City50
M. Pearman, City50
T. Getter, City50

Big Gas Tank Blast Endangers Berlin Workers



Several workers were hurt when a huge gas tank exploded in Berlin, rocking the neighborhood for miles around. There were no fatal injuries. Photo shows ruins of tank.

New England Meeting of W. I. R. Planned for This Sunday in Boston

BOSTON, March 4.—The New England conference of the Workers International Relief will take place on Sunday at 2 p. m., March 10, 1929, at the Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers St., Boston. All delegates and friends are urged to be present. New England faces an intense labor situation. The Workers International Relief machinery must be rebuilt to aid the workers in the coming struggle. With the end of the New Bedford textile strike, the W. I. R. machinery broke down. This must not be permitted to happen again. Fellow-workers, this is a call for action. Labor needs your help. Are you ready?

PUBLISHED INDUSTRIAL STATEMENT.

London (By Mail).—The first definite statement of a capitalist organization concerning the proposed joint national industrial council of trades union representatives and capitalist representatives has now been published. The statement in question is a long one issued by the Association of British Engineers and definitely rejecting the Mond-Turner scheme on the grounds that the Trades Union Council is not competent to discuss wide economic issues together with capitalist representatives.

Another reason given for the rejection of the scheme is that the knowledge gained by the trade union representatives in such discussions would be used for "socialist" purposes.

In consequence of this fear the Association of British Engineers demands a categorical statement from the trades unions repudiating socialism before considering the matter further. This declaration is very interesting because the association in question represents the largest individual capitalist group within the Federation of British Industries and their public rejection of Mondism is likely to influence other capitalist groups.

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

MILITARIST ORGY AT INAUGURATION

Hoover Halts Parade to Feed Belly

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Herbert Hoover began his reign, as the front and mouthpiece of American big business and imperialism, with a muttered oath at the capital building that he would support the constitution, with a roared speech in favor of more police, and a parade of 35,000 troops, picked detachments of the army, navy and state militia.

Facetious observers remarked that the new dynasty started "all wet," for a cold rain splashed on the burnished bayonets and gaudy flags of the paraders, and low clouds somewhat obscured the phalanxes of imperialism's latest and most terrible weapon against colonial peoples, the airplanes and dirigibles. The professional village-bombers and baby-killers had to fly too low to be seen by those near the tall buildings, or too high to be seen at all in the overcast sky.

Hoover Must Eat.

Just before the head of the parade came in front of the White House, Hoover, about 2 p. m., so anxious for other people to starve during war time for the greater glory of the bankers and munitions makers, felt twinges of hunger in his fat interior, and halted the parade, letting it stand out in the drizzling weather for half or three-quarters of an hour while the president, with certain invited guests, had a sandwich and buffet lunch in the White House.

"Hooverizing."

When the man who makes others Hooverize, but don't do it himself, was fed to repletion, he went out to the reviewing stand, gave the signal, and for two hours took the salutes of his soaked and bedraggled pawns of empire, the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy.

At 12:55 the Marine Band played "Hail to the Chief" at the capital building, the crowd of hopeful office-seekers out on the lawn tilted their dripping umbrellas and shouted a mirthless cheer and settled down to the agony of Hoover reading his 3,000-word speech. Just before he started his reading, Chief Justice Taft administered the usual oath at 1:07 p. m. on a bible opened at the text: "For without a vision the people perish." Then the parade started.

"RESCIND" SALVADOR MARTIAL LAW.

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, March 4.—The first day under "constitutional" rule passed without any appreciable change in the situation. Altho President Romero Bosque Saturday went thru the formality of rescinding a state of martial law which he declared in 1927, his personally appointed police and mercenary soldiers continued to order citizens around, as usual.

State Troopers Called in to Break Strike of N.Y. Gypsum Workers

OAKFIELD, N. Y., March 4.—New York state troopers were called here by the United States Gypsum Company today to try and intimidate and drive back to work 160 men on strike.

The men went out on strike when employers ignored their demand that 40 workers discharged Saturday be returned to their jobs.

SOVIET TEACHES PEASANTS.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).—The Leningrad Agricultural Museum is organizing a number of traveling museums. These museums, which are established for the purpose of demonstrating to the peasants methods of increasing the productivity of agriculture, will tour the Leningrad region at the beginning of the spring sowing campaign.

EXPORT OF SOVIET MATCHES.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).—The Lenin match factory in the Novgorod region produced more than 300,000 cases of matches for export in the past year. Soviet matches are now exported to many countries, some being shipped as far as Australia. The labels on the match boxes are printed in 10 foreign languages.

BURN BRITISH GOODS IN INDIA

Calcutta Workers for Action Not Ghandism

CALCUTTA, March 4.—Hahatma Ghandi, long the religious leader of a greater part of India, was arrested today after crowds had tossed bricks and had burned pyres while he was espousing the boycott of all foreign cloth.

The meeting was held in Mirazpur Park. Ghandi and other nationalist leaders were scheduled to have the important part in the meeting. Ghandi was the principal speaker.

The stooped religious leader went to the front of the platform and started a speech in favor of boycotting all the imported cloths. There were boos against the inadequate plan and demands for a revolution.

Shortly afterward someone started to burn a number of bales of imported cloth which were in front of the platform. Police attempted to extinguish the flames, but anti-Ghandists started tossing stones and bricks. Four European police sergeants and several Indian constables were hurt in the ensuing fray.

Ghandi and several of his leaders were arrested, while the crowd was being attacked by the police. The jeers of the workers followed him as he was led to the protection of the jail.

Ghandi is a kind of Tolstoyan, who in the beginning helped to mobilize a movement against English imperialism, but at a critical moment betrayed it because left wing elements were turning it into a real revolution, not only against foreign domination, but against the native contractors, land owners and bureaucrats.

The opposition in this meeting came from disillusioned workers who no longer follow Ghandi's harmful tactics, but want action.

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

DISTRICT 8 ELECTS OLD STAFF AGAIN

District Staff Was Re-elected. Wm. F. Kruse was elected district organizer over Earl Browder by a vote of 19 to 4; Carl Sklar was elected organizer secretary over George Maurer by the same vote; N. Kjar was elected industrial organizer against all but his own vote and the election of M. Childs as Agit Prop Director was unanimous except for 3 votes. Anna David was elected Women's Work Director; E. Peterson was put in charge of anti-imperialist work and A. A. Isbel of Negro work. A bureau of 11 was elected.

The first meeting of the District Executive Committee of District No. 8 (Chicago), elected a week ago at the District Convention, met last Sunday in cae of the most constructive meetings ever held in the history of the Party in this district. The main order of business was the Daily Worker drive. Other items, including the election of the District Bureau, officers, discussion of District finances and discussion on industrial work, were based upon the industrial resolutions proposed at the District Convention.

The Daily Worker quota of \$2,000 assigned to District No. 8 was accepted and provisions made for distributing this quota amongst the various sub-districts, sections and fractions. Arrangements were made whereby members of the District Executive Committee are to visit every nucleus and fraction meeting during the coming week and bring home to the members the necessity of emergency measures in support of the Daily. Membership and sympathizers' meetings will be held next week on a district scale. Arrangements have been made to take up special collections at all affairs, to send committees to people who may be able to make loans, donations, etc.

While the Daily Worker Emergency Drive was given a clear track and precedence over all other financial needs, organization steps have also been taken to create a permanent functioning apparatus to take care of the finances and more practical aspects of the district work, such as technical arrangements for meetings, affairs, etc. A small "Means and Ways Committee" will work under the direction of the District Organization Department and will in turn be backed up by a broad "Ways and Means Conference" of delegates from nuclei and fractions.

The finances of the district were gone into exhaustively and measures were proposed to meet the extremely critical situation just as soon as the Daily Worker emergency drive was completed.

Industrial Work Discussion.

There was extensive discussion on the two resolutions on industrial work submitted to the convention and referred by it to the District Executive Committee. The result was a much more constructive discussion than could have been possible at the convention owing to the extremely heated atmosphere which at times permeated the convention.

The Minority had offered a resolution which made not the slightest mention of any work done or achievements accomplished by the Party and which made a platform of every mistake, real or fancied. This was rejected but some of their practical proposals were accepted and the various charges contained in their resolution were referred to the industrial fractions involved, for discussion and report. The Majority resolution analyses mistakes as well as achievements and gives a sharp line for activity among the unorganized, non unionism, building of the T. U. E. L. as a center for the new unionism and as a vehicle for our fight in the old unions.

Horthy White Terror Arrests Sixty Under Charge of Red 'Plot'

BUDAPEST, March 4.—The political police of the Horthy white terror has "discovered" another so-called "plot" to organize a Communist Party here, though a Communist Party has been organized here already and functioning for a long time.

The "plot" story, however, serves as a screen for a new terrorist campaign, sixty workers having been arrested.

meeting was such as to promise a development in the discussion of the collaboration of all Party forces in the work of the district.

FOR RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL (July 9, 1882—March 2, 1927) and

Anti-War MEETINGS

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Labor Defender

THE MARCH REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY ISSUE JUST OUT

'What Ruthenberg Means to the Workers Today', by JAY LOVESTONE, Executive Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party and life-long co-worker of C. E. Ruthenberg.

'Paris on the Barricades', by GEORGE SPIRO, who has just published a novel on the Paris Commune.

'International Women's Day', by JULIET STUART POYNTZ.

'The New Industrial Unions Are In Action', an up-to-date review of the activities of these militant unions by one of its leaders, ROSE WORTIS.

'The Centralia Tragedy', a typical extract from BILL HAYWOOD'S book.

'The Coal Miners and Injunctions', by ANNA ROCHESTER.

'Unemployment', by HARVEY O'CONNOR.

'Defense Work In China', by EARL BROWDER.

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS: TOM MANN, UPTON SINCLAIR, MAXIM GORKY, J. G. Ibbard, S. Croll, Robert Zelms, Jacinto G. Manhanan, Henry George Weiss

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Rush for Jobs on Construction of California Dam, Says Correspondent

NEGROES AS HUNGRY COME FROM ENTIRE U. S.

Speedup, Slave Conditions Promised

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
 LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—As a general rule, workers graduate from the university of hard knocks. But M. H. Slocum, "boss on the job" or general superintendent of the work at the San Gabriel dam, claims to have been "graduated from the loose end of a pick handle." For the greater part of his life, however, he has, figuratively speaking, made use of pick handles to drive and speed up the workers—for the sole purpose of squeezing profit out of their hides to the limit in the interest of Big Bosses. Slocum's present employer is the contractor firm of Fisher, Ross, McDonald and Kahn, with headquarters at Azusa.

Work Started.
 Anyhow, the \$25,000,000 flood control dam is under construction near Azusa, Calif., and from 150 to 200 men are working there now, jutting up the camp. Excavating will be in full swing about March 1. It will take 10 months or a year before any concrete is poured in at all, those in charge said. The excavating part is a very dangerous job.

From every corner of this "country of prosperity" hundreds of tired, hungry, foot-sore and often ragged workers have descended upon the booming community of Azusa, and small armies of job-seekers keep on coming in every day at all hours. The bourgeois element is well prepared to take "good care" of the workers' slim pay checks.

Job Office Closed.
 "No more men are needed for a month and a half. Then we'll open up again," the agent at Azusa said. This month the number of workers will increase to about 600, and a month later to 800. Part of the time from 1,500 to 2,000 men may be used.

Many workers are flat broke when they reach the "promised land," and the rest are generally badly beat. A number of "automobile hoboes," as they call themselves, are bringing their families with them. The suffering is great among those with empty stomachs, or nearly so, who are forced to spend these cold nights on the outside. Temperatures below freezing were recorded at Pomona and even in the Imperial Valley, the weather bureau reported yesterday. The streets of Glendale (suburb of Los Angeles) were covered with hail, three inches thick, recently. Such conditions means almost murder to natives of "sunkist" California and "butterflies" from other parts of the sunny, "solid" south.

"The magnitude of the job," Slocum said, "is its big features. We've got to place concrete about three times faster than it has been placed before."

So speed-up are in sight for the workers—and plenty of risks to life and limbs, to say nothing about the rotten deal injured workers can expect from the State Industrial Accident Commission, ruled over by the master class.

Slocum said that a number of men applying for the skilled jobs have worked for him before, therefore newcomers need not apply.

Color Line Drawn.
 The W. L. Anderson Boarding and Supply Company has secured the feeding contract from the supervisors of Los Angeles county. The men are paying \$1.36 a day for board. "No worker of color need apply for jobs in the kitchen department," the contract stated in effect.

L. P. R.

Origins Act to Go Into Effect Soon; Is Aimed at European Workers

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Altho the House of Representatives last week voted for one week's postponement of the national origins act, the Senate failed to pass the same bill at its last session today, and as matters stand, the origins act goes into force. It will cut the immigration from Germany and Latin and Slavic nations about half, and permit more immigration from the British Isles.

The Soviet Increases Its Industrial Export

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 4.—Exports of products of mining and manufacture during the first two months of the current fiscal year (October-November) totaled 62,000,000 rubles as against 47,000,000 rubles for the same period last year. Exports of oil during the two months' period totaled 18,700,000 rubles and increased over 50 per cent in comparison with last year. An increase of 46 per cent was recorded in shipments of timber, valued at 25,200,000 rubles. Exports of coal and magnesite also showed large increases. Soviet industrial products are exported to many distant markets, primarily the near and far east.

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

The Soviets Capture the Winter Palace



A tense scene from the Sovkino film "Ten Days that Shook the World," which finishes a four day run at the Cameo Theatre tonight. The picture was directed by Eisenstein.

Cement Slaves Work Every Day Through Entire Year

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
 REDWOOD CITY, Calif. (By Mail).—I am writing about conditions in the cement plant in which I have been working for nearly four years.

The bottom of the Bay of San Francisco has immense deposits of small oyster shells, in layers from 10 to 30 feet deep. A certain chemist got the idea of analyzing these shells and found that they contained about 95 per cent lime and other substances to make cement out of them. After that capital was interested to build a factory consisting of five raw mills which grind the shells to a shiny, slimy substance. The raw mills are 30 feet long and about seven feet in diameter. The mills are filled with cast steel balls from the size of a walnut to four inches in diameter. The mills are driven by electric motors of 700 horse-power each with a magnetic clutch.

The slurry, as the stuff is called when leaving the mills, runs like thick soup and is pumped by rotary pumps into large cement tanks called slurry tanks, which are 45 feet high and 20 feet in diameter.

There are 18 of these in all. Five large 225 horse-power Sullivan air compressors, which I overhaul occasionally, are furnishing the compressed air to stir the slurry in the big tanks. All slurry tanks are made of concrete.

Before going any further I want to mention that the shells are dredged up by a large suction dredge which pumps them into big barges. These shell-loaded barges are then towed by tugboats to the shell unloading dock. A six cubic yard grab bucket is let down by means of a crane, which travels upon a crane railing 80 feet over the ground, 400 feet in length, and dumps the shells into large bins.

In the bottom of the bins are two feet in diameter drain screws turning, keeping the shells moving forward into large washing tanks.

The clean shells then enter the raw mills and are then pumped into special waste pans. The slurry is pumped into the kilns, which are 268 feet long and have a half inch to a foot rise or incline.

This factory has four kilns and produces 6,500 barrels, 4 sacks to a barrel. The kilns are fired with crude oil and air. The clinkers drop from the kiln into 100-foot long coolers and from there into the finishing mills, where it is ground into cement, and then, by means of a large belt, is carried into storage tanks, also made of concrete, holding 300,000 barrels, which is their total storage capacity.

Stenboats, barges and freight cars take the finished cement away. Everything is electrified. Cement is made at a cost of a dollar a ton and sold for \$12 to \$13 a ton.

About 200 men are employed. Wages range from \$4 to \$6 a day. The operating staff has never a Sunday off.

The repair gang is mostly working every day in the year and has to work plenty of overtime, with no overtime pay. The workers are dismissed on the smallest pretenses. The other day a piece of shoe leather was found in a man's bucket, and he was instantly dismissed. He was married and had children to support.

Four dollars to \$6 a day looks big money to some undoubtedly but no man can save money if he is married and has children to support. His rent alone is always at least \$30 a month. The workers here are not organized while the bosses are well organized to keep their interests up and hold the workers down.

Sacking by means of the Bates packing machine is done mostly by Italians. There has never been a strike at this plant as the workers seem to be thoroughly cowed. Stool-pigeons are plentiful. The one great fear is to lose the job. Jobs are very scarce and a job is a man's life here, not to get rich with, but to exist. In this city of 8000 at the last election not one Communist vote was registered, the several workers including my wife and I voted for Foster and Gitlow, but the votes were thrown out and not recorded.

REFUSE TO QUASH CHESWICK CASE

No New Trial Date Set, I.L.D. Defends Miners

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—The criminal court judges here continue to carry out the policy of the mine owners, and have refused to quash indictments for rioting, conspiring to riot, and resisting an officer which stand against 12 miners in the Cheswick case.

The motion to quash was argued by International Labor Defense attorney Henry Ellenbogen and rejected. No new trial date has as yet been fixed. Judge Drew made a certain concession, verbally, by stating from the bench that the cases should be nolle prossed "unless a very vital public interest is involved." But for the coal mine owners the attempt to intimidate the miners is a "very vital public interest" of theirs.

The Cheswick case is one of the worst frame-ups. On the day before the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti a mass meeting of thousands of miners was being held in a field at Cheswick, Pa. Pennsylvania state police broke it up by brutally riding down and clubbing the women and children of miners' families, and hurling tear gas bombs and shooting. During the reckless shooting, somebody unknown killed a state trooper.

FAKE FARMERS UNION NOT FOR THE SOIL TILLER

Stir Up Racial Hatred; Use Religious Dope

(By a Farmer Correspondent.)
 With the poor farmers groaning under a veritable avalanche of taxation, mortgages, etc., the need for organization becomes more evident than ever. Many and varied are the organizations and remedies suggested, ranging from placing faith in the supposedly progressive Senators Norris, Frazier, Shipstead, etc., down to organizing in the Farmers Union.

In Minnesota, Upper Michigan and Wisconsin the Farmers Union seems to be making headway. Meetings are being held and good militant farmers are being misled into joining.

It is proper at this time to analyze the constitution of this "Farmers Union." Purposes:

"To secure unity, establish justice and apply the golden rule. . . .
 "To strive for hegemony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves. . . .
 "To garner the tears of the distressed, the blood of the martyrs, the laugh of innocent childhood, the sweat of honest labor, and the virtue of a happy home as brightest jewels known, etc."

How many mortgaged farmers believe an organization, included in whose constitution the above trash can be found, will ever lead a movement for organization?

"Apply the golden rule!" The mortgage holders sucking the blood of the farmers will be interested in applying this rule.

"Harmony and good will!" The big bankers wholeheartedly subscribe to this sentiment on the understanding, of course, that you spend a few minutes on the membership clause of the constitution:

Section 1 says: "Any white person or Indian may be admitted to membership if he . . . believes in a Supreme Being." Section 3 says: "Negroes or persons of African descent shall not be admitted. . . ."

The point about the "Supreme Being" is probably a relic of the times when farmers believed that storms, drought, bad crops etc., were an expression of the wrath of God. No sane farmer takes that viewpoint nowadays. All know that the enemy of the farmers is the banker, mortgagee and implement trusts, like the International Harvester Co., and last, but not least, the grain speculators. The most implicit faith in the "Supreme Being" will not tend to curb the exploitation which is crushing the farmer today.

Negroes and Whites Must Unite.
 The second point, dealing with the exclusion of Negroes, is surely the height of Ku Klux Klanism and a powerful factor for disorganization rather than organization. Do those responsible for the constitution desire a substitution of a racial war for the class war? Do the mortgage holders differentiate between the races on collection day when the

United Farmers Educational League

The United Farmers Educational League is the only organization that will lead the fight for a bettering of farming conditions. Militant farmers must not be fooled by the Farmers Union. Wherever an organization sentiment exists it should be directed into the channel of the United Farmers Educational League.

Farmers must fight capitalism, abandon futile efforts of getting relief through capitalist parties or reform organizations and must build their own class movement. Join the United Farmers Educational League! Subscribe to the United Farmer.

Reactionary President



Gaston Doumergue, president of France, Poincare manages parliament and the government for French imperialists and Doumergue fully assents.

note falls due? Does the "Supreme Being" so laudably mentioned in the constitution only want "the virtue of a happy home for the white children?" The only conclusion to be drawn from a study of the constitution of the Farmers Union is that it is an organization of the big farmers who do not desire a militant fighting, united farmers' organization which will concentrate its energies towards the destruction of capitalism.

Until the poor farmers of the Middle West realize that they must separate themselves from the wealthy farmers and unite with the Negro and farm laborers, they will never better their conditions.

The agrarian section of the south has a tremendous economic influence on the entire farming industry. Whether one likes it or not, our Negro brothers constitute fully 50 per cent of the agrarian population. No organization plan can neglect this point. Whilst pointing out the economic aspect of the Negro problem one must never forget that there are no differences between the races. Until the slogan "full freedom and social and political equality for the Negroes" takes on flesh and blood and becomes a reality, progress will be slow.

ANOTHER EDGAR WALLACE PLAY ON WAY

E. E. Clive, producer of "The Whispering Gallery," the mystery play at the Forty-Ninth Street Theatre, has acquired another Edgar Wallace play for American production. It is "The Man Who Changed His Name," which ran eight months in London. Mr. Clive recently announced that he would produce "The Ringer," by the same author. Both plays will be presented first at the Copley Theatre, Boston, before showing on Broadway.

FOX BUYS OUT LOEW'S

Fox Theatres have bought a controlling interest in Loew's, Inc., thus strengthening a rapidly growing moving picture house trust which aspires to monopoly, it was reported here today. William Fox, of the Fox Company, admitted today securing "a substantial portion" of the Loew Circuit by direct purchase from Marcus Loew.

CHILDS BOASTS VICTORY

In a statement Saturday night William Childs, chairman of the board of the Childs Company, said he had proxies from 53 per cent of the stockholders for the stockholders' meeting, March 7.

Pictures of Soviet Union 10th Anniversary Will Be Shown

THOSE who had no opportunity to visit the Soviet Union during the 10th anniversary celebration and those who did and desire to renew acquaintances, will have an opportunity of viewing the first workers' government in the 10 reel motion picture "A Visit to Soviet Russia", to be shown here shortly under the auspices of the Provisional Committee of the Friends of the U. S. S. R., it was announced yesterday.

The motion picture was taken in the Soviet Union by nine operators during the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the October revolution and has been shown in many countries outside of the Soviet Union. The verdict has been that it is one of the most remarkable films ever produced anywhere, at any time. According to many film critics of Germany and France, it is the best pictorial ever filmed, and there is no doubt that the American audiences will receive it with as much satisfaction.

The picture opens with the arrival of the foreign workers' delegations in Leningrad, before the celebration and their tour through that city. They are then shown visiting the other sections of the Workers Republic including Moscow, the Ukraine, the Don Basin and Caucasia. In Moscow the workers representatives view and participate in the gigantic demonstration of working class solidarity.

The achievements of the masses of the Soviet Union are brought to the screen in a graphic fashion, so all friends of the U. S. S. R. can view the progress being made.

None of the scenes in the picture are staged. They are actual happenings in the day by day life of the workers and peasants living in the Soviet Union. The audience accompanies the delegations in their visits to the factories, the farms and then the monster celebration of the tenth anniversary. It is a picture that will leave a vivid impression in the minds of all who see it in the United States just like it did to thousands in Germany, France and other countries.

The date of its showing will be announced in several days.

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GWINETH GORDON



In "The Whispering Gallery," the mystery play at the Forty-Ninth Street Theatre.

America Businessmen, Aided by U. S., Force the Hand of Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia. (By Mail).—The evening daily, "El Espectador" says today that the North American firm, Ulen and Company, has invited other foreign corporations which find themselves in similar conditions in their relation to the Colombian government in the matter of contracts, to form a "defensive league" to compel the government to change its policy on the subject of contracts in that it should not demand contracts be fulfilled by a certain time, and that the contracting firms be not required to give exact estimate of costs.

The newspaper states that the Ulen Company has been promised the support of the United States minister, and that the company is now seeking to obtain a similar promise from the British minister.

SOVIET SNOW TRACTORS.

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R. (By Mail).—The tractor division of the Krasny Putlovetz factory in Leningrad is at present engaged in the production of a new type of tractor especially designed for use on ice or snow. Already 15 of these tractors have been completed and shipped to the timber regions.

On the whole the A. F. of L. officials were not too pleased with the general results of this meeting.

MILITANT METAL WORKER ASSAILS LABOR BETRAYER

Makes Attack at Meet in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio (By Mail). In connection with the organization drive of the Metal Trades Council of Cleveland, a mass meeting was held in the Moose Hall, on February 14. Present at this meeting was Brother O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. Also a number of other national organizers of all the Metal Trade Unions of the A. F. of L.

The purpose of the meeting was supposed to be to work out ways and means of organizing the metal trades workers of Cleveland, which, by the way, means 120,000 men and women.

In line with the policy carried out by the Cleveland Federation of Labor, that the rank and file of the metal trades of Cleveland are not capable of conducting their own affairs, they found it necessary that one of their own clique, a cigar maker, should be chairman and control the meeting.

An Hour of Nothing.

The chairman in introducing the principal speaker of the evening, Brother O'Connell, pointed out that he would sound the key-note for the extensive campaign to be carried out in the city.

However, after hearing Brother O'Connell speaking for an hour or more, the rank and file of Cleveland realized that Brother O'Connell had nothing to offer but the same old-time methods of organization, especially the no-strike policy, negotiation, house to house campaigns by union members, etc. During his speech he also pointed out that the industry has undergone radical changes since the war, new methods; rationalization, the trustification of industry, made more difficult the task of organizing industry. He also pointed out how new machinery was constantly replacing workers and throwing thousands of men into the ranks of the unemployed.

On the whole the A. F. of L. officials were not too pleased with the general results of this meeting.



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 John GOLDEN Thea. 58th E. of B'way Evs. 8:50 EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents **HOLIDAY**
 Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
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Pleasure Bound
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Draper
 CIVIC REPERTORY 148th St. W. Evs. 8:30 50c; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
 Tonight, "Katerina." Wed. Mat., "Katerina." Wed. Eve., "Peter Pan."

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Ft. Leavenworth Commandant Rejects Protest, Says No Mercy Will Be Shown

HOOPER OUTLINES MASS PLATFORM AT INAUGURATION

Speech Glosses Over All Important Issues

(Continued from Page One)
...in the numbers of secret agents, a return to the days of Palmer, when a million men were on the payroll of the department of justice.

Because We're Rich.

Hoover accompanied this with another blurb about the "liberation from widespread poverty" and the reaching of a "higher degree of individual freedom than ever before," which "brings devotion to and concern of our institutions." Then he laid a single nice word, the usual thing, about Coolidge, and went back to the business, the only real interest, of his speech, namely, a bigger and more efficient secret police.

"I propose to appoint a national commission for a searching investigation of the whole structure of our federal system of jurisprudence, to include the method of enforcement of the 18th amendment and the abuses of abuse under it."
"Its purpose will be to make such recommendations for re-organization of the administration of federal laws and court procedure as may be found desirable."

Well, yesterday the house of representatives met on Sunday, defying the supposed command of Hoover's alleged Quaker god, to vote him 3,000,000 to hire spies — labor spies disguised as prohibition agents.

Mergers All Right.

Discussing "the relationship of government to business," Hoover said:

"The election has again confirmed the determination of the American people that regulation of private enterprise and not government ownership or operation is the course to be pursued in our relation to business. In recent years we have established a differentiation in the whole method of business regulation between the industries which produce and distribute commodities on the one hand, and public utilities on the other. In the former, our laws insist upon effective competition, in the latter, because we substantially confer a monopoly by limiting competition, we must regulate their services and rates, and gain 'business' has by cooperation made great progress in the advancement of service, in stability, a regularity of employment and in the execution of its own abuses."

More and more mergers in public utilities—we have a monopoly there anyway, and regulation only of rates, by an interstate commerce commission put in office by the political party of those interests it is opposed to "regulate."

"Culture—Not Conquest."

Hoover modestly disclaimed any intention of extending the American empire. He spoke not a word about American marines in Haiti, Nicaragua, China, about the continued occupation of the Philippines, in defiance of all solemn promises of both parties.

"Our form of government is ill adapted to the responsibilities which inevitably follow permanent limitation of the independence of other peoples."

However, Hoover, the great administrator that he frankly confesses himself to be, intends to improve the technique.

"Civilize 'Em With Marines."

After a brief reference to "the pressure of population, wealth and power" in which "superficial observers seem to find a destiny" towards imperialism, and a hint that a new social system, some new kind of semi-fascist state, based on law enforcement" by a big police army is on the way, he stated: "From these things our sympathies broaden beyond the bounds of our nation and race toward their true expression in a real brotherhood of man."

So that, according to President Hoover, is why the marines are in Nicaragua and China, not to conquer, to the old lie of the "white man's burden."

A Court, On U. S. Terms.

Hoover put in a good word for the Kellogg pact, and the world court, which he declared "was first proposed by American statesmen," and:

"The permanent court of international justice in its major purpose is thus peculiarly identified with American ideals and with American statesmanship. No more potent instrumentality for this purpose has ever been conceived and no other is practicable of establishment. The reservations placed upon our adherence should not be misinterpreted. The United States seeks by these reservations no special privilege or advantage but only to clarify our relation to advisory opinions and other matters which are subsidiary to the major purpose of the court. The way should, and believe will, be found by which we may take our proper place in a movement so fundamental to the progress of peace," but, "our people have determined that we should take no political engagements such as membership in the league of nations."

Hoover then signified himself a regular republican by saying a good

On Parade for Hoover, Imperialism and Graft



Photo shows the Richmond Grays, a military organization sworn to defend the capitalist system, warming up for the ceremonies which will usher in the Hoover administration of graft and imperialism.

Fraternal Organizations

International Labor Defense Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, New York district, will take place March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, New Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Make donations—contribute articles—come into the office, 749 Broadway, Room 422, and help us with the preparatory work.

Freiheit Singing Society.

The Bronx section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and ball Saturday, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road. The chorus will participate in the concert program.

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.

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

Inter-Racial Dance.

An inter-racial dance, for the benefit of the Negro Champion, Daily Worker and the Obrero has been arranged for Friday evening, March 22, at Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St.

Millinery Theatre Party.

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

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

The Progressive Group, Local 38, I. L. G. W., will have a booth at the March 29. Fraternal organizations are urged to collect articles. Send to Ida Katz, Bazaar Committee, Unity Cooperative, 1809 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 at any affair they arrange. Write Sylvan Pollack, 1409 Ave. J, Brooklyn.

Want Books For Bazaar.

The Downtown I. L. D. will have a book booth at the I. L. D. Bazaar on March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Books on subjects of fraternal organizations are wanted. Bring them to 739 Broadway, Room 422.

Bronx Workers Sport Club.

A sport carnival and ball will be given by the Bronx Workers Sport Club Saturday, March 23, Rose Garden, 1347 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, 621 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn.

Council 28, German, U. C. W. W.

The German Council 28, United Council of Working Women, meets the third Monday of the month at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 14th St. 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, 66 E. Fourth St., on Saturday evening, March 23, at 8:30 p. m.

Textile Booth at I. L. D. Bazaar.

Every knitted goods and textile worker is urged by the district office to collect articles for the I. L. D. bazaar and to bring them to the union office, 247 Sixth Ave.

"Stage and Backstage" Review.

Comrade Moishe Nadir will present "Stage and Backstage," a yearly review, at the Civic Repertory Theatre, Sunday evening, Jim Lowe, Negro actor, will appear.

Brooklyn Workers Entertainment.

An entertainment will be offered at the Brooklyn Workers Center, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, March 8, 8 p. m. Dance will follow the entertainment.

Bronx Jewish Branch, I. L. D.

A mass meeting of the Bronx Jewish Branch of the International Labor Defense will be held today at 8:30 p. m., 1409 Boston Road.

Downtown English Br. I. L. D.

The downtown English branch of the International Labor Defense will meet tonight at 8 o'clock in the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Room 52.

word for party government,—in the days of Wilson and democratic party sovereignty, he even had some doubts as to whether he was a democrat or republican, and wound up with a peroration on prosperity, after promising a social session of congress to consider agriculture, and "limited changes in the tariff."

Curtis Slaps Dawes.

Vice-President Curtis addressed the senate, as its new chairman, and humbled himself before it as follows:

"He (the vice-president) is not one of the makers of the law, nor is he consulted about the rules adopted to govern your actions," said Mr. Curtis. "His obligation to the country to whom he owes his high position and his duty to you senators calls for a fair and impartial interpretation of the rules which you yourselves have adopted and which you alone may change," he said.

"Four years ago Dawes criticized the senate severely for its lax rules and served notice of his campaign to change them. He carried on the campaigns, as promised, but the rules have not been changed."

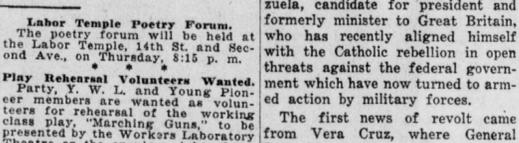
Dawes, when he heard these words, leaped to his feet and shouted: "I don't take back a thing." The Senate laughed at him.

REPORT REVOLT SWEEPING OVER MEXICO STATES

Foreign Imperialism Is Real Instigator

(Continued from Page One)
present purely a movement of military commanders who side with the large agrarian bourgeoisie and the political party of Obregon, the assassinated president-elect whom Porfirio Gil succeeded, but whose political successor in agrarian bourgeoisie leadership is Gilberto Valenzuela, candidate for president and formerly minister to Great Britain, who has recently aligned himself with the Catholic rebellion in open threats against the federal government which have now turned to armed action by military forces.

He Bombs Workers



Tiem Lai Huang, of the air service of the Kuomintang, which has murdered thousands of Chinese workers, is in America on a "good will" tour. He is here to maintain connections with Wall Street, which has tools among the Kuomintang chiefs.

Big Increase Reported in Venereal Diseases; Death Rate Gains Too

While the prudery which conceals sexual matters serves also to conceal the increase in the number of those who become affected by venereal diseases, the comparative record for the city of New York, for the years 1927 and 1928, shows that both syphilis and gonorrhoea are increasing. In 1927, there were 6,889 cases of syphilis reported to the health department, in 1928, there were 7,028 cases. In 1927, there were 1,964 cases of gonorrhoea reported; in 1928 there were 2,269 cases.

The rich and even the well-paid workers, of course, usually hide such troubles by consulting private physicians who do not make reports to the health department. The poor must, therefore, go to the department clinics and public institutions. It follows, therefore, that while the number of cases reported by private physicians actually declined, those reported by clinics and institutions increased. And the increase far outstripped the percentage increase of population.

The death rate during the first seven weeks of the present year also shows a marked increase from the corresponding period of 1928, the 1929 rate per 1,000 population being 17.90 against 14.00 in 1928.

Nadir's Review to Be Given Sunday Night

"Stage and Backstage," a program of stage novelties, will be presented by Moishe Nadir, of the Freiheit staff, Sunday night at the Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. and Sixth Ave.

Spanish Workers to Give Ball March 16

Solidarity of the American workers with the oppressed Latin-American peoples will be pledged at the ball of the Sandinistas to be given under the auspices of the Spanish fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party at Lexington Hall, 109 E. 116th St., March 16.

Workers of all nationalities will attend the event. Tickets may be obtained at the Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Sq., the Spanish Center, 55 W. 113th St., the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133d St. and the Unity Cooperative House, 1809 Seventh Avenue.

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 Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine started operations in November.

MEXICAN PRIESTS' BIG TIME

MEXICO CITY, March 3 (UP).—Risho Antonio Guizar Valencia, of Chihuahua, has petitioned President Emilio Portes Gil to extend the period for registration of priests. A total of 1,274 priests had registered up to yesterday.

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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, 160-4 W. 129th St.

Spanish Fraction Ball.

"Ball of the Sandinistas" will be given by the Spanish fraction of the Party, Saturday night, March 16, Lexington Hall, 109-111 E. 116th St. Proceeds to "Vida Obrera," organ of the Spanish Bureau.

International Women's Day.

Entertainment and dance under the auspices of the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., 2 p. m., March 8, 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 7, 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 10. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

Bronx "Kapustin" Ball.

For a good time all workers are invited to come to the "Kapustin" 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 orchestra and several 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 and 2 of the Young Workers (Communist) League have arranged an anti-war mass meeting for Friday at 8 p. m., at 16 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, 160-4 W. 129th St., Friday evening, March 22. Music by John C. Smith's Negro orchestra. Tickets may be obtained at the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133rd St., Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, or the District Negro Committee, 28 Union Square.

Lower Bronx Unit, Y. W. L.

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

Nucleus 6F, Section 1.

A special meeting of the nucleus will be held today at 6:15 p. m., at 60 St. Marks Place.

Y. W. L. Jazz Band.

Comrades who can play saxophone, banjo, etc., are invited to organize a Y. W. L. Jazz Band. Those interested communicate immediately with Harlem Working Youth Center, 2 E. 110th St.

Shop Nucleus 4.

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

Young Workers League Dance.

A novelty dance will be given by the Young Workers League of Jersey City, Saturday evening, Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St. Dance prizes will be awarded.

Nucleus Meeting Wednesday.

The Section Executive Committee announces that all comrades who have not been attending nucleus meetings regularly shall be called to the Section Disciplinary Committee to explain. Attend the nucleus meeting tomorrow, 6:30 p. m., 60 St. Marks Place.

Meeting of IF, 3D Postponed.

No meeting of Unit 1P, 2D, will be held this week on account of the convention. Comrades are urged to attend instead the convention.

Pateron Y. W. L. Dance.

A dance for the benefit of the Young Workers League of Pateron.

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TORONTO, PRISON HEAD INDICATES

Labor Defense Calls on Workers to Protest

George S. Greenlee, of Pueblo, Col., has written the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., demanding that the torture of John Porter, arrested during the New Bedford textile workers' strike, shall cease.

I. L. D. BAZAAR TO HONOR COMMUNE

Big Five-Day Event Opens Tomorrow

(Continued from Page One)
ers, will be performed by the children of the Modern Schools.

The opening of the bazaar tomorrow night will be a gala event. Tomorrow will be Slavic Night and the program is in charge of the Slavic workers. The bazaar will be opened by Norman H. Tallentire, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, who will give a talk on the work and significance of the I. L. D.

This will be followed by the presentation of a play, "Marching Guns," by the Workers' Laboratory Theatre. Louis A. De Santos is the author of the play which deals with the struggle in the West Virginia coal fields.

The second part of the program will be opened with revolutionary and folk songs in Lithuanian by the combined Lyra and Aida Chorus of 100. They will follow general dancing to the music of a jazz orchestra.

The I. L. D. bazaar this year will be more elaborate than ever before and will contain more than 30 booths, selling articles of every kind. Tickets are on sale at the office of the I. L. D., 199 Broadway, Room 422.

Auto Industry Speed Up Will Be Discussed by Dunn Sunday Eve.

will be the subject of an address by Robert W. Dunn, executive secretary of the Labor Research Association and author of "Labor and Automobiles" before the Bronx Workers Forum, 1330 Wilkins Ave., near Freeman St. Station, 8 p. m. Sunday.

Dunn will show the effects of mass production on workers' wages, health and working conditions, and the relation of the motor industry to war and the struggle for imperialist markets.

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

"For Any Kind of Insurance"

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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Fighting Fascism—An International Job

The world congress to be held in Berlin at the end of this week for promotion of the struggle against fascism must be made to stimulate the aggressive activity of the working class of the whole world against this form of openly murderous terror of the bourgeoisie. Fascism, with some variations of form, is a phenomenon to be found in greater or less degree in all countries where the pretenses of bourgeois "democracy" no longer completely suffice to keep the masses deluded under capitalist rule.

Italy, of course, as the classic scene of the most clear-cut forms of fascism, serves as a monstrous photograph before the eyes of the whole working class.

The 6th of February last was the first anniversary of the death of Comrade Gastone Sozzi. He was a heroic champion of the Italian working class and sacrificed his life for the cause of the anti-fascist struggle.

Gastone Sozzi was arrested and barbarously tortured by the methods of the inquisition. But he preferred to die rather than to gain freedom at the price of betrayal. It is thus that the true champions of the working class live and die. Many died before him, many since. And many yet will fall as victims. The murder of Sozzi is not an isolated case; it is a system. Since his death Riva, Sanvito, Pirola, Landi, and others have like him, been cruelly tortured and murdered; Della Maggiore has been shot; many others died of tuberculosis in the prisons of Portolongone and Pianosa; the lives of others are still in danger. Thousands of workers who fill the prisons are delivered over to slow death by starvation; the victims of the exceptional court are innumerable.

The murder of Sozzi in the year 1928 roused public opinion against fascism, and the anti-fascist campaign set the working masses of all countries in motion against the dictatorship of the dagger.

What aims had this movement? Before all to initiate an international investigation of the Italian prison regime and the tortures, by means of which it will be possible to ascertain the inquisitorial methods employed by fascism against prisoners during examination and in the prisons, as well as at the police stations and in the barracks of the fascist militia.

Secondly, that all political murders committed in secret be brought to light; that all the facts be ascertained with regard to the murder of Sozzi; that the world proletariat defend the endangered lives of the political prisoners in Italy and expose the provocations of the police which were carried out after the events in Milan.

As a result of the press campaign and agitation a great protest was raised against fascism. The workers of the whole world, especially their representatives in the anti-fascist committees in Paris, Basle, Zurich, Berlin, Brussels, Lugano, New York, etc. refused to allow that fascism continue with impunity the tortures and the murder of workers. This action was undoubtedly successful. The much advertised trial of Milan collapsed and the prison regime was improved.

We must not, however, be satisfied with these first successes. We are only at the beginning of the struggle which we must not abandon. The prison regime in Italy still means death for the prisoners, and tortures are the customary methods of examination in the political trials.

The proletariat of the whole world must raise its voice in order to put an end to this systematic murder, which has become a governmental system. There must be a protest finding expression in an organized mass action capable of successfully defending the faithful fighters of the Italian revolution.

The campaign initiated in 1928 must be extended and developed until concrete results are achieved. We must bring about the release of all the victims of fascism.

But more must be done than to release the prisoners of the fascist murder-regime. Fascism does not decrease, but rather increases with the present rapid piling up of the contradictions of imperialism which brings every day a sharpening of the class relationships and the certainty of imperialist war. Fascism can be overthrown only with the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie, the overthrow of the rule of the capitalist class and its state power.

Fascism must not be passively resisted, but must be aggressively, militantly fought.

And the program which must be adopted by any who sincerely desire the end of fascism is the program of the Communist International. Those who hate fascism must study that program.

Describes Conditions in Riffian War, Nicaragua

By R. M. NEY.

In the Daily Worker of December 5th, there appears an article by Comrade Wolfe which criticized Comrade Nearing's article of December 4th on the impotence of Latin America before the onslaught of American imperialism.

It is very astounding that a man like Comrade Nearing should take such a mechanical, nay, metaphysical attitude toward the power of resistance of the Latin-American countries to the might of the United States. His views amount to the belief that the battle is always to him who has the biggest gun. Hence, why struggle uselessly.

Comrade Wolfe's criticism is historically correct, and nothing could illustrate his views better than the Riffian War.

From February, 1922, to September of the same year the writer took part in the Beni-Aros campaign against the Spaniards, and after that on the southern front against the French. I will limit myself to the Beni-Aros, or Taza-Rut (the objective of the Spaniards) campaigns.

Let us first make a comparison of the objective conditions under which we fought in the Riff, and those under which Sandino is fighting in Nicaragua. First: There are

mountains and jungles in Nicaragua, and a sickly climate which inflicts losses upon the invader. There are no jungles in the Riffian country, and the mountains are open to invasion from every point. Second: Our armaments consisted mostly of antiquated single-loading rifles (French models of 1870), a few Mausers and pistols, hand grenades, and two machine guns. These "modern" arms were captured from the Spaniards; later we captured some modern rifles. Our supply of ammunition was very limited; we never had more than sixty rounds per man, and at times we had ten and twelve rounds. To get ammunition we attacked the Spanish convoys. Sometimes a band of twenty or thirty of us ambushed a convoy protected by three or four hundred Spanish infantry with machine guns, routed it and captured two or three miles loaded with ammunition and a few rifles. Then, supplied with ammunition, we would start an offensive against the Spaniards.

The Spanish press would then yell aloud about the thousands of Rifians (Moors) that were attacking their forces, the heroism of their troops, etc. Those of us in the Riffian camp who could read the captured newspapers would have a good laugh. For it was exactly the same band which attacked the separate

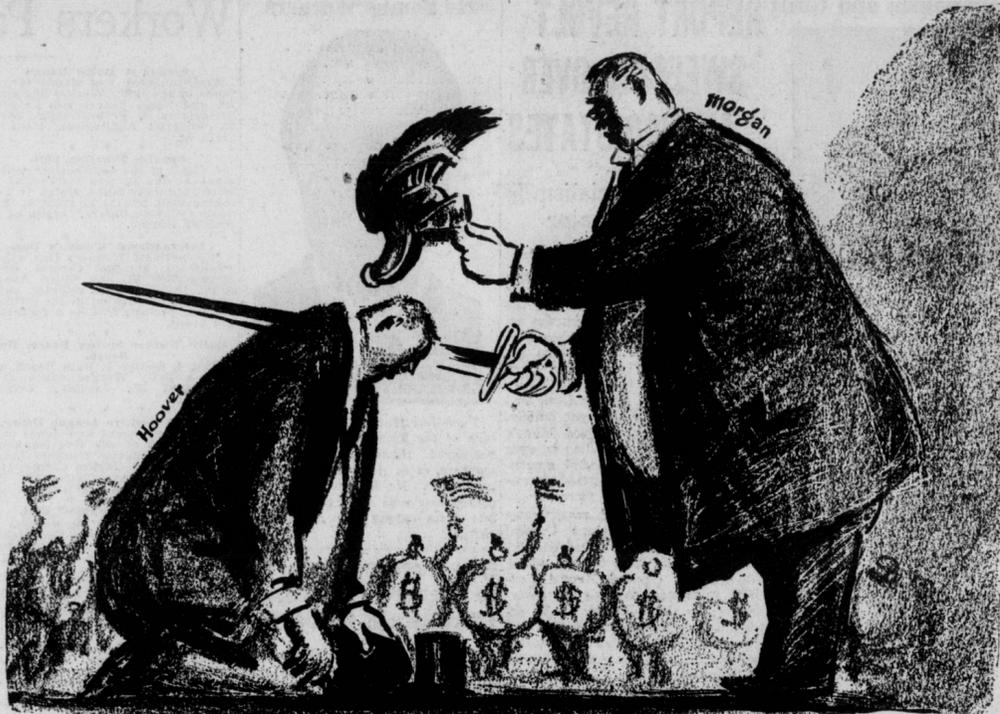
positions on the same day, and kept the general staff of the Spanish army in constant suspense as to where we would attack next, and what was our strength.

According to the imperialist press, our strength ran into thousands. Actually, at the apex of our strength, in the valley of Beni-Aros, in the battle before the walls of Taza-Rut, May, 1922, our forces exceeded two hundred fifty men. Of these, six were foreign revolutionary workers, and the rest the people of the separate villages, who fought only when the Spaniards attacked their territory.

Outnumbered twenty to one, we fought tirelessly and would have won but for the treachery of Rai-Suli, that sowed the seed of the subsequent surrender of Abd-el-Krim. However, the Spaniards may well

THE INAUGURATION

By Fred Ellis



The Birth of the Communist International

By G. ZINOVIEV.

The I International—the International Workingmen's Association led by Marx and Engels—was formed in 1864, and practically ceased to exist in 1872. Chartism in England, the events of 1848 on the continent of Europe, particularly the events in Germany and France, the European crisis in the '50s, the Italian war, the Polish insurrection, the Crimean war, the emancipation of the peasants in Russia, the Austro-Prussian war, the Franco-Prussian war and the Commune of Paris,—these were the principal historic events which prepared the ground for the formation of the I International, which conditioned its birth, and which gave the contents of its activity in the course of nearly a decade. Chartism in England and the events of 1848 furnished a sort of prelude to the activity of the I International; the Commune of Paris constituted its swan's song.

Second International.

The II International was born in 1889 and broke up in 1914, having existed in its original shape exactly a quarter of a century. At its cradle was the German social democracy which played in it the deciding role, properly speaking, during all those 25 years. The triumph of the Third Republic in France, the Bismarckian period in Germany, the Russo-Turkish war, the Anti-Socialist Law in Germany, the first stages of capitalist development in Russia, the Anglo-Boer war, the Boxer war, a series of local colonial wars, the Russo-Japanese war, the Russian revolution of 1905, the revolutionary movements in Turkey, Persia, and China, the Tripoli war, the Balkan wars which foreshadowed the world war,—such is the historic background upon which the II International emerged and developed.

The gigantic and rapid ascendancy of the German social democracy, and the vicissitudes of the first Russian revolution,—these two facts have put their indelible seal upon the whole period of the II International.

The gradual growth of opportunism in the German social democracy served both as a symptom and as a factor of the gradual opportunistic regeneration of the II International, having paved the way for the formation of a revolutionary wing within the II International, for a split in the II International, and, therefore, to a certain extent, for the formation of the Communist International.

First Russian Revolution and C. I.

The ten-year period of 1905-1914 may be conditionally put down as the "inception period" of the Comintern. Already the first Russian revolution in itself had unquestionably planted the seed of a genuine proletarian, militant International. The defeat of the first Russian revolution

positions on the same day, and kept the general staff of the Spanish army in constant suspense as to where we would attack next, and what was our strength.

According to the imperialist press, our strength ran into thousands. Actually, at the apex of our strength, in the valley of Beni-Aros, in the battle before the walls of Taza-Rut, May, 1922, our forces exceeded two hundred fifty men. Of these, six were foreign revolutionary workers, and the rest the people of the separate villages, who fought only when the Spaniards attacked their territory.

Outnumbered twenty to one, we fought tirelessly and would have won but for the treachery of Rai-Suli, that sowed the seed of the subsequent surrender of Abd-el-Krim. However, the Spaniards may well

tion, and the consequent triumph of the world reaction, prevented this seed from rapidly thriving, nevertheless it was not lost, and it sprouted some ten years afterwards.

The year 1905 in Russia; the revolutionary events in China, Turkey, and Persia, connected in their turn quite closely with the events of 1905 in Russia; the local imperialist wars which constituted the prelude to the first imperialist world war; the world war itself with all its vicissitudes, notably the intensification of the national question, and the first spasmodic attempts of the colonial and semi-colonial countries to rise against their oppressors; the victory of the bourgeois revolution in Russia in February 1917 and the triumph of the great proletarian revolution in Russia in October of the same year; the overthrow of the monarchy in Germany and Austro-Hungary, which was accompanied by the first big insurgent movements of the proletariat in nearly all parts of Europe; the revolutionary events in Finland, in Hungary, in Turkey, and in the Balkans; the civil war during the progress of the proletarian revolution in Russia; the blockade of this proletarian revolution by European imperialism, and the successful struggle of the Russian workers against this blockade; the introduction of NEP in Russia, and the big successes of socialist construction in the USSR upon the basis of NEP; the revolutionary events in Germany in 1919, 1921, and 1923; the General Strike in England; the gigantic revolutionary upheaval in China and the intervention of world imperialism with fire and sword against the Chinese revolution,—these were the chief events which paved the way for the formation of the Comintern and which gave the contents of its work during the first decade.

C. I. Boom of Russian Revolution.

The Communist International is the International Workingmen's Association of the epoch of imperialist wars and proletarian revolutions. This International Workingmen's Association stands fully and entirely upon the grounds of the teachings of Marx and Lenin from the very first day of its existence. The Communist International was born in the fire of the imperialist world war and of the triumph of the proletarian revolution in Russia.

Imperialism became fully shaped towards the beginning of the current century. It will be considered in world history that the last stage of capitalism begins precisely with this period. This has also been the date of the beginning of the epoch of imperialist wars and of the rapid maturity of proletarian revolutions.

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Shortly before the outbreak of the world war in 1914 it had been declared to the world by the recognized leaders of the II International that the proletariat would reply to imperialist war by proletarian revolution. In a famous speech by August Bebel during the conflict in Morocco it was said: "Behind the great world war stands the great world revolution. The twilight of the gods of the bourgeois system is approaching. . . one already perceives the knell of doom over the political and social order of the bourgeoisie."

And Otto Bauer wrote literally as follows in his "National Question" in 1908: "No doubt, the future imperialist war will entail the revolutionary cataclysm. The world catastrophe of imperialism has certainly introduced the beginning of the world socialist revolution." Otto Bauer was not mistaken. The imperialist world war did introduce the beginning of the world socialist revolution. Yet Otto Bauer himself, and nearly all the other leaders of the II International, when this historic hour was struck, were not found in the camp of the revolution, but in the camp of the counter-revolution.

These leaders had promised—and solemnly pledged themselves once again in the famous Basle Manifesto—that the II International would place itself at the head of the revolution caused by the war. But since this did not happen, since the II International turned out a miserable bankrupt, history was bound to raise another world organization which would take upon itself to carry out the inevitable. This organization was the Comintern.

T. U. Hegemony in USSR.

The hegemony of the international labor movement which had originally belonged to England, and had subsequently gone over to France, was unquestionably in the hands of Germany, i.e., of the German social democracy during the epoch of the II International. With the triumph of the Russian revolution and the formation of the Comintern the hegemony of the international labor movement went over to Russia—"of course, only for a short period." (Lenin). When the proletarian revolution will win in the leading countries of the world, Russia will become a "backward Soviet country" among a number of other, more developed Soviet countries.

In March 1919 the Comintern was formed. A few months after that historic event, in one of his most remarkable and inspired speeches (at the Congress of Communist organizations of the peoples of the East), Lenin said: "Needless to say, the final victory can be won only by the proletariat of all the advanced countries together, and we, the Russians, are starting the work which will be consolidated later on by the German, French, or English proletariat; nevertheless we see that they will not be victorious without the help of the toiling masses of the oppressed colonial peoples, and in the first place, of the peoples of the East. We should be aware of the fact that a single vanguard cannot accomplish the transition to Communism." (Lenin's Works, Vol. XVI, p. 390.)

East in World Revolution.

"It becomes quite clear" said Lenin in the same speech—"that the Socialist revolution, which is approaching throughout the world, will under no circumstances be limited to the victory of the proletariat in each country over its respective bourgeoisie. . . The Socialist revolution will not be only and chiefly the

struggle of the revolutionary proletariat against the bourgeoisie in each country; no, it will be the struggle of all the colonies and countries oppressed by imperialism, of all the dependent countries against international imperialism." (ibid. p. 388).

Turning to the advanced proletarians of Europe and America, and at the same time to the hundreds of millions of the oppressed peoples of the East, Lenin told them already in 1919, amid the circumstances of the rapid victories of revolution, that the new era will be characterized by the rapid revolution, "judging by the start, would continue for many years and would cost a great deal of labor." The Comintern celebrates today the first decade of its existence, having behind it a series of glorious victories and also a series of severe defeats.

The triumph of the Socialist revolution in Russia and the formation of the Communist International are inseparably connected with each other. The new era will be counted by mankind from these world-historic events. The Comintern was born of war and revolution and it is one of its aims to prevent new imperialist wars with the help of new victorious proletarian revolutions.

"The emancipation of labor, being not a local nor a national, but a social problem, affects the interests of all countries in which the modern system of society prevails, and its solution requires the theoretical and practical collaboration of the more progressive countries," thus wrote Marx in the Statutes of the I International.

The Comintern, founded in March 1919, in the capital city of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, in the city of Moscow, solemnly declared before the whole world that it takes it upon itself to continue and accomplish the great cause which had been started by the first International Workingmen's Association.

The Comintern sets to itself the aim: to struggle with all means, even to take up arms, for the overthrow of the international bourgeoisie and the creation of an international Soviet Republic, as the transition stage to the total abolition of the State.

The Communist International considers the proletarian dictatorship to be the only means which affords the possibility to emancipate the human race from the horrors of capitalism, and the Communist International considers Soviet rule as the historically given FORM of this proletarian dictatorship.

These proud words, inspired by Lenin and pronounced on behalf of the Comintern by its II World Congress (see first Comintern Statutes) will be carried into effect in spite of everything.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There was an increase in the calendar year of 1928 of 5.4 per cent in the total of American exports over the calendar year of 1927. The trade to the Far East as a whole increased 10 per cent, although trade to Australia, India and Malaya did not increase. The dominant factor of Far Eastern trade was the increase of 64 per cent in sales of American merchandise to China proper, an advance made largely, however, during the last half of the year, there being a marked tendency to stock some lines heavily in anticipation of new tariff levies. For example, shipments of American tobacco to China trebled, while cigarette sales nearly doubled.

Sales of raw cotton to Japan fell off, though general exports there increased 12 per cent; construction work in Japan and China accounted for a 25 per cent increase in iron and steel to those countries taken together, as for 22 per cent more wheat and flour to relieve food shortage in both countries.

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BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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"Deportation of Death", the Policy of the Mine Owners and Citizens' Alliance Against the Union Miners

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD. PART 52.

In previous chapters Haywood told of his early life as miner, cowboy and homesteader in the Rocky Mountain region of the Old West; of his working up from member to secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners; its battles in Idaho and Colorado. He has been relating the many events connected with the great Cripple Creek strike of 1903; how he and Moyer, the W. F. M. president, were arrested for "Desecrating the flag," of Haywood's fight with fists against the rifle butts of militiamen, and his landing finally in the custody of a friendly Denver jailer, who furnished Bill an office in jail to protect him from the militia. Now go on reading.

AS soon as the union men of Denver heard that I had been taken into custody by the militia at the station, they had started to organize. They appointed captains to gather squads and armed them to prevent the militia from taking me out of the city of Denver. This was probably the reason that Governor Peabody issued orders that I should be turned over to the civil authorities.

The morning after I moved in, I was in the office of the jail alone when the doorbell rang. I lifted the shutter of the peep-hole and recognized D. C. Copley, a member of the executive board from Cripple Creek. I let him in, and he said:

"I thought you were in jail!"
"I am. In this much of the jail!"
He had come to bring me word that Moyer had been remanded back to Telluride.

After being in jail about two weeks, I telephoned to Richardson and told him I wanted to get back to the office. He said: "You know you're liable to arrest as soon as you step out of jail. You've got your office there, haven't you?"

"Yes," I said. "I've got everything. But it's not like working at my own desk, and I'm willing to take the chance. I'd like you to fix it up with the sheriff."

He fixed it up, and I never again heard of that Telluride warrant.

ONE of the first approaches that was made to me in the way of a bribe did not come directly but through the attorney, Richardson, who told me that Cass Harrington, a lawyer for one of the Colorado coal companies, had said that if I would "quit this Socialist nonsense," I could have any office in the state. I told Richardson that Harrington had another guess coming.

We filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus for Moyer, this time in the Federal District Court at St. Louis, before Judge Thayer. A short time afterward Moyer was released. He seemed to be no longer a "military necessity." He was re-arrested, this time charged with murder, but as the warrant made no mention of the name of the person supposed to have been killed, nor of the date nor place of the murder, this charge would not hold water. Then he was arrested for complicity in the Victor explosion, which had happened some time before in Cripple Creek. This could not be fastened on him, and before the order was received from the Federal Court, he had been released.

WHILE Moyer was in jail in Telluride, the 1904 convention of the Western Federation of Miners was held in Denver. Many of the men who had been arrested in different places were there as delegates. Pettibone got a letter from Moyer asking that Moyer's picture should be hung on the platform over the president's chair, and that when the photograph of the delegates was taken a vacant chair should be put in the president's place. Pettibone came to the hall with Moyer's enlarged picture, which was hung up as he had asked while the delegates were in session. It all happened without a murmur of applause from any one. Of course, the delegates didn't know that Moyer had requested it; they thought it was just a tribute on the part of Pettibone. So many of them had been in the bull-pens or in jail that they didn't appreciate the impressiveness of Moyer's incarceration.

MANY of the delegates gathered in the hall early on the morning of June the sixth. Some had newspapers grasped in their hands, others had the papers spread out before their eyes. A horror-stricken look was upon the faces of them all; they were reading about the explosion that had blown up the Independence Depot at Cripple Creek the night before.

As soon as the roll was called the explosion was taken up as a special order of business. There was not much that could be said, as no one knew anything except what they had read in the papers. It was decided to offer a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the frightful disaster, and to send a committee immediately from the convention to Cripple Creek and to await the report before further action should be taken.

At Cripple Creek, Sheriff Robertson with his under-sheriffs went to the scene of the explosion at an early hour. They put ropes at some distance from the depot to keep the curious from treading on the ground, and immediately sent to Trinidad for bloodhounds.

A FEW days before the explosion, Carlton, the Victor banker, had met William Graham, the chief of police of Victor, and had said to him: "Billy, you and I have always been good friends, and you've been a good officer. You haven't shown any partiality either for or against the Citizens' Alliance. But we're going to ask you to resign, as we don't want a neutral man in the position you are holding. Now I'll give you a hundred dollars and a ticket to Kansas City and you'd better get out as soon as you can. There is work to be done that you won't want to do."

Graham refused to resign.

Murphy, a boss of the Findley mine, was reported to have tried to hold back the men of that mine, telling them not to go to the depot for at least fifteen minutes. The men were anxious to get home and wanted to catch a train that was about due, so they broke away and ran to the station, many of them to meet their deaths. What did Murphy know?

The coroner's jury found that "members and officials of the Western Federation of Miners were responsible" for the Independence depot explosion.

THE committee thought that every act of the atrocity had been premeditated by the Citizens' Alliance, as all the mines were closed after the explosion, and the scabs and thugs were gathered in Victor and armed for the occasion. Hamlin, the secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, addressed the great mob, violently condemning the W.F.M. for the explosion, saying that fifty union men should be shot down and as many strung to telegraph poles, and the rest of them driven over the hills for the death of the brave men who had been blown up in the depot. One of the strikers asked:

"Who do you mean by them?" The riot broke loose.

Several scabs and non-union men were killed, and many union men who had taken refuge in their hall were seriously injured by volleys of bullets that were fired in the windows and down the skylights. When the sheriff came to the hall, the union men surrendered and were taken to the armory, the quarters of the militia, which was afterwards called the bull-pen.

The furniture and fittings of all the union halls had been demolished. The hall of the engineer's union was a total wreck. On the blackboards was written this motto: "For being a union man, deportation or death will be your fate. Citizens' Alliance."

In the next instalment Haywood writes of the riot and violence in a dozen towns of the employers organized in the Citizens' Alliance and the mine owners' state militia; of blacklist and deportations and robberies and murders of the Colorado capitalists—and the silence of the A. F. of L. at all this. You can get Haywood's book in bound volume free for the asking with yearly subscription, renewal or extension to the Daily Worker.